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## ROBERT<sup>2</sup> HUESTIS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY: HIS ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS

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Research in colonial Westchester County can be a challenge for even the most experienced genealogists. Church records, the source most often used to compensate for the lack of civil vital records in colonial New York, are sparse for the English population.<sup>[1]</sup> Land records, which should be helpful as a supplemental source in reconstructing families in a largely agrarian culture, were inconsistently kept, when kept at all. When these factors are combined, research in colonial Westchester County can seem formidable and can be somewhat frustrating. Yet there *are* records that do survive and there are also ways around gaps in the records that make colonial Westchester County research less intimidating and improve the chance of success.

The Huestis family provides a good example of how to use surviving records in conjunction with circumstantial evidence in the reconstruction of a colonial Westchester County family. The family descends from Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis,<sup>[2]</sup> who was living in the town of Westchester as early as 1662. The purpose of this article is to present a definitive study of his family and descendants for three generations and in so doing, to establish that his son Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis was the ancestor of most, if not all, persons bearing the Huestis name or its variants<sup>[3]</sup> in lower Westchester County in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

\* P.O. Box 11685, Salt Lake City, UT 84147. Grateful acknowledgment is given to Mr. Frank Ward Hustace, Jr. of Honolulu, Hawaii, a 10th generation descendant of Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis, without whose patronage the research that led to this article would not have been possible, and whose insight into the legal aspects of inheritance was most valuable.

<sup>1</sup> Church records for the Dutch population and for Quakers of English descent generally *do* survive, but for those families adhering to the Church of England, many of the records appear not to have been kept or possibly to have disappeared with Loyalist ministers at the time of the Revolution. Likewise, the records of dissenting [or nonconformist] congregations survive only sporadically.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Robert<sup>1</sup> Huestis or Huested of Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut. Although the primary purpose of this article is to reconstruct the families of Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis and his descendants, due consideration will be given to the family of Robert<sup>1</sup> Huestis in the genealogical summary (in a later installment of this article), together with new evidence establishing his English origins.

<sup>3</sup> The name can be found in the colonial period as Huestis, Heustis, Hewstis, Hustes, Hustis, etc. Huestis appears to have been the most common form, and will be used in this article except when referring to the name as spelled in specific documents. Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis or Huested had one other son, Angel, who remained in Connecticut and whose descendants generally used the spelling *Huested*. Several generations are accounted for in Spencer P. Mead's *Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich, County of Fairfield*,

Unfortunately, as with many colonial families on which no modern research has been conducted, the process of reconstructing the genealogy of the Huestis family of Westchester County was complicated by material already in print that appears to have misinterpreted the facts and led to a distortion of the truth. As early as 1848 Robert Bolton, Jr., in his *History of the County of Westchester*, published an erroneous account of the family that was in error but which, in the absence of published critical analysis to the contrary, continues to be given credence.<sup>[4]</sup> Most of what is written on the Huestis family of Westchester County parrots Bolton, with no attempt to reconcile conjectural fancy with historical fact.<sup>[5]</sup>

Nevertheless, there are elements of Bolton's account of the Huestis family that, when interpreted and analyzed in light of documentary evidence, *do* contribute to a proper reconstruction of the genealogy. Some attention, therefore, will be devoted to reconciling Bolton's account with the facts.

**Land and Probate Records.** When church records are unavailable or incomplete, any attempt to reconstruct a family of English descent in colonial New York requires interpretation of land and probate records. In this regard the genealogical situation of the Huestis family is not unique. For ease in understanding the material to follow, it is useful to review the conditions facing genealogists when using these types of records in Westchester County.

Prior to the Revolution, Westchester County was a checkerboard of varying types of land tenure — manors and patents, leaseholds and freeholds.<sup>[6]</sup> This variety of landholding options not only impacted directly on what types of records were kept but also on how property was transmitted from one generation to the next.

A great deal of consternation in researching land records in Westchester County can be overcome if the old reporter's litany of "who, what, when, where, and why" is applied.

*Who* needed to record land transactions? In most cases, only those persons who actually owned land recorded their deeds and mortgages. Deeds were usually recorded at the request of the grantee, while mortgages were usually recorded at the request of the mortgagee (the person lending the money to the mortgagor). Leases between landlord and tenant were usually not recorded with the town or county. If they survive at all, they are in the private family papers of the landlord.

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*State of Connecticut* (1911, rept. Camden, Me.: Picton Press, 1992), pp. 576-93. Some of them later moved into upper Westchester Co. and Dutchess Co., creating some confusion with the descendants of Robert Huestis who settled there. Descendants of Angel are not found in lower Westchester Co.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Bolton, Jr., *History of the County of Westchester, from its First Settlement to the Present Time* (New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1848), pp. 522-23.

<sup>5</sup> Norman Davis's *Westchester Patriarchs—A Genealogical Dictionary of Westchester County, New York Families Prior to 1755* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1988), p. 125, repeats Bolton's erroneous account of the Huestis family, but also misinterprets him, further complicating matters.

<sup>6</sup> Freeholds could be held both "for life" and "in fee." For further explanation see notes 32 and 36.

*What* was recorded? Both deeds and mortgages could be recorded, but due to the financial aspects of mortgages, they were more likely to be recorded than deeds.

*When* were deeds and mortgages recorded? Some deeds were never recorded. Others were recorded years after the fact, perhaps when title was called into question. Mortgages, on the other hand, may have been recorded as soon as possible, since they involved money lent against the security of the land, although there are exceptions.

*Where* were deeds and mortgages recorded? While deeds and mortgages were recorded at the county level from its creation in 1683, and mortgages in a separate set of libers commencing in 1754, in the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries they could also be recorded with the towns. By the mid-eighteenth century, however, the tendency was to record them only with the county. In some cases deeds were recorded at the provincial level.

*Why* record deeds and mortgages at all? This question relates back to *who* and *when*. While laws requiring the recording of deeds and mortgages existed in the colony and province of New Netherland and New York, there was no penalty imposed for failure to do so. The only consequence of not recording a deed was that if title was ever challenged, the fact that it was not recorded would raise questions concerning its legitimacy. As a result, deeds between family members may not have been as regularly recorded, if there was a sense that no dispute over the land would arise.

The main point to remember in using Westchester County land records is that due to the inconsistency with which they were kept, the *recorded* chain of title and/or inheritance can be interrupted at any point. The confiscation of Loyalist land during the Revolution adds to the problem, for in those instances title to the land reverted to the new State of New York. Not only was there then no longer any reason to record pre-Revolution deeds, but all post-Revolution deeds concerning the same land would only have to recite the chain of title back to purchase from the Commissioners of Forfeiture in 1784-1785.

The Huestis family in Westchester County resided in four different places, each of which had its own peculiar situation in terms of land tenure and record keeping.

**Borough Town of Westchester** (*now entirely within the Bronx*). Westchester was settled as early as 1642 by English colonists and was originally called “Oostdorp” or “East Towne” in reference to its location in relation to New Amsterdam. The settlement was on land claimed by Thomas Pell, but after some legal maneuvering following the English conquest of New Netherland in 1664, it was patented as the town of “Westchester” in 1667 and was incorporated as a “borough-town” in 1696.<sup>7</sup>

Within the town, individuals owned land as freeholders, whether by grant from the town, by purchase, or by inheritance. Westchester town deeds can be found in the town

<sup>7</sup> Stephen Jenkins, *The Story of the Bronx: From the Purchase Made by the Dutch from the Indians in 1639 to the Present Day* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1912), pp. 35-57.

records from 1665 to 1779, but the number of deeds recorded there tapers off in the 1730s and 1740s.<sup>[8]</sup>

**Manor of Pelham** (*now partly in the Bronx and partly in the town of Pelham, Westchester County*). Thomas Pell obtained in 1654 a patent encompassing the modern towns of Pelham and Eastchester, the parts of those towns now in the Bronx, and the cities of New Rochelle and Mount Vernon. Thomas Pell died in 1669 and his lands were inherited by his nephew, John<sup>1</sup> Pell, to whom they were granted as the Manor of Pelham in 1687. John<sup>1</sup> Pell had the right to rent or sell land within the manor and to collect taxes. He sold part of the manor to some French Huguenot refugees in 1689, who formed the town (now city) of New Rochelle.

Deeds for land within the Manor of Pelham were recorded in Westchester County. The Pell family papers were *supposed* to have been microfilmed in 1963 and 1964 and to have been stored at The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society,<sup>[9]</sup> but were apparently returned to the family without the microfilming ever having taken place.

**Eastchester** (*consisting of the present town of Eastchester, the city of Mount Vernon, and part of the Bronx*) was patented to ten individuals in 1664. The Long Reach Patent (also called the Eastchester New Patent) was added to it in 1708, but a dispute with the town of Westchester clouded title within the patent until 1729.<sup>[10]</sup>

Like Westchester, individuals owned land within the town as freeholders for life or in fee. Although some deeds were recorded by the town clerk beginning in the late 1670s, few were recorded after 1700.<sup>[11]</sup> Most Eastchester deeds are found in Westchester County records.

**Yonkers** (*consisting of the present city of Yonkers and part of the Bronx*), originally a Dutch patroonship, became part of the Manor of Philipsburgh when it was granted to Frederick Philips in 1693 and remained so throughout the colonial period. Tenants in the manor were “tenants at will”—their leases with the landlord could be terminated by either party at any time. Tenants did, however, have the right to sell their leases, together with any improvements (such as buildings, fences, orchards) they had made on the land, but few of these sales were recorded.<sup>[12]</sup> They could also dispose of such improvements by will.

Unfortunately, possibly due to their Loyalism during the Revolution, the papers of the Philipses have not survived as extensively as those of the other manorial families.<sup>[13]</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Abstracts of some of these deeds can be found in Dr. Amos Canfield’s “Westchester County, N.Y., Miscellanea: Abstracts from the Records of the Town of Westchester, New York . . .,” REC. 60(1929):105-14, 256-64, 303-12. These abstracts are incomplete—they do not represent every deed recorded in the originals. The original deed books, including a grantor/grantee index, are available on microfilm at the Family History Library.

<sup>9</sup> *Pelliana: Pell of Pelham*, New Series, vol. I, no. 3 (n.p.:privately printed, 1965), p. 106.

<sup>10</sup> J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Westchester County, New York, including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, which have been Annexed to New York City*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co., 1886, rept. Camden, Me.: Picton Press, 1992) 2:720-22. The Long Reach Patent will be discussed in further detail in the section dealing with the land holding of Samuel<sup>1</sup> Huestis and his son John<sup>1</sup> Huestis.

<sup>11</sup> Eastchester Historical Society, *Records of the Town of Eastchester*, Books 1-3 (1964), passim.

<sup>12</sup> Sung Bok Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York: Manorial Society, 1664-1775* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1978), pp. 178-80.

<sup>13</sup> Some Philips family papers are at Columbia University, and an index to these papers is available at NYG&BS. See also “The Town Book of the Manor of Philipsburgh,” REC. 59:203-13; Field Horne, “The Philipsburg Manor Rent Roll of 1760,” REC. 110:102-04; and F.J. Sypher, “Rent Roll of Col. Frederick Philips’s Estate (Philipse Manor) 1776-1784,” REC. 108:74-78.

As stated above, members of the Huestis family lived in all four of the above jurisdictions. In each, when they *did* own land at the time of death, the laws of colonial New York stipulated two ways such land could be transferred to their successors. The first, by will, allowed the testator to divide his or her real property among any number of people—usually children or siblings but sometimes more distant relatives or friends. Disposition of the property was therefore at the discretion of the testator.

The second way was under the laws of intestacy—when a person died without a will. In such cases, the law of primogeniture prevailed. Simply put, when someone died intestate all of his or her *real* property descended to the eldest male son, and lacking any sons, it would be divided equally among surviving daughters. If a decedent had no children at all, the property would descend to the eldest surviving male relative, usually a brother or nephew. As for the decedent's personal estate, one third was given to his widow, if he was married, and the remainder was divided equally between his next of kin, usually his children, but lacking children, to siblings, nieces and nephews.<sup>[14]</sup>

Because there were set rules governing the devolution of real property under primogeniture, it appears that in many cases no court administration was held when an estate consisted solely of real property. It is therefore possible for an inheritance to have taken place at the time of someone's death, but no record to have been made of it until the real estate was disposed of by the heir. If that heir also died intestate, then the fact of inheritance could very well be hidden for several generations.

Wills, on the other hand, were generally probated soon after the testator's death. Wills relating to estates in colonial Westchester County were probated at New York City. Wills pertaining to residents of Westchester County can be found in two published abstracts,<sup>[15]</sup> but due to discrepancies between them, the original or register copies of the wills should always be checked.<sup>[16]</sup>

<sup>14</sup> There was some confusion over whether or not the eldest son was supposed to receive a double portion of the personal property in the case of intestacy. For this and for a general discussion of primogeniture in colonial New York and how it influenced the making of wills, see David E. Narrett, *Inheritance and Family Life in Colonial New York City* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992), pp. 126-37.

<sup>15</sup> In 1898, William S. Pelletreau published *Early Wills of Westchester County New York from 1664 to 1784: A Careful Abstract of all Wills (Nearly 800) Recorded in New York Surrogate's Office and at White Plains, N.Y., from 1664 to 1784 . . .* (New York: Francis P. Harper, 1898). At the same time, The New-York Historical Society was publishing abstracts of *all* wills probated at New York City in the colonial period, and Pelletreau was the abstractor (*Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, Collections of The New-York Historical Society, vols. 25-33, 1892-1900). The wills in this series cover the period of 1665 to 1783. Several more volumes of will abstracts were published under the auspices of the society covering the period of 1783 to 1801, but Pelletreau was not listed as the abstractor of these later volumes. This full set of New-York Historical Society will abstracts has recently been published on CD-ROM by Heritage Books of Bowie, Maryland, with a consolidated index.

<sup>16</sup> The original wills are now on file at the New York State Archives in Albany. Microfilm copies of part of this collection are available at NYG&BS and the Family History Library. For a concise discussion of colonial New York probate records (both testate and intestate), including availability and finding aids, see Harry Macy, "New York Probate Records Before 1787," *The NYG&B Newsletter* 2(Spring 1991):11-15.

All of these variations in property holding and transmission can be found in the experience of the descendants of Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis. To understand the arguments for the reconstruction of his posterity in Westchester County, it is essential to understand these variations and to recognize the fact that they can exist.

**Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis of Westchester County.** Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis of the Borough Town of Westchester, the son of Robert<sup>1</sup> Huestis of Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut, was born in Dorsetshire, England, probably in the mid to late 1620s.<sup>[17]</sup> He married Elizabeth Buxton in Stamford on 9 January 1655/56.<sup>[18]</sup> He was an early settler of Westchester, moving there from Connecticut by 1662, when it was still part of New Netherland.<sup>[19]</sup>

Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis resided in Westchester until his death on 23 November 1704.<sup>[20]</sup> He and Elizabeth had ten known children. One son, Moses, predeceased them.<sup>[21]</sup> The remaining nine, five sons and four daughters, were named in Robert's will of 19 November 1701: Robert, Samuel, John, Jonathan, David, Sarah Betts, Elizabeth Molyneux, Abigail Hunt, and Mary Collier.<sup>[22]</sup> All of the daughters were married by 1698.<sup>[23]</sup> David, born about 1684, was the youngest of the children.<sup>[24]</sup>

While more detailed information on each of the sons of Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis will be presented in the genealogical summary, it is useful at this point to briefly identify them in their likely birth order:<sup>[25]</sup>

Robert<sup>3</sup> Huestis died at Westchester in 1718 unmarried and without children. His will named his brothers Samuel, John, David, and Jonathan and sister Mary Collier.<sup>[26]</sup>

<sup>17</sup> The English origins of the Huestis family will be discussed in the genealogical summary.

<sup>18</sup> Stamford Town Records, 1:67 (transcript, 1882, of original 1:55), FHL #0005570.

<sup>19</sup> In September of 1662, Robert Huestes or Huiustis was one of a tribunal of magistrates at East Towne (i.e. Westchester) appointed by Peter Stuyvesant. Dixon Ryan Fox, ed., *The Minutes of the Court of Sessions (1657-1696) Westchester County, New York* (White Plains, N.Y.: Westchester County Historical Society, 1924), pp. 30, 34.

<sup>20</sup> Flushing (N.Y.) Monthly Meeting, Religious Society of Friends, Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, book 1, reversed, p. 8, FHL #0017376.

<sup>21</sup> Salem Co., New Jersey Wills A:132.

<sup>22</sup> New York Co. Wills 7:234. The will was probated 20 March 1704/05.

<sup>23</sup> Robert and his sons Robert, John, Samuel, and David are listed in a 1698 census of Westchester. The daughters Abigail Hunt, Mary Collier, and Elizabeth Molyneux are listed with their husbands. Jonathan Huestead is listed as a servant to Caleb Heathcote. Daughter Sarah Betts is not found on the 1698 census, but since she was not listed with her parents, it is presumed she was already married and living with her husband. See Robert B. Miller, contr., "New York Colonial Manuscripts . . . Census of Town of Westchester, 1698," REC. 38:129, 130, 131.

<sup>24</sup> "David Huestis" was listed as age 26 in a 1710 list of men between the ages of 16 and 60 at Philipsburg. See Robert B. Miller, contr., ". . . Men from 16 to 60 all except Dutch at Phillips burroughs, Cortland & Rikes Patent," REC 38:221.

<sup>25</sup> In his will, Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis named his living sons in the following order: Robert, Samuel, John, Jonathan, and David. The 1698 census lists the order as Robert, John, Samuel, David. Samuel is known to be older than John due to a caveat he entered in December of 1718 in the probate of the will of his brother Robert<sup>3</sup> Huestis, in which he described himself as "eldest brother and heir at law." Since John Huestis was still alive in 1718, Samuel must have been older than him in order to claim that status. See Dr. Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany* (Middletown, N.Y.: The National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York, 1972), p. 164. Moses has been placed as the second son, for if he were older than Robert, he would probably have remained in Westchester Co. rather than moving to New Jersey.

<sup>26</sup> New York Co. Wills 9:8.

Moses<sup>3</sup> Huestis died in Salem County, New Jersey in 1694. His will left his property to his father and his siblings, an indication that he was single and had no children.<sup>[27]</sup>

Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis moved from Westchester first to the Manor of Pelham, then to the town of Eastchester, and is last of record in Yonkers in January of 1738.<sup>[28]</sup> Establishing how many children he had and their identity is one of the goals of this article.

John<sup>3</sup> Huestis died intestate at Westchester before 3 July 1737. His heir-at-law was his brother Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis, so presumably he had no children.<sup>[29]</sup>

Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Huestis removed to Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey shortly after his marriage in 1709 and died there between 1738 and 1768. He had three known sons—John, Jonathan, and Joseph—all of whom lived in New Jersey.<sup>[30]</sup>

David<sup>3</sup> Huestis moved to what is now Putnam County by 1734. He died “at the beginning of the Revolution” and had eight children, five of whom lived to adulthood: Robert, Joseph, Jonathan, Caleb, and Solomon.<sup>[31]</sup>

Since three of the sons of Robert<sup>2</sup> Huestis left no descendants and two of those who did moved away from Westchester County, only one son, Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis, remains as the likely ancestor of those of the name found in lower Westchester County in the mid to late eighteenth century. Unfortunately, there is no will for Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis, which might have provided the names of children. Though less direct evidence to be presented hereafter purports to show that he had a number of children, there is documentary evidence for only one—a son James.

**James<sup>4</sup> Huestis, son of Samuel<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth (Pell) Huestis.** The evidence for Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis having a son James is of importance for it not only establishes the father-son relationship, but identifies Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis’s

<sup>27</sup> Salem Co., New Jersey Wills A:132.

<sup>28</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds G:234. On 6 January 1737/38 Samuel Huestis of Yonkers sold to Elisha Barton two separate parcels of land in the borough town of Westchester that John Huestis, “late of Westchester, deceased” had purchased from Joseph Jennings and William Baker in 1720 and 1733 respectively. A quitclaim deed of 6 August 1742 from Joseph Jennings to Bartholomew Hadden that cites the deed from Samuel Huestis to Elisha Barton has been interpreted to indicate that Samuel Huestis was dead by that date (see REC. 53:222), but analysis of the original quitclaim deed, to be presented in the genealogical summary, casts doubt upon this interpretation.

<sup>29</sup> On 3 July 1737, letters of administration on the estate of John *Eustace*, of Westchester, intestate, were granted to Samuel *Eustace*, “his Eldest Brother & heir at Law.” (New York Co. Wills 13:84). The deed by which Samuel Huestis sold John’s land described John Huestis as being “lately deceased & dying intestate his land & meadows & all & singular his real estate did descend to ye above named Samuel Huestis first party to these presents as ye oldest brother & heir at law to him ye said John Huestis.” The fact that Samuel Huestis was able to sell this land without it being specifically bequeathed to him is an example of the law of primogeniture (Westchester Co. Deeds G:234).

<sup>30</sup> He married Mary Brandreth of Evesham in 1709 (Flushing [N.Y.] Monthly Meeting, Religious Society of Friends, Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1:35). In 1738 he deeded land in Evesham to his sons Joseph and Jonathan, Jr. (West Jersey Deeds A-K:6 and Z:19). In 1768, John Huestis of Chester, Burlington Co., New Jersey, deeded land to Moses and Joseph Huestis, sons of his deceased brother Joseph Huestis. (West Jersey Deeds A-K:10).

<sup>31</sup> William J. Blake, *The History of Putnam County, N.Y.: With an Enumeration of its Towns, Villages, Rivers, Creeks, Lakes, Ponds, Mountains, Hills, and Geological Features; Local Traditions and Short Biographical Sketches of Early Settlers, etc.* (New York: Baker & Scribner, 1849), p. 148, names sons Joseph, Jonathan, Caleb, and Solomon. Moreover, Dutchess Co. court records (Dutchess Co. Ancient Documents Files #635 and 637) demonstrate that there was another son, Robert. The question of David Huestis’s children will be discussed in more detail in the next installment of this article.

wife, and assists in reconciling Bolton's fancy with fact in the reconstruction of the Huestis family of Westchester County. This evidence is derived from a series of conveyances.

On 20 April 1723, Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis sold thirty acres of land in the Manor of Pelham to Thomas Pell, Junior for £205. The deed described the land as that which Samuel Huestis bought from John Pell, Senr Esq, and which Samuel held as "an absolute estate of inheritance"—i.e. an estate in fee simple. The deed further stated that the southern boundary ran along the land of James Huestis.<sup>[32]</sup>

A month and a half later, on 4 June 1723, James Huestis, weaver of the Manor of Pelham, sold thirty acres of land in the Manor to John<sup>3</sup> Huestis of the borough town of Westchester on for £70. This deed described the land as an "absolute estate of inheritance." The northern boundary of this land abutted the land of Thomas Pell, Junior—i.e. the land just purchased from Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis.<sup>[33]</sup>

Eight years later, on 26 April 1731, James Huestis, still of the Manor of Pelham, bought these same thirty acres back from John<sup>3</sup> Huestis for £70. By this time, the northern boundary of the tract abutted the land of Philip Pell, brother of Thomas Pell, Junior.<sup>[34]</sup>

On the same day James Huestis repurchased the land from John<sup>3</sup> Huestis, he sold it to Philip Pell for £170, his wife Sarah *Hewstis* releasing dower. Although he sold the land as an estate in "fee simple," free of every "trouble and incumbrance" whatsoever, including "intails [*sic*]," he described it as the "moyety" (i.e. moiety or half) of a sixty acre tract deeded from John Pell to Samuel and Elizabeth "Hewstis" on 10 June 1702.<sup>[35]</sup>

By this earlier deed, which was not recorded in its own right, John Pell *entailed* sixty acres in the Manor of Pelham to "Samuel *Hewstis* & Elizabeth *Hewstis*, his wife, & the longer survivor of them & after their decease to the heirs of ye body of the said Elizabeth lawfully begotten & to their heirs & assigns forever."<sup>[36]</sup> The fact that John Pell limited inheritance of the land to

<sup>32</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds E:350. An estate "in fee" or "fee simple" was an "absolute estate of inheritance," which does not necessarily mean that the estate was inherited by the person selling it, only that the estate is "limited absolutely to a man and his heirs and assigns forever without limitation or condition" and that the owner "is entitled to the entire property, with unconditional power of disposition during his life, and descending to his heirs and legal representatives upon his death intestate." See *Black's Law Dictionary*, 5th Edition, 1979, pp. 553-54.

<sup>33</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds E:419.

<sup>34</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds G:164.

<sup>35</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds, G:96. It is not clear why James<sup>4</sup> Huestis sold the thirty acres to John<sup>3</sup> Huestis, only to repurchase it for the same amount of money eight years later. John<sup>3</sup> Huestis, a bachelor with plenty of land of his own in Westchester, hardly needed this thirty acres. James Huestis, a self-described weaver, may have been more in need of cash than land and his father's brother may have been in a position to help him. Implicit in the sale to John<sup>3</sup> may have been an informal understanding that James had the option to purchase the land back. The subsequent sale of the land to Philip Pell provided James with both the £70 he needed to pay his uncle and another £100 profit.

<sup>36</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds G:96. An entail was essentially an estate "for life" that could not be alienated by the tenant by deed or in a will and upon whose death was subject to the terms of the original deed. In this case, the entailing phrase "after their decease to the heirs of ye body of the said Elizabeth. . . ." limited the ownership of the property to her heirs as defined by the prevailing law in the

the legitimate heirs of Elizabeth gives good reason to infer that Elizabeth was his daughter, even though she is not listed as such in Bolton or in *Pelliana*.<sup>[37]</sup>

The recitation in 1731 of the deed of 1702 by John Pell of sixty acres to Samuel and Elizabeth Huestis, the April 1723 sale of sixty acres by Samuel Husetis to Thomas Pell, the June 1723 sale of thirty acres by James Huestis to Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis's brother John<sup>3</sup> Huestis of Westchester, the 1731 repurchase by James Huestis of the thirty acres he had previously sold to John Huestis, and the immediate sale of such land to a Pell<sup>[38]</sup>—all strongly suggest that this James Huestis was a son of Samuel<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth (Pell) Huestis, probably born about 1701-1702,<sup>[39]</sup> and that Elizabeth (Pell) Huestis, wife of Samuel Huestis, was the daughter of John Pell and the aunt of Philip Pell and Thomas Pell, Jr. A legitimate question then arises: how did James Huestis come to possess a moiety of the sixty acres originally deeded to Samuel and Elizabeth, while Samuel was still alive?

John Pell's reasons for entailing the sixty acres are not explicit in the deed, but it must have reflected a desire on his part to keep that portion of the manor in family hands. After his sale of 6,000 acres to the Huguenots of New Rochelle in 1689 and to a few individual Huguenots,<sup>[40]</sup> the only recorded deeds for John Pell are to his known sons and sons-in-law, with the latter constituting only a total of 210 acres out of the 3,000-plus acres remaining in the manor after the 1689 sale.<sup>[41]</sup>

province of New York, that of primogeniture. For a useful discussion of entailment in another colony where primogeniture prevailed, see Holly Brewer, "Entailing Aristocracy in Colonial Virginia: 'Ancient Feudal Restraints' and Revolutionary Reform," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d Series, 54(April 1997):305-46, and in particular pp. 311-17: Eighteenth Century Land Law: A Primer.

<sup>37</sup> Both Bolton, 1:chart facing p. 541, and *Pelliana*, New Series, vol. 1, no. 3, p. 41, give John<sup>1</sup> Pell a daughter *Tamar* or *Ithamaria* who married a *James Eustis*. It is likely that *Pelliana* copied Bolton, but the point is that traditionally, a daughter of John Pell married a Eustis, i.e. a Huestis. The significance of this tradition will be discussed in the analysis of Bolton in the next installment of this article.

John Pell *did* have a daughter Thamar, who married William Pinckney on 25 June 1703 in New Rochelle ("Records of the French Church at New Rochelle, N.Y.," *The New-York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin* 1[1917]:77-81). On 30 May 1713, John Pell deeded one hundred acres in the Manor of Pelham to William Pinckney (Westchester Co. Deeds E:51-52). William Pinckney's will mentions his wife *Ithamer*—yet another variation (New York Co. Wills 19:228). William (Thomas, Philip) Pinckney was the first cousin of Thamar Pell, whose mother was Rachel<sup>2</sup> (Philip) Pinckney.

<sup>38</sup> If James Huestis was the son of Samuel<sup>3</sup> (Robert<sup>2</sup>) Huestis and Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> (John<sup>1</sup>) Pell, then Philip<sup>3</sup> (Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) Pell would have been his first cousin. Samuel Huestis had other connections with the Pell family, as indicated by the fact that he was the tax collector on the Manor of Pelham from 1710 to 1714, an undoubtedly unpopular position that might be assigned to a loyal relative (Westchester Co. Deeds E:70-71).

<sup>39</sup> Samuel Huestis and Elizabeth Pell were married by 1 May 1700, when she joined with him in selling land in Westchester (Westchester Town Records 2:148). James Huestis was at least age 21 when he sold the thirty acres to John Huestis in June of 1723 and was therefore born before June of 1702. Interestingly, this is the date of the deed from John Pell to Samuel and Elizabeth *Hensis*. It is possible that Pell deeded them the land once he was sure there was a viable heir.

<sup>40</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds C:85, D:22, and E:69.

<sup>41</sup> On 26 September 1700, John Pell, Sr. sold to William Ward, fifty acres in the Manor, some of which Ward deeded back to his "father-in-law John Pell" on 26 April 1712 (Westchester Co. Deeds C:79, E:9). John Pell's pre-1719 deeds (see below) to his sons Thomas and John were also for relatively small parcels (Westchester Co. Deeds E:17, 22, 50-51). The fact that he deeded land to Samuel Huestis strengthens the conclusion that Samuel was also a son-in-law. The terms of the deed to Samuel Huestis,

It is known that John Pell died sometime after September of 1719 after having settled his entire estate on his son Thomas<sup>2</sup> Pell and making arrangements for his son John<sup>2</sup> Pell.<sup>[42]</sup> The deed of 10 June 1702 by John Pell to Samuel and Elizabeth Huestis could well have constituted an earlier arrangement for his daughter and son-in-law. How then to explain the sale in 1722 by Samuel Huestis of thirty acres to Thomas Pell, Jr., without the joinder by Elizabeth in the deed? The inescapable conclusion is that by the date of the transaction she was deceased, and with both his wife and father-in-law dead Samuel may have wished to move away from the Manor of Pelham to take up land within the Long Reach Patent left to him by his brother Robert<sup>3</sup> Huestis. In fact, he did make such a move in late 1723 or early 1724.<sup>[43]</sup> But what of the troublesome entailment of the full sixty acres acquired by Samuel and Elizabeth, of which the thirty acres sold by Samuel to Thomas Pell, Jr., was a part?

According to the terms of the entail, after Elizabeth died, Samuel would possess the entire sixty acres “for life” and at his death it would pass to Elizabeth’s heir, i.e., her oldest son, James<sup>4</sup> Huestis. The entailment, however, did not stop there. James<sup>4</sup> Huestis himself would have only a life estate in the sixty acres and upon his death it would pass to *his* legitimate heir. Technically, therefore, neither Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis nor his son James<sup>4</sup> Huestis should have been able to sell *any* portion of the entailed sixty acres as an estate in fee simple. Yet it is clear that by April of 1723, the sixty acres had been divided between Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis and James<sup>4</sup> Huestis, although no record of this division exists. The fact that they did so implies either an error on their part, or that by 1723 the entail had been legally barred (i.e., broken).

Unfortunately, no explicit record of a court order barring the entail exists. Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis and James<sup>4</sup> Huestis may have erred in considering the sixty acres as theirs to divide, Samuel taking thirty acres as joint tenant and James taking thirty as heir at law to Elizabeth. It *is* significant that the original entailing deed from John Pell was not recited in either of the original 1723 deeds by which the thirty-acre parcels were sold, one parcel by Samuel Huestis to Thomas Pell, Jr., and the other parcel by James Huestis to Philip Pell. It is also significant that Samuel Huestis even goes so far as to say he *bought* his thirty acres from John Pell, and when James Huestis sold his thirty acres to Philip Pell in 1731 and cited the 1702 deed, he asserted

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however, differed from those to Pinckney and Ward, whose wives were not mentioned as grantees, and in which no entail was created. In deeding to *both* Samuel and his wife Elizabeth, John Pell created an unusual (for the time) joint tenancy that gave Elizabeth more than the usual dower right of the one third of her husband’s property, to which she would have been entitled under the common law principle of coverture, which stipulated that a man and his wife were legally one person. See George R. Ryskamp, “Fundamental Common Law Concepts for the Genealogist: Marriage, Divorce, and Coverture,” *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 83(1995):165-79, at 175-76.

<sup>42</sup> Westchester Co. Deeds, E:210, 221.

<sup>43</sup> Samuel Huestis moved from the Manor of Pelham to the Long Reach between November 1723 and March of 1724, as evidenced by deeds (Westchester Co. Deeds E:420, F:316).

that it was free from incumbrances “including entails.” Three possible scenarios exist to explain this situation: 1) Samuel and James Huestis did not understand the legal intricacies of entails, 2) they chose to ignore them, or 3) they *had* been able to legally bar the entail.

In the first two scenarios, there would have been a *de facto* but not a *de jure* barring of the entail. In the third scenario, the barring by legal process could be instituted by one of two types of court proceedings, a “fine” or a “common recovery.” Both required the tacit consent of the current “tenant in tail” (Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis) and the “next heir” (James<sup>4</sup> Huestis), but only a common recovery guaranteed that the land would revert to fee simple status.<sup>[44]</sup>

A common recovery also required two additional participants: a disinterested third party, usually a friend of the tenant, who would feign a lawsuit against the tenant in tail, disputing the title to the property and a “straw man,” called upon by the tenant to “vouch the warranty” of the title, but predetermined to fail to do so. The title would change hands back and forth, with the legal result that the land would revert to fee simple status and anyone who had an interest under entailment would be barred from making further claim.<sup>[45]</sup>

Because of the quasi-legal aspect of common recovery, the deeds by which the conversion from entailment to fee simple was accomplished were often not recorded. Not surprisingly, the record is silent in this respect with regard to the entailed sixty acres. However, if the Huestises used common recovery to bar the entail created by John Pell, *some* court record ought to exist, with Samuel Huestis, the tenant in tail, as the defendant. An investigation into surviving court records of Westchester County disclosed the existence of the minutes of the Court of Common Pleas, but not the original court files. This is indeed unfortunate for there is one case in which a Huestis is a defendant that *might* suggest the existence of an action of common recovery.

On 5 December 1722, four and half months before Samuel Huestis sold his thirty acres to Thomas<sup>3</sup> Pell, a suit was brought by one Kirk (who could have been acting as the “disinterested yet friendly third party”) against one Huestis (possibly the tenant).<sup>[46]</sup> Unfortunately, first names are not given

<sup>44</sup> Brewer, p. 324 “. . . both were expensive, required skilled lawyers, and, although fines were legally easier, only a portion of the value of the estate could be recovered. Recoveries were more difficult and riskier because they were a technically illegal way to accomplish a transfer. Both procedures required the consent of the next heir in addition to that of the current tenant in tail.”

<sup>45</sup> Brewer, citing A.W.B. Simpson’s *An Introduction to the History of the Land Law* (Oxford, 1961) states: “The leading scholar of English land law concludes that, in England, ‘to bar an entail a tenant must go through a fantastic rigmarole, which even judges thought it better not to investigate too closely.’” By the 18th century, the part of the “straw man” was often played by the court crier, indicating that the courts themselves were going along with this procedure. See A.W.B. Simpson, *A History of the Land Law* (Oxford, 1986), p. 132.

<sup>46</sup> Westchester County Court of Common Pleas Minutes in Westchester Co. Deeds, liber D, reversed, p. 133.

and the nature of the suit is not stated. Further investigation supports the possibility that this was a friendly suit. The Kirks of Westchester County descended from Thomas Kirke, who married Judith, the sister of John<sup>1</sup> Pell.<sup>[47]</sup> A William “Kerke,” resident of the Manor of Pelham, left a will in 1713 naming his children Judith, Thomas, and William.<sup>[48]</sup> Either Thomas or William, probable cousins of the Pells, was likely to be the Kirk who brought the suit against Huestis in 1722. As such, the chances of one of them acting as the disinterested, but friendly, third party is reasonable to suppose.

Without proof what actually happened, however, the practical effect of the land transfers of 1723 and 1731 must be considered. Who was really hurt by these transactions? Samuel and James divided the land equally and they both received respectable sums of money when they sold it. Samuel’s father-in-law, John<sup>1</sup> Pell, was dead and could raise no objection to the arrangement. Thomas<sup>2</sup> Pell, though lacking legal standing, might have raised an objection, but since the entire sixty acres was ultimately restored to the Pell family, i.e. to his own children, he may have been in tacit agreement. If the 1722 court case brought by shirt-tail Pell relatives *was* for the purpose of barring the entail, it is worth noting that Thomas<sup>2</sup> Pell was one of the justices sitting at that court. Indeed, the entire situation, including James<sup>4</sup> Huestis’s “temporary” sale to his uncle John<sup>3</sup> Huestis, has an “all in the family” air about it. Even if title to the sixty acres was based on a misunderstanding rather than a legal barring of the entail, and was therefore defective, Samuel and James Huestis were presumably satisfied and would not trouble the Pells further.

Having received a substantial sum for what he may have considered his due, Samuel Huestis had removed within a year to the land left to him by his brother Robert<sup>3</sup> Huestis in the Long Reach Patent in the town of Eastchester. Any younger children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pell) Huestis probably went with their father. Unfortunately, there are no recorded deeds from Samuel<sup>3</sup> Huestis to any other children and, probably due to his ultimate residence in Yonkers, where he was likely a tenant, there is no will recorded for him. Thus, proof of the existence of other children must be documented and reconstructed through less direct evidence.

The preparatory first step in this reconstruction is a critical analysis of Bolton’s account of the “Huestis/Eustis” family of Eastchester, for the statements he made regarding this family need to be reconciled with the facts, and where need be, refuted once and for all.

*(To be continued)*

<sup>47</sup> Christy Hawes Bond, *Gateway Families: Ancestors and Descendants of Richard Simrall Hawes III and Marie Christy Johnson* (Concord, Mass.: By the author, 1994), p. 397.

<sup>48</sup> New York Co. Wills, 9:143; the will was proved 6 June 1719, so the testator could not have been the plaintiff in the 1722 suit.

## DEATHS FROM FEVER IN NEW YORK CITY 1803

CONTRIBUTED BY CHARLES FARRELL\*

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, New York City suffered several epidemics of yellow fever.<sup>[1]</sup> One of the worst of these began in the summer of 1803. By mid-August New Yorkers were becoming alarmed by the rapid spread of the “malignant fever,” which was thought to be due to “impure air.” Normal life ground to a halt, and half the population left the city. For “the poorer class of citizens who inhabit those parts of the town where the fever is most prevalent,” the city erected temporary buildings north of town to accommodate those still free of the disease, and also appointed four doctors to care for fever victims at Bellevue Hospital and elsewhere. On November 5 the Board of Health finally announced that citizens could safely return to their homes, but recommended that houses be cleaned and aired before being reoccupied.<sup>[2]</sup>

The list of deaths that follows was published in the 9 November 1803 issue of *The Spectator*, a New York City newspaper.<sup>[3]</sup> The death dates range from 29 July to 26 October and the list contains 515 names,<sup>[4]</sup> in chronological order by the first letter of the last name. For the genealogist, this list is particularly important, because the regular city death records stop in late August and do not resume until October 22, omitting most of the deaths given here.

Aug. 9	Aspin, William, 107 Front St.	Aug. 8	Bard, John, merchant, 41 Vessey St.
Aug. 19	Anderson, Mrs., 14 Barclay St.	Aug. 15	Bell, John, Washington St.
Sept. 4	Ackermann, Mrs., 415 Greenwich St.	Aug. 15	Beetes, William, corner of Reed and Greenwich Sts.
Sept. 8	Adams, John jun., 66 William St.	Aug. 17	Baker, Ann, corner of Oliver and Rutgers Sts.
Sept. 12	Abraham, Miss, 83 Barclay St.	Aug. 20	Bennett, Mrs., 4 Meath St.
Sept. 16	Arnott, George, Bedlow St.	Aug. 21	Brown, Robert, corner of Fletcher St.
Sept. 24	Anderson, Dr. Peter, 41 Nassau St.	Aug. 23	Butler, Mrs. a son of, 1 Chestnut St.
Sept. 28	Alexander, Jane, 43 Claptree? St.	Aug. 25	Britton, Dinah, 4 Beach St.
Sept. 28	Athery, Jacob, 47 Greenwich St.	Aug. 26	Butler, James, 1 Chestnut St.
Oct. 2	Alexander, Mary, 31 East George St.	Aug. 26	Black, Peter, 30 Moore St.
Oct. 7	Armstrong, Richard S., Sixth St.		
Oct. 10	Atla, Jack (a black), 17 Cedar St.		

\* P.O. Box 1678, Largo, FL 33779-1678.

<sup>1</sup> For the location of lists for other epidemics see Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan) 1783-1898*, 1954, pp. 10-11, 68, 89; and B-Ann Moorhouse, “Little-Publicized New York Sources: Minutes of the Committee on Health,” *The NYG&B Newsletter* 4(1993):7. Victims of the yellow fever epidemic of 1795 were published in REC. 81:146-55, 203-06.

<sup>2</sup> I. N. Phelps Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, 6 vols. (1915-1928), 5:1412-13.

<sup>3</sup> Available in microform at The New-York Historical Society, New York Public Library and other libraries. A “?” has been added in this article where the microform copy was not completely legible.

<sup>4</sup> Other papers reported 596 and 606 deaths, respectively, without names (Stokes, *Iconography* 5:1413, quoting the *Daily Advertiser*, 31 Oct. 1803 and *Columbian Centinel*, 5 Nov. 1803).

- Aug. 28 Balton, James, Bloomingdale  
 Aug. 29 Bailey, John, 61 Front St.  
 Sept. 2 Baptide, John, corner of Greenwich  
 and Dey Sts.  
 Sept. 3 Brown, Mitchell, Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 4 Buck, George, 7 Cedar St.  
 Sept. 7 Billing, Mrs. E., 196 Water St.  
 Sept. 8 Blakey, Thomas, 46 Front St.  
 Sept. 8 Brott, James, corner of Church and  
 Barclay Sts.  
 Sept. 8 Bearoman, Miss, 64 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 9 Bennett, Fosly?, 28 Front St.  
 Sept. 9 Brittin, Sally, Moore's buildings  
 Sept. 11 Barnes, Thomas, 74 Warren St.  
 Sept. 12 Black, William, 21 First St.  
 Sept. 13 Bayard, Richard (a black), 87  
 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 13 Brusser?, Mrs., 7 Burling Slip  
 Sept. 14 Blakely, William, 87 Fair St.  
 Sept. 14 Barclay, Eleanor, 62 Cedar St.  
 Sept. 16 Barr, Jane, 73 Bowery Lane  
 Sept. 16 Brown, Miss, Seabury, Water St. in  
 front of Belvidure  
 Sept. 18 Bartrum, John, Lombard St.  
 Sept. 18 Bowman, Hannah, Chapel St.  
 Sept. 19 Bartran, Dr. Samuel, 3 Roosevelt St.  
 Sept. 20 Briere, Lewis, merchant, 22  
 Orchard St.  
 Sept. 22 Bowman, Hibilla, 73 Wall St.  
 Sept. 24 Brower, Everardus, near Greenwich  
 Market  
 Sept. 29 Burrows, Sally, 13 Chamber St.  
 Sept. 30 Bill?, Mrs. Sarah, 195 Division St.  
 Sept. 30 Britton, Nicholas, corner of  
 Lombard and Charlotte Sts.  
 Sept. 30 Brower, Jacob, Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 30 Brower, Cecilia (his wife), do.  
 Oct. 3 Beil, John, city crier, 100 Division St.  
 Oct. 3 Birchfield, Thomas, 18 Stone St.  
 Oct. 3 Biggam, Andrew, 51 Broadway  
 Oct. 3 Brown, Francis, 11 Mulberry St.  
 Oct. 6 Boggs, Mary, Charlotte St.  
 Oct. 7 Bletim?, Henry, Lombard St.  
 Oct. 7 Black, John, book binder, Cedar St.  
 Oct. 9 Bennett, John, Henry St.  
 Oct. 9 Bauher, Peggy, 82 John St.  
 Oct. 12 Bryton, Bridget, 88 Front St.  
 Oct. 12 Blaw, Cornelius, 1 Front St.  
 Oct. 13 Bignal, William, Henry St.  
 Oct. 14 Bruce, Mrs. Margaret, 7 New St.  
 Oct. 16 Boyle, Richard, ferryman, Brooklyn  
 Oct. 20 Bergh, Christopher, Water St. near  
 Youle's furnace  
 Oct. 21 Bull, John, Third St.  
 Oct. 23 Brown, Daniel, 44 James St.  
 Aug. 18 Clingham, Edward, 88 Harman St.  
 Aug. 22 Chetter, Leonard, 261 Water St.  
 Aug. 30 Carter, Effingham (a boy), Cherry St.  
 Sept. 6 Carnes, William, 37 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 6 Cathaine, Elizabeth, 28 Front St.  
 Sept. 11 Cornard, Nicholas, Mulberry St.  
 Sept. 11 Cowan, Mrs. Ann, 64 Lombard St.  
 Sept. 13 Caddy, Hugh, Catharine Lane  
 Sept. 15 Combs, Elias, hotel, 3 South St.  
 Sept. 16 Church, Alexander, corner of South  
 and Broad Sts.  
 Sept. 18 Cummings, Mrs., 11 Beekmal Slip  
 Sept. 22 Caldwell, Joseph, corner of Oliver  
 and Bancker Sts.  
 Sept. 24 Cox, Gabriel, corner of East  
 George and Cherry Sts.  
 Sept. 24 Cain, Elizabeth, Bedlow St.  
 Sept. 24 Carver, Mary, a mulatto, 56 Oak St.  
 Sept. 27 Cannon, Phoebe, Nelson's Alley  
 Sept. 27 Churchfield, John, 6 Ryder St.  
 Sept. 27 Culkett, Deborah, Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 28 Campbell, Catharine, 24 Stone St.  
 Sept. 29 Cox, Elizabeth, 2 Beaver Lane  
 Oct. 2 Coulter, Mrs. Nancy, Greenwich St.  
 Oct. 4 Collins, Ann, Charlotte St.  
 Oct. 6 Cromwell, John, 68 East George St.  
 Oct. 7 Coffin, Rebecca, Charlotte St.  
 Oct. 7 Cummings, John, 26 Skinner St.  
 Oct. 9 Carlen, William, corner of Mott and  
 Bayard Sts.  
 Oct. 10 Crawford, James, corner of  
 Charlotte and Harman Sts.  
 Oct. 10 Carrol, Hester?, 42 Chapel St.  
 Oct. 10 Cormick, John, 4 Moore's buildings  
 Oct. 12 Coulher, James, Jay St.  
 Oct. 13 Crosby, Lewis, 27 Cheapside St.  
 Oct. 14 Calder, John, 81 James St.  
 Oct. 18 Cornel, Rebecca, corner of Pump  
 and Second Sts.  
 Oct. 19 Cockroff, Mr., 70 Bedlow St.  
 Oct. 20 Cassidy, Alice, 293 Water St.  
 Oct. 21 Codlin, Judi, Bedlow St.  
 Oct. 21 Cameron, Mary, 82 Murray St.  
 Oct. 24 Coddy, Sally, 35 Frankfort St.  
 Oct. 25 Carter, Mrs., 69 East George St.

- Aug. 1 Donald, John, 78 Wall St.  
 Aug. 11 Dornell, (no first name), Orange St., mate of the ship Gipse  
 Aug. 15 David, Lewis, Nelson's Alley, a negro seaman  
 Aug. 19 Dooley, Matthew, 229 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 11 Demarest, David, grocer, 163 Washington St.  
 Sept. 12 Detroit, Ambrose, 26 Roosevelt St.  
 Sept. 12 Day, Mrs. Ann, corner of George and Cheapside Sts.  
 Sept. 13 Dawson, Archibald, 22 Garden St.  
 Sept. 14 Dutcher, Peter, Magazine St.  
 Sept. 18 Doyle, James, porter, 14 Cliff St.  
 Sept. 19 Day, Jacob, grocer, 32 Vessey St.  
 Sept. 23 Day, Mrs. (his wife), do.  
 Sept. 20 Dale, Hester, Lombard, corner of Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 20 Denille, Benjamin, ship wright, Bedlow St.  
 Sept. 30 Davenport, Thomas, 36 Barclay St.  
 Oct. 2 Dusenbury, Benjamin (a boy), Bedlow St.  
 Oct. 2 Depyster, Miss, 6 Courtlandt St.  
 Oct. 3 Donot, Hannah, corner of Cross and Mulberry Sts.  
 Oct. 5 Donaldson, James, clerk to Mr. Daly, Cherry St.  
 Oct. 6 Davids, Sophia, 42 Bancker St.  
 Oct. 6 Dawson, Francis, 5 years old, 57 Stone St.  
 Oct. 9 Doan, Allen, 1 Bedlow St.  
 Oct. 9 Davis, Margaret, 27 Lombard St.  
 Oct. 11 Duval, Anthony, 76 James St.  
 Oct. 16 Drummond, Eliza, 35 Frankfort St.  
 Oct. 21 Davis, Joseph (a black), 41 Broad St.  
 Aug. 21 Everett, Francis, Harrison St.  
 Sept. 11 Eklin, Mary, Washington St.  
 Sept. 13 Evans, William, 44 Stone St.  
 Sept. 18 Everitt, John, carman, Harrison St.  
 Sept. 21 Evans, Jacob Mr., Winne St.  
 Sept. 23 Ellis, George, 159 Water St.  
 Sept. 24 Edwards, John J., Thomas St.  
 Oct. 9 Evans, William jun., 44 Stone St.  
 Oct. 20 Entmons, Abraham, 110 Harman St.  
 Oct. 23 Evans, William, Bedlow St.  
 Oct. 26 Eckert, Philip, Warren St.  
 Aug. 5 Friel, Mary, Leonard St.  
 Aug. 11 Finch, John, Magazine St.  
 Aug. 22 Freeman, David, 3 First St.  
 Sept. 3 Fowle, John, cabinet maker, 53 John St.  
 Sept. 4 Fowle, Mrs. (his wife), do.  
 Sept. 4 Frazier, Miss Elizabeth, 112 Pearl St.  
 Sept. 13 Falmouth, Patty, 312 Water St.  
 Sept. 26 Francis, Elizabeth, Ann St.  
 Oct. 2 Finlay, John Loudon, 13 years old, 95 Greenwich St.  
 Oct. 10 Fisher, Sarah, 60 Catharine St.  
 Oct. 16 Flemingham, Robert, 41 Lombard St.  
 Oct. 26 Fay, Joseph, 25 Pearl St.  
 July 30 Graham, Hannah, 97 Water St.  
 Aug. 8 Garraghan, James, 1 Skinner St.  
 Aug. 22 Gordon, Alexander S., silversmith, 40 William St.  
 Aug. 22 Gordon, Sarah, his wife, do.  
 Aug. 26 Gardiner, Mrs., wife of Charles, 77 Fair St.  
 Aug. 28 Gottsebalk, John, Broadway  
 Sept. 12 Goald, Ann, last house in Barley St.  
 Sept. 12 Grant, Mary, Lombard St.  
 Sept. 13 Graham, Nelly, do.  
 Sept. 18 Guerney, Isaac, shoemaker, Harman St.  
 Sept. 23 Gough, Catharine, 11 Rector St.  
 Sept. 24 Greene, John O., 34 Roosevelt St.  
 Sept. 29 Griffin, Hardy, Rutgers St.  
 Oct. 2 Gibson, James (13 years), 25 Cedar St.  
 Oct. 6 Gainor, Wenne, Eden's Alley  
 Oct. 7 Griffith, Mrs., 22 James St.  
 Oct. 24 Gillespie, Cecilia, corner of Lombard and Charlotte Sts.  
 Oct. 25 Golden, Thomas, 13 Harman St.  
 Oct. 26 Galatian, James T., New York Hospital  
 Aug. 16 Hunter, John, 88 Frankfort St.  
 Aug. 18 Haight, Charles, 445 Greenwich St.  
 Aug. 20 Havens, Sally, 83 Bedlow St.  
 Aug. 21 Howe, Polly, 413 Greenwich St.  
 Aug. 22 Hall, Captain, Washington St.  
 Aug. 25 Haines, Benjamin, book binder, 63 Courtlandt St.  
 Sept. 2 Hoffman, Elizabeth, 195 Cherry St.  
 Sept. 4 Hilleker, David, 4 Mott St.  
 Sept. 4 Hicks, Ann, 12 Read St.  
 Sept. 4 Hoffman, Mary (wife of Carl A., furrier), 84 Maiden Lane  
 Sept. 6 Hager, Peter, 11 Rutgers St.

- Sept. 6 Hathaway, Giles, George St. Slip  
 Sept. 7 Hunt, Thomas, 61 Pearl St.  
 Sept. 7 Hopwood, George, Elizabeth St.  
 Sept. 7 Hull, John, 184 Front St.  
 Sept. 9 Hamilton, Jane, 357 Water St.  
 Sept. 11 Hariott, Conrad, butcher, Elizabeth St.  
 Sept. 12 Henderson, Hannah, Lumber St.  
 Sept. 14 Hand, Mrs. Elizabeth, corner of Pearl and Wall Sts.  
 Sept. 16 Hunt, Alsop, 5 Bancker St.  
 Sept. 16 Hopkins, Lawrence, Bayard's Lane  
 Sept. 18 Henderson, Maria, a black, Henry St.  
 Sept. 18 Hoyle, Nancy, 84 Murray St.  
 Sept. 18 Hall, John, 76 East George St.  
 Sept. 19 Humphrey, William, 357 Pearl St.  
 Sept. 23 Hyland, Mary, 53 Bedlow St.  
 Sept. 26 Hughes, Thomas, 16 Rose St.  
 Sept. 26 Haines, Edward, Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 30 Hacket, Mrs. 98 Greenwich St.  
 Oct. 2 Hancy, Ann, Nelson's Alley  
 Oct. 5 Hazelton, Isaac, Cherry St.  
 Oct. 9 Halstead, Nathaniel, 2 mile stone Bowery  
 Oct. 9 Happel, John, 226 Harman St.  
 Oct. 9 Humbert, Stephen (son of Jonas), 2 mile stone Bowery  
 Oct. 10 Hodge, Richard, 50 East George St.  
 Oct. 12 Heyer, Mrs. Mary, 47 Maiden Lane  
 Oct. 22 Horton, Abigail, 47 Cheapside St.  
 Aug. 15 Johnson, Peter, stonecutter, 247 Greenwich St.  
 Aug. 16 Jarvis, Matthew, innkeeper, 70 Wall St.  
 Aug. 24 Jennings, Elizabeth, 77 Warren St.  
 Aug. 28 Johnson, Mrs., 5 Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 1 Johnson, Stephen, Bullock St.  
 Sept. 4 Johnson, Philip, 3 Old Slip  
 Sept. 5 Jackson, Isabella, East Rutgers St.  
 Sept. 8 Jack, Edward, grocer, 219 William St.  
 Sept. 21 Johnson, James, Harman St.  
 Sept. 29 Johnson, Maria, do.  
 Sept. 29 John, a black man, Cherry St.  
 Sept. 29 Johnson, Elizabeth, (no address)  
 Oct. 2 Jackson, Joanna, 50 East George St.  
 Oct. 2 Jordon, Philip, Third St.  
 Oct. 4 Jones, Samuel L., Cherry St.  
 Oct. 5 James, a black, 9 Water St.  
 Oct. 9 Jones, Job S., Cherry St.  
 Oct. 10 Johnson, Mary, a black, 24 Thomas St.  
 Oct. 11 Judge, Esther, 203 Pearl St.  
 Oct. 20 Jellup, Sally, Charlotte St.  
 July 31 King, Joseph, seaman of the ship Gipsey, Coffee House Slip  
 Aug. 23 Kelly, Mrs., 148 Front St.  
 Sept. 6 Kenyon, Samuel (son of William K., merchant), Chamber St.  
 Sept. 11 Kiley, William, 44 East George St.  
 Sept. 18 Kingsland, Jane, 4 Lombard St.  
 Oct. 3 King, Thomas, cabinet maker, 56 Beaver St.  
 Oct. 5 Kenna, Mrs. E., 36 Beaver St.  
 Oct. 6 Knowland, Matthew, Bedlow St.  
 Oct. 11 Kortwright, Mrs. Elizabeth, 51 Broad St.  
 Oct. 16 Kennedy, Robert, Broadway  
 Oct. 17 Kenna, Thomas, drayman, First St.  
 Oct. 21 Karney, Thomas, 50 East George St.  
 Aug. 1 Lawrence, John, 122 Water St.  
 Aug. 12 Lupton, Lancaster, 301 Greenwich St.  
 Aug. 13 L'Hommedieu, Mrs., Corlaer's Hook  
 Aug. 17 Lamprey, Elizabeth, Suffolk St. from Old Slip  
 Aug. 17 Levett, Joseph, 57 Division St.  
 Aug. 18 Lowrey, James, 154 Front St.  
 Aug. 18 Leary, D., captain of brig Francis Nixon, 258 Front St.  
 Aug. 20 Low, Thomas, 46 Cherry St.  
 Aug. 21 Lyle, Hannah, corner of Front and Pine Sts.  
 Aug. 26 Laverick, William, 3 Lombard St.  
 Sept. 11 Leveter, Caty, 29 Cheapside St.  
 Sept. 20 Lamoraux, John, carman, 133 Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 23 Lassels, Joseph, 50 Cheapside St.  
 Sept. 24 Lattimore, Mrs., 63 East George St.  
 Sept. 24 Leggett, Joseph, merchant, 379 Pearl St.  
 Sept. 26 Livingston, Andrew, north Moore St.  
 Oct. 5 Lindley, Elizabeth, 3 Moore's building  
 Oct. 6 Laverick, Mrs., 1 Lombard St.  
 Oct. 7 Latimore, James, East George St.  
 Oct. 9 Lockwood, Hannah, 90 Catherine St.  
 Oct. 10 Lewis, John, Oliver St.  
 Oct. 11 Lowrey, Julianna, corner of George and Henry Sts.  
 Oct. 12 Lester, Dr. Andrew, 97 Chamber St.  
 Oct. 13 Lockwood, Seth, shoemaker, 90 Catherine St.  
 Aug. 1 McLaughlin, Daniel, 6 Eden's Alley

Aug. 2	Meeks, Edward, carpenter, 73 Wall St.	Oct. 4	McKennie, Colin, Orange St.
Aug. 2	McLaren, Peter, 45 Old Slip	Oct. 4	McMahon, Joseph, 24 Bancker St.
Aug. 18	McEwen, Bridget, Bedlow St.	Oct. 4	McIntire, Nancy, Charlotte St.
Aug. 19	Matthew, Mrs. (wife of Patrick), at the two mile stone	Oct. 7	Miller, Jane, Birmingham St.
Aug. 20	Miller, Mrs., Budd St. from 72 Front	Oct. 9	McDonald, Duncan (a boy), 12 East Rutgers St.
Aug. 21	McMillan, John, Pingre's Alley	Oct. 9	Millwater, Ann, 1 Bedlow St.
Aug. 21	Meyer, John, 29 Pearl St.	Oct. 11	Mulholland, William, corner of George and Bedlow Sts.
Aug. 23	McCon, Jeremiah, 20 Catherine St.	Oct. 12	McDavid, William, Pearl St.
Aug. 24	McCready, Sally, 60 Dey St.	Oct. 19	McLaughlin, Mrs., 60 East George St.
Aug. 26	Morrison, Mary, 32 Chatham St.	Oct. 21	Miller, George, Eagle near Arandel St.
Aug. 28	McKinzie, John, 24 Rosevelt St.	Oct. 21	McLean, Margaret, 55 Warren St.
Aug. 29	McBurn, William, Jay St.	Oct. 21	McCalloy, Mrs., corner of Cross and Mulberry Sts.
Sept. 2	Mathieu, Hannah, wife of Andre, 31 Nassau St.	Oct. 21	Moss, John H., East George St.
Sept. 4	McKay, Margaret, 21 Old Slip	Oct. 23	Manuel, William B., 42 Warren St.
Sept. 4	Meeks, Thomas, 153 Greenwich St.	Aug. 19	Nixon, Samuel, 12 Liberty St.
Sept. 4	Maxwell, (no first name), a boy, Lombard St.	Sept. 13	Noble, William, 60 Bedlow St.
Sept. 4	McCrea, Walter, East George St.	Sept. 14	Ney, Philip, 177 William St.
Sept. 4	Mackie, John, 95 Catherine St., 19 Rosevelt St.	Sept. 24	Nichols, John, corner of Harman and Rutgers Sts.
Sept. 6	McMurdie, John, 23 Chapel St.	Sept. 28	Newby, Robert, Greenwich St.
Sept. 8	Meeks, Ann, Gouverneur's Alley	Oct. 21	Nelson, Jane, 95 Division St.
Sept. 9	Myrick, Thomas, Bloomingdale	Aug. 13	Owen, Thomas, 276 Greenwich St.
Sept. 12	Mott, Mary, 32 Cherry St.	Aug. 16	O'Berne, Edward, 31 Rutgers St.
Sept. 12	Mascione, Domenico, 259 Water St.	Aug. 24	Oliver, James, near the Union Furnace
Sept. 12	McGuire, Sarah, Barley St.	Oct. 2	Okie, Abraham, 163 Greenwich St.
Sept. 16	Morgan, David, Water St. next to the corner of Seamen? St.	Oct. 5	Okie, Mrs. Mary (his wife), do.
Sept. 18	Moore, Thomas, Bedlow St.	Oct. 4	Okie, Sally (his daughter), do.
Sept. 18	McQuilcken, John, grocer, 135 Fly-Market	Oct. 11	Okie, Elizabeth (do.), 30 Lumber St.
Sept. 18	Mond, Jane, 9 Rector St.	Oct. 6	Ogden, Nathaniel, 19 Cliff St.
Sept. 21	Matthidon, Robert, ship wright, 57 East George St.	Oct. 23	O'Connor, Barney, 3 Barley St.
Sept. 21	McCarty, Mrs. Sarah, Second St.	Aug. 9	Peterkin, Laughlin, 35 Wall St.
Sept. 21	Musson, Benjamin, livery stable, 64 John St.	Aug. 13	Pettit, Jane, 20 Division St.
Sept. 23	McFie, William, 24 Stone St.	Aug. 16	Price, Sally, 304 Water St.
Sept. 24	McConley, William, Leonard St.	Aug. 22	Provost, Jane, 41 Catherine St.
Sept. 24	Magan, Edward, Charlotte St.	Sept. 5	Peacock, Mrs., Little Ann St.
Sept. 26	Maranda?, Peter, 32 Cherry St.	Sept. 5	Palmer, Peter, 4 Orange St.
Sept. 27	Main, John, dyer, 64 Liberty St.	Sept. 7	Payne, Nicholas, 81 Lombard St.
Sept. 28	Morehouse, Hannah, 51 Lombard St.	Sept. 7	Pettit, Daniel, Washington St.
Sept. 29	McVey, Elizabeth, 24 Stone St.	Sept. 11	Pointet, Claudine, servant to Mr. G. Rossler, 77 Greenwich St.
Sept. 30	Mulligan, Robert, corner of Hester and Mulberry Sts.	Sept. 15	Patterson, Carlon, East Rutgers St.
Oct. 2	McGregor, Mary, 13 Moore's buildings	Sept. 18	Parker, Hannah, Warren St.
		Sept. 20	Prentiss, Margaret, corner of Henry and Charlotte Sts.
		Sept. 28	Pickarell, Nicholas, Swartwout's Bason

- Sept. 30 Patch, George, Orchard St.  
 Oct. 2 Price, Evan, 49 Division St.  
 Oct. 2 Parmele, Samuel, 3 Cheapside St.  
 Oct. 4 Pryor, Mrs. Catherine, 29 Gold St.  
 Oct. 7 Paxton, William, shoemaker, 309 Water St.  
 Oct. 7 Provost, Catherine, 1 Theatre Alley  
 Oct. 10 Polack, Wolf, clothier, 292 Water St.  
 Oct. 20 Place, Ann, 80 Catherine St.  
 July 29 Ryan, John, lower end of Pine St.  
 Aug. 10 Retan, Cornelius, Cross St.  
 Aug. 15 Rogers, Robert, stone cutter, Lumber St.  
 Aug. 16 Richard, Thomas, Greenwich St.  
 Aug. 17 Riley, Elizabeth, 16 Stone St.  
 Aug. 21 Rosseter, Gilbert, lower end Pine St.  
 Aug. 31 Roman, Peter, 15 Beekman Slip  
 Sept. 4 Robbins, Elizabeth, Bowery Lane  
 Sept. 4 Rachel, a servant, 82 Pearl St.  
 Sept. 7 Roberts, Polly, Lombard St.  
 Sept. 8 Rossiter, Mrs. (wife of Mr. G. Rossiter, merchant), 77 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 9 Randall, Mrs., Carlisle St.  
 Sept. 9 Randall, Isaac (her son), do.  
 Sept. 20 Randall, Miss (her daughter), do.  
 Sept. 9 Robinson, James, 107 Liberty St.  
 Sept. 12 Roberts, Jane, Lombard St.  
 Sept. 14 Roberts, Thomas, a boy, do.  
 Sept. 20 Roberts, Martha, Lombard corner of Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 21 Richardson, William, 14 East George St.  
 Sept. 21 Robinson, Richard, Division St.  
 Sept. 23 Robert, Nicholas, corner of Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 24 Ross, Mrs., 2 Garden St.  
 Sept. 24 Ross, Abraham, her son, do.  
 Oct. 2 Ross, Eliza, her daughter, do.  
 Sept. 27 Rose, James, upper end Lombard St.  
 Sept. 29 Roer, Elizabeth, 21 Beaver Lane  
 Sept. 29 Rice, Almand, Nelson's Alley  
 Sept. 30 Rose, Maria, 3 years old, East Rutgers St.  
 Oct. 2 Reynolds, George, 13 years old, 19 Cliff St.  
 Oct. 6 Robinson, William, 19 Beekman Slip  
 Oct. 9 Rose, Nathaniel, 8 East George St.  
 Oct. 9 Robinson, Violet, 95 Greenwich St.  
 Oct. 13 Ross, Eleanor, 93 Broad St.  
 Oct. 14 Roberts, James, 105 Lombard St.  
 Oct. 19 Remmy, Maria, 198 Broadway  
 Oct. 23 Romaine, Mrs. Hannah, 43 Partition St.  
 Aug. 2 Smith, Seth, 178 Bowery Lane  
 Aug. 9 Strong, Thomas, 80 Wall St.  
 Aug. 13 Smith, William, at Mr. Day's, Manhattan Wall  
 Aug. 16 Scott, George, Greenwich St.  
 Aug. 19 Sebring, John, found dead on a stall in the Fly Market  
 Aug. 22 Schuyler, Anthony, Hudson near Moore St.  
 Aug. 23 Schmidt, Mrs., wife of Mr. J. H., 50 Dey St.  
 Aug. 24 Stagg, John, sen., 191 Greenwich St.  
 Aug. 24 Skinner, Henry, 328 do.  
 Aug. 25 Swartwout, Cornelius, attorney at law, new Albany Union  
 Aug. 26 Shields, Janet, 3 Charlotte St.  
 Aug. 29 Stagg, John jun., sheriff of the city and county, Robinson St.  
 Sept. 1 Savage, Levinus, 80 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 1 Stevenson, John, 43 Pine St.  
 Sept. 1 Smith, Naomi, Norfolk St.  
 Sept. 1 Sullivan, John, teacher of the Roman Catholic Free School, Cherry St.  
 Sept. 13 Smith, Mary, a black, 293 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 13 Smith, Mrs., corner of Beammel (Scammel?) and Water Sts.  
 Sept. 14 Scott, Harriett, 2 Swartwout's Bason  
 Sept. 21 Smith, Thomas, watchman, 13 Read St.  
 Sept. 26 Shelton, Elizabeth, Corlar's Hook  
 Sept. 26 Short, William, a black boy, Chappel St.  
 Sept. 27 Sanxey, Elizabeth, 38 Warren St.  
 Sept. 29 Short, Mary, corner of Birmingham and Bedlow Sts.  
 Oct. 2 Shin, Moses, 29 Lombard St.  
 Oct. 2 Shipley, George, 192 Water St.  
 Oct. 2 Shipman, Mary, 48 Partition St.  
 Oct. 3 Seaburn, John, 60 Dey St.  
 Oct. 5 Storrs, Joseph, 372 Pearl St.  
 Oct. 9 Schomberg, Ann Elizabeth, 6 years old, 45 East George St.  
 Oct. 9 Schomberg, Miss, her sister, do.  
 Oct. 9 Short, Mary, an infant, corner of Birmingham St.

- Oct. 9 Short, William, Gouverneur St.  
 Oct. 9 Storey, Humphrey, 4 years old, 2 Peck Slip  
 Oct. 10 Skidmore, William, corner of George and Bedlow Sts.  
 Oct. 11 Skidmore, William, his son, do.  
 Oct. 12 Seriven, Thomas, 29 Thames St.  
 Oct. 13 Smith, George, son of Dr. James, 34 Liberty St.  
 Oct. 16 Smith, Mrs. Maria, 95 Broad St.  
 Oct. 23 Sneden, Elsie, corner of Lumber and Rector Sts.  
 Aug. 7 Tucker, Richard (a negro lad) belonging to 101 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 1 Taylor, Elizabeth, 78 Wall St.  
 Sept. 2 Taylor, John, 70 Water St.  
 Sept. 4 Thomas, Mary, Harman St.  
 Sept. 6 Taylor, Mrs., new bath, Washington St.  
 Sept. 8 Trimbley, Daniel, corner of Greenwich and Washington Sts.  
 Sept. 14 Thomas, Mrs., Bedlow St.  
 Sept. 18 Thomas, Benjamin, 29 Division St.  
 Sept. 19 Thomas, Hannah, do.  
 Sept. 21 Thomas, James, do.  
 Sept. 18 Taylorson, Nicholas, corner of Pearl and Wall Sts.  
 Sept. 27 Tenbroeck, Mrs., on board brig Enterprize, Ackerlay's Wharf  
 Oct. 2 Thompson, Isabella, 52 Maiden Lane  
 Oct. 13 Tomley, Mary, 29 East George St.  
 Oct. 15 Thomas, Sarah (7 years), Lombard St.  
 Oct. 16 Taylor, Robert, corner of Broadway and Beaver Lane  
 Oct. 19 Tiernure, Polly, Greenwich St.  
 Oct. 26 Tillary, James, 86 Broadway  
 Aug. 12 Van Duren, John, 48 Chatham St.  
 Aug. 12 Upjohn, James, Water St.  
 Aug. 17 Vanderwater, (no first name), Cherry St.  
 Aug. 18 Vermilye, Peter, 50 Chamber St.  
 Aug. 20 Van Henson, Peter, Moore St.  
 Sept. 1 Vandenburg, John, North Moore St.  
 Sept. 23 Updike, Mrs., Greenwich St.  
 Oct. 2 Van Kirk, John C., 5 Courtlandt St.  
 Oct. 9 Vran, Jane, Second St.  
 Oct. 9 Vessels, Lawrence, corner of Eagle and Third St.  
 Oct. 9 Vansile, Abraham, near Vauxhall Gardens  
 Oct. 14 Van Voort, Sarah, corner of Charlotte and Bedlow Sts.  
 Aug. 2 Wilkins, John, 60 Chapell St.  
 Aug. 2 Watson, John, grocer, 110 Front St.  
 Aug. ? Winans, Elizabeth, 6 Garden St.  
 Aug. 9 Webb, Mrs., 22 Maiden Lane  
 Aug. 11 Wrangham, Richard, 118 Liberty St.  
 Aug. 24 Whendan, Thomas, 157 Water St.  
 Aug. 26 Waring, Jeff R., 33 Warren St.  
 Aug. 26 Wentworth, Mrs. (a boy of), 74 Wall St.  
 Aug. 29 White, Mrs. T., 26 Oliver St.  
 Sept. 4 Warner, Mary, corner of Line and Front Sts.  
 Sept. 6 Weestervelt, Stephen, carman, 10 Thomas St.  
 Sept. 6 Walsh, Nicholas, 46 Front St.  
 Sept. 7 Williams, Mary, Harrison St.  
 Sept. 9 Wilson, Catherine, Charlotte St.  
 Sept. 11 Wilson, Miss (7 years old), 344 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 13 Weltrie, Mrs., Lombard St.  
 Sept. 13 Wood, John, teacher, 44 Lumber St.  
 Sept. 14 Wiley, Mrs. Ann, do., 44, do.  
 Sept. 13 Wellop, Peter, 34 Robinson St.  
 Sept. 13 Wilson, Mrs., 344 Greenwich St.  
 Sept. 18 Williams, Owen, ship wright, 47 Lombard St.  
 Sept. 18 Williams, Gilbert, 34 Ann St.  
 Sept. 18 Williams, William, a Welchman, Harman St.  
 Sept. 19 Watson, Judah, 46 East George St.  
 Sept. 20 Wilson, James, Bowery Lane  
 Sept. 22 Williams, Francis, a black boy, Lombard St.  
 Sept. 22 Wheeler, Abraham, sail maker, Bowery  
 Sept. 24 Whipple, Margaret, corner of Bedlow and Charlotte Sts.  
 Sept. 27 Ward, Thomas, Charlotte St.  
 Oct. 4 Westun, Mrs., 53 Maiden Lane  
 Oct. 4 Westun, Miss Eliza (her daughter)  
 Oct. 4 Westun, Miss Sophia (do.)  
 Oct. 9 Woodwell, Joseph, 68 East George St.  
 Oct. 9 Warner, Thomas, cabinet maker, 51 Broad St.  
 Oct. 9 Wood, Alexander, 76 East George St.

- |         |  |          |                                   |
|---------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Oct. 11 | Wise, Edward, Birmingham St.                 | Oct. 21  | Wister, John, 29 Cheapside St.    |
| Oct. 13 | Wenman, Elizabeth, 50 Partition St.          | Oct. 21  | Wright, Susan, 28 East George St. |
| Oct. 14 | Wade, John, brass founder,<br>Birmingham St. | Oct. 24  | Wright, William, 28 do.           |
| Oct. 20 | Wade, Miss, do.                              | Oct. 24  | Williams, Robert, Bedlow St.      |
| Oct. 14 | Wallace, Hannah, Eagle St.                   | Sept. 24 | Young, Robert, 157 Chatham St.    |

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I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete.

Harry Macy, Jr., Associate Editor

# WOLFERT GERRITSE IN THE NETHERLANDS

## Part II: A Search in Dutch Archives

BY W. F. VAN KOUWENHOVEN

(Continued from THE RECORD 128:218)

As explained in Part I of this article, in 1995 M.S.F. Kemp of The Hague searched the archives of Amersfoort and other cities in the Netherlands at the request of this writer for material about Wolfert Gerritse. It was agreed that he would prepare an article in the Dutch language about his research results, while this writer would prepare a similar article in English.<sup>[1]</sup> Kemp's account of numerous documents of the period 1611-1623 in which Wolfert Gerritse is mentioned has recently been published.<sup>[2]</sup>

The first reference to WOLFERT GERRITSE occurs on 15 December 1611 when Wulphert Gerrits [*sic*] signed an agreement with his stylized A. According to the terms of that document, he agreed to assume the property and debts of the deceased parents of his wife NEELTGEN JACOBSDR. from the other heirs for 100 guilders. The parents of Neeltgen were Jacob Peterss. and Metgen Jacobsdr. Her brother Herman Jacobsz. also signed this document as well as her brother-in-law Willem Dircx who was married to Aeltgen Jacobs. Petergen Petersdr., the underage daughter of her brother Peter Jacobsz., had already received 50 guilders.<sup>[3]</sup> Neeltgen's family is set forth schematically in Table 1.

In the settlement of the estate of the parents of Wolfert's wife in Amersfoort on 8 August 1612, it was declared before the court that his profession at that time was baker, and it was mentioned that Harman Jacobsz. was a resident of Leiden.<sup>[4]</sup>

L. M. van der Hoeven of Rotterdam reports that he has done research about Neeltgen's brother, and he has kindly given permission to cite his findings. Herman Jacobsz. was born in Amersfoort and later lived in Leiden. He used the family name Van Es (or Nes).<sup>[5]</sup> Since Herman married

<sup>1</sup> The author wishes to express his appreciation to M.S.F. Kemp for studying this paper and making useful suggestions for its improvement.

<sup>2</sup> *Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie* 1996, 161-78. It was agreed that Kemp would not only submit a report of his findings, but also transcriptions of relevant documents together with photocopies of them whenever possible, so that the original documents as well as Kemp's research reports could later be made available to other investigators who may wish to make use of them. Persons or institutions who wish to receive photocopies of these materials may contact the author.

<sup>3</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Notarieel Archief AT002b002 f. 282.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, AT002a001 p. 218 and verso.

<sup>5</sup> L. M. van der Hoeven has given the following additional information: Harmen (Herman) Jacobsz (van Es, Nes) is recorded as a brewery worker 1607-13. On 10 Aug. 1607, banns were issued in Leiden for his marriage to Claesgen Jansdr which was conducted by the schepens on 8 Sept. of that year. Heu Dircksz served as witness for Harmen. Claesgen was born in Rijnsche Veen, and she was buried in Leiden on 15 Sept. 1615. On 19 Dec. 1613, Harmen was granted citizenship in Leiden. The brewer Heijndrick Reijersz van Zwijeten stood security for him. Harmen was in 1615-16 carrier ("bierdrager") in the brewery "The Unicorn" in Leiden. On 2 July 1616, banns were issued for his marriage to

before the schepens of Leiden, it can be concluded that he was not Reformed. (Kemp reports that he did not find a register in Amersfoort of marriages performed by the schepens, and that it appears that weddings there were officially performed only by the Reformed clergy.)

**Sale of a bleach camp.** On 22 March 1612, Wulphert Gerritsz. [*sic*] (who again signed with his stylized A as is the case with all of the following documents) and his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdr. sold a bleachcamp outside the Coppelpoort of Amersfoort to Henrick Janss. and his wife Haesgen Thonis for 1,200 Carolus guilders.<sup>[6]</sup> The occupation of Wolfert is not disclosed in this document.

**A strange settlement of an account due.** On 14 April 1615, Wolfert took part in a curious agreement with Herman Zieboltz of Amsterdam, before Johan van Ingen an officer of the court of Utrecht. The name of the Amsterdammer suggests that he was a German or that he was of German descent. His name is also spelled Syboeldt and Zyeboltz in these documents. According to a “donatio inter vivos” (gift to a living person) Zieboltz gave Wolfert two morgens of turf ground near Cologne in recognition of services rendered (but not in payment for them). No monetary amount is mentioned for the services or for the turf ground.<sup>[7]</sup> In a second document of the same date issued by the same officer of the court of Utrecht, Zyeboltz [*sic*] made a debt owed to him by Henrick Adriaensz. and Adriaen Adriaensz. over to Wulpher Gerritsz. [*sic*] baker and Cornelis Wynantsz. innkeeper. This second document authorized Wulpher Gerritsz.

Crijtngen Claesdr which was conducted by the schepens on 23 July of that year. Jan Jansz served as witness for Harmen. Crijtngen was born in Leiden, and she was buried in the same city on 16 Nov. 1631. In 1622, Harmen resided on the west side of the St. Peter's Church Canal, and in the period 1625-35, on the Peter's Church Street. On 23 Sept. 1632, banns were issued for his marriage with Trijntgen Paets Pietersdr which was conducted by the schepens on 10 Oct. of that year. Harmen's witness was the notary Corn. van Grotelaar. Trijntgen was born in Leiden and lived on the Nieuwe Steeg in 1632.

Children by the first marriage:

- i. Pieter, b. Leiden 1608/09, d. after 1622, reported on 25 Feb. 1625 as being buried in Leiden.
- ii. Jacob, b. Leiden 1612, reported as being in the West Indies in 1636.
- iii. Machtelt, b. Leiden 1614/15, d. after 1622, reported on 6 Jan. 1625 as being buried in Leiden (“Daughter of Harmen Jacobsz, Pieters Church Street”).

Children by the second marriage:

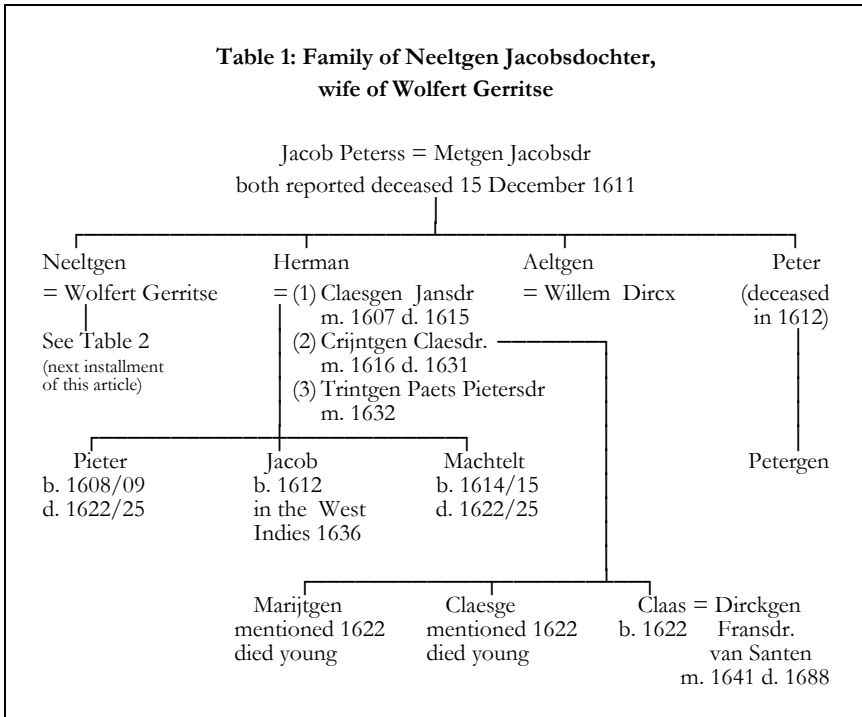
- iv. Maritgen, of record in 1622, d. young.
- v. Claesge, of record in 1622, d. young.
- vi. Claas, b. Leiden 1622, bookseller residing on the Langebrugge (Long Bridge) in 1641. Banns were issued on 6 June 1641 for his marriage with Dirckgen Fransdr van Santen which occurred on 23 June of that year. Dirckgen was born in Leiden as the daughter of Frans Garbrantsz/ Gerrebrantsz van Santen, brewer's worker in Leiden, and Hillegont Goossensdr. In 1641, Dirckgen lived on the Rhine in Leiden, and she died in that city on 31 May 1688.

On 22 June 1611, 12 Sept. 1618, 10 Feb. 1620 and 12 Feb. 1625, unnamed children of Harmen Jacobsz, resident of the Pieter's Church Street, were buried in Leiden.

*References:* Gemeente Archief Leiden, Weeskamer [Orphanage], Grote Bewijzen E, f. 321 verso; Tweede Penningboek, date: 17 January 1620; Grote Bewijzen F, 42 verso; Grote Bewijzen F, f. 261; Grote Bewijzen H, f. 84; and the Leiden Head Tax for 1622 [het Hoofdgeld van Leiden over 1622].

<sup>6</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Notarieel Archief AT002b002 f. 365.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, AT002a001 f. 395.



and Cornelis Wynantsz. to assume ownership of the two morgens of turf-ground which are mentioned in the first document.<sup>[8]</sup> These documents create the impression that Zieboltz was unable to pay Wolfert money that he owed him, that the Amsterdammer made over a debt on which he had not been able to collect, and that Wolfert may have agreed to these vague terms because he would otherwise not be able to retrieve anything from his business dealings with Zieboltz.

**Witness for tax evasion.** On 16 May 1616, Wulpher Gerritss. [*sic*] baker appeared as a witness before Johan van Ingen officer of the court of Utrecht, in a case in which Willem Gerritsz. miller testified that Griet Maes was evading the city grain tax.<sup>[9]</sup> The document does not specify that Wulpher and Willem were brothers, and if such were the case, it is likely that this would have been disclosed in the document.

**Payment received for the bleach camp.** On 28 October 1616, Henrick Janss. and Haesgen Thonis made the last payment on the bleach camp which they had purchased from Wolfert Gerritse and Neeltge Jacobsdr., and the property was made over to them.<sup>[10]</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., verso.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., f. 465 & 465 verso.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., f. 436 deel 15.

**Baker Wolfert Gerritse purchases a house in Amersfoort.** On 30 January 1617, Aert van Schayck and his wife Anna Berents conveyed to Wulphert Gerrits. [*sic*] baker and his wife a house on the Langegraft in Amersfoort which lay between the house of the aforesaid Aert on the one side and that of Henrickgen Berents. widow of Aelbert Corneliss. on the other side, while the breadth of the house lay on the Lievevrouwestraet [Dear Lady Street].<sup>[11]</sup>

**Mortgages on this property.** Within a short time, Wolfert placed three mortgages on this house. Perhaps the transactions with Zieboltz were unprofitable, and this was one of the causes of his need for money. On 25 February 1617, Wulpher Gerrits. [*sic*] baker and his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdr. borrowed 100 guilders from the Armen te Amersfoort on which he agreed to pay 6 guilders per year.<sup>[12]</sup> On 16 May 1617, Wulpher Gerrits. [*sic*] baker and his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdr. borrowed 200 guilders from Cornelis Baecx van der Tommen at a yearly interest of 12 guilders.<sup>[13]</sup> On 25 July 1617, Wulpher Gerrits. [*sic*] baker and his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdr. borrowed 250 guilders from Anna Goerts. widow of Franck Franckss. at 15 guilders interest per year.<sup>[14]</sup>

**Bleacher Wolfert Gerritse purchases a bleach camp.** Wolfert's business as baker appears not to have been thriving, and the following year, he became a bleacher, perhaps for the second time. On 3 January 1618, Wulphert Gerritsz. [*sic*] and his wife Neeltgen Jacobs. [*sic*] purchased a bleachcamp outside the Coppelpoort of Amersfoort with Hubert Lambertzsz. Moll and his wife Geertgen Cornelisdochter as their partners. They borrowed 500 Carolus guilders from Ghijsbert Cornelisz. van Cuijlenburch, a citizen of the city of Utrecht, at an annual interest of 25 guilders and 20 stuivers. In addition, Hubert Lamberts. and his wife Geertge Cornelisdochter contracted a special mortgage for 400 Carolus guilders with the consent of Wulffert Gerritsz. [*sic*] and his wife. On the north side of the property lay the River Eem, on the east the city moat and on the south and west the heirs of Gerrit van Speulde. This property came with two other mortgages: 200 guilders to the Poth<sup>[15]</sup> and 600 guilders to Jo. Catharina van Moerendael widow of Dirck de Gouda. In addition Wulffert Gerritsz. and his wife agreed to pay the unpaid taxes on property that they had sold to Jo. Catharina van Moerendael but not yet conveyed to her.<sup>[16]</sup> In a codicil, Wulpher Gerritsz. [*sic*] baker and his wife Neeltgen

<sup>11</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Rechterlijk Archief 436 deel 15.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. (The Armen te Amersfoort [The Poor of Amersfoort] was an institution which used income from its investments for charitable purposes.)

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> The Poth: an institution in Amersfoort which used its investment income to feed the poor.

<sup>16</sup> Other documents about the transaction with the widow van Moerendael have not been found, which is an indication that only a portion of the original legal documents have been preserved in the present archives.

Jacobs. [*sic*] become party to the mortgage of Hubert Lambertsz. Moll and his wife Geertge Cornelis for 400 guilders with interest on Ghijsbert Cornelisz. van Culenborch with the restriction that Wulpher would pay 150 guilders in the year 1618 and thereafter be free of obligation.

In the margin is a notation that Dirck van Culenburch as heir of his father Gysbert van Culenburch acknowledged that the obligations on the mortgage were fully paid on 5 March 1628.<sup>[17]</sup>

**What was a bleach camp?** In the seventeenth century, a bleach camp was a capital intensive, seasonal business which required the labor of relatively many workers. Profits were meager because the buyers of the finished product and the suppliers of raw materials such as lye were generally the same persons, and they acted to keep their costs and thus the profits of the bleachers low. There were three sorts of bleaching activities, and the skills and experience required of workers was generally so high that each bleachery specialized in but one sort of material — yarn (garenblekerij), woven cloth (lijnwaadblekerij), or clothing (klerenblekerij). In all three cases, the material was first gently cooked in a lye solution and later spread out on green grass for many weeks in small fields surrounding the bleach house where it was kept damp. Later, it was cooked in a solution of wheat meal before being again spread on the fields for a lengthy period, the entire process requiring about three months. The consequence of this long procedure was that only wealthy people were the customers of clothing bleacheries because only they could afford to part with many items of clothing for so long a time.<sup>[18]</sup>

No equipment of the bleach camp is listed in the purchase document of 1618, and there are thus no indications as to what sort of bleachery Wolfert purchased then. In the sale of 1612, a sheet table (lakentafel) is mentioned, which may indicate that this was a cloth bleach camp.<sup>[19]</sup> Such bleaching involved soaking bolts of linen in great copper kettles and hanging the cloth to dry in the sun in fields which were collectively called a “camp.”<sup>[20]</sup>

Wolfert had owned and operated two and perhaps three businesses, and in at least the bleach camp, he supervised the work of various employees while he negotiated with merchants for the purchase of goods and the delivery of his product. Such experience would have been of interest for Van Rensselaer when he was establishing his patroonage.

**Another mortgage contracted.** On 17 September 1618, Wulphert Gerrits. [*sic*] baker and his wife Neeltge Jacobs. [*sic*] contracted a mortgage with Coenraet Fransz., former mayor of the city of Amersfoort, for 100

<sup>17</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Rechterlijk Archief 436 deel 15.

<sup>18</sup> H.W.M. Plettenburg, *De Blekerij uit Overveen* (Arnhem: Rijksmuseum voor Volkskunde “Het Nederlands Openluchtmuseum,” 1963), 22-30, 47.

<sup>19</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Notarieel Archief AT002b002 f. 365.

<sup>20</sup> Henri Zondervan, ed., *Winkler Prins' Geïllustreerde Encyclopaedie*, 4th ed. (Amsterdam, 1920), vol. 3, 505-06.

guilders at an annual interest of 6 guilders, with the house of Wulphert on the Langegracht as security, which house lay between the house of Aert van Schayck and that of Henrickgen Speldemaekster.<sup>[21]</sup>

It does not appear that Wolfert's endeavor as bleacher met with great success, and this may have been caused by a general malaise in the weaver's trade in Amersfoort in this period, which in turn lay on a lack of capital.<sup>[22]</sup> Because Wolfert's work was dependent on this industry, he was limited as a businessman by the lack of success of the parent industry.

**The name Wolfert in the region around Amersfoort.** Kemp reported that the name "Wolfert" was not uncommon in the region around Amersfoort in this period, and he listed six occurrences of this forename in the period 1597 to 1630 which he encountered in various documents in the archives of Amersfoort.

In the area around Hoogland, the name Wolfert seems to have been used frequently in this period. The documents disclose four persons with this name in the period 1630 to 1650.<sup>[23]</sup>

**The letter A as mark.** Kemp reported that the letter A was not uncommon as a mark by which various persons signed documents, and he listed eight examples in the period 1608 to 1621. Among them was an entry for 9 July 1608: Aeltgen Jansdr., minor daughter of Jan Arisz. This is the only mention of an Aeltgen Jansdr. discovered in this research, and it is clear that she was not the wife of Wolfert Gerritse.

**The Woudenberg hypothesis.** Kemp began his research from his earlier stated standpoint<sup>[24]</sup> that the father of Wolfert Gerritse was Gerrit Willemsz. who in 1588 was the tenant of the farm Couwenhoven by Woudenberg which was owned by the convent Marienhoeff in Amersfoort. The father of this Gerrit was Willem Jansz. who was the previous tenant of this farm. He signed documents as "buermeyster" [mayor] of Woudenberg with the same stylized A as Wolfert Gerritse.<sup>[25]</sup> Three generations of this family can be found in the documents pertaining to this farm:

In 1525, *Jan van Couwenhoven* is disclosed in the tax records of Woudenberg as the resident of a house there.<sup>[26]</sup> He leased two parcels of land near Woudenberg,<sup>[27]</sup> one of which was Couwenhoven with an annual rent of 42 golden guilders and 16 mudde oats. On the basis of the rent, this Couwenhoven may have encompassed 32 morgens or 72 acres.

On 10 July 1563, the son of Jan van Couwenhoven, *Willem Jansz. van Couwenhoven*, contracted for the tithe on the farm Coudenhoven [*sic*] by

<sup>21</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Rechterlijk Archief 436 deel 15.

<sup>22</sup> Halbertsma, *Zeven eeuwen Amersfoort*, 57-58.

<sup>23</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Notarieel Archief AT 004a003, AT 005b002; and Charter-verzameling 1363.

<sup>24</sup> *De Nederlandsche Leenw* 1992, 422.

<sup>25</sup> Rijksarchief Utrecht, Inventaris Staten van Utrecht 827 [oude nummering].

<sup>26</sup> Rijksarchief Utrecht, Archief Staten van Utrecht Landsheerlijke tijd inv. nr. 374.

<sup>27</sup> W. H. M. Nieuwenhuis, *Historische toegangen van de Gelderse vallei*, deel 13, 1993, 23 & 42.

Woudenberg, and he appears once again in these records on 25 July 1570 and on 21 July 1571, when he stood security for several farmers.<sup>[28]</sup>

The records of the Convent Marienhoeff in Amersfoort disclose that in the period 1582-1585 the farm Couwenhove [*sic*] was a property of the convent, and according to its description, all the surrounding land was owned by various church bodies. The tenant on Couwenhoven was *Gerrit Willemsz.* for six years beginning in 1578.<sup>[29]</sup> He was also named as tenant farmer on Couwenhoven in 1585.<sup>[30]</sup> In a process before the court of Utrecht on 25 May 1588, Gerrit Willemsz. van Couwenhoven is mentioned as a *schepen* [magistrate] of Woudenberg who was serving in that capacity when a debt was contracted on 6 October 1584.<sup>[31]</sup> Thereafter he does not appear in these records, and in 1601 Cornelis Thonisz. op Couwenhoven is mentioned for the first time.<sup>[32]</sup>

On 30 November 1590, Gerrit Willemsz. from Woudenberg became a citizen of Amersfoort.<sup>[33]</sup> Gerrit Willemsz., brewer, married to Annitgen, contracted a debt on 7 August 1596 for which interest of 25 Carolus guilders had to be paid yearly, with their house on the Langegraft in Amersfoort offered as security.<sup>[34]</sup>

Gerrit apparently was dead in 1599; for, the children of Gerrit Couwenhoven and his heirs collectively, but not individually, are named in that year as the owners of parcel 14 on the Voscuyl by Woudenberg.<sup>[35]</sup> No will of Gerrit Willemsz. has been found nor a document disclosing the disposition of his estate. If such a document were found, his children and their spouses would probably be named and listed, and it would then be clear whether or not he was the father of Wolfert Gerritse.

On 8 July 1601, Annitgen Gysberts is named as the widow of Gerrit Willemsz. in the sale of a field of her father Gijsbert Jacobsz. Emenesser and his wife Margarita near the windmill Die Leeu. It is disclosed that Annitgen had children, but they are not named in this document.<sup>[36]</sup> In August of the same year, she is again mentioned as the widow of Gerrit Willemsz. when a neighbor on the Langegraft sold property which adjoined

<sup>28</sup> Rijksarchief Utrecht, Archief kapittel van St. Pieter 268 deel 1. Security was an assurance from a fellow tenant offered to the landowner that the rent would be paid even in the event of sickness or death of the tenant. Such assurances were required by the landowners, and this system had the effect of binding the tenants in mutual obligation to one another.

<sup>29</sup> Rijksarchief Utrecht, Inventaris Staten van Utrecht 937<sup>a</sup> f. clxxii verso.

<sup>30</sup> Rijksarchief Utrecht, Archief kapittel van St. Pieter 268 deel 1.

<sup>31</sup> Rijksarchief Utrecht, Rechterlijk Archief 188 deel 12.

<sup>32</sup> In the record of Jan van Duverden van Voordt regarding the possessions of the Convent the Marienhove of Amersfoort, it is disclosed that Couwenhove [*sic*] by Woudenberg was rented to Cornelis Anthoniss. for six years beginning on Pentecost 1608 for 150 guilders per year (Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Secretarie Archief nr. 588). This offers further evidence that Couwenhoven was then no longer in the hands of Gerrit Willemsz. or his heirs.

<sup>33</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, courtesy of Dr. J. G. Smit, Leidschendam.

<sup>34</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Rechterlijk Archief 436 deel 11.

<sup>35</sup> Nieuwenhuis, *Historische toegang van de Gelderse vallei*, 23.

<sup>36</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Rechterlijk Archief 436 deel 12.

hers.<sup>[37]</sup> On 8 November 1602, she is named as the widow of Gerrit Willemsz. in a process brought by her maid over beer that Annitgen allegedly should have paid out to her.<sup>[38]</sup> No record of the disposition of her property following her death has been found, and this is regrettable because her heirs and their spouses would be listed in such a document, which could offer evidence that she was or was not the mother of Wolfert Gerritse.

It is clear that Gerrit Willemsz. had left the Couwenhoven near Woudenberg by 1590 and that he had by then become a resident of Amersfoort. He and his wife Annitgen Gijsbertsdr. had children whose names and number are not disclosed in these documents. There is thus evidence for the hypothesis of Kemp, but no proof has as yet been discovered that Gerrit Willemsz. van Couwenhoven was the father of Wolfert Gerritse.

**Wolfert Gerritse linked to the Couwenhoven by Hoogland.** On 5 November 1622, Wulffer Gerritsz. [*sic*] bleacher residing by the Coppelpoort and Harmen Willemsz. citizen of Amersfoort [*sic*] as “bloetvoochden” (blood guardians) of the five sons of Willem Gerritsz. Couwenhoven, namely Gerridt, Willem, Jan, Harmen, and Willem the Younger, none of whom had yet reached their majority, made an agreement with the mother of the children Neeltgen Willemsdr. the widow of Willem Gerritsz., assisted by the owner of Couwenhoven the honorable Johan de Wijs.<sup>[39]</sup>

This document indicates that Wolfert Gerritse had a brother Willem and that he was the tenant of the farm Couwenhoven which was owned by Johan de Wijs. This is confirmed by J. F. X. Van den Bergh,<sup>[40]</sup> who lists Willem Gerritsz. *circa* 1619/20 as the tenant of Couwenhoven by Hoogland, which consisted of 23 morgens, owner Jan de Wijs. This document indicates that Wolfert is connected to the Couwenhoven by Hoogland. It is at the same time possible that he was also linked to the Couwenhoven near Woudenberg because he was a son of Gerrit Willemsz. van Couwenhoven, but documentation for this has not been discovered.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., 436 deel 12.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., 407 deel 10.

<sup>39</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Notarieel Archief AT004a001. Under the terms of this agreement, the mother would continue to rear the children, providing them with shelter, food, clothing, and all other necessities and allowing them to go to school so that they could learn to read and write insofar as they were inclined to do so. In return, she had the right to use the children’s half of a property called the Riedt located in Over Seldert, without paying rent to the children. This property lay to the south of that of Johan de Wijs, to the north was the Overseldersche Road, to the west the property of the children of Elis van Wede and to the east that of Bart Ariensz. When each son reached his majority and left her home, she was to give him 10 Carolus guilders, and she was then to receive his share of the property in return. [The children were heir to one half, and she to the other half.] When all the children had reached their majority, the children’s half of the property would be fully hers according to the terms of this agreement, although she remained obligated to receive the children in her home and care for them during such time that they were sick.

<sup>40</sup> *Het archief van het zeer oude en voornamelijk college van de Malen op het Hoogland buiten de stad Amersfoort: woordelijk naar het origineel berustende in Rijksarchieven te Utrecht (’s-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1898), deel V, pg. 43.*

**A police report on Wolfert Gerritse.** On 24 March 1623, Beernt van Munster (whose name indicates that he was from the German, Catholic city of Munster and thus quite possibly a refugee from the war there) made a deposition under oath before the lieutenant, the schout [marshall], and the schepenen [magistrates] Dam and Bronchorst at the request of the [police] officer. He stated that the previous Saturday afternoon he had caught a bucket of fish by the Coppelpoort bridge and had given half of it to Wulpher the bleacher according to an agreement which they had made, and that Beernt had caught a small number of fish thereafter. Wulpher and Harmen Teut then took these fish from Beernt, and they would not divide them with him. Wulpher took the net and tried to give it to his wife. Harman hit Beernt in the eye with a weight in the net, and Beernt grabbed him by the beard. Harman let go of the net, but by then, it was ripped. Beernt then went to the defense of his wife, and Wulpher drew his knife and threatened him without harming him. Dirck Gerritsz., stevedore, using well-chosen words, separated the people from each other.<sup>[41]</sup> On 1 April 1623, Dirck Gerritsz. was heard at the request of the officer and made a similar deposition under oath.<sup>[42]</sup>

Dirck Gerritsz. may have been a brother of Wolfert, although it would have been customary to note this in the report and this suggests that they were not brothers. Harmen Teut may have been Harmen Willemsz., who was the other “blood guardian” of Wolfert’s nephews. “Teut,” being a neighborhood in Amersfoort, indicates that Harmen resided in that part of the city.

**Wolfert sells his bleach camp.** On 11 June 1623, Hubert Moll and his wife Geertgen Cornelis sold a bleach camp to Wulpher Gerritsz. bleacher and his wife in which they had been residing. This was situated in Amersfoort outside the Coppelpoort. The property description differs slightly from that given for the land in the transaction of 1618, but the mortgages are the same. It is likely that this is the same ground that Wulpher Gerritsz. and Hubert Moll purchased then. On the date of purchase in 1623, Wulpher Gerritsz. sold this property to Monsieur Jacques Chiese Cuirass[er] of the company of his Princely Excellency [Maurits(?)], and the purchaser assumed the mortgages.<sup>[43]</sup>

This is the last document pertaining to Wolfert Gerritse that has been discovered in the archives of Amersfoort. There is no indication that he continued to own any other property in Amersfoort, nor has any documentation been discovered of business contacts with his sister-in-law, nephews or former business partners following his departure to America. Yet, the presence of the uncle Rutger Jans at the marriage of Jacob

<sup>41</sup> Amersfoort Gemeente Archief, Rechterlijk Archief 407 deel 15.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 436 deel 16.

Wolfertse van Couwenhoven in Amsterdam in 1637 indicates that personal contacts between the American and Dutch branches of the family existed, at least at that point in time.

Presumably the sale of the bleach camp was a preparation for Wolfert's entrance into the service of the West India Company and of the patroon Kiliaen van Rensselaer. Further light would be shed on this matter if Wolfert's original contract with the West India Company (and thus with Van Rensselaer) could be located. Kemp believes that a copy of it still exists in the papers of a notary which are now housed somewhere in the Amsterdam city archives.

**Couwenhoven and Van Rensselaer.** Beernink<sup>[44]</sup> asserted that Wolfert Gerritse and Kiliaen van Rensselaer were boyhood friends. The archival research reported here tends to refute this; yet it does indicate that Wolfert had contact with the husband of one of Van Rensselaer's cousins, Goutgen or Aurelia van Rensselaer, a native of Amersfoort who on 14 April 1618 in the St. Joriskerk of Amersfoort married Jan de Wijs, born in Nijkerk as the son of Jan de Wijs and Margriet Gerritsdr. He was treasurer of Amersfoort in 1639 and a member of the city council in 1647 while Goutge/Aurelia was a regentes [member of the board] of the Weeshuis [orphanage] of Amersfoort. She was the daughter of Henrick Woltersz. van Rensselaer, who was a first cousin of Hendrick Kilsz. van Rensselaer, the father of Kiliaen van Rensselaer. That is to say the fathers of Hendrick Kilsz. and Henrick Wolterz. (Kil Jansz. and Wolter Jansz.) were brothers.<sup>[45]</sup> Her lineage and relationship to the Patroon, and her marriage to Jan de Wijs, were also dealt with by W. J. Hoffman.<sup>[46]</sup>

The name of the mother of Jan de Wijs (Margriet Gerritsdochter) suggests that she may have been a sister of Wolfert Gerritse and his brother Willem. This may shed light on the involvement of Jan de Wijs in the contract of Willem's widow for a second marriage (see below) and in the above mentioned agreement about the property the Riedt and the care of the children, to which Wolfert was a party, although De Wijs's involvement was not extraordinary for that era. If Jan's mother was a sister to Wolfert and Willem, then De Wijs was not only assisting the widow of a tenant but also his aunt by marriage. Yet, he is named in the document of 5 November 1622 only as landlord and not as nephew. Further problems regarding the possibility that Margriet Gerritsdochter was a sister of Wolfert Gerritse are (1) that Gerrit was a very common name at that time in this region and (2) that there was a considerable social difference between the De Wijs family and their tenants which would have been an obstacle for marriage between

<sup>44</sup> *Werken Gebre* 1916, 147.

<sup>45</sup> *De Nederlandsche Leenw* 1949, 199-202, 209, 211.

<sup>46</sup> William J. Hoffman, "The Older Generations of the Van Rensselaer Family," *The American Genealogist* 28(1952):183-86; the marriage is mentioned at p. 186. I am indebted to the editors of THE RECORD for the information about this article.

members of these two classes. There is at present no documentary proof that Margriet was the sister of Wolfert, and this is thus a subject for possible further research.

A more direct link to Van Rensselaer may have existed if Wolfert Gerritse supplemented his seasonal income as bleacher by working for the future patroon when the latter prepared to bring land under cultivation which lay twenty miles to the west of Amersfoort in the Gooi region of North Holland (along the coast of the Zuider Zee between Amsterdam and Amersfoort). The deed for Van Rensselaer's 56-morgen manor Crailo in this region bears the date 1628, but work on the estate may have been begun as early as 1620.<sup>[47]</sup> Excavations for another settlement began nearby in 's-Graveland in 1625, but preparations for this work may have begun at an earlier date.

Without further research, the nature of such preparations cannot now be stated, but the sequence of events which were followed when Van Rensselaer's American settlement was established may be similar to what was done when settlements in the Gooi were organized. When Wolfert Gerritse began his work as superintendent of Van Rensselaer's American estate, negotiations were conducted with various Indian chiefs so that they granted land in 1630 to Van Rensselaer for the settlement that he established there.<sup>[48]</sup> Perhaps Wolfert Gerritse participated before 1625 in similar negotiations with leaders of some of the existing hamlets in the Gooi so that they agreed to permit Van Rensselaer to treat certain common grazing grounds as his private property and to bring them under cultivation, although this could not be legally permitted unless a person had inherited the right to farm there.<sup>[49]</sup>

Further archival research is necessary to shed light on the question: Did Wolfert Gerritse work for Van Rensselaer in the Netherlands before his departure for America?<sup>[50]</sup>

*(To be continued)*

<sup>47</sup> *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, 1908, 49; *TVE/VVG*, 1986, 156-57.

<sup>48</sup> *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, 166-69.

<sup>49</sup> That Van Rensselaer's right to establish settlements in the Gooi was not at once acceded to by all the residents of the area is evidenced by a friendly letter from P. C. Hooft the sheriff (baljuw) of the Gooi to the heads of the villages there (*De Briefwisseling van Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft*, 1977, deel 2, 263) in which he asked them not to molest the labors of his friend Van Rensselaer.

<sup>50</sup> The use of the term "head-farmer" as a translation of the term "bouwmeester" creates a misimpression of Wolfert Gerritse's function in the service of the West India Company on Manhattan Island (beginning in 1625), although it is difficult to conceive of a better rendering of the Dutch term. Wolfert was listed as one of the five "bouwmeesters" (F. C. Wieder, *De stichting van New York in juli 1625, Reconstructies en nieuwe gegevens ontleend aan de Van Rappard documenten* [s-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1925], 15). Wieder (*ibid.*, 64) indicates that it is a bit strange that the word "bouwmeester" was used for this function, since in Dutch parlance it usually indicates the person who bears the responsibility for seeing that construction work on buildings, bridges, and roads is done according to specification. Wolfert was accountable for the construction of farm buildings, but his function also included agricultural duties – seeing that fields were laid out, brought under cultivation, and maintained in production according to the aims of the Company. The use of the term "head-farmer" can unfortunately create the impression that he was hired to carry out ongoing farm work for the West India Company.

## THE WILL OF SAMUEL HOLLY OF GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY

BY ROGER D. JOSLYN, C.G., F.A.S.G.\*

Among court papers for Orange County, New York,<sup>[1]</sup> is the original will of Samuel Holly of Goshen Precinct, transcribed below. This will does not seem to have ever been proved.

Samuel Holly was born in Stamford, Connecticut, 20 October 1704, son of John<sup>3</sup> (Samuel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) and Mary (Cressy) Holly.<sup>[2]</sup> In 1714, his father, John Holly of Stamford, shipwright, purchased part of a tract in Goshen Precinct, within the Wawayanda patent,<sup>[3]</sup> and the family is supposed to have migrated to this property in April of the following year.<sup>[4]</sup> In 1723, John Holly of Goshen, for "Love Good Will and affection," deeded parts of this land to his sons 71 acres to son Noah and 91 acres each to sons Samuel and Bezalel, all of Goshen.<sup>[5]</sup>

Although Samuel's 1748 will was not proved, it was referred to in a deed of 1764, whereby son Ebenezer of Goshen Precinct, weaver, quitclaimed his share to his brother Joseph, cooper, also of Goshen Precinct: Samuel Holly of Orange County "did by his last Will and Testament" of 16 September 1748 "Give divide and Bequeath the said half Lott of Land which was the farm the said Samuel Holly then Lived on and Premises . . . unto the said Ebenezer Holly and Joseph Holly and to their heirs and Assigns forever Equally to be divided between them."<sup>[6]</sup> This deed was certainly executed after the death of Samuel Holly's widow Mary, as

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<sup>1</sup> Orange Co. Court of Common Pleas and other court papers, Box 10424815, County Clerk's off-site storage.

<sup>2</sup> "Stamford (Conn.) Town Records," *The American Genealogist*, 11(1934-35):41, 87; also published in Rev. E. B. Huntington, *Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, of Stamford Families . . . to the Year 1825* (Stamford: Wm. W. Gillespie & Co., 1874). A compiled treatment of the Holly family was published in Clifford A. Johnson, "Holly-Holley-Hawley Family," *Bulletin of the Stamford Genealogical Society* [now *Connecticut Ancestry*], 7(1964-65):3-9, 14-17, 59-63, 77-83, 107-10, but the family of John and Mary ends with their children.

<sup>3</sup> Orange Co. Deeds B:198-99, typed volume in County Clerk's office, Goshen, N.Y. The Wawayanda Patent was granted in 1703 and covered most of what was known as the town, township, or precinct of Goshen. This area was all of the southern half of present-day Orange County. "The boundaries of these various patents were so vague that it was found impossible to locate them without conflicting with others; and serious difficulties arose between the different claimants," including disagreement over the New York-New Jersey border, finally settled in 1767 (J. H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York* [Syracuse: R. Pearsall Smith, 1860], 502, 506).

<sup>4</sup> In 1785, Ebenezer Holly, age 87, stated "he came here with his father in April, 1715" (extract from Cheesecocks-Wawayanda land patent case, quoted in "Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries Relating to Orange County's Old Families," *The Independent Republican*, Goshen, N.Y., 6 Aug. 1912, p. 2, col. 2. Also quoted in this column, from an unidentified source: "A list of ye Inhabitants at the west of ye Highlands in the County of Orange in the year 1715, John Holly, Ebenezer Holly, Noah Holly and Benjamin Holly being among the number").

<sup>5</sup> Orange Co. Deeds B:328-30, typed volume in County Clerk's office, Goshen, N.Y.

<sup>6</sup> Orange Co. Deeds C:172.

Ebenezer and Joseph's father stipulated in his will they were to come into possession of his farm at the day of her death or remarriage.

Back of will: The Last will and Testament of Samuel Holly

In The name of God amen I Samuel Holly of the precinct of Goshen in the county of orange and in the province of newyork being very Sick and weak in body but Blessed be God for it of Sound Mind and memory Do this Sixteenth Day of September one thousand Seven hundred and forty Eight make this my Last Will and Testament in manner following: that is to Say in the first place I Do order that in Some Convenient time after my Decease that all my Debts and funiral Charges be paid out of my moveable Estate and that all my Right at newborrow in ulster County<sup>7]</sup> ~~to~~ be Sold to the best advantage to Enable my Executrix hereafter named in the Discharging my Said Debts and the Resadue or suerplus of the whole after my Debts is paid I Give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Mary to Enable her in the bringing up her Small Children with the full priveledge and benefitt of all the farm I now live on while She Remains my widow. I Give and Devise unto my two Sons Ebenezer and Joseph their heirs and assigns forever that Said farm Eaqually to be Divided betwixt them and they to Enter into the prosession of the Said farm at the Day of my wives Death or Day of her marage and I also Do order that my Said Sons Ebenezer and Joseph Do pay or Cause to be paid unto my four Sons Ezekiel Salvanis Samuel and Noah one pound ten Shillings apeace as they Come to full age. I also Give and Devise unto my Said Sons Ezekiel Salvanis Samuel and Noah and their heirs and assigns forever all my undevided Right of Land in the patent of wawayanda Eaquelly to be Devided betwixt them, and I Do make and ordain my Said wife Sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament in Trust for the Intent and purposes in this My will Contained. In Witness whereof I the Said Samuel Holly have to this my Last Will and Testament Set My hand and Seal the Day and Year above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered  
by the Said Samuel Holly for his  
Last Will and Testament In presence  
of us who ware present at the Signing  
and Sealing thereof

Michael Jackson  
Noah Holly  
Richard Jennings

Samuel Holly

<sup>7</sup> Newburgh was in Ulster County until 1798, when it became part of Orange County.

## PUTTING TOGETHER THE VAN SLECHTENHORST FAMILY

BY HENRY B. HOFF, F.A.S.G., F.G.B.S.\*

Sometimes indexes, library catalogs and other finding aids are not enough to find a “buried” compiled account. To put together the Van Slechtenhorst family of Albany and Kingston required a multi-step process involving variant spellings of the name of an allied family. Without this careful approach, the best compiled account of the Van Slechtenhorst family might easily have been missed.

Brant Arentse Van Slechtenhorst (or Van Slichtenhorst) came to New Netherland in 1648 as Director of Rensselaerswyck.<sup>[1]</sup> He left only one son Gerrit, whose only son Gerrit, Jr. went to Surinam by 1696. Gerrit also had daughters, and it is in the genealogy of one of his sons-in-law that the best compiled account is to be found.

Following some of the suggestions in a recent article in *The NYG&B Newsletter*,<sup>[2]</sup> I assembled the essential information on Brant Van Slechtenhorst’s children who came to New Netherland: Gerrit (married Aeltie Lansing) and Margaret (married Philip Pieterse Schuyler). However, trying to put together an account of Gerrit’s children was a problem. His last will in 1684<sup>[3]</sup> mentioned seven children, but I could not find a satisfactory compiled account of them. William J. Hoffman’s articles in the RECORD at 64:244-46 and 66:382-83 concentrated on the earlier generations in the Netherlands and on Gerrit’s two children who went to Surinam. Combining these with Pearson’s accounts<sup>[4]</sup> resulted in the following list of children for Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst and Aeltie Lansing:

Alida, m. (1) Gerrit Goosens Van Schaick, (2) Pieter Davidtse Schuyler  
Elizabeth, m. Nicholas Willem Stuyvesant  
Bata, m. Johannes Clute  
Hellegonda  
Gerrit, Jr., to Surinam  
Rachel  
Gouda,<sup>[5]</sup> to Surinam

\* 145 Pinckney St., #305, Boston, MA 02114.

<sup>1</sup> William J. Hoffman, “Van Slechtenhorst,” REC. 64:244-46.

<sup>2</sup> “[D]etermine what has already been compiled on the family *and* what you can glean from readily-available published primary sources” (Henry B. Hoff, “Researching New York Dutch Families: A Checklist Approach,” *The NYG&B Newsletter* 7:12-14 at 12). “Make sure to look for compiled accounts of allied families as well as ancestral families” (ibid.).

<sup>3</sup> New York Co. Wills, original will #45 (microfilm at NYG&BS); *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate’s Office, City of New York*, 17 vols. (1892-1908) 1:470.

<sup>4</sup> Jonathan Pearson, *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany from 1630 to 1800* (1872, reprinted 1976) pp. 31, 98, 132, 134. His account of the Van Slechtenhorst family is badly flawed.

<sup>5</sup> Usually the name Gouda/Gonda is a contraction of Hellegonda/Hillegonda; however, both wills of Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst make it clear he had these two daughters, as do later records. The first will of Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst is in Gustave Anjou, *Ulster County, N.Y. Probate Records . . .*, 2 vols. (1906) 1:43.

From my previous work on the Stuyvesant family in the RECORD 124:75-79, I was aware that Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst had a second marriage to George Sydenham and that Evelyn Sidman Wachter had written an article on these Sydenhams (or Sidnams) in *The American Genealogist* 45(1969):193-201. Checking the card catalog of the NYG&BS Library revealed that Mrs. Wachter had expanded her article into a book, under the title *Sidman-Sidnam Families of Upstate New York* (Baltimore, 1981). There I found a good account of the Van Slechtenhorst family at pp. 1-24, especially 18-24.

A review of the indexes to vols. 1 and 2 of *Abstracts of Wills* [see note 3] revealed a likely third marriage for Aeltie Lansing, the mother of these seven children, to Huybert Arentsen.<sup>[6]</sup> This third marriage and the deaths of the two children in Surinam were confirmed by New York County Deeds 26:242 (dated 9 September 1707) and 30:132,133 (dated 9 November 1720), both on microfilm in the NYG&BS Library.

From all these sources, I was able to put together Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst's family as follows, showing Mrs. Wachter's information in italics and my own in bold italics:

GERRIT VAN SLECHTENHORST, died Kingston, N.Y. 9 Jan. 1684, m. AELTIE LANSING, ***who died after 9 Nov. 1720, having*** m. (2) Kingston Dutch Church 9 Dec. 1684 Aard Martens Dooren, ***and (3) by 9 Sept. 1707 Huybert Arentsen.*** Children (Van Slechtenhorst):

- i. Alida, ***possibly bur. Albany Dutch Church 29 Mar. 1729,***<sup>[7]</sup> m. (1) Gerrit Goosens Van Schaick, (2) *Albany 23 Dec. 1680*<sup>[8]</sup> Pieter Davidtse Schuyler
- ii. Elizabeth, *d. after 7 July 1715*, m. (1) *Esopus, N.Y. 9 Oct. 1681* Nicholas Willem Stuyvesant, (2) *4 Nov. 1698 (lic.) George Sydenham*
- iii. Bata, *d. after 9 Aug. 1707*, m. Johannes Clute
- iv. Hellegonda, *bur. New York Dutch Church 9 Oct. 1747, unmarried*<sup>[9]</sup>
- v. Gerrit, Jr., ***d. between 12 Jan. 1703 and 9 Sept. 1707***, m. (1) 18 Oct. 1696 Anna (Duvelaer) Schedin, (2) Johanna Lodensteyn.
- vi. Rachel, ***d. by 29 Nov. 1700, m. New York Dutch Church 10 Sept. 1697 Thomas Eckerson***<sup>[10]</sup>
- vii. Gouda, *d. by 9 Nov. 1720*, m. 29 Nov. 1701 Abraham Schedin.

<sup>6</sup> Letters of administration on the estate of Hubert Arentsen, of New York City, were granted 24 January 1709/10 to *his daughter* Hellegonda Van Schlechtenhorst (*sic*) (New York Co. Wills 7:564 [recopied liber]; *Abstracts of Wills* 2:35).

<sup>7</sup> Florence A. Christoph, *Schuyler Genealogy* . . . , 2 vols. (1987-92) 1:26.

<sup>8</sup> The exact marriage date is not included by Mrs. Christoph.

<sup>9</sup> Mrs. Wachter has an excellent account of Hellegonda's interesting and litigious life. She left an illegitimate daughter.

<sup>10</sup> Ethel Konight Kolenut, *The Ackerson/Eckerson Family in America* (1991) p. 5.

**PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES  
AT JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, 1775-1794**

The following marriage records were copied in 1914 by Mrs. Josephine C. Frost from a transcript made sometime in the 19th century by the well-known Long Island antiquarian, Henry Onderdonk, Jr. Although the Presbyterian church at Jamaica traces its origin to the town's founding in 1656, no marriage records survive before 1775. The records are of added interest because many of the couples came from other towns, especially neighboring Hempstead and Flushing where there was no Presbyterian minister at the time.

Mrs. Frost's typescript, which continues to 1848, and her copy of the church's birth/baptismal records, will be found in the NYG&BS Library's Manuscript Collection (Frost Collection: Churches vols. 26-27, also Frost microfilm reels 7-8) and at the Family History Library (films 0017136 item 9, and 0017713 items 6-7).

1775

- Apr. 23 Waters Lambertson, Widow Hannah Smith, both of Jamaica
- June 4 Charles Abrams, Jane Denton, both of Hempstead
- 25 Joseph Wilson of New York, Sarah Hubbs of Rye
- July 28 William Combs, Elizabeth Losee, both of Hempstead
- 23 Joseph Abrams, Elizabeth Doxey, both of Hempstead
- 30 Martin Ryerson of Hempstead, Elizabeth Wiggins of Jamaica
- Aug. 15 Archibald Langdon, Elizabeth Frost, both of Hempstead
- 20 Joseph Beasley, Sarah Hinchman, both of Flushing
- Nov. – Martin Wiltse, Elizabeth V. Kleek, both of Fishkill

1776

- Jan. 7 David Ellison, Phebe Raynor, both of Hempstead
- June 16 Uriah Seaman, Sarah Gildersleeve
- 30 James Mackrell, Amelia Disbery (?)
- Sept. 6 James Arden, Elizabeth Dean
- Dec. 11 Amos Denton, Jr., Mary Baylis, Jr.
- 27 Hezekiah Field, Phebe Coe

1777

- Jan. 20 David Lambertson, Jane Burtis
- 23 Samuel Leveridge, Sarah Berrien
- Feb. 27 Gabriel Furman, Jane Lott
- Mar. 17 Benjamin Creed, Mary Tredwell
- Apr. 13 Henry Wiggins, Judith Ludlum
- May 12 George Frazer, Ann Steed

- May 27 William Carter, Elizabeth Yeoman  
 June 27 Benjamin Tanner, Mary Probasco  
 July 27 John Thorn, Amelia Hicks  
 Aug. 10 Jacob Carpenter, Widow Jane Smith  
       17 Hendrick Burtis, Elizabeth Foster  
 Oct. 5 John Thompson, Mary Sanford  
       20 Josiah Dikeman, \_\_\_\_\_ Pettit  
 Dec. 8 Nehemiah Higbie, Mary Hart  
       29 Jacamiah Bedell, Elizabeth Carpenter

1778

- Jan. 5 James Kierstead, Elizabeth Shaw  
       13 Hendrick Fisher, Annachie Lott  
       14 David Galpin, Widow Jan[*sic*] Higbie  
 Feb. 6 William Tallman, Sarah Willet

1782

- June 25 Abraham Brinckerhoff, Gertrude Onderdonk

1783

- Jan. 5 John Mills, Lititia Lamberson  
       8 Lieut. Francis Finney, Sarah Demott  
       11 Joseph Boss, Mary Thompson  
       – Nathan Carpenter, Abigail Baylis  
 Feb. 4 Isaac Covert, Sarah Lambertson  
       26 James Raymond, 2nd Capt. in his Majesty's army, Ann Bowers  
       27 Benjamin Seaman, Kings County, Hannah Denton, Newtown  
 Apr. 6 William Morrell, Martha Peterson, of Hempstead  
       21 James Willet, Rachel Kennedy  
 May 12 George Sutherland, Elizabeth Carpenter  
       27 Captain Aeneas Shaw of the Queens Rangers, Nancy Goslin of  
       Newtown  
 June – Samuel Binhim (?), Mary Rapelye  
       15 Peter Bogart, Mary Lawrence  
       22 John Furman, Rachel Furman  
       25 Peter V. derbake, Sarah Dickinson  
       29 Joseph Howard, Jane Duryea  
 July 2 John Wanmaker, Margaret Ridner  
       – James Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ Imans  
       – Jacob Conklin, Harnpie Lefferts  
       27 Nicholas Henkle, Betsey Robinson  
       27 George Thorne, Mary Roe  
       27 Purdy Fowler, Abigail Roe

- Aug. 8 James Reed, Wright Springsteed  
 9 John Smith, Tabitha Smith  
 10 Joseph Denton, Rachel Cornwell  
 10 Stephen Herriman, Elizabeth Smith  
 24 Jacob Everett, Phebe Shaw  
 28 Thomas Farrington, Phebe Ogden  
 Sept. 2 Samuel Elderd, Hannah Bedell  
 2 John Althouse, Jane Jackson  
 7 John Ten Eyck, Sarah Loweree  
 7 John Weeks, Elizabeth Stringham  
 11 Isaac Smith, Elizabeth Brill  
 11 John Pere, Anne Shaw  
 20 Thomas Ogilby, Elizabeth Farrington  
 Oct. 3 Richard Way, Catherine Evans  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Farrington, \_\_\_\_\_ Way  
 – George Gunn, Sarah Ballard  
 24 Uriah Hendrickson, Phebe Smith  
 Nov. 3 Daniel Bailey, Deborah Allen  
 16 John Brush, \_\_\_\_\_ Bennet  
 16 William Creed, Nancy Duryee  
 – Aspinwall Cornell, Jane Mitchell  
 23 Isaac Stites, Jane Rider  
 23 Joseph Ford, Nanche Evans (?)

1784

- Jan. 27 Thomas Morrell, Anne Van de Water  
 Feb. 15 Simon Iarmon, Sarah Titus  
 29 Garret Durling, Elizabeth Smith  
 22 Rowland Story, Hannah Southard  
 26 David Furman, Sarah Morrell  
 Mar. 4 William Haviland, Elizabeth Burtis  
 7 David Rogers, Ruth Titus  
 9 Isaac Smith, Jemima Frost  
 9 James Mitchell, Mary Frost  
 Apr. 23 Wright Frost, Mary Wood  
 May 13 \_\_\_\_\_ Danford, \_\_\_\_\_ Doty  
 23 William Hicks, Nancy McCord  
 23 John Gilbert, Lenah Burgam  
 June 1 Abraham Morrell, Elizabeth Burgaw  
 June 2 William Edgar, Isabella White  
 2 S. Pettit, Widow Elizabeth Bedell  
 9 Isaac Burr, Sarah Tredwell  
 10 Isaac Delingham, Phebe Sill

- June 13 Samuel Denton, Sarah Tuttle  
 July 2 Hendrick Hendrickson, Nancy Stilwill  
       2 Lawrence Johnson, Elizabeth Nostrand  
       15 William Drawyer, Sarah Jarvis  
       18 James Foster, Sarah Creed  
       24 Stephen Linington, Elizabeth Remsen  
       25 Schuyler Baxter, Penelope Dodge  
       25 James Gorsline, Martha Gorsline  
       29 \_\_\_\_\_ Ledy (?), Susanna Ward  
 Aug. 4 Peter Thomas, Elizabeth Golder  
       8 Morrice Golder, Jane Cornell  
       15 Abraham Golder, Phebe Covert  
       18 Lawrence Roe, Sarah Burtis  
       29 Joseph Totten, Catharine Monfrot [*sic*]  
 Sept. 3 John Williams, Margaret Southard  
       6 William Brickle, Elsie Schenck  
       26 Samuel Blackwell, Mary Field  
 Oct. 7 David Jarvis, Elizabeth Cornelius  
       – Ebenezer Beauman, Sabra Gardiner  
 [*no date*] William Thorne, Esq., Widow Clemens  
 [*no date*] Dr. Epenetus Platt, Elizabeth Simonson  
 [*no date*] David Pine, \_\_\_\_\_ Pettit  
 Oct. 29 William Sands, Catherine Sands  
       31 Jacamiah Hutchins, Nancy Jackson  
 Nov. 1 John Serring, Mary Seaman  
       7 John Ludlum, Sarah Everett  
       8 Benjamin Creed, Amelia Smith  
       8 James Keith, Sarah Dickey  
       9 James Birchim, Phebe Eldert  
       11 Hendrick Brinckerhoff, Anna Rapelye  
       11 Joseph Hegeman, Jane Rapelye  
       18 Albertus Hoogland, Mary Suydam  
       29 Frederick Smith, Elizabeth Baldwin  
 Dec. 11 Cornelius Monfort (Blk Stump\*), Letitia Bloodgood  
       12 Daniel Carpenter, Hepsiba Higby  
       25 John Marvin, Arabella Clowes

1785

- Jan. 2 Thomas Tredwell, Nancy Woolley  
       8 Smith Cornwell, Elizabeth Mott  
       11 Uriah Pearsall, Rebecca Whitmore  
       17 Jackson Simmons, Jemima Simmons

\* Black Stump, a neighborhood in the Town of Flushing.

- Jan. 17 Henry Brewer, Sarah Box  
 17 Abraham Ditmars, Jr., Sarah Denton  
 – Rem Remsen, Nauche Bennet  
 – Samuel Wood, Bauche Hegeman  
 Feb. 6 Thomas Everett, Sukey Waldron  
 6 Jacob Smith, Judith Milles  
 6 Samuel Douty, Harmpie Van Brunt  
 27 Thomas Wiggins, Phebe Higby  
 27 Benjamin Everett, Phebe Skidmore  
 Mar. 9 John Johnson, Sarah Abrams  
 19 Job Bayard, Hannah Street  
 27 Dr. William Langhton, Abigail Farrington  
 27 Joshua C. Mills, Sarah Higby  
 Apr. 11 Townsend Frost, Jane Jackson  
 21 William Martin, Charity Bennet  
 21 John Smith, Mary Ludlum  
 21 John Everett, Hannah Smith  
 May 15 George Van Alst, Caty Pearsall

[*Note by transcriber*] Four years no entry, then Rev. George Faitoute, Pastor:

1789

- Aug. 2 Isaac Hendrickson, Hannah Post  
 Oct. 20 Peter Danielson, Catharine Farrington  
 Nov. 28 Garret van Nostrand, Margaret Donnilly

1790

- Jan. 7 Samuel Gardener, Sarah Smith  
 31 James Smith, Phebe Rider  
 [*no date*] James Van Lew, Elizabeth Rider  
 Feb. 14 Daniel Smith, Jr., Mary Higby  
 Mar. 11 James Pine, Ann Nostrand  
 Apr. 14 John Eldert, Mary Valentine  
 15 William Spragg, Rebecca Covert  
 21 Wright Nichols, Mary Clement  
 May 14 Jacob Spragg, Elizabeth Spragg  
 22 John Bingham, Eleanor Bennett, both of New York  
 26 Henry Lawrence, Harriet Van Wyck  
 June 20 Nathaniel Frost, Elizabeth Denton  
 July 18 Richard Brewer, Phebe Cornell  
 Sept. 5 Thomas Lowerre, Mary Dusenberry  
 Nov. 9 John Smith of Flushing, Lititia Farrington, of Flushing  
 10 Hicks Simmons, Jane Abrams

- Nov. 15 John Ketcham, Catherine Algar  
 28 Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., Martha Herriman  
 Dec. 23 Jacob Bergen, Mary Wiggins

## 1791

- Feb. 28 John Avery, Phebe Smith, both of Great Neck  
 Mar. 17 Jeremiah Skidmore, Phebe Oldfield  
 Apr. 14 Jacob Pine, Susannah Smith, both of Hempstead  
 May 5 William Smith, Hannah Rhoades  
 5 Benjamin Everett, Jr., Theodosia Smith  
 June 12 John De Mott, Mary Craft, both of Hempstead  
 26 Walter Couvert, Elizabeth Wright  
 July 3 Daniel Cracy, Sarah Messenger  
 – Benjamin Sammons, Abigail Eldert, both of Hempstead  
 7 Jacob Mills, Abigail Nostrand  
 17 Jacob Duryee, Jr., Catharine Lint  
 24 Jesse Wright, Sarah Amerman, both of Hempstead  
 – Phelix Follow, Hannah Stilwill, of Hempstead  
 Aug. 10 Derick Remsen, Jane Duryea  
 21 Oliver Brown, Catharine Howard  
 25 Robert Donaldson, Elizabeth Muir, of Virginia  
 28 Samuel Van Wyck, Sarah Bartow or Brantam, both of Flushing  
 Sept. 18 William Frederick, Widow Jane Hendrickson  
 Oct. 24 Charles Burt, Anne Hauxhurst, of Flushing  
 Nov. 10 Jason Wilkins of Goshen, Martha Denton, of Jamaica  
 13 Caleb Valentine, Elizabeth Cornell  
 19 Charles Cornell, Ann Fleet  
 30 William Wood, Jane Losee, both of Hempstead  
 Dec. 13 Garret Hendickson [*sic*], Ann Monfort  
 20 Isaac Hendrikson, Letitia Nostrand  
 21 William Smith, Jr., Margaret Rhoades  
 23 Walter Burling, Margaret Van Wyck

## 1792

- Feb. 14 James Durland, Elizabeth Smith, of Hempstead  
 Mar. 11 Peter Monfort, Hannah Areson, of Flushing  
 Apr. 29 John Lowree, Sarah Fowler, of Success  
 May 12 Thomas Laurence, Elizabeth Stratton  
 27 John Morrell, Lorane Lockwood  
 28 John Kuttawk, Abigail Stilwill  
 June 5 John Wiggins, Phebe Langdon, of Hempstead  
 June 7 Samuel Frederick, Mary Mills  
 July 11 John Andrews of Haverstraw, Elizabeth Hicks of Flushing

- July 14 John Hastings, Del Denton  
 22 Zebulon Peterson, Eleanor Cornell  
 23 Platt Smith, Sr., Sarah Messenger  
 Aug. 5 Aaron Van Nostrand, Patience Wright  
 ?5 Daniel Smith, Rachel Howell, both of Flushing  
 5 John Hudson, Mary Smith, both of Flushing  
 18 Timothy Flower, Widow Mary Haven, of Hempstead  
 Sept. 16 Benjamin Woolley, Sarah Hicks, of Success  
 20 John Foster, Hannah Stilwill, of Hempstead  
 Nov. 2 Elias Brewer, Hannah Abrams, of Hempstead  
 11 William Harness, Eve Dewitt, of Flushing  
 Dec. 11 William Allen, Ann Hawkshurst  
 22 Thomas Hicks, Hannah Creed

## 1793

- Feb. 26 Henry Surtout of H\_\_\_\_\_, Mary Simmons of Flushing  
 Mar. 2 Alexander Jones, Catherine Carpenter  
 23 Samuel Cornelius, Mime Mott, both of Hempstead  
 31 Eldrett Cornell, Catherine Cornell, both of Hempstead  
 Aug. 25 John Marstin, Margaret Rhoads  
 Sept. 7 Silas Post, Elizabeth Weeks, both of Flushing  
 Nov. 13 William Rhoads, Elizabeth Mills  
 Oct. 30 William Stoothoff, Letitia Smith

## 1794

- Feb. 28 Tunis Van Wicklen, Mary Smith  
 Mar. 30 George Ireland, Catharine Innes  
 Apr. 12 Samuel Tuthill, Judith Ludlum  
 17 Daniel Rodman, Mary Story  
 May 14 Samuel Brewer, Sarah Martin, both of Hempstead  
 June 29 Benjamin Rose, Winche Roe, both of Flushing  
 Aug. 14 Peter Kirby, Susan Grozart  
 18 John Cornell, Sarah Tallman  
 30 Morris M. Fosdick, Jane Doughty of Hempstead  
 Oct. 27 Oliver Lawrence Field, Sarah Berry  
 12 William Nesbit, Mary Van de Water, both of Flushing  
 Dec. 7 Charles Turnbull, Mary Nesbit, of Westchester  
 22 James Smith, Elizabeth Simmons  
 22 William Prince, Jr., Mary Stratton  
 31 Morris Tredwell, Rachel Hicks

*(To be continued)*

## GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE

For NYG&BS members and subscribers to THE RECORD, a genealogical query or queries not exceeding 50 words will be published free in each issue; for a total of 51 to 100 words, the fee is \$5. For all other persons, the fee per issue is \$5 for up to 50 words, and \$10 for 51 to 100 words. In all cases there is a limit of 100 words per issue.

All queries submitted for publication in THE RECORD must concern individuals who were residents of New York State at some time during their lives. Queries should be printed, double-spaced, on one side of 8½ × 11 paper. They should be written in the style used below, and should be brief, but contain known dates, places and other identifying information. No abbreviations should be used. The words "New York" (State) may be omitted from place names unless needed for clarity.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE IN NEW YORK STATE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

**2908. WARD—BARNUM.** Rebecca Ward, born Connecticut?, married 11 December 1823 Amenia, Dutchess County, to Ephraim Barnum, born 5 December 1798 New York, died 12 May 1876 Morgan, Ashtabula County, Ohio. Children, born Amenia: Cornelia 1824; Frederick George 3 February 1826, married Eliza \_\_\_\_; Charles Palmer 17 February 1830, died 2 December 1895 Painesville, Ohio, married Jane L. Hoyt 21 November 1850 Jefferson, Ohio; Caroline 1833; James Gay 1836, died 18 July 1863. Who were Rebecca's parents? Any/all biographical data needed.

*Anne N. Philiben, 2285 NE Meadow Lane, Bend, OR 97701; anphlbn@bendnet.com*

**2909. VAN BUSKIRK.** Seeking siblings, parents of Samuel Van Buskirk, born 1800 Albany, New York, came to Canada (Norfolk County, Ontario) approximately 1826-28. He married Hannah Massacar in 1832. Samuel and second wife Nancy Wymer lived in Indiana approximately 1857-59 where daughter Margaret Jane was born 1858. They returned to Townsend, Norfolk County, Ontario, where Samuel died in 1876.

*Mrs. Kay Pepper, R.R. #2, Matheson, ON, Canada P0K 1N0*

**2910. DAVIS.** Roy Francis Davis, born 23 May 1907 Brooklyn, son of William Henry and Catherine/Katherine (Lyman) Davis, Jr., died August 1975, residence Centereach, Long Island, according to Social Security Death Index. Wife reportedly Mae Olive \_\_\_\_\_. Need information on Roy, wife Mae Olive, and their three children; Marylin and Roy Jr. may be still living, William died in the 1960s.

*Walter F. Davis, 14751 Plumosa Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32250-2225*

**2911. CORBETT.** Seek any information on Thomas or John Corbett, weaver in New York City 1839-44, Brooklyn 1845-75, died in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1878. He was the father of Sgt. Boston Corbett, the Union Cavalry trooper who killed John Wilkes Booth. Sgt. Corbett said to have been born London or Ireland 1832, died Kansas 1888 or Minnesota 1894; he made an unusual "self-image" medallion, in Boston, Massachusetts, dated 1852.

*David J. Morrissey-Payne, The Mission Institute, 43 Woodglen Rd., Boston, MA 02136*

**2912. SPRING—REISS.** Seeking any information on John Spring, born New York City 1835, died about 1912. He married Barbara Reiss (born Germany about 1838) in New York City 20 January 1874. Five children: John, Barbara, Kate, Annie (Miller), and William.

*Jim Riordan, P.O. Box 1051, Deerfield Beach, FL 33443-1051*

**2913. MCKINSTER/MAKINSTER.** Seeking ancestry and siblings of Cornelius McKinster born in New York 1811. Married Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_. Living in Town of Newfane, Niagara County, 1850. Children Mary, Charles and William were born in New York. Also seeking Rebecca's surname.

*Lois Gray, 2220-22nd Ave., Sacramento, CA 95822*

**2914.** BLEECKER—ELLISON—HARRIMAN—LEGGETT—MALLABY—NEILSON—POPHAM. Have collected a great deal of information on descendants of Jan Jansen Bleecker, with particular emphasis on those of Anthony Lisenard Bleecker. Willing to share information and looking to update. A book is in the works. See Bleecker website <http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/JBoulden>.

*Jim Boulden, 4176 Crisfield Lane, Pleasanton, CA 94566-4742; JBoulden@compuserve.com*

**2915.** LOWERRE. Seek ancestors of William Robert/Robarte Lowerre/Lowerree, born Flushing 26 October 1775, died New York City 9 March 1844, buried Friends Burial Ground, Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Huguenot ancestry probable—Laurier/other name variations. Need early generations. Have large collection of Lowerre information; seeking all descendants.

*Pamela Gilchrist, 23 Chatham Road, Chappaqua, NY 10514*

**2916.** LANGDON—JOHNSON—PETERSON. Israel Langdon married Phoebe Johnson 4 January 1810 in Hempstead, Long Island. Need his parents. Phoebe was daughter of William Johnson and Deborah Peterson, married in Hempstead 1781. Also need parents of both William and Deborah.

L'HOMMEDIEU—MOORE—BOOTH. Sylvester L'Hommedieu of Southold married 1737 Elizabeth (born 1704/5) either Moore or Booth. Both surnames are given. Could she be Elizabeth Moore, widow of Samuel Booth who died 1732? Need her parents.

*Marian Fraser (Mrs. Alexander S.), Caixa Postal 574, 40,000 Salvador, Bahia, Brazil*

**2917.** MAY—BLACKLARK—GOLDBY. Seeking parents of David May, a tobacconist in New York City. He was born about 1799 and was still living in 1880, when he was enumerated in the household of his son Michael May, a cabinetmaker in Mount Vernon, Westchester County. In the census, his birthplace was shown as New York, his parents' birthplaces as New Jersey. David was married to Mary \_\_\_\_\_ and had the following living with him in 1860: Mary, John W. and David May; Richard and Catherine Blacklark; and Richard and Sarah Goldby.

*Margaret F. Ernest, 4407 51st Ave. N.E., Seattle, WA 98105-4932; mfernest@aol.com*

**2918.** REMSEN. Seeking parents, ancestry, and children of Simon Remsen, born about 1760 possibly in Connecticut, who, according to an obituary, served in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at Brandywine. He resided at Cazenovia, Madison County, and Pompey, Onondaga County. After 1813 he married (2nd or 3rd wife) Rhoda Messinger Burr. He died at Fabius, Onondaga County, 24 May 1840, and is buried at Cazenovia with wife Mary \_\_\_\_\_, who died in 1832. Known children: Julia (married Luman Marsh) and Maria (married Henry Tuttle).

*Carol B. McGuire, 308 N. Estes Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27514*

**2919.** WATERS. Seeking information on James and Catherine (Cairnes) Waters, born c.1829 Ireland, came to U.S. c.1857. In 1860 Census New York City, five children. 1870 directory shows him at 76 William Street, New York City, after being injured while employed by Roosevelt and Sons. He died February 1872. Member of Trinity Church. Have not found family in 1870 Census.

*Robert J. Evans, 13135 Greenview Ct., Hudson, FL 34669*

**2920.** BUSH—BROWN—WINCHELL. Seeking ancestors and other information of both Rachel Bush (1805-1880) and her husband William (L.?) Brown (1805-1878), buried in Hurley, Ulster County. Was she a daughter of Stephen Bush (1767-1850) or of one of the other sons of Frederick Bush (born 1743?) of Marbletown, Ulster County? William (L.?) Brown's parents were William Brown (1771-1853) and Charity Winchell (1777-1835); who were his grandparents?

*Gloria Lane, 424 Smith Avenue, Modesto, CA 95343; gloria.lane@ccc-infonet.edu*

**2921. CROW.** Seeking information and descendants for John Crow (died Burke, Franklin County, 1874). Family records state birth in 1802 at "Kill Meconnel"; cemetery records say "born: Ireland." Likely Scots-Irish, he came to North America in 1831. Wife Martha and several children died at sea; son John (born 1824) may have survived. John Crow remarried to Suzanna McMaster (widow of David M. Gordon) and they had four children: Leslie (born 1835); Sarah (born 1840, married Henry Washburne); Henry (born 1840); Lucetta (born 1844, married Neham Ayres). I would appreciate hearing from descendants, especially with information about John Crow's birthplace and ancestry.

*Eric E. Hoem, 11377 SE Stevens Road, Portland, OR 97266*

**2922. BOYD.** Sarah Boyd (1738-1821), born in New York City, was second wife of Peter Johannis Mabie (1735-1823), who lived in Harrington Township, Bergen County, New Jersey. Both are buried at Schraalenburgh Church, Dumont. Children: Peter, Jasper, Sarah, Samuel and Frederick Mabie. Seeking information on Boyd ancestors and family members.

**SANDERSON.** Ella Sanderson (1856-1925), wife of Samuel Mabie (1854-1909), lived in Leonia, New Jersey. She was born in New York City and her father was a sea captain. Buried at English Neighborhood Church, Ridgefield, New Jersey. Children: Estelle, Lester, Herbert, Samuel, Laurence and Carroll Mabie. Seeking information on Sanderson family and ancestors.

*Barrie Mabie, 145 Madison Road, Scarsdale, NY 10583*

**2923. MORRIS—EARLE—ANDERSON.** Captain William Morris, died New York or New Jersey before 18 June 1712 (date of inventory). Wife Rebecca (—) survived him. Two sons, William, Jr. and Joseph. Three daughters married sons of Edward Earle, Jr. Widow Rebecca married (2) William Anderson. Who was William Morris and where was he born?

*Margaret S. von Kempf, 1543 Walnut Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94303-2919*

**2924. VEITCH.** Researching Samuel Veitch, born 1828 London, England. Parents James and Janet (Murdoch) Veitch, born Roxburgshire, Scotland. Samuel immigrated to U.S.A. about 1846. Lived in New York City on West 14th Street among other residences in same area. First papers in New York 1854, sponsored by Robert Leonard. Left New York 1864.

*Edith Veitch Farris, 3745 Woodhurst Drive, Covina, CA 91724-3369*

**2925. CONOVER—ST. CLAIR—DWYER.** Seeking ancestors and other information on Elias Conover, born 1817 or 1818 in Upstate New York or Canada, died 12 August 1888 in Englewood-under-the-Cliffs, New Jersey, and his wife, Catherine St. Clair, born in Philadelphia in 1819 or 1820, died at 330 West 53rd Street, Manhattan, on 15 December 1892. They were married April 1836. Buried Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn. Daughter, Emma Mallon Conover, married Thomas Dwyer in New York City 17 June 1872, and lived at 4 St. Marks Place, Manhattan, in 1881.

*Thomas J. Delaney, Jr., 70 Eden Road, Rockport, MA 01966*

**2926. EDWARDS.** Seeking information on Peter William Edwards, born Oswego c.1827, married Syracuse c.1849 Charlotte Eudora Ross, had daughter Frances 1852, and died in Australia 1857. Listed in 1850 Census, Oswego. Brother Patrick was living in Oswego 1857.

*Keith Mander, 10 Morrisons Ave., Mt. Martha, Vic. 3934, Australia*

**2927. REYNOLDS—WHEAT.** Any information on ancestors of Alexander Reynolds, born Pennsylvania, lived in Phillipsport, Sullivan County. He married Martha Ann Wheat of Minisink in 8 November 1843 at Brookfield (Slate Hill), moved to Brooklyn c.1860s where son Benjamin and descendants settled.

*Rev. William F. Moore, 391 S. Broadway, Pennsville, NJ 08070-2606*

**2928. TERRY.** Was there a Thomas Terry between Thomas Terry, born 1643, and Thomas Terry, born 1700/1?, both of Southold, Long Island?

*Patricia McCabe, 520 Sugarland Run Dr., Sterling, VA 20164*

**2929. CUNNINGHAM.** Interested in corresponding with descendants of Cunningham family of Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland. Some related families are Ramsey, Brady, Meehan/Meighen, and Conwell. The New York descendants of this family immigrated in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Hugh Cunningham (1820-1889) married Mary Halloran (1822-1907), lived in Kings County, and had issue.

*William R. Bauer, 823 Calboun Street, Columbia, SC 29201*

**2930. GRAY.** Seek clarification on families of two contemporary John Grays in Sullivan and Orange counties. John Gray, born 1751 Dutchess County, died 1841 Liberty, Sullivan County, married Elizabeth Smith. Second John died c.1843 Thompson, Sullivan County. Searching for descendants of Gray in Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan and Orange counties.

*Shirley A. Krepel, 629 Stover, Fort Collins, CO 80524-3124*

**2931. MARSHALL.** Hannah Marshall, daughter of Maria (possibly Maria Harp, wife of Zacharius Marshall), was the second wife of Marinus Wiest Sluyter, married 10 September 1848. She was born c.1824 possibly in Wawarsing, died 15 February 1880 Poughkeepsie, buried Lloyd. Had seven children: Martha Jane, John, Kate, Harriet, George, Zacheus, Adolphus. Seek her ancestry.

*Charles A. Slater, 10911 Westgate Dr., Overland Park, KS 66210-1166*

**2932. DITMARS.** Seeking descendants of Jan Jansen van Ditmarsen of New Amsterdam, died about 1649, and his wife Aeltje Douwesen. I am compiling a genealogical, historical and biographical account of this descent including the children of Ditmars daughters. Those unsure if or how they are so descended should also contact me.

*Douglas Sinclair, 1071 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11222*

**2933. GATES—OLMSTEAD.** I am seeking information on any of the following: Luther Gates, born to William and Esther (or Elizabeth) about 1789 at Onondago. Luther married Clara (or Clarissa) Olmstead 1811 at Ridgefield, Connecticut. 1820 Census shows them at Eastchester. They had son William H. born 21 June 1817 at Eastchester and who later settled at Mt. Pleasant. He was oldest of five children. Luther died 26 February 1826 and is buried at Ridgefield. Clara died probably 30 April 1874.

*Robert P. Gates, 69 Fales St., Worcester, MA 01606*

**2934. HELD/HELT.** Seek any information about Philip Held, shoemaker/manufacturer in Rossville, Staten Island. He was born Hesse-Darmstadt ?1832, son of Philip Sr. and Elizabeth; naturalized U.S. 1858; married Barbara Cornett/Knell, born Bavaria ?1833. Twelve children: Elizabeth, George, Henry, Philip, Kate, Anna, Emma, William, Eva, Caroline, William, and Louis. Affiliated with Trinity (German Evangelical) Lutheran Church, Stapleton. Buried Woodrow Cemetery 1882. Possible brothers John and Henry, ?shoe/bootmakers in Manhattan. Would appreciate hearing from descendants.

**HILDEBRANDT.** William Hildebrandt from Hanover, Germany, naturalized 2 May 1853, possibly in real estate business or tavern owner. Married Johanna Dingerthal, ?Burke in later years. Lived on Staten Island. Children: William, Heinrich/Harry, Minnie, Augusta, Henrietta. Would appreciate hearing from descendants, or any information pertaining to them.

*Jackie Helt, 2 Horatio St. - 6G, New York, NY 10014*

**2935. FORBES.** Seek parents, siblings and place of birth of Lydia Almira Forbes, born 11 April 1811, Chautauqua County.

**HENRYES.** William Henryes/Henrys, born 25 or 30 June 1843 Oneida County, but where in the county was he born?

**THORNTON.** Seek parents and siblings of Mary Thornton, born October 1834-36 Ontario, Canada, parents from New York.

I will exchange data on all of the above.

*Mary Lou Drew, 4824 Waterman Rd., Vassar, MI 48768-9703*

## ACCESSION LIST

PREPARED BY ROBERT F. GIBSON, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

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- Descendants of Israel HOWELL (1715/6-1784) and Mary WHITE (b. ca.1719). By Mrs. Charles H. Huntoon. 1 sheet [Greater Ridgewood Historical Society] FILE1 (H8393)
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- Theodore ROGERS family Bible. 1p. [Greater Ridgewood Historical Society] File1 (R6333)
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- New England Historic Genealogical Society and New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Joint Genealogical Conference, Tarrytown, New York, July 25 & 26, 1997: syllabus. Boston: NEHGS, 1997. 115p. Donation CS2 N43T37
- Bible records from NEW JERSEY's Monmouth County Historical Association Library, v.3 (D-G). Comp. Carol Fisher Megill. Freehold, NJ: Monmouth Co. Hist. Assoc., 1997. 337p. Donation \$27 NJL M752.04
- Chautauqua County, NEW YORK, cemetery inscriptions & county and town history. Ed. Charles D. Townsend. Sarasota, FL: Aceto Bookmen, 1995. 281p. Purchase \$28 NYCO C396.8
- Claims to names: toponyms of St. Lawrence County [NEW YORK]. Ed. Kelsie B. Harder. Utica, NY: North Country Bks., 1992. 265p. Donation [Gerald A. Ortell] NYCO SA24.6
- East Guilford Cemetery, Town of Guilford, Chenango County, NEW YORK. Comp. Shirley B. Goerlich. Bainbridge, NY: RSG Pub., 1997. 143p. Purchase \$28 NYL G945.4
- Index to "St. Ann's Church (Brooklyn, NEW YORK) from the year 1784 to the year 1845." Comp. Marian E. LoPresti, 1997. 26p. Donation. NYL B792.62E66 INDEX
- Index to the Genealogical journal of Jefferson County, NEW YORK. By Patricia R. James. Boise, ID. The Family Tree, 1997. 290p. Purchase \$25 NYCO J356.5 INDEX
- Records of First Baptist Church, Sennett, NEW YORK, and history of Cayuga County. Ed. Charles T. Townsend. Sarasota, FL: Aceto Bookmen, 1995. 32p. Purchase \$8 NYL SE58.1

- Yearbook of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of NEW YORK, 1996. 1v. Donation NYCG 134.2
- Passenger and immigration lists index, 1998 supplement, pt. 1. Ed. P. William Filby et al. Detroit: Gale Research, 1997. 577p. Purchase \$213.75 CS68 P36
- Library research in PENNSYLVANIA. 7th ed. By Jean S. Morris. Pittsburgh, 1997. 27p. Donation \$6.50 PENNG1.42
- 1997 pocket guide to genealogical resource centers of the Mid-Atlantic. By Lauren Wright. Westminster, MD: Family Line Pub., 1997. 38p. Purchase \$6.50 CS14 W72
- A primer of ecclesiastical Latin. By John F. Collins. Washington: Catholic Univ. of America Pr., 1991. 451p. Donation [Gerald A. Ortell] DESK
- Revolutionary War period Bible, family & marriage records gleaned from pension applications, v.18 (Head-Hicks). By Chan Edmundson et al. Dallas, TX, 1997. 137p. Purchase \$18 CS68 R48
- The Scotch-Irish. By William & Mary Durning. La Mesa, CA: Irish Family Names Soc., 1991. 184p. Purchase \$15.95 E184 S4D87
- The Scotch-Irish who came to America: a genealogical history. By William & Mary Durning. La Mesa, CA: Irish Family Names Soc., 1997. 232p. Purchase \$17.95 E184 S4D88
- Social register, 1996. NYC: Social Register Assoc., 1995. 945p. Donation E154.705 1996
- Social register, summer 1995-96. NYC: Social Register Assoc., 1995-96. 2v. Donation E154.702

#### NEW PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

- The HACKETT monitor. Ed. Howard Johnston. N. Dighton, MA: Hackett Fam. Assoc., 1997. Donation GH1156
- The HIBBARD Association newsletter. Ed. Anita D. Moreno. Chatham, LA: Hibbard Assoc. Donation \$12 GH5215
- Ancestral tapestry: LONGLEY families in America. Ed. Janneyne Longley Gnacinski, 1972. Donation [Douglas E. Johnson] GL8626
- Chronicles: history of the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys [NEW YORK]. Ed. James F. Morrison. Gloversville, NY, 1997. Donation NYG116.15
- STITHAM-STITHEM newsletter. Ed. Norman M. Stitham. Donation G ST592
- VERMONT genealogy. Ed. Robert H. Rodgers. St. Albans, VT: Gen. Soc. of Vermont, 1996. Subscription VTG1.5

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FORM OF BEQUEST: *I give and bequeath to The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (or exact description of securities, property, etc.).*

## BOOK REVIEWS

PREPARED BY THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Recently published books that are donated to the Society's library may be reviewed in THE RECORD if they concern the genealogy, biography, or history of New York State or its subdivisions, or are otherwise relevant to research on New York families. Letters or advertisements accompanying review copies should include the price of the work and the name and address of the source from which it may be purchased. A copy of the review will be sent to the donor. Books purchased by the Society may also be reviewed at the discretion of the Editors.

The books reviewed below were donated by the author or publisher unless otherwise indicated. Prices stated do not include sales tax.

**Books published by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.,** 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897. Postage & handling: add \$3.50 for the first book, \$1.25 for each additional book ordered at the same time. Maryland and Michigan residents add sales tax.

EVIDENCE! *Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*, by Elizabeth Shown Mills. 1997. Hardcover, 6×9, index, 124p. Price: \$16.95. [CS 14.5 M55]

Elizabeth Mills dedicates her newest work to the memory of the late Richard S. Lackey, whose book *Cite Your Sources* "has guided a generation of genealogists" since its publication in 1980. The past eighteen years have seen an ever-growing emphasis on proper source citation in genealogy, as well as changes in the sources available for research, creating a need for an expanded and revised version of Lackey's work. Fortunately, Mrs. Mills has compiled a worthy successor in *Evidence!* Part 1 contains two sections: "Fundamentals of citation" explains when and how sources should be cited in a genealogy, while "Fundamentals of analysis" provides guidelines for evaluating different types of evidence. Part 2 consists of tables giving formats for the citation of nearly every type of genealogical source. Appendices include examples of a documented family group sheet and ancestor chart, and guidelines for citing personal credentials.

Mrs. Mills is the Editor of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* and a very highly regarded genealogical educator. The importance of her book to every genealogist cannot be understated. Anyone who edits or reviews the compilations of today's genealogists knows that in spite of all the lectures and articles on the subject, too few of those compilations are being documented in an acceptable manner. The standard style manuals for writers cover some of a genealogist's needs, but even the most detailed of those manuals does not adequately explain how and when to cite many of the most widely used genealogical sources. *Evidence!* focuses on the citation of those sources, combining examples with a series of simple rules, stated in plain English. Fellow experts have pointed out a minor error or two, as on page 100 where the short form for citing a (Boston) published vital record omits the necessary volume number, but this slip can easily be corrected in the next edition.

To illustrate the sample citations in Part 2, Mrs. Mills has selected sources from many parts of the United States. Citations of the same sources for other states or localities may require minor variations in format. As the author notes, "effective source citation is an *art*, not a *science*," meaning that the exact formats shown in *Evidence!* cannot be expected to handle every situation, but the genealogist who understands how citation is done will be able to create variations to meet specific needs. She also notes that many publishers will have their own styles for citing sources common to their areas of specialization, and the writer must conform to publishers' styles when working with them. At the RECORD, for example, we prefer to cite some widely-used New York sources in formats that may differ from those given in *Evidence!* But for general usage, we can heartily recommend this book. *Every genealogist should own a copy.*

7,000 HUDSON–MOHAWK VALLEY (NY) VITAL RECORDS, 1808-1850, by Fred Q. Bowman and Thomas J. Lynch. 1997. Cloth, 6×9, 368p. Price: \$30.00 from GPC as above.. [N.Y. G 116.25]

To create this very useful book, Fred Bowman and Thomas Lynch abstracted the death and marriage notices from sixteen New York State newspapers for various years in the early 19th century. The papers were published in towns and cities ranging from Rome to Ossining, including a number in the Albany area, though many of the notices pertain to people in other parts of New York and other states and countries. Taken together, the notices are an effective substitute for the lack of civil vital records in most of this period. They should be consulted in conjunction with Mr. Bowman's six other similar titles, which with the present work now index over 46,000 pre-1851 New York deaths and marriages. All these works (one an article with Mr. Lynch as co-author) are listed at the end of this newest book, which would be a worthwhile addition to any New York State collection.

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SURNAMES AND GENEALOGY: *A New Approach*, by George Redmonds. 1997. Paper, 6×9, illus., index, xviii+292p. Price: \$20 plus \$3.50 p&h from the publisher, NEHGS Sales Dept., 160 N. Washington St., Boston, MA 02114. [CS 2505 R42]

*Surnames and Genealogy* reflects Dr. Redmonds' analysis of the various ways in which English surnames developed, particularly in Yorkshire and surrounding counties. As this process was going on into the 18th century, his observations are relevant for anyone with English interests or ancestry. He covers such predictable aspects as aliases, nicknames, name changes, illegitimacy, diminutives and abbreviations. But his chapter on the linguistic development of surnames contains many unexpected developments. For example, the surname Kniffin in Westchester County, New York, also appears as Sniffen. For genealogists and descendants, this is a strange variation; for Dr. Redmonds it is quite predictable and he devotes four pages to this type of occurrence. Another example is what he calls "suffix confusion," an example of which may be found on the first page of this issue of the *Record* with the surname Huestis/Husted.

The "New Approach" in the title refers to the author's methodology of identifying each surname as unique, "beginning with one person or family at a particular time and in a particular place." Thus, dictionaries of surnames may be misleading by providing a single origin for a surname. Dr. Redmonds' book is highly recommended for all libraries.

—HENRY B. HOFF

VINCENT FAMILY RECORDS: VOLUME 4, LAND TRANSACTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, by Sheridan E. Vincent. 1997. Cloth, 8½×11, index, 206p. Price: \$30.00 plus \$4.00 shpg (N.Y. residents add tax) from the author, P.O. Box 15523, Rochester, NY 14615. [G V 7431 v.4]

Genealogical educators stress the importance of land records, which researchers too often ignore. In this compilation, Sheridan Vincent shows us how extensive and useful these records can be, especially in New York State in the years prior to civil vital records. He has gone through grantor-grantee indexes in 53 counties, extracting the Vincent index entries and in many cases abstracting the actual deeds. His goal was to identify all Vincent deeds to 1850; in some counties he continued into the 20th century, though in others his work remains incomplete, and he generally has not yet checked the often-valuable county mortgage records. Mr. Vincent presents all his data in a readily understood format, with cross-indexes and other useful information. His previous volumes on the Vincent family include two collections of census records and the genealogy of the descendants of Dr. Michael Vincent (REC. 128:138). Even if the name Vincent is not in your family tree you should look at this book to understand why land records are such a valuable resource.

A WAR TO PETRIFY THE HEART *The Civil War Letters of A Dutchess County, N.Y. Volunteer*, by Richard T. Van Wyck, ed. Virginia Hughes Kaminsky with chapter introductions by John C. Quinn. 1997. Paper, 6×9, illus., index, 400p. Price: \$24.95 (or \$35.95 clothbound) from Black Dome Press, RR 1, Box 422, Hensonville, NY 12439. [N.Y. G 59.6032]

Richard T. Van Wyck was born in East Fishkill in 1838, the son of James and Cornelia Ann (Van Wyck) Van Wyck. In 1862 he enlisted in the 150th New York Volunteer Infantry, and his service would eventually take him to the battlefield at Gettysburg and Sherman's March to the Sea. As John Quinn notes, "Van Wyck lived in a letter-writing culture," and all through the war he wrote an average of two letters home per week, most of them to his stepmother Elizabeth (Van Brunt) Van Wyck, some to his future wife Sarah Van Vechten. Miraculously nearly two hundred of these letters were saved by his family and given to the East Fishkill Historical Society, which sponsored this publication. The letters are especially valuable because they chronicle the everyday life of the ordinary soldier. Van Wyck's comments on news from home show how important it was to hear from friends and relatives; he also gives his opinion on other events in the news, from the New York draft riots to Lincoln's assassination. When read together, the letters provide a good picture of the Civil War experience, both at the front and back home in Dutchess County. The letters have been carefully edited by Virginia Kaminsky, and John Quinn's introductions are worth reading by themselves.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF THOMAS COLE, by Louis Legrand Noble, ed. Elliot S. Vesell. [1964] 1997. Paper, 6×9, illus., index, 336p. Price: \$21.95 from your local bookstore or Black Dome Press, RR 1, Box 422, Hensonville, NY 12439. [ND 237 C6 N6]

Thomas Cole (1801-1848) is recognized as the father of the Hudson River School of painting, and his work has contributed to our vision of 19th Century New York State. Born in England, he immigrated to this country with his parents in 1819, eventually making his way to New York. In 1836 he married Maria Bartow, and spent the rest of his life in her family's house at Catskill. Noble's classic biography of Cole, filled with excerpts from the painter's letters and journals, was first published in 1853; Vesell's edited version was published by Harvard in 1964 and is now re-issued as an affordable paperback. It records an important period in the history of American art and contains interesting glimpses of life in the second quarter of the 19th century.

COLONIAL WARS OF NORTH AMERICA 1512-1763, *An Encyclopedia*, ed. Alan Galloway. 1996. Cloth, 7×10, illus., index, xxxiv+856p. Price: \$95.00, at bookstores, published by Garland Publishing, Inc., 1000A Sherman Ave., Hamden, CT 06514. [E 46.5 C65]

This volume is going to be a valuable reference for anyone writing the history of a colonial family, since most of those families were involved in one or more of the wars of the time either through actual service or by living in the path of the conflict. Entries in this encyclopedia cover each war, battle, fort and military leader; other personalities involved in the wars; places where military events occurred; and groups of people like the native Indian tribes. Most of the entries consist of several paragraphs of text and a bibliography. They have been written by well-regarded historians and other specialists, and reflect current knowledge and interpretation of each subject. Much of the material is relevant to New York history, as New York was the setting for so many of the conflicts of the colonial period. Both libraries and individuals will find this a very useful volume to have at hand.

THE CIVIL SWORD: *James Delancey's Westchester Refugees*, by Gerald R. Vincent. 1997. Paper, 5½×8½, maps, tables, index, vii+287p. Price: US\$26.50 ppd from the author, 1175 Viewtop Road, Duncan, BC V9L 5S7, Canada. [E 277.6 D3 V56]

This is the story of those Loyalists during the American Revolution who joined a militia unit led by James DeLancey, High Sheriff of Westchester County. Headquartered in British-controlled Morrisania, their orders were to acquire food, cattle, horses and forage for the British Army—which they did, sometimes at the expense of their former neighbors. In 1783 the Westchester Refugees sailed for Nova Scotia with other Loyalists to settle permanently. The author, a descendant of some of the Westchester Refugees, sympathizes with their situation, and it is a refreshing change to see a book about the Revolution that is pro-Loyalist. The author's footnotes and discussion of sources at pp. 270-72 indicate a good command of the relevant sources for the time and place, although his narrative is largely undocumented.

Many readers will find the last half of the book to be the most useful; it consists of appendices of Loyalist claims, revolutionary era lists, and the author's own reconstructed muster list of the Westchester Refugees. This book is an important contribution to Westchester County history and genealogy.

—HENRY B. HOFF

MOLLY BRANT: A LEGACY OF HER OWN, by Lois M. Huey and Bonnie Pulis. 1997. Paper, 7×10, illus., 144p. Price: \$11.95 plus \$1.75 postage (to U.S. or Canada) from the publisher, Old Fort Niagara, Fort Niagara State Park, P.O. Box 169, Youngstown, NY 14174-0169. [N.Y. G 57.85]

A major figure in American colonial history was Sir William Johnson (1715-1774), Superintendent for Indian Affairs for the northern colonies. From his home, Johnson Hall, in the Mohawk Valley, Johnson wielded immense influence over Indians and white settlers alike. This book is a biography of his common law wife, Molly Brant (c.1736-1796), a Mohawk woman of unusual abilities. The authors point out she has been overshadowed in history by her husband and by her brother, Joseph Brant, yet her own connections and diplomatic skills were important to Johnson's success. During the Revolution she and her children fled to Canada because of their Loyalist sentiments and the complex politics of the Mohawk Valley. Sir William's will had provided handsomely for Molly Brant and their children, but the vicissitudes of the war resulted in huge uncompensated losses, despite the efforts of his friends and relatives on her behalf. Like previous books from Old Fort Niagara, this book is a well-documented account of a fascinating and turbulent period in American history.

—HENRY B. HOFF

SAILORS OF 1812 *Memoirs and Letters of Naval Officers on Lake Ontario*, ed. Robert Malcomson. 1997. Paper, 7×10, illus., 96p. Price: \$7.95 plus \$1.75 postage (to U.S. or Canada) from Old Fort Niagara as above. [E 360 S25]

This interesting little book contains transcripts of the memoirs of Master James Richardson of the [Upper Canada] Provincial Marine and Royal Navy, 1812-13 and 1814-15; private correspondence of Capt. Arthur Sinclair, U.S. Navy, 1813; narrative of Lt. Henry Kent, Royal Navy, 1814; and journal of Barzallai Pease, U.S. Army Transport Service, 1814. All relate to naval activity on Lake Ontario during the second war between the United States and Britain, activity which has generally been overlooked in favor of events on Lake Erie or the Atlantic Ocean. Since the U.S. side of Lake Ontario is in New York State, what happened there is all very much a part of New York's history. Through the words of these four participants we can see the action from both sides, along with glimpses of life at the time. Mr. Malcomson has written a very helpful introduction.

THE MEMORY OF HIS FATHERS, by Jonathan E. Myers. 1997. Cloth, 8½×11, illus., index, xiv+562p. Price: \$75.00, published by EMQUAD International, Ltd., P.O. Box 60, Great Neck, NY 11022. [G M 9926]

Starting with very little information, Jonathan Myers has succeeded in identifying many of his ancestors and an impressive number of their other descendants. In this book he first presents his own ancestral record, and then gives descendant genealogies (usually to the present day) for the Myers, Philips, Solomons, Kuhns, Herman, Bloom, Falk, Sennet, and other families; most of the genealogies begin early in the 19th century in England, Germany, and what is now Poland. Mr. Myers has created this book from his genealogy computer program, which has allowed him to include the necessary source citations, as well as useful cross-references and indexes. There are also appropriate illustrations. Although the format is somewhat non-standard it is easy to follow. There is good biographical data to make the family history more interesting, along with discussions of research procedures and problems. Anyone whose forbears came to America in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, especially if those forbears were Jewish, should look at this book to see just how much can be accomplished through genealogical research.

THE JUNIOR PARTNER, *Edith Loring Fullerton, Long Island Pioneer*, by Anne Nauman. 1997. Paper, 7×10, illus., xii+206p. Price: \$24.00 plus \$2.50 shpg from Scrub Oak Press, P.O. Box 34691, Las Vegas, NV 89133. [L.I. G 35.1]

Mrs. Nauman has written a beautiful tribute to her grandmother, Edith Loring (Jones) Fullerton (1876-1931), whose husband Hal Fullerton was Director of Agriculture for the Long Island Rail Road and the subject of another recent biography (REC. 125:56). Mrs. Fullerton and her husband created two experimental farms for the LIRR in Suffolk County, and she became an acknowledged expert in small-scale agriculture, a successful author and editor in addition to helping manage the farms and raising three children. When her much older husband retired, the railroad gave her his job, so she became a woman executive—yet her death certificate listed her occupation only as “housewife,” which says much about attitudes that must have dogged her throughout her career. Mrs. Nauman’s sensitive narrative of her grandmother’s life is enhanced by many family documents and photographs. Not every family is going to have such a treasure-trove, let alone a woman ancestor of such accomplishment, yet anyone who has contemplated writing a family history might look here for ideas. Mrs. Fullerton’s story should also be rewarding reading for those interested in early 20th century Long Island and American women’s history.

GERMANIC GENEALOGY *A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns*, by Edward R. Brandt et al. for the Germanic Genealogy Society. 2nd ed. 1997. Paper, 8½×11, xiii+517p. Price: \$32.00 plus \$3.75 shpg from Mr. Brandt, 13 – 27th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101. [GERMANY G 2.16 1997]

The format of this impressive research guide remains essentially the same as in the previous edition, described in REC. 127:60, but there has been major expansion in coverage of resources in Germany, Austria, Luxemburg and many other countries where German-speaking peoples migrated. Also enlarged is material on Jewish history and genealogy; Christian denominations with German-speaking immigrant congregations; and the use of the computers in German genealogical research. All-important bibliographies have been expanded and there are numerous new or updated addresses useful to researchers. Since the scope of the guide is so wide, it can even be helpful to those whose non-German ancestors lived in countries covered. We continue to recommend purchase of this guide; anyone who bought the earlier edition should consider upgrading to this one.

THE SELECTED PAPERS OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND SUSAN B. ANTHONY, VOLUME 1: *In the School of Anti-Slavery 1840-1866*, ed. Ann D. Gordon. 1997. Cloth, 6×9, illus., index, xlviii+640p. Available in bookstores, published by Rutgers University Press, Livingston Campus, P.O. Box 5062, New Brunswick, NJ 08093-5062. [HQ 1410 A25 v.1]

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, born in 1815, and Susan B. Anthony, born in 1820, became leaders of the women's rights movement that developed in the years before the Civil War. In 1991 over 14,000 documents from numerous repositories were brought together in a 45-reel microfilm edition of their papers, and selections from those papers will now be published in a six-volume set. This first volume is titled "In the School of Anti-Slavery," because the movement rose out of the great anti-slavery crusade of the time, but until just before the Civil War the letters in this volume focus much more on women's rights, from suffrage to divorce to more mundane matters like the restrictiveness of long dresses. As the war approached, both women increasingly devoted their efforts to the abolition of slavery. That concern dominated their letters until after the conflict, when they viewed victory with mixed feelings, as the newly-freed black men gained rights which women of both races would still be denied.

Both Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were New Yorkers. Elizabeth Cady was born in Johnstown, New York, the daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Livingston) Cady, while Susan B. Anthony was born in Adams, Massachusetts, the daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Read) Anthony, who soon moved to Washington County, New York. From the first Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls in 1848, many of the events which are described in these letters took place in this state. Thus in addition to its main themes, this volume also casts light on life in New York at the time. The letters in this volume make fascinating reading. It is especially interesting to see how much the rhetoric of recent decades echoes that of this much earlier day.

THE COLLINS FAMILY HISTORY, *The Genealogical History of the Collins Family of Washington County, New York*, by Ronald Wayne Collins. 4th ed. 1997. Paper, 8½×11, illus., index, 433p. Price: contact the author, 64 Winter St., Ashland, MA 01721-1148. [G C 695]

The families described in this volume are ancestral to the author's son. The paternal line goes back to Nelson Collins, who first appears about 1835 in Fort Ann, New York. There is a good account here of Nelson and his descendants; although he was probably born in Rensselaer County, his origin remains unknown. Among numerous other families covered are Matteson, Leppard, Cane, Weller, Converse, and Treat. As with most "all my ancestors" works, the more recent generations are based on original research in primary sources, while the earlier ones rely on what was already in print. For the latter, the author has used a variety of secondary sources; his citations show that he knows the importance of the periodical literature and also keeps up with the latest titles, but as with any compilation of this type the reader would be well advised to look here for clues and to go back to the original sources for confirmation. Many of the families which Mr. Collins describes are of New England, French-Canadian, and New York Palatine origin, and he has written effective historical background sections on each of these ancestral groups. There is an unexplored New York Dutch segment in this ancestry waiting for resolution of an Elsworth line, and many other lines also offer possibilities for further research, so that we can probably look forward to another edition with even more lineages.

THE ALGONQUIAN PEOPLES OF LONG ISLAND FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1700, by John A. Strong. 1997. Cloth, 7×10, illus., index, 368p. Price: \$40.00, at bookstores or from Heart of the Lakes Publishing, Box 299, Interlaken, NY 14847. [L.I. G 6.2]

Drawing on archaeological evidence, tribal tradition, and 17th century written records, John A. Strong, Professor of History at Southampton College of Long Island University, has reconstructed the history of the Algonquian people who have inhabited Long Island since long before the arrival of European settlers. In truly fascinating detail he describes their homes and production of food, their belief systems, and their relations with other native people. He deals at some length with the coming of the Dutch and English, which resulted in some armed encounters, devastating epidemics, and the eventual loss of most of the land. The author's handling of this period is well balanced, stressing the lack of understanding on each side for the other's concept of land use or ownership. Those native people who survived this initial encounter found themselves in much reduced circumstances; it became difficult to maintain their traditional culture, and there was considerable inter-marriage with other groups. But the Algonquians have survived, as Professor Strong tells us in his other recent book, "*We Are Still Here!*": *The Algonquian Peoples of Long Island Today* (1996). Both books were published under the auspices of the Long Island Studies Institute, Hofstra University. Anyone interested in Long Island and Native American history should read these books. In particular, Professor Strong's work should help historians of the early settler families to gain a clearer appreciation of another people who shared Long Island with their own ancestors.

VIRTUAL ROOTS, *A guide to genealogy and local history on the World Wide Web*, by Thomas Jay Kemp. 1997. Paper, 8½×11, xx+279p. Price: \$24.95 from from Scholarly Resources Inc., 104 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, DE 19805-1897. [CS 14.2 K46]

It is hard to believe how rapidly use of the Internet has grown, and how useful it is becoming to genealogists. In this guide, Thomas Kemp lists some of the World Wide Web addresses most relevant to genealogical research. For each state, he gives addresses for relevant websites of the state government, including the state library and/or archives; similar sites at the county or local level; and some for universities, historical societies, and public libraries. New York listings include the State Department of Vital Records, the State Archives, State Library, New York Public Library, SUNY Oswego, and Westchester County Clerk and Archives. Mr. Kemp also has included websites of the National Archives and Library of Congress; religions by denomination; national genealogical and historical organizations and vendors; and sites where one can download genealogical forms or find other useful aids. Outside the U.S., there are addresses for many other countries, especially in the English-speaking world. Finally, there is a list of home pages of family associations. Most of the organizations in this book are well-established, and their websites probably will remain active. Therefore any genealogical library or any genealogist with a computer online should find this a very valuable reference.