

2386/4466. HENDRICK

Born

Died

Married 2387/4467. Anne Jan Jans

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

1193/2233. Macyken Hendricksen

b.

d.

m. (1) Willem Crom before 1647

(2) 1192/2232. Jan Joosten Van Meteren c1655

The parents of Hendrick of Laackervelt and his wife Anne Jan Jans have not been determined. (THE VAN METERENS OF HOLLAND AND AMERICA, Amelia Clay Lewis Van Meter Rogers, REGISTER OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Frankfort, Volume 34, Number 106, January, 1936; BAPTISMAL AND MARRIAGE REGISTERS OF THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, 1660-1809, Roswell Randall Hoes, De Vinne Press, New York, 1891, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1980; HISTORY OF NEW PALTZ, NEW YORK, AND ITS OLD FAMILIES, Ralph Le Fevre, Albany, 1909, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1973; WHO WAS WHO IN HARDIN COUNTY, Hardin County Historical Society, Elizabethtown, 1941, photocopy; THE VIRGINIA GERMANS, Klaus Wust, The University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1969; IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS, Frederick Adams Virkus, extracted from Volume VII, THE COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1980; data of Alice Lewis Gunter, Independence, MO, Betty Meredith Peger, Brownsville, KY, and Barry W. Downs, Leitchfield, KY, 1984.)

Macyken Hendricksen originally lived at Meppelen in Drenthe Province of The Netherlands. (THE VAN METERENS.) Meppelen was "the present Meppel, in Province of Drenthe, Holland, a few miles S.S.E. of Steenwyk." (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

One of the United Provinces in 1648, Drenthe was north of Gelderland and separated from it by Overijssel Province. In 1648 after the Peace of Westphalia, The Netherlands were divided into several jurisdictions, a group of southern counties comprising the Spanish Netherlands, some central land controlled by the Holy Roman Empire, a central area called the Generality which was administered by the States General, and the United Provinces in the north. The Province of Gelderland was part of the United Provinces, running from the southeast shore of the Zuider Zee to the German border with its capitol at Arnhem. Upper Gelderland with its capitol at Roermond on the Roer River was part of the Spanish Netherlands, being divided from the Province of Gelderland by Cleves and separated from the rest of the Spanish Netherlands by the Generality and Liege which was land of the Church. (HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD, Barnes and Noble, New York, 1977.)

The parents of Willem Crom, the first husband of Macyken Hendricksen, are not known. She had three daughters by him, Lysbeth Crom who married Joost Adrian Molinaar, Catherine Crom who married Ari van Etten and Geertje Crom who married Jan Hamell, and two sons by her second husband Jan Joosten van Meteren, Joost Jans van Meteren who married Sarah Du Bois and Gysbert Jans van Meteren. (THE VAN METERENS.)

The parents of Macyken's second husband Jan Joosten van Meteren of the Province of Gelderland in The Netherlands have not been determined, but Dutch naming patterns indicate that his father would have been named Joost van Meteren.

Jan and Macyken, who were Dutch Protestants at Tiederwelt (Thierlewoodt), sailed to America with their five children on the ship Fox (Vos) out of Amsterdam which arrived in New Netherland on 12 September 1662. At

the time of their voyage, the children were aged 15, 12, 9, 6, and 2 1/2 years. Jan and Macyken settled at Wiltwyck (Kingston) in Ulster County, New York. Macyken and two of her children, reputedly including Joost Jans, were captured by the Minisink Indians in 1663. (THE VAN METERENS.) They were in the group of women and children taken captive when Indians attacked and burned Hurley and part of Kingston on 10 June 1663. Among the prisoners taken by the marauders were Catherine Blanchan, wife of Louis Du Bois, and three of her children (her daughter Sarah, who married Joost Jans van Meteren, was born the following year), her sister Marie, who was the wife of Antoine Crespel, with her child and two younger siblings of Catherine and Marie. On 05 September 1663 an expedition led by Captain Kregier from New York, including Louis Du Bois and others, surprised the Indians at their fort near the Hogaberg in Shawangunk, and recovered, after almost three months of captivity, the 23 women and children who had been taken from Hurley and Kingston. (HISTORY OF NEW PALTZ.)

On 06 October 1673 Jan Joosten van Meteren was named as one of four magistrates for Hurley and Marbletown to supervise the merger of the village of Niuew Dorp into Hurley and Marbletown under English rule. The other magistrates were Roelof Hendricksen, Louis Du Bois and Jan Broerson. (THE VAN METERENS.) The relationship of Roelof Hendricksen to Macyken Hendricksen who married Jan Joosten van Meteren has not been determined.

Macyken, wife of Jan Joosten van Meteren, was a legatee of Everdt Pary whose will was dated 26 March 1675 in Ulster County. The relationship of Macyken to Everdt Pary also is not known. (THE VAN METERENS.)

On 16 December 1681 Jan Joosten van Meteren and his wife Macyken made a will (testamentary deposition) declaring that whichever was the survivor would have possession of all of their property; lands, houses, personal effects, money, gold and silver, either coined or uncoined. After the death of both, their eldest son Joost would receive one-half of the entire estate and then one-half of the remainder. He was to get one-half of the land at Marbletown and then share the remaining half equally with his brother Gysbert. Geertje inherited property known as Wassamaker's land. The children of deceased daughter Lysbeth were to receive their portion in money from Joost, Gysbert and Geertje. Catherine was not named in the will so she must have received her portion of the estate previously. Jan Joosten van Meteren died in 1706. His will, dated 13 June of that year, and the inventory of his estate are recorded in Burlington County, New Jersey, under the name Jan Joosten and marked as Dutch. His personal property was appraised by Joris van Neste and Hendricks Runersen. The appraisal was affirmed by "John Van Mator." The estate included six slaves, a man, woman and four children. (THE VAN METERENS.) This suggests that Jan Joosten returned to live on his land at Burlington after purchasing the plantation in Somerset County in 1700. Perhaps son Joost Jans occupied the land in Somerset. "John Van Mator" who approved the inventory must have been Jan Joosten's 23-year-old grandson and namesake, Jan Joosten van Meteren, who anglicized his name to John van Meter.

Sponsored by the Dutch East India Company, the English navigator Henry Hudson discovered the river that now bears his name and explored it as far up as the present site of Albany, New York, in 1609. In 1613 Dutch traders established a settlement on the site of the present city of New York. The Dutch West India Company secured the right to trade in and colonize the area in 1621. This private company established the rules of government and appointed a governor or director-general, Peter Minuit. By 1624 thirty families were permanently settled in the colony. Two years later Minuit purchased Manhattan Island from the Canarsie Indian chiefs for trinkets worth 60 guilders, which has been equated to 24 gold dollars, and named the island New Amsterdam. The Dutch colony of New Netherland in America roughly included what are now the states of Maine and New Jersey and everything in-between. The Dutch concentrated mainly on the fur trade and settlement of the Hudson River valley. In 1664 King Charles II of England granted all of this territory to his brother James, Duke of York, and after the Dutch surrendered the colony to the English without a fight in August 1664, it was renamed New York. The area between the Delaware River and the Atlantic Ocean, now known as New Jersey, was divided into two sections, East Jersey and West Jersey, by a line running from the northwest corner at the New York border, southeasterly to a point about midway on the Atlantic shore, almost directly across the colony from Philadelphia. York then granted East Jersey to John, Lord Berkeley, and West

Jersey to Sir George Carteret. (THE NEW WORLD, Richard B. Morris, Time-Life Books, New York, 1963; NEW YORK HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS: DUTCH, Volumes XX-XXI, Delaware Papers, English Period, Charles H. Gehring, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1977; THE LINCOLN LIBRARY OF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION, Frontier Press, Buffalo, NY, 1967.)

The Hendricksen (Hendrickson) family of Monmouth County, New Jersey, is of Dutch origin. Members of the family were among the first white settlers in New Amsterdam. Captain Cornelius Hendricksen was the first navigator to set foot on the soil of Pennsylvania and West Jersey and probably the first white man to set foot on that part of old Monmouth now in Ocean County. About the latter part of 1614 Captain Hendricksen cruised along the New Jersey coast in the celebrated little ship Onrest (Restless) which was the first vessel built in what is now New York. He returned to The Netherlands in 1616 to give an account of his discoveries. Among the first Hendricksens to settle in America were Rutger and Legar who went to Rensselaerwyck on the Hudson in 1630; Cornelius who was there in 1642; another Cornelius arrived in New York on the Gilded Beaver in May 1658; Gerrit came from Scrool in Holland on the St. Jean Baptiste in May 1661; Alfred came from Maersen in the Fox in May 1662; and Hendrick from Westphalia arrived in the Rose in March 1663. (OLD TIMES IN OLD MONMOUTH, Edwin Salter and George C. Beekman, originally published in the MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT, Freehold, 1887, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1980.) None of these have been connected with Macyken Hendricksen but since she came to America on the Fox in 1662 it is likely that she was related to Alfred Hendricksen of Maersen.

The Hendricksen family of New Jersey appears to have been associated with the family of Jan Joosten van Meteren. Jan Joosten van Meteren and Jan Gysbertsen van Meteren, who also emigrated from Gelderland to America, where he lived in Kings County and Monmouth County, New Jersey, were the ancestors of the Van Meters in America. Jan Gybertsen was married to Neltje van Cleef. (THE VAN METERENS.)

Since Gysbert Jans van Meteren, son of Jan Joosten, is not mentioned in the church records of Kingston, New York, he probably settled elsewhere, perhaps on Long Island. In view of the Dutch naming system, Jan Gysbertsen van Meteren was the son of Gysbert Jans van Meteren. "John Gabeson (Guybertson, Dutch.)" and "Hendrick Hendrickson, (Dutch.)" served on a coroner's jury in Monmouth County on 09 August 1699. "Guybertson (now Giberson) and Hendrick Hendrickson with his brother, Daniel Hendrickson, were from Flatbush, or vicinity, on Long Island. They came over and settled in Monmouth about the same time, (between 1693 and 1699) ... Daniel Hendrickson was the first Dutchman to hold the office of High Sheriff of Monmouth county. He was appointed on Nov. 12th, in the 5th year of the reign of Queen Anne, for one year ... (1699)." John Giseberson and John Van Mater served on a grand jury in Monmouth County in November 1715. The Monmouth County land of John Guyberson adjoined Middlesex County and was used as a point of reference in establishing the county line. (OLD TIMES IN OLD MONMOUTH.)

Macyken, wife of Jan Joosten van Meteren, apparently was a sister of Femmetjen Hendricksen who married Jooste Adriensen of Pynaker, Holland, on 20 March 1663/4. When Joost Adriensen of Boswick on Long Island in New York died about 1685, Jan Joosten van Meteren was appointed administrator of his estate, tutor of Adriensen's children and arbitrator of the proceedings pertaining to the sale of some land in Hurley, Ulster County, New York, by Adriensen to Derick Schepmos before his death. (THE VAN METERENS.)

To have had a daughter Elizabeth born about 1747, Macyken Hendricksen was married to her first husband Willem Crom at least by 1646, so it is more likely that Macyken was an aunt of Femmetjen Hendricksen who married Joost Adriaensen in 1663. Femmetjen and other Hendricksens from Meppelen certainly were related to Macyken: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

20 Mar. 1663 Joost Adriansen of Pynaker, in Hollant (Holland), j.m., and Femmetjen Hendricks of Meppelen, j.d., both resid. here (in Wiltwyck, now Kingston). 'Marriage certificate (trou brief) given.' First publication of Banns 29 April (sic); second, 6 March; third, 13 March.

Annetje Hendricksen who was married to Jan Jansen and died before 04 February 1663, when he first announced publicly that he intended to remarry, must have been a sister of Femmetjen Hendricksen. After publishing their banns on 04 February, 11 February and 18 February, Jan Jansen of Oosterhout in Brabant, widower of Annetje Hendricks, and Annetjen Jelles of Bommel in Gelderland were married in Kingston on 18 February 1663. Femmetje Hendrick van Meppelen was present when Lysbet, child of Jan Jansen van Oosterwout and Annetje Jellis, was baptized on 07 November 1663. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Maertje, child of Joost Arentsen and Femmetjen Hendricks, was baptized on 13 July 1664 in the presence of Roeloff Hendricksen, Albert Jansen and Hilletjen Hendricks. Roeloff and Hilletjen must have been siblings of Femmetjen. Albert Jansen was married to Hilletjen Hendricks: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

27 Jan. 1664 Albert Jansen of Steenwyck, j.m., tailor, and soldier of the Hon. (West India) Company of the Hon. Lord Director (Stuyvesant), and Hilletjen Hendricks, of Meppelen, near Steenwyck, widow of Andries Barentsen, both resid. here (in Wiltwyck, now Kingston). First publication of Banns, 6 Jan.; second, 13 Jan.

30 Nov. 1664 Roeloff Hendricksen, j.m., of Meppelen, carpenter, and Aeltjen Lubbers, j.d., of Elburgh, both resid. here (in Wiltwyck, now Kingston). First publication of Banns, 16 Nov.; second, 23 Nov.; third, 30 Nov.

Hilletjen Hendricksen was married to Andries Barentsen before 03 April 1661 when Anna, child of Andries Barentsen, soldier, and Hilletjen Hendricks, was baptized in the presence of Tryntje Tyssen, Marretjen Hansen, Willem Pietersen and Hendrick Arentsen. Annetjen, child of Andries Barentsen and Hilletjen Hendricks, was baptized on 10 September 1662 in the presence of Hendrick Aarsen, Roeloff Hendricksen, Femmetjen Hendricks and Saertje Jelles. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

By her second husband Albert Jansen, Hilletjen Hendricks had a daughter Geertjen who was baptized on 14 December 1664 in the presence of Joost Adriaensen and Meycken Holbeek. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

In the Dutch custom, Roeloff Hendricksen named his first son Hendrick for his father. Hendrick, child of Roeloff Hendricksen and Aeltje Lubbers, was baptized on 13 September 1665 in the presence of Hilletje Hendricks and Albert Jansen. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Femmetjen Hendricksen apparently only had one child baptized in Kingston. She died before 28 October 1668 when her husband married again: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Joost Adriaensen, of Opynen, widower of Femmetje Hendricks, and Elisabet Willemsen Krom, j.d., of Pynaker. Date of Banns not given. 'Legally married before the Hon. Justice.'

The origins of Joost and Elizabeth may have been switched in error. In the record of his marriage to Femmetjen Hendricksen, Joost Ariaensen, or Adriaensen, was described as of Pynaker in Holland. Pynaker is near Delft in South Holland. The record of his second marriage identified him as of Opynen, which is a town near Tiel in Gelderland, and described Elizabeth Willemsen Crom as a native of Pynaker. It is logical that Elizabeth came from Gelderland, near the home of her step-father Jan Joosten van Meteren and that Joost Adriaensen was not born in two places.

Jan Joosten van Meteren was involved with the administration of the estate of Joost Adriaensen and the care of his children, not only because of the relationship between Femmetjen Hendricksen and Macyken Hendricksen,

but, more likely, because of the relationship of Macyken Hendricksen to her daughter Elizabeth Willemsen Crom.

The husband of Elizabeth Willemsen Crom was identified as Joost Adrian Molinaar (THE VAN METERENS) but the surname Molinaar does not appear in Kingston church records pertaining to him: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Jannetie, child of Joost Adriaensen and Lysbedt Willemsen, was baptized on 05 April 1672 in the presence of Jan Joosten, Gysberdt Crom and Maeycken (surname not given), wife of Jan Joosten.

Willem, child of Joost Adriaense and Lysbet Willems Crom, was baptized on 13 October 1678 in the presence of Jan Joosten, Gysbert Crom and Laurentia Van de Kellenaar.

Hendrick, son of Jost Adryansen and Lisbet Wilmsen Crom, was baptized on 24 April 1681 in the presence of Jan Joosten, Gisbert Crom and Mayke (surname not given).

Mayke undoubtedly was Macyken Hendricksen. Gysbert Crom, whose name appears frequently in the church registers, has not been connected with Willem Crom but he must have been either a brother or a nephew.

Church records pertaining to Catherine and Geertje Crom suggest that they did not use the patronym Willemsen, as Elizabeth did. Catherine Crom was married to Ari van Etten before 06 October 1695 when Annetje, child of Ari van Etten and Cathryntje Crom, was baptized in the presence of Annetje de Cam and Pieter Hillebrand. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Jacobus and Rachel, children of Ari van Etten and Catharina Crom, were baptized on 17 July 1698 in the presence of Gysbert Crom, Jan van Etten, Hyltje van Etten and Giertje van Vliet. Giertje van Vliet was the wife of Gysbert Crom.

Gysbert, child of Ari van Etten and Cathryntje Crom, was baptized on 06 October 1700 in the presence of Gysbert Crom and Geertje Crom.

Arie, child of Arie van Etten and Cathryntje Crom, was baptized on 05 April 1702 in the presence of Jan Tyssen and Elisabet Heromans.

Ari van Etten died after the birth of this child and before 06 December 1703 when Cathrine Crom married Hendrick Cortregt, Jr.: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Hendrick Cortregt, born in Kingstown, and resid. in Mombackes (Mombaccus), and Cathryn Crom, widow of Arie van Etten, resid. in Wouwaarsching (Wawarsing). Banns published, but dates not given.

Hendrik, child of Hendrik Cortregt, junior, and Catryn Crom, was baptized on 17 March 1706 in the presence of Hendrik Cortregt and Jannetie Losier.

Abram, child of Hendrik Cortregt and Catharina Krom, was baptized on 17 November 1706 in the presence of Evert Bogardus and Tiatie Hofman.

Although it was the custom of the Dutch to have their children baptized a few days after birth (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.), perhaps it was not always possible which would account for the proximity of the baptisms of

Hendrik and Abram. Hendrik was probably born in 1705 and his baptism was delayed for some reason.

Geertjen, child of Hendrik Kortregt and Catryntjen Krom, was baptized on 07 December 1712 in the presence of Gysbert Crom, Aarian van Vlied and Aagjen Crom.

Bastian, child of Henderik Kortregt and Catryn Krom, was baptized on 24 June 1716 in the presence of Thomas Swartwout and Elisabeth Gardenier.

Geertje Crom and Jan Hamell were married before 14 October 1683 when their daughter Catherine was baptized in Kingston. Catharina, child of Jan Hamel and Geertrud Crom, was baptized 14 October 1683 in the presence of Jan Joosten, Gysbert Crom and Mayken Hendricz. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Elysabeth, child of Jan Hamel and Geertie Crom, was baptized on 25 July 1686 in the presence of Jan Joosten and Jannetie Molenaar.

Jan, child of Jan Hamel and Gerithje Krom, was baptized on 26 August 1688 in the presence of Jan Jooste, Jooste Jansen and Geertje Krom.

Mayken, child of Jan Hamell and Geertje Cromm, was baptized on 23 April 1693 in the presence of Teunis Elisen and Gerritje Gerritsen.

Mayken Hendrix and Johannes Weecksteen witnessed the baptism of Henric, child of Gysbert Crom and Geertie van Vlied, on 09 December 1683. Gysbert and Geertje had a son Gysbert who was baptized previously on 09 February 1679 in the presence of Gerrit Gysbertse, Dirck Aryensse Van Vliet and Machtelt Van Vliet. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Jannetie Molenaar who witnessed the baptism of Elysabeth, daughter of Jan Hamel and Geertie Crom, on 25 July 1686, also witnessed the baptism of Lysbeth, child of Jooste Jansen and Sara Du Bois, on 03 March 1689. David Du Bois and Janneken Meulenaer were sponsors.

Gysbert Crom and Catryn Du Bois witnessed the baptism of Rebecca, child of Joost J. van Meteren and Sara Du Bois on 26 April 1686. Abram Du Bois (de Boys) and Jan Hamel witnessed the baptism of Hendrick, child of Joost Jansse and Sara DuBois (de Boys) on 01 September 1695. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

There has been no universal effort to reconcile the various spellings of names from these records because, in most cases, the variations, such as Jannetie Molenaar and Janneken Meulenaer, obviously appear to pertain to certain individuals. Although it may be assumed that Geertje and Geertie are diminutives for Geertrude, the interpretation of variant spellings such as Gerithje are not understood.