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EARLY DUTCH FAMILY TIES

TERHUNE, VAN SICKLEN, FRELINGHUYSEN, and Others

-Certain Elements of Genealogy, Social History and Religious Interactions-

By Barbara Terhune



SEAL OF NEW NETHERLAND

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**By Barbara Terhune
June 20, 2007**

Frontispiece

The Seal of New Netherland was adopted by the Dutch West India Company in 1630. It was to be used to stamp the legal documents of the colony generated in New Amsterdam,

Appropriate to the main article of trade at the time, the centerpiece of the seal was a beaver. The beaver was surrounded by a string of wampum or seawan. This Indian shell money was the principal currency of the Colony for many decades, even used as donations to the church. Hard Dutch currency was scarce and a string of wampum was worth about four guilders (\$1.66)

The shield and the Earl's crown signified that the territory was a province of the Netherlands.

CORRECTIONS

Dec 23, 2007

On pages 72, 101 and 103, for "Nelche Denyse Duryea" read Nelche Duryea.

On page 74, other researchers indicate that Willemptje Harmanse Barkeloo married John Bennet, and that Willemptje Janse Barkeloo married Joris Cornelise Nevius. Further research is needed to resolve this discrepancy.

On pages 75 and 102, some researchers suggest that the husband of Maria Albertse Terhune was Stephen Emans, rather than Isaac Emans. Again further research is needed to resolve the contradiction.

FOREWORD

It was not our intention to write a complex document, rather a short exposition, and a few pages of corrections to early Terhune genealogy. However, it sort of grew like Topsy, and one thing led to another.

First, we ran into a situation in which the record of our ancestor-by-marriage, Domine Frelinghuysen, had been less than accurately recounted by early historians, primarily ministers. Actually, these errors cut both ways, both underestimating his influence and omitting some problems he had. Then, we chanced upon a book containing the autobiography of his slave, freed upon Frelinghuysen's death, which led us to certain insights.

Next, an 1890 novel, we had acquired years ago, based on the Jacob Leisler Rebellion titillated our interest in that event, since our direct ancestor Jan Albertse Terhune had been an officer in Leisler's militia. Illustrations on pages 41-A and 43-A came from this historic novel. [*The Begum's Daughter*, by Edwin Lassetter Bynner; Little, Brown, & Co. 1890] This book is now available online at Google Books.

The 1674 map of Gravesend, Long Island, found on page 10 (transcribed for clarity on page 10-A) is actually the centerpiece of this work. It is unique in that it is an actual survey, rather than a mere sketch of this portion of Western Long Island. In addition, it pinpoints the precise location of the homestead of Albert Albertsen Terhune, the immigrant. It is evident that the surveyor, Jan Albertsen Terhune, son of the immigrant, was rather sophisticated and well educated at a reasonably young age. This map can be viewed in a larger scale on the internet at:

<http://bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Map/1674.Gravesend.Terhune.html>

Courtesy of Brooklyn Genealogy Information Page at:

<http://bklyn-genealogy-info.com/index.html>

Research into these various matters thus led to a story of the vicissitudes of the Dutch colonists through their trials with the West India Company to their subjugation by the English, and finally to the strife within their ethnic group which rent their society and religion. We found that all these matters both put into context the life of our ancestors and, in some cases, actually clarified certain details related to their genealogical records.

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EARLY DUTCH FAMILY TIES TERHUNE*, VAN SICKLEN*, FRELINGHUYSEN*, and Others

-Certain Elements of Genealogy, Social History and Religious Interactions-

By Barbara Terhune

I decided to write this paper after researching and finding errors in the genealogical record. Additionally, the social/political history of the times, both in Europe and in the Americas, provides a few reasonable answers, shedding light on why and when the lives of our ancestors developed as they did. Analysis reveals a story, some of which is at odds with generally accepted genealogy. I found it very compelling; the reader may disagree; but that's what makes a horse race.

The following material is divided into three parts:

Part I deals with (1) identifying the true parents of Eva Terhune, grand-daughter of the immigrant Albert Albertse Terhunen; and eventual wife of Dom. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. This part also strives to (2) assemble the children of Jan Albertse Terhune (son of the immigrant) and his second wife, Margrietje Ferdinandes Van Sicklen. For some reason, little effort seems to have been made to identify this family group.

Part II deals with (1) the life of Dom. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, his wife, Eva Terhune (our relative) and some of their descendants. In (2) the events and history of the Dutch (later English) colony and its Dutch Reformed Church that led to the Schism are discussed. It also covers the colonial history, the social schism that occurred when the English captured the colony, and the religious schism that developed around 1700.

Part III takes a fresh look at the earliest generations of the Terhune family who lived and remained in Long Island, New York; and offers some corrections affecting allied families along the way.

PART I

Who were the parents of Eva (Terhune) Frelinghuysen?

Upon consulting numerous sources, it became readily apparent that the prevailing ancestry of Eva Terhune, wife of Dom. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen could not be accurate. All sources concur that Eva was from Long Island. Most sources maintain Eva was born c.1708 to Albert Terhune. Thus stating or implying that she was 12 or 13 when she married Frelinghuysen in 1720-1721. Some sources contend she was an orphan, cared for by Rev. Bernard Freeman, of Long Island.

A contradiction arises when associating "Albert Terhune" as her father and Long Island as her residence. There was no Albert Terhune, of age to be her father, living in Kings Co., NY. Furthermore, in the early 18th Century, we find no Terhune daughters marrying before the

* Each of these names has multiple spellings. In the interest of continuity, I have chosen these, except when quoting other sources.

age of 18, usually older. In 1720s, a minister of a Dutch community would be scorned, had he taken a wife of such tender years.

There are but two candidates for the father of Eva Terhune - the only surviving sons of the immigrant Albert¹ Albertse Terheunen (the lintwever, or ribbon weaver) and his wife, Geertje Dircks (not Denyse):

1. Albert² Albertse Terhune II (1651-1709)
2. Jan² Albertse Terhune (c.1654 - Aft 1731)

Let us first consider where these two men resided.

1 Albert² Albertse Terhune II was baptized 13 Aug 1651 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY, and died 7 Sep 1709 in Hackensack, Bergen Co., N.J. Based on tax and marriage records, we believe he was the eldest son of Albert and Geertje (Dircks) Terhune.

In 1682, with Jacques Cortelyou and others, he obtained a patent for a tract of 5000 acres on the Passaic River, NJ.

[*Bergen, Kings Co.*, citing p 118 of the Record of the Gov. and Council of East New Jersey]

[*Documents Relating to the Colonial History of NJ*, pg 48, East Jersey Patents ...Liber No. 4, pg 8]

Albert II moved to Hackensack, NJ in 1689, with his wife and six children, the eldest of whom was under 15. Albert was admitted to membership at Hackensack RDC in May 1689, "upon letter from other church" (not identified).

[*Collections of the Holland Society of New York, Vol. I, "Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, New Jersey"*---Vol. I. Part 1, Hackensack]

Baptismal records exist for 11 of the 13 children listed in Albert II's 1707/1708 will, probated in 1709; viz: John, Anell, Stephen, Geerbrecht, Willementie, Maritie, Rachel, Gertruyd, Albertus, Johannes, Dirck, Wyntie, and Annettie. [Lib 7, p 420 in *Off. of Surr. of N.Y.*] The last seven of these children were baptized between April 1690 and December 1706 at Hackensack DRC, the last one being Annettie (who, at the ripe old age of 14 according to many sources, married Frelinghuysen's associate, Jacobus Schuurman in 1720/21!).

[David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.)]

[*Collections of the Holland Society of New York, Vol. I "Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, New Jersey"*---Vol. I. Part 1, Hackensack]

There is no Eva among them. To attach Eva to this family group, one must assume she was born between the date of Albert's will and his death in 1709; as well as disregard the fact that Albert was living in New Jersey. It also requires extrapolating her marriage to Dom. Frelinghuysen at about age 12, flying in the face of Dutch social mores of the time. There is a more logical and probable candidate!

2. Jan² Albertse Terhune was born c.1654 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY, and died there after 1731. Based on tax and marriage records we believe him to be the younger son of Albert Albertse¹ Terhunen and Geertje Dircks. He was a Captain in the militia, and on 14 Oct 1699, he was appointed High Sheriff of Kings Co., NY.

His name first appears in 1674, when "John Terhune" (Jan Albertse Terhune) surveyed and laid out a map of Gravesend, Long Island, NY including the location of the house of his father, his land crossing the boundary line between Gravesend and Flatlands. [See maps - pp 10, 10-A, and 10-B. NOTE: 10-A is transcribed for clarity.] I find this map quite significant; it is surveyed and scaled to an accurate measure unlike many maps of these times that were sketched freehand. It precisely locates his father's (and his own and his children's') house on the southeast side of Strom Kill in Gravesend. The located features are in English and

tell us that John/Jan Terhune was a young man of substantial education and talents for his time.

Jan obtained the family homestead upon the death of his father in 1685. He, in turn, left it to his two surviving sons, Roelof and Albert. Terhunes lived on this land for five generations, until they "daughters out." The last remaining Terhune residing in Flatlands appears to be Anna (Ammerman) Terhune, age 82, living with Wilhelmina Lott, age 55, in the 1850 census. To repeat, all sources concur that Eva Terhune and her elder sister Annetje were from Long Island.

Jan's first wife, Annetje Roelofse Schenck died in 1688, less than 5 years after their marriage; she bore him 2 surviving sons, Roelof and Albert. In 1691, Jan married Margrietje Van Sicklen, daughter of Ferdinand Jans Van Sicklen and Eva Antonise Van Salee. The 1698 Census "*In the town of flatlands als New Amesfoort*" lists:

"Jan Alberttz ter heunen" with wife and 6 children.

[*The Documentary History of the State of New York*, arranged under direction of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State, by E.B. O'Callaghan, Volume III, pp. 87-89. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, & Co., 1850).

Jan's will, written and recorded 20 Feb. 1696/7, decades before his death, names three sons, but unfortunately, merely mentions "daughters" without providing any names for them. There is no record of probate.

[Conveyances in the Office of the Reg. of Kings Co., NY, Lib. 2, p. 296.]

The 1738 Census [actually 1731 census] "*in the township of Flatlands*" lists:

"Ijan Terhunen" - 1 white man and woman and 4 slaves.

I believe this to be the same Jan Albertse Terhune. Jan's children will be discussed in detail following this study of Eva Terhune's parents.

[*The Documentary History of the State of New York*, arranged under direction of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State, by E.B. O'Callaghan, Volume IV, pp. 122-131]

The subject of location leads us to an obscure c.1774 autobiography of a former slave of Eva (Terhune) and Dom. Frelinghuysen that sheds light on the question of where she was reared and hence who were her parents.

Black Atlantic Writers of the 18th Century, edited by Adam Potkay and Sandra Burr; 1996. pp 23-66, "A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars in the Life of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, An African Prince, Written by Himself" (first publication c.1774 in England)

Supplemental end notes provided by Potkay and Burr are informative; however, without identifying their specific source, they repeat the conventional, though improbable, identity of Eva Terhune Frelinghuysen as "*the youngest daughter of 17 children born to Albert Terhune, a wealthy and respected farmer in Flatbush, Long Island...Twelve year old Eva became Mrs. Frelinghuysen...*" [Emphasis added/BT]

Gronniosaw's own narration is far more illuminating, providing a path to follow...from Africa, to Long Island, NY, and finally to Dom. Frelinghuysen in Somerset Co., New Jersey. Furthermore, we believe, it points directly to Jan Albertse Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen as the authentic parents of Frelinghuysen's wife, Eva Terhune.

Before proceeding with Gronniosaw's recollections, it should be noted that there are close marital and location connections between the Van Hooren/Horne, Van Sicklen, and Terhune families. In 1687, Jannettje Cornelus Van Hooren married Reynier Ferdinandes Van Sicklen. They lived at Gravesend. In 1691 Jan Albertse Terhune married (2) Margrietje Ferdinandes Van Sicklen, sister of Reynier. Jan and Margrietje Terhune lived nearby on land straddling the boundary of Gravesend and Flatlands. One would expect frequent visits and interaction among these families.

Gronniosaw, born c.1710-1714, was sold into slavery as a teen-ager and sent to the island of Barbados in the Caribbean. There he came to the attention of a Mr. Vanhorn (sic), "*a young man of New York*," who bought him and took him home as a house slave. Gronniosaw in his autobiography wrote of his "religious awakening" and that his mistress, Mrs. Vanhorn, spoke fondly of his religious fervor to her acquaintances and guests. The Van Horns of Long Island were visited by "*Mr. Freelandhouse*," who, impressed by Gronniosaw, prevailed upon the Van Horns to sell Gronniosaw to him. He did indeed make the purchase for 50 pounds and took Gronniosaw to his home in Somerset Co., NJ.

Gronniosaw relates "*My dear kind master grew very fond of me, as was his lady, she [Eva] put me to school...my master and mistress requested me to learn in the gentlest terms and persuaded me to attend my school...I learnt [sic] to read pretty well....*"

Gronniosaw remained with the Frelinghuysens until the deaths of the Reverend, Eva, and their sons despite being freed at the death of Dom. Frelinghuysen in 1747. He relates that the Reverend was sick "but a short time" before his death and that Gronniosaw was with him at his deathbed. The slave also related that he remained with his "*kind, indulgent mistress*" until her death "*but 2 yrs after*" his master ...then he continued with the sons, one by one, as they too died. Years later, Gronniosaw moved to England where his autobiography was written and published.

Gronniosaw's narrative is important because it shows that Frelinghuysen visited Long Island near the home of Jan Terhune, and visited the Van Horns who were, as previously noted, inter-related with the Terhunes by marriage. This association, while not conclusive, points toward Jan Terhune as Eva's father. As a side issue, it gives a little insight into the personal qualities of Eva and her husband as they dealt with their slave at a time when slavery was accepted. Moreover, it should be noted, his autobiography is the only first-person account of Dom. Frelinghuysen and his wife, Eva Terhune and their deaths.

One might wonder why early researchers were so eager to place Eva Terhune in the family of Albert II. The answer is really quite elementary. Little effort seems to have been made to track Jan Albertse Terhune or to identify the children of Jan and his second wife, Margrietje Van Sicklen. For some unfathomable reason, Jan was presumed to have died in 1705 or 1708 despite clear evidence to the contrary. See Part III, page 63 for details.

One would think that Dutch naming conventions* alone should have sounded an alarm as to Eva Terhune's earlier presumed parentage.

Eva Terhune married Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, a Dutch Domine about 1721 and her sister, Annetje married Frelinghuysen's associate, voorleser (school master) Jacobus Schuurman about the same time. Frelinghuysen arrived from Holland in 1720 to serve New

* Rosalie Fellows Bailey, "Dutch Systems in Family Naming in NY and NJ," NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, March 1953, pp 1-29.

Jersey Dutch Reformed congregations and quickly became embroiled, along with Schuurman, in bitter controversy that lasted for decades and virtually split the Dutch Reformed Church. It is to be noted, however, that Frelinghuysen was one of the most influential and important Dominies of his time and thus his wife, Eva, had obviously married well. Shortly after arriving in New York, the Dom. Frelinghuysen traveled south to the Raritan Valley in central New Jersey and assumed pastoral duties at several churches there.

Dom. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen and Eva Terhune had the following children:

Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen II	(1723-1761)
(Named for father)	
John Frelinghuysen	(1727-1754)
(Named for maternal grandfather - Jan Albertse Terhune)	
Married Dinah Van Bergh	
Jacobus Frelinghuysen	(c1730-1753)
(Named for paternal grand-father),	
Ferdinandus Frelinghuysen	(c1732-1753)
(Named for maternal great grand-father Ferdinand Jans Van Sicklen)	
Henricus Frelinghuysen	(c1735-1757)
Margaret Frelinghuysen	(1737-1757)
(Named for maternal grand-mother Margrietje Van Sicklen)	
Married Thomas F. Romeyn, Minister in 1756	
Anna Frelinghuysen	(1738-1810)
(Named for maternal sister - Annetje Terhune Schuurman)	
Married William Jackson, Minister	

The contenders and their wives:

1. Albert Albertse Terhune II had 3 wives:

- (1) Hendrickje Stephense Van Voorhees, the younger; d/o Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees and Willempie Roelofse Seubering (8 known children)
- (2) Wyntje Jans Brickers, d/o Jan Brickers and Geertie Fonda (5 known children)
- (3) Maratie de Graves, widow of Andries Tibout (1 known child)

The names Albert, Hendrickje, Wyntje and/or Maratie are significant by their absence among the children of Eva and Dom. Frelinghuysen.

2. Jan Albertse Terhune had 2 wives:

- (1) Annetje Roelofse Schenck, d/o Roelof Martense Schenck and Neeltje Gerretse Van Couwenhoven (2 surviving sons)
- (2) Margrietje Ferdinandes Van Sicklen, d/o Ferdinand Jans Van Sicklen and Eva Antonise Jansen Van Salee (4 known surviving children, perhaps more)

Baptismal records cannot be found for Jan's children, save that of his first born son, Albert, who died young. To complicate matters further, Jan's will was written and recorded in 1696/7 (long before his death) - he named only his 3 sons (Roelof and Albert by his first wife; and Aucke by his second wife). In addition, he referred to (unnamed) "daughters" and "children that are now or hereafter shall be born."

Look again at the names given the children of Eva & Dom. Frelinghuysen. Three of their children were named after Eva's father (Jan Terhune), mother (Margrietje Van Sicklen) and maternal grandfather (Ferdinand Van Sicklen). It should also be noted that Ferdinand was

a most unusual name at that time and it did not appear in the lines of Albert Terhune II or any of his wives.

To complete our identification of Eva's correct parents, we should examine what is known of her sister, Annetje, who by all accounts, married voorleser Jacobus Schuurman, the associate and close friend of Dom. Frelinghuysen.

Annetje Terhune and Jacobus Schuurman had the following children:

Anne Schuurman	(1721 - 1800)
Jacoba Schuurman	(1724 - 1760)
Margaret Schuurman	(1726 - 1745)
(Named for maternal grand-mother - Margrietje Van Sicklen)	
John Schuurman	(1729 - 1795)
(Named for maternal grand-father - Jan Albertse Terhune)	
Ferdinand Schuurman	
(Named for maternal great-grand-father - Ferdinand Jans Van Sicklen)	
Jacob Schuurman	
Albertines Schuurman	(1735 - ?)
(Named for maternal great-grand-father - Albert Albertse Terheunen, the immigrant)	

Source: *Schuurman of New Jersey*, 2nd Ed., by Richard Wynkoop; The Knickerbocker Press, New York, NY. 1902.

Once again, we find the names John, Margaret and Ferdinand supporting the probability that Annetje (Terhune) Schuurman was the daughter of Jan and Margrietje (Van Sicklen) Terhune and the sister of Eva (Terhune) Frelinghuysen. In addition, we find Albertines, who, based on birth position was probably named for Annetje's grandfather, Albert Albertse Terheunen, the immigrant. Once again, there is no trace of a Wyntje or a Maratie, wives of Albert II.

The Only Contender:

Jan Albertse Terhune's will, written and recorded 20 Feb. 1696/7 (as noted above) mentions un-named daughters - (plural).

He had only two surviving sons, both borne by his first wife, Annetje Schenck; proved by the 1704 will of her father, Roelof Martense Schenck, who wrote:

"...to ye two children of my daughter Anneke [Anake] deceased by name Roelof and Albert, each ten pounds in money..." [Recorded New York Surrogate's Office, Liber 7, page 209]

Jan married (2) Margrietje Van Sicklen in 1691; therefore, according to Jan's will, at least two daughters would have been born between 1692 and 1696/7. The first born daughter, according to Dutch naming conventions, would be named Annetje or Antje for Jan's late wife. The second born daughter, according to Dutch custom, would be named Eva for Margrietje Van Sicklen's mother.

In summary, the following points apply:

- These daughters of Jan Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen, born between 1692 and 1696, were of proper age to have married Dom. Frelinghuysen and Jacobus Schuurman in 1720-1721.

- These daughters of Jan Terhune lived on Long Island, as all previous accounts stipulate.
- The names of Eva Terhune Frelinghuysen's children support the conclusion that she was the daughter of Jan Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen, viz: Margaret, John, Ferdinand.
- The names of Annetje Terhune Schuurman's children, likewise, support the conclusion that she was the daughter of Jan Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen, viz: Margaret, John, Ferdinand.
- Once again, it bears repeating that the given name "Ferdinand" was very unusual and it points directly to Ferdinand Jans Van Sicklen, the father of Margrietje Van Sicklen.
- Gronniosaw's autobiography relates Dom. Frelinghuysen's strong connection with families intermarried with Terhunes living on Long Island; rather than Terhunes in Bergen Co., New Jersey.
- Some early genealogists who maintain that Eva was the daughter of Albert Terhune cite a Flatbush DRC baptism in 1708. There are NO baptismal records available between 1699 and 1709 for this church!
- One final tidbit is found in *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, by Francis Bazley Lee; (1910) Vol. IV, pg 7 where Lee notes:

"...John, the second son of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen,...died suddenly at the home of his mother's parents, Flatbush, Long Island, September 15, 1754 while on his way to attend ...meeting of the united Coetus of New York..." [Emphasis added/bat]

Lee confirms that Eva Terhune Frelinghuysen was a Long Island girl, but unfortunately, he does repeat the age-old error that her former residence had been Flatbush, rather than Flatlands. In 1754, Eva's ancestral home crossing the boundary of Flatlands and Gravesend was occupied by either her half-brother, Roelof Jans Terhune, uncle of John Frelinghuysen or Roelof's son, Albert, Eva's half-nephew.

Finally, let us consider some possibilities for the dearth of church records. The Leisler Rebellion of 1689-1691 culminated many years of the Dutch congregations' increasing contempt of their Dominies' collusion with the English. Dom. Selyns of New York and Dom. Varick of Long Island bitterly opposed the takeover by Jacob Leisler. Following the barbaric execution of Leisler in 1691, 75% of the Dutch colonists stopped taking communion. Indeed, many of the men attended church solely at the annual election of deacons and elders; and they refused to support the Dominies financially. [Ecclesiastical Records] These events are explored in Part II of this work. The "Pietist" Domine Berthoff in New Jersey, content to "tend his flock" rather than engage in political conflict, was respected and supported by his parishioners.

These events were the result of political turmoil arising from the English revolution in 1688 when Catholic King James was overthrown and replaced by Protestant King William. A colonist, Jacob Leisler, became de facto Governor of New York for two years. Leisler and the militia supported the new King and feared an attack from French Catholics, which actually occurred in Schenectady, NY killing 60 Dutch, including the Domine. Leisler was

ultimately exonerated a few years later by the English Parliament (a day late and a head short?).

Jan Terhune was promoted to Lieutenant in Leisler's militia in January 1691. [*A Perfect Babel of Confusion*, by Randall H. Balmer, Oxford University Press (1989)] He and Margrietje Van Sicklen were married in June 1691. Annetje and Eva were likely born within the next few years, based on Jan's will of 1696/7. We believe that Jan, an obvious supporter of Leisler, was among those 75% who disassociated themselves from Dom. Varick's Flatlands church.

There are no records of baptisms at Flatlands in the period 1690-1695, indicative that others shared the opposition; or the elders were simply not present or keeping records for the same reasons. While this is not hard evidence or an absolute certainty, it may account for missing records based on known facts and circumstances of that time and place. Van Arsdall researchers, among others, are also plagued with "a strange absence of records of the Reformed Dutch Church" during this period. Specifically, Cornelis Van Arsdalen first married in 1687 and again in 1691, had 6 children according to the 1698 Flatlands census, but no baptisms were recorded. [The VANGUARD (van Arsdalen newsletters) Vol. 1, Issue 2, pg 6] Available online at:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~vanaersdalen/VanguardIndex.html>

Origins of Eva Terhune's Flawed Identification

The earliest reference to Eva and her sister Annetje appears to be the "Historic Discourse Delivered at the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the First Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, N.J." by Richard H. Steele, D.D. on October 1, 1867. Rev. Steele commented:

"Very little information ...has been transmitted to us, which is the more surprising from the fact that his [Dom. Frelinghuysen] descendants have always lived in this vicinity...The name of his wife has been recently recovered...Eva Terhune."

Actually, it's not too surprising that Frelinghuysen's descendants in the mid-1800s, 120 years after his death, had little or no information to contribute. Six of his seven children died in their 20s and 30s; they simply didn't live long enough to share family history with the next generation. Only one daughter, Anne, wife of Rev. William Jackson lived to a ripe old age, but this family did not reside in Somerset County. Indeed, all of the subsequent Frelinghuysen's descend from a single grandson of Eva and Dom. Frelinghuysen - Frederick, whose father John Theodore Frelinghuysen died when Frederick was less than 2 years old.

Therefore, virtually all information coming down through the years arose with Rev. Steele who expressed gratitude to Dr. Abraham Messler and Rev. William Demarest for what little he knew of Eva Terhune at that time. Subsequently, through the years, Steele's scant information was repeated by other ministers extolling Dom. Frelinghuysen, and embellishing the little known facts related to his wife, Eva Terhune who bore him five sons, all ministers, and two daughters who married ministers.

Other References associated with Eva's flawed identity:

Historical discourse delivered at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, N.J., October 1, 1867 New Brunswick, N.J.: Published by the Consistory, 1867, 225 pgs. - Oct 1, 1867 delivered by Richard H. Steele, D.D., Pastor of the Church. pg 29-30

"...Quite early in his ministry he [Frelinghuysen] was married to Eva Terhune, of Long Island...About the same time Schureman [sic] became his brother-in-

law by marrying the sister of his wife, Antje Terhune and resided near the farm which is known as the Schureman property."

Forty years at Raritan: eight memorial sermons with notes for a history of the Reformed Dutch Churches in Somerset County, N.J. Author: Messler, Abraham, 1800-1882. Published 1873. pg 175

... "His wife, named Eva, was a daughter of Albert Terhune, of Flatbush, Long Island, a farmer of wealth and respectability.

Proceedings of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Reformed Dutch Church of Six-Mile Run; Rev. Henry Du Bois Mulford : Franklin Park, New Jersey, November 18, 1885. pg 16 (parenthetic in original print)

"They [Frelinghuysen and Schuurman] came from Holland single, but, as the terms of the call had been increased by the addition of 45 more acres of land, with the use of a parsonage, both Dominie and Schoolmaster took the hint. Suffice it to say, that they married sisters by the name of Terhune, who lived on Long Island. (Two rather long-meter Te'unes). How these men could administer a parish of 200 square miles and go a-courting to Long Island...can only be explained by the fact that 1720 was leap year, and the inference that these women, as resolute as fair, as muscular as devoted, crossed New York bay in an open boat, and traversed the wilds of New Jersey, or took the day schooner for New Brunswick (accompanied in either case by a chaperone), to make benedicts out of these bachelors out of pity for them - that pity which has been described by a Dominie's wife of to-day as 'akin (achin') to love'." [Emphasis added/BT]

Commentary: Perhaps the good minister was trying to interject a bit of "humor" in his presentation. Nonetheless, the above stands as a fine example of the contradictions and 'folklore' that have contaminated the history and genealogy of this family.

Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey: a book of the achievements of her people in the making of a commonwealth and the founding of a nation; (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York: 1910.) 1962 pgs. pg 6

"By his wife, Eva, daughter of Albert Terhune of Flatbush, Long Island, Dominie Frelinghuysen had five sons and two daughters..."

Forerunner of the Great Awakening, Sermons by Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (1691-1747) Joel R. Beeke, Editor; The Historical Series of the Reformed Church in America, No. 36; pub 2000. pg xviii

"...Shortly after his arrival [1720] in the New World, Frelinghuysen married Eva Terhune. An orphan daughter of a well-to-do Long Island farmer, Eva had been cared for by [Rev. Bernard] Freeman after her parents' death...."

Dutch Calvinistic Pietism in the Middle Colonies: A Study in the Life and Theology of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, by James Robert Tanis; 1967. Citing Ackerman's "The Terhune Family," Mr. Tanis writes on pp 48-49 that Eva, born in 1708 to Albert Terhune in Flatbush, was orphaned by 1720, and "cared for" by Dom. Freeman.

COMMENT: There is no documentation to substantiate that Rev. Freeman cared for any Terhune youngsters!!! Indeed, Jan Terhune supported Freeman's rival, Dom. Antonides who, in fact, performed the marriages of both of Jan's sons. [See Part II, page 46 of this work.]

Anthony Jansen Van
Sallee's Patent or
Francis
Bowry

Flatbush

*The map of 1711 is
at the right hand
of this map as the boundary
line between the Dutch
is the right not the left*

- ① → = Twelve Morgan
- ② → = The Dutches Meadow
- ③ → = Mill of the Voorhees
- ④ → = Pine Island
Creek
- ⑤ → = Mill Creek
- ⑥ → = West Mea-
dow

House of Albert Terhune
[Immigrant]

A MAP

*of Gravesend
made by a scale
of twenty chains to an
inch by John Terhune*

A MAP
of the town of Graves-
end laid down by a scale
of twenty chains to an
inch by John Terhune

Part of New Utrecht

Boundary line between Gravesend & N. Utrecht
the patents and formation of both towns

Boundary line between Gravesend & New Utrecht as held at present

Indian Pond
A house of Coris V. Brunt

Robert Ruyne
Patent

Coris. V. Brunt mansion house

Church

Schoolhouse

Meadow

Williams Creek

Gulsbert Johnson's
Island

Broken Lands or Marsh

Sand Hills

Pine Island
Pine Island Inlet

Gravesend Bay
or Harbour

Fishing Beach

Part of Flatlands

...map of part of
this town made in
the year 1674...

*From the want of a description
and the increase of water in the
I have added in this map the
the location of the town but from
map of part of this town made in the
year 1674 that the town was
from the town from the west
to the east the river of the
town was then the river
of the town was then the river*

ATLANTIC OCEAN

1674 Map of Gravesend by John Terhune (transcribed)



Western Nassau Eylandt

KNOWN AS LONG ISLAND
SHOWING THE TOWNS & ROADS.
ALSO Nieuw Amersfoort WHERE
STEVEN COERTEN VAN VOORHEES
SETTLED A.D. 1660

Atlantic Ocean



In
1660
came the
Boote Koe

Scale

1/2 M. 1 M. 2 M.

The Children of Jan Albertse Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen

Having discussed the lineage of Eva and Antje Terhune, we feel compelled to try to identify their siblings; and shed a little light on this family; to encourage researchers to further study and evaluate them as a group. Essentially there are two types of data: Hard data and information-deductions that can be inferred from peripheral sources. In this instance hard data is scant and baptismal records, nonexistent. We can but take our clues where we find them.

For the current endeavor, our data sources consist of:

1. The marriage banns of Jan Albertse Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen
Jun 6, 1691 at Flatbush Reformed Dutch Church
[Voorhees, *Flatbush Church Records*, p. 273]
2. The will of Jan Albertse Terhune recorded Feb 20, 1696/1697
But no record of probate has yet been found. Perhaps that is because he died many years later, after the 1731 Census.
[Recorded on p. 296 of Lib. 2 of *Conveyances in the Off. of the Reg. of Kings Co*]
To wife Margarita Terhuiennen (sic) 1/2 of all my estate for life;
the other half to sons that are now or hereafter shall be born.
Sons Roeloff, Albert and Aucke.
Daughters mentioned, but not named.
Brother Albert Terhuiennen and Reyneer Van Sycklyn [sic], guardians.
Executors Albert Terhuiennen and Reyneer Van Sycklyn.
3. The 1698 Census of Flatlands, Long Island, NY
indicates that Jan and his wife had 6 children and 2 slaves in the household.
[*Documentary History of the State of New York*, arranged under direction of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State, by E.B. O'Callaghan, Volume III, pp. 87-89.]
4. Burial records at Flatlands Reformed Dutch Church (Flatlands RDC)
Jan Albertse paid:
On November 1, 1686, sixteen guilders for a grave for his son (Albert)
On March 25, 1688, nineteen guilders for a grave for his wife
On April 15, 1693, twenty guilders for a grave for his mother [Geertje]
On Dec 1, 1703, twelve guilders, ten stivers, for a grave and the use of a pall
On November 5, 1704, twenty-two guilders for graves for two of his children
5. The will of Roelof Schenck written Sept. 4, 1704, proved Aug 3, 1705
He was the father of Jan Albertse Terhune's first wife, Annetje Schenck.
[Recorded on p. 209 of Lib. 7 of *New York Surrogate's office*]
"...and to ye two children of my daughter Anneke [Anake] deceased by name
Roelof and Albert, each ten pounds in money..."
6. The will of Susanna Van Sicklen, of Flatlands, NY written January 12, 1747.
She was a sister of Margrietje Van Sicklen Terhune
[*Abstracts of Unrecorded Wills, Vol. XI, Prior to 1790*, pages 117 & 118: From The New York Historical Society Collections, this 1892-1902 volume features abstracts of wills on file in the Surrogates Office, City of New York, from 1665 to 1800.]
"...I leave all my real and personal estate, in Flatlands or elsewhere, to the children of my brothers and my sisters...one part to the children of my sister Margaret..."
7. The will of Roelof³ Jans Terhune written Feb. 20, 1753; proved April 30, 1761.
[*Abstracts of wills on file in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*]
"...my Executors shall pay out of the entrest three pound 8 shillings en 7 pens
to my poer Sester Jeroebrec lafe enere jers duere her netteral Lyf..."

What information can we garner from the above, and what can we infer?

- Jan's will names three sons in Feb. 1696/97, viz: Roelof and Albert by his first wife; and Aucke by Margrietje. Further his will indicates that Jan and Margrietje had two or more daughters; because only 2 children, Roelof and Albert, are identified in Roelof Schenck's will as children of his late daughter, Annetje.
- We can infer that if there was a son, Aucke - then a son named Ferdinand probably would have preceded him, named for his maternal grandfather, based on Dutch naming conventions*.
- The 1698 census indicates that Jan Albertse Terhune and his second wife, Margrietje Van Sicklen had six children in their household. Therefore, at least four surviving children had been borne by Margrietje since their marriage in 1691, the other two being Jan's sons, Roelof and Albert by his late wife, Annetje Roelofse Schenck.
- The will of Susannah Van Sicklen provides evidence that her sister, Margrietje, wife of Jan Albertse Terhune, bore children and that some were still alive as of January 1747. Her will also tells us that Reynier Van Sycklyn, who married Jannetje Van Horn, was a brother of Susannah and Margrietje. (See Fam. Group Sheet, pg 16)
- The burial records show that Jan Albertse Terhune paid for a grave and the use of a pall on Dec 1, 1703. Then he buried two children on Nov 5, 1704. It seems probable that among the deceased were sons, Aucke and Ferdinand, because no further record exists for either of them.

Based on these sources and a few more peripheral sources that will be noted, we suggest the following as children of Jan Albertse Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen:
(birth order uncertain)

1. Antje (named for the late wife of her father)
2. Eva (named for her maternal grandmother, Eva Van Salee)
3. Ferdinand (named for his maternal grandfather, Ferdinand Van Sicklen)
4. Aucke
5. Jerobrec
6. Sarah

Let's take a closer look at these potential siblings of Antje and Eva:

Ferdinand

- The Terhune and the Van Sicklen families show every inclination to honor the Dutch naming conventions; therefore, the first born son of Jan Albertse Terhune and his wife, Margrietje Van Sicklen would have been named for his maternal grandfather, Ferdinand Van Sicklen. Jan already had a living son, Albert by his first wife.
- Despite no record having been found for him, we may consider a birth date between 1692 and 1694.
- Not listed in Jan Albertse Terhune's 1696/1697 will - presumed deceased

* Rosalie Fellows Bailey, "Dutch Systems in Family Naming in NY and NJ", NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, March 1953, pp 1-29.

Aucke

- Named in Jan Albertse Terhune's 1696/1697 will
- Not named in the will of Roelof Schenck, father of Jan Albertse Terhune's first wife.
- The name "Aucke" does not appear in either the Schenck or Terhune lines in this time frame. However, there is an Auke in the Reijnierse line found in the 1687 Kings Co. Oath of Allegiance: "*Auke Reijnierse; Native*"! Jan Terhune's wife, Margrietje Van Sicklen was the grand-daughter of Anthony Jansen Van Salee and Grietje Reyniers. Might he be the namesake of Jan and Margrietje's son, Aucke?

While a possible relationship between Auke Reijnierse, seen on the Oath, and Grietje Reyniers, grandmother of Jan's wife, Margrietje Van Sicklen, requires further scrutiny - it bears consideration. There is another intriguing Reynierz coincidence(?) that bears evaluation. When Rev. Frelinghuysen first arrived in Somerset Co., NJ in 1720, he boarded with the family of Hendrick Reynierz. We can but wonder whether this Mr. Reynierz might have contributed to an introduction of Frelinghuysen to the Van Sicklen and Terhune families of Kings Co, NY. In this time-frame, very few Reyniers/ Reynierz families can be found.

- Young Aucke is probably one of the three burials that occurred in this family in 1703 and 1704 as there is no further trace of him.
- Based on the above, we are comfortable placing Aucke as a child of Jan Albertse Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen with a birth date between 1694 and 1696/1697, allowing for at least one son to precede him...Ferdinand.

Jerobrec

- The will of Roelof Schenck rules her out as a daughter of Annetje Schenck Terhune.
- She is named in the 1753 will of her proposed half-brother, Roelof³Jans Terhune, viz: [transcribed and translated by bat] "...my Executors shall pay out of the interest 3 pounds 8 shillings and 7 pence to my poor sister Jerobrec late in her years during her natural life..."
- Since her relationship with Roelof³Jans Terhune could have been something other than half-siblings, viz: niece or cousin - the caveat "prob." (needs proof) should be attached to her name.

Sarah

- As in the case of Eva (Terhune) Frelinghuysen, Sarah has long been assigned, by earlier genealogists, to yet a different Terhune family; namely, Aeltje V. Voorhees and Albert³ Jans Terhune, son of Jan²Albertse Terhune and his first wife, Annetje Schenck. The problem that arises with that assignment is that Albert³'s daughter, Sarah was probably born after 1714 and would be too young for a 1729/1730 marriage to Harmanus Barkelo.
Reference: " Identifying Willemptje, The Wife of Samuel Griggs", by Fred Sisser III; *The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, Vol. 69, 1994, pp. 133-137.
- The will of her husband, Harmanus Van Barkelo lists the following children:
Maria, born circa 1730 [named for paternal gm, Maria Cortelyou]
Margaretta [named for maternal gm, Margrietje V. Sicklen?]
Johannes (John) bp. Sept 1, 1734 [named for maternal gf Jan Terhune?]

William [named for paternal grandfather, Willem Van Barkelo]
Willemptje bp. July 8, 1739 [named for father's sister, Wilmetian Van Barkelo]
Sara, born June 14, 1741 [named for mother]
Annetje [named for mother's sister?]
Harmanus born Feb 23, 1745 [named for father]
Jacques, born Feb 21, 1747 [named for father's brother, Jacques Van Barkelo]

If Albert³ were her father, we would expect to see children named Albert and Aeltje. Again, they are conspicuous by their absence!

Note, however, the presence of children named Margaretta (for Margrietje Van Sicklen?), Johannes (for Jan Terhune?) and Annetje (for Antje Terhune, Sara's older sister?)

- ▼ Last, but not least, I want to express my deep gratitude to David Morehouse for his generous help; and I refer you to his fine research "Who Was Sara, Wife of Harmanus Van Barkelo of New Utrecht" published in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July 2005 issue, pp 163-172.

There were probably additional children born to Jan Albertse Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen yet to be discovered; largely due to the fact that reports of Jan Terhune's death circa 1705 were grossly in error. Jan lived at least until the 1731 census, and his wife Margrietje lived at least until 1722. (See Family Group Sheet, pg 15)

We have no illusions. This effort to outline the family of Jan Albertse Terhune and Margrietje Van Sicklen is little more than a "pencil chart" - a starting point, if you will, to encourage further debate, study, additions and corrections.

NOTE: Beginning on page 61 of Part III, numerous genealogical errors associated with Jan Albertse² Terhune are addressed at length, with documentation.

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Jan Albertse Terhune

Born: c 1654 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Married: c Jun 06, 1691 in: Flatbush RDC, NY (banns)
 Died: Aft. 1731 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Father: Albert Albertse Terheunen
 Mother: Geertje Dircks
 Other Spouses: Annetje Roelofse Schenck

Wife: Margrietje Van Sycklyn

Born: c 1663 in: Kings Co., NY
 Died: Aft. Mar 1722 in:
 Father: Ferdinand Jans Van Schyellen
 Mother: Eva Antonise Jansen Van Salee
 Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1	Name: (prob) Ferdinand Jans Terhune	
	Born: Bet. 1692 - 1696	in:
F	Married:	in:
	Died: Bef. 1696	in:
	Spouse:	
2	Name: Antje Jans Terhune	
	Born: Bet. 1692 - 1698	in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Died: Aft. 1757	in: Three Mile Run, NJ
	Married:	in:
	Spouse: Jacobus Schureman	
3	Name: Eva Jans Terhune	
	Born: Bet. 1693 - 1698	in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Died: c 1750	in:
	Married:	in:
	Spouse: Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen	
4	Name: Aucke Janse Terhune	
	Born: Bef. Feb 20, 1696	in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
M	Married:	in:
	Died:	in: Probably died young
	Spouse:	
5	Name: Jeroebrec Jans Terhune	
	Born: Bet. 1694 - 1698	in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Married:	in:
	Died: Aft. Feb 1753	in:
	Spouse:	
6	Name: Sarah Jans Terhune	
	Born: Bet. 1705 - 1709	in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Died: 1760	in:
	Married: c 1729	in:
	Spouse: Harmanus Williamse Barkeloo	

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Ferdinand Jans Van Schyellen

Born: Mar 26, 1640 in: Netherlands
 Married: c 1660 in:
 Died: Bef. Apr 20, 1712 in: Kings Co., Long Island, NY
 Father:
 Mother:
 Other Spouses:

Wife: Eva Antonise Jansen Van Salee

Born: c 1641 in:
 Died: Aft. Apr 20, 1712 in:
 Father: Anthony Jansen Van Salee
 Mother: Grietje Reyniers
 Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1	Name: Reynier Ferdinandese Van Sycklyn Born: c 1662 in: Gravesend, Kings Co., NY Died: c 1704 in: Gravesend, Long Island, NY Married: Mar 26, 1687 in: New Amsterdam DRC Spouse: Janettie Cornelius Van Hooren
2	Name: Margrietje Van Sycklyn Born: c 1663 in: Kings Co., NY Died: Aft. Mar 1722 in: Married: c Jun 06, 1691 in: Flatbush RDC, NY (banns) Spouse: Jan Albertse Terhune
3	Name: Eve or Eva Van Sycklyn Born: 1665 in: Died: Bef. Nov 1733 in: Married: c May 20, 1693 in: Flatbush RDC, Kings Co., NY Spouse: John Jans Berdan, Jr.
4	Name: Johannes Van Sycklyn Born: 1668 in: Died: Aft. Apr 20, 1712 in: Somerset Co, NJ Married: in: Spouse:
5	Name: Ferdinandus Van Sycklyn Born: 1675 in: Died: Bet. 1737 - 1744 in: Gravesend, Kings County, New York Married: c 1698 in: Spouse: Gertruy Minne-Johannes
6	Name: Cornelia Van Sycklyn Born: in: Kings Co., Long Island, NY Died: Aft. Jan 1747 in: Married: Apr 03, 1708 in: Hackensack RDC, Bergen Co., NJ Spouse: Jan Cornelius Banta
7	Name: Susanah Van Sycklyn Born: Bef. May 01, 1681 in: Long Island, NY Married: in: Died: Aft. Jan 1747 in: Spouse:
8	Name: Ann Van Sycklyn Born: 1686 in: Died: Aft. Jan 1747 in: Married: in: Spouse: Jan Willemszen Bennet

Part II

Descendants of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen

Generation No. 1

1. REV. THEODORUS JACOBUS¹ FRELINGHUYSEN (*JOHANNES HENRICUS*⁴) was baptized Nov. 6, 1692⁴⁷ in Lingen, East Friesland, and died Bet. 1747 - 1748 in Somerset Co, NJ. He married EVA JANS TERHUNE¹, daughter of JAN ALBERTSE TERHUNE and MARGRIETJE VAN SICKLEN. She was born Bet. 1693 - 1698 in Flatlands, Kings Co, NY, and died c. 1750.

More About REV. THEODORUS JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN:

Immigration: Jan 1720, Arrived in NJ from Netherlands

Burial: Bet. 1747 - 1748, Elm Ridge Cemetery, New Brunswick, NJ²

More About EVA JANS TERHUNE:

Namesake: Eva Antonise Jansen, maternal grandmother

Children of THEODORUS FRELINGHUYSEN and EVA TERHUNE are:

- i. REVEREND THEODORE JACOBUS² FRELINGHUYSEN II, Baptized: May 26, 1723, Somerset Co, NJ³; d. 1759, at sea⁴. He had no children.

More About REVEREND THEODORE JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN II:

Ordination: Oct 04, 1745, Classis of Amsterdam, Holland upon a call to Albany, NY to succeed Domine Cornelius Van Shie. ^{5,6}

He was an earnest advocate of the Coetus against the strong opposition of his consistory... ⁶

The originator and most active worker to establish a Dutch college in New York. ⁶

April 15, 1755 Theodorus issued the famous call for a special meeting of the Coetus for May 30, 1755, which organized the American Classis, split the church into Coetus and Conferentie parties, and started the movement for the independence of the Reformed Church in America from the Classis in Amsterdam. ^{6,15}

Oct 10, 1759, he sailed for Europe in the interests of these last two projects and was lost at sea on his return voyage and sometime after May 14, 1760, when he wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam from Rotterdam. ⁶

2. ii. REVEREND JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN, b. 1727, Somerset Co., NJ; d. Sep 05, 1754, Flatlands, Kings Co. NY.

- iii. REVEREND JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1730; d. Jun 18, 1753⁷. He had no children.

More About REVEREND JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN:

Ordination: Jul 17, 1752, Classis of Amsterdam, Holland

- Cause of Death: Returning home, died at sea of smallpox
- iv. REVEREND FERDINANDUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1732; d. Jun 11, 1753⁸.
He had no children.

More About REVEREND FERDINANDUS FRELINGHUYSEN:
Ordination: Jul 17, 1752, Classis of Amsterdam, Holland
Cause of Death: Returning home, died at sea of smallpox

- v. REVEREND HENRICUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1735; d. Before Oct 04, 1757,
Ulster Co., NY⁹.

More About HENRICUS FRELINGHUYSEN:
Ordination: 1757, Coetus at Marbletown, NY¹⁰
Cause of Death: smallpox⁹

3. vi. MARGARET FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Nov 12, 1737; d. Dec 23, 1757, Jamaica, Long
Island, NY.

- vii. ANNA FRELINGHUYSEN, b. 1738; d. May 03, 1810; m. REVEREND WILLIAM
JACKSON, c Sep 1757, NY^{11,12}; b. Before Jun 14, 1732¹²; d. Jul 25, 1813.

Generation No. 2

Though Frelinghuysen and his wife Eva had five sons and two daughters, the untimely deaths of so many of their children, in their prime, left only one grandson to continue the Frelinghuysen name into posterity. Therefore, the success, fame and contributions of Frelinghuysen's descendents become all the more remarkable.

2. REVEREND JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN (*THEODORUS JACOBUS*¹, *JOHANNES HENRICUS*^A) was born 1727 in Somerset Co., NJ, and died Sep 05, 1754 in Flatlands, Kings Co. NY¹⁵. He married DINAH VAN BERGH Feb 17, 1750 in Amsterdam, Netherlands¹⁶. She was born Feb 10, 1725 in Amsterdam, Holland^{17,18}, and died Mar 26, 1807 in New Brunswick, NJ¹⁹.

More About REVEREND JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN:
Ordination: Jul 21, 1749, Classis of Amsterdam, Holland²²
Cause of Death: pneumonia
Burial: 1754, Old Somerville Cemetery, Somerset Co., NJ^{20,21}

More About JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN and DINAH VAN BERGH:
Marriage: Feb 17, 1750, Amsterdam, Netherlands²³

Children of JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN and DINAH VAN BERGH are:

4. i. EVA³ FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Feb 04, 1751, NJ; d. Feb 05, 1826.
5. ii. GENERAL FREDERICK THEODORUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Apr 13, 1753, Three
Mile Run, NJ; d. Apr 13, 1804.

3. MARGARET² FRELINGHUYSEN (*THEODORUS JACOBUS*¹, *JOHANNES HENRICUS*^A) was born Nov 12, 1737, and died Dec 23, 1757 in Jamaica, Long Island, NY. She married REVEREND THOMAS F. ROMEYN Jun 29, 1756. He died Oct 22, 1794.

More About THOMAS ROMEYN and MARGARET FRELINGHUYSEN:

Marriage: Jun 29, 1756

Child of MARGARET FRELINGHUYSEN and THOMAS ROMEYN is:

- i. REVEREND THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN³ ROMEYN, b. Nov 28, 1757; d. Sep 1786.

More About REVEREND THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN ROMEYN:
Occupation: 1784, Pastor at Raritan

Generation No. 3

4. EVA³ FRELINGHUYSEN (*JOHN², THEODORUS JACOBUS¹, JOHANNES HENRICUS^A*) was born Feb 04, 1751 in NJ, and died Feb 05, 1826. She married CASPAR VAN NOSTRAND 1769. He was born 1745 in NJ, and died Aug 14, 1828 in NY.

More About CASPAR VAN NOSTRAND and EVA FRELINGHUYSEN:
Marriage: 1769

Children of EVA FRELINGHUYSEN and CASPAR VAN NOSTRAND are:

- i. DINA⁴ VAN NOSTRAND, b. Jun 05, 1777, Raritan, NJ.
- ii. GEERTE VAN NOSTRAND, baptized. May 19, 1778, Raritan, NJ.
- iii. MARIA VAN NOSTRAND, baptized. Mar 04, 1781, Raritan, NJ.

I have seen unsourced reports of the following children of Eva & Caspar Van Nostrand – but this information needs to be checked for accuracy. A conflict can already be noted in the birth/baptism dates of Dina/Dinah and Geertje Van Nostrand.

1. Jane VAN NOSTRAND b: 12 MAR 1770
2. Johannes (John) VAN NOSTRAND b: 24 APR 1772
3. Dinah VAN NOSTRAND b: 9 MAY 1774
4. Anna VAN NOSTRAND b: ABT 1775/1785
5. Geerte (Gertrude) VAN NOSTRAND b: 30 APR 1777
6. Wynetche VAN NOSTRAND b: 9 OCT 1778
7. Maria VAN NOSTRAND
8. Hannah VAN NOSTRAND b: 21 MAR 1783
9. Frederick Frelinghuysen VAN NOSTRAND b: 18 JUN 1785
10. Laura VAN NOSTRAND b: 31 OCT 1787
11. Jacobus Vanderveer VAN NOSTRAND b: 15 MAR 1789
12. James VAN NOSTRAND b: 12 MAR 1790
13. Nellie VAN NOSTRAND b: 6 SEP 1792
14. Rachel VAN NOSTRAND b: 12 APR 1795

5. GENERAL FREDERICK THEODORUS³ FRELINGHUYSEN (*JOHN², THEODORUS JACOBUS¹, JOHANNES HENRICUS^A*) was born Apr 13, 1753 in Three Mile Run, NJ²³, and died Apr 13, 1804. He married (1) GERTRUDE SCHENCK²⁵ Jan 10, 1775 in Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ, daughter of HENRY SCHENCK and MAGDALEN ---?---. She was born c Dec 02, 1752, and died Mar 11, 1794. He married (2) ANN YARD²⁴. She was born 1764, and died Dec 29, 1839 in NJ.

More About GENERAL FREDERICK THEODORUS FRELINGHUYSEN⁴⁶:
Occupation: 1774, Lawyer. Admitted to the bar.

Military service: Feb 15, 1776, Appointed major in Colonel Stewart's battalion of minutemen.²⁶

June 1778 took part in the battle of Monmouth Court House.

Politics:

1775-1776 –Member of the provincial congress of New Jersey

1778-1779, and 1782-1783 – elected to and served in the Continental Congress
1793 - 1796, Senator from N. J. to U.S. Senate
Burial: Weston Burying Ground, Somerset Co., NJ

More About ANN YARD:

Burial: Hillsborough Reformed Church Cemetery, Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ²⁴

Children of FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN and GERTRUDE SCHENCK are:
(See Family Group Sheet, page 30)

6. i. GENERAL JOHN FREDERICK⁴ FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Mar 21, 1776; d. Apr 10, 1833.
- ii. MARIA FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Mar 1778; d. Mar 13, 1832²⁸; m. REVEREND JOHN CORNELL.
- iii. THEODORE JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Mar 28, 1787, Somerset Co., NJ²⁸; d. Apr 12, 1861, New Brunswick, NJ²⁸; m. CHARLOTTE MERCER in 1809.

More About THEODORE JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN³⁰:

Theodore Frelinghuysen and Charlotte Mercer (d. 1854) had no children together, but they adopted their nephew, Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen III, son of Theodore's brother Frederick after the latter's death in 1820. Some records indicate that Theodore Frelinghuysen remarried in 1857 to Harriet Pumpelly.

Occupation: 1808, Lawyer, admitted to the bar.³⁰

Military service: 1812, Commanded a company of volunteers in the War of 1812³⁰

Politics: Bet. 1817 - 1829, Attorney-General of New Jersey³¹

1829-1835 U. S. Senator from New Jersey

1844- Whig candidate for Vice-President with Henry Clay as the Presidential nominee.

Burial: Weston Burying Ground, Somerset Co., NJ²⁹

7. iv. FREDERICK THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN II, b. Nov 07, 1788, Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ; d. Nov 10, 1820, Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ.
- v. CATHERINE FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1790.
- vi. GERTRUDE FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Jul 16, 1790.

More About GERTRUDE FRELINGHUYSEN:

Baptism: Aug 15, 1790, Millstone RF Church, Somerset Co., NJ

Children of FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN and ANN YARD are:

- vii. SARAH⁴ FRELINGHUYSEN²⁷, b. Jun 19, 1796; d. 1825.
- viii. ELIZABETH YARD FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Aug 25, 1797; d. 1840; m. DR. JAMES B. ELMENDORF.
- ix. ANN FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Apr 01, 1800; d. Died young²⁸.

Generation No. 4

6. GENERAL JOHN FREDERICK⁴ FRELINGHUYSEN (*FREDERICK THEODORUS³, JOHN², THEODORUS JACOBUS¹, JOHANNES HENRICUS^A*) was born Mar 21, 1776, and died Apr 10, 1833. He married (1) LOUISA MERCER. She died before Nov 1811³⁴. He married (2) ELIZABETH MERCEREAU VAN VECHTEN Nov 13, 1811³².

More About GENERAL JOHN FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN³³:
Baptism: May 05, 1776, Raritan Reformed Church, Somerset Co., NJ
Occupation: 1797, Lawyer, admitted to the bar.
Burial: 1833, Old Somerville Cemetery, Somerset Co., NJ³³

Children of JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN and LOUISA MERCER are:

- i. MARY ANN⁵ FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴, m. DR. HENRY VANDERVEER³⁴.
- ii. GERTRUDE FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴, m. DAVID MAGEE³⁴.

Children of JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN and ELIZABETH MERCEREAU VAN VECHTEN are:

- iii. THEODORE⁵ FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴. (b. March 1814)
- iv. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴. (b. Oct 12, 1818, m. Victoria Sherman 1855)
- v. ELIZABETH LAGRANGE FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴.
- vi. JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴.
- vii. LOUISA MERCER FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴.
- viii. SARAH FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴.
- ix. CATHERINE FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴.
- x. SOPHIA FRELINGHUYSEN³⁴.

7. FREDERICK THEODORE⁴ FRELINGHUYSEN II (*FREDERICK THEODORUS³, JOHN², THEODORUS JACOBUS¹, JOHANNES HENRICUS^A*) was born Nov 07, 1788 in Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ³⁴, and died Nov 10, 1820 in Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ³⁴. He married JANE DUMONT³⁵ Aug 04, 1812³⁵, daughter of PETER BAPTISTE DUMONT. She was born Dec 01, 1791, and died May 28, 1875.

More About FREDERICK THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN II:
Occupation: 1810, Lawyer, admitted to the bar.³⁶
Burial: 1820, Weston Burying Ground, Somerset Co., NJ

More About JANE DUMONT:
Burial: 1875, Dumont Cemetery, Raritan, Somerset Co. NJ³⁷

Children of FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN and JANE DUMONT are:

- i. SUSAN⁵ FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1813.
- ii. GERTRUDE ANN FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Sep 20, 1814³⁸; d. Oct 11, 1886³⁸; m. WILLIAM THEODORE MERCER³⁸.
- iii. LOUISE FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1816.
8. iv. FREDERICK THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN III, b. Aug 04, 1817, Millstone, NJ; d. May 20, 1885, Newark, NJ.

Generation No. 5

8. FREDERICK THEODORE⁵ FRELINGHUYSEN III (*FREDERICK THEODORE⁴, FREDERICK THEODORUS³, JOHN², THEODORUS JACOBUS¹, JOHANNES HENRICUS⁰*) was born Aug 04, 1817 in Millstone, NJ³⁹, and died May 20, 1885 in Newark, NJ⁴⁰. He married MATILDA GRISWOLD Jan 25, 1842⁴¹.

More About FREDERICK THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN III:

Following his father's death in 1820, Frederick III was adopted by his uncle, Theodore Jacobus⁴ Frelinghuysen and his wife, Charlotte Mercer.

Occupation: 1839, Lawyer, admitted to the bar.⁴⁴

Politics: Bet. Dec 1866 - 1869; 1871-1877 U.S. Senator from N. J.⁴⁴

Voted for impeachment of President Johnson

Burial: 1885, Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, NJ - Plot Sect M, Lots 44-45, 58-59⁴²

More About FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN and MATILDA GRISWOLD:

Marriage: Jan 25, 1842⁴⁵

Children of FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN and MATILDA GRISWOLD are:

- i. MATILDA⁶ FRELINGHUYSEN.
- ii. CHARLOTTE LOUISE FRELINGHUYSEN.
- iii. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN IV, b. Sep 30, 1848.
- iv. GEORGE GRISWOLD FRELINGHUYSEN.
- v. SARAH HELEN FRELINGHUYSEN.
- vi. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Apr 17, 1860.

Endnotes

1. Genealogies of Long Island Families 1600s-1800s: Long Island Source Records - Kings County Wills. 1696 Will (Abstract) of Jan Albertse Terhune,

"Will of John Albertse Terhuiennen [sic] of Flatlands, dated 20 Feb. 1696/7

To wife Margarita Terhuiennen 1/2 of all my estate for life; the other half to children that are now or hereafter shall be born. Sons Roeloff, Albert and Aucke. Daughters mentioned, but not named. Brother Albert Terhuiennen and Reyneer VanSycklyn [sic], guardians. Executors Albert Terhuiennen and Reyneer VanSycklyn. Witnesses: Henry Ffilkin, Tunis Jansen, Peter Brower. Recorded Feb. 20 1696/7 in Liber 2 of Cons. [sic], p. 296."

Footnote states: "John Albertse Terhune was a son of Albert Albertse; he m (1) 1 July 1683 Annetje Roeloffse Schenck; m (2) 6 June 1691 Margrietje Van Sicken"

Genealogical Gleanings from Book 2 of Conveyances, Brooklyn Kings Co. also states that this will appears on page 296 but this notation adds: "Children not of age. Daughters mentioned but not named "No further information is given.

2. Find A Grave,

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=7990409&>

Rev Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, I

Birth: 1691 Friesland, Netherlands

Death: 1748 Somerset County, New Jersey, USA

Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, Reverend (1691-1748) aka Theodore Jacob Frelinghuysen I (b. 1691 in Lingen, East Friesland, Netherlands - d. 1748, Three Mile Run, Somerset County, New Jersey, USA)

Son of Johannes Henrich Frelinghaus.

He married Eva Terhune (1708-?) and had the following children:

Theodorus (Theodore) Frelinghuysen II, Reverend (1724-1761)

Johannes (John) Frelinghuysen, Reverend (1727-1754) who married Dinah VanBerg

Jacobus (Jacob) Frelinghuysen (c1730-1753) who died at sea

Ferdinandus (Ferdinand) Frelinghuysen (c1732-1753) who died at sea

Henricus (Henry) Frelinghuysen (c1735-1757) who died in Ulster County, New York

Margaret Frelinghuysen (1737-1757) who married Thomas F. Romeyn, Reverend in 1756

Anna Frelinghuysen (1738-1810) who married William Jackson, Reverend.

All five sons became ministers and both daughters married ministers. Theodore is the immigrant ancestor for all the Frelinghuysens in New Jersey, and he was born in Lingen, East Friesland, the Netherlands which is now part of Hanover, Germany....

His monument lies in the very back of the Elm Ridge Cemetery in its own row, trees grow directly behind it and the inscription faces the woods and cannot be read from the cemetery. This may be a cenotaph since his original burial location has been a mystery since he was interred without a marker. He is the oldest-born person in the cemetery and one of the earliest burials. He is the only person in the cemetery born in the 1600s. According to Dr. Francis Clark of New Brunswick the cemetery was facing the original Kings Highway,

3. The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Volume IV.

4. *Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen*, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke with introduction and notes by Rev. J. David Muyskens; Historical Society of the Reformed Church in America; New Brunswick, NJ (1993).pg 121.

5. *Ecclesiastical Records State of New York*, by Hugh Hastings, State Historian, (1902) Vols. 4-6; pg 2899-2900.

6. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pp. 6-7.

7. Ibid. Pg 6,

"Ferdinand and Jacobus Frelinghuysen...were ordained July 17, 1752, and sailed for home. They died' on the voyage says their brother, John, in a letter to the Classis, 'the one seven days after the other, each stricken down with the smallpox,' Ferdinand, June 11 and Jacobus, June 18, 1753."

8. Ibid.

9. *Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen*, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke with introduction and notes by Rev. J. David Muyskens, Historical Society of the Reformed Church in America; New Brunswick, NJ (1993). Pg 121.

10. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 6,

"In Nov 1753, Marbletown, Rochester and Warwarsing DRCs sent a formal request to the Classis in Amsterdam requesting permission to ordain Hendrick by the Coetus of New York [primarily because two of his brothers had already died at sea returning to America following their ordination in Amsterdam]. They were repeatedly denied until 1757 when they ordained him [in America] without Classis approval. This denial

formed one of the strongest arguments which resulted in the assertion of the independence of the Coetus..."

11. *Marriages Previous to 1784*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing 1968 - reprint of 1860 ed. p. 201.
12. Beard, Timothy F, F.A.S.G., *Jackson Family of New York*.
13. *Marriages Previous to 1784*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing 1968 - reprint of 1860 ed. p. 201.
14. Beard, Timothy F, F.A.S.G., *Jackson Family of New York*.
15. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg. 7,
"John, the second son of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen...died suddenly at the home of his mother's parents, Flatbush [should be Flatlands], Long Island, September 15, 1754 while on his way to attend what proved to be the last meeting of the united Coetus of New York; as April 15, 1755 his brother, Theodore issued his famous call for a special meeting of the Coetus for May 30, which organized the American Classis, split the church into Coetus and Conferentie parties, and practically declared the independence of the Reformed church in this country...."
16. Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke with introduction and notes by Rev. J. David Muyskens, Historical Society of the Reformed Church in America; New Brunswick, NJ (1993). pg 115.
17. Ibid. pg 120.
18. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 8.
19. Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke with introduction and notes by Rev. J. David Muyskens, Historical Society of the Reformed Church in America; New Brunswick, NJ (1993)..
20. Find A Grave, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=82536898>
Rev John Frelinghuysen
Birth: 1727
Death: Sep. 5, 1754
John Frelinghuysen (1727-1754) Reverend
Son of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (1691-1748) Reverend.
Marriage: John married Dinah VanBerg and had the following children:
Eva Frelinghuysen (1751-c1826) who married Casparus Van Nostrand; and
Frederick Frelinghuysen (1753-1804) Major General who was buried in Weston, New Jersey (now Manville).
Old Dutch Parsonage: John lived in the Old Dutch Parsonage in Somerville until his death where he served three congregations. He also tutored students preparing them for the seminary.
Burial: Old Somerville Cemetery, Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey,
USA Record added: Jan 9 2004By: Richard Arthur Norton (1958-).
21. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, Vol. 4, (1910) Pg 8:
"In 1826 his remains, with those of his nephew, Theodore Frelinghuysen Romeyn, were removed from their original resting place and put with those of another pastor, and the congregation of Raritan erected to the three a monument, known as 'the minister's tomb,' on which their tribute to Domine John Frelinghuysen is 'Amiable in

disposition, pious in character, zealous in the work of his Master, successful in gaining friends and winning souls, much beloved, much lamented'."

22. Ibid. Pg 7,

"After his father's death (1747/8] ...three churches, Raritan, Harlingen and Readington, united and called John Frelinghuysen, at that time studying under the Classis of Amsterdam...he preached his introductory sermons, at Raritan, August 3, 1750..."

23. Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke with introduction and notes by Rev. J. David Muyskens, Historical Society of the Reformed Church in America; New Brunswick, NJ (1993). pg 115.

24. Find A Grave,

[http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8206801&)

[bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8206801&](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8206801&)

Ann Yard Frelinghuysen

Birth: 1764

Death: Dec. 29, 1839

Ann Yard (1764-1839). Wife of Frederick Frelinghuysen, Major General (1753-1804).

Burial: Hillsborough Reformed Church Cemetery, Millstone (Somerset County)Somerset County, New Jersey,

USA Record added: Dec 25 2003By: Richard Arthur Norton (1958-).

25. SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, Vol. I (1912)

WESTON BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

ABSTRACTS BY MISS E. GERTRUDE NEVIUS, EAST MILLSTONE, N. J.

*...
Frelinghuysen, Gertrude (consort of Frederick; daughter of Henry and Magdalene Schenck),*

d. Mar. 11, 1794, aged 41 yrs., 3 mos., 9 dys.

And Find A Grave,

[http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSfn=Frederick&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8215016&)

[bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSfn=Frederick&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8215016&](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSfn=Frederick&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8215016&)

26. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*,

(Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 10,

"...with his command he joined Washington in his retreat across New Jersey and took part in the crossing of the Delaware and the battle of Trenton....Feb. 28, 1777...was promoted to colonel of the First Battalion, Somerset militia, and placed with the command under Major-General Dickinson. ."

27. Find A Grave, [http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8206865&)

[bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8206865&](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8206865&)

Sarah Frelinghuysen

Birth: 1796

Death: 1825

Sarah Frelinghuysen (1796-1825). Daughter of Frederick Frelinghuysen, Major General (1753-1804) of Flatbush, Long Island, New York and Ann Yard (1764-1839).

Burial: Hillsborough Reformed Church Cemetery, Millstone (Somerset County)Somerset County, New Jersey,

USA Record added: Dec 25 2003By: Richard Arthur Norton (1958-).

28. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*,

(Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 11.

29. Find A Grave, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=11489472&>.

30. The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Volume IV
Frelinghuysen, Theodorus Jacobus page 188

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodore, educator, was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, N.J., March 28, 1787; son of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen. He attended the grammar school connected with Queens college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1798-1800; a classical academy at Baskingridge. N.J., conducted by the Rev. Dr. Findley, 1800-02; and was graduated at the College of New Jersey with high honors in 1804. He studied law under his brother John at Millstone, N.J., was admitted to the bar in 1808 and practiced in Newark, N.J.

He served in the war of 1812 as captain of volunteers and in 1817 he was appointed attorney-general of the state and was twice reappointed, serving until his election as U.S. senator in 1829. He served a full senatorial term and in 1835 resumed the practice of his profession in Newark.

He was mayor of the city, 1837-38; presidential elector-at-large for New Jersey in the electoral college of 1829; chancellor of the University of the city of New York, 1839-50, and president of Rutgers college, 1850-61. He was the Whig candidate for Vice-President in the campaign of 1844 with Henry Clay for President.

He was president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions for sixteen years; president of the American Bible society, 1846-61; [p.188] president of the American trust society, 1842-48; vice-president of the American Sunday-school union, 1826-60; member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1839-50, and for several years vice-president of the American colonization society. He received the degree of LL. D. from the College of New Jersey in 1833 and from Rutgers college in 1841.

He died in New Brunswick, N.J., April 12, 1862.

31. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 11,

"...1828: elected to the United States Senate, where he was prominent as a debater on the Whig side...failing re-election in 1835 he resumed his law practice in Newark...served as Mayor of Newark 1837-1838...was the Whig candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1844...and was president of Rutgers College from 1850 until his death..."

32. Ibid. Pg 11.

33. *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography of 1887-1889:*

"General Frederick's eldest son, John Frelinghuysen, lawyer, born near Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey on 21 March 1776; died there, 10 April 1833, was graduated from Queen's College (now Rutgers) in 1792, and admitted to the bar in 1797.

By reason of his great aversion to public speaking he figured but little in the courts, but as an office lawyer enjoyed an extensive practice. For many years he was a member of the state council, and for three consecutive terms, of five years each was surrogate of his County.

Inheriting from his father, General Frederick Frelinghuysen, a great fondness for military life, he promptly offered his services at the beginning of the second war with Great Britain and was for many months encamped with a regiment of New Jersey militia, which he commanded, at Sandy Hook, with a view to preventing the enemy's

vessels from passing up the bay to attack New York. At the close of the war he was made a brigadier general.

He was a man of profound piety, and while on duty at Sandy Hook frequently conducted public services at the head of his regiment. So tenderly did he care for his soldiers that the sick among them were sheltered in his own tent, and made to eat at his own table. He freely used his own means to relieve their wants, even going so far as to embarrass his estate for this purpose."

AND...

Find A Grave, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=82645328>.

34. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 11.

35. Ibid. Pg 12.

36. Ibid. Pg 11.

37. Find A Grave, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=112134418>

Jane DuMont Frelinghuysen

Birth: Dec. 1, 1791

Death: May 28, 1875

Wife of Frederick Frelinghuysen.

*Burial: DuMont Cemetery, Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey,
USA Record added: Jun 21 2005By: Kevin Murphy.*

38. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 12.

39. Ibid.

Only 3 years old when his father died, he was adopted by his uncle Theodore Frelinghuysen who took him to his home in Newark..

40. *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Volume IV*
FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick Theodore, statesman, was born in Millstone, N.J., Aug. 4, 1817; son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, lawyer; grandson of Gen. Frederick, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen.

He was adopted by his uncle Theodore, second son of Gen. Frederick, upon the death of his father in 1820, and was graduated at Rutgers college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839. After studying law under his uncle Theodore at Newark, N.J., he was admitted to the bar in 1839, succeeding to his uncle's practice in 1840.

He was city attorney of Newark, 1849; a member of the city council in 1850, and became attorney for the New Jersey Central railroad and for the Morris canal and banking company.

In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Olden attorney-general of New Jersey and was reappointed in 1866 by Governor Ward. He was a delegate from his state to the peace convention of Feb. 4, 1861, at Washington.

In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward to the vacant seat in the U.S. senate caused by the death of Senator Wright, and in the winter of 1867 was elected by the state legislature to complete the term expiring March 4, 1869.

He failed of re election and President Grant appointed him U.S. minister to Great Britain, his confirmation being secured in the senate without a reference to the committee, but he declined the mission. He was elected to the U.S. senate July 25, 1871, for a full term.

He voted for the conviction of President Johnson in the impeachment trial; introduced a bill to restore specie payment; supported a tariff for protection; advocated the civil rights bill, and secured the passage of the anti-polygamy bill and the Japanese indemnity fund act. He was a member of the judiciary committee; of the committee on foreign relations, of which he was acting chairman during the session of the joint high commission on the Alabama claims, and of the committees on naval affairs, claims and railroads.

In 1877 he was a member of the joint committee of the senate and house which created the electoral commission, and was appointed a member of the commission. He was defeated by the vote of the Democratic majority in the election for senator in 1877 and was succeeded, March 4, 1877, by John R. McPherson.

President Arthur on Dec. 12, 1881, appointed him secretary of state in his cabinet, as successor to James G. Blaine, resigned, and he held the position till the close of the term of the administration, March 4, 1885, when he retired to his home in Newark, N.J., suffering from an illness from which he never recovered.

He was president of the American Bible society and a trustee of Rutgers college, 1851-85.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1864. He died in Newark, N.J., May 20, 1885.

41. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 14.

42. Find A Grave,

[http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdVrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=48358)

[bin/fq.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdVrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=48358](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdVrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=48358)

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen

Birth: Aug. 4, 1817

Death: May 20, 1885

American Statesman. Served as US Senator from New Jersey (where in 1868 he voted to remove President Andrew Johnson from office), and as US Secretary of State in Chester Arthur's administration.

Burial: Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

Plot: Section M, Lots 44-45 & 58-59

Record added: Mar 21 1999.

43. Lee, Francis Bazley, *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, (Vol. 4, (1910) Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY), Pg 13.

44. Ibid.

1866 - Lincoln appointed him as U.S. Attorney-General.

Dec 1866 - appointed to vacant seat in the U.S. senate...in 1867 he voted for the conviction of President Johnson on his impeachment...his term expired in 1869. In 1871 he was again appointed to a vacant seat in the Senate, this term expired Mar 4, 1877 and he lost re-election when the opposing Democratic party was victorious. He was called again to serve following the assassination of James Garfield, when President Arthur called him to serve as Secretary of State on Dec 12, 1881. At the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, Frelinghuysen surrendered his seat in the cabinet..

45. Ibid. Pg 14.

46. *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Volume IV*

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore page 187

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick, senator, was born in Somerset county, N.J., April 13, 1753; son of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen (1727-84), a founder of Queens college. New Brunswick, N.J.; and grandson of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, founder of the family in New Jersey, ...

Frederick was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1770 and was admitted to the bar in 1774.

He was a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey, 1775-76, and in 1778 was elected by the legislature a delegate to the continental congress, serving 1778-79, and again 1782-83.

He commanded a corps of artillery at the battle of Trenton, was made colonel of militia, took part in the battles at Springfield and Elizabethtown, and in June, 1778, in the battle of Monmouth Court House.

He was elected to the United States senate, serving in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793-96.

He resigned in 1796 and was succeeded by Richard Stockton.

He was commissioned by President Washington major-general in the army raised to suppress the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania.

He was a trustee of Princeton, 1802-04.

He correctly predicted the day of his death at the time he fell ill and died at his home near Millstone, N.J., on his fiftieth birthday; April 13, 1804.

47. Tanis, James; *Dutch Calvinistic Pietism in the Middle Colonies, A Study in the Life and Theology of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen*; Martinus Nijhoff/The Hague/1967. Pg. 23.

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Frederick Theodorus Frelinghuysen

Born: Apr 13, 1753 in: Three Mile Run, NJ
 Married: Jan 10, 1775 in: Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ
 Died: Apr 13, 1804 in: Somerset Co, NJ
 Father: John (Theo J) Frelinghuysen
 Mother: Dinah Van Bergh
 Other Spouses: Ann Yard

Wife: Gertrude Schenck

Born: c Dec 02, 1752 in:
 Died: Mar 11, 1794 in:
 Father: Henry Schenck
 Mother: Magdalen ---?---
 Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1	Name: John Frederick Frelinghuysen	
	Born: Mar 21, 1776	in: Somerset Co, NJ
	Died: Apr 10, 1833	in: Somerset Co, NJ
M	Married: c 1797	in:
	Spouse: Louisa Mercer	
	Married: Nov 13, 1811	in:
	Spouse: Elizabeth Mercereau Van Vechten	
2	Name: Maria Frelinghuysen	
	Born: Mar 1778	in:
F	Died: Mar 13, 1832	in:
	Married:	in:
	Spouse: John Cornell	
3	Name: Jacob Rutsen Frelinghuysen	
	Born:	in:
M	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
4	Name: Theodore Jacobus Frelinghuysen	
	Born: Mar 28, 1787	in: Somerset Co., NJ
M	Died: Apr 12, 1861	in: New Brunswick, NJ
	Married:	in:
	Spouse: Charlotte Mercer	
5	Name: Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen II	
	Born: Nov 07, 1788	in: Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ
M	Died: Nov 10, 1820	in: Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ
	Married: Aug 04, 1812	in:
	Spouse: Jane Dumont	
6	Name: Catherine Frelinghuysen	
	Born: c 1790	in:
F	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
7	Name: Gertrude Frelinghuysen	
	Born: Jul 16, 1790	in:
F	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	

**Prelude: Colonization, Chaos and Dissent
In New Netherland
- 1624 to 1720 -**

Mysterious gaps often occur in genealogical data. Much of this can be attributed simply to the loss or absence of records; however, some can be explained away by the social, political, and event-driven occurrences of the times. And fortunately, occasions occur in which the historical data can actually fill in these gaps, or at least make possible very rational estimates of the likely progression of family lines. Therefore, serious genealogy research should be accompanied by some works concerning the history of the times.

European Background

It would be parochial and of limited value to discuss the events in the Dutch colony of New Netherland in this period without first sketching the political and religious chaos occurring in Europe. Much of what happened in the colonies was driven by these European events. The Atlantic separation and hence the 3-4 months' ship passage-time only served to delay, but not isolate the colonists. The British went back and forth: from Whig to Tory, from Catholic to Calvinist to Anglican rulers, and from wars with France to allies with France, as they did with Holland. The colonists were as corks bobbing on the sea of European wars, politics and religion.

First, let us summarize the driving philosophies of England and Holland (i.e. the United Provinces). Foremost was the theory of Absolutism, the "Divine Right of Kings." In England, even in brief periods of republican rule, the ruler was a dictator and the nobles had the bulk of the remaining power. But the government of the Dutch was Republican, different from most European governments of the time. The seven United Provinces were independent in local matters and controlled by wealthy merchants and financiers. Over all was the "Stadholder" (usually of the House of Orange) responsible for defense and foreign affairs. The key to their political success in resisting the Spanish and English in the 17th Century rested on its enormous commercial prosperity which in turn rested on its huge fishing, trading and transport fleet. The Dutch practiced religious toleration and was alone in being open to all faiths. However, Absolutism did exist to a degree in the matter of dealing with the lower classes and dissent could have a high price. This was particularly true in the overseas colonies which were controlled by companies, rather than the Dutch government. Perhaps Absolutism was best described in Thomas Hobbs' famous book, "Leviathan" in 1650 in which he justified the same by describing the general population as a rabble only capable of anarchy. He and his writings were the ultimate definition and consummate exposition of Absolutism.

A second over-riding theory was that of Mercantilism or economic nationalism. It was the practice of using the political power of government to control the economy for the singular benefit of a given nation. It manifested itself in many ways, chief among them affecting the colonies were:

- A. Trade and commerce – monopolies were created to limit trade to the home country and create a favorable balance of trade for them.

B. Use of subject colonies as sources of raw materials and a controlled market for home country products.

C. Control and monopolization of shipping and the profits derived from it for the home country.

All of these were monopolistic practices, accepted by the ruling classes of Europe and by the population generally, as was Absolutism.

A third powerful factor was Religion. The Protestant religions had arisen several hundred years previously and swept over much of Europe; France and Spain, being notable exceptions. The United Provinces were Calvinistic and Lutheran; the citizens feared, even hated the nearby French and Spanish Catholics. England had largely become Anglican with minorities of Catholic and Pietistic (Puritan, Quaker, etc.) protestants. England was ravaged at this time with near-constant wars, political controversy and periodically with draconian laws affecting religious worship. England was also at this time subjugating Ireland and partially subduing Scotland and attempting changes to their religious practices. Holland was in near perpetual conflict with the Catholics in Spain and France.

Last was the matter of Class. At the top of the food chain was a very small group of kings, nobles, Parliamentarians, and religious leaders, etc. who monopolized most all political power. Next was a "middle class" of small proportions comprised of wealthy merchants, landowners, and miscellaneous military leaders and ministers. The vast majority were "common people" eking out a living in farming, labor, shopkeepers, or as craftsmen. Upward mobility was not impossible, but difficult and the lower classes were often looked on with scorn by their "betters". The vast majority of the "common folk" knew their "place" and were compliant. There was no democratic mechanism as we know it, such as national voting.

England and the Netherlands differed substantially in many social "common law" matters. This was to impact the colonies when the British and Dutch people were amalgamated in the previous New Netherland colony. Two important matters come to mind:

1. In Holland, there was a substantial separation between Church and State; i.e. sometimes referred to as the "Two Kingdoms", of man and of God. Conversely, the English politics directly interfered with and often dictated to the churches.

2. English law favored primogeniture, or inheritance by the eldest son. In Holland, the widows and children were dealt with differently. The inheritance was one-third to the wife and the rest equally divided amongst the children. Generally, the wife's share went to the children equally upon her death or remarriage. The Dutch also had a system of "Orphan Masters" who appointed guardians and oversaw the financial interests of under-aged children; a system with no English counterpart. Dutch women often kept their names after marriage, could own businesses and property, and draft wills. It is to be noted that many Dutch considered their society to be more "advanced" than the British.

England suffered a civil war, sometimes called the "Rebellions" or the "Wars of the Three Kingdoms", in the period of 1639-1651. This led to the eventual exile of King Charles I in 1646 to Scotland when his armies were defeated. This period also saw the rise of Oliver

Cromwell, a Parliamentarian, to political and military power. He developed a so-called "model army" which ultimately defeated the King's Royalist army. Cromwell also subjugated Ireland and defeated Scotland. King Charles I was executed in 1649 and England was converted from a Monarchy to a Commonwealth or Republic in the years 1649 to 1660.

Cromwell was one of the greatest figures in English history, becoming almost a dictator well before his death in 1658. In addition to his overwhelming successes in the Isles, he was active and successful overseas. He fought the first Dutch war in 1652-1654 which was instigated by Parliament giving English merchants a monopoly over imports, the Mercantilist "Navigation Act". He fought the Barbary pirates and re-admitted Jews to England after 365 years. His "model army" was successful against Spain in the Battle of the Dunes at Dunkirk in 1658.

The death of Cromwell left a vacuum which was soon filled. The two power centers were the army and Parliament. Parliament resolved the matter by voting back the Monarchy in the form of the exiled Charles II, son of the previous Charles I. Charles II was crowned King of England, Ireland, France and Scotland in April 1661.

Charles II, a Protestant, ruled until his death in 1685. His reign was marked with increasing intolerance for all but the Anglican church which resulted in the infamous Test Acts of 1673 and 1678. The first Act actually brought down the King's brother, the Duke of York, a Catholic who had been the Lord High Admiral. The second Dutch war was fought in 1665-1667 as the British Parliament re-instituted the Navigation Acts in 1660 and 1663 that had been deemed improper since there was no king when they were first instituted (1652-1654). Additionally, these new acts stopped colonial trade with other European countries and were the primary cause of the Mercantilist war. However this period also coincided with an anti-Presbyterian turn (non-Anglican) that probably had some influence in these affairs. The British also coveted the port of New Netherland (New York) which was a major factor.

Shortly after taking power, Charles II gave his brother, the Catholic James, Duke of York financial and governing hegemony over the settlements in the Colonies (1664). The British actually laid claim to all of the East coast except Florida and the French Canadian colony. The Duke who was also High Admiral of the British navy sent warships to the Hudson River and took the New Netherland colony by force in 1664.

Charles II signed a peace treaty with France in 1670. Shortly thereafter he entered the third Dutch war (1672-1674) to please the French who were at war with the Dutch. This war was terminated in 1674 when other Protestant nations joined the Dutch, and the British Parliament was unwilling to expand the war. Meanwhile in 1674, Dutch military ships had been dispatched to the Dutch colony and reclaimed New Netherland. This lasted only a year, as the Dutch ceded their colony to Britain in the peace treaty and the British once again reclaimed it.

In 1685 Charles II died and his brother, James, Duke of York, attained the throne. James was a Catholic and hence, anathema to the majority of people and the Parliament. Things went from bad to worse with a number of insurrections. Then the queen, after ten stillbirths, had a child who would be a potential Catholic heir. A group of seven influential Brits, called the "Immortal Seven" including the Bishop of London, invited the Dutch Stadholder, William of Orange to invade England. He was Protestant, as was his wife, Mary, the daughter of the deceased Charles II. William was happy to oblige and obtain the power of England in his endless war with France. (See Page 33-A) The invasion was immediate in late 1688 with Dutch ships and troops. There was no opposition and the affair was later



King Willism III – (William of Orange) 33-A

labeled the "Glorious or Bloodless Revolution." In 1689 Parliament crowned William and his wife jointly in exchange for greatly expanded Parliamentary powers. The ex-king, James, Duke of York, went into exile in France.

William returned to Holland and lost no time in forming a coalition with the Holy Roman Empire and others to combat the powerful French. This war, "King William's War", lasted from 1689 to 1697 and ended inconclusively with each side keeping what it valued most. The French were unable to restore James to the English throne. This war was followed by the "War of the Spanish Succession" (1700-1715) largely with the same cast of characters and again ended inconclusively with England adding several colonies, but at a tremendous expense of the war.

William of Orange died in 1702 and was succeeded by his sister-in-law, Anne, of the House of Hanover. Anne reigned until her death in 1714, when she was succeeded by her son. Thus ended the long, long line of the Stuarts' reign of England.

One more European matter is worthy of note. In 1685 the French King, Louis XIV, revoked the famous Edict of Nantes which had given French Protestants (Huguenots) some limited freedom to practice their religion. As a result, most all of France's Huguenot population was driven into exile. Many went to the United Provinces, others to England, Switzerland and some emigrated to the American colonies.

New Netherland Background

The Dutch colony had its real start in 1624 with the arrival of a Capt. May with a group of Walloon (French speaking Belgian) farmers. They were settled in and about the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. William Verhulst was appointed governor in 1625 and brought with him shiploads of primarily Dutch farmers and workers. Other ships brought livestock and supplies. Verhulst was a disaster. He had antagonized the colonists and perhaps was crooked with respect to the Company's accounting. At any rate, he was tried for malfeasance in office and banished from the colony. He was replaced in 1626 by Peter Minuit, a businessman who had been charting and exploring the area for the West India Co. for two years.

At this point we should emphasize the most important factor affecting the Colony in the early days. New Netherland was not an institution of the Dutch government, but rather a financial enterprise of the Dutch West India Co. As a result, its sole function was to make money for the Company. This condition was to persist, with some modifications, until the British takeover in 1664. In 1624 the Dutch promulgated a set of regulations known as the "Provisional Orders". It specified that the colony would be run as a typical factory with the Company making the rules for its own benefit. In 1629 the Company enacted a document called the "Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions" which allowed land estates to be granted, called "patroonships". In return for the grant, the patroon agreed to import settlers, buy the land from the Indians, supply stores and build a stout fort in Manhattan. All trade would be restricted to the Company. This "Charter" was very controversial among the West India Co. directors.

New Netherland's prospects were improved in 1628 when a West India Co. fleet captured the great Spanish "Silver Fleet" in Cuba, with its cargo of precious metals and merchandise worth about 15 million Dutch guilders. This enabled the Company to continue to subsidize New Netherland which had been losing money.

Peter Minuit's tenure as governor lasted until 1632. (See page 35-A) By all reasonable measures, he was extremely successful. He is widely credited with buying Manhattan Island from the Indians, but it is at least equally possible that his predecessor, Verhulst did so. The evidence is sketchy, but it appears that crops had already been planted on Manhattan when Minuit arrived for a second time in 1626. According to the Documentary History of New York by O'Callaghan, 1849; settlement started on Manhattan in Sept. 1625. Livestock were landed and grazed on the island and settlers began constructing homes, and the survey of a fort was started. Verhulst was the governor then and would not be replaced until after Minuit arrived from the Netherlands in May 1626. Thus Verhulst would more likely have already purchased Manhattan. Minuit was, however, extremely dexterous at maintaining friendly relations with the Indians. During his six years, about 10,000 fur pelts were exported to Holland each year, as well as ship-building lumber, a much needed commodity there. He initiated contacts and trade with the English colony in Boston and enjoyed a friendly relationship with them. He improved the infrastructure in Manhattan with mills and became a deacon in the Church. By 1631 he had built a large ship, 700 tons and 30 cannons, using American lumber. Later this ship would be used by the Dutch in privateering voyages against the Spanish.

In 1632, problems arose for Minuit both in New Netherland and Holland. The Dutch minister, Michaelius had arrived in 1628. At first friendly, he later became adversarial and wrote accusatory letters back to the Company against Minuit. There was also backbiting by some of the colony employees. Minuit was recalled to Holland. Those opposed to the "patroonships" in the Company were opposed to Minuit who had implemented the Company strategy, which he actually opposed. After all, he was but a hired hand and had no choice in the matter. The upshot of all of this was that he was replaced by a nephew of one of the Company executives, Van Twiller, who would govern New Netherland until 1638.

Minuit, in 1637, came into the employ of Sweden who wanted to colonize the Delaware River basin. He headed an expedition that year and founded New Christina on the south shore of the Delaware River (now Wilmington, DE). He was to die two years later in a Caribbean hurricane. Peter Minuit is a most unappreciated figure in early American history, not widely known. However, his accomplishments were enormously important, at least on a par with Stuyvesant and Hudson. The Dutch preacher, Michaelius, whose interference in secular matters with Minuit was an omen of similar problems to come later, was "black listed" and not allowed by the Company to return to New Netherland.

Wouter Van Twiller, the new governor, proved to be a failure. He unsuccessfully tried to keep the English out of Long Island, drank a lot, and schemed to obtain land for himself. At the end of his tenure, there were only about 400 inhabitants in Manhattan. He was replaced in 1638 by William Kieft, a Dutch merchant. At the same time, the Company made important changes to the "Freedom and Exemptions" Act. It abandoned some monopoly practice and allowed free trade in the colony, provided for free land for emigrants outside Manhattan and for Dutch schools.

Kieft governed for about 8 years. His actions almost destroyed the colony. He arrogantly demanded "contributions" from the local Lenape Indians for "protecting" them in 1640. By 1642 New Netherland was under attack by practically the entire native population of the Hudson valley. Many Dutch in the outlying area were killed and their property destroyed. The rest, about 700, came to Manhattan and cowered at the New Amsterdam Fort. In 1644, a band of New England soldiers led by John Underhill rallied the Dutch and attacked the Indian villages in the whole area. The war ended in 1645 with most of the outlying colonial villages destroyed and the Company suffering huge losses.

DUTCH GOVERNORS OF NEW NETHERLAND



PETER MINUIT (see left) was the second Governor of the Dutch West India Co. colony of New Netherland, serving from 1626 to 1632. He was a businessman/manager who operated the colony successfully for the Company. He developed peaceful relations with the Indians and a profitable fur trade with them. During his tenure, a fort was built as were mills and a large merchant ship. Later, in 1637, he led a Swedish expedition and founded a colony at New Christina on the Delaware River. He perished in a Caribbean hurricane in 1638.

PIETER STUYVESANT (see right) was the fifth Governor of New Netherland, serving from 1647 to the English takeover of the colony in 1664. He took control of a badly deteriorated colony and gradually achieved a good economy with rather harsh regulation. He initiated settlements on Long Island and Harlem to solidify the colonies' control of the territory. He was forced to surrender New Netherland to the British during the second British/Dutch War when the merchants and Dominies would not support military resistance.



The Company chose Petrus Stuyvesant to be governor in 1647. (See page 35-A) He had served the Company in South America since 1630 when he was a teenager. Indeed, he had lost a leg fighting the Spanish in 1644 as a commander of an operation to take over the island of St. Martin in the Caribbean. Perhaps the Dutch would have abandoned New Netherland if their attempts to establish Brazilian colonies had been faring better. However the Portuguese were gradually pushing the Dutch out of that area.

Stuyvesant served as governor for 17 years until the English took control in 1664. (See Castello map of New Amsterdam page 36-A) He was a deeply religious Calvinist who was perhaps too intolerant of other religions which were not consonant with Dutch practice and got him into occasional trouble. Nonetheless, he was a strong and rational leader. He took over a colony in dire straits and slowly, but surely, restored order. He believed the people wanted a stable economy, and the laws and regulations to achieve it. The infrastructure and public works in New Amsterdam were markedly improved. The trade regulations and retail markets were overhauled to prevent fraud and waste. He organized settlements in western Long Island and attracted an increasing flow of emigrant farmers and others from Holland. In 1655 he took four ships and captured New Sweden on the Delaware River. The same year, the last Indian uprising was put down with considerable loss of lives and property. By 1654 the last Dutch colony in Brazil was lost and the Dutch started to make New Amsterdam the focal point for the North American slave trade. By the mid-1660s over 700 slaves were in New Netherland.

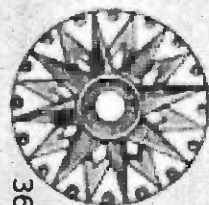
In 1653, as instructed by the Company, Stuyvesant appointed a municipal government comprised of magistrates selected from the well-to-do elite. For the rest of his term, he would be bickering and quarreling with these magistrates. But Stuyvesant was a strong leader and most often, had his way. So, at the time of the British takeover, the magistrates, as well as the elite they represent (and the Dutch Dominies of N.Y!) would not support him in resisting militarily. The laws and regulations put into place by Stuyvesant primarily benefited the upper class. The tradesmen, farmers and laborers usually got the short end of the stick. They did, however, benefit from the overall infrastructure improvements and the establishment of outlying villages. This is a classic example of the CLASS system in place at the time.

As noted earlier, James, the Catholic Duke of York, was given a patent for much of the eastern seaboard by his brother, King Charles II, in 1674. He immediately dispatched 4 ships and 2000 soldiers under Colonel Nicolls to secure this property. Nicolls arrived on August 26, 1664 and Stuyvesant capitulated a few weeks later without a fight. Stuyvesant had only a few hundred soldiers and townspeople to resist with and many of the townspeople were alienated from the Dutch West Indies Co., not desposed to fight. Over 90 of the most prominent citizens petitioned against resistance including the Dominies. On Sept. 8, 1664 the Dutch flag was taken down; and the territory was renamed New York. The merchants and traders in now New York were content to be done with the West India Co. However, the "common men" in the outlying areas were displeased and somewhat bitter at the loss of their Dutch nation.

Since the Duke of York's takeover was from the Dutch West India Co., as the new "proprietor" the Duke had absolute power, actually more than the King had in England. However, he chose not to implement much of it (at first) since any destruction of the Dutch merchant class could bankrupt the colony. The Articles of Capitulation signed were extremely moderate and conciliatory. All the Dutch "common law" features were maintained, as well as theological freedom and the status quo of the merchants and the financial order.

1. HEERE GRACHT.
 2. PRINCE GRACHT.
 3. BEIJN GRACHT.
 4. HOOGH STRAET.
 5. PAEREL STRAET.
 6. TUYN STRAET.
 7. HEERE DWARS STRAET.
 8. SLYCK STEEG.
 9. BRUGH STRAET.
 10. STADT HUYS LAAN.
 11. HET MARCKVELT STEEGIE.
 12. HET BEVER PAD.
 13. BROUWER STRAET.

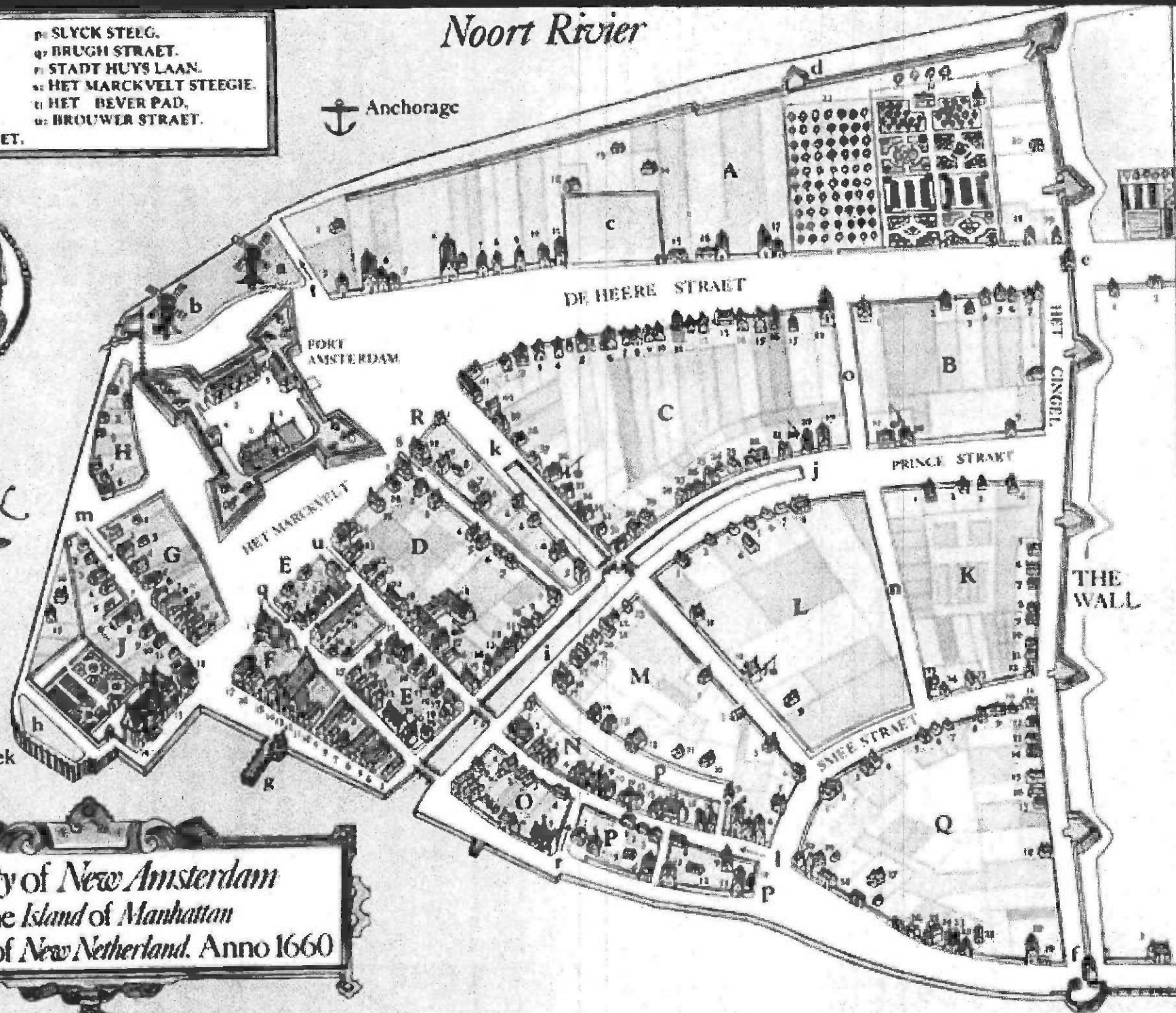
Noort Rivier



36-A

Schreijer's Hock

the City of New Amsterdam
 on the Island of Manhattan
 in the Colony of New Netherland. Anno 1660



Col. Richard Nicolls, in charge of the victorious British army, was appointed governor and served until 1668. He ingratiated himself with the wealthy Dutch merchants, even becoming fast friends with ex-director Stuyvesant. Col. Frances Lovelake, Nicolls' successor, proved equally solicitous. By the early 1670s wealthy merchants like the Van Rensselaers, who had been allowed to keep their patroonship, Schuyler, Van Cortlandt (ex-mayor), Beekman and Steenwyck were both richer and more in control of the town than ever.

However, the concept of STATUS reared its ugly head! The peripheral communities of Long Island, Staten Island, etc. were made subject to a code of laws, called the "Duke's Laws". Now these were generally the common folk, farmers and the like. There was to be no voting in town affairs of representative government. They had to submit to new land surveys, registrations fees and taxes. The Dutch who comprised about 75% of the population were also forced to quarter English soldiers in their households. These matters resulted in a great deal of conflict and resentment. The greatest resentment was reserved for the wealthy merchants and the Dutch Dominies who were collaborating with the English and said to be little better than English flunkies.

In 1673 the Dutch got a brief reprieve. The 3rd Dutch war had started. A powerful Dutch fleet raided the Caribbean, seizing a fortune from the British possession there. They proceeded up the American coast attacking British shipping and arriving in New York in July. Helped by Dutch saboteurs, they seized the city and restored Dutch rule. English property was confiscated and their officials fired. All English laws were rescinded and everything Dutch was restored. Governor Lovelace was arrested and sent back to London where he was imprisoned for incompetence. The common folk were overjoyed and the city's defenses strengthened against any counterattack.

But this was not to be. In the spring of 1674, the Dutch (United Provinces) signed a peace treaty with England and returned New York to the British. The Dutch, victorious at sea, were being defeated by the French on land, and probably had little choice. The British returned in the personage of a Major Edmund Andros, the new British governor. He lost no time in restoring the old order with the merchant class and continued the practice of regulating the farmers and other laborers to serve the interests of the merchants. No one outside the city was allowed to sift flour, pack wheat, beef or pork for export. During his administration the coastal Indians again went to war with the white man. Andros arranged a treaty with the interior Indians (Iroquois) to the west. Called the Covenant Chain, it called for the Iroquois to attack the coastal Indians (Algonquin) and the French to the north. They would be joined by the English and the respective sides would each be dominant, the Iroquois to the west and the English to the east. This treaty would last for about 100 years.

During Andros' tenure the authority and independence of the Dutch Reformed Church was compromised. The governor insisted that the local New York Dominies ordain (against their wishes and theological protocol) two ministers to serve churches in Albany and New Castle, viz. Nicholas Van Rensselaer and Petrus Tesschenmaeker. Van Rensselaer was eccentric and of questionable orthodoxy. He had spent time in England and had been ordained as a deacon in the Church of England. In 1674 the Duke of York wrote to Governor Andros recommending him to be minister in a Dutch Church. He had attended Leiden University in Holland and was somewhat qualified, but was not ordained by the Dutch hierarchy. Andros' appointment of him was gingerly protested by the Dominies and finally a letter to the New York consistory was written. In response, two New York City merchants, Jacob Leisler and Jacob Milbourne attended his sermons and pronounced him to be heterodox and guilty of heresy.

Van Rensselaer sued the foregoing gentlemen in court for libel. The matter went back and forth with first Van Rensselaer confined to house arrest for court costs, and then the merchants required to pay costs, with Milbourne arrested. Eventually the matter was dropped. Tesschenmaecker's appointment by the Governor was a similar occurrence. He was eminently qualified, but the problem was the British arrogation to themselves of ecclesiastical authority. Van Rensselaer was later removed from office by the Governor for his "bad and offensive life" and Tesschenmaecker deserted the New Castle Church for a congregation in Bergen, N.J and later, to Schenectady.

These matters tended to undermine the Dutch Reformed Church and there was the problem of the Dominies' salaries, which the congregations were increasingly unwilling to pay. The English sometimes levied a tax to pay for these salaries which further alienated the congregations from their Dominies, who they increasingly viewed as lackeys of the British. The Van Rensselaer affair with Leisler and Milbourne was an omen of things to come.

In 1680 Gov. Andros was forced out of office by new English merchants who were jealous of the cozy relationship between Andros and the Dutch merchants. He was recalled, but later vindicated and assigned to New England. In the meantime a new Governor, Thomas Dongan, was appointed. His tenure was much the same as previous governors. He crafted a "Charter of Liberties and Privileges" that essentially gave power to the Anglo-Dutch merchant coalition and restricted the Dutch culture and economic interests of the working people. He favored a select group of insiders with huge land grants of hundreds of thousands of acres and favored himself with the same. Dongan was Catholic and brought Jesuit priests with him to New York. He named Catholics to strategic positions in his administration and started a Jesuit school. All these matters rankled many Dutch and led to simmering resentment.

In 1685 Charles II died and James II, the Catholic Duke of York became king. At the same time, the French King unleashed a tide of Huguenot emigrants to New York, fleeing the official brutality there caused by his revoking the Edict of Nantes. The New York Protestants, many of whom had a visceral hatred of Roman Catholicism, viewed these events with fear and foreboding. They noted James' congratulation to the French King for his actions and worried about an invasion from Catholic Canada, as well as the possibility of official Catholicism from their new king. They saw the makings of an international conspiracy that could bring government mandated Catholicism to their shores.

James II lost no time in revoking the "Charter of Liberties" and created a "super colony" by uniting New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and appointing Andros, in 1688, the new Governor of same. He removed Dongan from office, appointed Frances Nicholson as Lieutenant Governor of New York and seized all the provincial records, taking them to Boston with him (his headquarters). This consolidation of James II's power did nothing to allay the Protestants' fears.

In Nov, 1688, ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE! Putting it any other way would be disingenuous. In Europe, as discussed previously, the Protestant Dutch Stadholder William and his wife Mary accepted the throne of England in the "Bloodless Glorious Revolution." It also established the supremacy of Parliament and moderated the theory of royal absolutism in England. The news reached Lieutenant Governor Nicholson in April 1689, a few weeks ahead of the population. He concealed it for six weeks. Then it was found out that Andros, the Boston Provisional Governor was under arrest and would be sent back to England in chains. News also arrived that England was going to war with Catholic France. Rumors spread that French Quebec would attack the colonies in the fall and conquer the Protestants. (And later,

the French actually did attack Schenectady, NY killing 60 people, including Domine Petrus Tesschenmaeker.)

Governor Nicholson refused to acknowledge William as King of England. The English towns in Long Island sent their militias toward New York in response to the rumors of a French-Catholic invasion from Quebec, but they dispersed before entering the town. When Nicholson continued to equivocate, and threatened to "sett the town on fyre," the New York militia reacted. The Fort was captured by the militia and an "association" formed to hold the city for King William and Queen Mary. Nicholson took the first boat back to England. When the Mayor, the Dutch Van Cortlandt and his council continued to stall, their authority also collapsed and he and others of his council went into hiding.

The insurgent militia was supported by the bulk of the population, including the shopkeepers, craftsmen, cartmen and laborers. Outside the city, the Long Island villagers would be staunch supporters, as well as a few well-to-do merchants in the city. The militia set up a ten-member Committee of Safety to govern the province. During the summer they reopened the business of the city and dispatched an emissary to King William and Queen Mary stating that the colony was safe and being held for them. In August the committee, impressed with Jacob Leisler's patriotism and popularity, made him commander-in-chief.

Jan Albertse Terhune served in Leisler's militia, commissioned a lieutenant in January 1691. So he was a rebel, as was his father, Albert Albertse Terhune, the immigrant who defied Governor Stuyvesant years earlier and had been imprisoned. It so happens that Jan Terhune was my husband's direct-line 7th great grand-father.

As you may recall, this is the same Jacob Leisler who unsuccessfully contested the English appointment of Van Rensselaer as Domine to Albany in 1676. Leisler was a well-to-do merchant in the fur and tobacco trade, one of the richest men in New York. He had graduated from a Calvinist Military Academy in 1660 and immediately came to New York. He was a devout Calvinist, a church deacon and a Captain of Militia. He had also been instrumental in settling French Huguenots in the city. But Leisler never got along with the innermost circle of the Anglo-Dutch merchants. His ardent Calvinism and devotion to the Dutch House of Orange (Stadholder William) set him apart. Moreover, he had a long, nasty dispute with the Bayards and Van Cortland over the estate of his wife and he was friendly with the Dutch Governor Colve during the brief Dutch re-conquest in 1673-74.

Leisler's purpose was to maintain control of New York for King William and to fight against the "Papist doggs and devills" as necessary. He was bitterly opposed by the previously ruling merchant class and the prominent local Dominies. Leisler's second in command was again Jacob Milbourne, another wealthy merchant who had been with him earlier in combating the English imposing their favorite Dominies on the Dutch Church in 1676.

The period between autumn 1689 and spring 1691 was notable for changes more favorable to the common people. The Committee of Safety called for general elections and broadened the range of elected officials. Justices of the Peace and militia Captains, as well as aldermen, sheriffs, marshals, and the Mayor were voted on by the people. Monopolies and trade regulations favoring the New York merchants were struck down. Many of the officials subsequently elected were working men, carpenters, bricklayers and the like. Shades of the American Revolution a hundred years later! Perhaps this was an omen of things to come in the far distant future.

This was open class conflict, with Leisler's supporters attacking and harassing the previous local officials and jailing some. Anti-Leisler saboteurs tried to blow up the fort and a group

of 30 anti-Leislars attacked Leisler himself who had to be rescued by his followers. Some of these returned to Long Island, raised a small body of troops and marched back to New York. There they were met by Leisler's militia and driven off. The leader, a Major Willett escaped to New England and some of his officers were court martialled. Leisler tried to organize a retaliatory strike against Montreal, Canada; but he could not garner enough support.

At the time of the elections (fall 1689), Joost Stol, the militia leader of the takeover of the fort, was selected as an emissary to London to present the Leislerians' case. However the New York merchants had already sent representatives, who convinced King William to disavow Leisler. The King commissioned Colonel Sloughter as governor with a council comprised of the wealthy New York merchants, such as Van Cortlandt, Philipse and Bayard. English troops led by Richard Ingoldsby reached New York in March 1691. Leisler and Milbourne refused to surrender the fort until shown Sloughter's commission. When Sloughter arrived six weeks later (mid-April, 1691) the fort was surrendered with the presentation of the King's commission.

Leisler and Milbourne, with six others, were arrested, tried by Sloughter's appointed court, and convicted of treason. The trial was a "show trial," a sham and a farce. There was no defense or defense lawyer. The "Jury" was composed of appointed "judges" who just happened to be men such as Leisler's New York enemies William Smith, Major Richard Ingoldsby, who was rebuffed by Leisler; and the prosecutors, James Emmott, George Farewell, and William Nichols. The verdict would be a foregone conclusion; the intent being to cut off the head of the common peoples' leader and send a draconian message to them. The court directed they be hanged, disemboweled, decapitated, drawn and quartered. They were supposed to await approval of this sentence from England, but Leisler's principle enemy, Bayard, convinced Sloughter to sign an immediate death warrant. It was later alleged that Sloughter was plied with liquor to help his decision-making. All except Leisler and Milbourne were paroled when riots broke out. The sentence was carried out on 16 May 1691 and the two were buried on Leisler land near the spot of their execution.

The events in 1689-91 are popularly termed "Leisler's Rebellion." But Jacob Leisler was a wealthy merchant enjoying his business, his church, and his property when this all started. He was appointed by the Militia's Committee of Safety to lead and he did so. The British had a "Glorious Bloodless Revolution" and crowned a new King. The British went to war with France. The French Canadians attacked near Albany, burned a small village and killed 60 people. Leisler supported the new King and opposed Catholic France. This was hardly rebellious or revolutionary in light of the new Dutch Protestant King at war with Catholic France. A more proper name for these events might have been the "Militia/British Bloodless Revolution/British-French War" action. But we are forgetting the fundamental mores of the times, Absolutism and Class. Under Absolutism and Class, the common people taking charge is a "mortal sin", regardless of any mitigating circumstances. And the winners write the history.

Later, about 1695, the English Parliament reviewed the trial and executions. The Parliament ordered the return of Leisler's and Milbournes's property to their families, passed a bill legalizing their rule, and removed the attainder of treason. In 1698, their bodies were disinterred from the spot near the gallows where they lay and placed to lay in state for several weeks. They were then buried at the Dutch Church on Garden Street on 20 Oct 1698. It is said that the funeral was attended by 100 men at arms and over 1000 people. This was out of a total New York population of about 4000. Leisler and Milbourne were heroes and venerated by a large segment of the Dutch community. Many of the merchants and well-to-do absented themselves at the time of the funeral, fearing for their security but there was no trouble.

Dom. Henricus Selyns, of New York City, (see page 41 A) and Dom. Rudolphus Varrick, of Long Island, had opposed Leisler from the beginning, as had Dom. Godfridus Dellius, of Albany. Varrick had been incarcerated and Dellius had fled to Boston during the rebellion. Selyns had been confronted in his church by Leisler and required to read a statement that discussed the personal attack on him by anti-Leislerians. These Dominies had, from the time of the English takeover in 1673, taken the position of close cooperation, even complicity, with the English rulers. And they had not been pleased with the brief Dutch recapture of New Netherland in 1674. They apparently believed that ingratiating themselves, and hence their church, with the English would lead to more tolerance for the Dutch Reformed Church. This would ultimately prove to be a fatal error, but we will talk about this later.

The English Governor Sloughter was quick to assemble a council and assembly which passed numerous Acts and laws imposing draconian retribution on the common Dutch people who had supported Leisler. For example, legislation provided that anyone disturbing the "peace, good and quiet" of the government would be guilty of high treason. Also the Judiciary set up a legal system based on English Common Law which allowed sheriffs and justices of the peace to prosecute "moral", as well as civil and criminal offences. This was a license to homogenize local custom and culture and thence Anglicize the Dutch. They also passed laws regulating apprenticeships, the privileges of freemanship and licensing the men driving wagons.

A new Governor, Benjamin Fletcher, appointed in 1692 continued operating in the same vein. In 1693, he forced the Assembly to pass the "Ministry Act", which required public election of church wardens. They were empowered to tax and pay the salaries of the "Protestant" ministers, which meant the Anglican ministers. There was no Anglican church in New York, and an Anglican congregation of only about 90 people. Very shortly, in 1697, Trinity Church, the first Anglican Church was under construction. The Dutch Dominies were mollified by a Charter or Act exempting them from supporting the Anglican church and autonomy in the appointment of their clergy, but this proved to be only a temporary illusion of security. It would prove to be subject to the whims of succeeding governors. This Act effectively designated the Church of England as the established religion of the colony. Domine Selyns became a strong supporter of Fletcher, even donating to him a silver plate "worth 75 pounds!" Selyns bragged to the Classis of Amsterdam (Ecclesiastical Records) of his "most friendly relations" with the English and said "this promises much advantage to God's church."

All of the events we have discussed, at least from the time of the brief Dutch re-capture of New Netherlands, during the Leisler rebellion and during the decade following had totally alienated the majority of the Dutch population (except the merchants and clergy) from both the English government and their Dutch Dominies. Church attendance was reduced by 80 to 90 percent. During this same period one might note that the church membership rosters actually increased, but this is misleading. Many only went to church the day of the year to elect church officers; and by 1698 the majority of officers were "Leislerians". The community was consumed with hostility between the "Leislerians" and the "anti-Leislerians", often resulting in violence and open opposition to authority in the outlying areas. There was a migration of the Dutch population out of the New York City/Long Island areas into New Jersey and up-state New York. From a large majority the Dutch population of New York City and environs rapidly became a small minority by the turn of the century. New Jersey became the center of Dutch settlement and culture.



Domine Selyns berating Jacobus Leisler over rebellion

When the English took over in 1664, there were 13 Orthodox Dutch Reformed congregations. Within ten years after Leisler's rebellion, there was only one left that was totally Orthodox, Selyns in New York City. Many of the rest were populated by disaffected "Leislerians" that held the Orthodox Dominies in contempt and a few were serviced by Dutch Pietist ministers who had no "baggage" of supporting the English in the Leister affair. We will discuss the Pietist movement later. In fact, after Leisler's rebellion there were few Dutch Reformed ministers in the area, either Orthodox or Pietist. There was Selyns in New York City, Varrick in Long Island, Guiliam Bertholf serving New Jersey, Harlem and Staten Island; John Nucella in Kingston and Dellius in Albany. Varrick died in 1694 to be replaced by Wilhelmus Lupardus for a few years. Obviously, many congregations were serviced only a few times a year by visiting dominies.

A number of the Dutch dominies were quite affluent in their own right. Selyns married a rich widow and was able to dole out many thousands of guilders to friends at his death, in addition to leaving most of his estate to his wife. He also came upon extensive debts from common people through his wife's inheritance. His successor, Gualtherus DuBois (1703) came from a rich Rotterdam family. Others of more meager means, such as Dom. Lupardus, used their position in the church to elevate their social status (and perhaps ultimately their economic status). The ordinary working Dutch looked on these things with great disdain, coupling them with the dominies' close relationship with the English and their fervent opposition to the people's hero, Jacob Leisler.

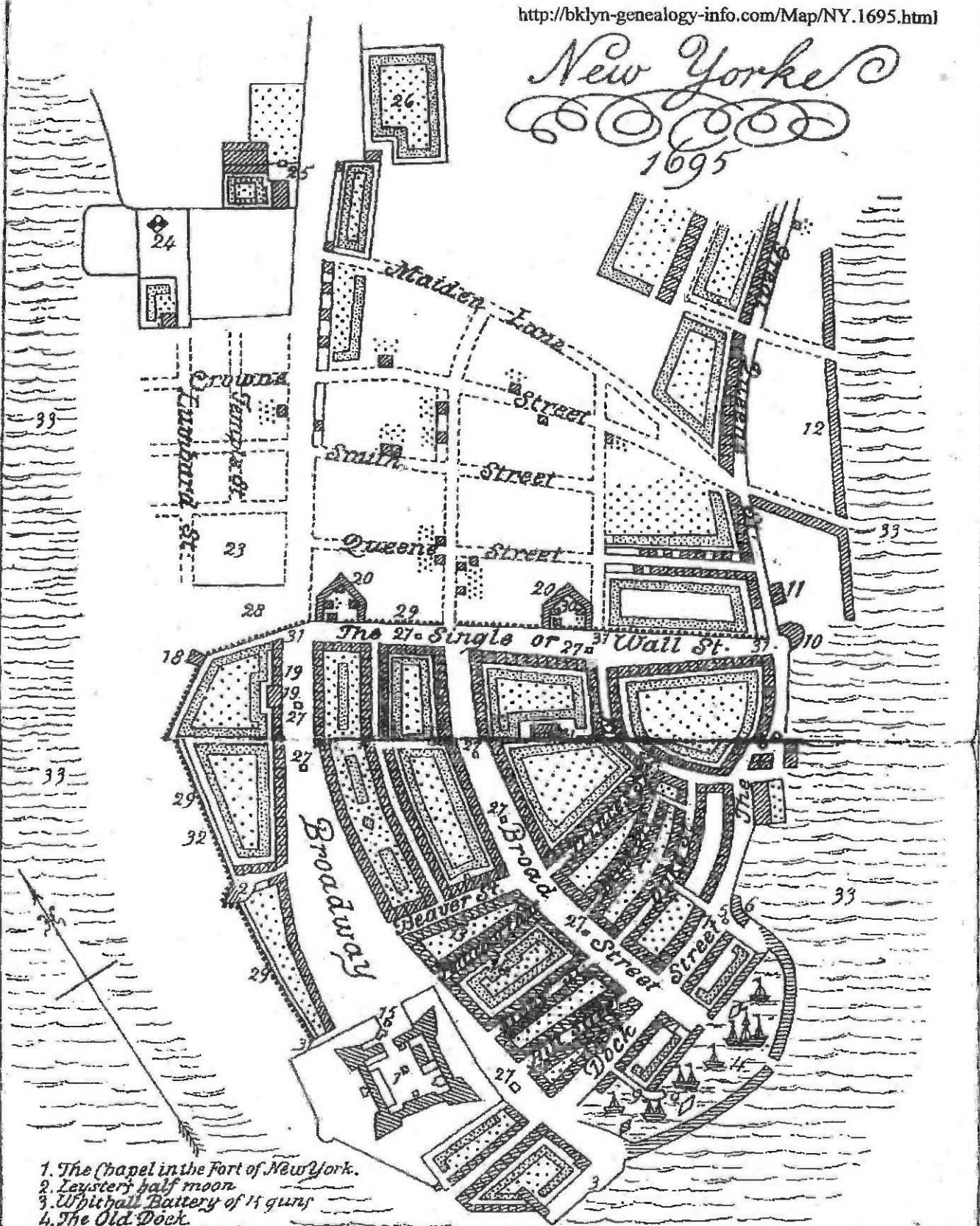
Fletcher, the English governor in the 1690s distributed vast real estate holdings to the wealthy merchants to secure their continued support. (See map on page 42-A) They received enormous land grants. Van Cortlandt, former mayor, received about 100,000 acres in Westchester County; and Long Island Chief Justice Smith received a huge land grant in northern Long Island. Philipse received about 100,000 acres and the right to operate a toll bridge. And there were many more including Dom. Dellius of Albany who accepted about a one-half million acre grant in the Albany area. However, Dellius' grant was revoked by the next governor and Dellius subsequently converted to Anglicanism!

At the same time, Fletcher instituted a strange business in New York, not connected to the Dutch church, but interesting nonetheless. King William's war with France was occurring at this time and New York was made a hub for privateers and pirates. Fletcher welcomed the pirates, allowing them to enter New York, dispose of their treasure, and refit for another voyage, all accompanied by kickbacks to him and his wealthy friends. Van Cortlandt, Philipse, Bayard, Smith and other wealthy merchants bankrolled the pirates and shared the spoils of their thievery. It is estimated this activity garnered 100,000 pounds a year for the city. Famous pirates, such as Thomas Tew and Captain Kidd strolled about the city with impunity and socialized with the establishment. The English Whig party eventually became embarrassed by this activity and put an end to it in 1700.

A new Governor, Richard Coote, Lord Bellomont, was appointed in 1698. This represented a change in England from a Tory Parliament to a Whig Parliament. It also brought about huge change in the colonies. Bellomont was a strong supporter of the Leislerians and undid many of Fletcher's actions, appointing many Leislerians to government posts. As previously mentioned, he put an end to the support of the pirates and literally went to war to nullify the huge Fletcher land grants which he stated "amounted to fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of the colonies' acreage." Additionally he characterized the executions of Leisler and Milbourne as "one of the most depraved acts in English history." He was fought tooth and nail by the New York council in nullifying the land grants since several of their members were recipients of the grants themselves. They had also benefited from the pirate trade and fought Bellomont both in New York and in England over this matter.

New Yorke

1695



1. The Chapel in the Fort of New York.
2. Leyster's half moon
3. Whitehall Battery of 15 guns
4. The Old Dock
5. The Cage and Stocks
6. Stadthouse Battery of 5 guns
7. The Stadt or State House
8. The Custom House
9. The Bridge
10. Burghers or the Slip Baty of 10 guns
11. The Slaughter houses
12. The new docks
13. The French Church
14. The Jews Synagogue
15. The Fort Well and Pump
16. Ellet's Alley
17. The work on the west side of the city
18. The north-west blockhouse
19. The Lutheran Church and ministers house

20. The stone points on the north side of the City
21. The Dutch Calvinist Church built in 1692
22. The Dutch Calvinist ministers house
23. The burying ground
24. Windmill
25. The Kings Farm
26. Col. Dungan's garden
27. Walls
28. The plat of ground designed for the ministry
29. The rockade, with a bank of earth on the inside
30. The ground proper for the building of an E. Ch.
31. The City gates
32. A postern gate
33. Showing the sea flowing about New York

Governor Fletcher had also leased out some of the land, presumably donating the proceeds to the building of the Anglican Church. His huge land grants were made late in his term when Bellomont was actually enroute to replace him. Bellomont charged him with giving away this land much of which actually belonged to the Mohawk Indians and many other frauds. Fletcher denied all of this, claiming for example, that he "didn't know it was the King's land" and claiming there was nothing wrong with supporting the Anglican Church. All of these matters are recounted in the Ecclesiastical Records, Vol. II, pages 1250-1350.

After 1700, the situation of the Dutch Church continued to deteriorate, but in different ways than before. In England, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a group dedicated to conversion to Anglicism was formed. It obtained strong support from Queen Anne, who achieved the throne in 1702 and was perhaps the most ardent backer of Anglican causes during this whole period. The Tory party also came to power in Parliament and also supported this view. Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, the Queen's cousin, also became Governor in 1702. The Society flooded the colony with missionaries, English language religious texts, and started schools which, of course, taught the English liturgy.

Lord Cornbury proved to be a cunning, arrogant and audacious enemy of the Dutch Reformed Church. However, his intentions and indeed the desires of the English in general, had progressed beyond minimizing the Dutch church. They had not forgotten the Dutch reaction after Leisler's rebellion. They wanted to convert the multicultural colonial society into a homogenous English society and believed that suppressing the Dutch church would be an effective tool to accomplish this end. Of course, this contradicted all of the agreements made after the English takeover of the colony, but times had changed and many treaties are ultimately not worth the paper upon which they are written. Of course, their goals included other cultural entities besides the Dutch. Cornbury meddled in Dutch church assignments, assigning an Anglican to preach at Kingston. He directed the Pietist Domine Bernardus Freeman be allowed to serve the Long Island Church when the Amsterdam Classis had ordained Vincentius Antonides for this role. General taxes were levied to support the Anglican Church and its minister, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was aided in their schools and missionary works.

The New York Dominies finally became incensed at these actions and started to openly contest Cornbury. But unfortunately, they were a day late and a dollar short. They were able to reverse some of his appointments, but were unable to do much about the missionary work of the Society. Fortunately, Cornbury was his own worst enemy. He was a transvestite who fancied himself resembling Queen Anne of England. He openly paraded about in women's clothes, at the Fort, in church, and even at his wife's funeral. (See page 43 A) And he was a "dead beat," incurring thousands of pounds of unpaid bills. In 1709, the Whigs returned to power in England, and he was arrested and placed in debtor's prison. Fortunately for him, his father died and he inherited his father's titles which rendered him immune from prosecution. He was returned to England and his successor, Robert Hunter, a Whig, did not continue the hostile practices against the Dutch churches. However, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was still in place and many deleterious actions against the Dutch Reformed church were not rescinded.

We have been discussing what can be best described as a social/political schism between many of the original Dutch settlers of New Netherland and the English government, Orthodox Dominies and wealthy merchants of what became New York City. While a majority of the Dutch came to despise the Orthodox Dominies, they still loved and wanted the Church and the Dutch social heritage it represented. There was not as yet a religious schism, because there were not two competing religious factions to fracture the church. But this was starting to develop. It had its origins in the New Jersey "frontier" ministering of



Lord Cornbury in Drag - transvestite Governor of New York

the Pietist Guiliam Bertholf and the Long Island Pietist Bernardus Freeman. It would come to full fruition with the arrival in the colonies of the Pietist Domine Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen in 1720. He would prove to be a dynamic, aggressive leader, a doggedly determined man who spread this version of Calvinism effectively throughout the New York, New Jersey area, directly attacking and undermining the Orthodox dominies. He would operate in New Jersey, fertile ground to plow for many of the disaffected "Leislerians" who had moved to this area. The next section will discuss the meaning of Pietism, its spread in the colonies, and the events surrounding this change.

THE GREAT SCHISM

- Social and Religious Dissent in the 17th & 18th Century Dutch Reformed Church-

Starting around 1664 and running for over 100 years, the Dutch Reformed Church in New York and New Jersey was wracked first by social division and then religious schism. This calamity resulted from several factors, separated in time, but related both in the theological sense and in the social mores of the Dutch congregations involved:

1. The initial Dutch West India Co. control, the British takeover of the Dutch colonies in 1664, the brief recapture of New Netherland in 1674 by the Dutch, and Leisler's Rebellion in May 1689 resulted in bitter hatred between many of the common Dutch people on the one hand, and the wealthy Dutch traders, the English, and the New York Dominies (ministers) on the other.
2. The Pietistic Calvinist preaching and theology of Domine (i.e., Reverend) Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen and others
3. A movement to transfer at least some of the church governing authority from the Netherlands to America.

We will treat the three issues separately and sequentially. A map showing the location of many of these churches can be seen on page 45-A.

The Birth of Pietism in the Colonies

Pietism was a theology of informality, rejecting the "stiff and dry" preaching and rites of the earlier Orthodox Calvinists. It tended to differentiate itself from Catholicism a bit more than did the Orthodox or Lutheran. And it put overwhelming emphasis on Christian "rebirth" and the constant practice of Christian principles in everyday life.

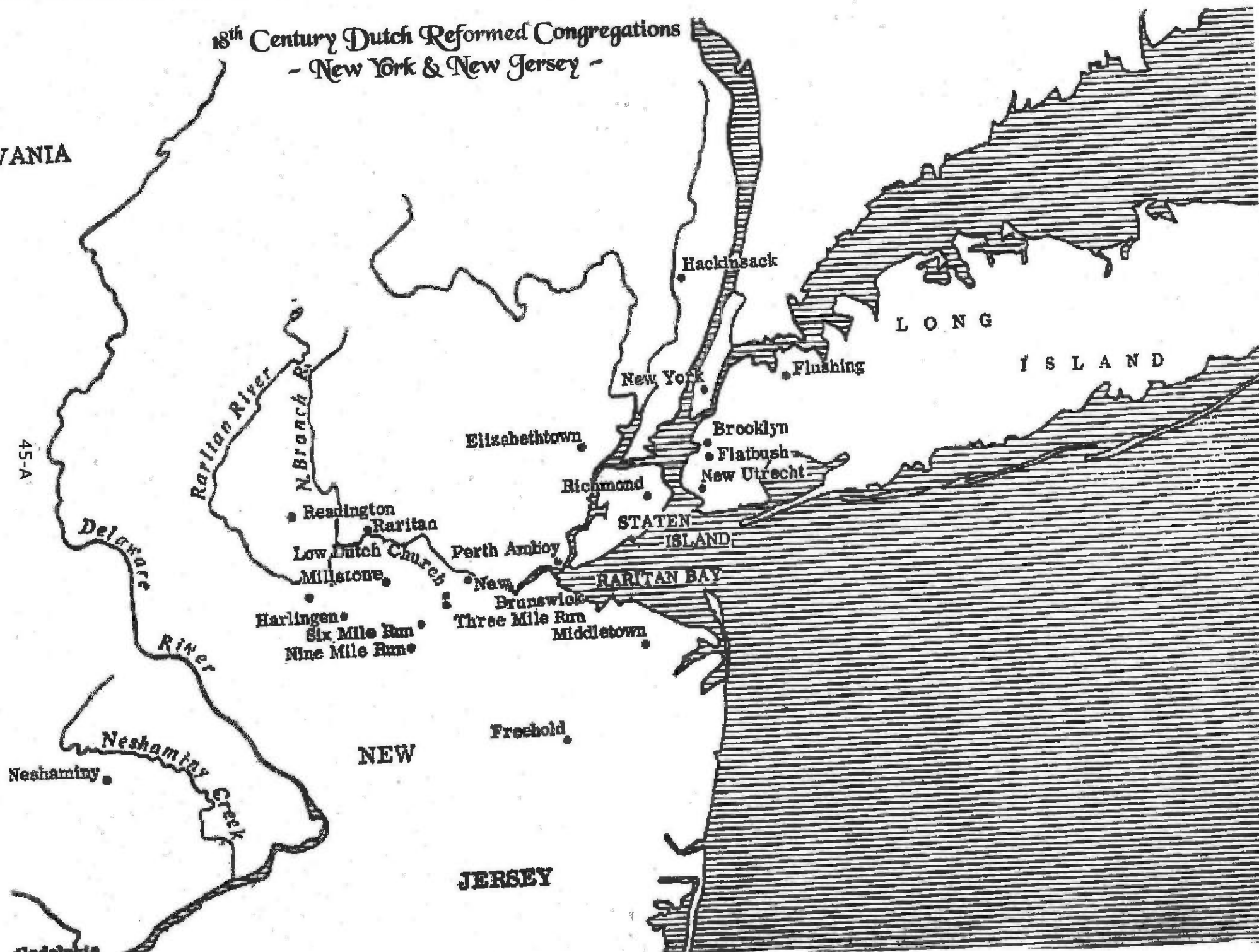
Pietism was not conceived in the New World, but came over from Holland (and England and Germany) where it had been developed and expounded by teachers and ministers such as Undereyck, Lodenstein, and Voetius in the 17th Century. Guiliam Bertholf was the first Pietist Domine in the colonies, settling in Bergen, N.J. in 1683. He was a barrel-maker and farmer by trade and relatively uneducated. However, he had been raised in the church of a Pietist minister in Sluis, Holland and was influenced by his teaching. He was noticed by Domine Selyns and selected as a lay reader and church clerk in Harlem. He then moved to Hackensack, N.J. and assumed the same positions in the Hackensack and Passaic County churches. A lay reader could perform most ministerial functions, including preaching prepared sermons, but could not administer the sacraments.

Bertholf was embraced by the people of these communities, many of whom were Leislerians who had left New York after the rebellion. However, he rapidly became the object of the New York Dominies' scorn, both due to his Pietist teaching and his support by the Leislerians. Unlike them, he was willingly supported by his congregations. In 1693, Bertholf petitioned the Classis of Middleburg, Holland for official ordination, near his birthplace. He went to Holland and returned the next year as a fully ordained minister in 1694, much to the chagrin of the Classis of Amsterdam.

18th Century Dutch Reformed Congregations
- New York & New Jersey -

VANIA

45-A



NEW

JERSEY

Bertholf was an extremely successful minister, organizing churches in Tappan, Belleville, Tarrytown, Oakland and later Raritan. His charismatic style and Leisler leanings endeared him to his frontier congregations. He was very much the itinerant minister, traveling all over the Jersey area and occasionally New York to serve his congregations. His tenure was long and he died a few years after Frelinghuysen arrived in 1720. In the short period they were together, they became friends and mutual admirers. Since he was in New Jersey, he was outside the authority of the New York Dominies who could only complain about his theology.

Bernardus Freeman, the other early Pietist Domine was perhaps even more controversial than Bertholf. Unlike Bertholf, who was in the hinterlands of New Jersey, Freeman had several congregations, first in Schenectady, then in the five Long Island churches – all being in the purview and "backyard" of the New York Dominies. Again, Freeman was relatively uneducated, but a very intelligent man. Later he was to translate the Mohawk Indian language and compile an Indian language Bible. A tailor by trade, he was rejected by the Classis of Amsterdam for ordination. However, he had a wealthy merchant supporter, William Bancker, a pietist supporter who had him ordained by the Classis of Lingen in Westphalia.

In 1700 Freeman sailed for the New World to respond to a call from the Albany church to replace Dom. Dellijs, who had decided to return to Holland. Meanwhile the Classis of Amsterdam had sent Johannes Lydius over for the same position. The New York Dominies were put in a bind, since Dominies were difficult to find. They reluctantly settled on installing Freeman at the Schenectady Church and Lydius at Albany. Freeman refused to acknowledge the authority of the Classis of Amsterdam.

Freeman continued to cause controversy. In 1703 the Long Island congregations, upon the death of Wilhelmus Lupardus in 1702, petitioned Holland for a minister. Freeman, however, petitioned the Governor and the congregations twice and they finally agreed to settle him at New Utrecht only. By 1706, the other four Long Island churches had become divided and Freeman replaced their consistories with members loyal to him and began preaching there. The Classis of Amsterdam, unaware of these developments, sent Vincenus Antonides to minister to Long Island. The English Governor, happy to incite division within the Dutch churches, denied Antonides the authority to preach in the churches. Initially, Antonides was left to minister to those members of these congregations, not loyal to Freeman, outside the church buildings. This Ecclesiastical war was to rage for over a decade. At times they would have brief compromises, taking turns preaching. But these compromises proved to be short lived and the stalemate dragged on.

Such was the situation that existed in 1720 when the churches in New Jersey's Raritan Valley petitioned Amsterdam to provide them with a full-time minister. They only had the ministrations of Bertholf a few times a year to provide the sacraments and he was getting old. As was the case years earlier with Freeman, the wealthy Pietist merchant, Bancker exerted his influence to obtain a Pietist Domine. The man selected was Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. He had received an excellent education at the University of Lingen and served as a Domine at an East Friesland Church for 1½ years, as well as briefly at a Latin school as a teacher. Frelinghuysen accepted the call and sailed to the New World in the fall of 1719 along with a young man, Jacobus Schuurman to serve as his school teacher. The Schism was about to begin in earnest.

The Pietist Doctrine of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen

Much of the raw data relating to this matter is spelled out in the Ecclesiastic Records of the time and the reader can view the matter from the words of the 18th Century participants. This text is simply pointing out "the good, bad and ugly" in the events and teaching of the 18th Century Dominies. One should not view these matters from a 21st Century perspective; rather in terms of the religious and social attitudes of the times.

Understanding the term "Pietist" is critical to the understanding of this study. Pietist or Pietism is somewhat analogous to the term "experimental" or "evangelical". As a background, the Protestant reformation initiated by Martin Luther pre-dated our period of interest by about 200 years. Now divorced from the authority of Rome and the Pope, many Protestant ministers emerged to develop and advocate differing and competing theologies. Among them were John Calvin and later Dutch theologians, such as Johannes Coccejus and Gisbertus Voetius in the mid-1600s who expounded upon and modified the teachings of Calvin. Frelinghuysen attended the University of Lingon where the faculty was in the hands of the Voetians (followers of Voetius) and he accepted their Pietist philosophy. We will summarize the principle tenants of Frelinghuysen's Pietist theology.

- **PREDESTINATION** - Basic Calvinistic doctrine that man is born already saved or doomed to Hell by the will of the Creator.
- Overwhelming stress on the importance of validating, in practice, ones faith. This is the common denominator in all forms of pietism to include other theologies, such as the Puritans, Quakers, Shakers, Amish, etc. In other words, practice your religion in everyday life constantly.
- **REGENERATION** - 3rd Chapter of John; "except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God". Perhaps nebulous to the secular, this is a very real, tangible concept in Pietism involving first concern, then self-appraisal, contrition and repentance.
- **CATEGORIZATION OF MAN** - Frelinghuysen's perception of "man" was akin to that contained in the writings of Johan Verschuier: Strong Christian, Concerned Christian, Literal Man, and finally Ignorant Man. "Strong Christian" is a rare figure in Frelinghuysen's scheme. He sermonized "that even the righteous are scarcely saved." "Concerned Christian" was characterized by anxiety, a virtue to Frelinghuysen, who looked for signs of anxiety in himself. The concerned Christian was converted, but still was filled with doubts and despair. "Literal Man" was almost Christian, sometimes practicing the externals of religion and piety, but without regeneration. These were held by Frelinghuysen in utmost contempt. "Ignorant Man" had little or no knowledge of God or was a hypocrite with some superficial manifestations of religion. This categorization, of necessity, can put the pastor into the role of judge!
- **EXPERIMENTAL DIVINITY** - The role of the individual, as with regeneration, was given new emphasis. The role of the Church was perhaps de-emphasized a bit; i.e., the Church and congregation was primarily for the true Christian and the numbers of people in the congregation was less important.

- **EX-COMMUNICATION** - Frelinghuysen specified and preached that casting out the unworthy (in his opinion) from the Church was a neglected, but necessary tool of Reformed theology. And he practiced what he preached.
- **THE COVENANTS** - Frelinghuysen followed the Voetian philosophy that God's "bargain" with man was a continuum, over all time, even after death. This contrasted with the Cocceian belief of several phases; i.e. before Moses, Moses until Christ, and Christ until the end of the world.
- **THE CATECHISMS** - Frelinghuysen followed the Heidelberg Catechism, which was the primary standard of all the Reformed sects, but he also incorporated the Frisian Catechism and the Emden Catechism which he used in his first pastorate in the Netherlands. The "Orthodox" Dutch Reformed Dominies were not pleased with the use of the latter two catechisms.
- Frelinghuysen was ecumenical and by no means narrowly Dutch Reformed. He included Presbyterians, German Reformed and Anglican Calvinists among his friends and even allowed them to share some services. This embittered some Dutch who saw their precious Dutch identity and the use of the Dutch language threatened.
- Frelinghuysen's commitment to a particular viewpoint resulted in his dissenting vehemently (and quite proudly) with his critics. He regarded controversy as spiritual alertness, pointing to the examples of Jesus and Paul in the Bible. Therefore, he did not waiver in defending his positions or compromise with his adversaries.

Frelinghuysen was an extremely outspoken man. Immediately upon arrival in New York in 1720, he was invited to preach in Domine Henricus Boel's NY Church. Boel expressed amazement at Frelinghuysen's "howling prayers" and his stated opinions that praying of the Lord's Prayer was inconsequential. Frelinghuysen also criticized Domine Gualtherus DuBois for the wall mirror that hung in DuBois' home as being too ostentatious, a comment not appreciated. But Frelinghuysen was a powerful preacher of the "Hell and damnation" school and many parishioners were drawn to his style. His sermons typically used relatively simple language, not given to the "flowery" oratory of many of his contemporaries.

The Life and Training of Frelinghuysen in Europe

Frelinghuysen was born in the city of Schwerte in Westphalia, Germany in 1691. Westphalia was East of the low countries of the Netherlands and adjacent thereto. His father was Johan Henrick who trained for the ministry and became pastor of a small church in nearby Hagen, which was started by immigrant "reformed" iron-workers in 1682. He was noted for his peaceful ministry and accommodation with the nearby Lutheran churches.

Theodorus Frelinghuysen left home at 17 (1709) to attend the reformed school ("gymnasium") at Hamm, about 18 mi. northwest of Hagen in Westphalia. Here he studied about 2 years, the philosophy being that of the Cocceians previously mentioned. In 1711 he left Hamm and went to the University of Lingen in the Netherlands where he studied for about 6 years until 1717. This was a significant shift in theological thought from that of Cocceus to the Pietism of Voetius (discussed previously).

In late 1717 Frelinghuysen accepted the call of a small church in East Friesland to the north in the low country, Loegumer Voorwerk and was ordained locally by the German Classis (local governing body) at Emden. He preached here only 14 months; but this would be a

dreadful, stressful time. Shortly after his arrival, at Christmas, the dikes broke and resulted in one of the worst floods in history. Many thousands of people were drowned and the losses in property, farmland and livestock were devastating to the economy. The people of Friesland were concerned with repairing the dikes during the time of his ministry and were dispirited. There was some cynicism and loss of faith. This was a testing period for a young minister who had to preside over a parish in a time of such calamity. It was also a time for developing friendships which Frelinghuysen did with a number of Frisian Domines who were deeply involved in the Pietist or "experimental divinity" movement. These and other like-minded friends in the Netherlands' low country were later to support and sustain him as he met with great difficulties in his New World ministries.

As 1718 ended, his church could no longer support him (due to the devastation) and he preached his last sermon there in February 1719. He accepted a call to be co-rector of a Latin school in the Netherlands at Enkhuizen (approximately 150 km distant). The Amsterdam Classis was concerned with obtaining pastors for the New World. Frelinghuysen was shortly contacted at the Latin school and offered a ministry in the New World. He accepted and was re-ordained on the 5th of June 1719 in Amsterdam. It is noted that all involved in his recruitment and selection were men of deep pietistic and experimental religious convictions and intent upon spreading their views in the Americas. Indeed, some had earlier been involved in selecting Bernardus Freeman for Long Island and Cornelius van Sandvoort to be pastor for Staten Island, including the merchant, Willem Bancker who had helped Freeman earlier to be ordained. Frelinghuysen departed for New York on the ship King George on 4th Sept 1719. He was accompanied on this voyage by a young man (probably in his late teens) who was to serve as schoolmaster and lay reader in the church. His name was Jacobus Schuurman, possibly one of Frelinghuysen's students in the Latin school at Enkhuizen. Nothing is known of his European background. He was to become a lightning rod for criticism in the New World.⁷

Ministry and Schism in the Raritan Valley

Frelinghuysen and Schuurman were outspoken and controversial even on the voyage to New York. They were said to have been overheard by the ship's Captain, Goelet, as declaring that most of the preachers in Holland were unregenerated (i.e., not re-born) men, as were the New York Domines Boel and DuBois. Frelinghuysen had kept silent to avoid opposition to his call to the New World. We have enumerated previously his outspoken manner upon arrival in N.Y. in January, 1720. Shortly after his welcome in New York, Frelinghuysen headed for the Raritan Valley to take up his ministry.

The Dutch living in the Raritan Valley were a mix of fairly Orthodox and Leislerian radicals, coming to New Jersey from New York only shortly before 1700, many of them second generation. Some were adventurers buying land from the English and seeking gain in the superior farmlands of this valley. Many were Dutch in an English colony, intent on holding on to their ethnicity, their language, and their church to pass on to their children. The land was wild and forested with few roads. Frelinghuysen's several congregations were in widely scattered and isolated settlements over a 250 sq. mile area. These people had had only sporadic and infrequent services of a minister and some were unaccustomed to the strict Pietistic doctrines. The Orthodox tended to view the church as serving them, with their requirements of language, teachings, and ethnicity as well as salvation. In short, they expected a "kinder and gentler" ministry wherein the formalities of the Church were sacrosanct and forgiveness of sins was expected. Frelinghuysen, on the other hand, had an entirely different view; they (the congregation) were to serve the Church in its requirements of regeneration and its other doctrines.

Frelinghuysen had been preceded in the Raritan Valley by only one minister, and an itinerant Pietist one at that, Gulliam Bartholf. He was at first a layman in America who was sent back to Holland to be ordained. He returned in 1794 and served the northern New Jersey churches of Hackensack and Passaic. He also organized the Raritan church in 1699 and preached there but twice a year. The central New Jersey area contained the Raritan river valley and the four congregations served initially by Frelinghuysen: North Branch (Readington), Three Mill Run, Six Mile Run and New Brunswick.

Frelinghuysen ran into trouble almost immediately. He restricted the general access to the communion table including the wife of a prominent member, Jan Teunisse. Schuurman also was a source of controversy having joined the Three Mile Run church in April 1720. He was accused of serious breaches of morality by the congregation. However, he was admitted to communion by Frelinghuysen while others were turned away. DuBois, the New York minister, visited Schuurman in May and was turned away; and with both he and Boel, the other New York minister, being denounced. Later, the Long Island Domine Freeman was to refer to Schuurman as an "ass, the source of much of Frelinghuysen's problems". Bertholf also had a poor opinion of Schuurman, recommending to Frelinghuysen that he disassociate himself from him. Frelinghuysen insisted that it was only necessary that Schuurman pray, not in keeping with his previous pattern of severe moral judgment. Frelinghuysen also wrote to Domine Boel early on in 1721 asking his help in buying a pocket watch for Schuurman. His closing admonition in this letter also offended Boel, because it implied that Boel might need God's help, probably an unintended assumption.

Other sources of contention were the use of the Frisian Catechism, a favorite of the "experimental" Pietist, but not the Orthodox, such as Boel and DuBois; the excommunication of Vroom, Wyckoff, Dumont and others; and numerous other complaints. Many in some of his congregations (but not New Brunswick) became alienated. They banded together in 1723, in a group called the "Klagers" (complainants) and turned first to Domine Freeman and then to Domine Boel for support. Freeman was unsympathetic, but Boel and others were. Meanwhile, supporters of Frelinghuysen sent letters of condemnation to the Klagers. They became known as the "Dagers" (summoners). The battle lines were drawn and culminated in the publication of the "Klagte" (also known as: "Boel's Complaint") in 1725 which was also sent to the Classis in the Netherlands. It was a long (150 pages) document expounding the errors of Frelinghuysen's ways and the Heterodoxy of his thinking.

The sailing ships of the day made communication between Holland and New York rather tedious and time consuming. A reply from the Classis to the Klagte charges came on June 1726. The Classis first stated they would make no judgment until they had heard from Frelinghuysen. They then spelled out 17 questions to him which they felt summarized the Klagte and closed by practically begging him to make peace with his parishioners. It would be April 1727 before they received a reply. Meanwhile Domines Freeman and Van Santvoord had published tracts supporting Frelinghuysen. These were roundly criticized by the Classis as only fomenting further strife.

Some of the key points (Articles) of the Classis summary of the Klagte are summarized as follows. We have omitted some of the more tedious charges principally involving church formalities. The page numbers following the articles refer to pages in the "KLAGTE."

- "1. That you had forbidden Simon Wyckoff the communion on account of a difficulty he had with a woman neighbor that had been settled; that you, by such means had caused to be chosen a certain Fisher, (Hendrick Fisher) as deacon, who had been accused, by two witnesses of unchastity with a

married woman. Upon being informed of this, you asserted the accusation to be false. (pages 20-22)

2. That you had departed from the Church-Order in the election of the Consistory, annotating the same according to your own option; while before, every male member might nominate.

3. That you had without reason, and without the advice of elders, suspended from the communion the wife of Jan Teunisse. (page 24)...

7. That you had treated Schuurman in a different manner; that he was never proposed to the church, or published as a member, either by certificate or on confession.

8. That you had forbidden Alvah Blaauw and wife to teach their children the "Our Father, etc", because they were unregenerate people and unworthy; page 27; which act Schuurman had also defended....

10. That you already said, upon the vessel on which you went over, that the Revs. DuBois and Boel were "natural ministers", and that you had kept silence in Holland, that you might not be hindered in your call thither; (page 34)...

12. That you incited husband and wife, parents and children against one another; pages 80, 81.

13. That you said that the wrath of God was so kindled against the Church that the children could not believe; (page 99)...

15. Further, there is laid to your charge something which has grieved us most of all, and which, whether true or false, one cannot read without perturbation of heart; and that is, that both in public and at home, you were in the habit of frequently embracing and kissing Schuurman; (page 109)...

We hope you will be able fully to defend yourself against all these charges...In the meantime we desire to urge you very earnestly and to exhort you in the Lord, to do all in your power to prevent further estrangements; and to do whatever tends to peace and edification. Remember that zeal without knowledge cannot be acceptable to God, and often spoils much good. Remedies must never be used which are worse than the disease itself."

[signed by] CLASSIS

Shortly after arriving in 1720, Schuurman had come under suspicion of homosexuality. Frelinghuysen, due to his close association and favoritism was under scrutiny. Several people had charged Schuurman without rebuttal. Yet Frelinghuysen continued to administer the sacraments to Schuurman, ignoring all criticism; simply stating that Schuurman should be prayed for. In rather short order, Frelinghuysen and Schuurman married the Terhune sisters and the matter was eventually dropped.

On 6 April, 1727, Frelinghuysen replied to the above letter from the Classis and the 17 Articles therein.

1. Replying to the first; he acknowledges the truth of the matter laid to his charge; but he can see no evil in it-

2. Concerning the second point:

(1) As to the election of the Consistory contrary to Church-Order; he denies this, and says that he cannot help that liars tell untrue things about it.

(2) As to the election and installing of Deacon (Hendrick) Fisher, he replies,

- a. That he was lawfully elected by a majority of votes.
- b. That a Consistory meeting was held to consider the accusation, but that the accusers did not agree.
- c. That the installation occurred with the approval of the Consistory of Six Mile Run, to which it was referred for decision.
- d. That in this Fischer, there shone forth a humble wisdom and modest piety; and that he (Frelinghuysen) would have been yielding to Satan, if he had not installed him.

3. To the third point: That he suspended this woman, in the presence of his elder, for an evil maxim (grondstelling), that a man must be saved by his own good works. For this also she was rebuked by the elder.

7. That the reading of Schuurman's name in the Church, with those of the others who were becoming members, was omitted, not of set purpose, but from forgetfulness.

8. That he had not disapproved the teaching of the "Our Father" (the Lord's Prayer) as a form to use in prayer; but he had disapproved the reciting it by rote, without explanation of its sense, its power, and its general purport.

That he has never been willing to encourage the popish superstition so common there, that no prayer ought ever to be offered with this (Lord's) prayer being recited with it, as if there were a peculiar efficacy in those very words; but, on the contrary, that he is not opposed to the use of that prayer, he proves by his own practice; and he says, that he agrees in this with Calvin, Amesius, Alting and others.

10. The tenth point: He says that there and everywhere in that country it is known to be a lie; while Goulet (Goelet) having been inquired of by many in regard to the matter, had denied it.

12. That the cause of all this dissension is, that some are converted by the doctrines of Christ, and others not; and that the former resist the latter, in their sins; and therefore the dissension does not proceed from the doctrine itself, but incidentally from the wickedness of men; that the complaining fathers are persons openly godless, hardening themselves against all censure and admonition.

15. That he and Schuurman are clear and entirely innocent in that matter; he offers to confirm this by an oath, although he fears such things. And he also proves his innocence by the acquittal of the Grand Juries, by whom the affair was investigated in the Supreme Court.

Frelinghuysen's 6 April 1727 response returned to the Classis was one of virtually total denial. He finessed a few answers (1, 7, 8, 12) and denied the rest. The Classis revisited the matter in an internal "Report on the Differences in the Churches in Raritan dated 5 April

1728. They were extremely critical, saying: "Some things referred to him...were passed over completely, i.e. "dry shod" and his defense "are found many unseemly, bitter, vulgar as well as injurious expressions". Examples given were "notorious lies, Book of Lies, liars, furnishers of lies, enemies, a lot of wicked people, the scum of these four congregations..." On 28 June 1728 a second letter was sent to Frelinghuysen by the Classis. They reiterated much of the critique in the above internal report and additionally requested written documentation concerning both the Capt. Goulet and Schuurman Grand Jury affairs. Most significantly the Classis fervently wanted peace between the parties, requesting the excommunications be reversed, apologies between the parties, and stating they would be happy if the above transpired and they had no need of any documentation!

So, the controversy drug on. The Classis finally took action in 1732 and straight forwardly informed Frelinghuysen that they (Classis) were releasing the excommunicated from the ban. This seemed to be the complaint the Classis was most concerned with and the other complaints were eventually dropped by them. The bickering continued until 1738 when a mutual letter of agreement was sent to the Classis. In 1725 Domine Henricus Coens was sent to replace Bartholf in northern New Jersey parishes and he soon began to administer sacraments and preach to the Klagers. Later Domine Boel, the dedicated adversary of Frelinghuysen, installed a pastor to the Klagers in the Raritan, Bartholomeu Rieger, in 1736. We do not know how many of the disaffected actually returned to Frelinghuysen's ministries.

Frelinghuysen numbered among his friends Domines Bartholf in New Jersey, Freeman (Long Island), and Van Santvoord in Staten Island, as well as the influential Deacon Visscher at Raritan. His adversaries were the influential Domine Boel and (for a time) DuBois in New York, Morgan in New Jersey and Anthonides in Long Island. Frelinghuysen had numerous friends in Europe, especially Domines of the Vortian persuasion in East Friesland and Groningen where he sent sermons prepared in 1733. They were accepted and reprinted in Amsterdam in 1736. In the contrary view, portions of the Klagte appeared in anti-Pietistic publications in Germany at that time.

The motivation to write this tract was two-fold:

a) Frelinghuysen's relationship to the Terhune family line of Jan Albertse Terhune (ours) through marriage and (b) an anecdotal and less than even-handed recounting of the events of the Schism by many. We specifically refer to the writings of the Reverends Steele in 1867, Mulford in 1885, Messler in 1873 and Cramer in 1916; as well as New Jersey historians such as Lee in 1910. These writings generally viewed the events of the Schism through the opinions of ministers 150 years after the fact, some describing Frelinghuysen as a "veritable John the Baptist." We believe that the actual writings of Frelinghuysen and his adversaries, friends and ministers in Holland at the time, as contained in the New York Ecclesiastic records, better reflect the true picture.

So much for the controversy! Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen was one of, if not the most, influential preachers of his time. Indeed his influence was strong at the beginnings of the so-called Great Awakening, a revivalist movement that was starting to sweep through the colonies and would continue well after the United States was formed. He ranged far and wide in his ministering from Long Island to Pennsylvania. He was quite ecumenical, numbering among his friends the Anglican Whitefield and the Presbyterian Tennent with whom he sometimes shared his pulpit. Despite his domineering and demanding ways with his congregations, he was unwavering in his experimental Pietistic doctrine. Many in his churches responded positively to his simple but emotional sermonizing; and his congregations grew in numbers as New Jersey grew in population, as did the number of his churches. Other Domines, such as Tennent, copied his "method" or style of preaching.

Frelinghuysen was a teacher as well as a minister, giving informal theological training to one of his eventual successors, the second husband of his widowed daughter-in-law, his own five sons, and numerous others. Additionally, he supported and advised a so-called Presbyterian "Log College" started by the elder Tennent in Pennsylvania that trained ministers in a vein similar to Frelinghuysen's Pietism.

Frelinghuysen sickened and died in the late autumn of 1747. His passing may be likened to a "black hole". The date of his death is not known and the precise location of his grave is also uncertain. He was likely buried at the Three Mile Church Cemetery near his home. A monument was erected in 1884 by his great-grandchildren at this location which carries an inscription containing his name and a synopsis of his life. It is also strange that the Ecclesiastical Record is silent about his passing, both in New York and Holland. Only a letter read by his friend Visscheer at the second meeting of the Coetus (April 1748) calling for the examination of a replacement minister can be found. All this despite the fact that he was survived by his wife, two sons, both ministers and one of those, John, in the Raritans.

CONTROVERSY and DIVISION OVER CHURCH CONTROL - Holland or the Americas -

The passing of Frelinghuysen did not end the difficulties of the Church in the colonies. A problem had been building for many years; the absence of any Ecclesiastical Judiciary in the colonies to resolve disputes promptly and to ordain ministers. As early as 1706, Domines DuBois, Anthonides, and Beys had by letter urged the Holland Classis to approve a general meeting of the colonial Dutch ministers yearly to tend to church matters. This was summarily dismissed by the Classis as a matter "yet far in the future."

The matter was not brought up again until January 1735 when the Classis itself suggested the New York ministers come up with some plan to handle Ecclesiastical business. Perhaps the Classis had finally been worn down by trying to adjudicate the Frelinghuysen problem which by now been dragging on for ten years with no resolution. About the same time they made the same suggestion to Domine Haeghoort of the New Jersey Freehold and Middletown churches. He had been on the periphery of, but not directly involved in, the Raritan controversies. He was therefore happy to cooperate and he drew up a "Statement of Reasons for the necessity of a Coetus." A Coetus was to be a body subordinate to the Classis with no jurisdictional authority and there was precedent for such a body in East Friesland but not in Holland.

In March, 1735 DuBois' congregation approved and prepared a circular which was sent to the New York and New Jersey churches together with Haeghoort's "Statement of Reasons." It was also sent to the Classis of Amsterdam and Sept 5, 1735 was set as the date for a meeting to organize and develop a constitution for the body. Domines Freeman and Van Sandvoort as well as Frelinghuysen also supported the establishment of a Coetus. Frelinghuysen was familiar with such an organization from his early ministry in East Friesland. The meeting was held in Sept, 1735 and there was general accord among the attendees that only Ecclesiastical business shall be transacted...all in subordination to the Amsterdam Classis. DuBois sent a letter to all churches describing the results of the event.

The Coetus was not to have its first meeting for over 10 years, in Sept 1747. Meanwhile, many problems arose of which Frelinghuysen became a party, as did others. In 1737, a young Pietist minister, Peter Dorsius, accepted a call to Neshaminy, PA near Tennent's Log College. He seems to have misunderstood his authority in teaching young men for the

ministry. He and Frelinghuysen and Tennent started ordaining young pietistic men for the ministry, starting with Henry Goetschius and shortly thereafter to Dorsius' student Johannes Fryenmoet in 1741. These ordinations were overturned by the Amsterdam Classis which led to a great deal of bitterness and confusion. Years went by as the matter went back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean.

In 1744 Fryenmoet was finally re-ordained, but some baptisms he had performed earlier were questioned. It was not until 1747 that these baptisms were declared invalid and re-baptisms needed to be performed. Of course, by this time some people had moved away and children had died resulting in bitterness and rancor among the people involved. Indeed, Fryenmoet was disillusioned with Frelinghuysen and as a result turned his allegiance to Domine Boel. In fact, in December 1746, he journeyed to the Raritan and baptized numerous children of the disaffected anti-Coetus faction of Frelinghuysen's church.

A new pastor, Johannes Arondeus, had arrived from Holland to replace Freeman who had stepped down due to ill health in 1741. He immediately became a fervent enemy of the Coetus and persuaded Fryenmoet to appoint him as pastor of the "Conferentie" faction of Frelinghuysen's congregations. This appointment was certainly not proper, but Arondeus proceeded to ordain new consistories in all but the New Brunswick Church in 1746. So, once again Frelinghuysen was challenged by a split in his congregations. Unfortunately, illness and death overtook Frelinghuysen shortly thereafter in 1747.

A second session of the Coetus met in April, 1748 and a constitution of rules was enacted. But the tensions with the Conferentie increased and finally in 1754 there was a general disruption of the church into two separate bodies. This split continued for nearly 20 years as Boel and his friends attempted to keep everything in "the Dutch way". This destroyed much of the effectiveness of the Dutch churches.

Over the next 18 years there were many unsuccessful efforts to bring peace between the Coetus and Conferentie parties. Many letters went back and forth between Holland and the colonies. The Classis in Holland constantly urging the parties to get together, but remaining unyielding in its opposition to surrendering all of its jurisdiction. With the passing of Domine Boel, a new Domine, Ritzema came to be the leader of the Conferentie party and continued the opposition to the establishment of a Coetus.

As the 1750s passed and the country moved well into the 1760s, an entirely new division was boiling up in the colonies. Political opposition to English rule was starting to gain traction and may have had some indirect influence on the Conferentie. The Dutch rule of the churches in the colonies was also a foreign, European control. For whatever reason. The Classis opposition to an independent American Church weakened as 1770 approached, as did the opposition of the Conferentie party in the colonies.

On May 10, 1770 John Livingston, then a theological student in advanced studies in Holland's Utrecht University, accepted a call to minister to a New York church. Significantly, his ministry was to be "in the English tongue." He arrived in New York in September 1770 and had an immediate effect on the efforts to heal the split. Livingston was a colonist who had gone to Holland for theological training and was regarded as "neutral" with regards to the divisions between the factions.

A general meeting was called for 15 October 1771 between the factions. At this meeting, many differences were ironed out and a tentative church constitution was written. Additionally, a committee of Conferentie, Coetus and neutral (Livingston) Domines was formed to further the union. Livingston was selected as President at this meeting. Great

care was taken to avoid words such as "Coetus" to describe the Articles of Union to avoid further trouble. The Articles of Union were forwarded to Holland and on 14 Jan 1772 the Dutch ratified the Union which gave complete independence to the Dutch-American churches. An understanding was arrived at that the decisions and actions of future Union meetings would be sent to the Classis at Amsterdam.

A second meeting was convened in June 1772 and a document written that detailed the Dogma and Rules of the Church. This document was sent to all Dutch churches and congregations in the New World. In Oct 1772, 62 churches ratified the Union and the Schism was finally over! Reverend Livingston has been given much credit for re-uniting the churches and deservedly so. However, the changing times and the passing of many of the older, embittered participants on both sides probably was also a deciding factor.

ADDENDUM

The Revolutionary War started (1776) shortly after the reunion of the Dutch churches was accomplished in 1772. The war was fought over New Jersey territory, back and forth in an ebb and flow as the combatants gained the upper hand and subsequently lost it. Also New York city was burned and occupied. There was much destruction of Dutch property and some churches, as well as the disruption of the economy. All communication with Holland was cut off. It was well that "home rule" had been established a few years earlier.

It was during this time (and shortly before) that significant numbers of Dutch settlers had migrated west to the community called Conewego in eastern Pennsylvania. In 1780, braving the depredations of English-supported Indians, a large group of Dutch migrated further west to the wild territory of Kentucky, some from Conewego. This group, led by the Dutch patriarch Banta, was intent on preserving the "Dutch way." They intended to buy a large tract of land, establish a Dutch "commune" with Dutch language and schools predominant and a Dutch Church.

These settlers went down the Ohio and landed at what is now Louisville. They built a small station, but soon had to flee south to Harrodsburg which had a stout fort. They were thwarted in buying land at Harrodsburg by previous English "patents" and Indian raids at other locations, and had to wait over 10 years to buy land (6000 acres) in Shelby County. In the mid-1790s they finally moved to their area called "Pleasantville" and established their colony. It lasted about 25 years as many of the 2nd generation moved on to cheap land in Indiana. Also, a number of the Bantas and others joined the Shaker community nearby, selling their property as a condition of joining.

These westward migrating settlers appeared to have some of the theological philosophy of the old "Conferentie" party to some degree. This may have been a significant factor in their leaving the New Jersey area along with their problem in New Jersey with the English armies. So, we conclude that there was some residue of the old controversies lingering and perhaps this was the last vestige of that.

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Part III

Early Terhunes of Gravesend and Flatlands, NY

Before proceeding, I would like to go on record that Teunis Bergen's "Register of the Early Settlers of King's County) was the first genealogy book I bought when I began serious research. I hold him in high esteem for the valuable data, both qualitative and quantitative, that he gathered, preserved, organized and published for the benefit of those many of us, who came after him.

Nonetheless, errors do occur, especially in the case of the Terhune family (Bergen's "Early Settlers", pp 298-299; among others). Through the years, these errors have been repeated in countless other family histories and genealogies. Some of these errors are significant, affecting Wyckoff, Van Voorhees and other family trees, and need to be corrected.

- In this section (marked by bullets, as seen at the left), we strive to assemble documented information related to these early Terhune generations and to correct some long-standing errors in those families.

It is curious that the errors are associated primarily with the Terhunes who remained on Long Island. For that reason, the following will focus primarily on those Terhunes who remained in Kings County, NY with only limited information related to those who migrated to New Jersey.

Descendants of Albert Albertse Terheunen

Generation No. 1

1. ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN¹ was born circa 1619, possibly in Huenen, Gelderland Prov., Holland², and died after Feb 22, 1685 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY³. He married GEERTJE DIRCKS^{4,5} c.1648 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY. She was born c 1622 in Holland, and died before Apr 15, 1693 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY.

More about ALBERT ALBERTSE TERHEUNEN:

EMIGRATION: Dec 1637, Aboard Kalmar Sleuthel^{6,7} with Captain Peter Minuit
PROPERTY: January 23, 1657 obtained patent for 25 morgens (50 acres) along with Jacques Cortelyou and others to establish the village of New Utrecht.

PROPERTY: June 17, 1660: Albert bought Jacob Steendam's Nov 12, 1652 patent for a plantation in Flatlands, obtained deed July 16, 1660 [Calendar of N.Y. Historical Manuscripts, p. 214] (see map page 58-A)

COURT: Aug 19, 1660 Judgment: Against Albert Albertsen, ribbon Weaver, for not removing into a village [New Utrecht] agreeably to the ordinance" [Calendar of Historical Manuscripts...ed. by E. B. O'Callaghan p. 216]

PROPERTY: December 29, 1675: Albert bought 30 morgens of land from Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff "situated under Amesfoort, on the west side of the Gravesant wagonpath..." [KESKACHAUGE, pp. 718-719] (See map page 58-A)

BURIAL: 1685, DRC, Flatlands, Long Island, NY

It is our belief that Albert emigrated in December 1637, as an indentured servant, aboard the Swedish ship, Kalmar Nyckel (Calmar Sleuthel, in Dutch). However, in all candor, it

"THREE FLATTS OF LAND ON LONG ISLAND,
amounting, it was estimated, to between ten
and fifteen thousand acres." O'Callaghan,
"History of New Netherland," Vol 1, p. 172,
citing "Albany Records."
The three flats "were estimated to include
nearly fifteen thousand acres." Brod-
head, "History of the State of New York,"
Vol 1, p. 265, citing O'Callaghan and
"Albany Records."



must be noted that there are those who beg to differ; interpreting the sources noted in Footnote 6 to represent the immigration of Elbert Elbertse (Stoothoff), rather than Albert Albertse Terhunen. The distinction, in our view, tends to hang on the description of the young man on the ship as a weaver. Albert Albertse Terhunen is often described as a "lintwever" or ribbon weaver in subsequent church and official New York records. This craft is never associated with Stoothoff in the many references to him.

To further complicate matters, bear in mind that the surnames, Terhunen and Stoothoff, were not adopted until some years after these young men came to America. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer's letters shown in Footnote 6 identify the young man as "*Elbert elbersz*" in one letter and as "Elbert albertsen in the second, both written on the same day. There is little doubt that the young man was either Terhune or Stoothoff; nonetheless, the sad fact remains that, barring the unlikely discovery of new evidence, we shall never know for certain. Nevertheless, there is also no doubt that Terhunen either came aboard the Calmar Sleuthel or he came over soon after on another ship.

- There is an erroneous misconception concerning Albert Albertse Terhunen that is repeated in many texts. It concerns his arrest and fine for not destroying his house and moving into the village of New Utrecht in 1660. The error is that the reason for this action was given as Indian raids that required the colonists to consolidate their people into safer locations. This is not accurate.

The real reason is that Governor Stuyvesant wanted to establish villages in Western Long Island as a buffer against the English that had been claiming all of Long Island and also as additional farmers to grow crops for the increasing population in New Amsterdam. To that end, he endorsed a petition of Jacques Cortelyou to fund a settlement of 20 lots, 50 acres each to be called New Utrecht. As found in the Documentary History of New York, page 433-434: "Let the petition be granted provided that they deliver by the first opportunity a map thereof to the Director General and Council...dated 16 Jan 1657." Albert Albertsen was one of the 20 granted a patent for 50 acres.

The settlers were also to build a blockhouse, palisades, fences and houses. By 1660, several proclamations had required the patentees to abandon any separate dwellings and move into the village. Albert ignored these injunctions and said he was only "renting" nearby land. In August 1660, he was arrested, jailed and fined 50 guilders. He subsequently moved into New Utrecht. In the same year, Albert bought a 2/3 interest in a 400 guilder grain mill that was to be used in New Utrecht.

MORE ABOUT GEERTJE DIRCKS:

Name: "Geertje" sounds like "Charity"

- It should be noted that contrary to "popular opinion," Geertje was NOT a DeNyse. According to court records, only her patronymic is provided:

Tuesday, 16th October 1663, Court Minutes of New Amsterdam
*"Abraham Pietersen Corbyn, arrestant and plaintiff,
vs. GEERTJE DIRCKS TERHUNEN, the ribbon weaver's wife, defendant and arrested.*

Plaintiff's wife appearing demands from defendant thirty-three guilders ten stivers balance according to a/c saying she still has an old a/c, which her husband has with him, whereby something else is also coming to her.

Defendant produces a counter account.

The W. Court refers the matter in question to Hendrick Jansen van der Vin, Old Schepen of this city, and Hans Stein, to take up parties a/c to decide and settle the same, to reconcile the parties if possible, if not to render their report to the Court, the attachment remaining so long valid, until parties shall agree among themselves." (Upper case emphasis added)

The above identifies Geertje as d/o Dirck 'unknown'...

- There is no record of the given name, Dirck, among the first three generations of DeNYSE (TYSEN) family, so it doesn't seem likely that she was of that family.
- Those who claim Geertje to be a DeNyce identify her as the d/o Teunis Nyssen DeNyce and Femmetie Jans Seals. However, there is no record of a daughter, Geertje. Furthermore, the dates simply don't compute. All of their children were born in the 1640s to 1660s, whereas Geertje was bearing children in the early 1650s.
- In addition, Geertje and Albert Terhune have no children named either Teunis or Femmetie.

Children of ALBERT TERHEUNEN and GEERTJE DIRCKS are:

(See Family Group Sheet page 96)

- i. HEYLTJE ALBERTS² TERHUNE, Baptism: Jun 12, 1650⁸, Flatlands, Kings Co, NY.
More About HEYLTJE ALBERTS TERHUNE:
Baptism: Jun 12, 1650, New Amsterdam DRC,
Witnesses: Aert Willemszen and his wife ⁸
2. ii. ALBERT ALBERTSE TERHUNE II, Baptism: Aug 13, 1651, Flatlands, Long Is., NY; d. Sep 07, 1709, Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ.
- iii. ANNETJE ALBERTS TERHUNE, Baptism: Mar 03, 1653, Flatlands, Long Is., NY.
More About ANNETJE ALBERTS TERHUNE:
Baptism: Mar 03, 1653, New Amsterdam DRC,
Witnesses: Willem Gerritsz, Tryntie Hadders, Tryntie Claes⁹
3. iv. JAN ALBERTSE TERHUNE, b. c 1654, Flatlands, Long Is., NY; d. After 1731, Flatlands, Long Is., NY.
4. v. STYNTJE ALBERTS TERHUNE, b. Mar 06, 1655, Flatlands, Long Is., NY; d. Aft. Sep 1732.
5. vi. SACHJE "SARAH" ALBERTS TERHUNE, b. 1658, Flatlands, Long Is., NY.

Generation No. 2

2. ALBERT ALBERTSE² TERHUNE II (~~ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN~~)¹⁰ was baptized Aug 13, 1651 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY¹¹, and died Sep 07, 1709 in Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ. He married (1) HENDRICKJE STEPHENSE VAN VOORHEES II¹² about 1675, daughter of STEPHEN VAN VOORHEES and WILLEMPIE SEUBERING. She was born c1660¹³, and died c 1692. He married (2) WYNTJE JANS BRICKERS c1693, daughter of JAN BRICKERS and GEERTIE FONDA. She was born c1667, and died 1705 in Bergen Co., NJ. He married (3) MARATIE DE GRAVES c Sep 08, 1705 in Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ¹⁴.

More About ALBERT ALBERTSE TERHUNE II:

Baptism: Aug 13, 1651, NA RDC -

Witnesses: Wolfert Gerritszen Van Couwenhoven and Grietje Van Nes¹⁵

Deed: Apr 14, 1682, with others - 5320 acres, a tract called Aqueyquinunke, along Passaic R. in NJ¹⁵

Early Will: Feb 03, 1704, Recorded Lib. 3 of Conveyances, p 15¹⁶.

Superceded by later 1707-8 will.

Will: Bet. Feb 16, 1707/8, Hackensack, Essex Co., NJ^{17, 18}

Probate: Sep 20, 1709, Recorded Lib 7, p 420 in Off. of Surrogate of N.Y.

Children of ALBERT² TERHUNE and HENDRICKJE VAN VOORHEES are:
(See Family Group Sheet page 97)

6. i. JAN ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE, b. 1676, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY; d. before Aug 23, 1718¹⁸.
- ii. WILLEMTJE ALBERTS TERHUNE Baptism: Apr 02, 1677, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY²⁰; d. young.
- iii. ANNETJE ALBERTS TERHUNE, ^{16, 18, 21} b. 1679, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY; m. JACOB ALBERTSZEN ZABRISKIE²², Apr 1699.
- iv. STEPHEN ALBERTSE TERHUNE^{16, 18, 23}, b. Apr 04, 1680, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY²⁴; m. LYDIA (DAVID2) DEMAREST/DESMARETS, Oct 1707, Hackensack, NJ; b. c 1689.
More About STEPHEN TERHUNE:
Baptism: Apr 18, 1680, "op Utrecht" [at New Utrecht]
sponsors: Lucas Stephensz; Stijntje Alberts²⁵
7. v. GERMECHJE ALBERTS TERHUNE, Baptism: Aug 13, 1682, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY; d. Aft. 1727.
8. vi. WILLEMTJE ALBERTS TERHUNE, Baptism: Dec 07, 1684, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY.
9. vii. MARRETJE ALBERTS TERHUNE, Baptism: Oct 31, 1686, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY.
10. viii. RACHEL ALBERTS TERHUNE, Baptism: Apr 22, 1690, Hackensack, NJ.

Children of ALBERT² TERHUNE and WYNTJE BRICKERS are:

11. ix. GERTRUYD ALBERTS³ TERHUNE^{16, 18}, Baptism: Mar 10, 1694, Hackensack, NJ.
- x. ALBERT ALBERTSE TERHUNE III^{16, 18}, b. Aug 1695, Hackensack, NJ; m. ANNA MARIA ACKERMAN, Oct 1719, Hackensack, NJ.
- xi. JOHANNES ALBERTSE TERHUNE¹⁸, Baptism: Jun 21, 1700, Hackensack, NJ; m. GEESJE R. WESTERVELDT, Apr 1725.
- xii. DIRCK "RICHARD" ALBERTSE TERHUNE^{18, 26}, Bapt: Jul 26, 1702, Hackensack, NJ; d. Sep 16, 1766; m. CATREYNTJE KIPP, Oct 03, 1727.
- xiii. WEYNTIE ALBERTSE TERHUNE¹⁸, Baptism: Apr 01, 1705, Hackensack, NJ.

Child of ALBERT² TERHUNE and MARATIE DE GRAVES is:

- xiv. ANNATIE ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE¹⁸, Baptism: Dec 15, 1706, Hackensack, NJ.

• NOTE: This Annatie Terhune did not marry Jacobus Schuurman. This subject is discussed at length in Part I of this paper.)

• NOTE: Correction to previous Terhune genealogies:
EVA TERHUNE, wife of Dom. Theodorus Jacobus FRELINGHUYSEN, was NOT a daughter of Albert Albertse² TERHUNE. She was, in fact, the daughter of his brother Jan Albertse² TERHUNE by his second wife, Margrietje Van Sicklen. (This subject is discussed at length in Part I of this paper.)

3. JAN ALBERTSE² TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)²⁷ was born c 1654 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY, and died after 1731 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY. He married (1) ANNETJE ROELOFSE SCHENCK²⁸ Jul 01, 1683 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY^{28, 29}, daughter of ROELOF SCHENCK and NEELTJE VAN COUWENHOVEN. She was born 1663 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY, and was buried Mar 25, 1688 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY³⁰. He married (2) MARGRIETJE VAN SICKLEN^{31, 32}, banns: Jun 06, 1691 in Flatbush RDC, NY³³, daughter of FERDINAND VAN SCHYELLEN and EVA JANS VAN SALEE. She was born c 1663 in Kings Co., NY³⁴, and died Aft. 1722.

More About JAN ALBERTSE TERHUNE:

1674: Drew Map of Gravesend showing house of his father, Albert Albertse Terhune, the immigrant (see page 10 and 10-A)
 Church Member: Dec 1677, Joined Amersfoort DRC³⁵
 Deed: Mar 03, 1680, ORDER, acquiring land near Duck Creek at St. Jones, Delaware (Doc. Rel. Col. Hist. NY [Series], Vol. XII, p666)
 Tax List: 1683, Amersfoort (Flatlands), NY
 Elected Church deacon Nov. 19, 1684 of Amersfoort DRC
 Oath of Allegiance: Sep 1687, Signed as a 'native'
 1691 Commissioned as lieutenant in Leisler's militia.¹⁶⁰
 Oct 14, 1699, Appointed High Sheriff of Kings Co., NY³⁶
 1719 - Jan supported Dom. Antonides rather than Dom. Bernardus Freeman, to be Long Island's Dutch minister.¹⁶⁰ (See Part II, page 43 of this study)
 Will: Feb 20, 1696, Recorded on p. 296 of Lib. 2 of Conveyances in the off. of the Reg. of Kings Co., NY But no record of probate.

• Birth date of Jan Albertse² Terhune:

Lacking baptismal records, Jan's birthdate cannot be determined with any certainty. Indeed, there is even uncertainty as to whether Jan was younger or older than his brother, Albert II. At best, we can only estimate based on existing documentation, as follows:

A. Jan does not appear on a tax list until 1683, but the records for his father and brother DO provide clues:

Albert Sr. (Jan's father, the immigrant) tax list records:
 1675 Aug 24 Albert Albertsen TerHeunen [the immigrant]
*At Amersfoort: Assessed 183.10 pounds for
 2 polls*, 3 horses, 2 ditto of 3 yrs. 6 cows 3 ditto of 2.
 29 morgens of land and valley*
 [DHNY Vol. IV]

Albert II (Jan's brother)
 1675 At Amersfoort:
Assessed 47.10 pounds for 1 poll, 1 horse,
 3 cows, 1 ditto of 2 yrs. ...*
 [DHNY, O'Callaghan; Vol. IV, pg 155]

*Jan's brother Albert Albertse Terhune II is listed separately, having married in 1675; therefore, Albert, Sr. being taxed for "2 polls," it is probable that Jan is living with his parents, but over 16! Therefore, Jan was born before 1659.

B. 1676 *Albert Albertsen TerHeunen [the immigrant]
 At Amersfoort: Assessed 187 pounds for*

29 morgens land & valley, 2 polls, 4 horses, 1 do
of 1 yr, 7 cows, do of 2 yr., 2 hogs*
[DHNY Vol. II]

* Again, this appears to be Albert Sr. and his son Jan

1676 *At Amesfoort: Albert II (Jan's brother)*
Assessed 45 pounds for 1 poll,
1 horse, 3 cows (no mention of land)
[DHNY Vol. II pg 489]

C. 1683 *Albert Albertsen TerHeunen [Jan's father]*
At Amersfoort: Assessed 13.1 pounds for:
1 poll, 2 horses, 7 cows, 3 of 2 yrs & 2 of 1 yr*
& 35 morgens of land
[DHNY Vol. II]

*Here, we see only one adult male - judging by his possessions it is Albert, Sr. as the sole adult male. And we know Albert Sr. didn't die until after Feb 22, 1685.³

1683 *At Amesfoort: Albert II (Jan's brother)*
Assessed 3.6 pounds for: 1 poll, 1 ox, 2 cows, 2 of 3
years 1 of 1 year...35 morgens of land
[DHNY Vol. II pg 496]

1683 *Jan Albertse Terhunen*
At Amersfoort: Assessed 2.11 pounds for:
1 man, 1 horse, 2 cows & 1 of 3 years
[DHNY Vol. II]

- This is the first year that we find Jan Albertse Terhunen listed separately on the tax list. Jan married Annetje Schenck in 1683, (8 years after his brother's first marriage) This is another reason to suspect that Jan was not the eldest son.
- We also have the 1674 map of Gravesend, laid out by "John Terhune" which, in addition, designates the location of the house of Albert Albertse Terhune (his father), crossing the boundary line between Gravesend and Flatlands. I am inclined to think only a man of at least 20 would have been charged with this endeavor. That suggests a birthdate of no later than 1654.

We have settled on late 1654 as a reasonable calculation of Jan's birthdate based on all of the above, and on the baptisms of his three elder siblings: Heylte, baptized June 1650; Albert, baptized Aug. 1651; and Annetje, baptized Mar. 1653. While we are accustomed to estimating births every two years, note that these three baptisms are only 19 months apart...suggesting perhaps that Albert and Geertje (Dircks) Terhune, Sr. might have been newly-weds c.1648.

Jan Albertse Terhune lived and died at the Terhune family homestead, which straddled the boundaries of Flatlands and Gravesend, Long Island, NY. This land remained in the hands of Terhune descendants for at least 5 generations. (see Conjectural Map on page 58-A)

Bear in mind that in that place and time, among the Dutch, children received an "outset" from their father when they married. Upon the death of his father, the oldest son usually received a token sum of money for his birthright and/or such things as the Family Bible, a gun, etc. The land, not always, but most often, came into the hands of a younger son who remained geographically close to his parents to assist them in their old age. In this

instance, Jan's brother, Albert had removed to Hackensack, NJ in 1689. Not proof, but another suggestion that Jan was the younger son.

- **DATE OF DEATH of JAN ALBERTSE TERHUNE:**

Most genealogies and histories list Jan's year of death as 1705. This is preposterous based on the following documentation:

- In 1719, he bought land in the "New Lots of Flatlands!"
Jan Terhune bought Lot 9. Jan's sons Albert and Roelof bought Lot 23 and Lot 2, respectively. In addition, Roelof bought the lot called "on thevided land." Lot 1 is specified as 59½ acres. On that basis, Jan's lot is about 36 acres, Albert's 20 acres, and Roelof's 16 acres. "On thevided land" that Roelof purchased was specified as only 1.7 acres. All these lands were in addition to the Terhune homestead (Albert the weaver's land) straddling the Flatlands-Gravesend line.

The map of "The New Lots of Flatlands" on page 64-A was drawn in 1719. We have inverted this map to conform with current convention, with "north" being the top of the page, rather than "south" at the top as originally drawn. This map represents the survey of these lots and many of the purchasers. The "New Lots" were to be found in the "westernmost of the three flats" as located on the Conjectural Plan of the Three Flats by Van Wyck on page 58-A which gives a broader view. They were comprised of three "Hooks" or peninsulas of dry uplands stretching southwest like fingers towards the west meadows next to Jamaica Bay. On the northwest side, they were bounded by Canarsie Lane and Varkens Hook Road. The three "hooks" were called Varkens Hook, Vischer Hook and Fresh Kills Point.

- Jan's name appears along with his wife, Margrietje at a christening in March 4, 1722 at New Utrecht RDC:

*baptism 4 Mar 1722, Magrieta, d/o Jan & Antje BENNET
Witnesses: Jan TERHUNEN & Magrieta, his wife.*

Antje Bennet was a sister to Magrieta Van Sicklen Terhune
[NYBGR, vol. 112, p134, "New Utrecht Baptisms"]

- He is also found in the 1738 census of Flatlands Kings County, NY [this census was actually taken in 1731]
...in the township of Flatlands

...

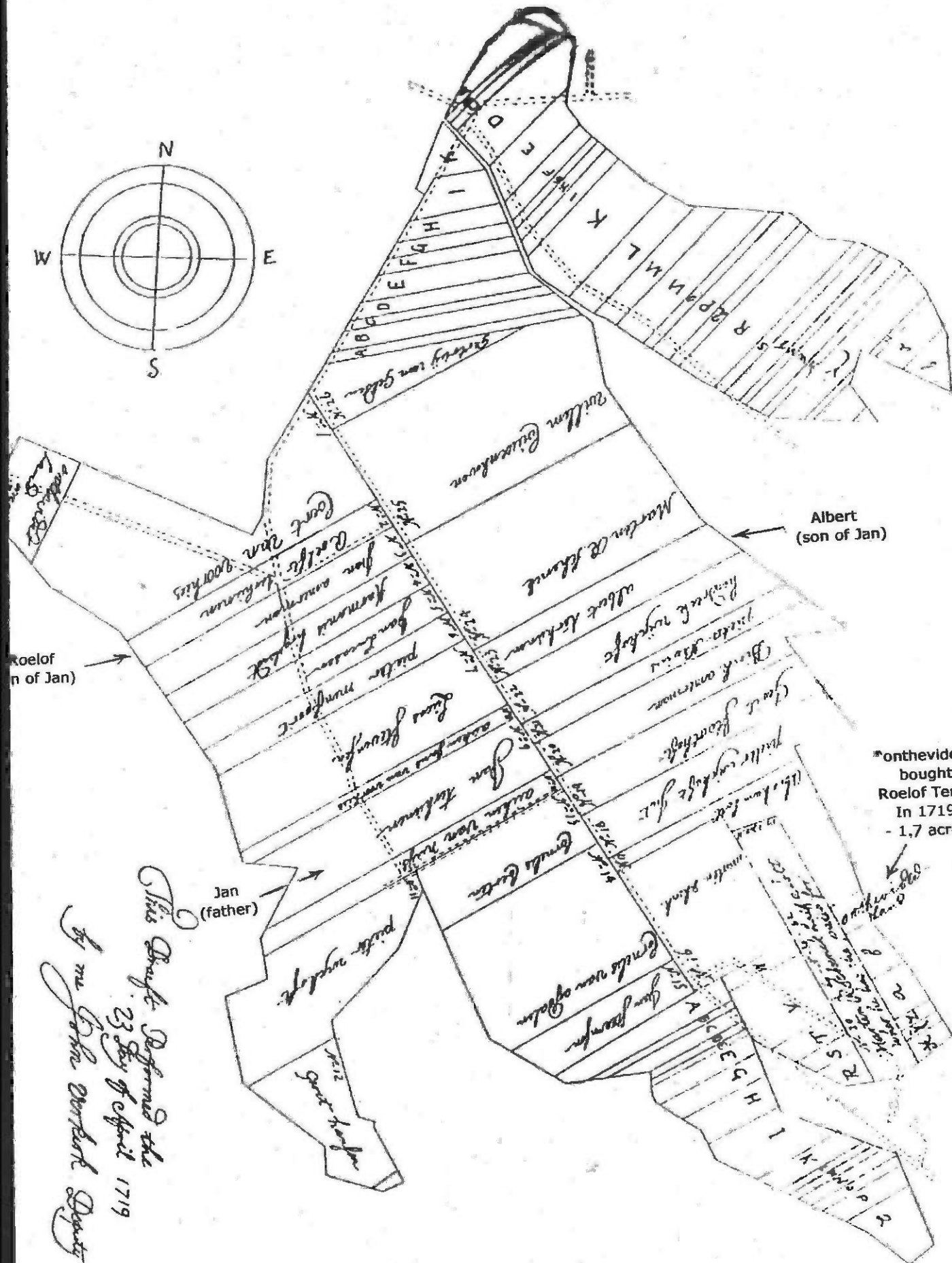
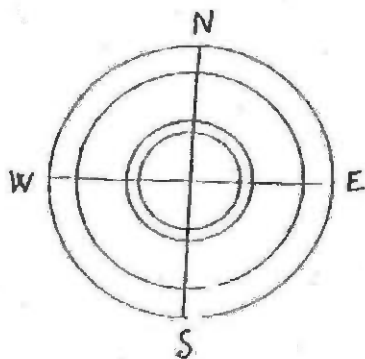
Ijan Terhunen	1 white male over 10 yrs
	2 white females over 10 yrs
	1 black male over 10
	1 black male under 10 years
	2 black females over 10 years

More About ANNETJE ROELOFSE SCHENCK:

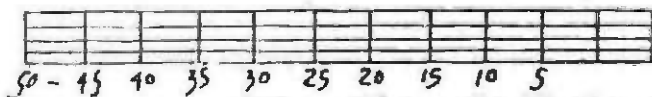
Church Member: Jun 26, 1681, Joined Flatbush Church³⁷

More About JAN TERHUNE and ANNETJE SCHENCK:

Marriage: Jul 01, 1683, Flatlands, Long Is., NY^{38, 39}



This Draft is confirmed the
23 day of April 1719
by me John Verbank Deputy Surveyor



64-A

New Lots of Flatlands

- 1719 -

[From the original in the Commission
of Records Office.
Roads in dotted lines and Wyckoff
House not on the original.]

Children of JAN² TERHUNE and ANNETJE SCHENCK are: (See Family Group Sheet page 98)

- i. ALBERT³ TERHUNE, Baptism: Apr 13, 1684 at Amersfoort⁴¹; d. Oct 1686, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY.
- 12. ii. ROELOF JANSE TERHUNE, Baptism: Oct 1686, Flatlands, Long Is., NY; d. 1761, Flatlands, Long Is., NY.
- 13. iii. ALBERT JANSE TERHUNE, b. before Mar 25, 1688, Flatlands, Long Is., NY; d. Bet. Apr 11 - Dec 18, 1721, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY.

More About JAN TERHUNE and MARGRIETJE VAN SICKLEN:

Marriage: c. Jun 06, 1691, Flatbush RDC, NY⁴⁰

Children of JAN² TERHUNE and MARGRIETJE VAN SICKLEN are (birth order uncertain):
(See Family Group Sheet page 99)

- iv. (PROB) FERDINAND JANS³ TERHUNE, b. Bet. 1692 - 1696, d. Before 1696.
- 14. v. ANTJE/ANNETJE JANS TERHUNE, b. Bet. 1692 - 1698, Flatlands, Kings Co, NY; d. Aft. 1757, Three Mile Run, NJ.
- 15. vi. EVA JANS TERHUNE, b. Bet. 1693 - 1698, Flatlands, Kings Co, NY; d. c 1750.
- vii. AUCKE JANSE TERHUNE⁴², Baptism: Feb 20, 1696, Flatlands, Kings Co, NY; d. Probably died young.
- viii. JEROEBREC JANS TERHUNE^{43, 44}, b. Bet. 1694 - 1698, Flatlands, Kings Co, NY; d. Aft. Feb 1753⁴⁵.
- 16. ix. SARAH JANS TERHUNE, b. c 1704, Flatlands, Kings Co, NY; d. 1760.

4. STYNTJE ALBERTS² TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*) was born Mar 06, 1655 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY, and died after Sep 1732, when she witnessed a baptism. She married NICHOLAS "CLAES" JANSE ROMEYN⁴⁶ May 02, 1680 in New Amsterdam Dutch Church, Flatlands, Long Is., NY⁴⁶, son of JAN ROMEYN. He died Bet. 1728 - 1732.

More About NICHOLAS "CLAES" JANSE ROMEYN:

Will: Oct 31, 1719, NY

Probate: Nov 16, 1730, NY [Abstracts of Wills. Vol. III--1730-1744. p. 2]

More About NICHOLAS ROMEYN and STYNTJE TERHUNE:

Marriage: May 02, 1680, New Amsterdam Dutch Church, Flatlands, Long Is., NY⁴⁶

Children of STYNTJE TERHUNE and NICHOLAS ROMEYN are:

- 17. i. JAN CLAES ROMEYN.
- 18. ii. GERREBRECHTJE CLAES ROMEYN, Baptism: Dec 18, 1681.
- iii. LYSBETH CLAES ROMEYN, Baptism: Aug 12, 1683^{47, 48}; d. 1712; m. JAN ZABRISKIE, c Sep 20, 1706, Hackensack, NJ.
- iv. ALBERT CLAES ROMEYN, Baptism: May 02, 1686⁴⁹; m. JANNETJE R. WESTERVELDT, Apr 08, 1710; b. Before 1696.
- v. LUYDA CLAES ROMEYN, b. Unknown⁴⁹; m. (1) PETER GARVE, Sep 23, 1710, Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ; d. Before Jul 1713, m. (2) JAMES SLINGERSTAUDT, Jul 23, 1713, Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ.
- vi. DANIEL CLAES³ ROMEYN, b. Before 1700⁴⁷; m. MARYTJE J. WESTERVELDT, Mar 17, 1715, Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ; b. Before 1700.
- vii. RACHEL CLAES ROMEYN, b. c Nov 1700⁴⁹.
- viii. SARA CLAES ROMEYN, b. Unknown⁴⁹; m. HENDRICK VAN GIESEN, Aug 28, 1715.
- ix. SAMUEL CLAES ROMEYN, b. Unknown⁴⁹.

5. SACHJE "SARAH" ALBERTS² TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*) was born 1658 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY. She married VOLKERT HANSEN VAN NOORSTRANT Apr 24, 1681 in New Amsterdam, Flatlands, Long Is., NY⁵⁰, son of HANS VAN NOORSTRANT and JANNETJE VAN LOONEN.

Children of SACHJE TERHUNE and VOLKERT VAN NOORSTRANT are:

- i. JANNEKE VOLKERTS³ VAN NOORSTRANT, Baptism: Nov 13, 1681^{51, 52}.
- ii. ALBERT VOLKERTSE VAN NOORSTRANT, Baptism: Feb 22, 1685, Midwout (Flatbush), Kings Co., NY^{53, 54}.
- iii. HANS VOLKERTSE VAN NOORSTRANT, b. 1686⁵⁵.

Generation No. 3

6. JAN ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)^{56, 58} was born 1676 in Flatlands, Kings Co., NY⁵⁹, and died before Aug 23, 1718. He married ELIZABETH BERTHOLF⁶⁰ Sep 23, 1699 in Hackensack RDC⁶¹, daughter of GUILLIAM BERTHOLF and MARTINA VERMEULE. She was born c1683 in Sluys in Vlaender^{62, 63}.

Children of JAN TERHUNE and ELIZABETH BERTHOLF are:

- i. HENDRIKTIE⁴ TERHUNE, Baptism: Apr 20, 1701; Hackensack RDC, Witnesses: Albert Terhuynen, Weyntie Brickers⁶⁵.
- m. JACOB BANTA⁶⁴.
- ii. MARTINA TERHUNE, Baptism: Nov 15, 1702, Hackensack RDC, Witnesses: G. Bertholf, Martina Vermeule⁶⁵.
- d. Before 1706.
- iii. ALBERT JANSE TERHUNE, Baptism: May 21, 1704, Hackensack RDC, Witnesses: Steven Terhuynen, Antie Terhuynen⁶⁵.
- iv. MARTINA TERHUNE, Baptism: May 02, 1706, Hackensack RDC, Wit: G. Bertholf, Martina Vermeulen, his wife⁶⁵.
- v. SARA TERHUNE, Baptism: Mar 14, 1708, Hackensack RDC, Witnesses: David DeMaree, Sara Bertholf⁶⁵.
- vi. ANNETIE TERHUNE, Baptism: May 29, 1710, Hackensack RDC, Witnesses: Jacob Zaborisco, Lidia DeMaree⁶⁵.
- vii. GUILLIAEM TERHUNE, Baptism: Dec 30, 1711, Hackensack RDC, Witnesses: Guillian Bertholf, Martina, his wife⁶⁵.
- viii. STEFANUS TERHUNE, Baptism: Nov 01, 1713, Hackensack RDC, Witnesses: Albertus Terhuynen, Lidia Terhuynen⁶⁵.

7. GERMECHJE ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)⁶⁶ was baptized Aug 13, 1682 in Flatlands, Kings Co., NY⁶⁷, and died Aft. 1727. She married ABRAHAM HOUSEMAN⁶⁸ c Nov 1701 in Hackensack, NJ.

Children of GERMECHJE TERHUNE and ABRAHAM HOUSEMAN are:

- i. JACOBUS ABRAMSE⁴ HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Apr 18, 1703.
- ii. HENDRIKTIE ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Sept. 1704.
- iii. ADRIAANTIE ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Oct. 16, 1706.
- iv. JACOBUS ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Oct 24, 1708.
- v. ANNETIE ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Oct 01, 1710.
- vi. MAGDALENA ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Feb 15, 1712.
- vii. WEYNTIE ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Jul 22, 1716.
- viii. MARITIE ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Mar 08, 1719.

- ix. ALBERT ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Apr 23, 1721.
 - x. ISAAC ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Mar 22, 1724.
 - xi. JAN ABRAMSE HOUSEMAN, Baptism: Mar 26, 1727.
- [all of these baptisms were at Hackensack RDC]

8. WILLEMTJE ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)⁶⁹ was born before Dec 07, 1684 in Flatlands, Kings Co., NY⁷⁰. She married JACOBUS BOGAERT⁷¹ Oct 07, 1704 in Hackensack RDC, son of JAN BOGART and ANGENTIEJE STRYKER. He was born Before Jul 23, 1679.

Children of WILLEMTJE TERHUNE and JACOBUS BOGAERT are:

- i. JAN JACOBUS⁴ BOGAERT, Baptism: Nov 04, 1705; d. 1760;
m. ANTJE WESTERVELT.
- ii. ALBERT JACOBUS BOGAERT, Baptism: May 18, 1707;
m. MACHTELT ZABRISKIE.
- iii. ANGENTIE JACOBS BOGAERT, Baptism: May 15, 1709.
- iv. STEVEN JACOBUS BOGAERT, Baptism: Jun 03, 1711;
m. RACHEL VAN ALLEN, Jan 26, 1739, Hackensack RDC.
- v. ISACK JACOBUS BOGAERT, Baptism: Jan 31, 1714;
m. WILLEMYNTJE VAN ALLEN, Sep 19, 1735, Hackensack RDC.
- vi. JACOBUS JACOBUS BOGAERT, Baptism: Jan 27, 1717.
- vii. LUCAS JACOBUS BOGAERT, Baptism: Mar 22, 1719;
m. DORITIE VANDERHOFF, Nov 11, 1739, Hackensack RDC.
- viii. CORNELIA JACOBS BOGAERT, Baptism: Oct 06, 1722.

9. MARRETJE ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)⁷² was baptized Oct 31, 1686 in Flatlands, Kings Co., NY⁷³. She married HENDRICK BERTHOLF⁷⁴ Mar 1707 in Hackensack, NJ, son of GUILLIAM BERTHOLF and MARTINA VERMEULE.

Child of MARRETJE TERHUNE and HENDRICK BERTHOLF is:

- i. SARA HENDRICKSE⁴ BERTHOLF.

10. RACHEL ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)⁷⁶ was baptized Apr 22, 1690 in Hackensack, NJ. She married JAN HENDRICKSE HOPPE⁷⁷ Jul 1707 in Hackensack, NJ.

Child of RACHEL TERHUNE and JAN HOPPE is:

- i. ALBERT JANSE⁴ HOPPER, b. May 15, 1717; d. 1795; m. RACHEL YDESTEIN.

11. GERTRUYD ALBERTSE³ TERHUNE (*ALBERT ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*) was baptized Mar 10, 1694 in Hackensack, NJ. She married HENDRICK HENDRICKSE BANTA⁷⁸ Jan 26, 1717 in Hackensack, NJ, son of HENDRICK BANTA and ANGENTIEJE HELLING. He was baptized Jan 13, 1696 in Hackensack, NJ.

Children of GERTRUYD TERHUNE and HENDRICK BANTA are:

- i. HENDRICK HENDRICKS⁴ BANTA, b. 1718; d. May 1804, Shelby Co., KY;
m. (1) RACHEL BROUWER, Aug 12, 1738; d. 1750;
m. (2) ANTJE (SAMUEL) DEMAREE, Jan 24, 1751, NY; Baptism: Dec 23, 1733; d. c1810.

More About HENDRICK HENDRICKS BANTA:

Relocated: Before 1770 to Conewago, PA

- ii. WEYNTJE HENDRICKS BANTA, Baptism: Aug 13, 1721;
m. SAMUEL (PIETERS) DURIE, Aug 05, 1744; Baptism: Jun 03, 1723; d.
Bet. 1804 - 1806.
- iii. ALBERT HENDRICKSE BANTA, b. Aug 20, 1728; d. Sep 29, 1810,
Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., KY;
m. MAGDALENA VAN VOORHEES.

12. ROELOF JANSE³ TERHUNE (*JAN ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)⁷⁹ was born before Oct 1686 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY, and died 1761 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY. He married MARIKE GERRETJE VAN VOORHEES May 06, 1706 in Flatlands DRC, Kings Co., NY^{80, 81}, daughter of GERRIT COURT VAN VOORHEES and WILLEMTJE LUYSTER. She died Aft. Feb 20, 1753.

- His wife has been confused with another woman sharing the same given name AND patronymic. He did not marry Marika Gerretje WYCKOFF!!! She was the daughter of Garret Pieterse and Catherine (NEVIUS) WYCKOFF.

Virtually ALL published family histories and genealogies claim that Roelof married Marretje Gerretse WYCKOFF, d/o Garret Pieterse Wyckoff and Catherine Johannes Nevius; when in fact, he married Marretje Gerretse VAN VOORHEES, daughter of Gerret Court Van Voorhees and Willemptje Pieterse Luyster and sister of Aeltje Van Voorhees, wife of Roelof's brother, Albert Jans Terhune.

Roelof's and Marike's known children are:

Albert, Gerret, Antje, Willemptje, Christina, Marya, Aeltie, and Margrietje.⁴² In the absence of baptismal records, their birth order is based on marriage records. Note the absence of a daughter named Catherine.

Roelof and his Van Voorhees wife repeat 3 of the 5 names of children born to his brother, Albert and his Van Voorhees wife (pp 53-54): Gerret, Ann and Willemptje. Only Jan or John is missing to complete the four probable grandparents, chances are that he died young, therefore doesn't show up in Roelof's will and other records.

- The following baptism at the Flatlands Church in 1752 identifies Roelof's wife as "Matje Voorhees" - NOT WYCKOFF

SOURCE: <http://olivetreegenealogy.com/nn/church/flatlands1.shtml>

citing Onderdonk is MSS in L I Hist. Soc

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Baptismal Record of the Church of Flatlands

Child, Date, Parent, Parent, Witnesses

"Roelof March 8 1752, Albert Terhunnen,, Roelof Terhunnen & wife Matje Voorhees"
[emphasis added]

Comment: This would be the baptism of Roelof's grandson, Roelof - s/o Albert.

This child, Roelof received a gun and great Bible according to his grandfather, Roelof's 1753 will.⁴²

- Finally, there is a deed that ties Roelof Jans Terhune to Marretje Van Voorhees, d/o Gerret Court Van Voorhees:
Source: KESKACHAUGE or *The First White Settlement on Long Island*, by Frederick Van Wyck.

Pp. 302 - 303 [Van Wyck is tracking Van Voorhees land transfers]:

"...Coert Stevense the patentee married, prior to 1666 Marretje Gerrits [Van Couwenhoven], sister of Neeltje...their five sons were Steven, Albert, Gerrit, Cornelis and Johannes....

By the deed dated October 9, 1699 (Liber 2 of Conveyances, p. 205), ...Coert Stevense the patentee and Marretje conveyed to "Garrett Coerte" the tract between the Strom Kill and the 'broken lands or Kill thereby.'

"Gerrit Coerte, by his will...dated October 1, 1703, proved Sept 23, 1704, devised all his property to his wife Willemke for life, provided that if she should remarry she should only possess for life the messuage of about 45 morgens with half the meadow and the rights and privileges belonging; all the 'land lying after the sd messuage commonly called Bashhurys hooke lying by ye Stromkill,' after his wife's remarriage, he directed should be taken into possession by his 'overseers,' for the benefit of his children, 'Maricke, Coert, Alke, Peter, Hendrick, Steven and Gertie': all his property, after his wife's death, he gave to his same seven children in equal shares. (Liber 7 of Wills, p. 173, New York County.)

"Willemke married Peter Rose sometime before July 1, 1706. (See a lease of that date, Liber 3 of Conveyances, p. 70)

Alke or Altie married, October 17, 1708, Albert Janse Terhune (Early Settlers...p 299),

Gertie or Greetje married Gerret Van Aersdalen (Ibid, p. 378) and

Marike married Jan Remsen (Ibid), but before the date of the deed next mentioned she had married Roelof Terhune. "

"By deed dated June 10, 1711, Roeloff Terhuynen and Marike his wife, and Albert Terhuynen and Aetkie his wife, after reciting that there was a certain messuage, - describing the one by the Strom Kill in substantially the same language as the language of the deed from Coert Stevense the patentee and Marretje to Gerrit Coerte - and other property, describing it, 'with the rights and privileges of commons within said township, said messuage containing' about 168 acres, and reciting that the land described was late in the possession of Gerret Coerte, late of Flatlands, deceased, and was bequeathed by him 'to his six children in equal proportions,' with other recitals, conveyed to 'Coert Van Voorhuys' two equal sixth shares in the lands and rights of common mentioned in the recitals. (Liber 3 of Conveyances, p. 230.)"

[emphasis added by Barb Terhune]

References:

1. "Identifying Willemptje, The Wife of Samuel Griggs," by Fred Sisser III; The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, Vol. 69, 1994, pp. 133-137.

2. KESKACHAUGE or The First White Settlement on Long Island, by Frederick Van Wyck. Published 1924 by G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London, The Knickerbocker Press. Pp. 302-3

More About ROELOF JANSE TERHUNE:

Military: 1715: Captain, Kings County, NY militia [DHNY, Vol. III, pp 183-184]

Will: Feb 20, 1753⁴²

Probate: Apr 30, 1761, NY⁴²

Children of ROELOF TERHUNE and MARIKE VAN VOORHEES are:

(See Family Group Sheet page 100)

19. i. ALBERT ROELOFSE⁴² TERHUNE⁴², b. 1707, Flatlands, Long Is., NY; d. Aft. 1790, Gravesend, Long Is., NY.
- ii. GARRET ROELOFSE TERHUNE⁴², b. Aug 30, 1709, Flatlands, Long Is., NY⁸⁵; d. Sep 20, 1781, Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ⁸⁵;
- m. AALTJE STEVENSE VAN VOORHEES, c 1727⁸⁶; b. Bet. 1710 - 1711; d. Aft. 1759, Millstone, NJ.

More About GARRET ROELOFSE TERHUNE:

Will: Dec 13, 1777, Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ

Probate: Dec 15, 1781, Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ (Recorded Lib. M, p. 93) [New Jersey Colonial Documents, p. 390]

- iii. ANTE ROELOFSE TERHUNE⁴², b. c 1712; d. Before Feb 1753⁴².
- m. JOOST (THE YOUNGER) DURYEA⁸⁸; b. c 1709; d. Bet. 1774 - 1775.

More About JOOST (THE YOUNGER) DURYEA:

Occupation: Miller

Will: Mar 16, 1774, Jamaica, Queens Co., NY¹⁵¹

Probate: Apr 15, 1775¹⁵¹

- iv. WILLEMTJE ROELOFSE TERHUNE^{42, 90}, b. Before 1718; d. Bet. 1781 - 1782, of Oysterbay, Queens County;
- m. JOOST DURYEA/DEREAY, c1736^{90,91}; b. c 1709, Kings Co., NY; d. Bet. Apr - Jul 1781, Oyster Bay, Queens Co., NY.

More About WILLEMTJE ROELOFSE TERHUNE:

Will: Aug 02, 1781

Probate: Jul 22, 1782⁹⁰

More About JOOST DURYEA/DEREAY:

Will: Apr 01, 1781, Oyster Bay, Queens Co., NY

Probate: Jul 30, 1781, Oyster Bay, Queens Co., NY⁹¹

- v. CHRISTINA "HYNTIE" ROELOFSE TERHUNE⁴², b. Before 1720;
- m. (1) LAMBERT DORLAND, Aft. May 05, 1747, Somerset Co., NJ^{95, 96};
- b. 1711; d. 1772;
- m. (2) ISAAC COERTS VAN VOORHEES⁹⁷;
- b. c 1720⁹⁸; d. Before 1746.

- vi. MARYA ROELOFSE TERHUNE⁴², b. Before 1723;
- m. ANDERES/ANDREW JOSEPHES HEGEMAN, Oct 17, 1741; Baptism: Dec 04, 1719 New Utrecht RDC; d. Dec 28, 1784, Blawenburg, NJ.

- vii. AELTIE "ALICE" ROELOFSE TERHUNE⁴², b. Mar 11, 1723;
- m. URIAH/JURIAN JANS VAN ARSDALEN¹⁰², 1743, Flatbush, Long Island, NY b. Jan 20, 1720.

- viii. MARGRIETJE ROELOFSE TERHUNE⁴², b. Before 1733;
- m. JACOBUS VAN DYCK, Jun 01, 1751, Gravesend, Long Island, NY¹⁰⁴;
- b. Jun 28, 1721.

13. ALBERT JANSE³ TERHUNE (*JAN ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)¹⁰⁵ was born before Mar 25, 1688 in Flatlands, Long Is., NY, and died between Apr 11 - Dec 18, 1721 in Flatlands, Kings Co., NY¹⁰⁶. He married AELTIE GERRITJE VAN VOORHEES¹⁰⁷ Oct 17, 1708 in RDC, Flatbush, NY^{108, 109}, daughter of GERRIT COURT VAN VOORHEES and WILLEMTJE LUYSTER. She was baptized Oct 04, 1685 RDC, Flatlands - mother: Willimtie Pietersen¹¹⁰.

More About ALBERT JANSE TERHUNE:

Baptism: Apr 13, 1688, Flatlands DRC, Kings Co., NY

Military: 1719 Kings County, NY militia [DHNY, Vol. III, pp 183-184]

Will: Apr 11, 1721, Flatbush, Kings Co., NY

Probate: Dec 18, 1721, Kings Co., NY¹⁰⁶

Albert's wife has been the subject of much controversy created by his will¹⁰⁶ wherein he refers to his wife Aeltie, his "father-in-law Peter Nevius," and his "brother-in-law Kourt Voorhees."

- Most existing family histories and genealogies identify his wife as either Aeltje NEVIUS or Aeltje VAN VOORHEES, daughter of Stephen Court Van Voorhees and his wife, Agatha Jans; or both. All of these conjectures appear to be erroneous in view of existing deed records and Dutch naming conventions.

Their Flatbush RDC marriage record located in the latest publication of these records by Prof. David Voorhees (Holland Society 1998) on page 287 wherein Dominie Antonides records the banns on 1 September 1708 and marriage on 17 October 1708. The entry reads:

"Albert ter Huynen, and Aeltie Voorhees; both born and residing in N. Amersfoort."

The children of Albert Jans Terhune and Aeltje Van Voorhees were John, Garret, Ann, Willemptje and Sarah. The names of their children follow traditional Dutch naming patterns with John and Anne named for paternal grandparents; and Gerret and Willemptje named for the maternal grandparents. There is neither a son named Stephen, nor a daughter named Agatha or Eva.

Based on the above, Albert Jan Terhune's wife appears to be Aeltje VAN VOORHEES, d/o Gerret Court Van Voorhees and Willemptje Pieterse Luyster.

- **CLARIFYING "my father in law, Peter Nevius" in the will of Albert Janse Terhune¹⁰⁶**
Part of a long on-going discussion among Dutch-Colonies mail list subscribers is the following notable observation:

Date: Sun, 10 Jan 1999 12:49:14 EST

From: Cynthia Zuber

To: Dutch-Colonies@rootsweb.com

Subject: Re: Sarah Terhune, wife of Harmanus Van Barkelo

.. the "Aeltje" who was the spouse of Albert [Jans Terhune] b. 1684 and the mother of the Sarah Terhune in question.

...I am thinking...the statement, or possibly the translation of, "my father-in-law, Peter Nevius" is in error.

*This *thought* is based upon the marriage of Jannetje Roelofse SCHENCK, sister to Albert's mother, Annetje Rolofse SCHENCK, to Pieter NEVIUS on 22 Jun 1684. Rather than father-in-law, Pieter NEVIUS is Albert TERHUNE's "uncle" by his marriage to Albert's maternal aunt. ..."*

"In-law" in those days did not mean what we use it for today.

Paul Drake, J.D., in What Did They Mean By That defines in-law as:

"early, those who were related through affinity, adoption, or any other legal action that resulted in one being considered a part of the family unit" (by "affinity" he means marriage)

- Finally, there is the same deed, quoted above for his brother, Roelof, that proves both wives to be the daughters of Gerrit Coerten Van Voorhees and Willemetje Pieters Luyster.

Source: *KESKACHAUGE or The First White Settlement on Long Island*, by Frederick Van Wyck. Published 1924 by G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London, The Knickerbocker Press. Pp. 302-3

In conclusion, we submit that Albert Janse³ Terhune had only one wife, Aeltie Gerritje Van Voorhees.

More About ALBERT TERHUNE and AELTIE VAN VOORHEES:

Marriage: Oct 17, 1708, RDC, Flatbush, NY^{112, 113}

Children of ALBERT TERHUNE and AELTIE VAN VOORHEES are:

(See Family Group Sheet page 101)

- i. JOHN ALBERTSE⁴ TERHUNE¹¹⁴, b. Aug 30, 1709, Flatlands, Long Is., NY;
d. c.1786, South Brunswick, Middlesex Co., NJ;
m. NELCHE DENYSE DURYEA, c. 1732; b. 1718, Flatlands, Long Is., NY;
d. c 1786, South Brunswick, Middlesex Co., NJ.
- ii. GARRET ALBERTSE TERHUNE¹¹⁴, b. c 1710¹¹⁵.
- iii. ANN ALBERTSE TERHUNE, b. c 1712¹¹⁶, m. CORNELIUS BULSEN¹¹⁷.
- iv. WILLEMTJE ALBERTSE TERHUNE, b. c 1714¹¹⁸, d. Mar 17, 1777, New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., NJ¹¹⁹,
m. SAMUEL GRIGGS¹²⁰, c 1742, NJ; b. c Sep 20, 1717, Gravesend, Long Island, NY; d. c Feb 1772, New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., NJ.
More About SAMUEL GRIGGS:
Will: Feb 13, 1770
Probate: Mar 30, 1772.
- v. SARAH TERHUNE.

14. ANTJE JANS³ TERHUNE (*JAN ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*) was born Bet. 1692 - 1698 in Flatlands, Kings Co, NY, and died Aft. 1757 in Three Mile Run, NJ. She married JACOBUS SCHUURMAN. He was born c1690 in Netherlands, and died Bet. 1735 - 1757 in Three Mile Run, NJ.

More About ANTJE JANS TERHUNE:

Namesake: Annetje Roelofse SCHENCK, late wife of Jan Albertse² Terhune

Children of ANTJE TERHUNE and JACOBUS SCHUURMAN are:

- i. ANNE⁴ SCHUURMAN, b. Oct 10, 1721¹²¹; d. May 25, 1800.
More About ANNE SCHUURMAN:
Burial: First Reformed Church Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- ii. JACOBA SCHUURMAN, Baptism: Feb 02, 1724¹²²; d. Aug 05, 1760;
m. ARCHIBALD THOMSON.
- iii. MARGRITA SCHUURMAN, b. Sep 27, 1726^{123, 124}; d. Aug 04, 1745¹²⁵;
m. PETRUS WILLEMSE VREDENBURGH, Oct 13, 1743, New Brunswick, NJ^{125, 126},
b. Jul 30, 1721¹²⁶; d. Jul 26, 1810¹²⁶.
- iv. JOHN SCHUURMAN, b. Feb 27, 1729¹²⁹; d. Jul 06, 1795¹³⁰;
m. ANTJE DE RIEMER¹³⁰, Feb 1751¹³⁰; Baptism: Oct 04, 1721; d. 1800.
- v. FERDINANDUS SCHUURMAN¹³¹, b. c 1731; d. 1782;
m. ELEANOR VOORHEES, 1754.
- vi. ALBERTINES SCHUURMAN, Baptism: Apr 04, 1735¹³¹.

15. EVA JANS³ TERHUNE (*JAN ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*) was born Bet. 1693 - 1698 in Flatlands, Kings Co, NY, and died c 1750. She married DOM. THEODORUS JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN, son of JOHANNES HENRICUS FRELINGHUYSEN. He was born 1691 in Lingen, East Friesland, and died Bet. 1747 - 1748 in Franklin, Somerset Co, NJ.

More About EVA JANS TERHUNE:

Namesake: EVA (VAN SALEE) VAN SCHYELLEN [SICKLEN] - maternal grandmother

More About DOM. THEODORUS JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN:

Immigration: Jan 1720, Arrived in NJ from Netherlands

Burial: Bet. 1747 - 1748, Elm Ridge Cemetery, New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., NJ¹³²

Children of EVA TERHUNE and THEODORUS FRELINGHUYSEN are:

(See Family Group Sheet Part II, page 30)

- i. THEODORE JACOBUS⁴ FRELINGHUYSEN II, Baptism: May 26, 1723, Somerset Co, NJ¹³³; d. 1759, At sea¹³⁴.

More About THEODORE JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN II:

Cause of Death: Drowned, lost at sea.

Ordination: Before Mar 04, 1746, Classis of Amsterdam, Holland¹³⁵

- ii. JOHN (THEO J) FRELINGHUYSEN, b. 1727, Somerset Co., NJ; d. Sep 05, 1754;

m. DINAH VAN BERGH, Feb 17, 1750, Amsterdam, Netherlands¹³⁶;

b. c 1725¹³⁷; d. Mar 26, 1807, New Brunswick, NJ¹³⁸.

More About JOHN (THEO J) FRELINGHUYSEN:

Cause of Death: pneumonia

Burial: 1754, Old Somerville Cemetery, Somerset Co., NJ¹³⁹

His widow, Dinah married second Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh on Mar 18, 1756.

- iii. JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1730; d. 1753, At sea.

More About JACOBUS FRELINGHUYSEN:

Cause of Death: Died at sea, smallpox

- iv. FERDINANDUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1732; d. 1753, At sea.

More About FERDINANDUS FRELINGHUYSEN:

Cause of Death: Died at sea, smallpox

- v. HENRICUS FRELINGHUYSEN, b. c 1735; d. 1757, Ulster Co., NY¹⁴¹;

More About HENRICUS FRELINGHUYSEN:

Cause of Death: smallpox

- vi. MARGARET FRELINGHUYSEN, b. Nov 12, 1737; d. Dec 23, 1757, Jamaica, Long Island, NY;

m. THOMAS F. ROMEYN, Jun 29, 1756; d. Oct 22, 1794.

- vii. ANNA FRELINGHUYSEN, b. 1738; d. May 03, 1810;

m. WILLIAM JACKSON; b. c 1732; d. Jul 25, 1813.

16. SARAH JANS³ TERHUNE (*JAN ALBERTSE², ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*)¹⁴² was born c 1704 in Flatlands, Kings Co, NY¹⁴³, and died 1760. She married HARMANUS WILLIAMSE BARKELOO¹⁴⁴ c 1729, son of WILLEM VAN BORCKELOO and MARIA CORTELYOU. He was born 1705, and died c 1763 in New Utrecht, Kings Co., NY.

Children of SARAH TERHUNE and HARMANUS BARKELOO are:

- i. MARIA HARMANS⁴ BARKELOO¹⁴⁴, b. c 1730.

- ii. MARGARETTA HARMANS BARKELOO¹⁴⁴, b. c 1731.

- iii. JOHN HARMANES BARKELOO¹⁴⁴, Baptism: Sep 01, 1734.
- iv. WILLIAM HARMANES BARKELOO¹⁴⁴.
- v. WILLEMTJE HARMANS BARKELOO¹⁴⁴, b. May 05, 1739;
m. JORIS CORNELIS NEVIUS¹⁴⁵, d. of Staten Island, NY.
- vi. SARA HARMANS BARKELOO¹⁴⁶, b. Jun 14, 1741.
- vii. ANNETJE HARMANS BARKELOO¹⁴⁶, b. c 1743.
- viii. HARMANUS WILLIAMSE BARKELOO II¹⁴⁶, b. Feb 23, 1745; d. Nov. 1788;
m. ELIZABETH DURYEA, May 31, 1675, New Utrecht, NY.
More About HARMANUS WILLIAMSE BARKELOO II:
Cause of Death: smallpox
- ix. JACQUES HARMANES BARKELOO¹⁴⁶, b. Feb 21, 1747.

17. JAN CLAES³ ROMEYN (*STYNTJE ALBERTS² TERHUNE, ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*) was born ¹⁴⁷. He married LAMMETJE BOUGART May 20, 1699.

Child of JAN ROMEYN and LAMMETJE BOUGART is:

- i. CLAES JANSE⁴ ROMEYN, Baptism: Feb 25, 1700.

18. GERREBRECHTJE CLAES³ ROMEYN (*STYNTJE ALBERTS² TERHUNE, ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN*) was baptized Dec 18, 1681^{147,148}. She married DAVID ACKERMAN c Apr 24, 1703 in RDC Hackensack, NJ, son of DAVID ACKERMAN and HILLEGOND VERPLANCE. He was born before Apr 01, 1681.

Children of GERREBRECHTJE ROMEYN and DAVID ACKERMAN are:

- i. ELISABETH⁴ ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: May 05, 1704.
- ii. CHRISTINA ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Dec 05, 1705.
- iii. ANNEKE ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Nov 02, 1707.
- iv. DAVID ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Jan 01, 1711.
- v. DAVID ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Feb 01, 1713.
- vi. HILLEGOND ACKERMAN¹⁵² b. c Mar 1715.
- vii. RACHEL ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Nov 25, 1716.
- viii. MARYTIE ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Jan 01, 1719.
- ix. NICOLAS ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Jul 30, 1721.
- x. JOHANNIS ACKERMAN¹⁵² Baptism: Sep 27, 1724;
m. AELTJEN KUYPER Oct 18, 1745; b. Jan 20, 1723.

Generation No. 4

With this generation, in the early to mid-1700s, more of the descendants of Albert Terheunen, the immigrant, sought greener pastures. Many of them went to New Jersey, others to Pennsylvania. From New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the late 1700s, their children and grandchildren went to Kentucky, Virginia, and Ohio. In the early 1800s, cheap, fertile land in Indiana and points west became available and alluring to the next generation. This generation, the fourth, we trace only those descendants who remained in Gravesend and Flatlands, New York. The only 4th generation Terhune remaining in Gravesend or Flatlands was Albert Roelofse Terhune (below).

19. ALBERT ROELOFSE⁴ TERHUNE⁴² (ROELOF JANS³ TERHUNE, JAN ALBERTSE² TERHUNE, ALBERT ALBERTSE¹ TERHEUNEN) was born c.1707, Flatlands, Long Is., NY; d. Between 1790-1800¹⁵³, Gravesend, Long Is., NY; m. ANNATIE VAN DYCK; b. Jun 16, 1725, Franklin Twp, Somerset Co., NJ.

More About ALBERT ROELOFSE TERHUNE:

Census: 1790, Albert Terhune, Gravesend = (4 white males over 16; 2 white females over 16; 5 slaves)¹⁵³

Children of ALBERT ROELOFSE TERHUNE and ANNATIE VAN DYCK are:
(See Family Group Sheet page 102)

i. **ANTJE ALBERTS⁵ TERHUNE**, b. 1750, NY.

More About ANTJE ALBERTS TERHUNE:

Baptism: 1750, Gravesend Reformed Protestant Dutch Church

Witnesses: Roelof Terhune, Maria do

ii. **ROELOF ALBERTSE TERHUNE¹⁵⁴**, baptized Mar 08, 1752, Amersfoort, Long Is., NY¹⁵⁵; d. June 13, 1806, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY. He did not marry.

More About ROELOF ALBERTSE TERHUNE:

Single, lived on Flatlands side of ancestral homestead property.

Will: Dec 18, 1805, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY

named sisters Ann and Margaret Wyckoff; nephews

Isaac Emans and Roelof Wyckoff; and brothers: John,

Abraham and Isaac Terhune, Executors.

Probate: Nov 11, 1806, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY

iii. **MARIA ALBERTS TERHUNE** was born c 1755. She married **ISAAC EMANS**. He died Aug 08, 1799¹⁵⁶.

Child of **MARIA TERHUNE** and **ISAAC EMANS** is:

i. **ISAAC⁵ EMANS, JR.¹⁵⁶**, b. Bef. 1799.

iv. **ABRAHAM ALBERTSE TERHUNE**, was born Apr 11, 1759 in Gravesend, Kings Co., NY, and died Oct 17, 1840 in Flatlands DRC, Kings Co., N.Y. He married **ANTJE AMMERMAN** Jun 02, 1786. She was born c 1768 in Kings Co, NY, and died Aft. 1850¹⁵⁷.

More About ABRAHAM ALBERTSE TERHUNE

Census: 1790, Flatbush, Kings Co., NY¹⁵⁸

Census: 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830 and 1840 in Flatlands, Kings Co., NY

Will: Mar 01, 1840, Kings Co, NY

Probate: Mar 24, 1841, Kings Co, NY

Child of **ABRAHAM TERHUNE** and **ANTJE AMMERMAN** is:

i. **MARIA⁵ TERHUNE**, m. **PETER LOTT** before Mar 1840¹⁵⁹.

More About PETER LOTT and MARIA TERHUNE:

Marriage: Bef. Mar 1840⁹

v. **ISAAC ALBERTS TERHUNE**, b. 1762; d. Oct 02, 1837, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY; m. **ELIZABETH (HENRY) VAN DYKE**, May 16, 1805.

More About ISAAC ALBERTS TERHUNE:

Will: Mar 23, 1835, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY

Probate: Aug 08, 1837, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY

His will made no mention of surviving children. He named his brother John, his wife Elizabeth and her father Colonel Henry Van Dyke.

1810 Gravesend Census: 1 male 26-45 (his brother John?),
1 male over 45 (Isaac), 2 females 16-26, 1 female 26-45 (wife).

1820 Gravesend Census: 2 males over 45 (Isaac & brother John?),
1 female 26-45, 1 female over 45 (wife) and 3 slaves.

1830 Gravesend Census: 1 male 60-70; 1 female 50-60.

- vi. **MARGRIETA ALBERTS TERHUNE** was baptized Sep 30, 1764. She married **JOHN WYCKOFF** before 1782. He was born Mar 06, 1760 in Kings Co, NY.

More About **MARGRIETA ALBERTS TERHUNE**:

Baptism: Sep 30, 1764, Gravesend Reformed Protestant Dutch Church

Children of **MARGRIETA TERHUNE** and **JOHN WYCKOFF** are:

- a. **JOHN⁵ WYCKOFF** baptized May 11, 1782, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- b. **NANCY "HANNAH" WYCKOFF** baptized Mar 18, 1783, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- c. **ABRAHAM WYCKOFF**, b. Apr 09, 1785.
- d. **GEORGE WYCKOFF** baptized Apr 30, 1787, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- e. **ALBERT TERHUNE WYCKOFF** baptized Nov 26, 1789, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- f. **MARIA WYCKOFF** baptized Jan 15, 1792, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- g. **MARGARET WYCKOFF** baptized Jul 20, 1794, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- h. **CATHARINA WYCKOFF**.
- i. **PHEBE "FEMETIE" WYCKOFF** baptized Jun 08, 1799, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- j. **ROELOF TERHUNE WYCKOFF** baptized May 08, 1802, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- k. **JACOB VAN DYKE WYCKOFF** baptized May 28, 1805, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.
- l. **HENRY WYCKOFF** baptized Jun 20, 1809, Jamaica DRC, Kings Co., NY.

- vii. **JAN/JOHN ALBERTSE TERHUNE**, b. Before Apr 06, 1767; d. Jun 29, 1842, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY.

More About **JAN/JOHN ALBERTSE TERHUNE**:

Baptism: Apr 06, 1767, Gravesend Reformed Protestant Dutch Church

According to Bergen, Genealogies of Long Island Families NYGB Vol. II, pg 139:
"John b. 1766 d. June 29, 1842, single. Owned & occupied the Gravesend side of the ancestral farm, was a surveyor, for many years Supervisor of the town of Gravesend, and one of the most influential citizens of Kings County."

The sons of Albert⁴ Roelofse Terhune; viz. Jan/John and Roelof had no children; Isaac had no surviving sons; and Abraham wrote in his will only of his wife and a daughter, Marie. In June 1842, Albert's last surviving son, Jan/John Albertse⁵ Terhune died. Thus marking the end of Terhune land ownership in Flatlands and/or Gravesend. The 1850 census shows only one Terhune - Ann (Ammerman) Terhune, widow of Abraham Albertse Terhune, living with Willemptje Lott (possibly her grand-daughter) in Flatlands, Kings Co., NY.

For those interested, our family line is:

1. Albert Albertse Terheunen + Geertje Dircks
2. Jan Albertse Terhune + Annetje Roelofse Schenck
3. Roelof Jans Terhune + Marike Gerretje Van Voorhees
4. Garret Roelofse Terhune + Aaltje Stevense Van Voorhees to Somerset Co., NJ c.1729
5. Stephen Terhune + Margrietje Willemse Cornell of Somerset Co., NJ
6. Garret Terhune + Catherine Isaacs Van Nuys to Mercer Co., KY in 1793
7. Stephen Terhune + Elizabeth Green of Mercer Co., KY
8. Abraham Terhune + Cynthia Young, of Mercer Co., KY
9. Robert Brewer Terhune + Angeline "Anna" Dean, of Mercer Co., KY
10. Paul Alexander Terhune + Anne Elizabeth Gardner, of Mercer Co., KY
11. Paul Gardner Terhune + Barbara-Ann Francis, of Debary, FL

Endnotes

1. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland).

2. Barbara Francis Terhune, Compiler, Comment - March 2007:

It is generally recorded that Albert Albertse was from the village of Huinen, Province of Gelderland in Holland. However, a resident of the Netherlands posted the following to the Dutch-Colonies mail-list sometime in late 1998: Yvette wrote:

"Not to undermine your theory, but I don't think your family originates from Huinen.

I have several reasons for this:

1. The prefix 'Ter' means 'at' or 'on'.
2. People who named themselves after a town called themselves: 'Van', not 'Ter'
3. 'Ter' is the prefix for FARMS, not towns."

Since his family was "lintwevers" (ribbon-weavers), one would expect to find them in a more densely populated area to better market their merchandise. A few years ago we searched Netherlands online records for the name Hune, Heun, etc. and various spellings of Albert. Hoping that one day this data might provide clues to their presence in the Netherlands, I posted them at the following World Connect web page. Please see: http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=terhune_neth.

3. David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 436

Baptism: Feb. 22, 1685 at Midwoud (sic)

Albert. Volkhert Hansz; Sara Alberts. Hackinzak

[sponsors] Lucas Stephens; Albert De Lintwever; Cataline Hans.

4. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland).

5. *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts...*, ed. by E. B. O'Callaghan, Vol. 4, pp 314-315.

It should be noted that contrary to "popular opinion," Geertje was NOT a DeNyse. According to court records, only her patronymic is provided:

Tuesday, 16th October 1663, Court Minutes of New Amsterdam

"Abraham Pietersen Corbyn, arrestant and plaintiff, v/s GEERTJE DIRCKS TERHUNEN, the ribbon weaver's wife, defendant and arrested. Plaintiff's wife appearing demands from defendant thirty-three guilders ten stivers balance according to a/c saying she still has an old a/c, which her husband has with him, whereby something else is also coming to her. Defendant produces a counter account. The W. Court refers the matter in question to Hendrick Jansen van der Vin, Old Schepen of this city, and Hans Stein, to take up parties a/c to decide and settle the same, to reconcile the parties if possible, if not to render their report to the Court, the attachment remaining so long valid, until parties shall agree among themselves."

The above identifies Geertje as d/o Dirck 'unknown'....

- There is no record of the given name, Dirck, among the first three generations of DeNYSE (TYSSEN) family so it doesn't seem likely that she was of that family.
- Those who claim Geertje to be a DeNyce identify her as the d/o Teunis Nyssen DeNyce and Femmetie Jans Seals. However, there is no record of a daughter, Geertje. Furthermore, the dates simply don't compute. All of their children were born in the 1640s to 1660s. Geertje was bearing children in the early 1650s.
- In addition, Geertje and Albert Terhune have no children named either Teunis or Femmetie.

6. "Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts," Being the Letters of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 1630-1643, and Other Documents Relating to the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, Van Laer, A.J.F, Archivist, trans. and edited, Albany, University of the State of New York; 1908, pg 395-397.

Kiliaen van Rensselaer's letter to Jacob Albertsz Planck:

"This day, 29 December 1637, in Amsterdam

Jacob planck:

In addition to what I wrote you of before, I have also shipped the following:...Herewith go also 6 persons:

1. Arent van Corler, to serve you as assistant

2. Jacob arish van utrecht

3. Ghysbert aertsen van Bunnick

[a bracket joins 2 and 3, above stating "can do farm work"]

4. Elbert eibersz van nieukarck, weaver

5. claes Jansen van nieukerck, tailor

6. Gerrit Hendricksz van nieukerck, shoemaker

[a bracket joins 4, 5 and 6, above stating, "these 3 fellows are intended for the tobacco planting under Albert Andriesen, if he succeeds, otherwise to serve with the farmers"]

The agreements with these people, for how many years they are engaged and what they are to receive, I have on account of lack of time sent to the director of the Company, Willem Kyest, to hand the same with the invoice to my nephew woutter van twiller or to you..."

**V.R.B. Mss, Letter Book, f.97b. (Emphasis added)*

Kiliaen van Rensselaer's letter, Dec. 29, 1637, to Peter Minuit, Captain of the Kalmar Nyckel [as translated in "Bowier Manuscripts"]

"Heer Commandeur:

The bearer of this letter, my cousin arent van Corler, sailing to my colony as assistant, ...with him go the following young men engaged for my colony, to wit:

Arent Van Corler, assistant, 18 years old

Elbert albertsen, 18 years old

Claes Jansen, 17 years old

Gerrit Hend., 15 years old

Gljsb. Arentsen, 22 years old...

On Saturday, with the goods, went

Jacob Arentsen, 25 years old

Together six persons, who are recommended to your honor and whom, with my goods, you will please cause to reach the manatans at the earliest opportunity that circumstances will allow. ..." (Emphasis added)

7. Barbara Francis Terhune, Compiler, Commentary - March 2007

8. *Baptismal records of the New Amsterdam Dutch Reformed Church, posted online by Ted and Pat Brassard of Nottingham, NH at their New Amsterdam Page., "Electronic."*

<http://www.nh.ultranet.com/~tbrass/AMST/Amst.html>

9. *Ibid.*

10. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.

11. *Baptismal records of the New Amsterdam Dutch Reformed Church*, posted online by Ted and Pat Brassard of Nottingham, NH at their New Amsterdam Page., "Electronic"
Witnesses: Wolfert Gerritszen Van Couwenhoven and Grietje Van Nes.
<http://www.nh.ultranet.com/~tbrass/AMST/Amst.html>

12. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.

13. Van Voorhees Association
www.vanvoorhees.org

14. *New Jersey Colonial Documents*, Marriage Licenses, Hackensack Church Marriage Records, pg. 503:

"Albert TERHUYNEN, widower of Weyntie BRICKERS" & Maritie DeGRAVES, "widow of Andries TIBOUT" --- (Called "Mary" in Albert's will)

Albert Terhune II married third [Maritie DeGraves]: 8 Sep 1705, Hackensack, NJ [Hackensack-RC].

15. *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of NJ*, Vol. XXI, pg 48, East Jersey Patents, etc., Liber No. 4, pg 7-8

"...1682 April 14. Do. Do. to Philip Carteret, Capt. Mathias Nichols, Jacob Courtliou, Christopher Hogland, Capt. Albert Albertson, Capt. Richard Stillwell, Hendrick Smock, Robert Yoost (Rutger Joose van Horne) and associates for 5320 acres, a tract called Aqueyquinunke (The Saddle River tract, between the Passaic and Saddle rivers), along Passaiack R...." (Emphasis added)

Comment: the immigrant Terhune was not a "Capt," this document suggests that the land was probably acquired by his son, Albert Albertse Terhune II.

16. 1704 Will of Albert Albertse Terhune II, *N.Y. Conveyances*, Lib. 3, p 15.
Superceded by his 1707-1708 will recorded Lib. 7, p 420 in Off. of Surr. of N.Y.

Will of Albert Terhuynen of Hackensack, in the province of East New Jersey, husbandman, dated Oct 3, 1704. Gives to wife Weyntye Terhuynen all estate real and person during the term of fourteen years from and after my decease, and at the expiration of said 14 years she shall make a perfect inventory of my personal estate and deliver one-half part thereof unto my children by names, John, Stephen, Annitie, Gerbring, Williamke, Maritye, Rachel, Albertus and Geertruyd in equal proportion and the other half part thereof unto my said wife Weyntye for and during her natural life. And if my said wife happen to remarry before expiration of said term of 14 years, then before the consummation of said marriage she shall give a perfect inventory of all my personal estate unto my said executors hereinafter named, and give a sufficient security to them for the delivery of the half part thereof unto my children at the expiration of said 14 years if they be then of age but if not, when they shall be severally of age or married. That my said wife shall within six weeks after my decease pay unto my eldest son John out of my personal estate for his birth right five pounds. Executors wife Weyntie and brothers Capts John Terhuynen and Jacob Wallingse. Witnesses: Henry ffilkin, Derick Amertman(sic) and Johannes Slyngerhaut. (Recorded Liber 3 of Conveyances, page 13)

COMMENT: This will, written as Bergen says in 1704, names his wife as "Weyntye." Apparently, Albert wrote his final will in 1707-1708 (Footnote 18, below) following Weynte's death in 1704-05 and after his marriage to Maratie de Graves. Bergen erroneously attached the latter will and Maratie de Graves to Albert Albertse Terhune III.

17. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland). pg 299:

"...Recorded p 273, Lib 9, N.Y Surrogate Office..."

But Bergen erroneously attributes this will to Albert Albertse Terhune III.

18. 1707-1708 Will of Albert Albertse Terhune II, Probate Sep 20, 1709, Recorded *Lib. 7, pg. 420 in Off. of Surr. of N.Y.* written Feb 16, 1707/1708 "of Hackensack, Essex Co., NJ."

*In the name of God, Amen, the 16 February 1707/8. I, Albert Terhunness, of Hackensack, in the county of Essex, in the Province of New Jersey.
I appoint my brother, John Terhunness, of Flatlands, in Kings County, and my brother-in-law, Albert Stevens, of Hackensack, tutors of my children.
Provision is made for wife Mary, who is to have, among other things, a gold ring, "being in weight and price £1."
All the rest of estate to children John, Stephen, Gertruyd, Willementie, Maritie, Rachel, Albertus, Johanes, Dirck, Wyntie, and Annettie.
My wife is to have the northwest chamber in the house, and firewood, and a piece of ground for a garden, and 10 schepples of corn and 6 schepples of wheat yearly.
"Done at my common dwelling house in Hackensack, in the cellar chamber at 9 of the clock in the evening."*

*Witnesses, William Bartholf, Claas Rugen, Albert Stevens, John Conrad Cowden.
Proved, September 20, 1709.
Recorded Lib 7, p 420 in Off. of Surr. of N.Y.*

NOTE: Corrections to above will:

<http://historical.library.cornell.edu/Dienst/UI/1.0/Display/cul.nys/nys079?abstract=&pages=104:76>

Abstracts of wills on file in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York (Volume XVI - Corrections...

"...

Top line Will of Albert Terhunness read Albert Terhunen.

10 lines from top add children 'Annell and Geerbrecht Terhunen.'

18 lines from top for William Borthoff read William Bertholf,

also for Claas Rugen read claes Romeyn.

19 lines from top for John Conrad Codwin read John Conrad Codwise.

19 lines from bottom for Sept. 20 read Sept. 27....

19. *New Jersey Colonial Documents*, Marriage Licenses, Hackensack Church Marriage Records, pg. 503:

"Albert TERHUYNEN, widower of Weyntie BRICKERS" & Maritie DeGRAVES, "widow of Andries TIBOUT" (Called "Mary" in Albert's will)

Albert Terhune II married third: 8 Sep 1705, Hackensack, NJ [Hackensack-RC].

20. Van Voorhees Association www.vanvoorhees.org

Willempie Baptism at Brooklyn DRC April 2, 1677. Died young.

Sponsors, Steven Coerten & Willempie Roelof.

21. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

22. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.

23. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

24. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 396. *1680 April 18 Utrecht*

*Stephen. Albert Albertsz Hendrikje Stephens.
witnesses: Lucas Stephansz Stijntje Alberts. .*

25. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 396.

26. Rosalie Bellows Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses & Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York*, (Dover Publications, Inc.), 310.

27. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland). Pg. 298-99.

28. Ibid. page 299.

29. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pp 238-239., 1683..

.Betrothed the 20th June "Jan Albertsz, young man; with Annetje Roelofs, young lady both from N. Amersfoort and residing there; and also married there July first."

30. 1704 Will of Roelof Martense Schenck. Recorded New York Surrogate's office, Liber 7, page 209:

"In the name of God, Amen, ye fourth day of September in ye third year of ye reign of our Sovereign lady Annie now of England & c., Queen, and in ye year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and four, I, Roelof Schenck of Flatlands, in Kings County, on Nassau Island, in the Colony of New York, being of good and perfect memory-praised by Almighty God therefore doe make this, my last Will and Testament in manner, and form following-that is to say:

First, recommending my soul unto Almighty God who gave it, and my body to ye earth to be buried in such decent and Christian like manner, and in such place as by my Executor, hereafter named, shall be though fit and convenient - hoping for a glorious resurrection at the last day.

Item-I give, grant devise, and bequeath unto my loving wife Catherine Schenck, for and during her natural life all my farm or tenement at Flatlands aforesaid, now in my possession and whereon I now live with ye House, Garden, Barne, Orchard, and premises thereunto belonging. To have, hold, occupy, and enjoy for her use only, without impeachment of waste-for and during her natural life-and all according to a contract and agreement made between my said wife Catharine and myself before marriage, bearing date ye ninth day of November, 1688, reference being thereunto had, may at large appear. Provided, always, that if my said wife Catherine happens to re-marry after my decease, then my gift, grant, devise and bequeath above said, to be null and voyd to all intents and purpose.

Item-I give grant, devise and bequeath unto my loving son, MARTIN SCHENCK, his heyres and assigns, forever, after the decease or re-marriage of my said wife Catherine, all my house, lands, tenements, orchards, gardens, meadows and hereditaments in Possession, Reversion, or Remainder, Either within the Town and Libertyes of Flatlands aforesaid, or elsewhere. To have and to Hold all ye said House and lands as afore exprest unto the said Martin Schenck, his heirs and assigns forever, upon this condition,

he paying the legacies hereafter mentioned unto my children hereafter named, within six years after possession taken by him-the said Martin-of my house and lands aforesaid. That is to say

*-to my daughter Jonica, sixty-four pounds and ten shillings in money
-to my daughter Mayke-sixty-four pounds and ten shillings in money
-to my son John, sixty-four pounds and ten shillings in money
-to my daughter Margrieta sixty-four pounds and ten shillings in money
-to my daughter Neltie sixty-four pounds and ten shillings in money
-to my daughter Mayke sixty-four pounds and ten shillings in money
-to my daughter Sara sixty-four pounds and ten shillings in money
-and to ye two children of my daughter Anneke [Anake] deceased by name Roeloff*

and Albert, each ten pounds in money

-and farther it is my will that said legacys be paid to ye legatees aforesaid within six years time as aforementioned and that those of the legacys that are in most need or want shall be first payed always provided that if my son Martin refuses, deyes or delays to pay ye legacys above mentioned-then my house and lands above exprest to be equally divided among my children aforementioned and sold to the highest bidder.

Item-I give, grant, divese, and bequeath unto my loving children by name Martin, Jonica, Marike, John, Garret, Marqrieta, Neltie, Mayke, and Sarah, their executors and assigns forever after ye decease or remaryage of my said wife Catherine, all and singular my goods and Chattels, rights and credits, whatsoever or whensoever the same are, or shall become due in equal proportion by divided between them that is to say, the one-half immediately after my decease and the other half after my wife's decease or remaryage as aforesaid, and that there be an inventory taken of all my goods and Chattels soon after my decease by my Executors hereafter names. That my children or creditors may not be defrauded, and that my said wife Catherine shall give in bond and security to deliver or cause to be delivered upon her remaryage or death, to my children above named what goods and chattels she shall enjoy as ye one-half part thereof, death of living creatures and wearing out of goods only excepted; and farther,

it is my will that my daughter Sarah aforesaid, before any division of ye moveables have a good outsetting equal as my other children has had, and then to share equally with the rest,

and that my son Martin, for his birth-right as Eldest son, shall have my negro boy Anthony, my said wife only to have ye profit or use of ye one-half of ye labor or service of said boy during her llfe time or remaryage.

I do hereby make, appoint, and ordain my loving son, Martin Schenck, whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament to see it performed according to ye true intent and meaning thereof.

In witness whereof, I the said Roelof Schenck, have hereunto set my hand and seal ye day and year first above written.

31. Laurie Lightfoot, "Electronic."

32. Will of Susannah Van Sicklenlyn, Jan 1747. Abstracts of Unrecorded Wills, Vol. XI, Prior to 1790, pages 117 & 118:

In the name of God, Amen. January 12, 1747. I, SUSANAH VAN SICKELLEN, of Flatlands, in Kings County, in the Island of Nassau, single woman, being in health. After my lawful debts are paid, and my funeral charges are defrayed, I leave all my real and personal estate, in Flatlands or elsewhere, to the children of my brothers and my sisters.

That is to say, my estate is to be divided into six parts.

And one part to the children of my brother Reynier,

one part to the children of my brother Ferdinandus,

one part to the children of my sister Margaret,

one part to the children of my sister Eve, and

one sixth to my sister Anne, and

one sixth to my sister Cornelia.

I leave to my cousin (nephew) Ferdinandus, the eldest son of my eldest brother, 10 shillings for an acknowledgement.

I make Ferdinandus Van Sickelen, Sr., and Ferdinandus Van Sickelen, Jr., executors.

Witnesses, Lucas Voorhees, Abraham Duryee, Simon Gerritsen.
(Not Proved.) Both executors resigned.

From The New York Historical Society Collections, this 1892-1902 volume features abstracts of wills on file in the Surrogates Office, City of New York, from 1665 to 1800.

33. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pp 272-273:
1690 "...Betrothed the 19th June "Jan Albertse Terhunen, widower of Annetie Schenck, with Maregrietie van [S]ighgelen(sic), young lady, both residing at N. Amersfoort."
34. *Ibid.* pp 372-373.
Joined the church March 21, 1684
(had to be "of age" to do so).
35. *Ibid.* pp 338-339.
36. NYGBR, Vol. LIV, 1923, "Genealogical Gleanings from Book No. 2 of Conveyances, Brooklyn, Kings Co.: Pg. 207.
"William the Third appoints John Alberts Terhuynen, High Sheriff of Kings Co. Wit. by John Montford, Lt. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, New York. Oct 14, 1699.
Signed by M. Clarkson, Sec'y."
37. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pp 340-341.
38. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland), page 299.
39. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pp 238-239:
1683
"...Betrothed the 20th June "Jan Albertsz, young man; with Annetje Roelofs, young lady both from N. Amersfoort and residing there; and also married there July first."
40. *Ibid.* pp 272-273,
1692
"...Betrothed the 6th June "Jan Albertse Terhunen, widower of Annetie Schenck, with Maregrietie van [S]ighgelen(sic), young lady, both residing at N. Amersfoort."
41. *Ibid.* pg 429,
April 13, 1684 at Amersfoort;
Albert. Jan Albertsz; Annetje Rulofs
[sponsors] Albert De Lintwever; & his wife, Geertje.
42. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic."
Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. 6, 1760-1766. Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vol. 30. New York, NY, USA

NOTE: words in brackets [] are posed translation by Barbara Terhune, compiler.

Page 3.

Will of Roelof Terhune - Complete Text

"In the name of God Amen the twenty day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty and three. I Roelof Terhuene of Gravesend in Kings County on the Island Nasau Yeoman being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thank be to God therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the hand of God that gave it and for my body I Recommend to the Earth

to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty Power of God and as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life.

I give devise and dispose of same in the following manner and form Imprimus after my Lawfull debt are paid and my funeral charges are defrayed I give and bequeath to my Son Gerret my Gret selver Kop and my Keenen Swoord en my leder britses [leather britches] en the silver boten hoeler [button hoeler]. I give to hies Soon Roelof that gavn of my father in the te hiv his shall gie to him I give to that shyll [child] of my Son Alber named Roelof my Gune en to him my Grate bybel;

Item I give to my Son Alberers all that farm into akers I now live aen on the medde that lys in the flatlands medde he shall pay to hies sesters the following Legacies in menner as follows one hundred and fifty pounds current money of New York when payment is made and my said Son Alber pay to my Daughters or to their heres or asines by nams Willimte, Marya, Hyntie, Altie and Margryete each one hundred and fifty pounds lyek current money of New York and the first payment within one year after my loveing wyfes Desese and so every yere after the first payment untill the said legasees shall eyne in all receive a fift part and out of every payment until hole legacies are paid and

I give to my Son Gerret two him two hundret pound out of that pies of land lais on flatlands bounded by Bernardus Ryder en Johannes Lot in glumer man on soe by the hyway in the rest of the overplus of that mony shall have my Grant Sheldorn [grandchildren] from my Daughter Ante deseset named Roelof, Johannes en Marya that lye not wit me. Marya shall have out of it sixty pound en Johannes shall have forty Pound en Roelof shall have twenty pound on that lott lys at bronswyck so as the died will apere but [if]. one of that Shylder should tot dy then it still be thevided between the othders but if the be noe over plys anof then it shall be taken out of the moavabls effat [movable estate] in it

my Wyll that my son Alber shall have as many farmers tools before dievisse of my Estaet to wide as my Son Gerrit had of me

en I give to my Wife twynte en fyfe pound ort out of my movfabel Estate en a bed an bedsted wit its furnituer en one leave wyl my wyf shell stay by my Son Alber he still keep her weel en give her ten pound over jour but if she has no mind to stay wyth him then hee shall pay sitxyen pound to hees modder evere yere dueren her natorui lyf but if she gives op that her shilderen mentens (maintains) her than the paiments a yer after shall goo,

And I do constitute and appoint my two Sons en Son en Law Joosder ye yuenger to be my Executors of thes my last will and Testament gves power to her to sell that lott of Land is above mesenct [mentioned]

en give a Died for it and shall be so Sencsent of it I had been daer [and give a deed for it and shall be so sensitive? of it had I been there??] and the move [money] shall be put out oppon entrst [upon interest?] for yus [use] of her made but if she is not in want then it shall be deyded en aglet seer but my Executors shall pay out of the entrest three pound 8 shillings en 7 pens to my poer Sester Jeroebrec lafe enere jers duere her netteral Lyf [my poor sister Jeroebrec late in her years during her natural life??] bot at her deses then when the payments is don then they shall pay eyth of them his share accordyng to her poson that belongs to my poer Sester Jerrebreg.

I desire that my Executors to perform accorden to the true Intent and meaning thereof, and lastly, I do hereby utterly disallow Revoke and disennul all and every other former testament Wills and legacies bequests and executors by me in any ways

before these time named Willed and bequested ratifying and confirming this and no other being last Will and Testament. In Witness where I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the day first above written and it my Will that moffabl Estat shall be divided six weeks after my Decease eqwell,

Roelof Terhune

Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared by the said Roelof Terhune as his last Will and Testament in the presence of us subscribers,

Jan Vander Veer, Engelbart Lott, Benjamin Ryder.

Proved in New York, April 30, 1761.

NOTE: Correction found in Vol. VIII:

4 lines from bottom for Roelof Terhune read Roelof Terheunen.

NOTE: additional corrections

Abstracts of wills on file in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York (Volume XVII - Corrections...

<http://historical.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/cul.nys/docviewer?did=nys080&seq=22>

Current page: Page 244 (image 22 of 217)

"...Page 75

3 lines from top for Alice read Aeltie Terhune.

14 lines from top strike out Wyntie [Terhune]." (sic)

43. Ibid. Comment: Roelof refers to his poor sister, Jeroebrec, late in her years./bat.

44. Ibid. Will of her half-brother, Roelof Janse Terhune. See Footnote #42.

45. Ibid.

46. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland).

47. *A Terhune Family History and Genealogy*, Charles Terhune Duncan, (1997 by Guild Press of Indiana, Inc., Carmel, IN 46032).

48. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 424:

Aug 12 op N: Utrecht; [at N. Utrecht]

Lijsbeth; Klaas Jansz Romein; Stijntje Aalberts.

[sponsors] Jan Albertsz; Geertje Pieters.

49. *A Terhune Family History and Genealogy*, Charles Terhune Duncan, (1997 by Guild Press of Indiana, Inc., Carmel, IN 46032).

50. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 228-229:

*"1681 Betrothed April 3 ...Volkerd Hansz, young man from Amersfoort,
with Sara Alberts, young lady from Nyack...married at Amersfoort April 24."*

51. *A Terhune Family History and Genealogy*, Charles Terhune Duncan, (1997 by Guild Press of Indiana, Inc., Carmel, IN 46032).

52. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 412.

1681 Nov 13; Volkhard Hansz, Sara Albertz; Jannetje;

[sponsors]: Hans Jansz, Geertie -the mother's mother.

53. Charles Terhune Duncan, *A Terhune Family History and Genealogy*, (1997 by Guild Press of

Indiana, Inc., Carmel, IN 46032).

54. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 436.

Feb. 22, 1685 at Midwoud (sic)

Albert. Volkhert Hansz; Sara Alberts. Hackinzak

[sponsors] Lucas Stephens; Albert De Lintwever; Cataline Hans.

55. *Terhune Family History and Genealogy*, Charles Terhune Duncan, (1997 by Guild Press of Indiana, Inc., Carmel, IN 46032).

56. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

58. Ibid.

59. Van Voorhees Association

www.vanvoorhees.org

60. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.

61. Pat Wardell via Dutch-Colonies Mail List.

62. Marriage Record at Hackensack RDC.

63. A Canadian Terhune Family, Stuart Terhune, <http://www.users.qwest.net/~ccco1/index.htm>

64. Pat Wardell via Dutch-Colonies Mail List.

65. *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack..., 1891 ((Collections of the Holland Society of New York, Vol. I, Part I).*

66. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

67. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.)

1682 13 Dicti at Amersfoort

Germichje. Albert Albertsz Hendrikje Stephens.

witnesses: Jan Martensz Jannetje Stephens.

68. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.

69. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

70. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 433.

1684 7 Dec Amersfoort

Wollentje. Albert Albertsz. Hendrikje Stephansz.

witnesses: Jan Stephansz, Willemetje Seubering.

71. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.

72. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

73. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.),,, pg 441.

1686 31 October

Marijtte. Albert Albertse Terhuijn, Hendrickie stevens.

witnesses: Dirck Jansen Amberman Altie Pouls.

74. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.
75. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 441.
Marijtje; Albert Albertse Teehuijn (sic); Henderickie Stevense
[sponsors] Dirck Jansen Amberman(sic); Altie Pouls.
76. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.
77. Jim Terhune, *The Terhune Letter*, Quarterly Family Newsletter.
78. Charles R. Stagg <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Estates/3470>
79. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic."
See Footnote #42.
80. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland), page 299.
81. David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 281.
"Year 1706 the 13 April the marriage banns were registered of
Roelof ter Huine from N. Amersfoort and Maritie Gerrits from N. Amersfoort.
the 5 May they were united in marriage
by me, V. Antonides, in the church at. Amersfoort."
82. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland), page 299.
83. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 281.
"Year 1706 the 13 April the marriage banns were registered of
Roelof ter Huine from N. Amersfoort and Maritie Gerrits from N. Amersfoort.
the 5 May there were united in marriage
by me, V. Antonides, in the church at. Amersfoort."
84. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic." See Footnote #42.
85. *Family Bible of Stephen Terhune, dated 1741*, Transcript (in Dutch) by Grace L. Russell, owner of Bible, October 6, 1934, , (DAR book from an LDS film. An English translation was published in the Somerset Co. Historical Quarterly.).
86. DEED, Oct. 4, 1759 New Brunswick, NJ, Garret Terhune & Aeltje to Van Norden.
"which lot Gerrit got from William Ouke Van Nuys Aug 19, 1751
...and Van Nuys got from John Duryee Mar 13, 1743...
"Garret's signature and Aeltje's mark."
87. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic." See Footnote #42.
88. Ibid. Will, of his father-in-law.
89. Ibid.
90. 1781 Will of Willempje (Terhune) Duryea.

Page 52.--*To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come or any ways concern.*

Know ye that I, WILLIAMPE DURYE, widow of Joost Durye, late deceased, of the Township of Oysterbay, Queens County, being this 2d day of August, 1781, in a good state of health. All my just debts, funeral charges and expenses to be fully paid before any division be made.

I leave to my son Charles's son George, the lame boy, £10, to be put at interest until he arrives at lawful age. Should he die before majority, then his legacy to be equally divided between his brothers and sisters.

Unto my daughter Willempey, one of my best cows, six pewter plates, three platters, two basons, six knives and forks, with all the tea tackling and china ware. Unto Mary Bennet, one large pewter platter marked M. R. T., which was my mother's.

*The remainder of my estate unto my three daughters, namely:
Cornelia Nostrand,
Mary Bennet, and
Willempey Durye, in equal shares.*

I make my two sons-in-law, Garret Nostrand and Nicholas Bennet, both of the Township of Oysterbay, and my daughter, Willempey, executors.

*Unto my daughter Willempey my side saddle and brass kettle, before signing.
Witnesses, Isaac Wright, Jordan Wright, John Wright, all of Oysterbay, yeomen.
Proved, July 22, 1782.*

91. 1781 Will of Joost Duryea. Abstracts of Wills Vol. X 1780-1782, page 126-128:

Page 277.--*To all Christian People to whom these Presents Shall come or in any way concern: Know ye, that I, JOOST DEREAY, of the Township of Oysterbay in Queens County, yeoman, being this first day of April, 1781, in but a weakly state of health, but mind and understanding quick and good and well. I order my executors to fully pay all my just debts and funeral charges.*

I leave to my well-beloved wife, Willimpey Dereay, two of my best beds and full furniture, my best horse and riding chais, my cupboard, two tables, looking glass and household furniture of all sorts and all kinds that is in my house (sufficient to furnish her for housekeeping), with sufficient meat and bread corn to last her one whole year after my decease; with two of my best swine, and the use and profits of all my lands which my son, George Dereay, leased to me and my wife. Unto my wife £200; to be paid her by my executors within three months after my decease. All which is to her free disposal.

*Unto my daughter Willimpey the next choice of my beds and full furniture; and £30 to be paid her within four months after my decease. Unto my grandson George, son of Jacob Dereay, £10; to my grandson Rulof, son of John Dereay, £10; all current money to be put on interest until they arrive at lawful age.
Unto Nealey Noostrand, £20.*

Unto my son George one shilling Right of Land in the Common in the Township of Hempstead, which I bought of James Pearsall of Huntington. Likewise unto my son George twenty-one acres of plain land, which I bought of Jonathan Pratt, situated in Oysterbay Plain, with all my "Wites" of land whatsoever that is not already given away. Unto my son Charles 5 shillings; which makes, with what I have before given him, his full share of my estate.

My executors are to sell all my estate not already disposed of, and divide the proceeds

in the following manner. Unto my son George four eleventh parts; to my grandchildren (children of my son John, deceased), two eleventh parts, to be put on interest until they come to age, to my three grandsons (sons of Jacob, deceased), two eleventh parts, to be put on interest until they come of age; unto my daughter, Mary Bennet, one eleventh part; unto my daughter Willimpey one eleventh; unto my son-in-law, Garret Noostrand, the interest of one eleventh part, as long as he liveth, and, provided my daughter Cornelia should have lawful children, then the principal shall be divided between such children. In case my daughter should live to be a widow, I give the one eleventh part to her free disposal.

I also give to Nelas a Lawfull Bond I have against her husband, Garret Noostrand, dated ye twenty-first of March 1781. Condition of one hundred pound, fourteen shillings, three pence, to be paid them when they arrive to lawful age, and the interest yearly paid to their mother, Nealey Noostrand. In case that Nealey should not have lawful issue and should decease before her husband, Garret Noostrand, then I direct that her eleventh part and the money due on Noostrand's bond be equally divided into six parts, George Dereay to have two parts; John Dereay's children to have one part; Jacob Dereay's children to have one part; Willimpey Dereay to have one part; and Mary Bennett one part.

I make my friends and neighbor, John Wortimon, Willits Kirby, Gabrial Dereay, and Abraham Monfoort, executors.

*Witnesses, Isaac Wright, George Montfort, John Wright (yeoman).
Proved July 30, 1781.*

92. 1781 Will of Willempje (Terhune) Duryea. See Footnote #90.
93. 1781 Will of Joost Duryea. See Footnote #91.
94. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic." See Footnote #42.
95. *New Jersey Colonial Documents*, Marriage Licenses, page 429.
96. The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, "Records of the Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church, Montgomery Township, Somerset Co., NJ," The Genealogical Society of NJ, Newark, NJ: Vol. 15, pg 5:
"Apr. 3, 1752...Received on Confession
...Cristina ter Hunen, wife of L. Dorlant"...
97. 1746 Will of Coert Stephense Van Voorhees. Abstracts of Wills Vol. IV 1744-1753
Pages 291-292

*--In the name of God, Amen, January 3, 1746. I, KOERT VOORHEES, of Gravesend, in Kings County,
I leave to my wife Neeltie the use of all my estate in Gravesend or elsewhere for life, or until she marries; Also £25. After her death, I leave all my estate to my children, Stephen, Geritt, Adrian, Eva, wife of Charles DeBevois, Maria, Anne, Lucretia, Catharine, and Neeltie, and to the children of my son Isaac, deceased (not named).*

I leave to my eldest son Stephen, my great Dutch Bible, as token for his birthright. I leave to my daughter Catharine 40 shillings.

I make my son Stephen and my brother, John Voorhees, and my brother-in-law, Teunis Bogart, executors.

Witnesses, Elias Hubbard, Samuel Gerrittson, Jr., S. Gerittson.

Proved, July 14, 1750.

98. *Van Voorhees Family, Vol. 1-The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes.

99. *New Jersey Colonial Documents*, Marriage Licenses, page 429:
Voorhees, Styntie, and Lambert Dorland, Somerset ...1747 May 5.

100. The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, "Records of the Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church, Montgomery Township, Somerset Co., NJ," *The Genealogical Society of NJ, Newark, NJ*: Vol. 15, page 5:

*"Apr. 3, 1752...Received on Confession
...Cristina ter Hunen, wife of L. Dorlant"...*

101. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic." See Footnote #42.

102. Judy Cassidy, Dutch-Colonies Mail List
Subject: VANARSDALIN/LOTT/DORLAND BIBLE RECORDS
Date: Wed, 3 Jul 2002 13:13:35 EDT

Ten years ago, I was fortunate enough to be able to discover the whereabouts of one of the early Dutch Bibles described by John Dorland Cremer on page 194 in the footnotes.

This Bible, dated 1715, ended up in the possession of Nathaniel Mc Pherson Durling who passed it down to his grandson Warren Durling of Titusville, NJ, now deceased. Mr. Durling... was kind enough to permit me to copy of the information from the family records. This Bible was most likely originally a VanArsdalen Bible which was shared by Hyltje Van Arsdale and her brother Yerre VanArsdalin, as well as Abraham Lott. I sent a copy of this information to Edward VanArsdale, of Hempstead and that was his feeling also.

The Bible, a large book, is written in Dutch, although some is in a form of Dutch/English. The Title page for the Old Testament is missing, however at the bottom of the New Testament page is the date 1718, by the publisher, as well as Jaren 1618, ends 1619 above it. The Bible is a large leather covered book. Each cover is leather over what appears to be a wood frame with straps reaching inside the cover passing across the spine. Originally there was a frontal plate of some nature attached to the inside of the front cover which had been removed leaving nail holes.

The following are the VanArsdalen and Lott family records enclosed with in the Bible.

Vanarsdalen Records

1720- the 20th of January, Yerre Vanarsdalin was born
1723, the 11th of March, Alche Terheune was born
1744, the 23rd of July, Laammechi Vanarsdalin was born
1746, the 18th of November Mary Vanarsdalin was born
1747, the 9th of September, John Van Arsdalin was born
1752, the 26th day of January Rulif Vanoarsdalin was born
1754, the 15th day of March, Anne Vanarsdalin was born
1757, the 21st day of June Margrit Van Arsdalin was born
1759, the 30th of April Yerre Van Arsdalin was born
1764, the 12th of April Hyle Van Arsdalin was born.

Lott Family Records:

December 4, 1744, I married to Mary VanArsdalen, My mother Merry was born in the year of our Lord November 8th 1775, she died the 15th day of December 1777.

1777 Yerre was born in the year 1777, the 17th day of December. He died the 10th day of September 1778

1780 Sary was born in the year 1780, the 5th day of March

1782 - Yerry was born in the year 1782, the 12th day of Feb.

1785, Hilche was born in the year 1785, the 21st of June, She dyed the 15 of November 1785

1786, - Abraham was born in the year 1786, the 1st day of October. He died the 2nd day of March 1787.

1788 - Mary was born in the yere 1788, the 19th day of October. She died the 14th day of September 1790.

Jacob Re Lott was born March 9th 1793,

1753 - the 22 of May Abraham Lott was born

1746 - the 18th day of November Mary Van Arsdale was born.

...

103. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic." See Footnote #42.

104. *Flatbush Marriage Records*, Frost: pg 8:
"Jacobus Van Dyck, young man from the Rarethans and
Margrietje Terhuyn, young dame from Gravesend;
Married at Gravesend June 1, 1751"

105. 1753 Will of Roelof Janse Terhune in *New York City Wills, 1760-1766*, "Electronic." See Footnote #42.

106. 1721 Will of Albert Jans Terhune, *New York City Wills 1708-1728*, page 273, Online at Ancestry.com. Abstracts, Vol. 2, p 242:

In the name of God, Amen. April 11, 1721. I, ALBERT TERHUNEN, of Flatbush, in Kings County, being sick.

I leave to my wife Altie all my estate of houses, lands and meadows in Flatbush during her life. But if she marries, she is to have the use of the estate for bringing up my children, so as she can best agree with the major part of my executors.

When my eldest son is of age he shall possess all houses, lands and meadows, and he shall pay rent for bringing up the younger children, and he shall pay to his mother £100 yearly.

And after her decease the £100 shall go to my five children, John, Geritt, Anne, Willimentie and Sarah.

And my son John shall pay to the other children £260.

It is my will that all that tract of land at Princeton, in New Jersey, which I have bought from Mr. Walter Thong, of New york, shall be sold for the payment of debts. My son John is to have £5 for his birth right.

I make my wife Altie and my father-in-law, Peter Nevius, and my brother, Roelof Terhunen, and my brother-in-law, Koert Voorhees, my executors.

*Witnesses: Peter wyckhoff, John Elbertsen, S. Gerritsen.
Proved, December 18, 1721.*

107. Fred Sisser III, "Identifying Willemptje, The Wife of Samuel Griggs," *The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, Pages 133-137, Vol. 69, 1994.

108. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

109. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pp 286-287:

"Year 1708 The 1 September the marriage banns were registered of
Albert ter Huynen, and Aaltie Voorhees; both born and residing in
N. Amersfoort, and confirmed in marriage by me, V. Antonides, the 17 October
in the church at N. Amersfoort."

(Does not indicate marital status of either bride or groom...young? widow? etc).

110. *Ibid.* pg 440,
Oct 4, 1685 Altie; Gerrit Coerten; Willimtie Pietersen
[sponsors] Pieter Cornelissen; Janneke Jansen.

111. *Ibid.* pg. 287.

112. *The Voorhees Family, Vol. 1 The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes. Published by the Van Voorhees 1984.

113. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pp 286-287:

"Year 1708 The 1 September the marriage banns were registered of
Albert ter Huynen, and Aaltie Voorhees; both born and residing in N. Amersfoort, and
confirmed in marriage by me, V. Antonides, the 17 October
in the church at N. Amersfoort."

114. 1721 Will of Albert Janse Terhune (father). See Footnote #106.

115. *Van Voorhees Family, Vol. 1-The First Four Generations* by Albert L. Stokes, 96.

116. *Van Voorhees Association* <www.vanvoorhees.org>.

117. Pat Wardell via Dutch-Colonies Mail List.

118. *Van Voorhees Association*<www.vanvoorhees.org

119. *Family Bible of Albert Griggs and Katharine Van Pelt*. owned by W. Snedeker of Plainsboro, NJ.

120. Fred Sisser III, "Identifying Willemptje, The Wife of Samuel Griggs," *The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, Pages 133-137, Vol. 69, 1994.

121. *SCHUURMANS of New Jersey*, Richard Wynkoop, (Second edition, 1902; The Knickerbocker Press, New York, NY), pg 24:

"...Anne, b. 10, October, 1721, for the inscription upon her tombstone, in the yard of the First Dutch Church at New Brunswick, N.J. reads:

'In memory of Ann SCHUURMAN who departed this life, May 25, 1800, aged 78 yrs, 7 mos, 15 days.'

This stone stands beside that of the widow of her brother Ferdinand. She was often a baptismal witness. This inscription was copied, and was given to the Compiler [Wynkoop], by Mrs. Sluyter, as if it were that of her grandmother, Ann, wife of John Schuurman. Hence the error in the first edition of this genealogy."

122. *Ibid.* pg 24, citing Records First Dutch Church, New Brunswick.

123. *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* Vol. VII, pg 70.
124. *SCHUURMANs of New Jersey*, Richard Wynkoop, (Second edition, 1902; The Knickerbocker Press, New York, NY), pg 24.
125. *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* Vol. VII, pg 70.
126. *SCHUURMANs of New Jersey*, Richard Wynkoop, (Second edition, 1902; The Knickerbocker Press, New York, NY), pg 26.
127. *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* Vol. VII, pg 70.
128. *SCHUURMANs of New Jersey*, Richard Wynkoop, (Second edition, 1902; The Knickerbocker Press, New York, NY), pg 26.
129. *Ibid.* pg 24.
130. *Ibid.* pg 26.
131. *Ibid.* pg 24.
132. Find A Grave, Richard Arthur Norton (1958-)
<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=7990409&>
 Rev Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen,
 Birth: 1691 Friesland, Netherlands
 Death: 1748 Somerset County New Jersey, USA
 Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, Reverend (1691-1748)
 (b. 1691 in Lingen, East Friesland, Netherlands
 d. 1748, Three Mile Run, Somerset County, New Jersey, USA)
 Son of Johannes Henrich Frelinghaus.
...His monument lies in the very back of the Elm Ridge Cemetery in its own row, trees grow directly behind it and the inscription faces the woods and cannot be read from the cemetery. This may be a cenotaph since his original burial location has been a mystery since he was interred without a marker. He is the oldest-born person in the cemetery and one of the earliest burials. He is the only person in the cemetery born in the 1600s. According to Dr. Francis Clark of New Brunswick the cemetery was facing the original Kings Highway, ...Burial: Elm Ridge Cemetery New Brunswick Middlesex County, New Jersey, USA
133. Gasero, *History of the Dutch Reformed Church*.
134. *Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen*, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke, Hist. Soc. Of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, NJ (1993), pg 121.
135. *Ecclesiastic Records of New York*, pg 2899-2900.
136. *Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen*, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke, Hist. Soc. Of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, NJ (1993), pg 115.
137. *Ibid.* pg 120.
138. *Ibid.*
139. Find A Grave, Richard Arthur Norton (1958-)
<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=qr&GSln=Frelinghuysen&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=33&GSob=n&GRid=8253689&>
 Rev John Frelinghuysen
 Birth: 1727

Death: Sep. 5, 1754

Burial: Old Somerville Cemetery, Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, USA

140. *Diary of Dina Van Bergh Frelinghausen*, translated by Rev. Gerard Van Dyke, Hist. Soc. Of the Reformed Church in America, New Brunswick, NJ (1993), pg 115.

141. *Ibid.* pg 121.

142. David M. Morehouse, "Who was Sara, Wife of Harmanus³ Van Barkelo of New Utrecht?," New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July 2005 issue, pp 163-172.

143. Van Voorhees Association<www.vanvoorhees.org>.

144. David M. Morehouse, "Who was Sara, Wife of Harmanus³ Van Barkelo of New Utrecht?," New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July 2005 issue, pp 163-172.

145. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County (N.Y.)*, (1994 reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland). p. 215.

146. David M. Morehouse, "Who was Sara, Wife of Harmanus³ Van Barkelo of New Utrecht?," New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July 2005 issue, pp 163-172.

147. *A Terhune Family History and Genealogy*, Charles Terhune Duncan, (1997 by Guild Press of Indiana, Inc., Carmel, IN 46032).

148. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY*, David William Voorhees, trans. and ed., , (The Holland Society of New York, New York, 1999.), pg 413:

1681 Dec 18;

Klaas Jansz Romeyn, Styntjen Alberts; Gesbrechtje;

[sponsors] Albert Albertz Terhunen, Hendrikje Stevens van Voorhees..

150. 1696 Will of Jan Albertse Terhune, Recorded Feb. 20 1696/7 in Liber 2 of Conveyances. p. 296.

*Will of John Albertse Terhuiennen [sic] of Flatlands,
dated 20 Feb. 1696/7*

*To wife Margarita Terhuiennen 1/2 of all my estate for life;
the other half to children that are now or hereafter shall be born.
Sons Roeloff, Albert and Aucke.*

Daughters mentioned, but not named.

Brother Albert Terhuiennen and Reyneer VanSycklyn [sic], guardians.

Executors Albert Terhuiennen and Reyneer VanSycklyn.

Witnesses: Henry Ffilkin, Tunis Jansen, Peter Brower.

151. 1774 Will of Joost Duryee of Jamaica, Queens Co., NY

Page 384.—

*In the name of God, Amen. I, JQST DURYEE, of Jamaica, in Queens County, miller,
being sick.*

*"I leave to Charity, my well beloved wife, all she brought to me of her own estate, in
money or other things; also a negro girl, 'Susan,' during so long a time as she remains
my widow, and then to be sold and the money paid to my children."*

*All my real estate, houses, lands, and mills, are to be sold by my executors, and all
the rest of my movable estate.*

From the proceeds I leave to my first-born son, Ruloff Duryee, £5, for his birthright.

To my granddaughter, Antie Van Wicklin, £50.

*All the remainder I leave to my wife Charity and my sons, Rulof, John, Jacob, and
Aaron, and my daughter Anne.*

I make my brothers, Abraham Duryee and Jacob Duryee, and my brother-in-law, Albert Turhuyn (Terhune), executors.

Dated March 16, 1774. Witnesses, William Howard, Benjamin Coe, Robert Hinchman, Innkeeper. Proved, April 15, 1775.

152. 1718 Will of Nicolas Romeyn, New York Historical Society--Collections. 1892.
Abstracts of Wills. Vol. III--1730-1744.

p. 2

"In the name of God, Amen. This 31 day of October, 1718, I, CLAAS ROMEYN, of the outward of the City of New York, being in perfect health. I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it me, trusting to be saved through the only merit of my Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ. And as touching the disposal of my temporal estate as follows.

I leave to my wife, Chrystintie Romeyn, for her natural life (she remaining my widow and not otherwise), all my estate, real and personal. After her death I give to my eldest son, John Romeyn, if preference to all other gifts, all that land and farm now in my possession, on New York island, which I bought of Captain Edward Blagge, and he is to pay for the same, for the use of all my heris, the sum of 600 Pounds.

If he refuses to do, my executors are to sell the same, and my son Samuel is to have the use of 100 Pounds for six years without interest. The 600 Pounds of the proceeds of the farm, are to be divided among my children and grandchildren, namely, John, Albert, Daniel, and Samuel Romeyn, Gertrude, wife of Danie [David] Akerman. The four children of my daughter Leysbet, wife of John Sabrissie, deceased (for one share), Lydia, wife of Johanes Slingerland, and Saertie, wife of Hendrick Van Giesen.

All the rest of my estate, after my wife's decease, is to go to all my children. I appoint my sons, John, Daniel, and Albert, executors."

Witnesses, Esther Chevalier, Rip Van Dam, Jr., Stephen Bayard.

Proved, November 16, 1730, before Frederick Morris, "being by me delegated thereto." John Montgomerie

153. 1790 Census, Gravesend, Kings Co., NY - Ancestry.com, Census image 2 of 2:
4 white males over 16, 2 white females over 16, 5 slaves.

154. Will of Roelof Janse Terhune, his grandfather. See Footnote #42.

155. *Flatbush Baptism Records*, Electronic.

<http://olivetreenealogy.com/nn/church/flatlands1.shtml>

Orderbook is MSS in Long Island Historical Society:

Baptismal Record of the Church of Flatlands Page 157

Child, Date, Parent, Parent, Witnesses

...Roelof, March 8 1752, Albert Terhunnen,, Roelof Terhunnen & wife Matje Voorhees

156. http://awtc.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/tgm.cgi?op=GET&db=*v50t2688&id=I1663.

157. 1850 *Federal Census*, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY, Living with a Lott family [Image 14-15 of 28.]

158. 1790 Census, Flatlands, Kings Co., NY - Ancestry.com, Census image 2 of 2:

Sharing residence with William Ammerman and Peter Duryea listing 2 males over 16, 3 females over 16.

159. 1840 Will, of her father, Abraham (Albert) Terhune.

160. *A Perfect Babel of Confusion*, Randall H. Balmer, Oxford University Press, (1989), Pp. 76-77

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Albert Albertse Terheunen

Born: c 1619 in: Huenen, Gelderland Prov., Holland
 Married: c 1648 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Died: Aft. Feb 22, 1685 in: Gravesend, Long Is., NY
 Father:
 Mother:

Other Spouses:

Wife: Geertje Dircks

Born: c 1622 in: Holland
 Died: Bef. Apr 15, 1693 in: Flatlands or Gravesend, Long Is., NY
 Father:
 Mother:

Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1	Name: Heyltje Alberts Terhune Born: Bef. Jun 12, 1650 Married: Died: Spouse:	in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY in: in:
F		
2	Name: Albert Albertse Terhune II Born: Bef. Aug 13, 1651 Died: Sep 07, 1709 Married: c 1675 Spouse: Hendrickje Stephense Van Voorhees II Married: c 1693 Spouse: Wyntje Jans Brickers Married: c Sep 08, 1705 Spouse: Maratie de Graves	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ in: in: in: Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ
M		
3	Name: Annetje Alberts Terhune Born: Bef. Mar 03, 1653 Married: Died: Spouse:	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: in:
F		
4	Name: Jan Albertse Terhune Born: c 1654 Died: Aft. 1731 Married: Jul 01, 1683 Spouse: Annetje Roelofse Schenck Married: c Jun 06, 1691 Spouse: Margrietje Van Sycklyn	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: Flatbush RDC, NY (banns)
M		
5	Name: Styntje Alberts Terhune Born: Mar 06, 1655 Died: Aft. Sep 1732 Married: May 02, 1680 Spouse: Nicholas "Claes" Janse Romeyn	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: in: New Amsterdam Dutch Church, Flatlands, Long Is., NY
F		
6	Name: Sachje "Sarah" Alberts Terhune Born: 1658 Died: Married: c Apr 03, 1681 Spouse: Volkert Hansen Van Noorstrant	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: in: Amersfoort (Flatlands), Long Is., NY(banns)
F		

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Albert Albertse Terhune II

Born: Bef. Aug 13, 1651 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Married: c 1675 in:
 Died: Sep 07, 1709 in: Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ
 Father: Albert Albertse Terheunen
 Mother: Geertje Dircks
 Other Spouses: Wyntje Jans Brickers, Maratie de Graves

Wife: Hendrickje Stephense Van Voorhees II

Born: c 1660 in:
 Died: c 1692 in:
 Father: Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees
 Mother: Willempie Roelofse Seubering
 Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1	Name: Jan A. [Albert] Terhune	
M	Born: 1676	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Died: Bef. Aug 23, 1718	in: Bergen Co., NJ
	Married: Sep 23, 1699	in: Hackensack RDC
	Spouse: Elizabeth Bertholf	
2	Name: Willemtje [Albert] Terhune	
F	Born: Bef. Apr 02, 1677	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Married:	in:
	Died: Bef. Dec 07, 1684	in:
	Spouse:	
3	Name: Annetje [Albert] Terhune	
F	Born: 1679	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Died:	in:
	Married: Apr 22, 1698	in: Hackensack DRC, NJ
	Spouse: Jacob Albertszen Zabriskie	
4	Name: Stephen A. [Albert] Terhune	
M	Born: Apr 04, 1680	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Died:	in:
	Married: Oct 18, 1707	in: Hackensack, NJ
	Spouse: Lydia (David2) Demarest/DesMarets	
5	Name: Germechje [Albert] Terhune	
F	Born: Bef. Aug 13, 1682	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Died: Aft. 1727	in:
	Married: c Nov 1701	in: Hackensack, NJ
	Spouse: Abraham Houseman	
6	Name: Willemtje [Albert] Terhune	
F	Born: Bef. Dec 07, 1684	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Died:	in:
	Married: Oct 07, 1704	in: Hackensack RDC
	Spouse: Jacobus Bogaert	
	Married: Aug 20, 1736	in: Hackensack DRC, NJ
	Spouse: Barendt De Boogh	
7	Name: Marretje [Albert] Terhune	
F	Born: Bef. Oct 31, 1686	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Died:	in:
	Married: Mar 1707	in: Hackensack, NJ
	Spouse: Hendrick Bertholf	
8	Name: Rachel [Albert] Terhune	
F	Born: Bef. Apr 22, 1690	in: Hackensack, NJ
	Died:	in:
	Married: Jul 1707	in: Hackensack DRC, NJ
	Spouse: Jan Hendrickse Hopper	

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Jan Albertse Terhune

Born: c 1654 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Married: Jul 01, 1683 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Died: Aft. 1731 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Father: Albert Albertse Terheunen
 Mother: Geertje Dircks
 Other Spouses: Margrietje Van Sycklyn

Wife: Annetje Roelofse Schenck

Born: 1663 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Died: Mar 25, 1688 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Father: Roelof Martense Schenck
 Mother: Neeltje Gerretse Van Couwenhoven
 Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1	Name: Albert Terhune	
	Born: Bef. Apr 13, 1684	in:
M	Married:	in:
	Died: Oct 1686	in: Flatlands, Kings Co., NY
	Spouse:	
2	Name: Roelof Janse Terhune	
	Born: Bef. Oct 1686	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
M	Died 1: 1761	in: Gravesend, Long Is., NY
	Died 2: Apr 13, 1761	in: Flatlands, Long Island, New York
	Married: May 06, 1706	in: Flatlands DRC, Kings Co., NY
	Spouse: Marike Gerretje Van Voorhees	
3	Name: Albert Janse Terhune	
	Born: c Mar 25, 1688	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
M	Died: Bet. Apr 11 - Dec 18, 1721	in: Flatbush, Kings Co., NY
	Married: Oct 17, 1708	in: RDC, Flatbush, NY
	Spouse: Aeltie Gerritje Van Voorhees	

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Jan Albertse Terhune

Born: c 1654 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Married: c Jun 06, 1691 in: Flatbush RDC, NY (banns)
 Died: Aft. 1731 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Father: Albert Albertse Terheunen
 Mother: Geertje Dircks
 Other Spouses: Annetje Roelofse Schenck

Wife: Margrietje Van Sycklyn

Born: c 1663 in: Kings Co., NY
 Died: Aft. Mar 1722 in:
 Father: Ferdinand Jans Van Schyellen
 Mother: Eva Antonise Jansen Van Salee
 Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

1	Name: (prob) Ferdinand (Jans) Terhune Born: Bet. 1692 - 1696 in:
F	Married: in: Died: Bef. 1696 in: Spouse:
2	Name: Antje (Jans) Terhune Born: Bet. 1692 - 1698 in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Died: Aft. 1757 in: Three Mile Run, NJ Married: in: Spouse: Jacobus Schureman
3	Name: Eva (Jans) Terhune Born: Bet. 1693 - 1698 in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Died: c 1750 in: Married: in: Spouse: Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen
4	Name: Aucke (Janse) Terhune Born: Bef. Feb 20, 1696 in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
M	Married: in: Died: in: Probably died young Spouse:
5	Name: Jeroebrec (Jans) Terhune Born: Bet. 1694 - 1698 in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Married: in: Died: Aft. Feb 1753 in: Spouse:
6	Name: Sarah (Jans) Terhune Born: Bet. 1705 - 1709 in: Flatlands, Kings Co, NY
F	Died: 1760 in: Married: c 1729 in: Spouse: Harmanus Williamse Barkeloo

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Roelof Janse Terhune

Born: Bef. Oct 1686 in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
 Married: May 06, 1706 in: Flatlands DRC, Kings Co., NY
 Died 1: 1761 in: Gravesend, Long Is., NY
 Died 2: Apr 13, 1761 in: Flatlands, Long Island, New York
 Father: Jan Albertse Terhune
 Mother: Annetje Roelofse Schenck

Wife: Marike Gerretje Van Voorhees

Died: Aft. Feb 20, 1753
 Father: Gerrit Coerten Van Voorhees
 Mother: Willemetje Pieters Luyster

CHILDREN

1	M	Name: Albert(Roelofse)Terhune Born: 1707 Died: Aft. 1790 Spouse: Annatie Van Dyck	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: Gravesend, Long Is., NY
2	M	Name: Garret(Roelofse)Terhune Born: Aug 30, 1709 Married: c 1727 Died: Sep 20, 1781 Spouse: Aaltje Stevense Van Voorhees	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY in: Millstone, Somerset Co., NJ
3	F	Name: Ante(Roelofse)Terhune Born: c 1712 Died: Bef. Feb 1753 Spouse: Joost(the younger) Duryea	
4	F	Name: Willemptje(Roelofse)Terhune Born: Bef. 1718 Married: c 1736 Died: Bet. 1781 - 1782 Spouse: Joost Duryea	in: of Oysterbay, Queens County
5	F	Name: Christina "Hyntie"(Roelofse)Terhune Born: Bef. 1720 Married: Bef. 1738 Spouse: Isaac Coerts Van Voorhees	
6	F	Name: Marya(Roelofse)Terhune Born: Bef. 1723 Married: Oct 17, 1741 Spouse: Anderes/Andrew Josephes Hegeman	
7	F	Name: Aeltie "Alice"(Roelofse)Terhune Born: Mar 11, 1723 Married: 1743 Spouse: Uriah/Jurian (John)Van Arsdalen	in: Flatbush, Long Island, NY
8	F	Name: Margrietje(Roelofse)Terhune Born: Bef. 1733 Married: Jun 01, 1751 Spouse: Jacobus Van Dyck	in: Gravesend, Long Island, NY

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Albert Janse Terhune

Born: c Mar 25, 1688
Married: Oct 17, 1708
Died: Bet. Apr 11 - Dec 18, 1721
Father: Jan Albertse Terhune
Mother: Annetje Roelofse Schenck

in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
in: RDC, Flatbush, NY
in: Flatbush, Kings Co., NY

Wife: Aeltje Gerritje Van Voorhees

Born: Bef. Oct 04, 1685
Father: Gerrit Coerten Van Voorhees
Mother: Willemetje Pieters Luyster

CHILDREN

1	Name: John(Albertse)Terhune Born: Aug 30, 1709	in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY
M	Married: c 1732 Died: c 1786 Spouse: Nelche Denyse Duryea	in: South Brunswick, Middlesex Co., NJ.
2	Name: Garret(Albertse)Terhune Born: c 1710	
M		
3	Name: Ann(Albertse)Terhune Born: c 1712 Spouse: Cornelius Buisen	
F		
4	Name: Willemptje(Albertse)Terhune Born: c 1714 Married: c 1742 Died: Mar 17, 1777 Spouse: Samuel Griggs	in: NJ in: New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., NJ
F		
5	Name: Sarah Terhune	
F		

Family Group Sheet

Husband: Albert(Roelofse)Terhune

Born: 1707

in: Flatlands, Long Is., NY

Died: Aft. 1790

in: Gravesend, Long Is., NY

Father: Roelof Janse Terhune

Mother: Marike Gerretje Van Voorhees

Wife: Annatie Van Dyck

Born: Jun 16, 1725

in: Franklin Twp, Somerset Co., NJ

Father: John Jans Van Dyck

Mother: Anna Verkerk

CHILDREN

1 F	Name: Antje (Alberts) Terhune Born: 1750	in: Kings Co., NY
2 M	Name: Roelof (Alberts) Terhune Born: Bef. Mar 08, 1752 Died:	in: Amersfoort, Long Is., NY in: Gravesend, Kings Co., NY
3 F	Name: Maria (Alberts) Terhune Born: c 1755 Spouse: Isaac Emans	
4 M	Name: Abraham (Alberts) Terhune Born: Apr 11, 1759 Married: Jun 02, 1786 Died: Oct 17, 1840 Spouse: Antje Ammerman	in: Gravesend, Kings Co., NY in: Flatlands DRC, Kings Co., N.Y
5 M	Name: Isaac (Alberts) Terhune Born: 1762 Married: May 16, 1805 Died: Oct 02, 1837 Spouse: Elizabeth (Henry) Van Dyck	in: Gravesend, Kings Co., NY
6 F	Name: Margrieta (Alberts) Terhune Born: Bef. Sep 30, 1764 Spouse: John Wyckoff	
7 M	Name: Jan/John (Alberts) Terhune Born: Bef. Apr 06, 1767 Died: Jun 29, 1842	in: Gravesend, Kings Co., NY

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