

1192/2232. JAN JOOSTEN VAN METEREN

Born Meteren, Gelderland, The Netherlands

Died before 13 Jun 1706 New Jersey

Married 1193/2233. Macyken Hendricksen

Born Meppelen, Drenthe Province, The Netherlands

Died

Children:

596/1116. Joost Jans van Meteren

b. c1656 Gelderland, The Netherlands

d. before 13 Jun 1706 Salem, Salem County, New Jersey

m. 597/1117. Sarah Du Bois 12 Dec 1682 Kingston, Ulster County, New York

Gysbert Jans van Meteren

b. c1660 Gelderland, The Netherlands

d.

m.

Jan Joosten van Meteren had three stepchildren by his wife's prior marriage to Willem Crom:

Elizabeth Willemsen Crom

b. c1647 Gelderland, The Netherlands

d. before 16 Dec 1681

m. Joost Adriaensen 28 Oct 1668 Kingston, Ulster County, New York

Catherine Willemsen Crom

b. c1650 Gelderland, The Netherlands

d.

m. (1) Ari van Etten before 06 Oct 1695

(2) Hendrick Cortregt 06 Dec 1703 Kingston, Ulster County, New York

Geertje Willemsen Crom

b. c1653 Gelderland, The Netherlands

d.

m. Jan Hamell before 14 Oct 1683

The parents of Jan Joosten van Meteren of the Province of Gelderland in The Netherlands, have not been determined but naming patterns indicate that his father would have been named Joost van Meteren. Macyken Hendricksen was the widow of Willem Crom and a daughter of Hendrick of Laackervelt and his wife Anne Jan Jans. Jan and Macyken, who were Dutch Protestants at Tiederwelt (Thierlewoodt), sailed to America with their five children on the ship Fox 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. (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; A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE SHEPHERD VAN METRE FAMILY, Samuel Gordon Smyth, The New Era Printing Company, Lancaster, PA, 1909; 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; 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; HISTORY OF NEW PALTZ, NEW YORK, AND ITS OLD FAMILIES, Ralph Le Fevre, Albany, 1909, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1973; data of Alice Lewis Gunter, Independence, MO, Betty Meredith Peger, Brownsville, KY, and Barry W. Downs, Leitchfield, KY, 1984.)

The Fox apparently sailed on 31 August 1662 since its passenger list bears that date: (SHIPS PASSENGER LISTS NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY 1600-1825, Carl Boyer III, Newhall, CA, 1978, page 128, List of Passengers, 1654-1664, excerpted from YEAR BOOK OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 1902.)

August 31 1662. in D'Vos (The Fox),
Captain Jacob Jansz Huys.

Jan Joosten, from the Tielderweert, wife and five children, 15, 12, 9,
6, and 2 1/2 years old.

Lysbeth Hendricksen.

Albert Hendrickz, house-carpenter from Maersen.

Since they travelled together, perhaps Macyken Hendricksen, wife of Jan Joosten, was related to Lysbeth Hendricksen and Albert Hendrickz.

Jan Joosten and Macyken Hendricksen settled at Wiltwyck (Kingston) in Ulster County, New York. Macyken and two of her children, reputedly including Joost Jan, 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 next year); her sister Marie, wife of Antoine Crespel, and 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.)

Macyken Hendricksen originally lived at Meppelen in Drenthe Province of The Netherlands. 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.)

As the Rhine River nears the sea, it splits into several branches in Holland. Arnhem (Arnhem), the principal town in Gelderland, is on one estuary, about fifteen miles from Amsterdam. Utrecht is on another branch which flows into the Zuider (Zuyder) Zee. Twenty-two miles west-southwest of Arnhem, the town of Teil (Theil) is on the right bank of the Waal River, shortly before it merges with the Maas (Meuse) River. The island of Bommel is in the fork of the Waal and Maas rivers. Huize Meteren, the home of the van Meteren family, was in Heerlyheid Metere in Geldermalsen. Rebuilt in 1768/9, the mansion was in a beautiful park of large trees. The structure was demolished in 1909. (A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE SHEPHERD VAN METRE FAMILY.)

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. 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.)

Jan Joosten van Meteren was among those residents of Ulster County, New York, who, sometime between 21 and 26 October 1664, swore allegiance to the new English government. On 26 April 1665 he was named as an appraiser of the estate of Dr. Gysbert van Inbrock, a local physician and apothecary whose inventory included a copy of HISTORIE VAN DE OORLEGEN EN GESCHIEDENISSEN DER NEDERLANDREN by Emmanuel van Meteren, which was originally published in Latin in Amsterdam in 1597 and later printed in Flemish, French and German versions, some after his death. The history contains a detailed description of the discoveries of Henry Hudson, probably obtained through personal interviews with the navigator and explorer on his return from America. (THE VAN METERENS.)

The relationship of Jan Joosten van Meteren and Emmanuel van Meteren has not been determined. Emmanuel was a son of Jacob van Meteren of Breda and Orilla Ortels. Orilla was a daughter of William Ortels of Augsburg and a granddaughter of Abraham Ortels the geographer. Jacob van Meteren of Breda was a son of Cornelius van Meteren. Jacob van Meteren was a printer, linguist and scientist who was associated with Miles Coverdale in the translation and publishing at Antwerp of the first English version of the Bible. Emmanuel van Meteren was born at Antwerp on 09 June 1535. As a youth he was trained in the business house of Sebastian Daukhearts at Antwerp. Later he was appointed as the Dutch consul to England and moved to London where he functioned as a merchant and as consul until his death on 08 April 1612. He is buried at St. Denis Church in London where a monument is erected in his memory. (THE VAN METERENS.)

At a sale of the estate of Dr. van Inbrock on 09 September 1665, Jan Joosten van Meteren bought two of the doctor's books, THE CHRONICLES OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND (author not given) and THE BEEHIVE by Marnix, Lord of St. Aldegonde. (THE VAN METERENS.)

In 1665 Jan Joosten van Meteren was a referee in a law suit. Later he was appointed as a judge (scheppen) who heard civil and criminal cases at the level below the Director General and Council. He was elected as an elder of the church in 1667. That year he acted, with three other citizens, as a mediator in successfully reconciling a dispute between the soldiers of the English garrison at Wiltwyck and the Dutch settlers. (THE VAN METERENS.)

The first record of a purchase of land by Jan Joosten van Meteren appears in a deed to him from Governor Lovelace on 20 March 1671 for a lot in Marbletown. On 11 October 1671 the deed for a 30-acre lot in Marbletown was confirmed. (A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE SHEPHERD VAN METRE FAMILY; THE VAN METERENS.)

On 06 October 1673 Jan Joosten 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.)

Macyken, wife of Jan Joosten, was a legatee of Everdt Pary whose will was dated 26 March 1675 in Ulster County. (THE VAN METERENS.)

Jan Joosten was a justice of the peace for Esopus who appeared at the Court of Assizes for New York on 04, 05 and 06 October 1682. The Dutch regained control of New York briefly and when the English finally took over again Jan Joosten was required once more to take an oath of allegiance on 01 September 1689. (THE VAN METERENS.)

Jan Joosten van Meteren and the husband of his step-daughter Geertje Crom, Jan Hamell, were in West Jersey in 1682 where they jointly acquired 500 acres at Lessa or Wingerworth Point on the Delaware River in the present city of Burlington, New Jersey, up-river from Camden and Philadelphia. (THE VAN METERENS.) Lessa (Lassa, Lay Sie, Lazy) or Wingerworth Point was on the Delaware River at the mouth of Assiscunk Creek which enters the river at the city of Burlington. "John Joosten and John Hammell, both late of Sopus (Esopus, Kingston), N. Y., yeomen," bought the plantation from Edward Hunloke of Wingerworth, merchant, of Burlington County, by deed dated 18 October 1695. On the same day the seller made a bond to the buyers guaranteeing undisturbed possession of the plantation. "John Joosten and John Hammel, both of Wingerworth Point, yeomen," took a mortgage against the land from Hunloke on the following day. On 01 May 1699 "John Joosten of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N.Y.," deeded his share of the Hunloke plantation to "John Hammell of Lazy Point, Burlington." (PATENTS AND DEEDS AND OTHER EARLY RECORDS OF NEW JERSEY, 1664-1703, William Nelson, Paterson, NJ, 1899, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1976, pages 464, 516, 517.) Jan Joosten van Meteren was individually granted 200 acres at Lessa Point which was confirmed in 1697. (THE VAN METERENS.) On 05 June 1696 "John Joosten, late of Burlington Township," issued a power of attorney to William Wood of Chesterfield Township, to collect debts. (PATENTS AND DEEDS, page 497.) This indicates that Jan Joosten van Meteren had moved, probably back to Marbletown. On 13 September 1700 "Jane Joosten of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N.Y., yeoman," bought four parcels of land on the south branch of the Raritan River in Somerset County, East Jersey, totalling 1835 acres, from Colonel Andrew Hamilton, Governor of East Jersey, and his wife Agnes. (PATENTS AND DEEDS, page 318.) Parcel 1, containing 835 acres, adjoined lands of John Campbell and John Drummond. Parcel 2, with 250 acres, was next to land of Hendrick Coursen and bounded by the South Branch. Parcel 3 also had 250 acres and adjoined number 2. Parcel 4, containing 500 acres, adjoined land of William Medford on the South Branch. Jan Joosten van Meteren was in Piscataway (now South Amboy) on this date, perhaps to meet with the governor for the completion of the conveyance. (A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE SHEPHERD VAN METRE FAMILY; 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 probably had received her share of her parents' estate previously.

Wassamaker may be an erroneous transcription of the name Wanamaker.

Jan Joosten van Meteren died before 13 June 1706 when an inventory of his estate was filed in Burlington County, New Jersey, under the name Jan Joosten and marked "Dutch." His personal property was appraised by Joris van Neste and Hendricks Reinersen (Runerson) at a value of 245 pounds, 14 shillings and no pence.

The estate included six slaves, a man, woman and four children, worth 145 pounds. The appraisal was affirmed by "John Van Mator." (A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE SHEPHERD VAN METRE FAMILY; THE VAN METERENS.) Since the appraisers were neighbors of Jan Joosten on the South Branch of the Raritan River in Somerset County, the inventory suggests that Jan Joosten was residing there when he died and that his grandson, John Van Meter, who approved the appraisal, was living at Burlington. Son Joost Jans must have died before his father, since "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. His approval indicates that he was the legal heir. Later, on 16 November 1719, John Van Meter and his wife Margaret, sold part of the Somerset County land that Jan Joosten acquired from Governor Hamilton in 1700.

Jan Joosten van Meteren who came from Thieleraardt in Gelderland and probably was related to, perhaps a first cousin of Jan Gysbertsen van Meteren who came from Bommel in Gelderland. Bommel lies on the Waal River which forms the dividing line between the Tieleraardt and the Bommelwaard. (SHIPS PASSENGER LISTS, page 32, with reference to DUKE, SHEPHERD, VAN METRE GENEALOGY, S. G. Smith, EARLY SETTLERS OF KINGS COUNTY, Bergen, EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, G. C. Beekman, and NEW NETHERLAND REGISTER MAGAZINE.) Jan Gysbertsen settled first at New Utrecht on Long Island in Kings County, New York, and later moved to Monmouth County, New Jersey. The only known son of Jan Gysbertsen was Kreign (various spellings) Jans van Meteren who supposedly was born in Bommel on 10 March 1650. He married Neltje van Cleef at New Utrecht on 09 September 1683 (A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE SHEPHERD VAN METRE FAMILY.) Not only did Jan Joosten van Meteren name a son Gysbert but Jan Gysbertsen van Meteren was associated with the Hendricks family. "John Gabeson (Guybertson, Dutch.)" and "Hendrick Hendrickson, (Dutch.)" served on a coroner's jury in Monmouth County 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 Nov. 12th, in the 5th year of the reign of Queen Anne, for one year ... (1699)." John Giseberson and John Van Meter 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, Edwin Salter and George C. Beekman, Freehold, NJ, 1887, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1980.) Kreign Jans van Meteren had, among other children, a son Jans who was known as John Van Meter. He married Ida, daughter of Ruyk Hendricksen van Suydam, on 17 October 1717, and died between 07 March 1758 and 01 April 1761. (A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE SHEPHERD VAN METRE FAMILY.)

Sarah Du Bois who married Joost Jans van Meteren was a daughter of Louis Du Bois and Catherine Blanchan, French Huguenots who married in Mannheim, Germany, came to America (probably on the ship St. Jan Baptist or St. Jean Baptiste from England which landed 06 August 1661) and settled at Hurley in Ulster County. Louis Du Bois, a leader of the Huguenot community of New Paltz, New York, was born in 1626, a son of Chretien Du Bois, a Huguenot of Lille, France. (HISTORY OF NEW PALTZ.) Louis Du Bois married Catherine, daughter of Matthieu Blanchan at Mannheim, Germany, in 1655 and sailed to New Amsterdam in the St. Jean Baptiste in 1661. A member of the first Court of Sessions, Louis Du Bois led an expedition against the Indians in 1663 and was a patentee of New Paltz in 1664. He was at Hurley in 1670 and died in 1695. (IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS.)

Joost Jans van Meteren and Sarah Du Bois were married in Kingston on 12 December 1682: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Joost Janz, j.m., of Meteren, in Gelderlandt (Gelderland), resid. in Mormur (Marbletown), and Sara Du Bois, j.d., of Kingston, resid. in the Nieuwe Pals (New Paltz). Married in the Paltz (New Paltz). First publication of Banns, 18 Nov.

Macyken Hendricksen apparently was related to Femmetjen Hendricksen who married Jooste Adriensen of Pynnaker, Holland, on 20 March 1663/4. When Jooste 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.

To have had a daughter Elizabeth born about 1647, Macyken Hendricksen was married to her first husband Willem Crom at least by 1646, so it is likely that Macyken was an aunt of Femmetjen Hendricksen who married Joost Adriaensen in 1663. Macyken and Femmetjen certainly were related to other Hendricksens from Meppelen: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

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

Meppelen was "the present Meppel, in Province of Drenthe, Holland, a few miles S.S.E. of Steenwyk." (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

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 Holbeeck. (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 Crom, 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 Jooste 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 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 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 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.

Three baptisms recorded in Kingston were performed at the house of Jan Joosten: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Thomas, child of John Cook and Magdalena Wood, was baptized 05 January 1682 with Griete Jacob, wife of Willem Janz Schut, as witnessing sponsor "at Jan Joosten's in the presence of the whole Consistory."

An, child of Thomas Garton and An Tuway, was baptized "at Jan Joosten's" 12 February 1682 with Engel Pieterse as sponsor.

Sara, child of Joost Adriaanze and Maria Heys, was baptized "At Jan

Joosten's" 18 June 1682 with Jan Joosten, Jan Hamel and Christina Capoens as sponsors.

This last record indicates that Elizabeth Willemsen Crom died after the birth of her son Hendrick, who was baptized on 24 April 1681, and before 16 December 1681 when Jan Joosten and Macyken Hendricksen made their joint will. (THE VAN METERENS.) By 18 June 1682 her husband Joost Adriaensen had remarried and had a child by his third wife Maria Heys.

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: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Annetje, child of Ari van Etten and Cathryntje Crom, was baptized 06 October 1695 in the presence of Annetje de Cam and Pieter Hillebrand.

Jacobus and Rachel, children of Ari van Etten and Catharina Crom, were baptized 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 06 October 1700 in the presence of Gysbert Crom and Geertje Crom.

Arie, child of Arie van Etten and Cathryntje Crom, was baptized 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 Kingstouwn, 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 17 March 1706 in the presence of Hendrik Cortregt and Jannetie Losier.

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

Geertjen, child of Hendrik Kortregt and Catryntjen Krom, was baptized 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 24 June 1716 in the presence of Thomas Swartwout and Elisabeth Gardenier.

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.

Geertje Crom and Jan Hamell were married before 14 October 1683 when their daughter Catherine was baptized in Kingston: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Catharina, child of Jan Hamel and Geertrud Crom, was baptized 14 October 1683 in the presence of Jan Joosten, Gysbert Crom and Mayken Hendricz.

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

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

Mayken, child of Jan Hamell and Geertje Cromm, was baptized 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.)

Jan Joosten, Maeiken Hendriks and Thuenes De Key were present at the baptism of Jurriaen, child of Thomas Theunisse Quick and Reimerick Jurriaens on 20 April 1679. Jan Joosten, Mayken Hendricz and Jacob du Bois were present at the baptism of Jan, child of Joost Janz and Sara du Bois on 14 October 1683. Jan Joosten also witnessed the following baptisms: (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Jan and Jacob, children of Francoeys Leeseer and Jannetjen Hillebrants, also with Thomas Chamers, Margriet Chambers and Maddeleen Dircks 26 July 1665.

Rebecca, child of Lowies du Booy and Catharina (surname not given but it was Blanchan), 18 June 1671 with Jacomeyntie Barents Slecht.

Jacob, child of Teunes Jacobsen and Maria Vos, 11 April 1678 with Geertie Adriansen.

Neeltie, child of Barend van Borssum and Machtel van Vlied, 09 April 1683 with Gysbert Crom, Hermanus van Borssum and Geertie van Vlied.

Catheryne, child of Matthieu Blanchamp and Marguerite Schoonhoove, 07 May 1688 with Catheryne Blanckchamp and Sara Du Bois.

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 de Boys and Jan Hamel witnessed the baptism of Hendrick, child of Joost Jansse and Sara de Boys on 01 September 1695. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.)

Jan Joosten van Meteren undoubtedly was related to Emmanuel van Meteren. As a merchant in London and

the Dutch consul to England who was associated with Henry Hudson, Emmanuel van Meteren probably had something to do with the Dutch exploration and settlement of America. His activities certainly could have influenced succeeding generations of his family, such as Jan Joosten van Meteren, to emigrate to the new world.

Meteren has been described as a village in the community of Geldermalsen in the Tielerwaard and also as a manor in the province of Tiesterband. The manor was identified as part of an estate between the Rhine and Waal rivers possessed by the van Cuick van Meteren family. Meteren is mentioned in a deed dated September 1253 between Count Otto of Bentheim and Count Otto of Gelre. Meteren belonged to the ancient estate and family of van Cuick. Much later Meteren was under Willem, Duke of Gelre and Cuick. When his son Jan V of Cuick died, the estate of Cuick fell to Duke Willem's daughter Johanna. In 1394 Johanna, Lady of Cuick and Grave, married Willem, son of the Duke of Mechteld. Their marriage agreement was concluded at Grave on 03 October 1394 and the wedding occurred at the same place on 24 December 1394. (THE VAN METERENS.) Tielerwaard is another version of the names Tiederwelt, Thierlewaardt and Thierlewoodt which have been given as the residence of the van Meteren family. Tiel and Thiel also have been used as alternative spellings.

The location of Meteren has been identified as "a short distance S.W. of Buren, in Province of Gelderland, Holland." (OLD DUTCH CHURCH.) Buren is southeast of Utrecht, about half-way to Nijmegen, and forms the top of a triangle based on a line between Geldermalsen and Tiel. Geldermalsen is on the Linge River, west of Tiel and Nijmegen. Meteren must be between Geldermalsen and Buren. (THE ADVANCED ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, John Bartholomew, M.C., McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1956.)

Perhaps Thomas Theunisse Quick, whose child, Jurriaen, was baptized at Kingston in 1679 with Jan Joosten van Meteren as a sponsor, was of the Cuick family.

Dutch records contain the following references to members of the van Meteren family: (THE VAN METERENS.)

Johann van Meteren is on the 1548 list of knights. As heirs of Johanna van Cuick van Meteren, he and Otto van Haeften sued Count van Buuren because of a flood of the Waal River, according to letters of the Count of Gelre in 1546 and 1547. The 1555 list of knights notes that Johann van Meteren was dead.

The seals of Arnt and Jan van Meteren were recorded on 07 June 1571 in the General State Archives. The Ridderschap, a book of the knighthood or nobility, contains the name of Jasper van Meteren in 1563 and 1578 with the notation on the last list that he was dead. Willem van Metere and Johan Cuick van Metere were also listed along with Aert van Metere of the Bommelwaard. The 1570 knighthood list had Jasper van Metere who was father of five sons and two daughters:

Cornelius van Meteren, living 1581
 Jan van Meteren, living 1613
 Jasper van Meteren, Jr., justice at Deijl in 1610
 Johan van Cuick van Meteren, living 1625
 Willem van Cuick van Meteren, Lord of Meteren, living 1624
 Marie van Meteren
 Cornelia van Meteren

Johan van Cuick van Meteren and Willem van Cuick van Meteren are on the list of nobility in 1600, 1601/2, 1605, 1614, 1615/18, and as dead on the 1619/21 list. The records of Deijl identify Willem van Meteren as Lord of Meteren and as a justice in 1620. The will of Willem van Meteren was dated 09 August

1624 and named the son of his brother Cornelius, Captain John van Meteren, as heir to the manor of Meteren. His nephew Roelof and Roelof's sisters, Marie Barbara and Gertruida were joint residuary heirs. The will was "Exlm." 29 July 1629.

Cornelius van Meteren, son of Jasper, who lived at Bommelwaard appears on the chivalry list in 1578. He had four children:

Captain Johan van Cuick van Meteren, heir to the manor of Meteren
 Roelof van Meteren
 Marie Barbara van Meteren
 Gertruida van Meteren, living 1624

Captain Johan van Cuick van Meteren married Diske van Meteren. He was a member of the Riddersedel of 1555. He inherited the manor of Meteren from his uncle William, as well other legacies recorded in a deed dated 12 November 1652 which contains the names of the children of Captain Johan:

Melchior van Meteren, in knighthood 1615/24
 Anneken van Meteren who married Maas Janzoon
 Balthaser van Meteren
 Adriaan van Meteren, Lord of Meteren and Kerkwick
 Johanna van Meteren who married du Bois van Houten, Jr.
 Joan van Meteren whose will was dated in 1641
 Hendrick van Cuick van Meteren who was married in 1624

Melchior van Meteren was presented to the Ridderschap on 10 June 1612 and admitted in 1615. He was called van Meteren van Cuick in the Book of Heraldry. He was an official of Tielerwaard in September 1630, which year he married Anneken Ariens. He signed as van Meteren in 1633 and 1649. He was a justice in 1640 and dead in 1650. Melchior was married previously and by his first wife had children, including his eldest son Goosen (Joosten?) and a daughter Gertyje. His second wife Anneken or Anna was widow who had children by her first husband named van Beest. Anna made a deed on 12 May 1600 and her will, dated 07 September 1656, names as heirs Jans Derick Olie, Gertje van Beest and Anneken van Beest.

Goosen van Meteren was admitted to the Ridderschap of Nijmegen 26 June 1651.

Adriaan van Meteren, son of Captain Johan (Jan) van Cuick van Meteren, succeeded his father as Lord of Meteren. He was also Lord of Kerkwick and colonial governor of Wandricken and Lowenstein. His wedding to Emerentia van Aerssen, daughter of Jacques, Lord of Triangel and President of the Council of Brabant, and his wife Marie van der Vecken, was published in the Hague on 15 December 1636. Adriaan was buried at Meteren with eight quarterings on his coat of arms.

In 1500 Cornelia van Cuick van Meteren married Otto van Beeste.

In 1540 Jacob van Meteren married ----- van Boxmeer.

On 10 December 1541 Jan van Meteren was a justice at Meteren.

In 1541 Melchior van Meteren was a justice.

Gysbert van Meteren was mentioned in a record in 1544.

In 1545 Gysbert van Meteren married Jutten van Herinjnen.

William van Meteren was a justice in 1565.

Cornelius van Meteren was at Deijl in 1567.

In 1600 Waalberg van Meteren married Otto van Haeften in Nijmegen.

In 1634 Johan van Meteren was master of horse at Tielerwaard and on 20 November 1634 Johann van Meteren was sergeant-major of cavalry in Tiel (Thielerwaardt).

Lady Josina van Cuick van Meteren married Michael Jordaen de Cahiliser 27 December 1646 at Hertogenbosch, capitol of North Brabant.

On 20 October 1671 Maximilliaen van Meteren was described as "absolutely Knightly."