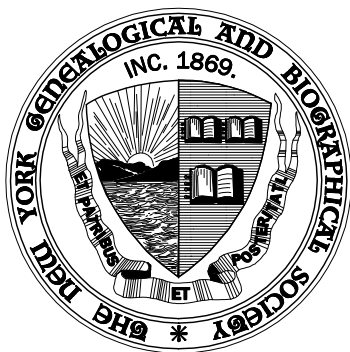


# THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

VOLUME 150



NUMBER 3

JULY 2019

The Bengali and English Ancestry of New York City Immigrant  
Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman (1777–1862)

The Parents of Elsjé Jans, Wife of Conradus Van der Beek

Four Generations from Matthew Edward Thompson (1702–1785)  
of Woodford, Essex, England, and Ulster County, New York  
(*concluded*)

Early Sicard–Secor Families of New York:  
Origins of United Empire Loyalist William Secord (*continued*)

Andrew Sinclair (circa 1795–1874) of New York City and His Family  
(*continued*)

Bookstore Receipt Book, 1804–1816, of John C. Totten, Printer,  
of New York City (*continued*)

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### WRITING FOR THE RECORD

The editor welcomes manuscripts focusing on residents of New York State and its colonial predecessors. Articles dealing with adjacent areas or countries of origin will also be considered if there is significant migration to or from New York. Guidelines for authors are available at the Society's website. Submit electronic copy of your manuscript (Microsoft Word is preferred) to [editor@nygbs.org](mailto:editor@nygbs.org).

### BOOK AND MEDIA REVIEWS

Recently published books, donated or purchased, may be reviewed in *The Record* if they concern the genealogy, biography, or history of the people of New York State or its subdivisions or are otherwise relevant to research on New York families. Publishers interested in offering their material for possible review should send a copy of the book with complete ordering information to The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 36 West 44th Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10036-8105.

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## THE EDITOR'S VIEW

Knowledge of historical context is critical to sound genealogical research. Correctly answering genealogical questions requires awareness of the time, place, and society in which an individual or family lived. Familiarity with conflicts, environments, laws, religions, and traditions affecting the person or group under study improves a researcher's ability to plan, understand, analyze, reason, and draw conclusions. In this issue of *THE RECORD*, authors Michael Rudy and Meryl Schumacker demonstrate the importance of considering context when trying to resolve genealogical problems.

The names of Elsje Jans's parents have eluded researchers for decades. Michael Rudy studied individuals connected to her through baptismal records, recognizing that Dutch families followed very specific traditions for naming children and selecting baptismal witnesses. Armed with that knowledge, Rudy untangled a complicated web consisting of Elsje's siblings and half siblings; in the process, he identified Elsje's origins.

Meryl Schumacker's quest to learn about Thomas Chapman, a nineteenth-century immigrant to New York City, led her to records created in New York, Massachusetts, England, and India. By studying historical context, Schumacker enhanced her understanding of the society into which Thomas was born. She surveyed a variety of published works about colonial India, focusing on the British East India Corporation, silk manufacturing, interpersonal relationships, and British record-keeping practices. Historical context added meaning to the information she found and helped explain the absence of other records.

Sources sometimes directly answer genealogical questions. In other instances, the answers are not so clear, and reaching conclusions requires extensive research, meticulous analysis, and careful assembly of evidence. Whichever the case, contextual awareness allows researchers to move beyond what seems obvious—to recognize subtleties and discern meanings that might otherwise be missed.

Laura Murphy DeGrazia, CG, FGBS  
Editor

## ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, founded in 1869 and incorporated in New York State, is a nonprofit institution whose purpose is to preserve, document, and share the stories of families across the state of New York. The organization engages with genealogists, biographers, historians, and organizations to establish the broader contexts of New York's past and actively fosters connections between New York's past and the present.

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Adhering to scholarly standards, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* publishes written works that solve genealogical problems, provide compiled genealogies, make available transcriptions of original records, and offer research guidance relevant to families who have contributed to the rich diversity of New York City, State, and region.

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## THE BENGALI AND ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF NEW YORK CITY IMMIGRANT THOMAS<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN (1777–1862)

BY MERYL SCHUMACKER, CG\*

Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman (1777–1862) was different than most early nineteenth-century New York City immigrants. He was born in colonial Bengal and had lived on two continents before he arrived in the United States. The search for his parents relied upon traditional genealogical records and historical research, with conclusions supported by DNA evidence. Thomas was the son of Thomas Chapman, an English silk merchant, and “Ayrsee Beeby,” likely Arshi Bibi, a Bengali woman. His parents’ identities highlight a unique period in Indian history, when Bengal was controlled by the British East India Company.

### THOMAS<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN (1777–1862)

Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman arrived in New York City by 1807.<sup>1</sup> There he married a young widow, Jane (Black) Brard,<sup>2</sup> raised a family, and led a quiet life as an accountant.<sup>3</sup> He died in 1862 and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, with his wife of more than forty years.<sup>4</sup>

---

\* Meryl Schumacker, CG (contact@waybackgen.com), is a professional genealogist at We Go Way Back LLC in New York City. She thanks the DNA-test takers whose results are referenced in this article, as well as Robert K. Brown of the Episcopal Church of Saints James and Andrew, Greenfield, Mass., and Dave Annal for retrieving records.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Chapman–Jane Brard marriage, 12 Apr. 1807, in “Records of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of the City of New York, Marriages,” RECORD 15 (1884): 135. Thomas may have been in the country earlier. His death certificate (Thomas Chapman death certificate, Brooklyn, 1862, no. 2160) states he had lived in the city (that is, Brooklyn) for sixty years, or since about 1801–1802, but no record of Thomas has been found in New York prior to his 1807 marriage in New York City.

<sup>2</sup> Chapman–Brard marriage (note 1). Jane was the widow of James Brard. No record of her marriage to Brard has been found, but their children Elizabeth, Maria, and Jane were baptized in a Reformed Dutch Church in New York City in 1798, 1799, and 1800, respectively (“Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York, Baptisms,” RECORD 32 [1901]: 18, 84, 209); she is called Jane Black in her children’s baptismal records. James “Breard” died by 9 Mar. 1806, when he was buried in a Reformed Dutch Cemetery, New York City (“Burials in the Dutch Church, New York City,” RECORD 75 [1944]: 133). For Jane’s age, Jane Black baptism, “Records of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches in the City of New York, Births and Baptisms,” RECORD 16 (1885): 139.

<sup>3</sup> For his family, see the genealogical summary. In the early years of their marriage, Thomas and his wife, Jane (Black) (Brard) Chapman, resided with Jane’s widowed mother at 95 Beekman St., where the Blacks were residing as early as 1797. *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* . . . (New York: Longworth, 1797), 124 [James Black]; and same title and publisher for [1804] 86 [Widow Black], [1806] 106, [1807] 117 and 140, [1808] 101, [1809] 130, [1810] 136, [1811] 52 [William (*sic*) Chapman, accountant, 95 Beekman], [1814] 49, [1818] 79. Thomas was not listed in the 1812 and 1813 directories. Thomas Chapman entry, 1816 Jury Census, New York City, Ward 2, p. 30, 95 Beekman St., “New York City Municipal Archives Collections: Browse New York County Jury Census,” NYC Department of Records and Information Services (<http://nycma.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/NYCMA~10~10>), showing he was a tenant, age 30, an accountant, that he had a personal estate of \$150 or more, and that there were two males and six females in his household.

<sup>4</sup> Burial records and marker for grave 187, public lot 1596, section 86, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y., PDF and image from cemetery staff, 1 Dec. 2015. Thomas Chapman death certificate (note 1).

The 1855 New York state census lists Thomas's birthplace as "East Indies."<sup>5</sup> His death certificate provides a much more specific birthplace—Kishenagur, Bengal—as well as an age at death that calculates to a birth date of about 13 December 1777.<sup>6</sup> The death certificate for Thomas's daughter Charlotte lists her father's birthplace as "Calcuta [*sic*] (East India),"<sup>7</sup> or present-day Kolkata, West Bengal, India. By contrast, the 1850 census shows Thomas's birthplace as Massachusetts,<sup>8</sup> likely provided in error, as will be discussed. Thomas was not found in the 1860 census.

Thomas frequently associated with his wife's family in New York City; however, he was never documented with Chapmans other than his wife and children. New York City directories refer to him as Thomas Chapman "jun." from 1807 through 1810, although no other Thomas Chapman was listed in the city directories during that time.<sup>9</sup>

Thomas's surname suggests an English origin for his father. Under what circumstances could he have been born to an English father in Bengal in 1777?

#### THE (BRITISH) EAST INDIA COMPANY AND INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS IN COLONIAL INDIA

Thomas's reported birthplace and English-sounding surname suggest his father worked with the (British) East India Company (EIC) in some capacity. The EIC engaged in trade and also served as a private army, navy, and government in colonial India. It was independent from the British and Indian governments but at times operated on the government's behalf. The company warred with local armies, and captured and governed territories, including Bengal.<sup>10</sup> The vast majority of British citizens in eighteenth-century Bengal were affiliated with the EIC as either soldiers, civil servants, or employees. British citizens married, had children, died, and were buried in colonial India.

Given historical and cultural context, Thomas's mother was most likely native to South Asia. In contrast to the many British men in colonial India, there were very few British women—and even fewer single British women. The EIC experimented with sending unmarried women from Britain to India with little success. Period accounts claimed that few British women could tolerate the climate and that their travel and living expenses were beyond the

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Chapman, boarder, in the William Kidney household, 1855 New York state census, New York City, Ward 21, Elect. Dist. 4, New York Co., unpaginated, dw. 171, fam. 553. Thomas's entry states he had been a resident of the city for forty-one years (since about 1813–1814).

<sup>6</sup> Thomas Chapman death certificate (note 1). He died 16 Aug. 1862, aged 84 years, 8 months, 3 days.

<sup>7</sup> Charlotte Kidney death certificate, New York City, 1878, no. 295465.

<sup>8</sup> Thos. Hagerman [*sic*] in the W. H. Kenedy [*sic*, Kidney] household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 18, New York Co., N.Y., pp. 363–64 (penned), p. 182 (stamped, recto and verso), dw. 260, fam. 479 (National Archives and Records Administration microfilm publication [NARA] M432, roll 558). Despite the surname errors, the household is clearly that of Thomas Chapman's son-in-law William Kidney. The composition is consistent with Kidney's 1855 New York state census household (note 5). The 1850 household included (besides Thomas and his son-in-law) Thomas's daughters Charlotte (Chapman) Kidney and Julia Chapman (listed as Julia Hagerman), and several grandchildren.

<sup>9</sup> *Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* . . . [1807–1810] (note 3).

<sup>10</sup> Philip J. Stern, *The Company-State: Corporate Sovereignty and the Early Modern Foundations of the British Empire in India* (Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2011), 3–6.



means of most EIC soldiers and employees.<sup>11</sup> British women willing to travel to India with hope of marrying there were generally from a social class that brought no property or dowry, another disincentive to marriage.<sup>12</sup>

As a result, a significant number of British men formed relationships with native women.<sup>13</sup> Affiliations ranged from purely sexual (including prostitution)<sup>14</sup> to long-term, committed relationships in which women converted to Protestantism, married, and had families.<sup>15</sup> Approximately one in three wills from Bengal during the period 1780–1785 shows a British man providing for his native partner and children.<sup>16</sup>

There were no civil marriages in Bengal,<sup>17</sup> and there is no record of a Christian marriage between a Chapman groom and an Indian woman, or any woman, around the time when Thomas was born.<sup>18</sup> This is not anomalous: though there were many biracial children of British fathers and Indian mothers (known as “Anglo-Indian” or “Eurasian” children), marriages were far less common.<sup>19</sup> Few of the records of Christian baptisms, marriages, and burials from the period clearly show interracial relationships; in fact, record-keepers commonly modified native women’s names or omitted them entirely, obscuring women’s identities while indirectly signaling race.<sup>20</sup> No baptismal record exists for Thomas in Bengali church records.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Thomas Williamson, *The East-India Vade-Mecum; or Complete Guide to Gentlemen Intended for the Civil, Military, or Naval Service of the Hon. East India Company*, 2 vols. (London: Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, 1810), 1:453–56. From p. 455, “Such is the increase of domestics, of cloathing, of accommodation, and, particularly, in keeping a carriage, without which no comfort can be expected, that it is utterly beyond the means of full four persons in five to receive an European lady into their houses.”

<sup>12</sup> Williamson, *East-India Vade-Mecum* (note 11), 1:458. J. Talboys Wheeler, *Early Records of British India: A History of the English Settlements in India . . .* (London: Trubner and Co., 1878), 75. Christopher J. Hawes, *Poor Relations: The Making of a Eurasian Community in British India, 1773–1833* (Richmond, England: Curzon Press, 1996), 6.

<sup>13</sup> Durba Ghosh, *Sex and the Family in Colonial India: The Making of an Empire* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 35. Williamson, *East-India Vade-Mecum* (note 11), 1:413. The EIC began condoning marriages with Roman Catholics (the Portuguese) in 1680 and with native women in 1688. See Wheeler, *Early Records of British India* (note 12), 75–76. Also, East India Company, *Records of Fort St. George: Despatches from England*, 18 vols. (Madras: Madras Record Office, 1926[?]), 8:116.

<sup>14</sup> Kenneth Ballhatchet, *Race, Sex and Class Under the Raj: Imperial Attitudes and Policies and Their Critics, 1793–1905* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1980). Ballhatchet’s book is a critical examination of the British military’s policies that condoned prostitution as a sexual benefit to soldiers and the practice’s effect on the spread of venereal disease.

<sup>15</sup> Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 2. Hawes cautions that conversion and Christian marriage were less popular than non-formalized partnerships; there was no civil marriage option.

<sup>16</sup> Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 4, adding that “those who left wills were naturally amongst the better-off in British society.”

<sup>17</sup> Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 2.

<sup>18</sup> “British India Office Marriages,” database with images, *Findmypast* (<https://www.findmypast.com>), citing British in India Collection, British India Office Records, British Library, London. The closest match, Charles Chapman, married Mary Williams in Calcutta in 1784, seven years after Thomas’s birth.

<sup>19</sup> Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 4, indicating that “in Bengal between 1757 and 1800 only one in four British covenanted civil servants, one in eight civilian residents, and one in ten army officers married there.” For terminology, Usha Devulapalli, “Exploring Social History of Colonial India: Issue of the Mixed Race Children (1765–1857 A.D.); Social Issues Mixed Race Children Faced During Colonial Period 1766–1857 A.D.,” *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* 7 (2018): 51–59, particularly p. 54. According to Devulapalli, “‘Eurasian’ was the name given to the poor and dark-skinned people. Anglo-Indians were recognised as the British subjects and British descent.” Use of these terms has evolved over centuries. In practice, some favor one term or the other to refer to all Indian Europeans, irrespective of the above definitions (for example, Hawes, in *Poor Relations* [note 12], prefers “Eurasian”).

<sup>20</sup> Ghosh, *Sex and the Family in Colonial India* (note 13), 17–19. From p. 17, “Native women were often not identified by complete names, but recorded incompletely by first name or a nickname given by the men who kept them.”

<sup>21</sup> “British India Office Births & Baptisms,” database with images, *Findmypast*, citing British India Office Records, British Library, London.

Thomas was consistently recorded as “white” in censuses enumerated in New York City.<sup>22</sup> This is not a conflict: children of white and South Asian parents may have a range of skin tones. Thomas was evidently light-skinned. His reported race offers little to no evidence of his mother’s birthplace or ethnicity.

The fact that Thomas was in New York City as a young man suggests his father was not a soldier with the EIC. According to historian Christopher J. Hawes, “British soldiers were not allowed to take their Indian partners and Eurasian children back to Britain and quite often retired to an invalid colony such as Chunar.”<sup>23</sup> The policy was one of many blatantly racist regulations enacted by the EIC and the British government intended to maintain the status quo and suppress the growing biracial population, which was perceived as a threat.<sup>24</sup> Educational, professional, and social discrimination, combined with the cost of leaving India, prevented young biracial men from seeking their fortunes abroad as adults.<sup>25</sup>

Of children permitted to leave, those with lighter skin tones were more likely to make the journey to Europe.<sup>26</sup> Following arrival, they would be baptized and educated.<sup>27</sup> That description seems to fit Thomas: he was described as white, arrived in New York City by 1807, and quickly began work as an accountant.

For Thomas to have left Bengal, at least one of the following must have been true about his father:

- He had wealth, influence, or a position that offered some autonomy, as British men with those characteristics brought Indian wives and biracial children back to England.<sup>28</sup>
- He was not employed by the EIC at about the time of Thomas’s birth.

One candidate for Thomas’s father meets these criteria.

---

<sup>22</sup> Thomas Chapman households, all in New York City, New York Co., N.Y.: 1810 U.S. census, Ward 2, p. 98 (penned, left margin) (NARA M252, roll 32), with one free white male under age 10, one free white male age 26–44, three free white females under age 10, one free white female age 10–15, and one free white female age 26–44; 1820 U.S. census, Ward 2, p. 115 (penned, left margin) (NARA M33, roll 77), with one free white male under age 10, one free white male age 26–44, two free white females under age 10, one free white female age 10–15, one free white female age 16–25, and one free white female age 26–44; 1840 U.S. census, Ward 7, folio 91 (penned) (NARA M704, roll 301), with one free white male age 60–69, one free white female age 15–19, and one free white female age 60–69. Thomas Chatman [*sic*] household, 1830 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 7, New York Co., N.Y., p. 25 (penned) (NARA M19, roll 97), with one free white male age 50–59, one free white female age 5–9, one free white female age 10–14, one free white female age 15–19, two free white females age 20–29, and one free white female age 50–59.

<sup>23</sup> Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 8. An invalid colony, sometimes called an invalid station, was a place where former soldiers, weakened by illness or injury, could reside with their families. Hawes also notes (p. 60) that the rule prohibiting soldiers from bringing partners and children back to England was “tested” in 1817 when, “[T]he Commander-in-Chief asked the Advocate General to rule under what authority was it prohibited for soldiers to take back their Eurasian or Indian wives and children. The answer was that there was no such ruling, but the local government made it clear that it had no intention of abandoning long existing usage.”

<sup>24</sup> Frank Anthony, *Britain’s Betrayal in India: The Story of the Anglo-Indian Community* (Bombay, India: Allied Publishers, 1968), 20–22. On p. 22, quoting Viscount Valentia in 1806, “The most rapidly accumulating evil of Bengal is the increase of half-caste children. They are forming the first step to colonisation by creating a link of union between the English and the natives. In every country where this intermediate caste has been permitted to rise, it has ultimately tended to its ruin.”

<sup>25</sup> Anthony, *Britain’s Betrayal in India* (note 24), 20–22. Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 57–60.

<sup>26</sup> Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 78.

<sup>27</sup> Ghosh, *Sex and the Family in Colonial India* (note 13), 30. Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 76.

<sup>28</sup> Hawes, *Poor Relations* (note 12), 60.

## THOMAS CHAPMAN (1745–1819)

The obelisk marking the grave of Thomas Chapman, a resident of Greenfield, Franklin (formerly Hampshire) County, Massachusetts, during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, tells an abbreviated version of his life story:

THOMAS CHAPMAN Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 A Native  
 Of Barforth in Yorkshire Great Britain  
 and many years resident of  
 Cossim buzar in the East Indies  
 He departed this transitory life  
 May 25th, AD. 1819, aged 73 . . .<sup>29</sup>

His age at death suggests a birth year of about 1745–1746. Church records of Forcett parish, which includes Barforth, include only a handful of Chapmans. A baptismal record dated 29 December 1745 for Thomas, son of Thomas Chapman,<sup>30</sup> appears to be a match for the man who was buried in Greenfield.

This Thomas Chapman of Barforth and Greenfield was not found in any of the most genealogically relevant British Indian records, such as Bengali church records;<sup>31</sup> however, a former neighbor, a great-granddaughter, and a grandson-in-law and described him in works published after his death. A Massachusetts neighbor wrote about Thomas based on recollections of their conversations.<sup>32</sup> Thomas's great-granddaughter published a family history that includes his biography.<sup>33</sup> His granddaughter's husband, a frequent contributor to *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, authored a genealogy describing Thomas's travels and naming his associates.<sup>34</sup>

The three accounts offer several key details about Thomas of Barforth and Greenfield:

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<sup>29</sup> Thomas Chapman marker, Federal St. Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass., memorial 50,615,288, image, *Find a Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>). A transcription of the marker was published in 1839, only twenty years after Thomas's death (John Warner Barber, *Massachusetts Historical Collections* . . . [Worcester, Mass.: Dorr, Howland, and Co., 1839], 258–59). Franklin Co., Mass., was formed from the northern part of Hampshire Co. in 1811.

<sup>30</sup> Thomas Chapman baptism, 29 Dec. 1745, Forcett (Yorkshire North Riding, England), Parish Registers, baptisms, unpaginated, arranged chronologically (*FamilySearch* [<https://www.familysearch.org>] Digital Genealogical Society no. [DGS] 7,568,318). Also, Bishop's Transcripts for the same parish, baptisms, 1745 (DGS 8,074,836).

<sup>31</sup> Records of British citizens in India are primarily held by the British India Office, British Library, London. The collections include some genealogically relevant records, such as church records and wills, as well as many that are less relevant, such as receipts from EIC expenses. Many of the records are in chronological order without indexes. There are large gaps in both Bengal records and late eighteenth-century records compared to other EIC-occupied regions and time periods. *Findmypast*, the Families in British India Society (FIBIS), and *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>) have indexed, if not digitized, the most genealogically relevant records plus many others, including EIC employee lists, soldier and sailor lists, and newspapers and periodicals. No reference to Thomas has been found in these collections.

<sup>32</sup> David Willard, *Willard's History of Greenfield* (Greenfield, Mass.: Kneeland and Eastman, 1838), 153–54.

<sup>33</sup> Katharine H. Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard, 1828–1904: A Memoir of Her Life by Her Daughter* (Springfield, Mass.: privately published, 1908), 1–4.

<sup>34</sup> Edward Strong Moseley, *A Genealogical Sketch of One Branch of the Moseley Family* (Newburyport, R.I.: privately published, 1878), 43–44. Moseley, who married Charlotte Augusta Chapman in 1839, two decades after Thomas died, did not know Thomas personally.

- “Thomas Chapman went in early life to India, where he became an indigo planter[.]”<sup>35</sup>
- “He was a member of the British East India Company[.]”<sup>36</sup>
- He “was engaged in the rearing of silk worms, and in the silk business—residing some time at Bengal, and at Cossim-buzar.”<sup>37</sup> He worked “in partnership with James Lucas Worship[.]”<sup>38</sup>
- He “returned to England at about the age of thirty-five,”<sup>39</sup> which would be about 1780–1781.
- He married Charlotte Carnzu in London.<sup>40</sup>
- “His most intimate friend in England was Robert Beebee, Esq., their friendship commencing in India. . . . Both lived at Chailey [in Sussex, England].”<sup>41</sup>
- “In 1795 he [Thomas] concluded to come to America. . . . His inclinations were towards settling either in South Carolina or New York.”<sup>42</sup>
- He “resided some time at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, was naturalized, and came to [Greenfield] about the year 1796[.]”<sup>43</sup>

Many of the details can be independently confirmed. Thomas Chapman of Chailey Green, Sussex, was a member (shareholder) of the EIC.<sup>44</sup> He and James Lucas Worship worked as private contractors for the Bengal Board of Trade; they privately owned silk filatures near Cosimbuzar [*sic*].<sup>45</sup> Today Kasim Bazar is a city in West Bengal. During the EIC’s occupation, it was a center for trade and an appropriate location for silk merchants.<sup>46</sup> Thomas’s contract with the Bengal Board of Trade expired in 1781,<sup>47</sup> when he was about 35–36 years old. A resident of St. Andrew Holborn parish, London, he married Charlotte Carnzu there in 1787.<sup>48</sup> Thomas paid taxes on a residence in Chailey from 1788

<sup>35</sup> Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard* (note 33), 1.

<sup>36</sup> Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard* (note 33), 1.

<sup>37</sup> Willard, *Willard’s History of Greenfield* (note 32), 153.

<sup>38</sup> Moseley, *Genealogical Sketch of One Branch of the Moseley Family* (note 34), 43.

<sup>39</sup> Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard* (note 33), 2.

<sup>40</sup> Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard* (note 33), 2. Moseley, *Genealogical Sketch of One Branch of the Moseley Family* (note 34), 44.

<sup>41</sup> Moseley, *Genealogical Sketch of One Branch of the Moseley Family* (note 34), 43.

<sup>42</sup> Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard* (note 33), 2–3.

<sup>43</sup> Willard, *Willard’s History of Greenfield* (note 32), 153. Bette M. Epstein (New Jersey State Archives, Trenton) to author, notice of negative search, 24 Oct. 2018. Epstein reported that Thomas’s naturalization record was not found in Essex Co., N.J., Supreme Court or Chancery Court records.

<sup>44</sup> East India Company, *A List of the Names of Those Members of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, Who Stood Qualified as Voters on the Company’s Books the 14th of April, 1789* . . . (London: East India Company, 1789), 12, for Thomas Chapman, Esq., Chailey Green, Sussex, with one vote.

<sup>45</sup> Answers of Thomas Chapman, Esq., and James Lucas Worship, Esq., 24 Mar. 1787, in East India Company v. Aldersey, Study Matters removed from Mr. Whittington’s Office, 1791, Whittington and Sewell Division, Court of Chancery, Six Clerks Office, Pleadings 1758–1800, C 12/175/27, The [U.K.] National Archives, Kew, Surrey, England. As a private contractor, Thomas was not an employee of the EIC. According to Merriam-Webster’s online dictionary (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary>), a filature is a factory where silk is reeled.

<sup>46</sup> Rila Mukherjee, “The Story of Kasimbazar: Silk Merchants and Commerce in Eighteenth-Century India,” *Review (Fernand Braudel Center)* 17 (1994): 499–554.

<sup>47</sup> Answer of Thomas Chapman, Esq., in East India Company v. Aldersey (note 45).

<sup>48</sup> Thomas Chapman–Charlotte Carnzu marriage, St. Andrew Holborn (Middlesex, England), Parish Registers, Vol. 6 (Marriages 1781–1790), p. 131 (DGS 7,568,172).

to 1794; Robert “Beeby” paid taxes on and occupied lands there from 1790 to 1794.<sup>49</sup> Thomas Chapman, “late of Elizabethtown in the state of New Jersey” but then a resident of Greenfield, obtained a quitclaim for land in Greenfield 1 May 1798<sup>50</sup> and was enumerated there in 1800.<sup>51</sup> Consistent with his being an independent merchant, no British army, navy, or EIC soldier or sailor pension was found for a Thomas Chapman in Bengal.<sup>52</sup>

In his will, penned in 1817, Thomas Chapman of Greenfield described his beneficiaries:

“my Wife Charlotte Chapman”

“my natural Son Thomas Chapman”

“my Son The Reverend George Thomas Chapman”

“my Son Henry”

“my three Daughters Mary<sub>l</sub>, Elizabeth<sub>l</sub>, and Charlotte”<sup>53</sup>

Should there have been any doubt about what he meant by “natural Son,” Thomas bequeathed other assets to his “aforesaid five legitimate Children viz. George<sub>l</sub>, Henry<sub>l</sub>, Mary<sub>l</sub>, Elizabeth<sub>l</sub>, and Charlotte.” As would be expected, the natural son, Thomas, received significantly less, and would inherit only after Charlotte (Carnzu) Chapman’s remarriage or death.

Additional evidence points to Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman being the natural son mentioned in this will. No marriage was found in India for Thomas of Barforth, but he was in Bengal when Thomas<sup>2</sup> was born.<sup>54</sup> As a private contractor, Thomas was free to remove biracial children from India. Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman was listed as “jun.” during the lifetime of his proposed father, and he named a daughter Charlotte, perhaps after his stepmother and half sister.<sup>55</sup> Both Thomases were affiliated with Episcopal churches. The elder Thomas cofounded St. James [Episcopal] Church in Greenfield;<sup>56</sup> the younger Thomas

<sup>49</sup> Chailey, East Sussex, England, Land tax assessments, loose papers, 1788–1794 (DGS 4,426,934).

<sup>50</sup> Benjamin Swan to Thomas Chapman, quitclaim, dated 1 May 1798, Franklin Co., Mass., Deeds 11:431–32 (DGS 7,465,506). At the time, Greenfield was in Hampshire Co., but deeds recorded in Hampshire County’s Deerfield registry between 1787 and 1812 were transferred to Greenfield, Franklin Co., when that county was formed in 1812 (Alice Eichholz, “Massachusetts,” in *Red Book: American State, County and Town Sources*, ed. by Alice Eichholz, 3rd ed. [Provo, Utah: Ancestry, 2004], 323).

<sup>51</sup> Thomas Chapman household, 1800 U.S. census, Greenfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., p. 605 (penned, right margin) (NARA M32, roll 15), with one free white male under age 10, one free white male age 10–15, one free white male age 45 or more, one free white female under 10, one free white female age 10–15, and one free white female age 26–45.

<sup>52</sup> “British India Office Army & Navy Pensions,” database with images, *Findmypast*, citing British in India Collection, British Library, London, and FIBIS.

<sup>53</sup> Thomas Chapman will, dated 7 July 1817, proved 19 June 1819, in Thomas Chapman estate file, Franklin Co., Mass., probate files, no. 851, image, *Ancestry*.

<sup>54</sup> Complaint [“To the Right Honorable Edward Lord Thurton . . .”], p. 2, and Answer of Thomas Chapman, Esq., in *East India Company v. Aldersey* (note 45). Thomas was under contract with the Bengal Board of Trade to produce silk in Bengal from 1777 through 1781.

<sup>55</sup> See the genealogical summary for details.

<sup>56</sup> “Chapman Tablet Unveiled: Memorial to Greenfield Pioneer Dedicated at St. James Church,” *The Greenfield [Mass.] Recorder*, 7 June 1916, p. 4, col. 2. “The memory of Thomas Chapman, Greenfield pioneer and one of the founders of St. James church [*sic*] was honored Sunday morning by the unveiling and dedication of a handsome Kentucky limestone tablet which was placed some time ago on the south wall of the church. The tablet is the gift of Colonel Fred Moseley and Charles W. Moseley of Newburyport, greatgrandsons [*sic*] of Thomas Chapman.” The tablet still exists today.

had children buried in Trinity Episcopal church cemeteries in New York City.<sup>57</sup> Finally, the 1850 census lists the birthplace of Thomas<sup>2</sup> as Massachusetts.<sup>58</sup> At the time, Thomas<sup>2</sup> lived in a large household of children and in-laws, potential informants who may have known only that a parent had lived there.

In his short biography of Thomas Chapman of Barforth and Greenfield, neighbor David Willard wrote

The mists of prejudice may for a time obscure the character of men of worth, but like the vapors which surround the mountain's summit which they cannot hide, they are ultimately dispelled. He had his faults.<sup>59</sup>

Although the meaning is uncertain, Willard may have been alluding to his neighbor's non-Christian partner and one or more illegitimate children.

#### BAPTISM OF THOMAS<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN

When Thomas Chapman married Charlotte Carnzu in 1787, he resided in St. Andrew Holborn parish in London.<sup>60</sup> Records of that parish include the 22 June 1785 baptisms of three children of Thomas Chapman:

Thomas, son of Thomas Chapman "by Ayrsee Beeby," born "at Mahomedpore in the Kingdom of Bengal," 13 December 1777

William, son of Thomas Chapman "by Ayrsee Beeby," born "at Rangamatty in the Kingdom of Bengal," 1 June 1779

James, son of Thomas Chapman "by Frances Rennie," "Lambs Conduit Street."<sup>61</sup>

The son Thomas born in Mahomedpore, Bengal, shared his birthday with Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman of New York City.

Surrounding entries in the baptismal register list parents names together, for example as "John and Jane Doe." In the Chapman baptisms, the mothers are identified with surnames other than Chapman and their names are preceded with the word "by." The wording suggests the parents were not married, consistent with Thomas's will that refers to a natural son.

The name Ayrsee Beeby offers additional evidence that she was the partner of Thomas of Barforth and Greenfield and mother of Thomas<sup>2</sup>. Although Beeby is an English surname, in colonial India "bibi" was an eighteenth-century term used for the female companion of a European man.<sup>62</sup> "Bibi" was also an honorific title appended after an Indian woman's given name.<sup>63</sup> With few exceptions, Indian women from this period were recorded without surnames, sometimes identified by "a nickname given by the men who

<sup>57</sup> See the genealogical summary.

<sup>58</sup> Thos. Hagerman [*sic*] in W. H. Kenedy [*sic*, Kidney] household, 1850 U.S. census (note 8).

<sup>59</sup> Willard, *Willard's History of Greenfield* (note 32), 155.

<sup>60</sup> Chapman-Carnzu marriage (note 48).

<sup>61</sup> Thomas, William, and James Chapman baptisms, 22 June 1785, St. Andrew Holborn (Middlesex, England), Parish Registers, Baptisms 1781-1792, unpaginated, arranged chronologically (DGS 7,905,454). James's entry does not include his date of birth.

<sup>62</sup> Ghosh, *Sex and the Family in Colonial India* (note 13), 33.

<sup>63</sup> "Beebee," in Henry Yule and A. C. Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson: The Anglo-Indian Dictionary*, rev. ed. (Hertfordshire, England: Wordsworth Editions Ltd., 1996), 78.

kept them” or merely as “native woman.”<sup>64</sup> The person who recorded the baptisms likely defaulted to the English spelling Beeby. Similarly, “Ayrsee” is not a given name in Arabic, Urdu, or Persian; however “Arshi” or “Arshee” is a Persian given name meaning “heavenly.”<sup>65</sup> For clarity, the spellings of “Ayrsee” and “Beeby” are continued for the remainder of this article.

Today, Mahomedpore corresponds to the area of Mamudpur, West Bengal.<sup>66</sup> As illustrated in Figure 1, it is located 20 miles east of Cossimbazar and about 55 miles north of Kishenagur, the birthplace listed on the death certificate for Thomas<sup>2</sup>.

The distance between the conflicting birthplaces is more than 50 miles. The proposed father was not found documented in either location, however he conducted business in Cossimbazar (close to Mahomedpore), and his business associate James Lucas Worship was in Mahomedpore on 25 January 1778,<sup>67</sup> about six weeks after Thomas<sup>2</sup> was born. Possibly the proposed father of Thomas<sup>2</sup> was there at the same time. Together, Worship’s 1778 location and the baptismal record makes the birthplace of Mahomedpore more likely than Kishenagur.

The travel of English merchant Thomas Chapman can be explained by his occupation as a private contractor in the silk trade. During the late eighteenth century, the EIC saw great potential in Bengal as a producer of high quality silk. The EIC aspired to make Bengal’s silk competitive with that from other markets, particularly Italy.<sup>68</sup> The EIC’s agents, including one of Thomas’s associates, brought silk-production techniques from Italy to Bengal.<sup>69</sup> European agents trained local workers, built new filatures and aurungs (silk-production sites), and oversaw operations.<sup>70</sup> The centers for silk trade emerged

<sup>64</sup> Ghosh, *Sex and the Family in Colonial India* (note 13), 17–18.

<sup>65</sup> Francis Joseph Steingass, *A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary* (New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 2005), 843.

<sup>66</sup> There are several locations with names similar to Mahomedpore. The historical location was determined by consulting James Rennell, *An Actual Survey of the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, &c* (London: A. Dury, 1776).

<sup>67</sup> Answer of James Lucas Worship, in *East India Company v. Aldersey* (note 45). James’s signed statement quotes a letter written by him in “Mahomed pore” on 25 Jan. 1778.

<sup>68</sup> Narendra Krishna Sinha, *The Economic History of Bengal: From Plassey to the Permanent Settlement*, 3rd ed., 3 vols. (Calcutta: Firma KLM Private Ltd., 1965), 1:189–90. For an overview, Karolina Hutková, “The British Silk Connection: The English East India Company’s Silk Enterprise in Bengal, 1757–1812” (Ph.D. thesis, University of Warwick, Coventry, England, 2015), particularly pp. 173–75, PDF, *University of Warwick Publications Service & WRAP* ([http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/77740/1/WRAP\\_THESIS\\_Hutkova\\_2015.pdf](http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/77740/1/WRAP_THESIS_Hutkova_2015.pdf)). Also, Mukherjee, “The Story of Kasimbazar . . .” (note 46), 507–8.

<sup>69</sup> Femme S. Gastra, “War, Competition and Collaboration: Relations Between the English and Dutch East India Company in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,” in *The Worlds of the East India Company*, ed. by H. V. Bowen, Margarette Lincoln, and Nigel Rigby (Woodbridge, England: The Boydell Press with the National Maritime Museum and the University of Leicester, 2002), 55–68, at p. 64. *The Silk Culturist and Farmer’s Manual* printed an article that cites and extensively quotes Thomas’s own writings on Bengali silk production, including comparisons between the Italian and Indian methods. See “Production of Silk in Bengal,” *The Silk Culturist and Farmer’s Manual* 2 (1836): 129–30. The activities of Thomas’s associate James Weiss are described in Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal* (note 68), 1:190. Weiss worked at Kumarkhali, which is about halfway between and slightly east of Mahomedpore and Kishenagur.

<sup>70</sup> Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal* (note 68), 1:190. *Fort William—India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto*, Indian Record Series, 21 vols. (Delhi, India: National Archives of India, 1949–1985), 8:56.

and changed over time. Cossimbazar and Rangamatty were two centers of silk production<sup>71</sup> and there were additional silk filatures at Kishenagur.<sup>72</sup>

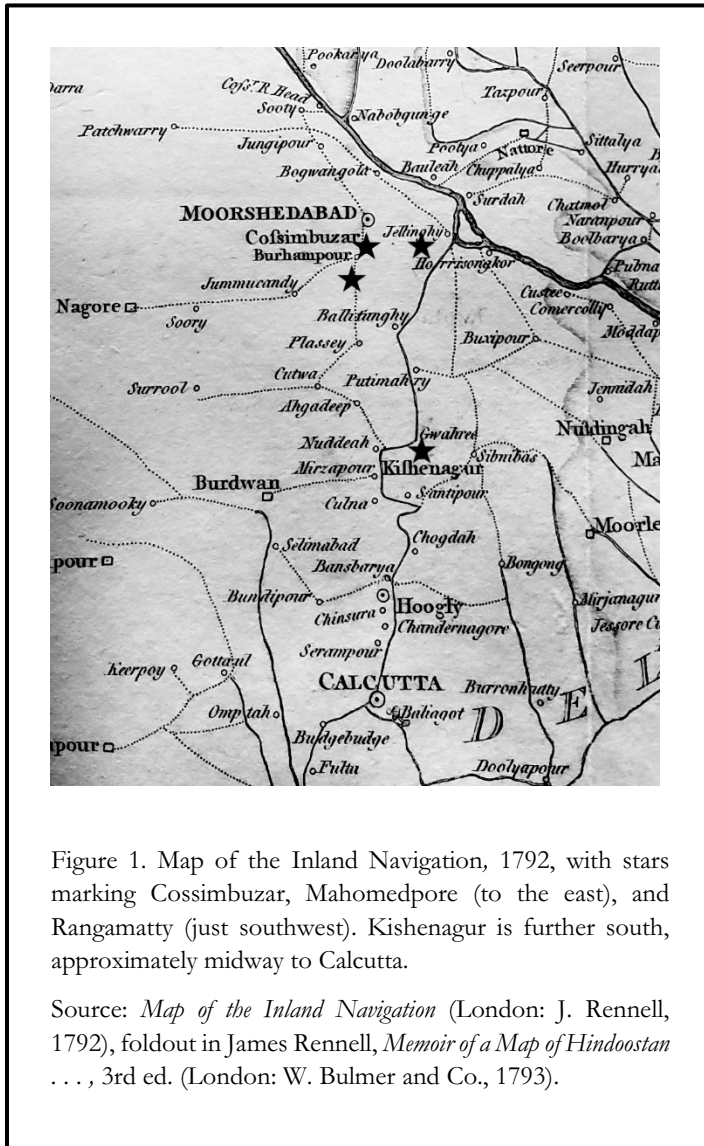


Figure 1. Map of the Inland Navigation, 1792, with stars marking Cossimbazar, Mahomedpore (to the east), and Rangamatty (just southwest). Kishenagur is further south, approximately midway to Calcutta.

Source: *Map of the Inland Navigation* (London: J. Rennell, 1792), foldout in James Rennell, *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan . . .*, 3rd ed. (London: W. Bulmer and Co., 1793).

<sup>71</sup> Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal* (note 68), 1:189. There are at least three places called Rangamati, two villages and one town. William's birthplace likely corresponds to Rangamati town (24.02°N 88.19°E), where the EIC maintained filatures, about 10 miles from Cossimbazar and 30 miles from Mahomedpore (*The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, 26 vols. [Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1908], 21:212).

<sup>72</sup> *Fort William-India House Correspondence* (note 70), 8:56.



Records offer no evidence of Ayrshée's whereabouts after her son William was born in 1779. Negative searches suggest she either died or that Thomas left her behind in Bengal when he returned to England. Records of eighteenth-century non-royal Bengali women are all but nonexistent; records created by Europeans that mention local women frequently omit women's names.<sup>73</sup> As such, no firm conclusion can be made. Ayrshée may have been alive when Thomas departed Bengal; it was common practice for British men when they returned to Europe to leave behind native partners and some or all of their biracial children.

Although permission was required for all travel to India,<sup>74</sup> independent merchants' departures from India required no additional paperwork.<sup>75</sup> Departures were sometimes printed locally in newspapers and similar publications, but that did not become common practice until long after 1785.<sup>76</sup> Passenger manifests to Great Britain are sparse before 1878, which makes a search for Thomas, Ayrshée, and their children particularly challenging.

No record of a marriage or burial for Ayrshée was found in English parish records in any of the locations where Thomas Chapman (1745–1819) resided, in English civil death records, or in British Indian baptism, marriage, or burial records, with or without a surname.

#### ADMIXTURE AND X-DNA ANALYSIS

One of the most alluring components of consumer DNA test results is undoubtedly the “pie chart,” a graphic illustration of the continents, countries, or ethnic groups that may constitute a test-taker's genetic family tree. The smallest slices, termed “trace regions” by AncestryDNA,<sup>77</sup> oftentimes attract attention out of proportion to their size. Testing companies and genetic genealogists alike caution that results at the level of 0.5, 1, or 3 percent may be

<sup>73</sup> Ghosh, *Sex and the Family in Colonial India* (note 13), 17–19.

<sup>74</sup> *Charters Relating to the East India Company from 1600 to 1761, Reprinted from a Former Collection with Some Additions and a Preface by John Shaw, Esq.* (Madras, India: Government of Madras, 1887), 152–54. The last EIC charter was issued in 1698; later modifications were made by the Parliament rather than by issuing new charters. The 1698 charter forbade unauthorized trade to the East-Indies. It also stipulated that no subjects of England but approved parties could, “[D]irectly or indirectly, visit, haunt, frequent or trade, traffick or adventure, unto or from any the said *East-Indies* . . .” or face penalties. The charter granted the EIC full authority to control (license) all trade and travel to the region (pp. 153–54). The question of licenses was also addressed directly in William Bolts, *Considerations on India Affairs; Particularly Respecting the Present State of Bengal and its Dependencies* . . . , 2nd ed. (London: privately published, 1772), 125–28. Thomas Chapman admitted in a sworn statement that he first went to Bengal without a license (Answer of Thomas Chapman, Esq., in *East India Company v. Aldersey* [note 45]).

<sup>75</sup> “An Indenture signed by every Free Merchant who Goes to India.—To Calcutta,” quoted in Joshua Montefiore, *Commercial and Notarial Precedents: Consisting of All the Most Approved Forms, Special and Common, Which are Required in Transactions of Business* . . . (London: privately published, 1802), 292–96. The indenture signed by all free merchants traveling to India stipulated a date of return for those merchants and their families. Additional paperwork was filed only if the terms of the indenture were changed (for example, if the return date was rescheduled). The indenture was in use when Thomas Chapman was in India; see Bolts, *Considerations on India Affairs* (note 74), 115–16.

<sup>76</sup> For example, *Allen's Indian Mail, and Register of Intelligence, for British & Foreign India, China, and All Parts of the East*.

<sup>77</sup> AncestryDNA defines “trace regions” as “[R]egions where the estimated range includes zero and does not go above 15%, or where the predicted percentage is less than 4.5%. Since there is only a small amount of evidence that you have genetic ethnicity from these regions, it is possible that you may not have genetic ethnicity from them at all” (“AncestryDNA—Frequently Asked Questions,” *AncestryDNA* [https://www.ancestry.com/dna/en/lega/us/faq]).

“noise”<sup>78</sup> and should be treated with vigilance as evidence in genealogical proofs. Autosomal DNA evidence from two descendants of Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman reveals a shared 0.5–1.1 percent South Asian ancestry admixture. Analysis of X-DNA inheritance patterns links that DNA to Ayrshree Beeby, the testers’ great-great-great-great-grandmother.

Two full siblings and their mother (referred to here as “Brother,” “Sister,” and “Mother”) took autosomal DNA tests through 23andMe.<sup>79</sup> Brother also tested with AncestryDNA. The siblings’ father is a documented descendant of Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman. Table 1 shows the test-takers’ admixture results from 23andMe at conservative (90 percent) and speculative (50 percent) confidence levels.<sup>80</sup> Table 2 shows Brother’s admixture results from AncestryDNA.<sup>81</sup> Although the testing companies use different labels for regions, the results are virtually identical. In 23andMe, the South Asian population “[extends] from Afghanistan in the northwest to Bangladesh in the east . . . This dataset includes people of Afghan, Balochi, Bangladeshi, Brahui, Burusho, Hazara, Indian, Kalash, Makrani, Nepalese, Pakistani, Pathan, Sindhi, Sri Lankan, or Uygur ancestry.”<sup>82</sup> Contrary to its name, AncestryDNA’s Western and Central India category covers almost all of India and extends as far east as Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar.<sup>83</sup> The wide range of geographic locations complicates the search for specific ancestors.<sup>84</sup>

As shown in Table 1, Mother has no South Asian DNA, so her children almost certainly inherited their South Asian ancestry from their father. Results from 23andMe show the siblings with identical European percentages and South Asian percentages ranging between 0.5 and 1.1 percent. Such small percentages may be noise, however the results are identical across DNA testing companies and they have been replicated in two siblings. As illustrated in Figure 2, Brother and Sister share one large South Asian-identified segment with overlapping start and stop points on chromosome 1.<sup>85</sup> Testing companies

<sup>78</sup> “Noise” in data or statistics refers to meaningless information, such as outliers and false positives.

<sup>79</sup> “Brother” and “Sister” are living and granted the author permission to publish their results but not their names. “Mother” is deceased. Her name has been redacted to protect the privacy of her living family members.

<sup>80</sup> Ancestry Composition reports, Oct. 2018, for “Brother,” “Sister,” and “Mother,” 23andMe (<https://www.23andme.com>). The default confidence level is 50 percent. The level can be adjusted up to 90 percent using 23andMe’s Chromosome Painting utility.

<sup>81</sup> Ethnicity Estimate report, Oct. 2018, for “Brother,” AncestryDNA (<https://www.ancestry.com/dna>). AncestryDNA does not provide admixture totals for each continent. For purposes of comparison with 23andMe, which provides continental totals, the author has calculated the continental totals for Brother’s AncestryDNA results, shown in Table 2 alongside Brother’s full AncestryDNA admixture results.

<sup>82</sup> “Reference Populations: South Asian,” 23andMe ([https://customercare.23andme.com/hc/en-us/articles/212169298-Reference-Populations#South\\_Asian](https://customercare.23andme.com/hc/en-us/articles/212169298-Reference-Populations#South_Asian)).

<sup>83</sup> AncestryDNA, *Ethnicity Estimate 2018 White Paper* ([https://www.ancestrycdn.com/dna/static/images/ethnicity/help/WhitePaper\\_Final\\_091118dbs.pdf](https://www.ancestrycdn.com/dna/static/images/ethnicity/help/WhitePaper_Final_091118dbs.pdf)), section 2.5.

<sup>84</sup> Testing companies’ South Asian reference populations are small compared to those for other regions, despite India having one of the most genetically diverse populations in the world. For example, AncestryDNA’s Western and Central India reference panel has sixty-five samples, whereas France has 1,407 samples. See AncestryDNA, *Ethnicity Estimate 2018 White Paper* (note 83). Also, Jinchuan Xing, W. Scott Watkins, et al., “Genetic Diversity in India and the Inference of Eurasian Population Expansion,” *Genome Biology* 11 (2010): R113, online at <https://genomebiology.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/gb-2010-11-11-r113>.

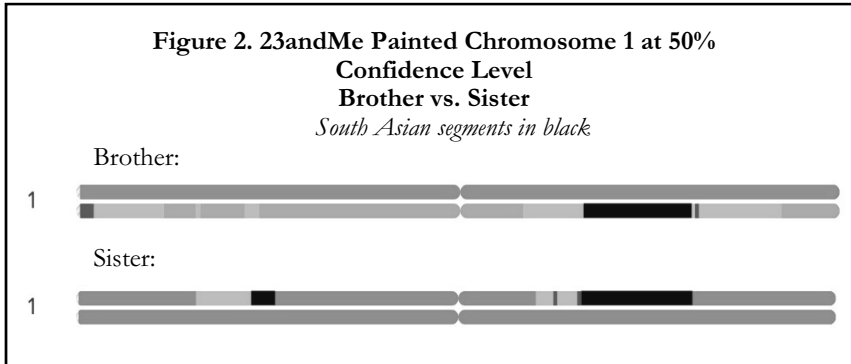
<sup>85</sup> Your Ancestry Composition Chromosome Painting report, Oct. 2018, for chromosome 1, “Brother” and “Sister,” at 50 percent confidence level, 23andMe. The shared South Asian segment is located at 165,658,091–200,865,768. The term “painted chromosome” refers to a visual representation of data on a chromosome, in this case the illustration of segments assigned to geographic areas. All humans have twenty-two pairs of non-sex chromosomes, numbered 1 through 22. Individuals inherit one set from each parent.

can distinguish between broad regions, such as Asia versus Europe, with a high level of confidence.

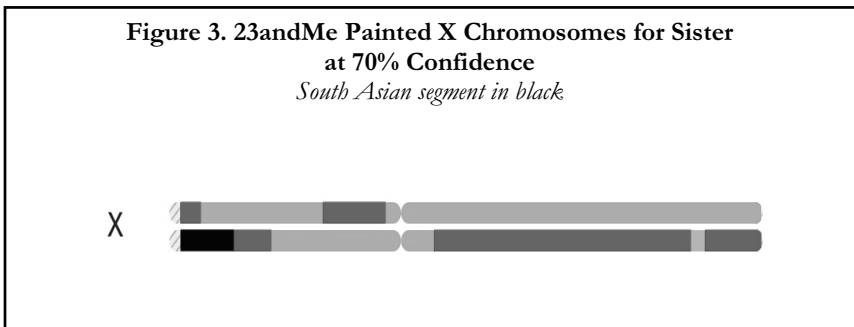
<b>Table 1. 23andMe Admixture Results</b>					
<b>Brother, Sister, and Mother at 90% and 50% Confidence Levels</b>					
BROTHER			MOTHER		
REGION	90%	50%	REGION	90%	50%
European	96.6%	98.9%	European	99.5%	100%
South Asian	0.5%	1.1%	Unassigned	0.5%	0%
Unassigned	2.8%	0.1%			
SISTER					
REGION	90%	50%			
European	96.6%	98.9%			
South Asian	0.7%	1.0%			
Unassigned	2.6%	0.1%			

<b>Table 2. AncestryDNA Admixture Results for Brother</b>	
REGION	%
England, Wales & Northwestern Europe	45%
Ireland and Scotland	43%
Norway	6%
Sweden	3%
France	2%
[Calculated total]	[99%]
Western and Central India	1%

For more, see “Autosomal DNA,” *ISOGG Wiki* ([https://isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal\\_DNA](https://isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA)). While 23andMe can distinguish between two chromosomes, it cannot identify which chromosome came from which parent. As a result, Figure 2 shows Brother’s paternal chromosome on the bottom, while Sister’s is on the top. Figure 3 shows Sister’s paternal X chromosome on the bottom.



Given the very small percentages of South Asian DNA in the siblings' results compared with their very large percentages of European DNA, it is most likely that their South Asian DNA originated with a single, 100-percent South Asian ancestor rather than several more distant ancestors. Based on the siblings' admixture percentages, their South Asian ancestor may be any one (or more) of their sixteen paternal great-great-great-grandparents. Sister, however, has a South Asian segment of DNA on one of her X chromosomes, as illustrated in Figure 3.<sup>86</sup>



X-DNA follows a narrow inheritance pattern.<sup>87</sup> A cisgender, non-intersex female inherits two X chromosomes, one from each biological parent. A cisgender, non-intersex male inherits a single X chromosome from his biological mother.<sup>88</sup> As expected, Brother's X chromosome, inherited from his

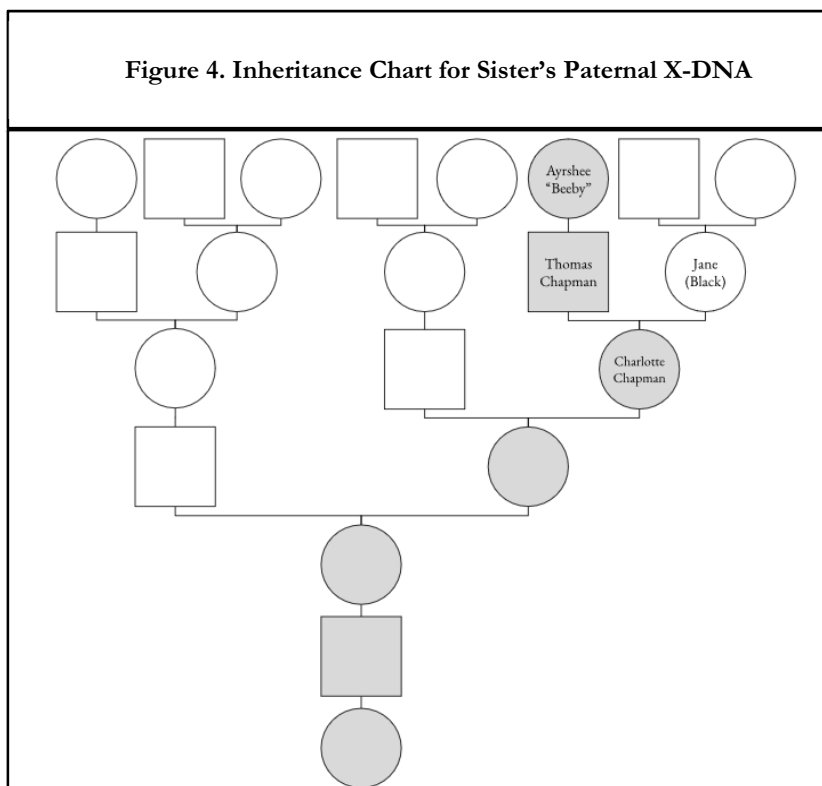
<sup>86</sup> Your Ancestry Composition Chromosome Painting report, Oct. 2018, for X-chromosome, "Sister," at 70 percent confidence level, *23andMe*.

<sup>87</sup> For more about X-DNA results and inheritance patterns, "X-chromosome testing," *ISOGG Wiki* ([https://isogg.org/wiki/X-chromosome\\_testing](https://isogg.org/wiki/X-chromosome_testing)). Also, Kathryn J. Johnston, "X-DNA Techniques and Limitations," in Debbie Parker Wayne, ed., *Advanced Genetic Genealogy: Techniques and Case Studies* (Cushing, Tex.: Wayne Research, 2019), 55–78, particularly p. 56.

<sup>88</sup> Cisgender refers to a non-transgender person, that is "a person whose gender identity corresponds with the sex the person had or was identified as having at birth" (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary* [<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>]). Intersex "is a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person is

mother (who has no South Asian DNA), does not include a South Asian segment. Studying the pattern by which Sister could have inherited her X-DNA reduces the number of possible South Asian-DNA-carrying ancestors from sixteen to five paternal great-great-great-grandparents.<sup>89</sup> Those five candidates have all been identified. Their birthplaces are Canada, Connecticut, India, and two in New York. Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman is the ancestor who was born in India.

On average, a great-great-great-grandparent contributes approximately 3 percent of a person's genome. The mother of Thomas<sup>2</sup>, a generation further back, may have contributed about 1.5 percent of the sibling test-takers' DNA. This number is close to the siblings' 0.5–1.1 percent South Asian result and certainly within a reasonable and acceptable margin, given the randomness of recombination. Ayrshée Beeby and Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman fit perfectly into Sister's paternal X-DNA inheritance chart, as illustrated in Figure 4, where squares represent males, circles represent females, and shading indicates the path from Ayrshée to Sister.



born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't seem to fit the typical definitions of female or male" (*Intersex Society of North America* [[http://www.isna.org/faq/what\\_is\\_intersex/](http://www.isna.org/faq/what_is_intersex/)]). The term includes those with more or fewer than two sex chromosomes.

<sup>89</sup> "X-chromosome testing" (note 87). Johnston, "X-DNA Techniques and Limitations" (note 87).

Documentary evidence establishes that Thomas<sup>2</sup> Chapman was the son of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Chapman and Ayrsee Beeby. This is supported by X-DNA analysis and admixture results for test-takers Brother and Sister, whose trace South Asian DNA originated with their great-great-great-grandmother Ayrsee Beeby.

#### GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. **THOMAS<sup>1</sup> CHAPMAN** (*probably* Thomas<sup>A</sup>) was born in Barforth, Yorkshire North Riding (today in County Durham), England, about 1745–1746.<sup>90</sup> He was probably the Thomas Chapman who was baptized at Forcett parish, Yorkshire North Riding, 29 December 1745, son of Thomas Chapman.<sup>91</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup> died 25 May 1819, aged 73 years, probably in Greenfield, Franklin County (formerly Hampshire County), Massachusetts, and was buried there in Federal Street Cemetery.<sup>92</sup> He had children first in Bengal, India, with “**AYRSHEE BEEBY**,”<sup>93</sup> or Arshi Bibi (Bibi being an honorific title), likely a Bengali woman who resided there. Thomas<sup>1</sup> also had a child with **FRANCES RENNIE**. That child was born possibly in London, England.<sup>94</sup> Frances was likely the Frances Rennie baptized at St. Ann Blackfriars parish, London, 7 March 1764, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth ([-?-]) Rennie.<sup>95</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup> married at St. Andrew Holborn, London, 3 May 1787 **CHARLOTTE CARNZU**.<sup>96</sup> She was born 1 March 1760 and baptized at Westminster St. James Church, Middlesex, England, 30 March 1760.<sup>97</sup> Charlotte died 13 February 1843, probably in Greenfield, and was buried there with her husband in Federal Street Cemetery.<sup>98</sup> She was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wilson) Carnzu.<sup>99</sup>

Children of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Chapman and “Ayrsee Beeby” [Arshi Bibi]:<sup>100</sup>

2. i. **THOMAS<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN**, born 13 December 1777 in Bengal, India, likely in Mahomedpore (today Mamudpur, West Bengal, India); died in the Williamsburg

<sup>90</sup> Thomas Chapman marker (note 29), indicating he died 25 May 1819, aged 73 years. Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard* (note 33), 1.

<sup>91</sup> Thomas Chapman baptism (note 30).

<sup>92</sup> Thomas Chapman death, 25 May 1819, St. James Church (Greenfield, Mass.) parish records, searched by staff of the Episcopal Church of Saints James and Andrew, Greenfield. Also in *Vital Records of Greenfield Massachusetts to the Year 1850* (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1915), 251. Thomas Chapman marker (note 29).

<sup>93</sup> Thomas Chapman and William Chapman baptisms (note 61).

<sup>94</sup> James Chapman baptism (note 61).

<sup>95</sup> Frances Rennie baptism, 7 Mar. 1764, St. Ann Blackfriars (London, Middlesex, England), Parish Registers, Vol. 2, Baptisms 1701–1812, unpaginated, arranged chronologically (DGS 8,046,653).

<sup>96</sup> Chapman–Carnzu marriage (note 48).

<sup>97</sup> Charlotte Carnzu baptism, 30 Mar. 1760, St. James (Westminster, Middlesex, England), Parish Registers, Vol. 4, Baptisms May 1741–Dec. 1760, unpaginated, arranged chronologically (DGS 5,109,359).

<sup>98</sup> Charlotte Chapman death, 13 Feb. 1843, St. James Church (Greenfield, Mass.) parish records (note 92). Also in *Vital Records of Greenfield to 1850* (note 92), 251. Charlotte Chapman marker, Federal St. Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass., memorial 50,615,525, image, *Find a Grave*.

<sup>99</sup> Charlotte Carnzu baptism (note 97), which gives her mother Elizabeth’s first name only. For Elizabeth’s maiden name, Dorniel [*sic*] Carnzu–Eliz. Wilson marriage, 3 Mar. 1754, Fleet Register: Symson’s register number 2, General Register Office: Registers of Clandestine Marriages and of Baptisms in the Fleet Prison, King’s Bench Prison, the Mint and the May Fair Chapel, p. 766 (penned), RG 7/268, [U.K.] National Archives, image, *Find My Past*.

<sup>100</sup> It is not known whether Thomas’s children William, James, and Charlotte (baptized 1790) immigrated. The generational superscript is not meant to imply that they immigrated, but only that they were children of immigrant Thomas<sup>1</sup> Chapman.

section of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, 16 August 1862; married in New York City 12 April 1807 JANE (BLACK) BRARD.

- ii. WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, born in Rangamatty, Bengal (today Rangamati, West Bengal), 1 June 1779 and baptized in St. Andrew Holborn, London, 22 June 1785;<sup>101</sup> died probably before 7 July 1817, as he was not named in his father's will.<sup>102</sup> No further information found.

Child of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Chapman and Frances Rennie:

- iii. JAMES<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, born possibly in Lambs Conduit Street, London, and baptized at St Andrew Holborn 22 June 1785;<sup>103</sup> died probably before 7 July 1817, as he was not named in his father's will.<sup>104</sup> No further information found.

Children of Thomas<sup>1</sup> and Charlotte (Carnzu) Chapman:

- iv. GEORGE THOMAS<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, born in Pilton, Devonshire, England, 21 September 1786, and baptized there 7 October 1786 as the "Base [illegitimate] Child of Charlotte Carnsu [sic]";<sup>105</sup> died in Newburyport, Essex County, Massachusetts, 18 October 1872;<sup>106</sup> married in Bucksport, Hancock County, District of Maine, Massachusetts, 19 May 1811 ALICE BUCK,<sup>107</sup> born in Bucksport 5 February 1794,<sup>108</sup> died in Newburyport 25 February 1870, aged 76 years, 20 days, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary B. ([?–]) Buck.<sup>109</sup> George was baptized again at St. George Hanover Square, Westminster, 21 January 1787, with both parents' names listed.<sup>110</sup> His parents married four months later.
- v. MARY<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, born in Chailey, Sussex (today East Sussex), England, 29 June 1788 and baptized there 10 August 1788; died unmarried in Greenfield 18 June 1837 and was buried there in Federal Street Cemetery.<sup>111</sup>

<sup>101</sup> William Chapman baptism (note 61).

<sup>102</sup> Thomas Chapman will (note 53). Several William Chapmans were buried in the London area between 1785 and 1800; however, these entries lack additional identifying information, such as ages at death, that might tie one of them to William.

<sup>103</sup> James Chapman baptism (note 61). The baptismal record does not include his date of birth. According to Leonard, *Clara Temple Leonard* (note 33), 2, Thomas returned to England at the age of 35, or about 1780–1781. James was likely born sometime between then and the June 1785 baptism.

<sup>104</sup> Thomas Chapman will (note 53).

<sup>105</sup> For birthplace, George Thomas Chapman death, Newburyport, Essex Co., Mass., Births, Marriages, and Deaths 4:91, no. 238, image, "Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988," *Ancestry*. Rev. George T. Chapman, *Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, From the First Graduation in 1771 to the Present Time, with a Brief History of the Institution* (Cambridge, Mass.: privately published, 1867), 116, in which George's birth date is listed as 21 Sept. 1786. Baptism of George, base child of Charlotte Carnsu, 7 Oct. 1786, Parish Church of Pilton (Pilton, Devon, England), Bishop's Transcripts, 1603–1812 [with gaps], arranged chronologically (DGS 5,751,490).

<sup>106</sup> George Thomas Chapman death (note 105).

<sup>107</sup> Chapman, *Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College* (note 105), 117. George Thomas Chapman–Alice Buck marriage, Bucksport, Me., Town and Vital Records 1:485 (DGS 7,592,503). Maine became a state 15 Mar. 1820. Before that it was part of Massachusetts.

<sup>108</sup> Alice Buck birth, 5 Feb. 1794, Bucksport, Me., Town and Vital Records 1:496 (DGS 7,592,503). Alice Chapman, wife of George T. Chapman, baptism, 14 May 1814, St. James Church (Greenfield, Mass.) parish records (note 92), which shows her birth as Feb. 1794.

<sup>109</sup> Alice B. Chapman death, 25 Feb. 1870, Newburyport, Essex Co., Mass., Births, Marriages, and Deaths 4:73, no. 33, image, *Ancestry*.

<sup>110</sup> George Thomas [Chapman] baptism, 21 Jan. 1787 (born 21 Sept. [1786]), St. George Hanover Square (Westminster, Middlesex, England), Parish Registers, Vol. 4, Baptisms 1767–1787, unpaginated, arranged chronologically (DGS 5,620,059).

<sup>111</sup> Mary Chapman baptism, 10 Aug. 1788, Chailey (East Sussex, England), Parish Registers (recopied), Baptisms 1538–1842, unpaginated, arranged chronologically (DGS 7,768,994). Mary Chapman marker, Federal St. Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass., memorial 86,097,043, image, *Find a Grave*, which includes places and dates of birth and death. Mary Chapman death, 18 June 1837, St. James Church (Greenfield, Mass.) parish records (note 92). Also in *Vital Records of Greenfield to 1850* (note 92), 251.

- vi. CHARLOTTE<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, baptized in Chailey 26 September 1790;<sup>112</sup> died probably before the 1800 census.<sup>113</sup>
- vii. ELIZABETH<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, born in Chailey 20 July 1793 and baptized there 25 August 1793;<sup>114</sup> died unmarried in Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, 8 March 1872, aged 78 years, and was buried in Federal Street Cemetery, Greenfield.<sup>115</sup>
- viii. HENRY<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, born in Greenfield about 1799–1800; died in the State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 23 March 1875, aged 75 years, and was buried in Springfield Cemetery, Springfield;<sup>116</sup> married in Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont, 28 June 1827 CLARA TEMPLE,<sup>117</sup> born in Castleton, Rutland County, 24 October 1806,<sup>118</sup> died in Springfield 31 March 1880 and was buried there,<sup>119</sup> daughter of Robert and Clarinda B. (Hawkins) Temple.<sup>120</sup>
- ix. CHARLOTTE<sup>2</sup> CHAPMAN, born 7 July 1802, probably in Greenfield;<sup>121</sup> died in New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, 29 October 1856 and was buried in Federal Street Cemetery, Greenfield;<sup>122</sup> married in St. James Church, Greenfield, 30 July 1833 CHARLES MILTON EMERSON,<sup>123</sup> born January 1802, in Reading, Middlesex, Massachusetts, or Westminster, Windham County, Vermont, died in New Orleans, New Orleans Parish, Louisiana, 11 April 1881, son of Reuben and Persis (Hardy) Emerson. Charles married second say 1856 (first-known child), probably in New Orleans, Emily Broadhurst.<sup>124</sup>

(To be continued)

<sup>112</sup> Charlotte Chapman baptism, 26 Sept. 1790, Chailey Parish Registers, Baptisms 1538–1842 (note 111).

<sup>113</sup> Charlotte was not enumerated in her parents' household in 1800 (Thomas Chapman household, 1800 U.S. census [note 51]). Her parents named another child Charlotte in 1802 (see below), adding to the likelihood that this first Charlotte had died. No burial record was found for her in Chailey parish registers.

<sup>114</sup> Elizabeth Chapman baptism, 25 Aug. 1793, Chailey Parish Registers, Baptisms 1538–1842 (note 111). For place and date of birth, Elizabeth Chapman marker, Federal St. Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass., memorial 50,616,064, image, *Find a Grave*.

<sup>115</sup> Elizabeth Chapman death, Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass., Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1870–1879, p. 29, no. 129, image, *Ancestry*. Elizabeth Chapman marker (note 114).

<sup>116</sup> Henry Chapman death, Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., Deaths 1873–1883, p. 88, no. 7, image, *Ancestry*. Henry Chapman memorial, Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., memorial 38,492,381, no image, *Find a Grave*, which notes, without documentation, the grave location (Myrtle Path West 1127) and the place of death as Springfield, which is incorrect.

<sup>117</sup> Henry Chapman–Clara Temple marriage, Rutland, Vt., Vital Records 7:107 (DGS 5,464,222).

<sup>118</sup> Clara Temple birth, Castleton, Vt., Vital Records 1:11 (DGS 5,460,123).

<sup>119</sup> Clara T. Chapman death, Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass., Deaths, 1880, p. 4, no. 136, image, *Ancestry*.

<sup>120</sup> Clara Temple birth (note 118). For mother's maiden name, Clara T. Chapman death (note 119).

<sup>121</sup> Charlotte Chapman baptism, 29 June 1803, St. James Church (Greenfield, Mass.), parish records (note 92). Also in *Vital Records of Greenfield to 1850* (note 92), 33. The church record lists her date of birth as 7 July, while her marker (Charlotte Emerson marker, Federal St. Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass., memorial 50,616,817, image, *Find a Grave*) shows it as 10 July.

<sup>122</sup> Charlotte Emerson death notice, [Middletown, Conn.] *Constitution*, 12 Nov. 1856, [p. 2], col. 1. Charlotte Emerson marker (note 121).

<sup>123</sup> Charles M. Emerson–Charlotte Chapman marriage, 30 July 1833, St. James Church (Greenfield, Mass.), parish records (note 92). Charles M. Emerson–Charlotte Chapman marriage intention, 5 July 1833, Greenfield, Mass., Town Records 2:421 (DGS 7,009,246).

<sup>124</sup> Benjamin Kendall Emerson and George Augustus Gordon, *The Ipswich Emersons, A.D. 1636–1900: A Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Emerson of Ipswich, Mass.* . . . (Boston: privately published, 1900), 302, which indicates he was born in "South Reading," Mass., 16 Jan. 1802. South Reading was formed from Reading in 1812. "Death of Judge Charles M. Emerson," *The Daily Picayune* [New Orleans, La.], 12 Apr. 1881, [p. 4], col. 5, which states he had been born in Vt. He is likely the Charles Milton Emerson whose 21 Jan. 1802 birth to Reuben and Percy Emerson was recorded in Westminster, Windham Co., Vt. (Westminster Town Clerk Births, Marriages, Deaths, Vols. 1 and 3, p. 84 [DGS 4,032,888]). For first-known child, Charles Emmerson, age 23, in the Chas. M. Emmerson household, 1880 U.S. census, New Orleans, Parish of New Orleans, La., Enumeration District [ED] 83, p. 44, dw. 370, fam. 399 (NARA T9, roll 464). The 1880 census shows Charles M.'s birthplace as New Hampshire.



## THE PARENTS OF ELSJE JANS, WIFE OF CONRADUS VAN DER BEEK

BY MICHAEL RUDY\*

Elsje Jans, wife of Conradus Van der Beek of Gowanus (part of Brooklyn) and the city of New York, has frequently been misidentified as Elsje Schaers. The error probably stems from an incorrect supposition by Teunis Bergen, who thought she was the daughter of Johannes Cristoffel Schaers and Maria Willemse Bennet.<sup>1</sup> In “Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie,” Harry Macy Jr. discusses Conradus Van der Beek’s parents, Paulus Van der Beek and Maria Badie (who was the widow Bennet when she married Paulus) and rejects Bergen’s supposition about Elsje’s origins. According to Macy, “no evidence can now be found to place her in the Schaers family. She would have been born long before Johannes and Marij married and if she were their daughter, her husband would have been her half uncle.”<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, an agreement dated 7 May 1690 between Johannes Schaers’s widow, Maria (who was about to marry Henry Thyssen), and her children’s guardians identifies the Schaers children; Elsje was not among them.<sup>3</sup> By studying baptismal records of the children of Conradus Van der Beek and Elsje Jans, as well as records of baptisms at which Conradus, Elsje, and their associates served as witnesses, Elsje’s parents can be properly identified.

This article will show that Elsje Jans, who married Conradus Van der Beek say 1674,<sup>4</sup> was the Elsje baptized in New Amsterdam 13 July 1653, daughter

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<sup>1</sup> Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order, of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N.Y., . . .* (New York: privately published, 1881), 248–49, 317. John Reynolds Totten, “Van Der Beek Family Notes,” *RECORD* 64 (1933): 232, 234–37, identified Elsje as a Schaers based on Bergen’s supposition. On p. 232, in the list of Paulus van Der Beek’s children, Totten wrote Conradus/Coenradt “m. (1) Elsje Jans Schaers,” but in the account of the same man at p. 234 he wrote “He m. Elsje Jans (according to Bergen [KCO, 317] supposedly Elsje Jans Schaers).”

<sup>2</sup> Harry Macy Jr., “Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie,” *RECORD* 142 (2011): 36n104.

<sup>3</sup> Hendrk. Thyssen, Marria Shaers, Adrian Bennitt, and Coenradus Vanderbeeck agreement, dated 7 May 1690, Kings Co., N.Y., Deeds 1:89 [new liber page number referring to old pp. 240–41] (*FamilySearch* [https://www.familysearch.org] Digital Genealogical Society no. [DGS] 7,186,845 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]).

<sup>4</sup> For information on Conradus, including his eight children with Elsje, see Totten, “Van Der Beek Family Notes” (note 1), 232, 234–37. Macy, “Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie” (note 2), 36, gives the year of marriage as “say 1671,” based on the estimated age at marriage for their eldest son, Paulus (married 1695). No baptismal record has been found for Paulus or the next oldest child, Jan, but the third child, Marie, was baptized in 1679. This suggests that Paulus (the eldest) and Jan were born say 1675 and 1677 respectively, allowing for a two-year interval between births. If the first-known child was born say 1675, the parents married say 1674.

of Jan Pieterszen and Grietie Jans.<sup>5</sup> Like Jan Pieterszen's other daughters (see the genealogical summary), Elsje used her patronymic, Jans, instead of a surname. She and her parents, like Conradus and his parents, lived in the very small community of Gowanus, where the families were close neighbors. On 30 December 1699 Conradus Vanderbeeck confirmed to Cornelis Gerritsen Van Duyn half the estate of Conradus's father, Paulus Vanderbeeck. The property was described as "beginning at the land of the sd Paulus Vanderbeeck, Junior [Conradus's brother, who owned the other half] . . . and Running to the land of old Jan Pieterse."<sup>6</sup> In later years Jan Pieterszen was often called "old" Jan Pieterszen to distinguish him from Jan Pietterse Mackelyck,<sup>7</sup> a younger man who was sometimes listed in records as Jan Pieterszen.

Elsje's father, Jan Pieterszen, was variously called van Husum, van Huysen, and van Housem through 1652. In "The Identification of Jan Pieterszen Van Huysen," published in *The American Genealogist* in 1935, Anne Lawrence de Forest was able to link references to Jan by looking for his distinctive mark.<sup>8</sup>

Jan Pieterszen van Housem was in New Netherland as early as 10 July 1640, when he stated that he was age 35,<sup>9</sup> so born about 1604–1605. His birthplace was Husum, a town in Schleswig,<sup>10</sup> now in the German state of Schleswig-Holstein but then part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Jan married first, say 1634 (first-known child) Elsje [–?–], and they had five children.<sup>11</sup> As "Jan Pieterszen van Husum, wedr. [widower]," he married second in New Amsterdam 15 May 1652 Grietje Jans van Groeningen.<sup>12</sup> They named their first child Elsje,<sup>13</sup> probably to honor Jan's late wife, following Dutch custom.

#### FREDERICK JANSZEN, PREVIOUS HUSBAND OF GRIETJE JANS

Although it is not stated in Jan and Grietje's marriage record, Grietje was also widowed. Her first husband was Frederick Jansz/Janszen, with whom she had four children baptized 1646–1649 at Recife, Brazil, then a Dutch colony.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Francis J. Sypher Jr., trans. and ed., *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2*, Historical Series of the Reformed Church in America (Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2015), 67, for Elsje, parents Jan Pieterszen and Grietie Jans, witnesses Pieter Wolfertzen and his wife, Trijn Hendricks.

<sup>6</sup> Conradus Vanderbeeck and Elsje, his wife, to Cornelis Gerritse Van duijn [*sic*], dated 30 Dec. 1699, Kings County, N.Y., Deeds 2:282–84 [new liber page numbers referring to old pp. 210–11] (DGS 7,186,845 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]).

<sup>7</sup> Jan Pietterse Mackelyck entry, 1675 Brooklyn assessment roll, in Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, 4 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: New York State, 1849–1851), 4:145. Jan Pieterse, the Elder, is listed on the previous page.

<sup>8</sup> Anne Lawrence de Forest, "The Identification of Jan Pieterszen Van Huysen," *The American Genealogist* (TAG) 12 (1935): 70–76, which includes a genealogical summary but provides only baptismal information for Jan's daughter Elsje.

<sup>9</sup> Arnold J. F. Van Laer, trans., Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, eds., *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1638–1660*, 3 vols., New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1974), 1:288–89.

<sup>10</sup> John O. Evjen, *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York 1630–1674* . . . (Minneapolis, Minn.: K. C. Holter Publishing Co., 1916), 266–68, stating that Jan was from Husum. Van Laer, *Register of the Provincial Secretary* (note 9), 1:266n1, indicating that Housem was "Apparently a Dutch spelling of Husum, a town in Schleswig."

<sup>11</sup> See the genealogical summary. For the name of his first wife, baptism of Annetje, daughter of Jan Pieterszen van Husen and Elsje, in Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 29, witnesses Jochem Pieterszen, Annetje Thomas, and Rebecca Lubberts.

<sup>12</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 487, for Jan Pieterszen and Grietje Jans. Groningen refers to the Dutch province of Groningen or its capital city.

<sup>13</sup> Elsje Jans baptism (note 5).

<sup>14</sup> See the genealogical summary.

Frederick, Grietje, and their children came from Recife to New Amsterdam sometime between 1 August 1649, when their children Jan and Aeltie were baptized in Brazil,<sup>15</sup> and 10 March 1651, when Frederick Janszen obtained a ground-brief (patent) for a house and garden in New Amsterdam.<sup>16</sup>

Records relating to Frederick Jansz/Janszen's land on Manhattan Island confirm that it was Frederick's widow, Grietje, who married Jan Pieterszen. In a bill of sale dated 23 June 1656, "[Jan Pietersen, husband and guardian of Gretchen [sic] Jansen, wid. of Frederick Jansen," conveyed property to Hans Steyn.<sup>17</sup> A little more than seven years later, on 15 November 1663, "[Jan Pietersen of Gouwanes[,] having married the widow of Frerick [sic] Jansen Ship Carpenter," referred to both the ground-brief and bill of sale as he acknowledged that he had been "satisfied and paid" for the property by Hans Steyn.<sup>18</sup> Records dating from 1654, 1655, and 1657 pertaining to land adjoining Frederick's do not indicate that he had died,<sup>19</sup> although he clearly was deceased by the time of the 1652 marriage of his widow to Jan Pieterszen.

New Netherland Council Minutes show that a Frederick Jansz/Janszen was in New Netherland in 1641 and 1643:

- On . . . the 30th of May 1641 Frederick Jansen, plaintiff, vs. Claes Sybrantsen Veringh, defendant. Plaintiff demands payment of wages earned . . . defendant acknowledges the debt and the receipt of his canoe. The defendant is condemned to satisfy the plaintiff.<sup>20</sup>
- On the 6th of August [1643] Frederick Jansen from Flensborch [Flensburg, a town in Schleswig], plaintiff, vs. Philip Gerritsz, defendant. Plaintiff demands payment for a dog, which was shot dead by mistake. The defendant admits that it happened by mistake. Ordered that the defendant pay the plaintiff fl 5 [5 florins].<sup>21</sup>

The following record of 1645 also refers to the same Frederick Jansz/Janszen:

Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Willem Smit, of Schrepseker [Shropshire, England], who hereby assigns and makes over to Fredrick Jansz, of Flensborch, his pay earned by him at Fort St. Louis de Marinhã [São Luiz de Maranhão, Brazil] in the service of the honorable directors of the West India Company, chamber at Amsterdam, amounting to two hundred and twenty-one guilders, due to him according to the annexed account. The appearer [Smith] acknowl-

<sup>15</sup> C. J. Wasch, *Doopregister der Hollanders in Brazilië, 1633–1654* (’s Gravenhage [The Hague], Netherlands: Genealogisch en Heraldisch Archief, 1889), 30, for baptisms of Jan and Aeltge, children of Frederick Janss and Grietien Janss, witnesses Jan Dircks, Ariaen Ariaens, Jacob Roeloffs, Grietie Willems, and Aeltie Janss.

<sup>16</sup> I. N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498–1909*, 6 vols. (New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1915–1928), 2:361 (chronology of lot 9 of block A of the Castello Plan). Stokes noted that the original ground-brief was then in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.

<sup>17</sup> Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island* (note 16), 2:361. Stokes noted that the original bill of sale was then in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.

<sup>18</sup> Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island* (note 16), 2:361. Jan Pieterzen to Hans Steyn, dated 15 Nov. 1663, in E. B. O’Callaghan, trans. and ed., “Deeds and Conveyances of Real Estate in the City of New Amsterdam 1640–1664, translated from the Original Dutch Records in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, New York,” pp. 340–41 (DGS 8,201,185), with Jan Pieterszen’s distinctive mark reproduced on p. 341. Whether “Ship Carpenter” refers to Jan Pieterszen or Frederick Janszen is unclear.

<sup>19</sup> Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island* (note 16), 2:361, for lot 11. For the ground-brief referenced by Stokes, dated 23 Oct. 1654, Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed., *Land Papers: Volumes GG, HH & II*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1980), 72. The deeds, dated 28 Aug. 1655 and 1 Mar. 1657, were then in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.

<sup>20</sup> Arnold J. F. Van Laer, *Council Minutes, 1638–1649*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 109.

<sup>21</sup> Van Laer, *Council Minutes, 1638–1649* (note 20), 200. For Flensborch as Flensburg, Van Laer, *Register of the Provincial Secretary* (note 9), 2:300n2.

edges in the presence of the undersigned witnesses that he was fully paid and satisfied in regard to the aforesaid account before the execution hereof, wherefore, whenever the honorable directors shall have paid and satisfied the aforesaid sum to Frederick Jansz above named, he [Smith] releases them from all further demands by himself, his heirs, or successors. In witness whereof this is signed by the appearer and the witnesses hereto invited. Done the 10th of March 1645, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.<sup>22</sup>

It is unclear whether Frederick Jansz from Flensburg was in New Netherland, Brazil, or the Netherlands when this record was made in March 1645, which makes it difficult to identify him as the Frederick Jansz who married Grietje Jans. The Amsterdam records of the West India Company, which might clarify this, are largely lost, and records of Dutch Brazil that might be of value are limited. As shown above, Frederick from Flensburg was in New Netherland in 1643, and the Frederick who married Grietje Jans was in Brazil by 14 February 1646, when their unnamed child was baptized at Recife,<sup>23</sup> a child presumably conceived about May 1645. There is no record of Frederick and Grietje's marriage in either Amsterdam or New Amsterdam, but the marriage records of Dutch Brazil are lost, so marriage there is a possibility. While Amsterdam records show numerous men named Frederick Jansz, the Recife church records show only the one man of that name, and New Netherland records of the period show only the man from Flensburg and later Grietje's husband from Brazil. The man from Flensburg could have left New Netherland soon after 1643 and gone to Brazil where he became acquainted with Smith and married Grietje. To document this more accurately may be impossible, and it is not essential to do that to establish the parentage of Grietje's daughter Elsje Jans (whose father, interestingly, was also from Schleswig).

#### JAN PIETERSZEN'S LATER HISTORY

Bergen made a number of errors in his account of Jan Pieterse/Pieterszen. He correctly stated that Jan had married second Grietje Jans, widow of Frederick Janszen, but he gave the date of the second marriage as 15 November 1663 (the date of the above-mentioned deed) and assigned the 1652 marriage to another wife named Grietje. Bergen did not account for Jan's first wife, Elsje, although three of the four children he listed for Jan were hers. He incorrectly stated that Jan is listed in the 1683 Brooklyn assessment roll and the 1698 census, and claimed that Jan died about 1714, when he would have been about 109–110 years old.<sup>24</sup>

Jan Pieterszen sold his house in New Amsterdam in 1647.<sup>25</sup> He had land in Gowanus as early as 5 April 1642, when Cornelis Lambertsz Cool received a

<sup>22</sup> Van Laer, *Register of the Provincial Secretary* (note 9), 2:299–300.

<sup>23</sup> Wasch, *Doopregister der Hollanders in Brazilië* (note 15), 22, for unnamed child of parents Frederick Janss and Grietje Janss, no witnesses recorded.

<sup>24</sup> Bergen, *Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 1), 272–73.

<sup>25</sup> Jan Pitersz to Egbert van Borsum, dated 29 July 1647, in Van Laer, *Register of the Provincial Secretary* (note 9), 2:446–47. For an image of the original document bearing Jan's distinctive mark, "Contract of sale of a house and lot on Manhattan island from Jan Pietersen to Egbert van Borsum," New York (Colony), Secretary of the Province, Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1642–1660, Series A0270-78, vol. 2, document 160k-l, side 1, *New York State Archives Digital Collections* ([http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/11346](http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/11346)).

patent for “a certain piece of land located upon the Long Island, called Gouwanes, extending in width from the wagon road, running through said land, and Jan Pietersen’s land lying along the river to a certain thicket, where Willem Adriaensen [Bennet]’s land is next.”<sup>26</sup> Jan probably moved to Gowanus sometime before the 1647 sale, but the exact date has not been found.<sup>27</sup>

Jan and Grietje were original members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn in 1660 and on 17 October of that year sponsored the admission of Pieter Janssen from Manhattan (Jan’s son by his first wife, as shown in the genealogical summary) and [his wife] Annetie Jans from Amsterdam.<sup>28</sup> Jan and Grietje’s daughter Sara was baptized in Brooklyn 3 December 1662.<sup>29</sup> Grietje Jans sponsored the admission of Geertie Gysbert on 23 December 1663 and witnessed baptisms of her husband’s grandchildren Elsje, daughter of Pieter Jansen, and Dirck, son of Neeltje Jans. As Grietje, wife of Jan Pieters, she witnessed the baptism of Stintie Mackelyck.<sup>30</sup> The next reference to Grietje is in the 11 March 1670/1 betrothal of Jacob Cornelissen Stille and Aeltie Fredrix, “van Brasiel” [born in Brazil]. The bride’s mother—not named but identified as the wife of Jan Pietersen of Gowanus—was present.<sup>31</sup>

Brooklyn assessment rolls suggest that Jan Pieterszen died between 20 August 1675 and September 1676. The 20 August 1675 roll lists “Jan Pietterse, the Elder,” with one poll (adult male), four oxen, six cows, three heifers of two years, four heifers of one year, and sixteen morgens (about thirty-three acres), with a total assessment of £117.10. This is certainly “old” Jan Pieterszen van Husum. His name is listed immediately after that of Paulus Vander Beecke.<sup>32</sup> Jan’s son Pietter Jansen is on the same roll with one poll, two horses, five cows, three heifers of two years, four heifers of one year, and eight morgens (about sixteen acres), valued at £96.10. Nearby is Conradus vander Beek.<sup>33</sup> Pietter’s brother Jan is not listed on the assessment roll.

In contrast, the name of Jan “the Elder” is missing from the September 1676 roll. His son Pieter Jansen’s new assessment was £148.10 and he held twenty-five morgens (about fifty-two acres) compared to only eight the year

<sup>26</sup> Gehring, *Land Papers: Volumes GG, HH & II* (note 19), 13–14.

<sup>27</sup> According to de Forest, “The Identification of Jan Pieterszen Van Huysen” (note 8), 72, Jan moved to Gowanus after his daughter Elsje was baptized in New Amsterdam in 1653, but there was no Dutch minister on Long Island until Rev. Polhemus arrived in 1654–1655, and before that the Dutch families on the island had to go to New Amsterdam for church services, including baptisms. See I. Heyward Peck, “The Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemius and Some of His Descendants,” RECORD 90 (1959): 71.

<sup>28</sup> A. P. G. Jos van der Linde, trans. and ed., *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York, First Book of Records, 1660–1752*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), 12/13, 14/15 [Dutch/English].

<sup>29</sup> Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* (note 28), 112, for Sara, daughter of Jan Pieterszen and Grietje Jans, witnesses Frederick Lubbertzen and Annatien Jans. The records of Rev. Polhemus, from 1654 until his death in 1676, are lost, but in 1660 he was replaced at Brooklyn by Rev. Selijns, whose records survive starting in Oct. of that year. Jan’s daughter Elsje was baptized in New Amsterdam in 1653 (note 5) and Sara was baptized at Brooklyn in Dec. 1662. It seems likely that there were other children, for whom there are no records, born between those dates and baptized by Polhemus.

<sup>30</sup> Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* (note 28), 78/79, 111, 112, 115.

<sup>31</sup> Banns of marriage for Jacob Cornelissen Stille and Aeltie Fredrix, in Berthold Fernow, ed., *The Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674 Anno Domini*, 7 vols. (New York: City of New York, 1897), 6:334.

<sup>32</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 4:144. “Morgen,” in Janny Venema, *Beverijck: A Dutch Village on the American Frontier, 1652–1664* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2003), Glossary p. 14. Venema indicates that the number of acres in a morgen varied. In Amsterdam (presumably the same system used in New Netherland), one morgen was 2.069 acres.

<sup>33</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 4:146.

before. Recorded immediately after him is his unmarried brother Jan Jansen, assessed at £49.10, with only two morgens (about four acres). Each brother had two oxen in 1676, perhaps the four that belonged to Jan “the Elder” the previous year.<sup>34</sup> The changed assessments suggest Jan “the Elder” had died and that his sons inherited some of his property. Jan the Elder is not listed on the Gowanus church membership roll in 1677,<sup>35</sup> the 1683 Brooklyn assessment,<sup>36</sup> or the 1687 oath of allegiance,<sup>37</sup> further indicating he was likely deceased.

Anne Lawrence de Forest believed that Jan was alive in 1699, when reference to his adjoining land was made in the deed between Conradus Van der Beek and Cornelis Gerritsen Van Duyn,<sup>38</sup> but many deeds that show adjoining property owners were copied from earlier records for the same parcel, without making any changes to indicate that an abutter had died. The land owned by Frederick Jansz/Janszen is just one example.<sup>39</sup> De Forest claimed also that old Jan was the Jan Pieterse enumerated in the 1698 census of Kings County<sup>40</sup> with a household consisting of one man, two women, and two children.<sup>41</sup> The enumeration must belong to a different man, considering the strength of the evidence that old Jan had died about 1675–1676.

In the 1698 census of Kings County the household of Jan Fredrickse (with one man, one woman, and seven children) was followed by Grietje Jansen’s one-woman household.<sup>42</sup> This was apparently Jan Pieterszen’s widow living near Jan Fredrickse, her son from her first marriage.<sup>43</sup> Grietje could have married a third time after Jan Pieterszen’s death about 1675–1676, when she was say age 51–52. She still would have been called Grietje Jans, according to Dutch custom. No evidence has been found to suggest a third marriage.

Between 1683 (assessment roll) and 1687 (oath of allegiance) old Jan’s sons Pieter Jansen and Jan Jansen started using the surname Staats. This was a period when most of those New York Dutch who were still using only patronymics began to be recorded with permanent surnames. Staats could have been a name in the families of either old Jan or Grietje Jans, but no evidence has been found to indicate the origin of the name.

Jan Pieterszen made a will by which he left all his lands in Gowanus to his sons Pieter and Jan, but the will has not survived. It is mentioned in a quitclaim deed dated 30 November 1710 by which Peter Janse Staats of Gowanus relinquished his claim on the land to the eldest son and widow of his deceased brother John Janse Staats. The deed states that according to the last will of the men’s father, “John Peterse,” the brothers were to share all the lands in

<sup>34</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 2:478.

<sup>35</sup> David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, Volume 1, 1677–1720* (New York: The Holland Society, 1998), 350/351, 354/355 [Dutch/English].

<sup>36</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 2:498–503.

<sup>37</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 1:659–60.

<sup>38</sup> De Forest, “The Identification of Jan Pieterszen Van Huysen” (note 8), 73. Vanderbeeck to Van duijn (note 6).

<sup>39</sup> See note 19.

<sup>40</sup> De Forest, “The Identification of Jan Pieterszen Van Huysen” (note 8), 73.

<sup>41</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 3:133.

<sup>42</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 3:134.

<sup>43</sup> See the genealogical summary.

Gowanus, but that a partition had never been made.<sup>44</sup> Jan Pieterszen's will (and that of his son John, which is also mentioned in the deed) may have been entered in Brooklyn town records, which are missing before 1783. The lost Brooklyn records almost certainly contained references to Jan Pieterszen and his descendants.

#### BAPTISMAL RECORDS REVEAL CONNECTIONS

Elsje Jans had two sets of half siblings, the Jans(zen) children from her father's marriage to Elsje [-?-] and the Fredericks(zen) children from her mother's marriage to Frederick Jansz/Janszen. The witnesses chosen for the following baptisms in the New York Dutch Church connect Elsje and her husband, Conradus, to both sets of the half siblings as well as to Elsje's full sister Sara. The connections are crucial to tying the parts of Elsje's family together. None of the witnesses show any connection to the Schaers family. Previous writers have failed to see the importance of this evidence.<sup>45</sup>

- Grietie, daughter of Jacob Corneliszen and Aeltie Fredricx, was baptized 29 July 1674, with witnesses Elsje Jans and Jan Fredrickszen.<sup>46</sup> The child was named for her maternal grandmother, Grietje Jans. Elsje was the half sister of Jan Fredrickszen and of Aeltie Fredricx through their mother's first marriage.
- Marie, daughter of Conradus van der Beeck and Elsje Jans, was baptized 10 May 1679, with witnesses Pieter Janszen and Grietie Vermeulen.<sup>47</sup> The child was named for her paternal grandmother, Marie Badie. Witness Pieter Janszen could be Elsje's half brother of that name. Grietie Vermeulen was the wife of Willem Willemszen [Bennet], Conradus's half brother.<sup>48</sup>
- Abraham, son of Coenraedt van der Beeck and Elsje Jans, was baptized 1 April 1682, with witnesses Jan Vincent and Sara Jans.<sup>49</sup> Sara was Elsje's sister. Jan Vincent was married to Elsje's half sister Annetje Jans.
- Cornelia, daughter of Jacob Corneliszen and Aeltie Fredricx, was baptized 26 April 1682, with witnesses Conradus van der Beeck (Elsje's husband) and Sarah Jans (Elsje's sister).<sup>50</sup> Aeltie Fredricx was Elsje's half sister through their mother's first marriage.
- Isac [*sic*], son of Conradus van der Beeck and Elsje Jans, was baptized 3 January [*sic*, probably June] 1685, with witnesses Pieter Korszen and Annetie Vincent.<sup>51</sup> Pieter Korszen was the husband of Conradus's sister Catharyn Van der Beek.<sup>52</sup> Annetie was Elsje's half sister, wife of Jan Vincent.

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<sup>44</sup> Peter Janse Staats and Annitie Janse Staats, his wife, to Peter Janse Staats Junr. et al., quitclaim, dated 30 Nov. 1710, Kings County, N.Y., Deeds 4:8–10 [new liber page numbers referring to old pp. 8–9] (DGS 7,186,845 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]).

<sup>45</sup> See the genealogical summary for relationships between Elsje and her full and half siblings.

<sup>46</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 211.

<sup>47</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 254, for Marie, daughter of Conradus van der Beeck and Elsje Jans.

<sup>48</sup> Macy, "Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie" (note 2), 35.

<sup>49</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 275, for Abraham, son of Coenraedt van der Beeck and Elsje Jans.

<sup>50</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 276. Thomas Grier Evans, ed., *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, Baptisms from 25 December 1639 to 27 December 1730*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 2 (New York: The Society, 1901), 152, shows the date as 25 Apr.

<sup>51</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 305, for Isac, son of Conradus van der Beeck and Elsje Jans. Sypher shows the month as Jan., but the record appears between those for May and July, suggesting the correct month should be June. *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* (note 50), 168, shows it as June.

<sup>52</sup> Macy, "Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie" (note 2), 35.

- Jacob, son of Conradus van der Beek and Elsje Jans, was baptized 2 March 1688, with witnesses John Perrij and Marritje Hendricks.<sup>53</sup> John was the husband of Elsje's sister Sara. Marritje Hendricks was probably the second wife of Jacob Corneliszen Stille,<sup>54</sup> who had been married to Elsje's half sister Aeltje Fredericks.
- Anna Margariet, daughter of Conradus van der Burg [*sic*] and Elsje Jans, was baptized 18 September 1690, with witnesses Jan Fredricxzen and Maria Bennet.<sup>55</sup> Jan Fredricxzen was Elsje's half brother. Maria Bennet was Conradus's half sister.<sup>56</sup>
- Elsie, daughter of Abraham Van der Beek and Mettie Woeder, was baptized 1 September 1704, with witnesses Coenradis Van der Beek (Elsje's husband) and Sara Perrij.<sup>57</sup> Abraham Van der Beek was the son of Conradus and Elsje. Sara Perrij was Elsje's sister, wife of John Perrij.

### ELSJE'S CHILDREN

The given names of Elsje and Conradus's children (shown in the genealogical summary) indicate the couple followed Dutch naming practices. Their first two sons, Paulus and Jan, were named for the fathers of Conradus and Elsje, respectively, and their daughter Marie was named for Conradus's mother. Their only other daughter, Anna Margariet, was perhaps named to honor two people. Her first name may have been chosen for Elsje's paternal half sister Annetje Jans or Elsje's maternal half sister Anna Fredericks. The middle name, Margariet, was likely for Elsje's mother Grietje, as Grietje is a diminutive form of Margariet, usually spelled Margriet.

### GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY: JAN PIETERSZEN VAN HUSUM<sup>58</sup>

1. **JAN<sup>1</sup> PIETERSZEN** (styled van Husum through 1652) was born about 1604–1605<sup>59</sup> in Husum, Schleswig, Kingdom of Denmark.<sup>60</sup> He died between 20 August 1675 (listed in the Brooklyn assessment roll) and September 1676 (not listed in the Brooklyn assessment roll),<sup>61</sup> probably in Gowanus, Brooklyn. Jan married first say 1634 (first-known child) **ELSJE** [–?–], who died before 15 May 1652, when Jan, a widower, married second in New Amsterdam **GRIETJE JANS**.<sup>62</sup> Grietje was born in Groningen, Netherlands, say 1624 (estimated age at first marriage),<sup>63</sup> and died after the 1698 census of Brooklyn, when she was enumerated near her son from her first marriage, Jan Fredrickse.<sup>64</sup> Grietje

<sup>53</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 333, for Jacob, son of Conradus van der Beek and Elsje Jans.

<sup>54</sup> Sypher, *Liber A, Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 549, Jacob Corneliszen, widower of Aeltje Fred'ricx, and Marritje Hendricx, widow of Hendr. Bastiaensze, intention 12 Jan., married 6 Feb. 1684.

<sup>55</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 356, for Anna Margariet, daughter of Conradus van der Burg [*sic*] and Elsje Jans.

<sup>56</sup> Macy, "Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie" (note 2), 35.

<sup>57</sup> *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* (note 50), 301.

<sup>58</sup> In this article, the phrase "New York" refers to the city of New York.

<sup>59</sup> On 10 July 1640 he stated that he was age 35 (note 9).

<sup>60</sup> Evjen, *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York 1630–1674* (note 10), 266–68. Van Laer, *Register of the Provincial Secretary* (note 9), 1:266n1.

<sup>61</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 4:144 (1675 roll), 2:475–81 (1676 roll).

<sup>62</sup> Jan Pieterszen–Grietje Jans marriage (note 12).

<sup>63</sup> For birthplace, Jan Pieterszen–Grietje Jans marriage (note 12), which refers to her as "van Groeningen." Her estimated year of birth is based on Harry Macy Jr.'s unpublished study of the age at first marriage for New York Dutch brides, 1680–1701, in which he found the average age to be 20.8 years.

<sup>64</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 3:134.



married first say 1645 (first-known child) Frederick Jansz/Janszen,<sup>65</sup> who was perhaps from Flensburg, Schleswig.<sup>66</sup> Frederick and Grietje's family is discussed below in Genealogical Summary: Frederick Jansz/Janszen.

Children of Jan<sup>1</sup> Pieterszen and Elsje [–?–], all baptized in New Amsterdam except Pieter Janse, for whom no baptismal record was found:

- i. PIETER<sup>2</sup> JANSE STAATS, born say 1635 (estimated age at marriage), perhaps in Manhattan;<sup>67</sup> alive 30 November 1710, when he signed a quitclaim;<sup>68</sup> married in Flatbush about October 1658<sup>69</sup> ANNETJE JANS VAN DYCK, baptized as Anna in the Old Church (Dutch Reformed), Amsterdam, Netherlands, 18 November 1640, daughter of Jan Guecke [Jan Thomaszen Van Dyck] and Tryntje Agges.<sup>70</sup>
- ii. NEELTJE<sup>2</sup> JANS, baptized 9 September 1640;<sup>71</sup> died before 1696;<sup>72</sup> married first in Brooklyn 30 October 1661 GERRIT DIRCKSEN KROESEN,<sup>73</sup> died 7 March 1680;<sup>74</sup> married second in Flatbush 31 October 1680 (betrothed 10 October 1680) VOLKERT HENDRICKSEN BRIES, born in Brooklyn (marriage record),<sup>75</sup> baptized in New Amsterdam 15 August 1655, died about 1711, son of Hendrick Volckertzen and Geertie Claes.<sup>76</sup>
- iii. JAN/JOHN<sup>2</sup> JANSE STAATS, baptized 28 June 1643;<sup>77</sup> died between the 1698 census of Kings County<sup>78</sup> and 30 November 1710, when his brother's quitclaim referred to Jan/John as deceased;<sup>79</sup> married in Flatbush 11 June 1682 (betrothed 28 April

<sup>65</sup> For baptism of first-known child at Recife, note 23. No marriage records survive from Dutch Brazil.

<sup>66</sup> See notes 21 and 22 and surrounding text. For his birthplace, Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* (note 28), 14/15.

<sup>67</sup> His estimated year of birth is based on Harry Macy Jr.'s unpublished study of the age at first marriage for New York Dutch grooms, 1680–1701, in which he found the average age to be 23.7 years. Manhattan /New Amsterdam baptismal records begin in Sept. 1639; earlier records are lost.

<sup>68</sup> Peter Janse Staats and Annetje Janse Staats, his wife, to Peter Janse Staats Junr. et al. (note 44).

<sup>69</sup> David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, Volume 2, Midwood Deacons' Accounts, 1654–1709* (New York: Holland Society of New York, 2009), 23. On 27 Oct. 1658, f4 was received from Pieter Jansen for marriage.

<sup>70</sup> Harry Macy Jr., "Amsterdam Records of the Jan Thomaszen Van Dyck Family," RECORD 126 (1995): 239, citing DTB 7:270 (which refers to Kerkelijke registers van de Sint Nicolaas Kerk nu de Oudekerk, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Nederland, dopen book 7, p. 270 [DGS 5,855,679]). Bergen, *Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 1), 273, incorrectly shows that Pieter married first Annetje Pieterse Praa (his brother's wife) and that Antje Janse Van Dyck was his second wife. De Forest, "The Identification of Jan Pieterszen Van Huysen" (note 8), 73–74, thought he had two wives, first Annatje Jans and second ("According to Bergen") Anetie Janse Van Dyk, but as can be seen from her baptismal record, Annetje Jans and Annetje Janse Van Dyck were the same person.

<sup>71</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 6, for Neeltjen, daughter of Jan Pieterszen van Huijsen (mother's name not recorded), witnesses Barne Bal, Trijntje Koos, Sara Rappalje.

<sup>72</sup> By 15 Nov. 1696 her second husband had remarried and had a daughter with his second wife (baptism of Gerbrant, daughter of Folkert Hendrikse and Elisabeth Poulus, 15 Nov. 1697 [*sic*, 1696]), witnesses Pieter Janse Staats, Annetje van Sent [Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* (note 28), 137, with a note on p. 249 explaining that the Nov. baptisms show the year as 1697, but context indicates the correct year is probably 1696]).

<sup>73</sup> Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* (note 28), 212, witnesses Jan Pietersz, "father of the bride," and Jeurie Janszen "on the side of the bridegroom."

<sup>74</sup> Lila James Roney, "The Kroesen-Croesen Family of Staten Island and Bucks County, Pennsylvania," RECORD 75 (1944): 97.

<sup>75</sup> Voorhees, *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Vol. 1* (note 35), 228/229.

<sup>76</sup> William J. Hoffman, "The Founders of the Bras(s), Brassier, Bresser, Bries and Brazier Families in America," TAG 21 (1944): 148–50. Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 80, for Volckert, son of Hendrick Volckertzen and Geertie Claes, witnesses Claes Corneliszen, Joris Jacobszen, and Metje Herberts.

<sup>77</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 18, for Jan, son of Jan Pieterszen van Husen (mother's name not recorded), witnesses Cornelis Ledert and Marie Thomas. Another Jan, son of Jan Pieterszen, was baptized 8 Feb. 1644 (Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* [note 5], 21, witnesses Roelof Janszen, Jan Maste, soldaet [soldier], and Annken Molijn), but his baptism was only 7 ½ months after that of Jan, son of Jan Pieterszen van Husen, and therefore he has been omitted.

<sup>78</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 3:134.

<sup>79</sup> Peter Janse Staats and Annetje Janse Staats, his wife, to Peter Janse Staats Junr. et al. (note 44).

- 1682)<sup>80</sup> ANNETJE PRAA, baptized as Anne in the Walloon Church, Leiden, Netherlands, 4 February 1652, daughter of Pierre Prat [Pieter Praa] and his first wife, Marie Philippe. Annetje married first Jan Evertsen Bout and second Andries Juriaenszen, who died 19 March 1680/1.<sup>81</sup> John may have married second Janneke /Jannetje [–?–], who was identified as his widow “Janica” in the 1710 quitclaim.<sup>82</sup>
- iv. ANNETJE<sup>2</sup> JANS, baptized 28 January 1646;<sup>83</sup> married in New York 23 May 1673 JAN VINCENT.<sup>84</sup>
- v. RUTH<sup>2</sup> JANS(ZEN), baptized 22 November 1648.<sup>85</sup> No further information found.

Children of Jan<sup>1</sup> Pieterszen and Grietje Jans:

2. vi. ELSJE<sup>2</sup> JANS, baptized in New Amsterdam 13 July 1653; died between 5 March 1701 and 20 October 1702, probably in New York; married say 1674 CONRADUS VAN DER BEEK.
- vii. SARA<sup>2</sup> JANS, baptized in Brooklyn 3 December 1662;<sup>86</sup> married in New York 17 March 1686 JOHN PERRIJ, “wed<sup>t</sup> van Marie Thomas.”<sup>87</sup>

2. **ELSJE<sup>2</sup> JANS** (Jan<sup>1</sup> Pieterszen) was baptized in New Amsterdam 13 July 1653.<sup>88</sup> She died between 5 March 1701 (witnessed the baptism of grandson Coenradus Bosch) and 20 October 1702 (license for her widowed husband to remarry),<sup>89</sup> probably in New York. Elsjje married say 1674 **CONRADUS VAN DER BEEK**,<sup>90</sup> who was baptized in New Amsterdam 1 September 1647. He died between 7 July 1706 (date of will) and 9 January 1706/7 (will proved), probably in New York. Conradus was the son of Paulus Van der Beek and Mary Thomas

<sup>80</sup> Voorhees, *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Vol. 1* (note 35), 234/235, for Jan Jansz, young man from Gowanus and residing there, with Annetje Pieters, widow of Andries Jurriaansz, residing at Brooklyn; married there 11 June.

<sup>81</sup> William J. Hoffman, “Additions and Corrections: Praa,” *RECORD* 69 (1938): 394–96. Hoffman argued that Annetje had not been married to Jan Evertsen Bout. However, by a deed dated 17 Mar. 1696, recorded 14 May 1708, she sold land to Jurian Andriessen [her son] and described herself as “Annitie Para Relict of John Evertse bout and Andries Janse Jurianse deceased and now wife of John Janse Staats of Broocklyn.” John Janse Staats consented to the sale (Annitie Para to Jurian Andriessen, Kings Co., N.Y., Deeds 3:156–58 [new liber page numbers referring to old pp. 252–53] [DGS 7,186,845 (nineteenth-century copy of liber)]). Andries Jurriaansz. (died 19 Mar. 1680) and wife Annetje Pieters entry in Names of Members from the Four Villages, 19 Nov. 1679, The Village [Brooklyn], in Voorhees, *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Vol. 1* (note 35), 334/335.

<sup>82</sup> Peter Janse Staats and Annitie Janse Staats, his wife, to Peter Janse Staats Junr. et al. (note 44).

<sup>83</sup> Baptism of Annetje, daughter of Jan Pieterszen van Husen and Elsjje (note 11).

<sup>84</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 526. *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, Marriages from 11 December 1639 to 26 August 1801*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 9 (New York: The Society, 1940) [originally published as vol. 1 (1890)], 36, shows the marriage date as 16 May.

<sup>85</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 42, for Ruth, child of Jan Pieterszen (mother’s name not recorded), witnesses Willem Bredenbend, Thomas Hall, Jacob Leendertszen, Claertje Everts, and Femmetje Jans. The first and fifth witnesses were residents of Gowanus, where Jan Pieterszen van Husum was living in 1648. Sypher identifies this child as a son, but variations of this given name (Rut, Ruth, Rutje) were used by males and females. It is unclear if this child was a son or a daughter.

<sup>86</sup> Baptism of Sara, daughter of Jan Pieterszen and Grietje Jans (note 29).

<sup>87</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 555.

<sup>88</sup> Elsjje Jans baptism (note 5).

<sup>89</sup> Coenradus Bosch baptism, in *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* (note 50), 274, parents Henderik Bosch and Maria Van der Beek, witnesses Pouwelus Van der Beek and Elsjje Van der Beek. For her husband’s second marriage, Coenradus van der beek–Catharine Cock marriage, 21 Oct. 1702, in *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* (note 84), 98. Conradus Vanderbeek–Catherine Cock marriage license, 20 Oct. 1702, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 7:45 [new liber page number referring to old p. 41] (DGS 5,518,046 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]).

<sup>90</sup> See discussion at note 4.

Badie.<sup>91</sup> After Elsje's death Conradus married second in New York 21 October 1702 Catharine Cock.<sup>92</sup>

Conradus Van der Beek and Elsje Jans lived in Gowanus in 1677 but moved to New York probably by May 1679.<sup>93</sup>

Children of Conradus Van der Beek and Elsje<sup>2</sup> Jans:<sup>94</sup>

- i. PAULUS<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, born in Gowanus (marriage record) say 1675;<sup>95</sup> living about 1711 (conception of last-known child),<sup>96</sup> married in New York 18 December 1695 JANNETJE JOHANNES (SPRINGSTEEN) COLVE,<sup>97</sup> baptized in New York 5 January 1667, daughter of Johannes Casparszen [Springsteen] and Maria Theunis.<sup>98</sup>
- ii. JAN<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, born in New York (marriage record) say 1677;<sup>99</sup> died between 30 June 1705 (witnessed a will)<sup>100</sup> and 7 July 1706 (father's will); married in New York 23 June 1699 LIJSBETH WOEDER.<sup>101</sup> She married second 7 October 1706 Cornelis Aarland.<sup>102</sup>
- iii. MARIE<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, born in New York (marriage record) and baptized there 10 May 1679;<sup>103</sup> died after 7 July 1706 (father's will); married in New York 30 September 1698 HENDRICK BOSCH JR., born in New York (marriage record)<sup>104</sup> and baptized there 2 December 1674, son of Hendrick Bosch and Ebbertje Dirx.<sup>105</sup>
- iv. ABRAHAM<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, baptized in New York 1 April 1682;<sup>106</sup> died before 7 July 1706 (father's will); married in New York 22 October 1703 METTJE WOEDERT,<sup>107</sup> probably the daughter of Jearns Woeder and Jannetie Theunis who

<sup>91</sup> Totten, "Van Der Beek Family Notes" (note 1), 232, 234. Macy, "Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie" (note 2), 32–36. For baptism, Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 36, for Coenradt, son of Paulus van der Beek (mother's name not recorded), witnesses Paulus Leendertzen, equipagemr [equipage master; in this case, equipage possibly refers to carriages], Marten Cregier, Susanna du Trieux, Stijntie Capoen. Conradus van der Beek will, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 7:364–67 [new liber page numbers referring to old pp. 280–82] (DGS 5,518,046 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]).

<sup>92</sup> Conradus van der beek–Catharine Cock marriage (note 89).

<sup>93</sup> Brooklyn Old Members in the Year 1677, Gouanes [Gowanus], in Voorhees, *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Vol. 1* (note 35), 354/355. A notation next to the entry for Conradus vander Beek and wife Elsje indicates "vertrokken na N. York [left for N. York]." They were not listed on the next roll for Gowanus (1679, pp. 336/337), and beginning in May 1679 all their children were baptized in New York (Totten, "Van Der Beek Family Notes" [note 1], 234–37).

<sup>94</sup> Totten, "Van Der Beek Family Notes" (note 1), 236, 368–71. Conradus van der Beek will (note 91), mentioning children Anne Margaret Vander Beek (youngest daughter by his first wife), Conradus Vander Beek (youngest son by his first wife), Paulus Vander Beek (eldest son), John (deceased), Mary Bush [Marie Bosch], Abraham (deceased), and Isaac.

<sup>95</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 588, for Paulus van der Beek, "jm. van de Gujanés," and Jannetie Johannes, widow of Jacob Colve. For approximate year of birth, see note 4.

<sup>96</sup> *Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh*, Collections of The Holland Society of New York (New York: privately published, 1891), part 1 (Hackensack), p. 102, for baptism of Isack, son of Paulus Van der Beecke and Jennetie Springsteen, 30 Mar. 1712, witnesses Johannes Van Ingburg and Eva Van Siggelen.

<sup>97</sup> Paulus van der Beek–Jannetje Johannes marriage (note 95).

<sup>98</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 160, witnesses Melchior Casparszen and Elsje van Ruijvenkamp.

<sup>99</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 601, for Jan van der Beek and Lijsbeth Woeder. For approximate year of birth, see discussion at note 4.

<sup>100</sup> Gerritt Van Duyn will, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 7:320–22 [new liber page numbers referring to old pp. 250–52] (DGS 5,518,046 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]).

<sup>101</sup> Jan van der Beek–Lijsbeth Woeder marriage (note 99).

<sup>102</sup> *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* (note 84), 106, for Cornelis Aarland and Elisabeth Woeders, widow of Jan Van der Beek.

<sup>103</sup> Baptism of Marie, daughter of Conradus van der Beek and Elsje Jans (note 47). Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 598, for Hendrick Bosch Junior–Maria van der Beek marriage.

<sup>104</sup> Hendrick Bosch Junior–Maria van der Beek marriage (note 103).

<sup>105</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 214, witnesses Reijnier Williamszen and Susanna Arents.

<sup>106</sup> Baptism of Abraham, son of Coenraedt van der Beek and Elsje Jans (note 49).

<sup>107</sup> *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* (note 84), 100, for Abraham Van der Beek and Meettje Woedert.

- was baptized in New York 27 June 1683.<sup>108</sup> The only known child of Abraham and Mettje was baptized 1 September 1704.<sup>109</sup>
- v. ISAAC<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, baptized in New York 3 January [*sic*, probably June] 1685;<sup>110</sup> died after 7 July 1706 (father's will).
  - vi. JACOB<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, baptized in New York 2 March 1688;<sup>111</sup> died probably before 7 July 1706 (father's will).
  - vii. ANNA MARGARIET<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, baptized in New York 18 September 1690;<sup>112</sup> died after 17 March 1734 (witnessed the baptism of her nephew's child);<sup>113</sup> married in New York 12 July 1712 WARNAR BURGER.<sup>114</sup>
  - viii. CONRADUS<sup>3</sup> VAN DER BEEK, baptized in New York 5 November 1693;<sup>115</sup> died after 7 July 1706 (father's will). He may have married 12 October 1712 Arriantje de Vou.<sup>116</sup>

#### GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY: FREDERICK JANSZ/JANSZEN

1. **FREDERICK<sup>1</sup> JANSZ/JANSZEN**, was born say 1622, perhaps in Flensburg, Schleswig,<sup>117</sup> and died probably in New Amsterdam before 15 May 1652 (widow's remarriage).<sup>118</sup> He married say 1645 (first-known child) **GRIETJE JANS**,<sup>119</sup> who is discussed above in Genealogical Summary: Jan Pieterszen van Husum.

Children of Frederick<sup>1</sup> Jansz/Janszen and Grietje Jans, all baptized at Recife, Brazil:

- i. UNNAMED<sup>2</sup> CHILD FREDERICKS(ZEN), baptized 19 February 1646.<sup>120</sup> This child may have been named Elsje, as an Elsje Fredricx/Frederick appears in records involving two other children of Frederick and Grietje. Cornelis Corszen and Elsje Fredricx witnessed the baptism of Catharina, daughter of Cornelis [–?] [Jacob Corneliszen] and Aeltje Fredricx, in New York 30 August 1685,<sup>121</sup> and Jan Jansen and Elsje Frederick witnessed the baptism of Dina, daughter of Jan Fredericksen and Aeltje Jans, in Brooklyn 25 March 1687.<sup>122</sup>

<sup>108</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 289, witnesses Willem Janszen and Marritie Jans.

<sup>109</sup> *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* (note 50), 301, for Elsie, daughter of Abraham Van der Beek and Mettie Woeder, witnesses Coenradus Van der Beek, Sara Perrij.

<sup>110</sup> Baptism of Isac [*sic*], son of Conradus van der Beeck and Elsje Jans (note 51).

<sup>111</sup> Baptism of Jacob, son of Conradus van der Beeck and Elsje Jans (note 53).

<sup>112</sup> Baptism of Anna Margariet, daughter of Conradus van der Burg [*sic*] and Elsje Jans (note 55).

<sup>113</sup> *Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh* (note 96), part 1 (Hackensack), p. 166, for child of Coenradus Box and Maria Van Berlkum. The second witness was Warnar Burger, Anna Margariet's husband. Coenradus Box was the son of Hendrik Bosch and Maria Van der Beek (see Coenradus Bosch baptism [note 89]).

<sup>114</sup> *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* (note 84), 117, for Warnar Burger and Margarita Vander Beek.

<sup>115</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 386, witnesses Jacob Corneliszen and Hester van der Beek.

<sup>116</sup> *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* (note 84), 118, for Conradus VanderBeek and Arraantje De Vou. Bergen (*Early Settlers of Kings County* [note 1], 318) assigned this marriage to Conradus, son of Conradus and Elsje, but Totten ("Van Der Beek Family Notes" [note 1], 371) expressed uncertainty, given the number of errors in Bergen's account of the family. Conradus would have been only 19 years old, which is young for a Dutch groom at this time.

<sup>117</sup> His estimated year of birth is based on Harry Macy Jr.'s unpublished study of the age at first marriage for New York Dutch grooms, 1680–1701, in which he found the average age to be 23.7 years. For the possible place of birth, see notes 21 and 22 and surrounding text.

<sup>118</sup> Jan Pieterszen–Grietje Jans marriage (note 12).

<sup>119</sup> Baptism of unnamed child of Frederick Janss and Grietie Janss (note 23).

<sup>120</sup> Baptism of unnamed child of Frederick Janss and Grietie Janss (note 23).

<sup>121</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 307.

<sup>122</sup> Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* (note 28), 126, for Dina, daughter of Jan Fredericksen and Aeltje Jans.

- ii. ANNA<sup>2</sup> FREDERICKS, baptized 18 December 1646.<sup>123</sup> No further information found.
- iii. JAN<sup>2</sup> FREDERICKSZEN, baptized 1 August 1649;<sup>124</sup> living in Brooklyn in 1698 (census);<sup>125</sup> married AELTJE JANS.<sup>126</sup> Jan Frederickse was assessed in Brooklyn in 1675, 1676, and 1683. He took the oath of allegiance there in 1687, and was enumerated there in 1698 with a household consisting of one man, one woman, and seven children.<sup>127</sup>
- iv. AELTGE [AELTIE]<sup>2</sup> FREDERICKS, baptized 1 August 1649 [the same day as her brother Jan, above];<sup>128</sup> died before 12 January 1684 (widowed husband's intention to remarry);<sup>129</sup> married in New York 11 March 1671 JACOB CORNELISZEN STILLE,<sup>130</sup> baptized 27 September 1643, died about 1711, son of Cornelis Jacobsen [Stille] and Claesje Theunis.<sup>131</sup>

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<sup>123</sup> Wasch, *Doopregister der Hollanders in Brazilië* (note 15), 23, for Anna, parents Frederick Janss and Grietien Janss, witnesses Cornelis Janss, Coenraet Schaep, Aeltien Janss, and Grietie Reynierss.

<sup>124</sup> Baptisms of Jan and Aeltge, children of Frederick Janss and Grietien Janss (note 15).

<sup>125</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7) 3:134.

<sup>126</sup> Baptism of Dina, daughter of Jan Fredericksen and Aeltje Jans (note 122).

<sup>127</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 7), 4:149 (1675 assessment), 2:476 (1676 assessment), 2:499 (1683 assessment), 1:659 (oath of allegiance), 3:134 (1698 census).

<sup>128</sup> Baptisms of Jan and Aeltge, children of Frederick Janss and Grietien Janss (note 15).

<sup>129</sup> Jacob Corneliszen–Marritie Hendricx marriage (note 54).

<sup>130</sup> Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York* (note 5), 522.

<sup>131</sup> Edwin R. Purple, *Contributions to the History of Ancient Families of New Amsterdam and New York* (New York: privately published, 1881), 6–7.

## FOUR GENERATIONS FROM MATTHEW EDWARD THOMPSON (1702–1785) OF WOODFORD, ESSEX, ENGLAND, AND ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

BY AMANDA WRIGHT JULIAN

(continued from RECORD 150:100)

5. **CORNELIA**<sup>3</sup> **THOMPSON** (William<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Edward<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>A</sup>) was baptized at the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church (now known as the Old Dutch Church), Kingston, Ulster County, New York, 8 December 1765.<sup>142</sup> She died probably between 1802 (last-known child) and 10 November 1820, when her husband described his four-person household and did not mention Cornelia.<sup>143</sup> She married say 1782 (first-known child) **PETRUS FREER**.<sup>144</sup> He was born 11 August 1760,<sup>145</sup> and baptized at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Linlithgo, Livingston Manor, Albany County (now in Columbia County), New York, 17 August 1760.<sup>146</sup> Petrus was alive about 1834–1835, as he was listed on the 1835 military pension roll as a resident of Ontario County, New York.<sup>147</sup> He was the son of Johannes and Hester (Lounsbery) Freer.<sup>148</sup>

Petrus, who served in the Revolutionary War between May 1777 and the fall of 1779 in a company commanded by Captain Edward Lounsbery,<sup>149</sup> was enumerated in the 1790 census in the Town of Palatine, Montgomery

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<sup>142</sup> Cornelia Thomsson baptism, in Roswell Randall Hoes, trans. and ed., *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, 1660–1809* (1891; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980), 355, bapt. no. 7301.

<sup>143</sup> Peter Freer declaration, 10 Nov. 1820, in Peter Freer (Pvt., Lounsbery's Company, Van Cortlandt's Regiment, N.Y. Line, Revolutionary War), pension application file S43566, *Case Files of Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service . . .* (National Archives and Records Administration microfilm publication [NARA] M804, roll 1024), in which Peter described his four-person household, including last-known child, William, age 17 (born therefore about 1802–1803). Cornelia may have died before the 1820 census, for her husband's 1820 census household did not include a female of her age (Peter Freer household, 1820 U.S. census, Town of Brighton, Ontario Co., N.Y., p. 166 [stamped] [NARA M33, roll 62], with one free white male age 26–44, one free white male age 45 and older, one free white female under age 10, and one free white female age 16–25).

<sup>144</sup> Edward Luntsburi [*sic*] Frere baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 403, bapt. no. 8309, witnesses Edward Luntsburi and his wife, Jannetje Duboys.

<sup>145</sup> Ruth P. Heidgerd, comp., *The Freer Family: The Descendants of Hugo Freer, Patentee of New Paltz . . .* (New Paltz, N.Y.: Huguenot Historical Society, 1968), 44.

<sup>146</sup> Petrus Freer baptism, in Dingman Versteeg, "Records of the Reformed Prot. Dutch Church of Linlithgo (Livingston Manor) . . ." The Holland Society of New York Church Record Collection, vol. 26, p. 103, image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), with witnesses Petrus Hurdler and wife Marya Freer.

<sup>147</sup> Peter Freer, private, age 74, of Ontario Co., N.Y., in United States Senate, *Pension Roll of 1835*, 4 vols. ([1835]; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1992), 2:290. The roll was compiled beginning in June 1834 and submitted in 1835. Nothing relevant was found in *Ledgers of Payments, 1818–1872, to U.S. Pensioners Under Acts of 1818 Through 1858 . . .* (NARA T718).

<sup>148</sup> Petrus Freer baptism (note 146).

<sup>149</sup> Peter Freer pension application file (note 143). Capt. Edward Lounsbery may have been the half brother of Petrus's mother, Hester. Edward and his second wife, Jannetke Dubois, witnessed the baptism of Petrus's first child, Edward Luntsburi [*sic*] Frere (note 144).

County, New York.<sup>150</sup> Peter Froeher was accepted and confirmed on 20 August 1790 as a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia in the Town of Palatine.<sup>151</sup> An index of judgments in Montgomery County refers to a 1790 case between Edward Lounsbury, plaintiff, and Peter Frear, defendant, but the original record could not be located.<sup>152</sup> Peter's household was not found in the 1800 or 1810 census. On 24 April 1818 Peter appeared before a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Genesee County, New York, to give information for his Revolutionary War pension application. The following year he was asked to submit additional proof of his claim.<sup>153</sup> In 1820 Peter was head of a household in the Town of Brighton, Ontario County.<sup>154</sup> He was not found in the 1830 census.

Children of Petrus and Cornelia<sup>3</sup> (Thompson) Freer:

- i. EDWARD LOUNSBURY<sup>4</sup> FREER, baptized at the Old Dutch Church, Kingston, 23 November 1783;<sup>155</sup> died probably before the 1790 census.<sup>156</sup>
- ii. SARAH<sup>4</sup> FREER, born 16 October 1786 and baptized at a Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 19 November 1786;<sup>157</sup> died probably before the 1790 census.<sup>158</sup>
- iii. JACOB<sup>4</sup> FREER, born 21 August 1788 and baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia 24 August 1788;<sup>159</sup> died probably between 12 October 1830, when he executed a quitclaim deed, and the 1840 census, when his widow was head of a household in the Town of Penfield, Monroe County;<sup>160</sup> married

<sup>150</sup> Peter Frear [*sic*] household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Palatine, Montgomery Co., N.Y., p. 26 (NARA M637, roll 6), with two free white males age 16 or over, one free white male under age 16, and one free white female.

<sup>151</sup> Royden Woodward Vosburgh, ed., "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia in the town of Palatine, Montgomery County, N.Y.," 3 vols., typescript, May 1916, 1:219 (*FamilySearch* [<https://www.familysearch.org>] Digital Genealogical Society no. [DGS] 7,901,008), part of the Vosburgh Collection, 104 vols. of transcribed church records commissioned by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society between 1913 and 1921.

<sup>152</sup> Index of Judgments, 1787–1905, Montgomery Co., N.Y., Dept. of History and Archives, Fonda, referring to file 52. The file could not be located at the Montgomery Co. Clerk of Courts.

<sup>153</sup> Ralph Parker (Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Genesee Co.) affidavit, 24 Apr. 1818, in Peter Freer pension application file (note 143). "Notice to Revolutionary Soldiers," *Rochester* [N.Y.] *Telegraph*, 20 Apr. 1819, p. 3, col. 3, and 4 May 1819, p. 3, col. 5. Peter Freer pension application affidavits, Revolutionary War Pension Records of Ontario Co., N.Y., file no. 68, Ontario Co., N.Y., Record Center and Archives, Canandaigua.

<sup>154</sup> Peter Freer household, 1820 U.S. census (note 143). The Town of Brighton was transferred to Monroe Co. after that county's formation in 1821 (*New York State Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer*, rev. ed. [New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2017], 481).

<sup>155</sup> Edward Luntsburi Frere baptism (note 144).

<sup>156</sup> Peter Frear [*sic*] household, 1790 U.S. census (note 150). The household included only one male under age 16 (probably Jacob, born 1788).

<sup>157</sup> Sarah Freer baptism, in Tobias Alexander Wright, ed., *Baptisms from 1731 to 1800 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 3 (New York: The Society, 1902), 380, witnesses Samuel Freer and Sarah Freer. The common register shared by the three Reformed Dutch churches in the city at the time (South, Middle, and North churches) does not indicate where the event took place.

<sup>158</sup> Peter Frear [*sic*] household, 1790 U.S. census (note 150). The household included only one female, probably Peter's wife, Cornelia.

<sup>159</sup> Jacob Freher baptism, Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia, N.Y., 1739–1831, p. 21 (DGS 8,123,785, item 8), parents Peter Freher and Cornelia Schnell [*sic*], witness Maria Schnell, widow of Georg Schnell. The surname listed for Cornelia (Schnell) was probably a recording error based on the witness's last name.

<sup>160</sup> Jacob Freer and Margaret, his wife, to John Hipp, quitclaim, dated 12 Oct. 1830, Monroe Co., N.Y., Deeds 19:122–23 (DGS 7,156,993 [typed copy of liber]). Margaret Freer household, 1840 U.S. census, Town of Penfield, Monroe Co., N.Y., p. 7 (stamped) (NARA M704, roll 297), with one free white male age 20–29 and one free white female age 40–49. Margaret's household was enumerated just before that of John Hipp and two after that of Leonard Hipp, probably her brothers. Penfield was formerly in Ontario Co., but transferred to Monroe Co. when that county was formed in 1821 (*New York State Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* [note 154], 483).

- probably before 10 November 1820 MARGARET HIPP,<sup>161</sup> born about 1794–1795, possibly in New Jersey, daughter of John Hipp.<sup>162</sup> Margaret may have married second before the 1850 census John Pickett.<sup>163</sup> Mrs. John Pickett was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Penfield, 12 March 1869.<sup>164</sup>
- iv. MAGDALENA<sup>4</sup> FREER, born 1 January 1791 and baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia 16 January 1791;<sup>165</sup> died 20 August 1794 and was buried 22 August 1794 in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church of Canajohary [Canajoharie] (later called the Reformed Dutch Church at Fort Plain), Montgomery County.<sup>166</sup>
- v. CATHARINA<sup>4</sup> FREER, born 8 June 1793 and baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia 9 June 1793;<sup>167</sup> probably the child named Catharina Frayer who died 13 May 1796, aged 2 years, 11 months, 5 days, and was buried 14 May 1796 in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church of Canajohary [Canajoharie].<sup>168</sup>
- vi. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> FREER, born about 1802–1803; died after 10 November 1820, when he was a member of his father's four-person household in Ontario County, described as "at present, a cripple."<sup>169</sup> No further information.

6. **REBECCA<sup>3</sup> THOMPSON** (William<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Edward<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>A</sup>) was born in Kingston say 1766–1768<sup>170</sup> and died after 17 March 1808, when she executed a deed.<sup>171</sup> After publication of banns, Rebecca married at the Old Dutch Church, Kingston, 2 January 1785 **BENJAMIN BEEKMAN**.<sup>172</sup> He was born in

<sup>161</sup> Peter Freer declaration, 10 Nov. 1820, in Peter Freer pension application file (note 143), in which Jacob's father, Peter, stated his household consisted of three persons besides himself, including son William, son Jacob, age 34, and Jacob's wife, Margaret, age 25. For Margaret's maiden name, Freer to Hipp (note 160), which indicates that Margaret Freer was an heir of John Hipp, deceased.

<sup>162</sup> For estimated year of birth, Peter Freer declaration, 10 Nov. 1820, in Peter Freer pension application file (note 143). For birth in New Jersey, "Town of Penfield, 1801–1935" *Fairport* [N.Y.] *Herald-Mail*, 2 Apr. 1936, p. 9, cols. 1–2: "In 1804, John Hipp, of New Jersey, purchased . . . two hundred acres . . . situated three-fourths of a mile north of Penfield village, and the same year moved and settled on it with his wife and six children, Margaret, James, Leonard, John, Mary, and Betsy. His son, John Hipp Junior, then four years old, now owns and occupies the place." The elder John's wife may have been named Hannah. See Mrs. Hannah Hipp burial, database, *Oakwood Cemetery, Penfield, N.Y.* (<https://www.oakwoodpenfield.com>), indicating she was buried in a lot bought by John Hipp and interred in 1822, three years before John, who was buried beside her.

<sup>163</sup> John Pickett household, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Penfield, Monroe Co., N.Y., p. 408 (stamped), dw. 476, fam. 495 (NARA M432, roll 528), which includes Margaret Pickett and James Hipp, both born in N.J. The 1865 New York state census indicates that John Pickett had been married twice, but his wife Margaret had been married only once (John Pickett [*sic*] household, 1865 New York state census, Town of Penfield, Monroe Co., Elect. Dist. 1, p. 12, dw. 101, fam. 101), leaving the identification of Margaret Pickett tentative.

<sup>164</sup> Mrs. John Pickett burial, database, *Oakwood Cemetery* (note 162).

<sup>165</sup> Lena Freher baptism, Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia, N.Y., 1739–1831 (note 159), p. 37, witnesses Peter Lutz and Lena Loesche—[page torn at end of Lena's surname].

<sup>166</sup> Magdalena Frayer death, Records of the German Reformed Church, Fort Plain, vol. 1, unpaginated, arranged by event type and chronologically (DGS 7,842,526, item 4), which identifies her as "dochter von Peter Frayer" and lists her age as 3 years, 7 months, 20 days.

<sup>167</sup> Catharina Frocher baptism, Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia, N.Y., 1739–1831 (note 159), p. 47, witnesses Jacob Schultz and Lena Koch.

<sup>168</sup> Catharina Frayer death, Records of the German Reformed Church, Fort Plain, vol. 1 (note 166), which lists her age at death but does not identify her parents.

<sup>169</sup> Peter Freer declaration, 10 Nov. 1820, in Peter Freer pension application file (note 143).

<sup>170</sup> For her birthplace, Benjamin Beckman–Rebecca Thomson marriage, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 649, marr. no. 1764. As discussed in the first installment of this article (RECORD 150 [2019]: 89), Rebecca's baptism is not found recorded in Kingston's Old Dutch Church; she was born probably after her sister Cornelia (note 142) and before her brother Tones [*sic*, Tunis] (Tones Thomson baptism in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* [note 142], 364, bap. no. 7460, witnesses Tones Du Boys and his wife, Debora Du Boys).

<sup>171</sup> Rebecca Beekman, administrator in the estate of Benjamin Beekman, to Michael Lyon, dated 17 Mar. 1808, Dutchess Co., N.Y., Deeds 20:376–78 (DGS 7,140,304).

<sup>172</sup> Beckman–Thomson marriage (note 170).



Kingston and baptized there at the Old Dutch Church 26 February 1763.<sup>173</sup> Benjamin was buried in the Old Dutch Church graveyard 19 February 1793.<sup>174</sup> He was the son of Johannes and Lydia (van Keuren) Beekman.<sup>175</sup>

Benjamin may have been the Benjamin “Buckman” who served in the Revolutionary War alongside his future father-in-law, William Thompson, and future brother-in-law Matthew Edward Thompson.<sup>176</sup> In 1790 Benjamin Beekman was enumerated in the Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York.<sup>177</sup> He was named in his father’s will in 1792.<sup>178</sup>

On 17 July 1793 letters of administration on Benjamin’s estate were granted to his widow, Rebecka; Benjamin was described as a carpenter, late of the Town of Rhinebeck.<sup>179</sup> As part of her handling of the estate, Rebecca filed a petition to protect her from creditors; she signed her name as Rebekah Beekman.<sup>180</sup> No census or tax records were located for Rebecca, and no evidence was located to indicate she remarried.

Rebecca’s last-known record is a deed she executed in 1808. Acting as administratrix of Benjamin’s estate, she sold a piece of land in Red Hook, Town of Rhinebeck, to cover Benjamin’s debts.<sup>181</sup>

Children of Benjamin and Rebecca<sup>3</sup> (Thompson) Beekman:

- i. TJAATJE<sup>4</sup> BEEKMAN, baptized at the Old Dutch Church, Kingston, 24 July 1785;<sup>182</sup> was buried there in the Old Dutch Church graveyard 1 August 1785.<sup>183</sup>
- ii. JOHN<sup>4</sup> BEEKMAN, baptized at the Old Dutch Church 19 November 1786;<sup>184</sup> was buried there in the Old Dutch Church graveyard 27 November 1786.<sup>185</sup>
- iii. UNKNOWN CHILD<sup>4</sup> BEEKMAN, died in infancy.<sup>186</sup>

<sup>173</sup> For his birthplace, Beckman–Thomson marriage (note 170). Benjamin Beekman baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 347, bapt. no. 7116, witnesses Benjamin van Keuren and Maria van Bunschoten.

<sup>174</sup> Berman Beekman burial, “Burials in the Old Dutch Churchyard,” typescript, p. 2, image, *Old Dutch Church* (<http://olddutchchurch.org/history/genealogy/>). James R. Gibson Jr., “Some Records of the Beekman Family,” RECORD 19 (1888): 49. Benjamin Beekman administration file, Dutchess Co., N.Y., packet no. 119 (DGS 7,346,301), which includes Cornelius Tappan’s affidavit, 17 July 1793, attesting to Benjamin’s death the previous Feb.

<sup>175</sup> Benjamin Beekman baptism (note 173).

<sup>176</sup> Benjamin Buckman (Pvt., Snyder’s Regiment, Ulster Co., N.Y., Militia, Revolutionary War), *Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War . . .* (NARA M881, roll 756). Also, Benjamin Buckman entry in Snyder’s Regiment of Militia, 1778–1782, folder 143, 26 June 1780, *Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775–1783* (NARA M246, roll 76). For William and Matthew Edward Thompson, see the first installment of this article at RECORD 150:93n56 and 94n70.

<sup>177</sup> Benjamin Beekman household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 145, no. 126 (NARA M637, roll 6), with two free white males age 16 and older, two free white males under age 16, and three free white females.

<sup>178</sup> Johannes Beekman will, dated [blank] Sept. 1792, proved 8 Feb. 1796, Ulster Co., N.Y., Wills B:298–301 (DGS 5,515,877).

<sup>179</sup> Letters of Administration on the estate of Benjamin Beekman, Dutchess Co., N.Y., Letters Testamentary and of Administration A:145 (DGS 5,526,476).

<sup>180</sup> Benjamin Beekman administration and inventory, original records of administrations, including inventories and accounts, New York [State] Court of Probates (DGS 5,114,206).

<sup>181</sup> Beekman to Lyon (note 171). At the time of the sale, Red Hook village was still part of the Town of Rhinebeck. In 1812 the Town of Red Hook was formed from Rhinebeck, and the village became part of the new town by the same name (*New York State Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* [note 154], 383).

<sup>182</sup> Tjaatje Bekman baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 408, bapt. no. 8435, witnesses Matheus Thomson and Mareitje Dubois.

<sup>183</sup> Child of Benjamin [*sic*] Beekman burial, “Burials in the Old Dutch Churchyard” (note 174), p. 1.

<sup>184</sup> John Beekman baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 413, bapt. no. 8543, witnesses Johannes Beekman and Lidia van Keuren.

<sup>185</sup> Child of Benemin [*sic*] Beekman burial, “Burials in the Old Dutch Churchyard” (note 174), p. 2.

<sup>186</sup> Gibson, “Some Records of the Beekman Family” (note 174), 49. No corroborating evidence has been found.

- iv. LYDIA<sup>4</sup> BEEKMAN, born about 28 February 1791 (calculated); died 29 April 1826, aged 35 years, 1 month, 29 days, and was buried in the German Reformed (Zion's) churchyard (now known as St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery), Red Hook;<sup>187</sup> married at the First Reformed Church of Germantown, Town of Germantown, Columbia County, 7 June 1807 GEORGE CONRAD HOFFMAN,<sup>188</sup> born about 31 August 1788 (calculated)<sup>189</sup> and baptized at the German Reformed (Zion's) church, Rhinebeck (now St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Red Hook), 31 August 1788,<sup>190</sup> died in the village of Red Hook 10 May 1863,<sup>191</sup> aged 74 years, 8 months, 10 days, and was buried there in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery,<sup>192</sup> son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Burke) Hoffman.<sup>193</sup> George and Lydia had issue.<sup>194</sup> George married second at St. John's Reformed Dutch Church, Upper Red Hook, Dutchess County, 27 December 1826 Maria H. Waldorf.<sup>195</sup> She was born 22 November 1792 and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] 23 December 1792, daughter of Johannes and Regina (Near) Waldorf.<sup>196</sup> Maria died 11 May 1858 and was buried in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery.<sup>197</sup>

7. **JOSUA/JOSHUA<sup>3</sup> THOMPSON** (William<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Edward<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>A</sup>) was baptized at the Old Dutch Church, Kingston, 15 January 1772.<sup>198</sup> He died

<sup>187</sup> For her parents, Benjamin Beekman administration file (note 174). Lydia Hoffman marker, St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, N.Y., memorial 84,438,131, image, *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>). Also, J. Wilson Poucher and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County, New York: Nineteen Thousand Inscriptions*, Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society, vol. 2 (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: Dutchess Co. Historical Society, 1924), 288, no. 107.

<sup>188</sup> Georg Hofmann–Lydia Beckmann marriage, Records of First Reformed Church of Germantown, Columbia Co., N.Y., vol. 2, p. 228 (DGS 8,139,679).

<sup>189</sup> George G. [sic] Hoffman marker, St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, N.Y., memorial 88,421,120, image, *Find A Grave*. Also, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 288, no. 107.

<sup>190</sup> George Hoffman baptism, Records of St. Paul's (Zion's) Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N.Y. [successor to German Reformed (Zion's) Church of Rhinebeck], vol. 1, p. 200, no. 685 (DGS 7,896,629), sponsors George Schnell and Christina [surname illegible].

<sup>191</sup> George C. Hoffman death notice, *Red Hook* [N.Y.] *Weekly Journal*, 14 May 1863, p. 2, col. 5.

<sup>192</sup> George G. [sic] Hoffman marker (note 189). Also, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 288, no. 107.

<sup>193</sup> George Hoffman baptism (note 190).

<sup>194</sup> Arthur C. M. Kelly, transcriber, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck, New York (known as Stone Church), 1733–1899* (Rhinebeck: Kinship, 1986), p. 127, no. 2826 (Ketty Eliza, born 15 Jan. 1809, bapt. 1809, sponsors Jonathan Thomson, Gerd. Thomson), p. 135, no. 3025 (Rebecca Maria, born 17 Oct. 1811, bapt. 1812, sponsors the parents), p. 141, no. 3135 (Helen Serena, born 3 Jan. 1814, bapt. 1814, sponsors Daniel Right [sic] and Helena Hoffman), p. 147, no. 3273 (Sally Ann, born 7 May 1817, bapt. 1817, sponsors the parents), p. 151, no. 3366 (Ledea Catharine, born 6 Apr. 1819, bapt. 1819, sponsors the parents), p. 154, no. 3444 (Benjamin Beekman, born 24 Mar. 1821, bapt. 1821, sponsors the parents), p. 158, no. 3531 (Margareth Louisa, born 24 Apr. 1823, bapt. 1823, sponsors the parents).

<sup>195</sup> George C. Hoffman–Maria Waldorf marriage, in Arthur C. M. Kelly, transcriber, *Marriage Record of the Four Reformed Congregations of Old Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, 1731–1899* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: Kelly, 1971), 12, no. 244. For Maria's middle initial, George C. Hoffman household, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 150 (stamped), dw. 106, fam. 113 (NARA M432, roll 496).

<sup>196</sup> Maria Waltorf baptism, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733–1806, part 3, p. 296 (DGS 7,896,629, item 7), sponsors Petrus Benner and his wife Jannetje. The mother's maiden name (Naher, Neher, and Neer) appears in baptisms of Maria's siblings, all in Records of St. Paul's (Zion's) Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N.Y. [successor to German Reformed (Zion's) Church of Rhinebeck] (DGS 7,896,629): Christoffel, child of Johannes Waltorf and Regina Naher, born 31 Aug. 1796, bapt. 1796, sponsors William Waltorf and Catharine Waltorf, vol. 1, p. 216; Catharina, child of Johannes Waldorf and Regina Neher, born 28 Mar. 1803, bapt. 17 [sic] Mar. 1803, sponsored by the parents, vol. 2, p. 3; Elisabeth, child of Johannes Walldorf and Regina Neer, born 28 Jan. 1808, bapt. 6 Mar. 1808, sponsored by the parents, vol. 2, p. 20.

<sup>197</sup> Maria Hoffman marker, St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, N.Y., memorial 88,421,189, image, *Find A Grave*. Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 288, no. 107.

<sup>198</sup> Josua Thomson baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), p. 368, bapt. no. 7552, witness Josua Du Boys.

after about September 1804 (conception of son Peter, born 17 June 1805<sup>199</sup>). Josua/Joshua married say 1796 (first-known child) **MARGARET STEENBERG**.<sup>200</sup> She was possibly the Margritje Steinberg baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church in Katsbaan, Town of Kingston (later in the Town of Saugerties), Ulster County, 27 January 1780, daughter of Johannes and Lea (Wels) Steenberg.<sup>201</sup> The last-known record for Josua/Joshua and Margaret is the 1805 baptismal record of their son Peter.<sup>202</sup>

In 1800 Joshua Thompson was enumerated in the Town of Rensselaerville, Albany County, and his name also appeared on that year's tax roll for Rensselaerville.<sup>203</sup> Joshua and Margaret Thompson were witnesses for the baptism of Joshua, son of Jeremiah Leman and Maria Steenbergh, on 26 October 1800, at the Reformed Dutch Church of Oak Hill, Town of Durham, Greene County, New York.<sup>204</sup>

Children of Josua/Joshua<sup>3</sup> and Margaret (Steenberg) Thompson, all but the first baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Oak Hill:

- i. MARIA<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 24 October 1797 and baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church, Katsbaan, 7 January 1798.<sup>205</sup> She was possibly one of the two girls under age 10 enumerated in her father's household in 1800.<sup>206</sup> No further information.
- ii. JANE<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 28 June 1800 and baptized 3 August 1800.<sup>207</sup> She was possibly one of the two girls under age 10 enumerated in her father's household in 1800.<sup>208</sup> No further information.
- iii. CATY<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 26 December 1802 and baptized 6 March 1803.<sup>209</sup> No further information.
- iv. PETER<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 17 June 1805 and baptized 28 July 1805;<sup>210</sup> possibly the Peter Thompson who married at Conesville Reformed Church, Schoharie County, New York, 7 July 1825 KETTY SOUTHLAND.<sup>211</sup> No further information.

<sup>199</sup> Peter Thomson baptism, in Royden Woodward Vosburgh, ed., "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Oak Hill in the town of Durham, Greene County, N.Y.," typescript, New York City, Nov. 1920 (DGS 8,139,380, item 3), p. 20, no witnesses recorded.

<sup>200</sup> Maria Thampzon baptism, "The Katsbaan Church Records—Baptisms," *Olde Ulster: an Historical and Genealogical Magazine* 9 (1913): 29, no. 2101, witnesses Jeremias Leman and Maria Steenberg.

<sup>201</sup> Margritje Steinberg baptism, "The Katsbaan Church Records—Baptisms," *Olde Ulster: an Historical and Genealogical Magazine* 8 (1912): 125, no. 1103, witnesses Martinus Hommel and Margriet Hommel.

<sup>202</sup> Peter Thomson baptism (note 199).

<sup>203</sup> Joshua Thompson household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N.Y., p. 181 (NARA M32, roll 22), with one free white male age 16–25, two free white females under age 10, and one free white female age 16–25. Joshua Thompson entry, New York [State] Comptroller's Office, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804, Series No. B0950, Town of Rensselaerville, Albany Co., Box 1, folder 6 (1800), [p. 4], New York State Archives, Albany, image, *Ancestry*. He was taxed on real estate only.

<sup>204</sup> Joshua Leman baptism, in Vosburgh, "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Oak Hill" (note 199), 12.

<sup>205</sup> Maria Thampzon baptism (note 200).

<sup>206</sup> Joshua Thompson household, 1800 U.S. census (note 203).

<sup>207</sup> Jane Thomson baptism, in Vosburgh, "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Oak Hill" (note 199), 12, no witnesses recorded.

<sup>208</sup> Joshua Thompson household, 1800 U.S. census (note 203).

<sup>209</sup> Caty Thomson baptism, in Vosburgh, "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Oak Hill" (note 199), 16, no witnesses recorded. Caty was baptized the same day as her first cousin John Peter Thompson, son of Levi Thomson and Elizabeth Simmons (note 270, below).

<sup>210</sup> Peter Thomson baptism (note 199).

<sup>211</sup> Peter Thomson–Ketty Southland marriage, Conesville, N.Y., Reformed Dutch Church register, 1801–1840, unpaginated, image, "U.S., Dutch Reformed Church Records in Selected States, 1639–1989," *Ancestry*, from original records at the Archives of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, N.J.

8. **JONATHAN<sup>3</sup> THOMPSON** (William<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Edward<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>A</sup>) was baptized at the Old Dutch Church, Kingston, 4 June 1773.<sup>212</sup> He died 2 November 1855 and was buried in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, Dutchess County.<sup>213</sup> He married at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's], Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, 23 September 1798 **GEERTRUY AHLENDORF**.<sup>214</sup> Geertruy was born 23 November 1780 and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] in 1780 (no day or month recorded), daughter of Henrich and Elisabetha (Becker) Ahlendorf.<sup>215</sup> Geertruy died 6 February 1858 and was buried in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery.<sup>216</sup>

Just prior to their marriage, Jonathan "Tomson" and Geertje Alendorf were sponsors at the baptism of Geertje Beckker, daughter of Petrus and Cornelia Beckker.<sup>217</sup> Two Jonathan Thompsons were taxed in the Town of Rhinebeck from 1799 to 1803. The man of interest can be distinguished by comparing real estate and property amounts from year to year, along with names of neighbors.<sup>218</sup>

Jonathan Thompson was enumerated in the Town of Rhinebeck in 1800 and 1810,<sup>219</sup> and in the Town of Red Hook in 1820 and 1830.<sup>220</sup> The households of Jonathan, his son George, and Jonathan's son-in-law Levi Pulver were enumerated near one another in Red Hook in 1840.<sup>221</sup> In the 1850 census of Red Hook, Jonathan, "Getty," and their son Philip Thompson were

<sup>212</sup> Jonathan Thomson baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 372, bapt. no. 7629, witness Marytjen Du Boys.

<sup>213</sup> Jonathan Thomspson marker, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 292, no. 323. The stone is no longer visible (author's visit to the cemetery, 2013).

<sup>214</sup> Jonathan Tomson-Geertruyda Alendorf marriage, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733-1806, part 1, p. 79 (DGS 7,896,629, item 5).

<sup>215</sup> Gertje Ahlendorf baptism, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733-1806, part 2, p. 231 (DGS 7,896,629, item 6). Elisabetha's maiden name, Becker, was recorded in the baptismal record of Gertje's sister (Anatgen Alendorfer baptism, 12 Jan. 1757, Records of St. Paul's [Zion's] Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N.Y. [successor to German Reformed (Zion's) Church of Rhinebeck], vol. 1, p. 76 [DGS 7,896,629], parents Henr. Anton Alendorfer and Eliesabetha Becker, sponsors Christian Becker and wife Anna Emmerichs).

<sup>216</sup> Gitty Thompson marker, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 292, no. 323. The stone is no longer visible (author's visit to the cemetery, 2013).

<sup>217</sup> Geertje Beckker baptism, born 9 Aug. 1798, bapt. 2 Sept. 1798, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733-1806, part 3, p. 393 (DGS 7,896,629, item 7).

<sup>218</sup> Jonathan Thompson entries, New York [State] Comptroller's Office, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799-1804, Series No. B0950, Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., Box 14: folder 12 (1799), [p. 7], folder 27 (1800), [p. 5]; Box 15: folder 12 (1801), [p. 6]; Box 16: folder 3 (1802), [p. 5], folder 19 (1803), [p. 4], New York State Archives, Albany, image, *Ancestry*.

<sup>219</sup> Jonathan Thompson household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 157, no. 6206 (NARA M32, roll 21), with one free white male under age 10, one free white male age 26-44, one free white female under age 10, and one free white female age 16-25. "Johnathan Timpson" household, 1810 U.S. census, Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 290 (stamped) (NARA M252, roll 30), with three free white males under age 10, one free white male age 26-44, one free white female under age 10, and one free white female age 26-44. Another Jonathan Thompson (no relation) was enumerated in Rhinebeck in 1800 and 1810. The man of interest was distinguished through numbers and ages of persons in his household, along with neighbors' names.

<sup>220</sup> Jonathan Thompson household, 1820 U.S. census, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 119 (NARA M33, roll 71), with one free white male age 16-18, four free white males age 16-25, one free white male age 45 and over, one free white female under age 10, one free white female age 10-15, and one free white female age 26-44. Jonathan Thompson household, 1830 U.S. census, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y., folio 368 (NARA M19, roll 104), with one free white male age 20-29, one free white male age 50-59, one free white female age 15-19, and one free white female age 40-49. Jonathan was enumerated between the households of George and Henry Thompson, and three households away from Hiram Neir [sic].

<sup>221</sup> Jonathan Thompson, Levi Pulver, and George Thompson households, 1840 U.S. census, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y., pp. 406-7 (NARA M704, roll 279).

listed in the same dwelling as their married daughter Anna and her family. Nearby were households headed by Jonathan and Geertruy's sons Henry and George.<sup>222</sup> In 1822 Jonathan and his wife were baptismal sponsors for their grandson Edward Jonathan, son of George and Catherine "Thomson."<sup>223</sup>

Henry W. and George Thompson were made executors of their father's estate on 29 December 1855. In his will, dated 26 September 1853, Jonathan listed his wife and four surviving children.<sup>224</sup>

Children of Jonathan<sup>3</sup> and Geertruy (Ahlen Dorf) Thompson:

- i. HENRY W.<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born in Dutchess County about 1799–1801;<sup>225</sup> died in the village of Red Hook 20 June 1876 and was buried there in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery;<sup>226</sup> married at the German Reformed Church in Lower Red Hook 25 August 1826 MARGARETHA MARIA BARRINGER,<sup>227</sup> born in Red Hook 4 August 1809 and baptized at the German Reformed Church in Lower Red Hook 3 September 1809,<sup>228</sup> died in the village of Red Hook 25 August 1887 and was buried there in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, daughter of Jacob J. and Lydia (Führer or Fern) Barringer.<sup>229</sup> Had issue.<sup>230</sup>
- ii. GEORGE<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born in Red Hook 3 August 1801, and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] 27 August 1801;<sup>231</sup> died in Red Hook 28 August 1884 and was buried there in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery;<sup>232</sup> married

<sup>222</sup> All in the 1850 U.S. census, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 154 (stamped) (NARA M432, roll 496): Henry W. Tompson [sic] household, dw. 150, fam. 164; Jonathan Thompson household, dw. 151, fam. 165; Levi Pulver household, dw. 151, fam. 166; George Thompson household, dw. 153, fam. 168.

<sup>223</sup> Edward Jonathan Thomson baptism, born 16 June 1822, bapt. 1822 (no day or month recorded), in Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 156, no. 3493.

<sup>224</sup> Jonathan Thompson probate packet, Dutchess Co., N.Y., no. 4613 (DGS 7,349,102), which includes his original will. Jonathan Thompson recorded will, Dutchess Co., N.Y., Wills S:461–64 (DGS 5,526,455).

<sup>225</sup> Henry's approximate birth year is based on his age as given in censuses. The county of birth is from the 1865 and 1875 New York state censuses. All in the Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y.: Henry Thompson household, 1830 U.S. census, folio 368 (NARA M19, roll 104), in which he is probably the male age 20–29; Henry W. Thompson household, 1840 U.S. census, pp. 398–99 (NARA M704, roll 279), in which he is probably the male age 30–39; Henry W. Tompson [sic] household, 1850 U.S. census (note 222), age 50; Hery [sic] W. Thompson household, 1860 U.S. census, p. 49 (penned), p. 805 (stamped), dw. 321, fam. 390 (NARA M653, roll 742), age 59; Henry W. Thompson household, 1865 New York state census, Elect. Dist. 2, p. 30, dw. 177, fam. 214, age 64; Henry Thompson household, 1870 U.S. census, p. 12 (penned), p. 160 (stamped, verso), dw. 84, fam. 94 (NARA M593, roll 928), age 70; Henry W. Thompson household, 1875 New York state census, Elect. Dist. 2, p. 28, dw. 228, fam. 243, age 75.

<sup>226</sup> Henry W. Thompson death notice, *Red Hook* [N.Y.] *Journal*, 23 June 1876, p. 2, col. 6, showing his age as 76 years. Henry W. Thompson marker, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 292, no. 322. His age listed on the marker, 70 years, is an outlier. The stone is no longer visible (author's visit to the cemetery, 2013).

<sup>227</sup> Henry Thomsons–Margaret Beringer marriage, Records of St. Paul's (Zion's) Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N.Y. [successor to German Reformed (Zion's) Church of Rhinebeck], vol. 2, p. 227 (DGS 7,896,629). For her middle name, Margaretha Maria Beringer baptism, Records of St. Paul's (Zion's) Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N.Y. [successor to German Reformed (Zion's) Church of Rhinebeck], vol. 2, p. 24 (DGS 7,896,629), with the parents as sponsors.

<sup>228</sup> Margaret M. Thompson death cert., New York, 1887, no. 26794, Dept. of Health, Albany. Margaretha Maria Beringer baptism (note 227).

<sup>229</sup> Margaret M. Thompson death cert. (note 228), which lists her parents as Jacob Barringer and Lyddia [sic] Fern. Margaretha Maria Beringer baptism (note 227), which lists her parents as Jacob J. Beringer and Lydia Führer. "Home and Vicinity," *Red Hook Journal*, 26 Aug. 1887, p. 3, col. 1. Margaret M. Barringer marker, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 292, no. 322, which shows the death date as 24 Aug. 1887.

<sup>230</sup> Henry W. Thompson will, dated 18 Feb. 1875, Dutchess Co., N.Y., Wills 4:67–69, image, *Ancestry*. The probate file has not been examined. Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church* (note 194), p. 166, no. 3714 (Ann Maria Thompson, born 20 May 1830, baptized 1830).

<sup>231</sup> George Thompson death cert., New York, 1884, no. 13342, Dept. of Health, Albany. George Tompson baptism, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733–1806, part 3, p. 388 (DGS 7,896,629, item 7), sponsors George Cramer and his wife, Elisabeth.

<sup>232</sup> George Thompson death cert. (note 231). George Thompson death notice, *Red Hook Journal*, 5 Sept. 1884, p. 2, col. 3. George Thompson marker, St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, N.Y., memorial

at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] 10 April 1821 CATHARINE SHAVER,<sup>233</sup> born in Dutchess County about 1794–1802,<sup>234</sup> died in the village of Red Hook 9 April 1882 and was buried there in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery.<sup>235</sup> Had issue.<sup>236</sup>

- iii. PHILIP<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 14 April 1803 and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] in 1803 (no day or month recorded);<sup>237</sup> died 26 December 1851 and was buried in St. Peter's graveyard, Town of Rhinebeck.<sup>238</sup>
- iv. ELISABETH MARIA<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 22 January 1809 and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] in 1809 (no day or month recorded);<sup>239</sup> died in Woodstock, Ulster County, 23 August 1885, and was buried in Woodstock Cemetery;<sup>240</sup> married at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] 5 October 1826 HIRAM NEHER,<sup>241</sup> born 1 September 1804 and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] in 1804 (no day or month recorded),<sup>242</sup> died in Woodstock 11 November 1874 and was buried in Woodstock Cemetery,<sup>243</sup> son of Henrich and Catharine ([?–?]) Nehr [*sic*].<sup>244</sup> Had issue.<sup>245</sup>

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88,512,197, image, *Find A Grave*. The gravestone was not included in Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187).

<sup>233</sup> George Thomson–Catharine Shaver marriage, 10 Apr. 1821, transcription of baptisms and marriages in the second record book of Rhinebeck Lutheran Church, p. 176 (DGS 7,856,475).

<sup>234</sup> Catharine's approximate birth year is based on her age as given in censuses. The county of birth is from the 1865 and 1875 New York state censuses. All in the Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N.Y.: George Thompson household, 1830 U.S. census, folio 368 (NARA M19, roll 104), in which she was likely the free white female age 20–29; George Thompson household, 1840 U.S. census (note 221), in which she was likely the free white female age 40–49; George Thompson household, 1850 U.S. census (note 222), in which she was listed as age 48; Geo. Thompson household, 1860 U.S. census, p. 57 (penned), p. 813 (stamped), dw. 377, fam. 455 (NARA M653, roll 742), in which she was listed as age 59; George Thompson household, 1865 New York state census, Elect. Dist. 2, p. 34, dw. 204, fam. 246, in which she was listed as age 70; George Thompson household, 1870 U.S. census, p. 11 (penned), p. 160 (stamped), dw. 82, fam. 92 (NARA M593, roll 928), in which she was listed as age 70; George Thompson household, 1875 New York state census, Elect. Dist. 2, p. 28, dw. 229, fam. 244, in which she was listed as age 78; George Thompson household, 1880 U.S. census, Enumeration District (ED) 64, p. 6, dw. 52, fam. 56 (NARA T9, roll 825), which she was listed as age 84.

<sup>235</sup> Catharine Thompson death notice, *Red Hook Journal*, 14 Apr. 1882, p. 2, col. 3, which indicates she was in her 87th year. Deaths were not recorded in Red Hook until Oct. 1882. Catharine Thompson marker, St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, N.Y., memorial 88,512,264, image, *Find A Grave*, which lists her age as 78 years.

<sup>236</sup> George Thompson household, 1865 New York state census (note 234), in which Catherine was listed as the mother of four children. Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church* (note 194), p. 162, no. 3614 (William Frederik Thomson [*sic*], born 7 Nov. 1825, baptized 1825), p. 168, no. 3766 (Aaron Alonzo Thomson [*sic*], born 12 Apr. 1832, baptized 1832), p. 172, no. 3845 (John Morgan Thompson, born 30 June [year not stated], baptized 1836). Edward Jonathan Thomson baptism (note 223).

<sup>237</sup> Philip Thomson [*sic*] baptism, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733–1806, part 3, p. 393 (DGS 7,896,629, item 7), sponsors Philip Bonesteel and Maria Alendorf.

<sup>238</sup> Philip Thompson marker, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 305, no. 338, the cemetery described (p. 299) as on Post Rd., about 3.75 miles north of the village of Rhinebeck.

<sup>239</sup> Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 127, no. 2825, sponsor Elizabeth Alendorph [maternal grandmother]. The baptism of Kety Eliza, daughter of George C. and Lydia (Beekman) Hoffman, was recorded next (note 194).

<sup>240</sup> Elizabeth (Thompson) Neher death notice, *Red Hook Journal*, 28 Aug. 1885, p. 2, col. 3. Her name was not found in the New York State index to deaths for 1885. Elizabeth M. Thompson, wife of Hiram Neher, marker, J. Wilson Poucher and Byron J. Terwilliger, *Old Gravestones of Ulster County, New York: Twenty-two Thousand Inscriptions*, Collections of the Ulster County Historical Society, vol. 1 (n.p.: n. pub. 1931), 386, no. 415. Elizabeth M. Thompson, wife of Hiram Neher, marker, Woodstock Cemetery, Woodstock, N.Y., memorial 111,263,514, image, *Find A Grave*.

<sup>241</sup> Hiram Neer–Elisabeth Thomson marriage, 5 Oct. 1826, transcription of baptisms and marriages in the second record book of Rhinebeck Lutheran Church, p. 183 (DGS 7,856,475).

<sup>242</sup> Hiram Neher baptism, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733–1806, part 3, p. 396 (DGS 7,896,629, item 7).

<sup>243</sup> Hiram Neher death notice, *Red Hook Journal*, 11 Dec. 1874, p. 2, col. 6. Hiram Neher marker, in Poucher and Terwilliger, *Old Gravestones of Ulster County* (note 240), 386, no. 414. Hiram Neher marker, Woodstock Cemetery, Woodstock, N.Y., memorial 111,263,703, image, *Find A Grave*, showing his death date as 11 Nov. 1875.

<sup>244</sup> Hiram Neher baptism (note 242).

<sup>245</sup> Hiram Z. Neher household, 1855 New York state census, Town of Woodstock, Ulster Co., unpaginated, dw. 63, fam. 69, which includes five children. Hiram left a will in which he mentioned a son

- v. ANNATJE<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born in Red Hook 1 May 1813 and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] in 1813 (no day or month recorded); died in the Town of Red Hook 22 December 1898<sup>246</sup> and was buried there in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery;<sup>247</sup> married at the Lutheran Church in either Rhinebeck or Red Hook 25 December 1838 LEVI PULVER,<sup>248</sup> born 16 August 1814 and baptized at the Reformed Church of West Copake, Columbia County, New York, in 1814 (no day or month recorded);<sup>249</sup> died in Red Hook 15 October 1871 and was buried there in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery,<sup>250</sup> son of Michael T. and Rebecca (Silvernail) Pulver.<sup>251</sup> Had issue.<sup>252</sup>

9. LEVI<sup>3</sup> THOMPSON (William<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Edward<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>A</sup>) was baptized at the Old Dutch Church, Kingston, 23 February 1777.<sup>253</sup> He may be the Levi Thompson who died 12 March 1851 and was buried in the cemetery of the Ulster County almshouse.<sup>254</sup> Levi married say 1798 (first-known child) ELIZA-

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Philip (Hiram Neher will, Ulster Co., N.Y., Wills S:149–50 [DGS 5,515,889]). The probate file has not been examined. Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), p. 165, no. 3680 (Henry Jonathan Neher, born 26 Oct. 1828, baptized 1828), p. 168, no. 3755 (Alford Thomson Neher, born 20 Nov. 1831, baptized 1831), p. 169, no. 3786 (Alonzo Milton Neher, born 31 May 1833, baptized 1833), p. 172, no. 3853 (Philip Clarence Neher, born 24 Oct. 1835, baptized 1836), p. 174, no. 3893 (Gitty Catharine Near, born 1 Feb. 1839, baptized 1 May 1839), p. 175, no. 3925 (George Albert Near, born 28 Dec. 1840, baptized 2 May 1841).

<sup>246</sup> Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 139, no. 3085, sponsor Annatje Simmon. Anna Pulver death cert., New York, 1898, no. 47121, Dept. of Health, Albany, which shows her birthplace as Red Hook, N.Y. "Home and Vicinity" [death notice], *Red Hook Journal*, 23 Dec. 1898, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>247</sup> Anna Thompson Pulver marker, St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, N.Y., memorial 73,788,452, image, *Find A Grave*. Also, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 290, no. 222.

<sup>248</sup> Levi Pulver–Anna Thompson marriage, Records of St. Paul's (Zion's) Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N.Y. [successor to German Reformed (Zion's) Church of Rhinebeck], vol. 3, p. 98C (DGS 8,200,912). They were married by Dominic N. W. Goertner, who was minister of the Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] beginning about Jan. 1837. During his ministry, the German Reformed Church in Red Hook ceased to exist, the church became Lutheran, and Goertner had charge of both churches. The title page of the third volume of St. Paul's records refers to the United Congregations of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Rhinebeck (St. Peter's) and the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Red Hook (Zion's). Goertner's marriage records are found in this volume; they do not identify the places of marriage. St. Paul's and St. Peter's became independent after May 1858. For the churches and Goertner, Edward M. Smith, *Documentary History of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N.Y., . . . with a History of its Churches . . .* (Rhinebeck: privately published, 1881), 105–6. Anna Thompson and [blank] Pulver witnessed the 10 Oct. 1838 marriage of Jacob H. Hutton and Lydia Hoffman (Records of St. Paul's [Zion's] Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N.Y. [successor to German Reformed (Zion's) Church of Rhinebeck], vol. 4, p. 15 [DGS 8,200,912]). The other witnesses were G. C. Hoffman and wife [Lydia's father and stepmother].

<sup>249</sup> Levi Pulver baptism, in Walter Kenneth Griffin and Royden Woodward Vosburgh, eds., "Records of the Reformed Church of West Copake (Formerly Taghkanick), at West Copake, Columbia County, State of New York," typescript, New York City, June 1912, p. 82 (DGS 7,897,752).

<sup>250</sup> Levi Pulver death notice, *Red Hook Journal*, 20 Oct. 1871, p. 2, col. 6. Levi Pulver marker, St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Red Hook, N.Y., memorial 73,788,305, image, *Find A Grave*. Levi Pulver marker, Poucher and Reynolds, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County* (note 187), 290, no. 222.

<sup>251</sup> Levi Pulver baptism (note 249).

<sup>252</sup> Levi Pulver household, 1865 New York state census, Town of Red Hook, Elect. Dist. 2, Dutchess Co., p. 34, dw. 208, fam. 248, in which Ann Pulver was listed as the mother of one child. "Home and Vicinity" (note 246), which identifies Anna Pulver's daughter as Mrs. H. M. Schaeffer. Levi's 1865 census household included three boarders named Shaffer, apparently the Pulvers' daughter as well as her husband and child. Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 175, no. 3915 (Gitty Rebecca Pulver, born 2 Feb. 1840, baptized 12 July 1840).

<sup>253</sup> Levi Thamsen baptism, in Hoos, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 382, bapt. no. 7839, witness Maria Hodlaer.

<sup>254</sup> Levi Thompson memorial, Ulster County Almshouse Cemetery, N.Y., memorial 109,839,470 [no image], *Find A Grave*. Levi Thompson, "1838–1880 Death and Burial Records," PDF, *Poorhouse Project, Ulster County* (<https://ulstercountyny.gov/sites/default/files/imported-assets/poorhouse/data/Alphabet1838.pdf>). The original almshouse records have not been examined.

**BETH SIMON/SIMMONS.**<sup>255</sup> She may be the Elisabeth Simon who was born 26 November 1779 and baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] in 1779 (no day or month recorded), daughter of Georg and Magdalena ([?–]) Simon.<sup>256</sup> The last known record of Levi's wife, Elizabeth, is the baptism in late 1815 of her youngest child, David Nelson Thompson, who was born 26 October 1815.<sup>257</sup>

Levi was listed on the 1799 tax roll for the Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.<sup>258</sup> He was enumerated in Kingston in 1800,<sup>259</sup> and in Rhinebeck in 1810.<sup>260</sup> He was not located in the 1820 census. The 1830 census lists a Levi C. Thompson in Kingston.<sup>261</sup> The ages of the two oldest members of his household are consistent with the family of interest; however, Levi was not found in any other record using a middle name or initial. On 20 June 1838 Levi Thompson of Kingston was admitted to the Ulster County almshouse; he left one month later.<sup>262</sup> Levi was not located in the census of 1840 or 1850, which might be expected if he was the Levi Thompson who was buried in the Ulster County almshouse cemetery in 1851.

Children of Levi<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth (Simon/Simmons) Thompson, all but John Peter baptized at Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's]:

- i. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born in Ulster County 30 July 1799 and baptized 25 August 1799;<sup>263</sup> died in Kingston 20 June 1858;<sup>264</sup> probably the William Thompson Junior who married at the Reformed Dutch Church of Woodstock, Ulster County, 20 December 1820 MARIA "POLLY" YORK,<sup>265</sup> baptized at the Old Dutch

<sup>255</sup> William Thomson baptism, born 30 July 1799, bapt. 25 Aug. 1799, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733–1806, part 3, p. 382 (DGS 7,896,629, item 7), sponsors Joh: Simon and Catharina Simon [probably Elizabeth's brother and sister-in-law]. For Elizabeth's maiden name, John Peter Thompson baptism, in Vosburgh, "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Oak Hill" (note 199), 16, parents Levi Thomson and Elizabeth Simmons, no witnesses recorded.

<sup>256</sup> Elisabeth Simon baptism, Old Rhinebeck Lutheran Church [St. Peter's] register, 1733–1806, part 2, p. 211 (DGS 7,896,629, item 6), sponsors Petrus Frölich and Elisabeth.

<sup>257</sup> David Nelson Thomson baptism, in Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 145, no. 3220, with the parents as sponsors.

<sup>258</sup> Levy Thomson entry, New York [State] Comptroller's Office, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804, Series No. B0950, Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., Box 14, folder 12, [p. 4], New York State Archives, Albany, image, *Ancestry*. He was listed next to Abraham Simon, possibly Elizabeth's uncle.

<sup>259</sup> Levi Thompson household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y., p. 219, no. 8823 (NARA M32, roll 21), with one free white male under age 10, one free white male age 16–25, and one free white female age 16–25.

<sup>260</sup> Levy Thomson household, 1810 U.S. census, Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 291 (stamped) (NARA M252, roll 30), with two free white males under age 10, one free white male age 26–44, one free white female under age 10, one free white female age 16–25, and one other free person.

<sup>261</sup> Levi C. Thompson household, 1830 U.S. census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y., p. 63 (NARA M19, roll 106), with one free white male age 5–9, one free white male age 10–14, one free white male age 20–29, one free white male age 50–59, one free white female under age 5, one free white female age 10–14, one free white female age 20–29, and one free white female age 50–59.

<sup>262</sup> "1838–1839 Admissions," PDF, *Poorhouse Project, Ulster County* ([https://ulstercountyny.gov/sites/default/files/imported-assets/poorhouse/data/Admissions1838\\_39.pdf](https://ulstercountyny.gov/sites/default/files/imported-assets/poorhouse/data/Admissions1838_39.pdf)). The original almshouse records have not been examined.

<sup>263</sup> For county of birth, William Thompson household, 1855 New York state census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., Elect. Dist. 2, unpaginated, dw. 102, fam. 143. William Thomson baptism (note 255).

<sup>264</sup> William Thompson death notice, *Saugerties* [N.Y.] *Telegraph*, 25 June 1858, p. 2, col. 7.

<sup>265</sup> William Thompson Jr.–Marla [sic] York marriage notice, *The* [Kingston, N.Y.] *Craftsman*, 30 Dec. 1820, p. 3, col. 2, which indicates they were married by the Rev. Mr. Overbagh, and lists the groom's residence as "this village" and the bride's residence as Flatbush [Ulster Co.]. Overbagh served at the Reformed Church of Woodstock (Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Ulster County for 1871–2* [Syracuse, N.Y.: Hamilton Child, 1871], 149). For Maria referred to as Polly, John York, Jeremiah Thompson and Caty, his wife, William Thompson and Polly, his wife, Samuel Whitaker and Margaret, his



- Church, Kingston, 25 February 1798,<sup>266</sup> died in Kingston 29 December 1851 and was buried there in Houghtaling Cemetery,<sup>267</sup> daughter of John and Annatje (van Steenberg) York,<sup>268</sup> and sister of Catharine, wife of Jeremiah Thompson (see iii, below). William and Maria had issue.<sup>269</sup>
- ii. JOHN PETER<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 29 December 1802 and baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Oak Hill, Town of Durham, Greene County, 6 March 1803;<sup>270</sup> died probably before the 1810 census.<sup>271</sup>
- iii. JEREMIAH<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 3 December 1805 and baptized in 1806 (no day or month recorded);<sup>272</sup> died after the 1840 census;<sup>273</sup> married at the Old Dutch Church 12 January 1832 CATHARINE YORK,<sup>274</sup> baptized at the Old Dutch Church 9 April 1806,<sup>275</sup> died probably after the 1840 census,<sup>276</sup> daughter of John and Annatje (van Steenberg) York,<sup>277</sup> and younger sister of Maria, wife of William Thompson (see i, above). Jeremiah and Catherine had issue.<sup>278</sup> Jeremiah and Catharine as well as Catharine's sister Polly and her husband, William, were part of an extensive settlement regarding the estate of the women's father, John York.<sup>279</sup>

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wife, Thomas Keator and Jane Eliza, his wife, and Samuel W. Cassel to Tjerck Wynkoop, dated 14 Feb. 1835, Ulster Co., N.Y., Deeds 44:2-6 (DGS 7,181,272). Also, John York will, Ulster Co., N.Y., Wills G:425-26 (DGS 5,515,879).

<sup>266</sup> Mareitje York baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 458, bapt. no. 9543, no witnesses listed.

<sup>267</sup> Maria Thompson death notice, *Saugerties Telegraph*, 10 Jan. 1852, p. 3, col. 1, aged 53 years. Maria Thompson marker, in Poucher and Terwilliger, *Old Gravestones of Ulster County* (note 240), 56, no. 264, aged 52 years, 11 months. Joseph E. Diamond, "Owned in Life, Owned in Death: The Pine Street African and African-American Burial Ground in Kingston, New York," *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 35 (2006): 51, explaining that the Houghtaling Cemetery, located across from and south of the slave cemetery on Pine St., was moved for construction of a medical clinic. "Professional Arts First Offices to Be Ready in Fall," *Kingston* [N.Y.] *Daily Freeman*, 2 Sept. 1965, p. 16, col. 3.

<sup>268</sup> Mareitje York baptism (note 266).

<sup>269</sup> Heritage and Museum Committee, Old Dutch Church, comp., *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York for One Hundred Years, 1810-1909* (Kingston, N.Y.: privately published, 1988), 40, no. 11220, for Delia Thompson, bapt. 20 Apr. 1829, daughter of William Thompson and Maria York, and 59, no. 11580, for John Ransom Gosman Thomson, bapt. 5 Nov. 1837, son of William Thomson and Maria York. William Thompson's 1855 New York state census household (note 263) included his son John, age 18.

<sup>270</sup> John Peter Thompson baptism (note 255). John Peter Thompson was baptized the same day and place as his first cousin Caty Thompson (note 209).

<sup>271</sup> Levy Thomson household, 1810 U.S. census (note 260), with only two males under the age of ten in the household. Levi's sons William and Jeremiah are known to have been alive, although William would have been over the age of ten at the time of the enumeration.

<sup>272</sup> Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 122, no. 2704, sponsors Jeremiah Simmons and Lydia Beekman.

<sup>273</sup> Jeremiah Thompson household, 1840 U.S. census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y., folio 137 (NARA M704, roll 347), with one free white male under age 5, two free white males age 5-9, one free white male age 30-39, and one free white female age 30-39. One household member was employed in navigation of canals, lakes, or rivers, and two attended school. His household was not found in the 1850 census.

<sup>274</sup> Jeremiah Thompson-Catharine York marriage, in Heritage and Museum Committee, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 269), 124, no. 2626, with both residing in Kingston.

<sup>275</sup> Catharine Yorck [*sic*] baptism, in Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 142), 487, bapt. no. 10189, no witnesses recorded.

<sup>276</sup> Jeremiah Thompson household, 1840 U.S. census (note 273). She was alive for the 1835 birth of her son, Nicholas (Nicholas Sickles Thompson baptism, 7 Mar. 1836, in Heritage and Museum Committee, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* [note 269], 56, no. 11530, born 7 May 1835).

<sup>277</sup> Catharine Yorck baptism (note 275).

<sup>278</sup> Joseph Thompson death cert., Mass., 1910, no. 428, image, *Ancestry*, which shows his birthplace as Kingston and identifies his parents as Jeremiah Thompson and [-?-] York. Nicholas Sickles Thompson baptism (note 276). Jeremiah Thompson household, 1840 U.S. census (note 273), which included three young males, perhaps Joseph, Nicholas, and another child.

<sup>279</sup> John York, Jeremiah Thompson and Caty, his wife, William Thompson and Polly, his wife, Samuel Whitaker and Margaret, his wife, Thomas Keator and Jane Eliza, his wife, and Samuel W. Cassel to Tjerck Wynkoop (note 265). Also, John Chipp, Special Guardian to Sally Ann York and William Erastus York, and Jeremiah Thompson and Caty, his wife, to Tjerck Wynkoop, dated 14 Feb. 1835, Ulster Co., N.Y., Deeds 44:6-12 (DGS 7,181,272). John York will (note 265).

- iv. JULIANNA<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 28 June 1809 and baptized in 1809 (no day or month recorded).<sup>280</sup> She is probably the Julia A. Thompson who married at the Old Dutch Church 21 June 1828 ROBERT HENCHER.<sup>281</sup> Robert was born in Scotland about 1808–1810<sup>282</sup> and died on Blackwells Island, New York City, 23 November 1865.<sup>283</sup> Julia A. (Thompson) Hencher died in Kingston 2 February 1876 and was buried in Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery, Kingston.<sup>284</sup> The Henchers had issue.<sup>285</sup>
- v. KETTY ELIZA<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 30 June 1812 and baptized in 1812 (no day or month recorded).<sup>286</sup> No further information.
- vi. DAVID NELSON<sup>4</sup> THOMPSON, born 26 October 1815 and baptized in 1815 (no day or month recorded);<sup>287</sup> died in New York City 12 September 1888 and was buried in Kingston 13 September 1888;<sup>288</sup> married say 1838 (first-known child) MARGARET STRIVER,<sup>289</sup> born in Ulster County about 1814–1815,<sup>290</sup> survived her husband.<sup>291</sup> David Nelson and Margaret had issue.<sup>292</sup>

(Concluded)

<sup>280</sup> Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 130, no. 2882, with the parents as sponsors.

<sup>281</sup> Robert Henchen [*sic*]–Julia A. Thompson marriage, in Heritage and Museum Committee, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church* (note 269), 121, no. 2573, with the groom residing in Po'keepsie and the bride in Kingston.

<sup>282</sup> Robert Hincer [*sic*] household, 1850 U.S. census, Village of Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y., p. 16 (stamped), dw. 199, fam. 213 (NARA M432, roll 607), with Robert, age 42, born in N.Y. Robert Hencher household, 1855 New York state census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., Elect. Dist. 1, unpaginated, dw. 88, fam. 121, with Robert, age 45, born in Scotland.

<sup>283</sup> Robert Hencher death record, 23 Nov. 1865, New York City death ledger, vol. 42, unpaginated, arranged in rough chronological order and by the first letter of the surname (DGS 4,005,549). "City-Intelligence: Suicide of a Lunatic," *New York Herald*, 23 Nov. 1865, p. 5, col. 3.

<sup>284</sup> Mrs. Robert Hencher death notice, *Saugerties Telegraph*, 10 Feb. 1876, p. 3, col. 6. "Death from Heart Disease," [Kingston, N.Y.] *Daily Freeman*, 3 Feb. 1876, p. 3, col. 3, and Mrs. Robert Hencher death notice, same page, col. 5. For burial, Laura A. DeGrazia, "'Her Brother Went to China': Identifying Parents by Widening the Focus: The Hencher Family of Kingston and New York City," RECORD 134 (2003): 83–94, at 93.

<sup>285</sup> DeGrazia, "'Her Brother Went to China'" (note 284), 83–94.

<sup>286</sup> Kelly, *Baptismal Record of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck* (note 194), 137, no. 3049, sponsors John Snyder and Ketty Simmon.

<sup>287</sup> David Nelson Thompson baptism (note 257).

<sup>288</sup> David Nelson Thompson death cert., New York City, 1888, no. 29520 (DGS 4,005,847). No specific cemetery in Kingston was identified.

<sup>289</sup> For first-known child, death notice for George Thompson, son of David N. and Margaret Thompson, *Saugerties Telegraph*, 17 May 1851, p. 2, col. 7, indicating he died in Kingston, 5 May 1851, aged 12 years, 11 months, 25 days. Margaret's maiden name is listed on her son's marriage record (Morris Thompson–Mary [Fitzgerald] Sheehan marriage cert., New York City, 1894, no. 15947 [DGS 7,586,933]).

<sup>290</sup> Nelson Thompson household, 1840 U.S. census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y., folio 149 (NARA M704, roll 347), with one free white male under age 5, one free white male age 20–29, one free white female age 20–29 (probably Margaret), and one free white female age 30–39. David Nelson Thompson household, 1855 New York state census, Village of Rondout, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., Elect. Dist. 3, dw. 29, fam. 38, with Margred [*sic*], age 40, born in Ulster Co. Nelson Tompson household, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y., p. 279, dw. 1428, fam. 2014 (NARA M653, roll 870), with Margaret, age 46. Nelson Thompson household, 1870 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 9, Elect. Dist. 1, New York Co., N.Y., first enumeration, p. 33 (penned), p. 383 (stamped), dw. 110, fam. 255 (NARA M593, roll 983), with "Mrs." Thompson, age 55. The household was not located in the 1850, 1865, or 1880 census.

<sup>291</sup> David Nelson Thompson death record (note 288), which indicates he was married. Nothing was discovered about Margaret's death.

<sup>292</sup> Death notice for George Thompson (note 289). David Nelson Thompson household, 1855 New York state census (note 290).

## EARLY SICARD-SECOR FAMILIES OF NEW YORK: ORIGINS OF UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST WILLIAM SECORD

BY R. KIRK MOULTON

(continued from THE RECORD 150:132)

4. **JACQUES<sup>2</sup> SICARD** (Ambroise<sup>1</sup>) was born in France about 1674–1675.<sup>196</sup> He died, probably in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, after 25 December 1730, when another New Rochelle man named Jacques Sicard was referred to as “Jr.,” implying this Jacques was still alive.<sup>197</sup> He married in New York City 10 April 1700 **ANNE TERRIER**,<sup>198</sup> who was born about 1679–1680.<sup>199</sup> She died after 21 March 1731/2, when she was a sponsor at her granddaughter’s baptism.<sup>200</sup> Jacques and Anne (Terrier) Sicard were progenitors of many of the Sicard-Secor families of Haverstraw, Orange County, New York. Jacques<sup>2</sup> had less land than his brothers. With limited prospects of inheritance, his sons sought opportunities outside of New Rochelle. Son Jacques moved to Scarsdale, Westchester County. Isaac, Elias, and David went to Haverstraw.<sup>201</sup>

As a resident of New York, Jacques<sup>2</sup> received letters of denization 6 February

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<sup>196</sup> Howard S. F. Randolph, “The Census of 1698 for Mamaroneck, Morrisania, and New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York,” *RECORD* 59 (1928): 105, for Jeam Cekar, age 23, immediately following the family of his brother Ambroise. For his birthplace, see the first installment of this article at *RECORD* 150 (2019): 12–19.

<sup>197</sup> Lucetta Cordelia H. Cole (Mrs. Alfred Bartlett Cole), “French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms from 1725 to 1765,” typescript, p. 10 (*FamilySearch* [https://www.familysearch.org] Digital Genealogical Society no. [DGS] 8,139,190), for baptism of Susane (born 6 Nov. 1730, bapt. 25 Dec. 1730), daughter of Peter Bertain Jr. and Cath’s [*sic*] his wife, with godparents Jaques Secord Jr. and Susann Bertain. Godfather Jaques Secor Jr. made a mark, as used by Jacques<sup>3</sup> (Daniel<sup>2</sup>, Ambroise<sup>1</sup>) in all his legal documents. This distinguishes him from Jacques<sup>3</sup> (Jacques<sup>2</sup>, Ambroise<sup>1</sup>), who signed his name. Cole created three versions of the transcribed church records: a written transcription in French, a typed copy of the French transcription, and a typed English translation. For images of all three versions, *Ancestry’s* “U.S., Dutch Reformed Church Records in Selected States, 1639–1989” (https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/nydutchchurch), from the Holland Society of New York Church Record Collection, vol. 80. The English version omits some details recorded in the French transcription.

<sup>198</sup> Jaques Sicar–Anne Terrier marriage, in Alfred V. Wittmeyer, ed., *Registers of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the “Église Française à la Nouvelle York,” from 1688 to 1804*, Collections of the Huguenot Society of America, vol. 1 (New York: The Society, 1886), 71, with witnesses Jean Coutant, Susenne Coutent [*sic*], and Guillaume Landrin.

<sup>199</sup> E. B. O’Callaghan, “The List of the Towne of New Rochelle &c. XB<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1710,” *Documentary History of the State of New York*, 4 vols. (Albany: State of New York, 1849–1851), 3:946, James Sycar, age 34, Mary [*sic*, Anne] Sycar, age 30, John [*sic*, Jacques] Sycar, age 3, Elizabeth Sycar, age 10, Mary [*sic*, Susanne] Sycar, age 6, and Susanna [*sic*, Catherine] Sycar, age 3. Henry David Gray, “Early History of the Sicard-Secor Family,” *RECORD* 68 (1937): 314–16, notes this census was unreliable with respect to given names, often substituting “John” for “Jacques,” “Andrew” for “Jean,” and omitting children within families.

<sup>200</sup> Anne Angevin baptism, 21 Mar. 1731/2, in Cole, “French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms” (note 197), 12, born 7 Feb. 1731/2, parents Louis Angevin and Esther, godparents Pierre Angevin and Anne Secard. The English translation of the record includes a cryptic note, “9 of 9m” near the godparents’ names. The French handwritten version (p. 24) shows the notation as “gf & gm,” evidently abbreviations for grandfather and grandmother.

<sup>201</sup> For details, see their sections in the genealogical summary.

1695/6 and took an oath of allegiance in 1698.<sup>202</sup> He was named in his father's 1701 will. In 1712 he inherited six acres with house and orchards in the Little Lots of New Rochelle and another ten acres on an island (present-day Neptune Island).<sup>203</sup> Jacques disposed of the land 22 April 1730.<sup>204</sup> He was appointed fence viewer for New Rochelle three times and assessor once.<sup>205</sup> Additional records show family and community associations: Jacques Sicard witnessed a deed in 1701;<sup>206</sup> and Anne Sicart was godmother for her niece Mariane Sicart in 1704,<sup>207</sup> for her grandson Pierre Bertain in 1729,<sup>208</sup> and for her granddaughter Ann Angevine in 1731/2.<sup>209</sup>

Children of Jacques<sup>2</sup> and Anne (Terrier) Sicard, born probably in New Rochelle:<sup>210</sup>

- i. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup> SICARD, born about 1699–1700.<sup>211</sup> She may have been Elizabeth, wife of Denys Woertman. No record has been found of the maiden name of Denys's wife, but she is linked to Sicard family members through baptismal records.<sup>212</sup> Elizabeth and Denys Woertman married by 14 March 1724/5.<sup>213</sup> The last record found for Denys Woertman's wife Elizabeth is the 2 November 1733 baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Maby and Sylvia, his wife.<sup>214</sup> Denys Woertman was born in Brooklyn and baptized there 28 July 1678.<sup>215</sup> He died after about

<sup>202</sup> For letters of denization, Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Denizations, Naturalizations, and Oaths of Allegiance in Colonial New York* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1975), 9. For information about denization, see the first installment of this article at RECORD 150 (2019): 14. For the oath of allegiance, Isaac [sic, Jacques] Secore in Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds C:5–8, at p. 7 (DGS 7,150,879).

<sup>203</sup> For the will, Jeanne A. Forbes, *Records of the Town of New Rochelle 1699–1828* (New Rochelle, N.Y.: City of New Rochelle, 1916), 14–21. Ambrose Sycard, Sen., to James Sycard, dated 29 Mar. 1712, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds E:15–16, Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford.

<sup>204</sup> James Sycord Sen'r. to Silvanus Palmer, dated 22 Apr. 1730, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds F:357, Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford. James's wife was not mentioned in the deed. The description of the land matches that conveyed to him by his father in 1712 (note 203).

<sup>205</sup> Forbes, *Town of New Rochelle* (note 203), 45, 54, 130, 155. He was fence viewer in 1702, 1715, and 1717, and assessor in 1705. For information about the duties of various town offices, see John Tappen, *The County and Town Officer: Or, a Concise View of the Duties and Offices of County and Town Officers in the State of New-York, with Appropriate Precedents* (Kingston, N.Y.: J. Tappen, 1816).

<sup>206</sup> Forbes, *Town of New Rochelle* (note 203), 25, for Sir Pell to Daniel Sanson and Isaac Cantin [Quantin].

<sup>207</sup> Mariane Sicart baptism, 3 Dec. 1704, in "Records of the French Church at New Rochelle, N.Y.," *New-York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin* 1 (1917): 79, born 4 Oct. 1704, dau. of Ambrose and Jeanne Sicart, godparents Jean Neuville and Anne Sicart.

<sup>208</sup> Pierre Bertain baptism, 2 July 1729, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 8, born 27 June 1729, son of Pierre Bertain Sr. and Catherine, godparents Pierre Bertain Sr. and Anne Secord (identified in the record as the child's grandfather and grandmother).

<sup>209</sup> Anne Angevin baptism (note 200).

<sup>210</sup> The probable place of birth is based on the parents' residential history.

<sup>211</sup> Her estimated birth year and connection to her parents is based on her enumeration with the family group in the 1710 census (note 199). Gray, "Early History of the Sicard-Secor Family" (note 199), 316, did not include her as a child of this couple. Given the 1710 census date of 9 Dec. 1710, her birth would have been between 10 Dec. 1699 and 9 Dec. 1700.

<sup>212</sup> Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 2, 7, 11, 14, 16. Denys Woodman and Elizabeth, his wife, were godparents for Peter, son of Thomas Wallis and Madelaine, his wife. Mrs. Elizabeth Woodman, with Peter Secord, was godparent for Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Maby and Sylvia, his wife. Madelaine, wife of Thomas Wallis, is believed to have been the daughter of Ambrose<sup>2</sup>. Sylvia, wife of Abraham Maby, is Sylvia Coquillet (Silvie<sup>2</sup>, Ambroise<sup>1</sup>). Baptismal records for three children of Denys Woertman and his wife Elizabeth reveal additional links to the Sicard family. "Rashel" Woodman, bapt. 19 Jan. 1728/9, had godparents Daniel Coquillet and Susanne Coquillet (connected perhaps through Silvie<sup>2</sup>, whose husband was named Coquillet, or perhaps through Elizabeth's proposed sister Susanna [see below]). Elizabeth Wortman, bapt. 7 Mar. 1730/1, had godparents Daniel Secord and Catherine, his wife (probably Daniel<sup>2</sup> [Ambroise<sup>1</sup>], whose wife Catherine is believed to have been Denys Woertman's half sister). Dennis Woertman, bapt. 21 Jan. 1732/3, had godparents Thomas Wallis and Sylvia Maby.

<sup>213</sup> They were identified as husband and wife in the 14 Mar. 1724/5 baptismal record of Peter, son of Thomas and Madelaine Wallis (Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" [note 197], 2).

<sup>214</sup> Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 16.

<sup>215</sup> Barbara A. Barth, "The Family of Dirck Janszen Woertman of Brooklyn Ferry," RECORD 132 (2001): 259–60; Barth was unable to determine Elizabeth's surname. For place of birth, Denys Woertman–Margarita Beekman marriage, in *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam–New York City*,

- February 1732 (conception of last-known child), probably in New Rochelle.<sup>216</sup> He was the son of Dirck Janszen Woertman and Marritje Teunis,<sup>217</sup> and married first in New York City 24 May 1702 Margarita Beekman.<sup>218</sup>
- ii. SUSANNE<sup>3</sup> SICARD, born 14 January 1703/4, baptized in New Rochelle 23 January 1703/4.<sup>219</sup> She may have married Daniel Coquillet; on 19 January 1728/9 Daniel Coquillet and Susanne Coquillet were godparents for a daughter of Denis and Elizabeth Woertman.<sup>220</sup>
  - iii. ESTER/HESTER<sup>3</sup> SICARD, born say 1705;<sup>221</sup> died after 8 February 1747/8 (last-known child), perhaps in Scarsdale, Westchester County;<sup>222</sup> married say 1730 (first-known child) LOUIS ANGEVIN/ANGEVINE,<sup>223</sup> born about 1701–1702 (age 8 in 1710),<sup>224</sup> died in Scarsdale about 1778–1779, son of Pierre/Peter and Deborah ([–?–]) Angevine.<sup>225</sup> Louis, a tenant of Col. Caleb Heathcote in the Manor of Scarsdale, was buried on the Angevine Farm, located on the northeast side of Mamaroneck Road.<sup>226</sup>
  - iv. CATHERINE<sup>3</sup> SICARD, born about 1706–1707;<sup>227</sup> alive 24 June 1776 (acknowledged a deed);<sup>228</sup> married say 1728 (first-known child) PETER BERTAIN,<sup>229</sup> born about

Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 9 (New York: The Society, 1940) [originally published as vol. 1 (1890)], 97.

<sup>216</sup> Dennis Woertman baptism, 21 Jan. 1732/3, in Cole, “French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms” (note 197), 14, born 5 Nov. 1732, son of Dennis Woertman and Elizabeth, his wife, godparents Thomas Wallis and Sylvia Maby. The baptismal record includes only the godparents’ signatures, so it is possible one or both parents were no longer living. Dennis’s likely place of death is based on residential history.

<sup>217</sup> Barth, “Family of Dirck Janszen Woertman of Brooklyn Ferry” (note 215), 31–34, 259–60.

<sup>218</sup> Woertman–Beekman marriage (note 215).

<sup>219</sup> Susanne Sicart baptism, 23 Jan. 1703/4, in “Records of the French Church at New Rochelle” (note 207), 79, born 14 Jan. 1703/4, daughter of Jaques and Anne Sicart, godparents Jean Coutan and Jeane Sicart. Susanna Sycar, age 3, was enumerated with her parents’ family in 1710 (note 199), but childrens’ names appear to have been confused in the census. This Susanne, born 1703/4, is probably the child enumerated as Mary Sycar, age 6.

<sup>220</sup> Rashel [Rachel] Woordman baptism, in Cole, “French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms” (note 197), 7.

<sup>221</sup> Her connection to her parents is based on Gray, “Early History of the Sicard-Secor Family” (note 199), 316, who placed her between sisters Susanne and Catherine. Also, Anne Angevin baptism (note 200), identifying godparent Anne Secard as “gm,” presumably standing for grandmother. Ester’s birth year is estimated based on the years of birth of her sisters Susanne and Catherine. Ester was not included in James Sycar’s 1710 census household (note 199).

<sup>222</sup> For last-known child (John, born 8 Feb. 1748), Clyde V. Angevine, *Angevine Genealogy: Descendants of Zachariah and Pierre Angevine, 1690 to 1976 in America* (Endwell, N.Y.: privately published, 1977), 20–21. John Angevine marker, Saint Paul’s Church Cemetery, Mount Vernon, N.Y., memorial 53,317,940, image, *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), indicating he died 26 Aug. 1801, aged 53 years, 6 months, 18 days, resulting in a calculated birth date of about 28 Jan. 1747/8 (allowing for eleven days lost in the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar).

<sup>223</sup> For first-known child (Anne, born 7 Feb. 1730/1), Angevine, *Angevine Genealogy* (note 222), 20–21. Lewis Angevine–Esther Sicard marriage, in Robert Bolton, *The History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester from its First Settlement to the Present Time*, ed. by C. W. Bolton, 2 vols. (New York: Chas. F. Roper, 1881), 2:231. They may have married by 4 Dec. 1729, when Esther Angevin and Peter Secard were godparents for Esther Angevine, daughter of Pierre Angevine and Marguerite, his wife (Cole, “French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms” [note 197] 9, birth date not given).

<sup>224</sup> O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 199), 3:946.

<sup>225</sup> Angevine, *Angevine Genealogy* (note 222), 13, 20–21, stating that Koon’s *Full Blooded Yankee* shows Deborah’s maiden name as Guion but with “no backup data” and “should be accepted with some caution.” Angevine provides Lewis’s full birth date, 19 Feb. 1702, citing the 1710 census of New Rochelle and “Data compiled by Truslow family descendants.” Bolton, *History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents* (note 223), 2:231. Anne Angevin baptism (note 200), identifying godparent Pierre Angevin as the child’s “gf,” presumably standing for grandfather.

<sup>226</sup> Angevine, *Angevine Genealogy* (note 222), 20–21, 43.

<sup>227</sup> Her connection to her parents is based on Gray, “Early History of the Sicard-Secor Family” (note 199), 316, who believed that the child enumerated in 1710 (note 199) as Susanna, age 3, was actually Catherine. Also, Pierre Bertain baptism (note 208), in which godmother Anne Secard was identified as Pierre’s grandmother.

<sup>228</sup> Peter Bertine and wife to Samuel Underhill, dated 8 June 1776, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds I:128–30, Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford.

<sup>229</sup> Pierre Bertain baptism (note 208).

- 1706–1707 (age 3 in 1710), probably in New Rochelle,<sup>230</sup> died between 24 June 1776 (acknowledged a deed) and 26 June 1787 (administrators' bond on his estate),<sup>231</sup> son of Peter and Anne (Barron) Bertain.<sup>232</sup> Peter and Catherine lived all their lives in New Rochelle.<sup>233</sup>
12. v. JACQUES<sup>3</sup> SICARD, born perhaps about 1706–1707; died probably after 27 November 1760; married MARIANNE RAVAUX[?], perhaps by 10 December 1727.<sup>234</sup>
- vi. ANNE<sup>3</sup> SICARD, born say 1710 or earlier, if at least age 18 at marriage;<sup>235</sup> died after 2 April 1734 and perhaps as late as 1750, probably in the Precinct of Haverstraw, Orange County;<sup>236</sup> married say 1728 (first-known child) FRANCIS/FRANCOIS GURNEE/GARNIER,<sup>237</sup> born 3 January 1697/8 and baptized in New York City 9 January 1697/8,<sup>238</sup> alive 12 December 1754, when he was named in a deed as one of a group of elders and deacons of the Presbyterian Church of New Hampstead in the Precinct of Haverstraw,<sup>239</sup> son of Isaac and Elizabet (Dublet) Garnier.<sup>240</sup> Francis Garnier of New Rochelle, cordwinder, purchased fifty acres in Mamaroneck, Manor of Scarsdale, 20 February 1720/1.<sup>241</sup> He was appointed fence viewer there in 1727, and constable and collector in 1728.<sup>242</sup> Francois Garnier purchased land in Kakiat, Precinct of Haverstraw, 27 November 1729,<sup>243</sup> and he

<sup>230</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 199), 3:946. The likely place of birth is based on the family's residential history.

<sup>231</sup> Bertine to Underhill (note 228). Peter Bertine administration file, Westchester Co., N.Y., Estate Papers 1775–1796, file 1787–3 (DGS 7,329,306).

<sup>232</sup> Dorothy Wilkerson Bertine, *The Bertine Family: Pierre Bertine—1686: Descendants and Allied Families* (Denton, Tex.: Bertine, 1994), 13–15. Pierre Bertain baptism (note 208). Pierre Bertin–Anne Borron marriage, 20 May 1705, in “Records of the French Church at New Rochelle” (note 207), 77.

<sup>233</sup> Bertine, *Bertine Family* (note 232), 3–10, 16, 171.

<sup>234</sup> Gray, “Early History of the Sicard-Secor Family” (note 199), 320, linked Jacques to the child listed as John Sycar, age 3, in the James Sycard 1710 census household, resulting in a birth year of about 1706–1707 and Jacques's placement here in the birth order. However, on p. 316 Gray listed Jacques's year of birth as 1701, without explanation. James Sycar's 1710 census household (note 199) does include a John, but a printing error obscures the leading digit of his age, which should have been zero if he was age 3. It is possible he was older—perhaps 13, based on the position of his name within the household listing. The maiden name of Jacques's spouse is unknown; Gray (pp. 320–21) indicated it may have been Ravaux, but evidence is lacking. See Jacques's section of the genealogical summary for more details.

<sup>235</sup> Gray, “Early History of the Sicard-Secor Family” (note 199), 316, did not identify Anne as a child of this couple. She was not included in James Sycar's 1710 census household (note 199). Morgan H. Secord, *Biographical Sketches and Index of the Huguenot Settlers of New Rochelle, 1687–1776* (New Rochelle: Huguenot and Historical Association of New Rochelle, 1941), 26, states that Francois Garnier married Anna, daughter of Jacques Sicard. Baptismal witnesses for her son Francis, born and baptized in 1734, were spouses of other children of Jacques (Francis Garnier baptism, 20 June 1734, in David Cole, *History of Rockland County, New York, with Biographical Sketches of Its Prominent Men* [New York: J. B. Beers, 1884], Appendix: Baptisms at Tappan, p. 12, no. 780, born 2 Apr. 1734, son of Frantz Garnier and Anna Secart, witnesses Pieter Barteyn and Mary, wife of James Secart). Anne's estimated year of marriage, 1728, is based on the birth of her first-known child, John, born 12 Dec. 1729 (Cole, *History of Rockland County*, 311).

<sup>236</sup> The last record found that mentions Anne is the baptism of her son Francis, born 2 Apr. 1734 (note 235), but Cole, *History of Rockland County* (note 235), 311, lists eight children born after Francis. If Anne was the mother of all of them, presuming they were born two years apart and there were no multiple births, Anne would have been alive through about 1750.

<sup>237</sup> For first-known child (John, born 12 Dec. 1729), Cole, *History of Rockland County* (note 235), 311. For Anna Secart as wife of Frantz Garnier, Francis Garnier baptism (note 235).

<sup>238</sup> Francois Garnier baptism, 9 Jan. 1697/8, in Wittmeyer, *Eglise Française à la Nouvelle York* (note 198), 56, born 3 Jan. 1697/8, son of Isaac Garnier and Elisabet Doublet, godparents Francois Benech and Magdelaine Genou.

<sup>239</sup> Samuel Coe to Jacob Hallsted et al. (Elders and Deacons in the Prebyterian Church [or] Congregation of Said New Hempsted), dated 12 Dec. 1754, recorded 7 July 1846, Rockland Co., N.Y., Deeds R:538–39 (DGS 7,138,881).

<sup>240</sup> Francois Garnier baptism (note 238).

<sup>241</sup> Henry Disbrow Senr. to Francis Garnier [*sic*], dated 20 Feb. 1720/1, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds F:172, Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford.

<sup>242</sup> Mary O'Connor English, ed., *Early Town Records of Mamaroneck, 1697–1881* (Mamaroneck, N.Y.: Town of Mamaroneck, 1979), 164–65.

<sup>243</sup> Cole, *History of Rockland County* (note 235), 311, indicating that Francois Garnier purchased from Thomas Barker of Cow Neck, Long Island, lot no. 6 in “Concklin's Range in Kakiat.”

- and his wife, Anne, were received as members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Tappan, Precinct of Haverstraw, 12 October 1732.<sup>244</sup>
- vii. JEAN<sup>3</sup> SICARD, baptized in New York City 8 June 1712.<sup>245</sup> No further information.<sup>246</sup>
  - viii. MARY<sup>3</sup> SICARD,<sup>247</sup> born 1 December 1713; died 1 January 1806 and was buried in Old Five Points graveyard, Pomona, Town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, with her husband; married say 1735 (first-known child), perhaps in Haverstraw, JOSHUA CONKLIN, born in Eastchester, Westchester County, 2 October 1707, died 29 April 1804, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Hunt) Conklin.<sup>248</sup> Joshua was head of a household in the Town of Haverstraw in 1790.<sup>249</sup> His household was not found there in the 1800 census.
  - 13. ix. ISAAC<sup>3</sup> SECOR, born say 1715; died after 14 May 1785 and probably before the 1790 census, perhaps in Haverstraw; married MARIAH [–?–].
  - 14. x. ELIAS<sup>3</sup> SECOR, born say 1717; died between April 1777 and 8 May 1784, probably in Haverstraw; married say 1744 ANNATIE CAMPBELL.
  - 15. xi. DAVID<sup>3</sup> SECOR, born in 1721; died after the 1790 census, probably in Haverstraw; married say 1744, probably in Haverstraw, REBECCA HALSTEAD.

5. DANIEL<sup>3</sup> SICARD (Ambroise<sup>2-1</sup>) was a minor when his father made his will on 27 August 1733,<sup>250</sup> therefore he was born after 27 August 1712, say 1718 or earlier, if at least age 21 at marriage, probably in New Rochelle.<sup>251</sup> Daniel died about 1801–1802, probably in New Rochelle.<sup>252</sup> He married say 1739 (first-known child), probably in New Rochelle, MARY ARCHER,<sup>253</sup> who was born say 1721 or earlier, if at least age 18 when she married. Mary was alive on 8

<sup>244</sup> David Cole, *History of the Reformed Church of Tappan, N.Y.* (New York: privately published, 1894), 146. The Garniers' names are preceded by an asterisk, which Cole used to denote reception by certificate.

<sup>245</sup> Jean Sicar baptism, 8 June 1712, in Wittmeyer, *Eglise Française à la Nouvelle York* (note 198), 125, date of birth not given, son of Jacques Sicar and Anne Terrier, godparents John Membru and Judith Lamoureux.

<sup>246</sup> Gray, "Early Sicard-Secor Family" (note 199), 322, relying "upon the findings of a man who investigated the Haverstraw Secors," claimed this Jean Sicard was the John Secor who later was in the Precinct of Haverstraw. The present author believes that the man in Haverstraw was John<sup>3</sup> Secor (Daniel<sup>2</sup>, Ambroise<sup>1</sup>), no. 10 in the genealogical summary.

<sup>247</sup> Her connection to her parents is based on Gray, "Early History of the Sicard-Secor Family" (note 199), 316, showing her birth year as 1713. Her birth date is found on her marker, transcribed in Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26 (1950): 239–40.

<sup>248</sup> Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye" (note 247), 239–40.

<sup>249</sup> Joshua Conkling household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Haverstraw, Orange Co., N.Y., p. 408 (National Archives and Records Administration microfilm publication [NARA] M637, roll 6), with one free white male age 16 and upwards, and two free white females.

<sup>250</sup> Ambrose Sicard Sr. will, dated 27 Aug. 1733, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 12:372–74 (DGS 5,512,801). Ambrose Sicard Sr. original will, New York State Archives Series J0038-82, Will A516, image, "New York County, New York, Wills and Probate Records, 1658–1880 (NYS)," *Ancestry*.

<sup>251</sup> Daniel married say 1739, based on the birth of his first-known child. See Jeremia [sic] Sicard baptism, bapt. 24 Feb. 1739/40, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 23, born 22 Jan. 1739/40, son of Daniel Sicard and Mary Archer, godparents Peter Sicard and Mrs. Mary Sicard. Daniel's probable place of birth is based on his father's residential history.

<sup>252</sup> Harry C. W. Melick, "Descendants of John Archer of Fordham," MS, 1951, revised and edited by John F. Cassidy, 1993, Westchester Co. Historical Society, Elmsford, p. 39, discusses information provided by Morgan H. Seacord regarding Seacord's comparison of Daniel's signatures on 1740 and 1742 baptismal records, a 1784 bond, and a receipt dated 3 Aug. 1793. According to Seacord, the matching signatures confirm that this Daniel was still alive in 1793. Daniel was taxed in New Rochelle in 1799 (Daniel Secord entry, New York [State] Comptroller's Office, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804, Series B0950, Town of New Rochelle, Westchester Co., Box 56, folder 9, [p. 4], New York State Archives, Albany, image, *Ancestry*). He was not taxed there in 1800 or 1801 and he was not found in the 1800 census. Daniel's great-nephew Daniel<sup>4</sup> Secord (Isaac<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, Ambroise<sup>1</sup>) was called Junior in the assessments of 1799–1802, but not so designated in 1802 or 1803 (Box 56: folder 9 [1799], [p. 4], folder 30 [1800], [p. 3]; Box 57: folder 9 [1801], [p. 4], folder 30 [1802], [p. 3]; Box 58, folder 9 [1803], [p. 3]), thus Daniel Secord Sr. died likely 1801–1802. His probable place of death is based on his residential history.

<sup>253</sup> Jeremia [sic] Sicard baptism (note 251).

February 1741/2, when she gave birth to her second son.<sup>254</sup> She may have been the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Valentyn[?]) Archer.<sup>255</sup> Daniel married second, probably by 1755, **ABIGAIL FOWLER**, daughter of Capt. John Fowler of Eastchester, Westchester County.<sup>256</sup>

Daniel lived all his life in New Rochelle. He held town offices for twelve consecutive years, 1749–1761, primarily as fence viewer and pound master.<sup>257</sup> Daniel was called “Jr.” in these records because his older cousin Daniel<sup>3</sup> Sicard (Daniel<sup>2</sup> Ambroise<sup>1</sup>) lived in New Rochelle through at least 1755.<sup>258</sup>

According to his father’s 1733 will, Daniel and his brother Paul were to inherit their father’s lands after their mother’s death.<sup>259</sup> She died apparently before 29 September 1755, when Daniel Secord Jr. and Paul Secord, both weavers of New Rochelle, partitioned the inherited land.<sup>260</sup> The brothers’ names are adjacent on New Rochelle’s list of freeholders dated 25 February 1763<sup>261</sup> as well as on the 1767 rate list.<sup>262</sup> In an enumeration of New Rochelle inhabitants taken in 1771, their names are separated by one other, that of Wm. Landrine.<sup>263</sup> The brothers were among fifty-six freeholders of New Rochelle who petitioned 2 February 1771 to close a road and sell land near the church.<sup>264</sup>

<sup>254</sup> Jonathan Sicard baptism, 28 Mar. 1742, in Cole, “French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms” (note 197), 26, born 8 Feb. 1741/2, son of Daniel Sicard Jr. and Marie, his wife, godparents Jean Sicard and Mrs. Dorothea Sicard.

<sup>255</sup> Melick, “Descendants of John Archer” (note 252), pp. 20–21, 37–40, which identifies the wife of Daniel Sicard/Secard as Mary Archer, born about 1721, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Valentyn[?]) Archer. Melick wrote (p. 21) that the last name of John’s wife had not been definitely established, but she was possibly Elizabeth Valentyn, born about 1692, daughter of Jacob Valentyn. John Archer will, dated 4 May 1758, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 21:61–63 [new liber page numbers, referring to old pp. 60–62] (DGS 5,519,017 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]), in which he mentioned, but did not name, four daughters.

<sup>256</sup> For the marriage by 1755, see the discussion below for their probable son, Moses. The given name of Daniel’s wife (“Abigail”) was stated in an advertisement he placed in 1764 (*New-York Mercury*, 26 Mar. 1764, [p. 4], col. 1). For her identity as Abigail Fowler, John Fowler will, dated 23 Aug. 1765, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 26:533–36 [new liber page numbers, referring to old pp. 451–54] (DGS 5,519,022 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]), in which he mentioned a daughter “Abegill Secord.” All Secord men born before 1744 were reviewed as Abigail’s possible husband, the only option being this Daniel Secord. For Abigail’s father and his family, Theresa Hall Bristol, “Descendants of Henry Fowler of Roxbury, Mass., Providence, R.I., Eastchester and Mamaroneck, New York,” RECORD 58 (1927): 346–47. Bristol indicated that John Fowler’s wife Elizabeth Lyon was born about 1717. If so, Elizabeth could not be the mother of all nine adult children named in John Fowler’s 1765 will. Allowing for a two-year gap between births and assuming no multiple births, the children would probably have been born between 1728 and 1744, making Elizabeth only about 11 years old when the first child was born.

<sup>257</sup> Forbes, *Town of New Rochelle* (note 203), 265–66, 270, 273, 280–82, 298, 303–4.

<sup>258</sup> The suffix “Jr.” was often used for many years after the man designated Sr. moved away or died, but absence of the suffix was significant. The last-known record of the older Daniel in New Rochelle is the 27 Oct. 1755 deed by which he disposed of his land there (Daniel Secard and Catharine, his wife, to Joseph Anthony, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds G:481–83, Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford). See below for later records in the Manor of Fordham, Westchester Co.

<sup>259</sup> Ambroise Sicard will (note 250).

<sup>260</sup> Daniel Secord Jr.–Paul Secord deed of partition, in Forbes, *Town of New Rochelle* (note 203), 300–303. The land was bounded on the west “to the Road Leading from the Boston Road toward Capt. oLiver [*sic*] Besly and to a Lot Land Belonging to William Landrine but now in the Tenure & occupation of Peter Renoud,” on the north by lands of Judith Dubois and William Landrine, on the east by land of William Landrin, and on the south by land in possession of Philip Riche, formerly Bolts farm. The division line was to run from “the above mentioned Road or front of said tract a straight course Eastwardly,” resulting in equal parts. Daniel was to receive the southern portion and Paul the northern half. This land was the western forty-six of ninety-five acres previously held by Ambroise<sup>2</sup>. See the previous installment of this article at RECORD 150:124–25.

<sup>261</sup> E. Marie Becker, “The 801 Westchester County Freeholders of 1763,” *New-York Historical Society Quarterly* 35 (1951): 314.

<sup>262</sup> “New Rochelle Inhabitants, 1767 and 1771,” RECORD 107 (1976): 195.

<sup>263</sup> “New Rochelle Inhabitants, 1767 and 1771” (note 262), 197. Daniel’s household included two white males age 16 to 59, two white females under age 16, and three white females age 16 or more.

<sup>264</sup> Forbes, *Town of New Rochelle* (note 203), 347.



In William Landrin's deed dated 22 April 1773, Daniel Secord is identified as the owner of land abutting Landrin's on the west. Landrin did not mention Daniel's brother Paul as an adjoining landowner.<sup>265</sup> It is possible that Paul had transferred his share of the inherited acreage to Daniel, but no deed has been found documenting such a transfer.

Daniel was active in church affairs. He was one of sixty New Rochelle inhabitants who on 1 June 1743 signed a letter to the Venerable Propagation Society (that is, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) expressing their hope that their minister be permitted to return to their church after his trip to London.<sup>266</sup> Upon the death of Rev. Stoupe, "Daniol Jicord" was among twenty-seven people who petitioned the Church of England 23 July 1760 for a new minister.<sup>267</sup> Daniel "Se Cord" was among ninety-two members of the French Church at New Rochelle who requested permission on 1 February 1762 to collect funds to build a parsonage for Rev. Micheal Houdin.<sup>268</sup> Daniel's first wife, Mary, may have been the Marie/Mary Sicard who was godmother to his nephew Benjamin Giraud in 1739<sup>269</sup> and to Susannah Lysop in 1751.<sup>270</sup>

Daniel Secord witnessed the will of John Schureman on 28 April 1775.<sup>271</sup> Daniel was enumerated in New Rochelle in 1790,<sup>272</sup> and on 19 June of the same year, he owed £1.12 to the estate of (Dr.) Nicholas Belly.<sup>273</sup> In 1799 Daniel was taxed in New Rochelle on personal estate only.<sup>274</sup> He was not found in the 1800 census.

Children of Daniel<sup>3</sup> and Mary (Archer) Sicard:

- i. JEREMIAH<sup>4</sup> SECORD, born in New Rochelle 22 January 1739/40 and baptized there 24 February 1739/40;<sup>275</sup> died after 13 May 1760, when Jeremiah "Seccord," age

<sup>265</sup> William Landrin and Mary, his wife, to James Pitcher, dated 22 Apr. 1773, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds H:487–89, Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford. In the deed of partition (note 260), William Landrin was identified as the owner of land lying east of the brothers' forty-six acres. As the acreage was divided along an east-west boundary line, with Paul to the north and Daniel to the south, each half should have been adjoining Landrin.

<sup>266</sup> Letter to a Dr. Bearcroft from the members of a church in New Rochelle, June 1, 1743, Duane family papers, 1665–1916 (bulk 1756–1900), Series I: Correspondence, 1680–1853, Box 1, 1680–1766, New-York Historical Society, image, *New York Heritage Digital Collection* (<https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16124coll1/id/34794>); transcribed in Robert Bolton Jr., *A History of the County of Westchester from its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: privately published, 1848), 1:410–11. He signed his name as Daniel Cicart. For information about the Venerable Propagation Society, see the previous installment of this article at RECORD 150:127n148.

<sup>267</sup> Edmund Abdy Hurry, "Notes and Queries: Petition of the Established Church of England in New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y.," RECORD 7 (1876): 173–74.

<sup>268</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 199), 3:957.

<sup>269</sup> Benjamin Giraud baptism, 1 Apr. 1739, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 22, born 6 Mar. 1739, son of Daniel Giraud and Catherine, godparents Jean Sicard and Mrs. Maby [*sic*, signed Marie] Sicard.

<sup>270</sup> Susannah Lysop baptism, 25 Apr. 1751, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 33, born 25 Nov. 1750, parents John Lysop and wife Martha, godparents Paul Sicard and Mrs. Mary Sicard.

<sup>271</sup> John Schureman will, dated 28 Apr. 1775, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 30:65–69 [new liber page numbers, referring to old pp. 62–65] (DGS 5,519,026 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]).

<sup>272</sup> Daniel Secord household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 151 (NARA M637, roll 6), with two free white males age 16 and over, three free white males under age 16, and two free white females. Nearby neighbors included Jacob Coutant and John Shute [*sic*], who witnessed with Daniel Secord the 1775 will of John Schureman (note 271).

<sup>273</sup> Nicholas Belly probate file, Westchester Co., N.Y., estate papers, file 1789–2 (DGS 7,329,306).

<sup>274</sup> Daniel Secord entry, New York State Tax assessment, Town of New Rochelle, 1799 (note 252).

<sup>275</sup> Jeremia [*sic*] Sicard baptism (note 251). For place of birth, *Master Rolls of New York Provincial Troops 1755–1764*, Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1891 (New York: The Society,

- 20, born in New Rochelle, cordwinder, was listed on a muster roll for Captain Henry Bayeux's Company of the Westchester Militia. Jeremiah's name and the year 1760 are on a list of deceased soldiers whose heirs received the soldiers' pay,<sup>276</sup> suggesting he may have died that year.
- ii. JONATHAN<sup>4</sup> SECORD, born in New Rochelle 8 February 1741/2 and baptized there 28 March 1742;<sup>277</sup> died probably between the 1790 census, when he headed a household in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, and the 1800 census, when his widow was head of a household there;<sup>278</sup> married probably before 1 February 1762, when Jonathan and Sarah Secord were among those who signed a letter requesting permission to collect funds to build a parsonage, SARAH FLANDREAU, born say 1744 or earlier, if age 18 by February 1762,<sup>279</sup> died after the 1800 census,<sup>280</sup> daughter of James and Marie ([?–?]) Flandreau.<sup>281</sup> On 11 April 1758 Jonathan Secord, age 17, born in New Rochelle, weaver, five feet, four inches tall, with grey eyes and fair face, enlisted in Captain Jonathan Fowler's Company of the Westchester Militia, serving under his great-uncle Peter Secord.<sup>282</sup> Jonathan was absent from the 1771 census of New Rochelle.<sup>283</sup> By 1790 he had moved to Eastchester.<sup>284</sup>
- iii. (*perhaps*) MARY<sup>4</sup> SECORD,<sup>285</sup> born say 1745 or earlier, if at least age 18 at marriage, perhaps in New Rochelle;<sup>286</sup> died after 25 February 1777 (father-in-law's will);<sup>287</sup> married by license dated 1 February 1763 JACOB GIDNEY,<sup>288</sup> born say 1742 or earlier, if at least age 21 at marriage, died before 25 February 1777 (father's will), son of Eleazar and Rebecca (Turner) Gedney.<sup>289</sup>

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1892), 310. Also, *Third Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany: New York State, 1898), 599.

<sup>276</sup> *Muster Rolls of New York Provincial Troops 1755–1764* (note 275), 310 (enlistment 2 Apr. 1760), 530 (pay sent to heirs). *Third Annual Report of the State Historian* (note 275), 599 (enlistment).

<sup>277</sup> Jonathan Sicard baptism (note 254). For place of birth, *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany: New York State, 1897), 887.

<sup>278</sup> Jonathan Secord household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 141 (NARA M637, roll 6), with one free white male age 16 or over, two free white males under age 16, and four free white females. Sara Secore household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 75 (NARA M32, roll 27), with one free white male age 10–15, two free white males age 16–25, one free white female age 10–15, one free white female age 16–25, and one free white female age 45 or over.

<sup>279</sup> For petition, O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York*, (note 199), 3:957. For wife's name, Mary E. (Carhart) Dusenbury, *Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Carhart of Cornwall, England* (New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1880), 107.

<sup>280</sup> Sara Secore household, 1800 U.S. census (note 278).

<sup>281</sup> Dusenbury, *Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Carhart* (note 279), 107. Dusenbury provides conflicting information for Sarah, listing her baptismal date as both 9 Sept. 1761 and 19 Sept. 1751, citing "family records." Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 35, includes the baptisms of Sarah and three other children of Jaques Flandreau and Marie, his wife, "born at different times" but all baptized 9 Sept. 1751, godparents John Bareit Moyse de St. Croix, Mrs. Judith Barait, and Mrs. Marie de St. Croix.

<sup>282</sup> *Second Annual Report of the State Historian* (note 277), 887.

<sup>283</sup> "New Rochelle Inhabitants, 1767 and 1771" (note 262), 196–98.

<sup>284</sup> Jonathan Secord household, 1790 U.S. census (note 278).

<sup>285</sup> Frederick Secord, compiler, "Descendants of Ambroise Sicard," 10 vols., typescript, book 1, unpaginated (DGS 8,133,757), shows without documentation that Daniel was the father of multiple daughters named Mary. The compiler indicated that Mary, daughter of Daniel and Abigail, married Thomas Lewis and John Davies, but no other record of a Mary Secord with either of those husbands has been found. On another page, the compiler identified Mary Secord, wife of Jacob Gedney, but did not identify her parents. Records corroborate the Gedney-Secord marriage, but Mary's place within the Secord family is still uncertain.

<sup>286</sup> Jacob Gidney–Mary Seacord marriage license, in *New York Marriages Previous to 1784* . . . (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968), 343. The place of birth is based on her proposed father's residential history.

<sup>287</sup> Eleazar Gedney will, dated 25 Feb. 1777, proved 14 Aug. 1783, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 36:119–22 [new liber page numbers, referring to old pp. 98–99] (DGS 5,517,108 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]), in which Eleazar Gedney of Scarsdale indicated his son Jacob had died leaving a widow, Mary, and children.

<sup>288</sup> Gidney–Secord marriage license (note 286).

<sup>289</sup> Eleazar Gedney will (note 287). For his mother's maiden name, Eleazer and Rebecca Gedney to Daniel Turner, quitclaim, dated 14 Sept. 1724, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds F:148, Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford, in which Rebecca was referred to as both Rebecca Gedney and Rebecca Turner.

Children of Daniel<sup>3</sup> and Abigail (Fowler) Sicard, both born probably in New Rochelle:<sup>290</sup>

- iv. (*probably*) MOSES<sup>4</sup> SECORD,<sup>291</sup> born before 1755, perhaps 8 June 1753;<sup>292</sup> died 9 May 1839 and was buried in Saint Paul's Episcopal churchyard, Eastchester, with his wife;<sup>293</sup> married say 1775 (first-known child) ABIGAIL WILLIAMS FISHER,<sup>294</sup> born about 1752–1753, died in Eastchester 15 October 1828, aged 75, probably the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Williams) Fisher.<sup>295</sup> Moses was probably one of the two males age 16–60 in Daniel Secord's 1771 household in New Rochelle.<sup>296</sup> Moses was active in the Methodist Episcopal church of Eastchester and participated in plans to construct a church building.<sup>297</sup> Moses was taxed on a house and lot in Eastchester from 1799 through 1803.<sup>298</sup> He was enumerated there in 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, and may have been the elderly man enumerated with his son in 1830.<sup>299</sup> On 25 January 1836, he granted seven acres in Eastchester to his son Thomas Secord.<sup>300</sup>

<sup>290</sup> The probable place of birth is based on the father's residential history.

<sup>291</sup> Moses's identification as a probable son of Daniel and Abigail (Fowler) Sicard is based on DNA testing and analysis that is still in progress. Comparison of 67-marker Y-DNA test results for one of Moses's descendants with results from six other descendants of Ambroise<sup>1</sup> reveals close matches, pointing to Moses's being a Secord. For the Y-DNA study administered by the author, see *Secord/Secor/Seacord Group Project* (<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/secord/about>). Preliminary analysis of autosomal DNA test results links Moses Secord to family trees that include the surnames Fowler and Hoyt, suggesting a connection to Daniel's second wife, Abigail Fowler.

<sup>292</sup> Morgan H. Seacord to James Owen, letter, 12 July 1931, Westchester Co. Historical Society, in which Seacord wrote that Moses "has been proven to be a difficult fellow to connect," and asserted without indicating his source that Moses was born 8 June 1753. A birth before 1755 is supported by his age range in the 1800 census (Moses Secor household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 75 [NARA M32, roll 27], with two free white males under age 10, four free white males age 10–15, one free white male 45 or over, one free white female under age 10, and one free white female age 45 or over). Moses may have been even older, born about 1740–1750, if he was the male age 80–89 in his son's 1830 household (Thomas Secord household, 1830 U.S. census, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 133 [NARA M19, roll 112]).

<sup>293</sup> Francis Ferdinand Spies, "St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, N.Y. . . . Gravestone Inscriptions with Genealogical Notes," typescript, 1931, New York Public Library, p. 123, no. 1790, "Moses Secord, d. 9 May 1835" [*sic*]. Eastchester Historical Society, "Records of St. Paul's Church Eastchester, Volume II," typescript, 1966, Deacon's Book, 1826–1841, p. 24 (DGS 7,832,719), indicating the digging of a grave for Moses Secord, 11 May 1839. Moses Secord administration file, Westchester Co., N.Y., estate papers, file 1839–73 (DGS 7,332,929).

<sup>294</sup> Secord to Owen (note 292).

<sup>295</sup> For death date and age at death, Spies, "St. Paul's Church . . . Gravestone Inscriptions" (note 293), p. 123, no. 1791, in which Spies noted incorrectly that Abigail's parents were John Fowler and Elizabeth Sneden. For her parents, William Scott Fisher (Fisher@ExtremeGenes.com), "Reconstructing the Thomas Fisher Family of Eastchester, New York with Ties to Secord, Wilson, and Williams," manuscript, [12 Sept.] 2015, available from the compiler upon request, unpaginated. Fisher explains that Grenville Mackenzie, compiler of "Families of the Colonial Manor of Philipsburgh," identified Moses's wife as Abigail Fisher, daughter of John and Sarah ([–?–]) Fisher, and stated that Hannah Fisher was probably Abigail's sibling. William Scott Fisher argues that Amelia and Hannah were instead daughters of Thomas and Elizabeth (Williams) Fisher. This conclusion is based in part upon the connection of Thomas and Elizabeth (Williams) Fisher and Hannah Fisher to Mrs. Mariam Williams, for whom Thomas, Elizabeth, and Hannah were caregivers from 1788 through Mariam Williams's death in late 1806.

<sup>296</sup> "New Rochelle Inhabitants, 1767 and 1771" (note 262), 197.

<sup>297</sup> Mary Boyce Spell, "Records of the East Chester Methodist Episcopal Church," *The Westchester County Historical Bulletin* 27 (1951): 88, 91.

<sup>298</sup> Moses Secord entries, New York (State) Comptroller's Office, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799–1804, Series B0950, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., Box 56: folder 3 [1799], [p. 1], folder 24 [1800] [p. 1], Box 57: folder 3 [1801], [p. 3], folder 24 [1802], [p. 1], Box 58: folder 3 [1803], [p. 1], New York State Archives, Albany, image, *Ancestry*.

<sup>299</sup> Moses Secord household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 141 (NARA M637, roll 6), with one free white male age 16 or over, four free white males under age 16, and three free white females. Moses Secor household, 1800 U.S. census (note 292). Moses Secor household, 1810 U.S. census, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 1157 (NARA M252, roll 37), with one free white male age 10–15, one free white male age 45 or over, one free white female age 10–15, and one free white female age 45 or over. Moses Secord household, 1820 U.S. census, Town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., N.Y., p. 202 [penned, left margin] (NARA M33, roll 75), with one free white male age 45 or over, and one free white female age 45 or over. Thomas Secord household, 1830 U.S. census (note 292), in which Moses (Thomas's father) was probably the free white male age 80–89.

<sup>300</sup> Moses Secord to Thomas Secord, dated 25 Jan. 1836, Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds 69:303–7 (DGS 7,139,854)

- v. JUDITH<sup>4</sup> SECORD, born 14 May 1760, baptized in New Rochelle 17 August 1760.<sup>301</sup> She is probably one of the females under the age of 16 enumerated in her father's household in 1771.<sup>302</sup> No further information.

6. PAUL<sup>3</sup> SICARD (Ambroise<sup>2-1</sup>) was a minor when his father made his will on 27 August 1733. Therefore Paul was born after 27 August 1712, probably in New Rochelle.<sup>303</sup> He died after the 1771 census of New Rochelle.<sup>304</sup> Paul may have married in New Rochelle before 1762 Lidia [-?-], whose name appears after Paul's on a 1762 petition by members of the French church.<sup>305</sup>

Paul Sicard is richly represented in New Rochelle records. He held town offices between 1762 and 1770, primarily as fence viewer and prisor of damage.<sup>306</sup> He lived in close association with his brother Daniel, bound together by their father's will and their jointly inherited land, which they partitioned in 1755.<sup>307</sup> Like his brother Daniel, Paul signed the 1743 letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts expressing hope that their minister be permitted to return to their church after his trip to London, petitioned the Church of England 23 July 1760 for a new minister, and signed the French church's 1762 petition for permission to collect funds for a parsonage.<sup>308</sup>

Paul was a freeholder in New Rochelle in 1763 and was assessed there in 1767. The 1771 census of New Rochelle included his household of one white male under age 16, one white male age 16–59, three white females under age 16, one white female age 16–59, and one black female under age 16.<sup>309</sup> That same year, Paul was among those petitioning to close a road.<sup>310</sup> In 1751 Paul Secord was godfather to David Renaud<sup>311</sup> and Susannah Lysop.<sup>312</sup> He was also godfather to Daniel Sicard in 1753<sup>313</sup> and to Francoise Boatman in 1755.<sup>314</sup>

<sup>301</sup> Judith Sicard baptism, 17 Aug. 1760, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 43, born 24 May 1760, daughter of Daniel Sicard (mother not named), godparents Daniel Sicard and Judith LaCounte. This child is believed to be a daughter of Daniel's second wife, Abigail, based on the year of birth (after Moses, who was probably Abigail's son).

<sup>302</sup> "New Rochelle Inhabitants, 1767 and 1771" (note 262), 197.

<sup>303</sup> Ambroise Sicard will (note 250). The probable place of birth is based on his father's residential history. Paul was named in the will after his brother Daniel, suggesting Paul was younger.

<sup>304</sup> "New Rochelle Inhabitants, 1767 and 1771" (note 262), 197.

<sup>305</sup> O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 199), 3:957.

<sup>306</sup> Forbes, *Town of New Rochelle* (note 203), 321, 326, 333, 342–45.

<sup>307</sup> Daniel Secord Jr.—Paul Secord deed of partition (note 260).

<sup>308</sup> Letter to a Dr. Bearcroft (note 266), on which Paul Sicard signed by mark. Hurry, "Petition of the Established Church of England . . ." (note 267). O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 199), 3:957.

<sup>309</sup> Becker, "The 801 Westchester County Freeholders of 1763" (note 261), 314. "New Rochelle Inhabitants, 1767 and 1771" (note 262), 191, 197.

<sup>310</sup> Forbes, *Town of New Rochelle* (note 203), 347.

<sup>311</sup> David Renaud baptism, 29 Sept. 1751, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 34, born 8 Sept. 1751, son of Pierre Renaud and wife Marie, godparents Paul Secord and Mrs. Judith Renaud.

<sup>312</sup> Susannah Lysop baptism (note 270).

<sup>313</sup> David [*sic*, Daniel] Secord baptism, 25 Mar. 1753, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 36–37, born 13 Mar. 1753, son of Isaac Secord and Catherine, godparents Paul Secord and Mrs. Judith LeConte.

<sup>314</sup> Francoise Bontaman [*sic*, Boatman] baptism, 26 Sept. 1755, in Cole, "French Church at New Rochelle, Baptisms" (note 197), 40, born "the 12 Sept. the year preced. 1754," daughter of Clark Bontaman [*sic*, Claudius Boatman] and Marie, his wife, godparents Paul Secord and Mrs. Judith Dubois.

Paul's name appears in the 19 June 1790 inventory of the estate of Westchester County resident [Dr.] Nicholas Belly; Paul owed the estate £2.6.<sup>315</sup>

Nothing was learned about when Paul disposed of his land in New Rochelle. By April 1773 it may have been in his brother Daniel's possession, for a neighbor's deed of that year mentioned only Daniel as the owner of land to the west.<sup>316</sup>

Possible child of Paul<sup>3</sup> Sicard:<sup>317</sup>

- i. PAUL SECORD, born say 1749 or earlier (if at least age 21 at marriage); died in the Town of Stamford, Delaware County, New York, probably after the 1800 census;<sup>318</sup> married say 1770–1773 (first-known child) DEBORAH REYNOLDS, born say 1752 or earlier (if at least age 18 at marriage),<sup>319</sup> died perhaps in the Town of Stamford after the 1800 census.<sup>320</sup>

The earliest-known record of this Paul Secord is the 1773 tax list for the Precinct of Fredericksburgh, Dutchess County, New York. Paul was taxed there in 1773 and 1774.<sup>321</sup> He was enumerated as Paul "Secoy" in the Town of Frederickstown

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<sup>315</sup> Nicholas Belly estate (note 273). There is no indication as to when the debt was made, and there is no way to tell if this debt belonged to Paul<sup>3</sup> or some other man by the same name.

<sup>316</sup> Landrin to Pitcher (note 265). As explained earlier, the acreage was divided along an east-west boundary line, with Paul to the north and Daniel to the south. Each half should have adjoined Landrin.

<sup>317</sup> No evidence has been found regarding the proposed father/son relationship other than their shared given name. The possibility was considered that Paul of New Rochelle was the man by that name who is listed in records of Dutchess County beginning in 1773. However, Paul of New Rochelle was likely over age 50 at that time. He had owned land in New Rochelle and was an established tradesman there. It is unlikely that he chose to become a tenant in Dutchess County. It is more likely that the Dutchess County man was younger, possibly the child of Paul of New Rochelle.

<sup>318</sup> William Secord household, 1800 U.S. census, Town of Stamford, Delaware Co., N.Y., p. 1285 (NARA M32, roll 22), with one free white male under age 10, one free white male age 26–44 (probably William), one free white male age 45 or over (probably Paul, father of William), two free white females under age 10, one free white female age 26–44, and one free white female age 45 or over (perhaps Deborah, mother of William).

<sup>319</sup> The name of Paul's wife is from a letter written in 1935 by Paul Sicard's great-grandson. He stated that Paul was married only once, his wife was named Deborah Reynolds, and that they had only one child, a son, William; see "Further Corrections to the More History," *The Historical Journal of the More Family* 3 (Nov. 1936): 138–39, quoting a letter, dated 13 Feb. 1935, from James M. Secord (born 1851). For more on James M. Secord and three of his brothers, see David Fellows More and Charles Church More, *History of the More Family . . .* (Binghamton, N.Y.: Samuel P. More, 1893), 278–81. The sketch for one of those brothers, William Benjamin Secord, indicates William Benjamin was born in 1841 in the same house where his father (James) was born and where his grandfather (William) and great-grandfather (Paul) had died. Paul and Deborah's son, William, was born about 1771–1774, based on ages reported in the 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830 censuses. William was likely the male age 26–44 in 1800 (born about 1755–1774), age 26–44 in 1810 (born about 1755–1774), over age 45 in 1820 (born 1775 or earlier), and age 50–59 in 1830 (born about 1771–1780). The overlap of these ranges is 1771–1774. William Secord household, 1800 U.S. census (note 318). William Seacore household, 1810 U.S. census, Town of Stamford, Delaware Co., N.Y., p. 485 (stamped) (NARA M252, roll 26), with four free white males under age 10, one free white male age 10–15, one free white male age 26–44, two free white females under 10, one free white female age 10–15, and one free white female age 26–44. William Secord household, 1820 U.S. census, Town of Bovina, Delaware Co., N.Y., p. 294 (stamped) (NARA M33, roll 65), with three free white males under age 10, two free white males age 10–16, two free white males age 16–25, one free white male age 45 or over, two free white females under age 10, two free white females age 10–15, and one free white female age 26–44. William Secord household, 1830 U.S. census, Town of Bovina, Delaware Co., N.Y., folio 17 (NARA M19, roll 89), with one free white male age 10–15, two free white males age 15–19, two free white males age 20–29, one free white male age 50–59, one free white male age 70–79, one free white female age 5–9, two free white females age 10–15, one free white female age 20–29, one free white female age 40–49, and one free white female age 70–79.

<sup>320</sup> William Secord household, 1800 U.S. census (note 318), in which she may have been the female age 45 and over.

<sup>321</sup> Dutchess Co., N.Y., Supervisor's Records (Tax Lists), Vol. I (1771–1779), pp. 157, 306 (DGS 7,902,998). For transcriptions of extant tax lists of southern Dutchess Co., Pamela Ricciardi Paschke, *The South Precinct of Dutchess County, New York, 1740–1790* (Boca Raton, Fla.: Paschke Publishing House, 2018). The original records do not indicate month, but Paschke (pp. 183 and 190) states that the lists were for June 1773 and June 1774.

(formerly the Precinct of Fredericksburgh) in 1790, with a household of two free white males age 16 or more and one free white female.<sup>322</sup>

On 5 March 1794 Paul Secord sold to Abel Smith a small tract of land on the south side of Lake Mahopac in Carmel, Dutchess County.<sup>323</sup> He moved to Delaware County, New York,<sup>324</sup> probably by the 1800 census, when the household headed by his son William Secord in the Town of Stamford included a man and a woman age 45 or more,<sup>325</sup> probably Paul and his wife.

This Paul Secord may be the man of that name who served with Lt. Colonel George Turnbull's company of New York Volunteers during the Revolutionary War. Turnbull's company was part of the Loyal American Regiment, drawn primarily from southern Dutchess and northern Westchester counties.<sup>326</sup> Paul Secord's name appears on muster rolls between 22 August 1777 and 29 November 1779.<sup>327</sup> Nothing further has been learned of the soldier.

(To be continued)

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<sup>322</sup> Paul Secoy household, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., N.Y., p. 12 (NARA M637, roll 6). For Frederickstown, *New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer*, rev. ed. (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2017), 381, 577.

<sup>323</sup> William S. Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County, New York, with Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: W. W. Preston and Co., 1886), 328, indicating it was a small tract "beginning at the northwest corner of land now or late belonging to the widow of Samuel Crane, then along the same southerly to the highway, then west by the highway to an old coal kiln near a place called the Indian Cove; from thence north to a large pond, and then by said pond to the place of beginning." Pelletreau goes on to say that "this last tract is now owned by Stephen Smith." Neither the deed of Paul Secord's purchase nor that of his sale to Abel Smith have been found. See Pelletreau, pp. 340–41, for description of the location of Indian Cove. Indian Cove (now known as Senior Hill) was located on the south shore of the lake, across from Grand Island (now known as Canopus Island). For maps of the area, William T. Ruddock, *Confiscated Properties of Philipse Higbland Patent, Putnam County, New York, 1780–1785* (Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2012), 42. The Town of Carmel was formed in 1795 from the southwest part of the Town of Frederickstown. In 1812 it was transferred to newly formed Putnam County.

<sup>324</sup> For Paul's move to Delaware Co., More and More, *History of the More Family* (note 319), 279–81, which indicates that Paul's great-grandson William Benjamin Seacord was born in Bovina, Delaware Co., 18 Feb. 1841, in the same house in which his grandfather and great-grandfather had died. For the identification of his grandfather as William and great-grandfather as Paul, "Further Corrections to the More History" (note 319). Also, *Biographical Review . . . of the Leading Citizens of Delaware County, New York* (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Co., 1895), 268–69, which includes sketches of Stephen R. and Erastus S. Seacord, sons of James C. Seacord, identifying their grandfather as William Secord and their great-grandfather as Paul Secord and stating that William had come to Bovina, Delaware Co., from Dutchess Co. in 1789. It is likely that the year of the move is misstated. Paul was enumerated in Dutchess Co. in 1790 (note 322) and did not sell his land there until 1794 (note 323). William was not found as head of a household in the 1790 census.

<sup>325</sup> William Secord household, 1800 U.S. census (note 318). Paul's name was not found listed in tax assessment records, 1799–1804, for the Town of Stamford. It is possible Paul had no real or personal estate subject to tax.

<sup>326</sup> "A Brief History," *Col. Beverley Robinson's Loyal American Regiment, 1777–1783* (<http://www.loyalamericanregiment.org/reghist.htm>).

<sup>327</sup> British Military and Naval Records, RG 8, C series, vol. 1874, pp. 4 (22 Aug. 1777), 12 (Feb. 1778), 19 (23 Feb. 1778), 25 (28 Apr. 1778), 27 (7 July 1778), 30 (verso) (7 July 1778), 39 (10 Oct. 1778), 41 (verso) (24 Aug. 1778), 48 (verso) (29 Nov. 1779), images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca>). His name is not found in muster rolls from 1781, but images of those rolls are incomplete (see pp. 66–67 and 79).

# ANDREW SINCLAIR (CIRCA 1795–1874) OF NEW YORK CITY AND HIS FAMILY

BY SCOTT WILDS, CG

(continued from THE RECORD 150:117)

## GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. **JAMES<sup>1</sup> SINCLAIR** was born say 1736–1742 (likely age at marriage) and died in New York City 14 April 1794.<sup>117</sup> He married by license at a Reformed Dutch church in New York City 24 January 1763 **GERTRUDE MEYER /MYER**.<sup>118</sup> She was baptized in a Reformed Dutch church in New York City 2 December 1741,<sup>119</sup> died there 27 November 1831, aged 89 years, and was buried in the graveyard of the Middle Reformed Dutch Church.<sup>120</sup> Gertrude was the daughter of Lawrence/Laurens and Anna (Prijer) Meijer.<sup>121</sup>

Lawrence Meijer was baptized in the Reformed Dutch church in New York City 11 July 1711, son of Andries Meijer and his wife, Geertje Wessels.<sup>122</sup> Lawrence, a cooper, was made a Freeman in New York City 1 February 1742/3.<sup>123</sup> He died 1 September 1756 and was buried the next day in a Reformed Dutch cemetery in New York City.<sup>124</sup> He named his daughter Gertrude after his own mother, Geertje. Gertrude named her first son, Law-

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<sup>117</sup> Mr. Sinclair death notice, [New York] *Diary; or Evening Register*, 16 Apr. 1794, [p. 3], col. 1.

<sup>118</sup> James Sinclair–Geertuide Myers marriage, *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam–New York City*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 9 (New York: The Society, 1940) [originally published as vol. 1 (1890)], 211, with license dated 20 Jan., marriage 24 Jan. 1763. *New York Marriages Previous to 1784 . . .* (1860; reprint [with additions], Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968), 352.

<sup>119</sup> Geertje Meijer baptism, *Baptisms from 1731 to 1800 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 3 (New York: The Society, 1902), 91, with witnesses Andreis Meijer and Susanna Mak Frederiks, his wife.

<sup>120</sup> Gertrude Sinclair death, 27 Nov. 1831, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 7 (*FamilySearch* [<https://www.familysearch.org>] Digital Genealogical Society no. [DGS] 4,005,522). New York City death registers cited in this article are unpaginated, arranged in rough chronological order and by the first letter of the surname.

<sup>121</sup> Geertje Meijer baptism (note 119).

<sup>122</sup> Louwrens Meijer baptism, *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 2 (New York: The Society, 1901), 354, with witnesses Louwerens Wesselse and Catharine van Hoon. For the rest of Gertrude's paternal lineage (Geertje<sup>5</sup> Meijer [Lawrence/Laurens<sup>4</sup>, Andrew/Andries<sup>3-2</sup>, Jan Dirckszen<sup>1</sup>]), Edwin R. Purple, *Contributions to the History of Ancient Families of New Amsterdam and New York* (New York: privately published, 1881), 65–66. Geertje Wessels was the daughter of Lawrence Wessels, whose will, dated 4 Jan. 1721/2, was proved in 1724 (Lawrence Wessels will, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 10:216–17, image, *Ancestry* [<https://www.ancestry.com>]).

<sup>123</sup> *The Burgbers of New Amsterdam and The Freeman of New York, 1675–1866*, Collections of the New-York Historical Society, vol. 18 (New York: The Society, 1886), 146.

<sup>124</sup> Lawrence Myer, Burial Record of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church of New York City, Church Records Collection of The Holland Society of New York, vol. 31, p. 70, image, “U.S., Dutch Reformed Church Records in Selected States, 1639–1989,” *Ancestry*.

rence, after her father, and named another son, Andrew, after her paternal grandfather.

James Sinclair may have been the Freeman of the City of New York of that name who voted for John Morine Scott in 1768.<sup>125</sup> James did not vote in 1761 or 1769.<sup>126</sup> James's whereabouts and loyalties during the American Revolution have not been determined.

James is probably the schoolmaster listed in the 1789 New York City directory as — Sinclair (without including a first name), living at 60 Fair Street.<sup>127</sup> In 1791 and 1792 James and [his son] Lawrence Sinclair, schoolmasters, were both living at 66 Nassau Street.<sup>128</sup> The 1792 city assessment list includes Lawrence Sinclair, but not James. Lawrence, who was taxed on personal property only, was living at 66 Nassau Street, Ward 3, in a house owned by "Mrs. Ball."<sup>129</sup> By mid-1793, Lawrence and James had moved to 85 Bowery Lane. James was not found in 1794; Lawrence Sinclair, schoolmaster, remained on Bowery Lane.<sup>130</sup>

James Sinclair's death was memorialized 16 April 1794:

On the 14th inst. Mr. ——— SINCLAIR, School-master, an aged citizen, of an excellent character, a worthy member of civil and religious society.<sup>131</sup>

Letters of administration on the estate of James Sinclair, schoolmaster, were granted to his widow, Gertrude Sinclair, 1 November 1794, with the administrator's bond dated the same day.<sup>132</sup> As administratrix, Gertrude advertised for creditors and debtors to the estate to bring in their accounts or payments.<sup>133</sup> The estate inventory was made "29 of Nov. or Dec. 1794."<sup>134</sup>

After James's death, Gertrude lived with her bachelor son, Lawrence, at 58 Pump Street (later 236 Walker Street), at the corner of Second (later Forsyth) Street. Gertrude was probably the female over age 45 in Lawrence's household in 1810.<sup>135</sup> With her unmarried daughter, Elizabeth, Gertrude affiliated with Market Street Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, joining

<sup>125</sup> "New York City Poll List, 1768," RECORD 141 (2010): 237. He is not listed in *Burgbers of New Amsterdam and The Freeman of New York* (note 123).

<sup>126</sup> *A Copy of the Poll List . . . for the City and County of New-York . . .* [1761] (New York: n. pub., [1880]), 32–35; and same title for [1769] 32–36. The voter rolls of 1761, 1768, and 1769 are the only extant rolls for eighteenth-century New York City.

<sup>127</sup> *New-York Directory and Register for the Year 1789* (New York: Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, 1789), 80.

<sup>128</sup> *New-York Directory and Register for the Year 1791* (New York: William Duncan, 1791), 117; and similar title and publisher for [1792] 123.

<sup>129</sup> Lawrence Sinclair assessment, 1792, Ward 3, 66 Nassau St., New York City Assessment Rolls, Book 13, unpaginated (DGS 7,716,332).

<sup>130</sup> *New-York Directory and Register for the Year 1792* [*sic*, 1793] (New York: William Duncan, 1793), 139; and similar title and publisher for [1794] 170.

<sup>131</sup> Mr. Sinclair death notice (note 117).

<sup>132</sup> Letters of administration on the James Sinclair estate, dated 1 Nov. 1794, New York Co., N.Y., Letters of Administration 4:418 (DGS 5,523,617). Administration bond on the James Sinclair estate, New York Co., N.Y., Administration Bonds H, unpaginated [arranged by date], 1 Nov. 1694 (DGS 5,523,955).

<sup>133</sup> "Notice," [New York] *Diary; or Evening Register*, 27 Nov. 1794, [p. 2], col. 2.

<sup>134</sup> Kenneth Scott and James Owre, *Genealogical Data from Inventories of New York Estates, 1666–1825* (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1970), 136.

<sup>135</sup> Lawrence Sinclair household, 1810 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 10, p. 691 (left margin) (National Archives and Records Administration microfilm publication [NARA] M252, roll 32), which included one free white male under age 10, one free white male age 10–14, two free white males age 16–25, two free white males age 26–44, one free white female age 26–44, and one free white female age 45 or more.



by confession of faith 17 December 1823.<sup>136</sup> Newly built in 1819, the church was at Henry and Market streets,<sup>137</sup> about four blocks from the Sinclair home.<sup>138</sup> Gertrude was certainly the female age 80–89 years in Lawrence’s 1830 census household.<sup>139</sup> No record has been found of any daughter or granddaughter named for her.

Children of James<sup>1</sup> and Gertrude (Meyer/Myer) Sinclair, all born probably in New York City:

- i. LAWRENCE<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1762–1763; died unmarried in New York City 17 April 1832.<sup>140</sup> He was a schoolmaster, listed with his father in city directories as early as 1791.<sup>141</sup> From 1796 he occupied a house or houses on Pump Street, designated variously as Pump and Second (later Forsyth) or 58 Pump Street, which was renamed 236 Walker Street in 1829.<sup>142</sup> Lawrence Sinclair was listed in the 1810 New York City tax assessment as an occupier of a house and lot on Pump Street valued at \$400. Living with him were two adult men, Andrew and James Sinclair,<sup>143</sup> presumably his brothers.

In the city’s 1816 jury census Lawrence Sinclair was listed at 58 Pump Street, age 53, a teacher, with a personal estate of more than \$150. He rented his house, which was home to three male and two female inhabitants.<sup>144</sup> In 1818 he was cited to correct a nuisance privy there.<sup>145</sup> The 1819 New York City jury census enumerated 56-year-old teacher “S. Lawrence,” still at 58 Pump Street, with a household of three white males and three white females.<sup>146</sup> Presumably his

<sup>136</sup> Gertrude Meyers and Elizabeth Sinclair entries, 17 Dec. 1823, Market St. Reformed Dutch Church Records, 1819–1869, unpaginated, arranged chronologically, image, “U.S., Selected States Dutch Reformed Church Membership Records,” *Ancestry*, from original records at the Archives of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, N.J. Gertrude and Elizabeth were listed sequentially, with marginal notes of their years of death (1831 and 1832). This minute book and register includes the maiden surnames of women, following Dutch practice. Gertrude was listed as Gertrude Meyers, widow of James Sinclair; Elizabeth was simply Elizabeth Sinclair, without mention of a husband, suggesting she was an unmarried Sinclair daughter.

<sup>137</sup> Historical Records Survey of the Works Projects Administration, *Inventory of the Church Archives of New York City: Reformed Church in America* (New York: Historical Records Survey, 1939), 43, entry 30.

<sup>138</sup> *A New Map of the City of New York . . .* (New York: J. Langdon, 1830), *New York Public Library Digital Collections* (<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-efe9-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>).

<sup>139</sup> Laurence Sinclair household, 1830 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., N.Y., folio 98 (NARA M19, roll 98), composed of one free white female age 80–89, one free white female age 60–69, one free white male age 60–69, and two free white males age 40–49.

<sup>140</sup> In 1816 he was age 53 (Lawrence Sinclair household, 1816 Jury Census, New York City, Ward 10, p. 55, 58 Pump St., image, “New York City Municipal Archives Collections: Browse New York County Jury Census,” NYC Department of Records and Information Services [<http://nycma.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/NYCMAT~10~10>]), which included three white males and two white females). In 1819 he was age 56 (“S. Lawrence” household, 1819 Jury Census, New York City, Ward 10, unpaginated, 58 Pump St., image, “New York City Municipal Archives Collections: Browse New York County Jury Census,” which included three white males and three white females). His death record makes him about 10 years younger, aged 59 years in 1832 (Lawrence Sinclair death, 17 Apr. 1832, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 8 [DGS 4,005,523]). Reformed Dutch Church burial records list him as a bachelor, buried 19 Apr. 1832 (Rita Hollenga [Office of the Corporate Secretary/Treasurer, Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, New York City] to author, letter, 3 Oct. 1994, citing record of Lawrence Sinclair’s burial).

<sup>141</sup> *New-York Directory and Register for the Year 1791* (New York: William Duncan, 1791), 117; and similar title and publisher for [1792] 123, [1793] 139.

<sup>142</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanack, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1796), 290; and similar titles and publisher for [1801] 276, [1808] 288, [1814], 254. Gilbert Tauber, “A Guide to Former Street Names in Manhattan,” NYC Streets (<http://www.oldstreets.com>). Lawrence Sinclair assessments, 1828, Ward 10, 58 Pump St. [at Forsyth], and 1829, Ward 10, 236 Walker St. [at Forsyth], New York City, Record of Assessments, Dept. of Finance Collection, New York City Municipal Archives, roll 54.

<sup>143</sup> Lawrence Sinclair assessment, 1810, Ward 10, Pump St., New York City, Record of Assessments (note 142), roll 53.

<sup>144</sup> Lawrence Sinclair household, 1816 Jury Census (note 140).

<sup>145</sup> *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1784–1831*, 19 vols. (New York: City of New York, 1917), 10:105.

<sup>146</sup> S. Lawrence household, 1819 Jury Census (note 140).

- household included himself, his mother, Gertrude, his sister, Elizabeth, and two brothers, probably William and Andrew. The identity of the third female in the 1819 household is uncertain. In 1828 he organized a “remonstrance” to the Common Council opposing the repaving of Pump Street from Bowery to Division. The petition mentioned that many of the occupants to be assessed for repairs had little time left on their leases.<sup>147</sup>
- ii. WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1766–1767; died of cholera in Rivington Hospital, New York City, 1 August 1832, aged 65 years, and was buried in Potter’s Field.<sup>148</sup> He was a bookbinder.<sup>149</sup> He was probably the William Sinclair who in 1807 received payment from printer John C. Totten on behalf of another printer, John Tiebout,<sup>150</sup> perhaps Sinclair’s employer.
  2. iii. JAMES<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1766–1767; died in New York City 27 November 1813; married by about 1803 MARTHA [–?–], possibly not his first wife; may have also married between the 1810 census and 13 September 1813 MARY [–?–].
  - iv. ELIZABETH<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1768–1769; died of cholera in New York City 30 July 1832, aged 63 years, a resident of 236 Walker Street, and was buried in Potter’s Field.<sup>151</sup> She was probably the Elizabeth Sinclair who witnessed the marriage of her brother George to Frances Worthmann in 1800.<sup>152</sup> On 17 December 1823, Elizabeth and her mother, Gertrude, affiliated with Market Street Reformed Dutch Church by confession.<sup>153</sup>
  3. v. GEORGE<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1772–1773; died in New York City 3 December 1833; married there 16 April 1800 FRANCES WORTHMANN.
  - vi. (*possibly*) HUGH<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1778–1779; died of inflammation of the liver in New York City 20 December 1832, aged 53 years, a resident of Leonard Street, and was buried in Trinity churchyard. The newspaper account of his death indicates he was a bookbinder, suggesting a possible relationship with this family.<sup>154</sup>
  - vii. ANDREW<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1781–1782; died of cholera 1 August 1832, aged 50, and was buried in Potter’s Field.<sup>155</sup> He worked as a “folder.”<sup>156</sup> He was

<sup>147</sup> *Minutes of the Common Council, 1784–1831* (note 145), 17:149. “Remonstrance of the Inhabitants of Pump Street against Repaving Said Street,” Records of the Common Council, Streets Commission, box 119, folder 2190 (May 1828), microfilm roll 121, New York City Municipal Archives.

<sup>148</sup> Wm. Sinclair [*sic*] death, 1 Aug. 1832, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 8 (DGS 4,005,523), which lists his birthplace as Scotland. Two victims of cholera residing at 236 Walker St., presumably William and Andrew Sinclair (see below), died during “the 24 hours up to 1 o’clock, P.M. this day [1 Aug. 1832]” (“Report of the Board of Health,” *Cholera Bulletin* 1, no. 12 [1 Aug. 1832]: 96, reprinted in *The Cholera Bulletin . . .*, Medicine and Society in America [New York: Arno Press, 1972], 96). By the time of William’s and Andrew’s deaths, mother Gertrude and siblings Lawrence and Elizabeth were dead, leaving Andrew and William as the only inhabitants of 236 Walker St. The source of information for their birthplace (incorrectly stated as Scotland) is unknown. The men were likely ill when admitted to the hospital.

<sup>149</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1832), 606, indicating his address was 236 Walker St.

<sup>150</sup> Michael R. Britten-Kelly, “Bookstore Receipt Book, 1804–1816, of John C. Totten, Printer, of New York City,” RECORD 150 (2019): 120. Tiebout was a printer with a bookstore and lottery office at 238 Water St. (*Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory . . .* [New York: D. Longworth, 1807], 442).

<sup>151</sup> Elizabeth Sinclair death, 30 July 1832, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 8 (DGS 4,005,523).

<sup>152</sup> George Sinclair–Frances Worthmann marriage, in Harry Macy Jr., trans. and transcriber, “Lutheran Church Marriages in New York City,” RECORD 125 (1994): 79, witnesses Laurence Sinclair and Elizabeth Sinclair. Also in Records of New York City Lutheran Church, vol. 3, Holland Society Church Record Collection, vol. 87, p. 319, image, “U.S., Dutch Reformed Church Records in Selected States, 1639–1989,” *Ancestry*.

<sup>153</sup> Gertrude Meyers and Elizabeth Sinclair membership records (note 136).

<sup>154</sup> Hugh Sinclair death, 20 Dec. 1832, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 8 (DGS 4,005,523). Hugh Sinclair death notices, [New York] *Evening Post*, 21 Dec. 1832, p. 3, col. 1, and *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, 22 Dec. 1832, [p. 2], col. 5.

<sup>155</sup> Andrew Sinclair [*sic*] death, 1 Aug. 1832, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 8 (DGS 4,005,523), showing his residence as Rivington Hospital and birthplace as Scotland [*sic*]. See comments in note 148.

<sup>156</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1832), 606, indicating his address was 236 Walker St. His occupation likely involved folding paper, perhaps for books.

probably the Andrew Sinclair living on Pump Street with Lawrence Sinclair in 1810.<sup>157</sup>

2. **JAMES<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR** (James<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1766–1767, probably in New York City, and died there 27 November 1813.<sup>158</sup> His wife or wives and the mother(s) of his older children are uncertain. By about 1803 he was married to **MARTHA** [–?–], by whom he had at least one child, John.<sup>159</sup> James may have married between the 1810 census and her death in 1813 **MARY** [–?–], who was born in New York City about 1767–1768 and died there 13 September 1813, aged 45, a resident of Pump Street. She was buried in St. Stephen’s Episcopal cemetery.<sup>160</sup>

James was a house carpenter and joiner. City directories suggest he was a renter who moved frequently. He generally resided in the city’s 7th Ward, between Division Street and the East River, not far from his brother Lawrence’s house on Pump Street. Two records connect James to the house at 58 Pump Street. The 1799 city directory lists “Pump” as James’s address,<sup>161</sup> and the 1810 city assessment lists James in a house on Pump Street occupied by Lawrence Sinclair, both paying only personal taxes.<sup>162</sup>

He lived at 10 Roosevelt Street in 1793, on George Street near the shipyards in 1795, and at the corner of Charlotte and Bedlow in 1796.<sup>163</sup> In 1801 and 1802 he lived on Henry Street,<sup>164</sup> where, in 1802, he was assessed on personal property only in the house of Isaac Loofborrow.<sup>165</sup> Isaac “Loofborough” appeared two households before James Sinclair on the 1800 census.<sup>166</sup>

James’s siblings Lawrence and Elizabeth Sinclair witnessed the will of Lette/Aletta Dodge, proved 24 March 1806.<sup>167</sup> Dodge lived at the “upper

<sup>157</sup> Lawrence Sinclair assessment, 1810, Ward 10, Pump St. (note 143).

<sup>158</sup> “Died,” [New York] *Commercial Advertiser*, 27 Nov. 1813, [p. 3], col. 2. “Died,” *New-York Spectator*, 1 Dec. 1813, p. 1, col. 4. Record of his death was not found in New York City death registers.

<sup>159</sup> John Sinclair baptism, in Mrs. Hope Cox Lefferts, comp., “Records of Trinity Church and Parish, New York City” typescript, 9 vols., 1933–1935, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York, N.Y., 1:388.

<sup>160</sup> Mary Sinclair death, 13 Sept. 1813, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 1 (DGS 4,005,520). As discussed below, James’s household appears to have been part of that headed by his bachelor brother Lawrence in 1810 (Lawrence Sinclair household, 1810 U.S. census [note 135]). The household did not include a woman of the appropriate age to have been James’s wife.

<sup>161</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanack, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1799), 346.

<sup>162</sup> Lawrence and James Sinclair assessments, 1810, Ward 10, Pump St. (note 143).

<sup>163</sup> *New-York Directory and Register for the Year 1792* [sic, 1793] (New York: William Duncan, 1793), 139; and similar title and publisher for [1795] 195. *New-York Directory, and Register, for the Year 1796* (New York: John Low, 1796), 163.

<sup>164</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanack, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1801), 276; and similar title and publisher for [1802] 316.

<sup>165</sup> James Sinclair assessment (in house of Isaac Loofborough), 1802, Ward 7, Henry St., New York City Assessment Rolls, Book 15, p. 49 (DGS 7,716,332).

<sup>166</sup> James Sinclair household, 1800 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 7, New York Co., N.Y., p. 251 (penned top left) (NARA M32, roll 23), which included three free white males under age 10, one free white male age 26–44, and one free white female age 26–44. Other neighbors appearing nearby on both the 1802 assessment roll and the 1800 census are George Gordon, William Kelly/Keeley, and Edward/Egburt Gilbert.

<sup>167</sup> Lette Dodge will, New York Co., N.Y., Wills 46:240–42 [new liber page numbers, referring to old pp. 265–67] (DGS 5,517,118 [nineteenth-century copy of liber]). The will was dated 9 July 18— [last part of the year omitted]. She was probably Aletta Wilhelmina Ten Eyck, bapt. 1746, who married [first] Isaac Wessels. Henry Waterman George, “The Ten Eyck Family in New York,” *RECORD* 63 (1932): 272.

end” of Harman Street (later East Broadway).<sup>168</sup> She left her lot and buildings on Harman Street to her son Isaac Ten Eyck Vessels [Wessels] and daughter Joanna Dodge, to be rented out. Perhaps through the connection of his brother and sister, James moved to Harman Street. In 1808 and 1809 James lived at 151 Harman Street,<sup>169</sup> probably the former property of Lette Dodge. This Wessels family was probably distantly related to Gertrude (Meyer) Sinclair (Lette Dodge’s contemporary), whose grandmother was Geertje Wessels.<sup>170</sup>

James Sinclair was not found listed as head of a household in the 1810 census. It appears he and his family were living with his unmarried brother, Lawrence, whose household included one free white male under age 10 (James’s son John), one free white male age 10–15 (James’s son Lawrence), two free white males age 16–25 (James’s sons George and Andrew), two free white males age 26–44 (James and his brother Lawrence), one free white female age 26–45 (Elizabeth, sister of James and Lawrence), and one free white female over age 45 (Gertrude, mother of James, Lawrence, and Elizabeth).<sup>171</sup> This assumes that James’s wife had died by 1810 and he had not remarried.

The mother(s) of James’s eldest three children—George, Andrew, and Lawrence—have not been determined. In 1804 James was married to a woman named Martha, with whom he had a son John Sinclair, born 17 June 1804 and baptized 28 July 1804 at Trinity Episcopal Church.<sup>172</sup> Whether Martha was also the mother of George, Andrew, and Lawrence is uncertain. No death record has been located for Martha Sinclair, but she likely died before the 1810 census.<sup>173</sup>

Another, later possible wife for James was named Mary. Mary Sinclair of Pump Street (no house number), aged 45 and born in New York, died of dysentery 13 September 1813 and was buried in St. Stephen’s Episcopal cemetery.<sup>174</sup> She was perhaps the mother of an unnamed “St. Clair” child who died a resident of Pump Street, 5 August 1812, aged 6 months, and was buried in St. Stephen’s.<sup>175</sup>

<sup>168</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1805), 235. For the renaming of Harman St. in 1831, Tauber, “A Guide to Former Street Names in Manhattan” (note 142).

<sup>169</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: David Longworth, 1808), 288; and similar title and publisher for [1809] 329.

<sup>170</sup> For Gertrude’s grandmother, Louwrens Meijer baptism (note 122).

<sup>171</sup> Lawrence Sinclair household, 1810 U.S. census (note 135).

<sup>172</sup> John Sinclair baptism (note 159).

<sup>173</sup> Lawrence Sinclair household, 1810 U.S. census (note 135), which evidently included James’s family but did not include a woman of the appropriate age to be James’s wife.

<sup>174</sup> Mary Sinclair death (note 160).

<sup>175</sup> [–?] St. Clair death, 5 Aug. 1813, New York City Death Register, Liber 1 (DGS 4,005,520). Aaron Goodwin, “Church Records Held at the Archives of Christ & St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church, New York City,” *New York Genealogical & Biographical Society* (<https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/knowledgebase/church-records-held-archives-christ-st-stephens-episcopal-church-new-york-city>); burial records from the period are missing. Extant St. Stephen’s records include neither the St. Clair infant’s baptism nor other Sinclair baptisms, or Sinclair communicants prior to 1835 (Kristin Hardwick, executive assistant to the rector, Christ and St. Stephens Church to author, email, 12 Feb. 2016).

Children of James<sup>2</sup> Sinclair and an unknown wife or wives, all born probably in New York City:

4. i. GEORGE<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1791; died after the 1860 census; married first in New York City 22 February 1811 SARAH PULIS; married second there 9 April 1837 NANCY SMITH.
5. ii. ANDREW<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1795; died in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, 18 or 19 January 1874; married in New York City 15 May 1813 CLARA ANN/CLARISSA (PULIS) HAMILTON.
6. iii. LAWRENCE<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1799–1800; died 29 March 1871 and was buried in Oswego County, New York; married in New York City 30 January 1823 SARAH R. SMITH.

Child of James<sup>2</sup> and Martha ([–?–]) Sinclair:

- iv. JOHN<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR, born 17 June 1804, probably in New York City, and baptized there at Trinity Episcopal Church 28 July 1804.<sup>176</sup> He may have been the male child under the age of 10 enumerated in his uncle Lawrence's household in 1810.<sup>177</sup> No further information found.

Possible child of James<sup>2</sup> Sinclair and possible wife Mary [–?–]:

- v. UNKNOWN CHILD<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR, born in New York City about February 1812; died in New York City 5 August 1812, aged 6 months, and was buried in St. Stephen's Episcopal cemetery.<sup>178</sup>

3. **GEORGE<sup>2</sup> SINCLAIR** (James<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1772–1773. He died in New York City 3 December 1833, aged 60 years, and was buried in Trinity churchyard.<sup>179</sup> He married in the United Lutheran Church, New York City, 16 April 1800 **FRANCES WORTHMANN**, with George's brother Lawrence and sister Elizabeth Sinclair as witnesses.<sup>180</sup> Frances was born about 1776–1777. She died in New York City 16 January 1837, aged 59 years, and was buried in Trinity churchyard.<sup>181</sup> Frances's parents have not been identified, but she may have been a daughter of Denys and Jeanne (Aymar) Wortman, possibly named for Jeanne's mother, Françoise Belon.<sup>182</sup>

George Sinclair was a bookbinder. For a time he had a stationery shop on Broadway. Identified as a bookbinder in his 1800 marriage record,<sup>183</sup> the following year his name first was listed in a New York City directory as a

<sup>176</sup> John Sinclair baptism (note 159).

<sup>177</sup> Lawrence Sinclair household, 1810 U.S. census (note 135).

<sup>178</sup> [–?–] St. Clair death record (note 175).

<sup>179</sup> George Sinclair death, 6 [sic] Dec. 1833, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 8 (DGS 4,005,523), indicating he was aged 60. George Sinclair burial, 6 Dec. 1833, aged 66 [sic], Trinity Parish, New York City, "Baptisms, Marriages and Burials from 1750," *Trinity Wall Street* (<https://registers.trinitywallstreet.org/files/history/registers/registry.php>). New York City death registers up to 1843 contain information reported to the Board of Health by cemetery sextons. In many cases the "death date" is actually the date of burial, which is what is shown in this record. Newspaper items indicate he died 3 Dec. 1833. George Sinclair death notices: *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, 4 Dec. 1833, [p. 3], col. 1; *New-York Spectator*, 4 Dec. 1833, p. 3, col. 6; *Christian Intelligencer* [New York], 7 Dec. 1833, p. 3, col. 6.

<sup>180</sup> Sinclair–Worthmann marriage (note 152).

<sup>181</sup> Frances Sinclair death, 17 Jan. 1837, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 10 (DGS 4,005,524). Mrs. Frances Sinclair death notice, [New York] *Evening Post*, 17 Jan. 1837, p. 3, col. 1, which states she died "yesterday."

<sup>182</sup> Barbara A. Barth, "The Family of Dirck Janszen Woertman of Brooklyn Ferry," *RECORD* 133 (2002): 194–97. Barth did not identify a daughter Frances, but stated that the parents may have had other children.

<sup>183</sup> Sinclair–Worthmann marriage (note 152).

bookbinder living at 196 William Street.<sup>184</sup> He was admitted as a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York in 1803.<sup>185</sup> From 1803 to 1812 he was “bookbinder and stationer” located at a variety of addresses, but from 1807 on Broadway. In 1805 and 1806 his establishment, then on Water Street, was described as “bookbinder and circulating library.”<sup>186</sup> Between 1805 and 1815 he did business with printer John C. Totten. In 1809 George bound 400 spelling books for Totten, receiving in exchange \$10.50 in cash and 100 spelling books “in sheet,” valued at a total of \$19.50.<sup>187</sup> In 1808 the Common Council appointed George Sinclair, “Stationer, Broadway,” a fireman in Company 14, a position he resigned in 1810.<sup>188</sup> From 1810 until 1826 he leased a store or house and lot at 257 Broadway from the heirs and trustees of Mary Clarke. An extended dispute arose among those heirs, and the validity of Sinclair’s lease was thrown into doubt. In 1827 George was ejected from the property.<sup>189</sup>

He purchased real estate in New York City, including part of the Inclenburg lots in Ward 9. He and Frances reconveyed the property to the city on 16 January 1812.<sup>190</sup> In 1815 he bought a lot with two houses at the corner of Prince and Wooster streets.<sup>191</sup> From 1819 until 1821 and again in 1833 George lived on Prince Street, and in 1835 and 1836 his widow, Frances, resided at 120 Prince Street.<sup>192</sup> This is the property in which his son, James, sold his interest to Valentine Sillcocks,<sup>193</sup> who soon afterward married George’s daughter, Jane. For a time in the 1820s and early 1830s George Sinclair lived at 12 Jay Street, which had been purchased by his son James in

<sup>184</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1801), 276.

<sup>185</sup> Thomas Earle and Charles T. Congden, eds., *Annals of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, From 1785 to 1880* (New York: The Society, 1882), 411.

<sup>186</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1803), 262; and similar titles and publishers for [1804] 252, [1805] 356, [1806] 383, [1807] 419. *John Langdon and Son’s New-York City Directory, from May 1, 1804 to May 1, 1805* (New York: Langdon, 1804), unpaginated (arranged alphabetically by surname).

<sup>187</sup> Britten-Kelly, “Bookstore Receipt Book, 1804–1816, of John C. Totten” (note 150), 42, 118, 120, 234. Britten-Kelly’s remaining abstracts of the receipt book will be published in forthcoming installments in THE RECORD. For additional entries pertaining to G. Sinclair, see “Book Store Receipt Book of John C. Totten,” PDF, *New York Genealogical and Biographical Society* (<https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/sites/default/files/receipt-book-all-pages-compressed.pdf>), for 21 Nov. 1810, 1 Feb. 1814, 22 Aug. 1814, and 5 July 1815.

<sup>188</sup> *Minutes of the Common Council, 1784–1831* (note 145), 5:132, 6:365.

<sup>189</sup> *Williamson v. Field, Report of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York before the Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, Vice-Chancellor of the First Circuit, While Assistant Vice-Chancellor*, vol. 2 (New York: Banks, Gould, and Co., 1847), 533–73. *Sinclair v. Jackson*, in Esek Cowen, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court; and in the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, of the State of New York*, 3rd ed., vol. 3 (New York: Banks and Brothers, 1859), 543–88.

<sup>190</sup> George Sinclair and Frances, his wife, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, dated 16 Jan. 1812, New York Co., N.Y., Deeds 97:122–24 (DGS 7,178,148). “Inclenburg” was an eighteenth-century name for a gentle rise in the area of New York City that later became known as Murray Hill. See Gale Harris and Donald G. Presa, *Murray Hill Historic District Extensions Designation Report* (New York City: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 2004), 6, PDF, [http://nycnpc.org/db/bb\\_files/2004MurrayHillHDExtension.pdf](http://nycnpc.org/db/bb_files/2004MurrayHillHDExtension.pdf).

<sup>191</sup> Samuel Glean and Jane, his wife, to George Sinclair, dated 7 June 1815, New York Co., N.Y., Deeds 111:259–62 (DGS 7,178,154).

<sup>192</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Jno. Olmstead, 1819), 358; and similar titles and publishers for [1820] 399, [1821] 395, [1833] 546, [1835] 596, [1836] 605.

<sup>193</sup> James Sinclair and Lydia Ann, his wife, to Valentine Sillcocks, dated 2 Aug. 1837, New York Co., N.Y., Deeds 380:55–58 (DGS 7,178,250).

1825.<sup>194</sup> James and his wife, Lydia Ann, of Chicago sold 12 Jay Street to Valentine Sillcocks in 1838.<sup>195</sup>

Children of George<sup>2</sup> and Frances (Worthmann) Sinclair:

7. i. JAMES<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR, born in New York City 30 May 1802; died in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, 13 August 1871; married in New York City 2 November 1823 LYDIA ANN HICKS.
8. ii. JANE<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR, born 14 May 1804, probably in New York City; died there 15 April 1872; married there 6 August 1837 VALENTINE SILLCOCKS.

4. **GEORGE<sup>3</sup> SINCLAIR** (James<sup>2-1</sup>) was born in New York City about 1791,<sup>196</sup> and died after the 1860 census, when he was enumerated in the Town of Rome, Oneida County, New York.<sup>197</sup> He married first at North West Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 22 February 1811, **SARAH PULIS**. She was born say 1788–1793 (if age 18–23 at marriage)<sup>198</sup> and died after February 1827 (last-known child).<sup>199</sup> Sarah was the daughter of Jacob Pulis.<sup>200</sup> George married second in New York City 9 April 1837 **NANCY SMITH**.<sup>201</sup> She was born in New York City about 1794–1796, died there 18 October 1856, aged 60 or 61, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.<sup>202</sup>

Like his uncle George<sup>2</sup> Sinclair, George<sup>3</sup> was a bookbinder, which leads to some confusion in distinguishing the men. However, city directory entries suggest that George<sup>3</sup> Sinclair, identified only as bookbinder (never stationer and bookbinder), lived and sublet property from his uncle Lawrence<sup>2</sup> Sinclair in the period from his first marriage until about 1830. In 1812 George Sinclair, bookbinder, lived at 44 or 54 Pump Street,<sup>203</sup> probably the household he es-

<sup>194</sup> *Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1825), 384; and similar titles and publishers for [1826] 433, [1827] 442, [1829] 512, [1830] 541, [1831] 580. Albert Ashfield to James Sinclair, dated 28 Apr. 1825, New York Co., N.Y., Deeds 189:420–22 (DGS 7,178,184).

<sup>195</sup> James Sinclair and wife, Lydia Ann, to Valentine Sillcocks, dated 4 Apr. 1838, New York Co., N.Y., Deeds 387:326–28 (DGS 7,178,253 [typed copy of liber]).

<sup>196</sup> Geo. Sinclair household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 9, Dist. 3, New York Co., N.Y., p. 322 (stamped, verso), dw. 51, fam. 109 (NARA M432, roll 544), which lists his age as 55. George Sinclair household, 1855 New York state census, New York City, Ward 9, Elect. Dist. 2, New York Co., unpaginated, dw. 148, fam. 320, which lists his age as 64, born in New York Co. George Sinclair in the Jared Matthews household, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Rome, Oneida Co., N.Y., p. 224 (penned), dw. 1733, fam. 1727 (NARA M653, roll 824), which lists his age as 65. The estimated birth year is derived from his age as reported in the 1855 state census. His ages reported in other censuses appear to have been estimates.

<sup>197</sup> Jared Matthews household, 1860 U.S. census (note 196).

<sup>198</sup> George Sinclair–Sally Pulis marriage, 11 Feb. 1811, Register of Marriages, Baptisms, Deaths, and Dismissals, Madison Ave. [formerly North West] Reformed Dutch Church, 1:6, image, *Ancestry*, from original records at the Archives of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, N.J.

<sup>199</sup> William A. Sinclair household, 1900 U.S. census, Town of Lee, Oneida Co., N.Y., Enumeration District (ED) 22, sh. 5A, dw. 115, fam. 116 (NARA T623, roll 1131), which indicates he was born Feb. 1827.

<sup>200</sup> Sinclair–Pulis marriage (note 198).

<sup>201</sup> George Sinclair–Nancy Smith marriage notices, *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, 13 Apr. 1837, [p. 2], col. 6, and *New-York Spectator*, 17 Apr. 1837, p. 1, col. 7. They were married by the Rev. J. Z. Nichols.

<sup>202</sup> Nancy Sinclair death, 19 Oct. 1856, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 25 (DGS 4,005,540), which lists her age as 60. Nancy Sinclair death notice, *New-York Tribune*, 21 Oct. 1856, p. 8, col. 2, which states that she died 18 Oct. 1856, “in her 62d year.” Veronica Benjou [Green-Wood Cemetery] to author, 12 Nov. 2013, lot book entry and Nancy Sinclair burial record extract from chronological book, lot 8696, section 90, which indicates she died 18 Oct. 1856, aged 60. For her place of birth, George Sinclair household, 1855 New York state census (note 196).

<sup>203</sup> *Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1812), 283, lists — Sinclair, bookbinder, at 54 Pump St. *Elliot's Improved New-York Double Directory* (New York:

established after marrying. He was living at the corner of Pump and Elizabeth streets, a few blocks away from Pump and Forsyth, in 1814, and the following year George Sinclair, bookbinder, resided at 83 Elizabeth Street.<sup>204</sup> He was not found in the 1820 census.

In 1827 George Sinclair, bookbinder, leased to William Stilwell property at Pump and Forsyth, a 25×37½ foot lot and buildings. Ten months later Stilwell sublet the property, with the concurrence of Lawrence Sinclair, whose claim through the underlying lease from the United German Lutheran Church of New York City dated from 1816.<sup>205</sup>

George Sinclair was not found in the 1830 census. By that time he had become interested in moving to Oneida County and probably lived there for a time before 1830. His name is absent from New York City directories between 1826 and 1829, and in 1827 his youngest child with Sarah Pullis, William A., was born in the Town of Lee, Oneida County.<sup>206</sup> George was probably back in New York City briefly in 1829 and 1830. In 1829 George Sinclair, bookbinder, lived at 230 Walker Street, doubtless an error for 236 Walker, the former 58 Pump Street.<sup>207</sup> Also in 1829, as owner of a property at Pump and Forsyth streets, G. Sinclair was cited for a nuisance privy.<sup>208</sup> On 15 February 1830 George Sinclair of the City of New York, bookbinder, bought thirty acres in the Town of Lee, Oneida County, for \$225.<sup>209</sup> He married his second wife, Nancy, in New York City in 1837, and apparently lived there until her death in 1856.<sup>210</sup> In 1838 Georgie Sinclair “of the city of New York Bookbinder and Nancy his wife” sold the land in Lee for \$400. James Sinclair, doubtless George’s eldest son, was a witness and resident of New York City when the deed was acknowledged.<sup>211</sup>

In 1840 George was enumerated in Ward 9 of New York City, consistent with his 1840 city directory address of 111 Christopher Street.<sup>212</sup> He continued to practice his trade as a bookbinder in New York City, where he was

William Elliot, 1812), 149, lists George Sinclair, bookbinder, at 44 Pump, but in the section organized by street address (p. 77), George Sinclair is listed at 54 Pump and Lawrence Sinclair at 58 Pump.

<sup>204</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1814), 254; and similar title and publisher for [1815] 379.

<sup>205</sup> George Sinclair to William Stilwell, dated 1 May 1827, New York Co., N.Y., Deeds 233:101–3, and William Stilwell to John Thompson and Peter Kirk, dated 1 Mar. 1828, New York Co., N.Y., Deeds 233:103–4 (DGS 7,178,313).

<sup>206</sup> For county of birth, William A. Sinclair household, 1865 New York state census, Town of Lee, Elect. Dist. 1 and 3, Oneida Co., p. 9, dw. 56, fam. 59. For town of birth, William A. Sinclair death record, Lee, N.Y., 1909, no. 555, transcript from the Town Clerk, Lee, Oneida Co., N.Y.; the original death record at the Department of Health in Albany was ordered but has not yet been received. For month and year of birth, William A. Sinclair household, 1900 U.S. census (note 199). The death record does not provide his date of birth, indicating only he was aged 82 when he died.

<sup>207</sup> *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1829), 512.

<sup>208</sup> *Minutes of the Common Council, 1784–1831* (note 145), 17:703.

<sup>209</sup> Richard Sawyer and William Allen Haydock and Sarah Ann, his wife, to George Sinclair, dated 15 Feb. 1830, Oneida Co., N.Y., Deeds, 78:353–54 (DGS 7,119,076). The deed was not recorded until 1837.

<sup>210</sup> Sinclair–Smith marriage notices (note 201). Nancy Sinclair death (note 202).

<sup>211</sup> George Sinclair and Nancy, his wife, to John Powell, dated 1 June 1838, Oneida Co., N.Y., Deeds 86:370–71 (DGS 7,119,130).

<sup>212</sup> George Sinclair household, 1840 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 9, New York Co., N.Y., folio 80 (stamped) (NARA M704, roll 303), with one free white male age 50–59, one free white female under age 5, one free white female age 10–14, one free white female age 15–19, and one free white female age 40–49. *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Longworth, 1840), 573.



enumerated in the 1850 and 1855 censuses.<sup>213</sup> After Nancy died in 1856, George moved to the Town of Rome, Oneida County, where he lived with his daughter Ann Amelia and her husband, Jared Matthews.<sup>214</sup> No record has been found of George's death.<sup>215</sup> He was likely dead by the 1870 census, in which he was not found listed.

Children of George<sup>3</sup> and Sarah (Pulis) Sinclair:

- i. CATHARINE ANN<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born 12 January 1812, probably in New York City, and baptized there at North West Reformed Dutch Church 20 February 1812.<sup>216</sup> No further information found.
- ii. JAMES<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born 7 June 1813, probably in New York City, and baptized there at North West Reformed Dutch Church 27 June 1813;<sup>217</sup> died probably after 1 June 1838, when James Sinclair of New York City witnessed a deed made by George and Nancy Sinclair.<sup>218</sup> James may have been the James Sinclair, tinsmith, age 20, who married at Canal Street Presbyterian Church, New York City, 14 March 1832 Catherine McCutcheon, age 18.<sup>219</sup>
- iii. ANDREW<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born in New York City 1 March 1815 and baptized there at North West Reformed Dutch Church 14 April 1815;<sup>220</sup> died in the Town of Westmoreland, Oneida County, 13 April 1891 and was buried in West Branch Cemetery, West Branch, Town of Lee, Oneida County;<sup>221</sup> married say 1837 (first-known child) probably in Oneida County FRANCES/FANNY PRICE, born in Dutchess County, New York, in December 1813,<sup>222</sup> died in Westmoreland 30 June 1900

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<sup>213</sup> Geo. Sinclair household, 1850 U.S. census (note 196). George Sinclare [*sic*] household, 1855 New York state census (note 196).

<sup>214</sup> George Sinclair in the Jared Matthews household, 1860 U.S. census (note 196).

<sup>215</sup> His name does not appear in indexes to wills and administrations in Oneida Co. No obituary or death notice has been found.

<sup>216</sup> Catharine Ann Sinclair baptism, 20 Feb. 1812, Register of Marriages, Baptisms, Deaths, and Dismissals, Madison Ave. Reformed Dutch Church [formerly North West], vol. 3, unpaginated, arranged chronologically, image, *Ancestry*. The baptismal record includes date of birth. The probable place of birth is based on her parents' residential history.

<sup>217</sup> James Sinclair baptism, 27 June 1813, Madison Ave. Reformed Dutch Church registers, vol. 3 (note 216). The baptismal record includes date of birth. The probable place of birth is based on his parents' residential history.

<sup>218</sup> Sinclair to Powell (note 211).

<sup>219</sup> Canal St. [New York City] Presbyterian Church, Register of Marriages (1815–1853) and Baptisms (1816–1831), unbound photocopy of original records, Milstein Division, New York Public Library, handwritten p. 52 on photocopied page [original unpaginated]. Witnesses to the marriage were Robert Helden and Robt. McCutcheon.

<sup>220</sup> Andrew Sinclair baptism, 14 Apr. 1815, Madison Ave. Reformed Dutch Church registers, vol. 3 (note 216). The baptismal record includes date of birth. For place of birth, Andrew Sinclair household, 1865 New York state census, Town of Lee, Elect. Dist. 1 and 3, Oneida Co., p. 6, dw. 37, fam. 39.

<sup>221</sup> Andrew Sinclair death record, Westmoreland, N.Y., 1891, no. 116, transcript from the Town Clerk, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N.Y., incorrectly indicating that Andrew was born in Albany. The original death record in Albany (no. 15276) was ordered in Feb. 2019 but has not yet been received. A. Sinclair marker, West Branch Cemetery, West Branch, N.Y., memorial 11,807,737, image, *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>).

<sup>222</sup> For Frances's month and date of birth, as well as birth information for first-known child, James H. Sinclair household, 1900 U.S. census, Town of Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N.Y., ED 97, sh. 8A, dw. 129, fam. 130 [NARA T623, roll 1134]. For place of birth, Andrew Sinclair household, 1865 New York state census (note 220). Andrew and Fanny may have had a child born before James. Fanny's 1865 census listing indicates she was the mother of two children. Their 1850 census household included Charles, age 13, who may have been another son (Andrew Sinclair household, 1850 U.S. census, Town of Lee, Oneida Co., N.Y., p. 278 [stamped, verso], dw. 355, fam. 371 [NARA M432, roll 564]). The 1900 census shows Fannie as the mother of one child, then living. Andrew was head of a household in the Town of Lee, Oneida Co., N.Y., in the 1840 census (folio 456 [penned], folio 230 [stamped] [NARA M704, roll 314]), which included two free white males under age 5, one free white male age 10–14, one free white male age 20–29, one free white female age 10–14, and one free white female age 20–29.

- and was buried in West Branch Cemetery,<sup>223</sup> daughter of Robert and Patty ([?–]) Price.<sup>224</sup>
- iv. ANN AMELIA<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born in New York City 13 January 1819 and baptized there in Duane Street Methodist Episcopal Church 5 March 1819;<sup>225</sup> died of breast cancer 25 October 1879 and was buried in Rome Cemetery, Town of Rome;<sup>226</sup> married say 1839 (first-known child) JARED MATTHEWS, born in Greene or Schoharie County, New York, about 1816–1817, died in Stanwix, Town of Rome, 9 June 1887, aged 70 years, and was buried in Rome Cemetery.<sup>227</sup> Jared married second after the 1880 census, when he was identified as a widower, and before 1 March 1887, when he made his will, Susan (Mitchell) Cooper, former wife of Edwin W. H. Cooper. After Jared's death, Susan married third Anthony Niles.<sup>228</sup>
  - v. ELIZABETH<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born 1 June 1822, probably in New York City, and baptized there in Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church 21 July 1822.<sup>229</sup> No further information found.
  - vi. [UNNAMED DAUGHTER]<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, stillborn, 12 July 1824, buried in Greenwich Methodist Episcopal churchyard, New York City.<sup>230</sup>
  - vii. WILLIAM A.<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born in the Town of Lee, Oneida County, in February 1827;<sup>231</sup> died in West Branch, Town of Lee, 4 March 1909, and was buried in

<sup>223</sup> Fanny Sinclair marker, West Branch Cemetery, West Branch, N.Y., memorial 11,807,741, *Find A Grave*. Fannie Price Sinclair death record, Westmoreland, N.Y., 1900, no. 415, transcript from the Town Clerk, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N.Y.; the original death record in Albany (no. 25790) was ordered in Feb. 2019 but has not yet been received.

<sup>224</sup> "West Branch," *Rome* [N.Y.] *Citizen*, 6 July 1900, p. 4, col. 4, which indicates she moved to Rome with her parents when she was a child. Fannie Price Sinclair death record (note 223), which lists her father's name, but not the name of her mother.

<sup>225</sup> Ann Amelia Sinclair baptism, 5 Mar. 1819, Hudson (Duane St.) Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptisms and Marriage Records, 1810–1820, image, *Ancestry*, from Methodist Episcopal Church Records in New York and Vicinity, 232:147, Manuscripts and Archives Division, New York Public Library. For place of birth, Jared Matthews household, 1855 New York state census, Town of Rome, Elect. Dist. 3, unpaginated, dw. 222, fam. 237.

<sup>226</sup> Amelia Matthews, 1880 U.S. census, mortality schedule, Town of Rome, Oneida Co., N.Y., ED 112, p. 1, line 2. Ann Amelia Matthews marker, Rome Cemetery, Rome, N.Y., memorial 93,022,426, image, *Find A Grave*. Mrs. Ann Amelia Matthews death notice, *Roman Citizen* [Rome, N.Y.], 31 Oct. 1879, [p. 2], col. 5.

<sup>227</sup> For first-known child (Delia Ann, age 15, born in Wayne Co.) and Jared's place of birth as Schoharie Co., Jared Matthews household, 1855 New York state census (note 225). Delia Ann's death record lists her mother's maiden name, Amelia Sinclair (Delia A. Tice death record, Rome, N.Y., 1922, no. 232, City Clerk, Rome). For Jared's place of birth as Greene Co., Jerred Mathews household, 1875 New York state census, City of Rome, Ward 2, Oneida Co., p. 38, dw. 262, fam. 311. "Jared Matthews Dead," *Roman Citizen*, 17 June 1887, p. 3, col. 3, which reported that Jared had come to the area of Rome as a child from Broome, Schoharie Co. Jared Matthews marker, Rome Cemetery, Rome, N.Y., memorial 1,3871,266, image, *Find A Grave*. Jared Matthews's death certificate (New York, 1887, no. 16699) was ordered from the Department of Health in Albany, N.Y., in Feb. 2019 but has not yet been received.

<sup>228</sup> "A Peculiar Complication," *Roman Citizen*, 30 Mar. 1888, p. 2, col. 5, which discusses the disappearance and presumed death of Susan's first husband, who resurfaced after Susan married her third husband. Jared Matthews will, dated 1 Mar. 1887, proved 27 June 1887, Oneida Co., N.Y., Wills 39:484–85 (DGS 5,115,561); the estate file has not been examined. "Jared Matthews Dead" (note 227). The Matthews–Cooper marriage was not found in the index to marriages reported in New York State, 1881–1887.

<sup>229</sup> Elizabeth Sinclair baptism, 21 July 1822, Allen St. (formerly 4th St.) Methodist Episcopal Church, Register of Baptisms and Marriages, image, *Ancestry*, from Methodist Episcopal Church Records in New York and Vicinity (note 225), 138A:286. The probable place of birth is based on her parents' residential history.

<sup>230</sup> Unnamed daughter of George Sinclair death, 12 July 1824, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 5 (DGS 4,005,521).

<sup>231</sup> For county of birth, William A. Sinclair household, 1865 New York state census (note 206), which lists his age as 38. For town of birth, William A. Sinclair death record (note 206). For month and year of birth, William A. Sinclair household, 1900 U.S. census (note 199). A birth in 1827 is consistent with his age as reported in other censuses (Andrew Sinclair household 1850 U.S. census [note 222], and all in the Town of Lee, Oneida Co., N.Y.: William A. Sinclair [*sic*] household, 1860 U.S. census, p. 30 [penned], dw. 240, fam. 237 [NARA M653, roll 825], William Sinclair household, 1870 U.S. census, p. 32 [penned], dw. 278, fam. 293 [NARA M593, roll 1059], William Sinclair household, 1880 U.S. census, ED 100, p. 12, [dw. blank], fam. 93 [NARA T9, roll 902], listed as age 23, 33, 43, and 53, respectively). He was not found in the 1855 or 1875 New York state censuses. The original state censuses for Oneida County are at Oneida

West Branch Cemetery;<sup>232</sup> married about 1853–1854, probably in Oneida County, SARAH BULL, born in Oneida County in March 1828,<sup>233</sup> died in West Branch 1 January 1903, and was buried in West Branch Cemetery.<sup>234</sup> In 1850 William lived in his brother Andrew’s household in Lee.<sup>235</sup>

Children of George<sup>3</sup> and Nancy (Smith) Sinclair:<sup>236</sup>

- viii. AMANDA<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born in New York City about 1838–1840; she was enumerated in her parents’ household in New York City in 1855. No further information found.
- ix. (*probably*) NANCY<sup>4</sup> SINCLAIR, born about 1844–1845, probably in New York City; died perhaps between the 1850 and 1855 censuses, as she was not enumerated in George’s household in 1855. No further information found.

(*To be continued*)

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County Historical Society, Research Library and Museum. Staff there reported that records for the Town of Lee are missing from the 1875 books.

<sup>232</sup> William A. Sinclair death record (note 206). “Lee Locals,” *Rome* [Oneida Co., N.Y.] *Daily Sentinel*, 4 Mar. 1909, p. 3, col. 5. William A. Sinclair marker, West Branch Cemetery, West Branch, N.Y., memorial 11,807,745, image, *Find A Grave*.

<sup>233</sup> For place of birth, William A. Sinclair household, 1865 New York state census (note 206). For her maiden name, records of her son’s marriage and death: Alonzo Sinclair–Susan Batten marriage, 10 June 1885, Kane Co., Ill., marriages 1:35, no. 3640 (DGS 5,205,847). Alonzo E. Sinclair death, Lee Co., Ill., 1937, no. 48318 (DGS 4,008,452). For Sarah’s month and year of birth and length of time married, William A. Sinclair household, 1900 U.S. census (note 199). The probable place of marriage is based on residential history.

<sup>234</sup> “West Branch,” *Rome Citizen*, 6 Jan. 1903, p. 4, col. 2, which indicates she died the previous Thurs. [1 Jan.]. The index to deaths reported in New York State in 1903 lists the date of death as 2 Jan. The certificate (no. 229) has not been examined. Sarah Sinclair marker, West Branch Cemetery, West Branch, N.Y., memorial 11,807,747, image, *Find A Grave*.

<sup>235</sup> Andrew Sinclair household 1850 U.S. census (note 222).

<sup>236</sup> Amanda (10) and Nancy (5) were listed in George’s 1850 census household (Geo. Sinclair household, 1850 U.S. census [note 196]). Amanda was identified as George’s child in the 1855 state census, but Nancy was not in the household (George Sinclair [*sic*] household, 1855 New York state census [note 196]). Amanda’s place of birth is listed in the 1855 census. Nancy’s probable place of birth is based on her parents’ residential history.

## BOOKSTORE RECEIPT BOOK, 1804–1816, OF JOHN C. TOTTEN, PRINTER, OF NEW YORK CITY

CONTRIBUTED BY MICHAEL R. BRITTEN-KELLY

*(continued from THE RECORD 150:122)*

- |       |                   |  |
|-------|-------------------|--|
| [106] | 5 July 1808       | Black & Van Horn, £1-9 in full   |
|       | 20 July 1808      | E. Duyckinck, £338-18 in full of all accompts  |
| [107] | 21 July 1808      | B. Polishi[?] for S. A. Burtus, \$11 in full of all accounts   |
|       | 27 September 1808 | G. Dominick, £27 in full for one quarter's house rent due 1 August 1808                                |
| [108] | 28 September 1808 | Smith & Forman, \$5.50 in full   |
|       | 21 October 1808   | Johan Noest, \$12 in full of all accounts  |
|       | 29 October 1808   | Alex <sup>r</sup> . Anderson, \$10 in full   |
| [109] | 8 November 1808   | John Thompson, \$3 on account  |
|       | 15 December 1808  | John Thompson, \$3 on account  |
|       | 29 December 1808  | G. Dominick, £27 in full for one quarter's house rent due the first day of November last               |
| [110] | 5 January 1809    | G. I.[?] Hunt, £2-1-9 in full of all acctts  |
|       | 17 January 1809   | Ab <sup>m</sup> . Van Gelder, Collector, \$0.63 for tax on Lott Bowery Lane                            |
| [111] | 21 January 1809   | Bartholomew Pline, \$3.42 in full  |
|       | 23 January 1809   | Hester Alwaise, \$6 in full for one quarter's schooling each for Jane and Mary Ann due the 2nd instant |
|       | 24 January 1809   | Samuel Johnston, £1-7-4 in full for binding 1094 Constitution of the Assistance Society <sup>35</sup>  |
| [112] | 26 January 1809   | David Morrison, \$10 in full   |
|       | 2 February 1809   | Saml. Wood, £2-1-11 in full of all accounts  |
|       | 3 February 1809   | <del>[No signature] Ten dollars fifty cents, in full for binding</del>                                 |
| [113] | 3 February 1809   | G. Sinclair, \$10.50 and 100 spelling books in sheets[.]<br>In full for binding 400 spelling books     |
|       | 3 February 1809   | John Walker[?], £4-14 in full of all accounts, dues, and demands                                       |
|       | 13 February 1809  | John Thompson, £7-13 in full of all accounts   |

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<sup>35</sup> "An act to incorporate the assistance society of the city of New-York for charitable purposes," *Private Laws of the State of New York, Passed at the Thirty-Third Session of the Legislature . . .* (Albany: New York State, 1810), 22–25. The society was incorporated by a private bill passed 17 Feb. 1810. John C. Totten is listed as one of the stewards of the charity.

- [114] 20 February 1809 G. Dominick, £27 in full for one quarter's house rent due the first instant  
3 March 1809 For George Jansen, Tho<sup>s</sup>. Powers, Lewis B. Jansen, \$10.20 in full of all accounts
- [115] 7 March 1809 Jacob Vanderpool, \$6.87½ in full of all accounts  
27 March 1809 William S. Blick[?], \$50.50 in full  
29 March 1809 S. & B. Disbrow, £8-11-4 in full
- [116] ~~29 March 1809~~ D. Prunoak[?] for John Grigg, \$11.75 in full  
29 March 1809 D. Prunoak[?] for John Grigg, £5-1-4 in full  
30 March 1809 Robert Findlay for Smith & Forman, \$8.37½ in full
- [117] 30 March 1809 Hawley & Scribner, £0-18-2 being the balance due upon the settlement of accounts between Totten and the partnership existing between Hawley & Scribner, in the year 1806, of Hawley & Hull, 1807, and Hawley & Scribner now existing  
31 March 1809 Ja<sup>s</sup>. Burt[?] for M & W Ware[?], \$45 in full for spelling books had 4 Oct. 1808
- [118] 4 April 1809 Alex<sup>r</sup>. Ming, \$12 in full  
30 March 1809<sup>36</sup> David Telfair for Tho<sup>s</sup>. A. Ronalds, Totten's note for \$57.94 which when paid will be in full for Bibles
- [119] 8 April 1809 Johan Noest, \$10 in full of all accounts  
15 April 1809 W. H. Valentine, \$100 on account  
24 April 1809 Saml. Thomas, \$6.50 in full
- [120] 2 May 1809 Hester Alwaise, \$4 in full for one quarter's schooling (each) for Jane and Mary Ann due the 2d day of April last  
2 May 1809 Job Furman, £1-16-1 in full of all accounts  
16 May 1809 Peter Hegeman, \$6.25 in full
- [121] 17 May 1809 G. Dominick, £27 for one quarter's house rent due on the first instant  
18 May 1809 Samuel Walker, \$10 in full for posting for spring election & all accounts
- [122] 31 May 1809 John Wilson, \$346.31½ in full for Book debt and interest thereon with interest on Bond and Mortgage dated 8 April 1807 up to 8 April last  
~~3 June 1809~~ [no signature], \$3.37½ in full
- [123] 3 June 1809 Samuel Johnston, \$4.56¼ in full  
13 June 1809 W & C Valentine, \$50 on account  
1 July 1809 Richard I. Crookes for J. Tiebout, \$23 in full
- [124] 7 July 1809 W & C Valentine, \$100 on account  
7 July 1809 Hester Alwaise, \$4 in full for one quarter's schooling (each) for Mary Anne and John W. due the 2d instant
- [125] 8[?] July 1809 McFarlane & Long, \$18.20 in full of all demands  
20 July 1809 James Moore, \$6.27 in full of all demands

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<sup>36</sup> This entry is out of chronological order.

- [126] 7 August 1809 James Jarvis, \$22.39 in full of all accounts  
 8 August 1809 James Moore, \$4.75 in full  
 19 August 1809 James D. Egbert for D. Longworth, \$6 in full
- [127] 22 August 1809 David Barker for Lewis H. Storms, \$4 in full for the hire of two coaches attending the funeral of his child<sup>37</sup>  
 28 August 1809 G. Dominick, £27 in full for one quarter's rent due the first instant
- [128] 1 September 1809 John Wilson, Totten's three notes dated 9 June last for \$276.61 in full for books sold him & Int[erest]  
 6 September 1809 Saml. Mitchell for Peter A. Massie[?], \$62 in full
- [129] 12 September 1809 W. H. Valentine, \$30 on account  
 19 September 1809 ~~[no signature] One dozen small hymn books, being a balance of our acct. settled this day with John C. Totten~~
- [130] 19 September 1809 Benj. Cramer[?], £1 One dozen small hymn books as a balance of account settled this day in full  
 14 September 1809<sup>38</sup> Robt. Pell for Evert Duyckinck, £151 in printing &c. being in full of all accounts until the settlement this day
- [131] 22nd of 9th mo. 1809 Saml. Wood, \$38.37 in full to the 26th day of the 7th month last  
 22 September 1809 Peter Parks[?], \$3.50 in full for entering [interring?] his child in the Methodist Church Yard
- [132] 17 October 1809 W & C Valentine, \$50 on account  
 25 October 1809 James Totten, £5-17-2 in full of all accounts
- [133] 10 November 1809 Hester Alwaise, \$4 for two quarter's schooling  
 17 November 1809 E. Duyckinck, \$30 in full for 200 [two illegible words]  
 18 November 1809 Amos[?] E. Moore for Mr. Carlock, \$6.25 in full for folding and stitching 500 Rules of the Methodist Societies
- [134] 25 November 1809 G. Dominick, £27 in full for one quarter's rent due the first instant  
 28 November 1809 W & C Valentine, \$50 on account
- [135] 13 December 1809 W & C Valentine, \$50 on account  
 13 December 1809 Corn. Harsen, \$35.62 being in full for my account to this date
- [136] 13 January 1810 Cornelius Rikeman for Harsen & Rikeman, \$2 in full  
 18 January 1809 [sic] James Park for M & W Ward, \$133.50 in full
- [137] 29th of 1st mo. 1810 Saml. Wood, \$21.57 on account  
 2 February 1810 Samuel Walker, \$12.50 in full for porting &c.  
 8 February 1810 Cagle & Borraine[?], \$26.86 in full

(To be continued)

<sup>37</sup> This poignant entry probably refers to the death of Mary Ann, who had been receiving instruction with her sister Jane. After this date only Jane is referred to in tuition payments.

<sup>38</sup> This entry is out of chronological order.

## REVIEWS

Recently published books, donated or purchased, 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. Opinions expressed by reviewers are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the editor or the Society.

*Ancestors and Descendants of Robert Alfred Sands and Kate Van Volkenburgh, Enduring Relations*, compiled by Henry B. Hoff with contributions and recollections by Nancy Sands Maulsby, ed. Penelope L. Stratton. 2018. Hardbound, 8×10¼, xv+167 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index. Price \$64.95 plus shipping. The New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS), 99–101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116; <https://shop.americanancestors.org>.

This book, from NEHGS's Newbury Street Press, traces in three parts the patrilineal lines and some other interesting ancestral lines of the couple named in the title. They were the paternal grandparents of coauthor Nancy Sands Maulsby. Part I is the line of her grandfather Robert Alfred<sup>9</sup> Sands, who descended from James<sup>1</sup> Sands. Born probably in England, though his parents and place of origin remain unknown, James<sup>1</sup> first appeared in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643, later moving to Block Island in the same colony. His son John<sup>2</sup> Sands moved to Cow Neck (Manhasset Neck), Long Island, a section of which is still known as Sands Point. The next three generations continued to live there. Robert<sup>6</sup> Sands moved to New York City, where he was a ship chandler, and the line continued in the city with Robert Alfred<sup>7</sup> Sands, a druggist, bank director, and assistant alderman; Henry Berton<sup>8</sup> Sands and subject Robert Alfred<sup>9</sup> Sands, both doctors who graduated from Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons; and Edward<sup>10</sup> Van Volkenburgh Sands, who was Mrs. Maulsby's father.

Part II is the patrilineal line of Kate<sup>10</sup> Van Volkenburgh, wife of Robert Alfred<sup>9</sup> Sands. This line can be traced into Europe, the first-known ancestor being Andries<sup>B</sup> van Valkenburch, a tailor born say 1540 in the village of Millen in the province of Limburg, now part of Belgium. He was the grandfather of Lambert<sup>1</sup> Van Valkenburch, who in 1643 or 1644 came to New Netherland, where he lived in New Amsterdam before settling in Beverwyck (Albany). In the next generation, Jochem<sup>2</sup> Lambertse Van Valkenburg moved to Kinderhook, which remained the family home for the next four generations. Jacob<sup>7</sup> Van Valkenburg lived in the nearby city of Hudson; Philip Henry<sup>8</sup>, who adopted the spelling Van Volkenburgh, became a successful merchant and bank president in New York City; and Edward<sup>9</sup> Van Volkenburgh continued his father's businesses in the city, where his daughter Kate<sup>10</sup>, Mrs. Maulsby's grandmother, was born.

Each of the above generations has its own chapter that includes some details on the wife or wives of each ancestor and a list of the couple's children along with the children's wives and husbands. Many of the spouses came from other early New York families.

Part III of the book follows the same format and covers some of Robert and Kate's other interesting ancestors who are not in their patrilineal lines. Those ancestors are the well-known Elizabeth (Fones) (Winthrop) (Feake) Hallett, Anneke Jans Bogardus, John Alden, and New Netherland first settler Guleyn Vigne. Also presented are royal descents of two more ancestors, Dr. Richard Palgrave and Margaret (Duncanson) Teller.

While the book cannot be categorized as an "all my ancestors" compilation, it presents an interesting alternative to that type of presentation. As would be expected from compiler Henry Hoff, current editor of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and a former editor of the RECORD, the genealogical and biographical information is meticulously documented in 678 endnotes reflecting his exhaustive knowledge of New Netherland/New York genealogy and

history, including the most recent literature. For many of the generations, he has added sections that provide valuable information on people and places associated with the ancestors as well as their occupations and contemporary events or institutions that might have affected their lives. An excellent selection of maps, photographs, and other illustrations augment the text, and the book is beautifully designed.

*Harry Macy Jr., FASG, FGBS  
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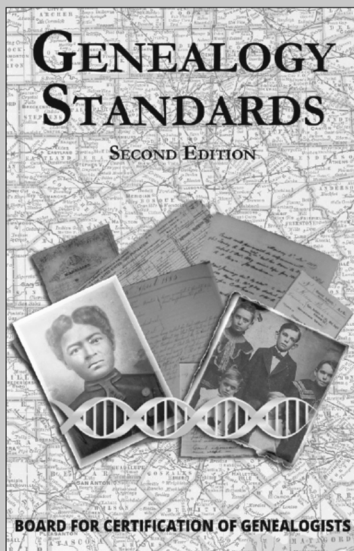
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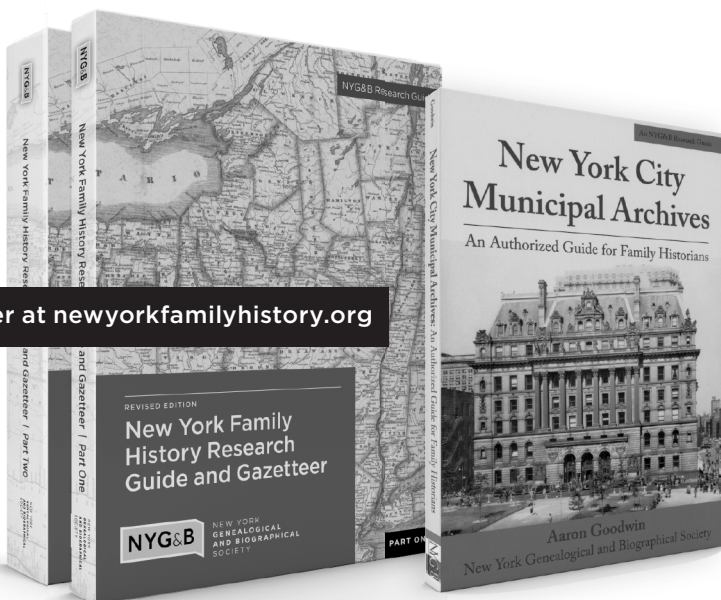
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