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Fransen Family

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## Biographical Information on the Life of Arie Fransen de Lange

by  
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John Baldwin III published an article in *New Netherland Connections* in early 2005 concerning the Winans family and included a section on the ancestry of Ellenor Delong Winans back to Arie Fransen De Lange and Rachel Jansen Pier.<sup>1</sup> He mentions a daughter Marytje, but in actuality research shows that Arie Fransen had two daughters named Marytje. Each married and had children during the same time period with De Lange siblings as baptismal sponsors. While this is not a totally undocumented phenomenon in New Netherland, usually the situation was caused by the children's having one different parent. In this case it would seem logical that the two Marytjes had different mothers. Mr. Baldwin also mentions another potential daughter -- Willemptie -- who was old enough to be married in 1696. This additional information bolsters the case that Arie Fransen was married at least twice and possibly three times.

Arie Franse may have emigrated on the *De Trouw (The Faith)* which arrived in New Amsterdam before 5 May 1659 as 'Arent Franken' from Iepern.<sup>2</sup> He is not listed as a servant or boy; so he probably would have been at least 18-25 years old, making him born about 1635-41. Some published sources say he was a baker by occupation, but I have not found a primary source indicating this to be true. He may have had a nautical background and, if so, applied that occupation soon after arrival as there are cases in the *Records of New Amsterdam* for an Arent Fransen who was the skipper of a yacht. At the Court Session in New Amsterdam dated Tuesday the 16<sup>th</sup> September 1659, Wernaar Wessels, as plaintiff, sued Dirck Smith, as defendant. Wessels demanded from Smith fl 120 in tobacco for Arent Fransen, according to an obligation. Smith said he agreed to pay after Aarent Fransen had taken a voyage to Virginia, which he hadn't done. The court ordered Wessels to get the principal.<sup>3</sup>

There is an additional case in the *Records of New Amsterdam*, under date of, Tuesday, 7 September 1660. The Hon. Allard Anthony, arrestand and plaintiff, sued Arent Franszen as skipper of Sander Leendertsen's yacht. Anthony demanded satisfaction of eight beavers balance for some wine he commissioned Sander Leenderzen to sell. The wine was sold and the money received, and now Anthony was requesting the eight beavers promised, if not, the yacht should

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<sup>1</sup> "Three Lost Winans-De Long Bibles", *New Netherland Connections*, v. 10, #1, pp. 5-6.

<sup>2</sup> *Documentary History of New York*, Iepern refers to Jever, which was both a city and state in the East Frisia-Oldenburg area of modern Germany.

<sup>3</sup> *Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674*, edited by Berthold Fernow, reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc, Baltimore, Md, 1976, [hereafter RNA], Vol. 3, p 49.

remain "in arrest". Arent Franszen advised he had no knowledge of the transaction to give; so the Court declared the arrest valid until the plaintiff was paid.<sup>1</sup>

The last mention of Arent Fransen in New Amsterdam occurred at the Court Session on Tuesday, 17<sup>th</sup> June 1664. Arent Fransen, sued Sybout Clazen, saying there was due from Jan Ryersen three thousand pounds of tobacco who sold him a house and lot, with Sybout Clazen as the agent in payment one thousand pounds of tobacco. Arent demanded that Clazen should legally convey the property to him. Clazen offered to do so if he is legally discharged from further responsibility. The Burgomasters and Schepens decreed that that he should legally transport and convey the house and lot to Fransen provided he free him from any future claim.<sup>2</sup>

The house and lot location are not given but were surely in Manhattan. Further research found Sibout Claesen was an agent for Jan Reindersen for a 6 July 1658 transaction whereby he purchased of Evert Duyckingh Lot 6 of Block M in New Amsterdam.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently on 21 June 1664 Sybout Clazen, as attorney for Jan Reindersen, sold to Arent Fransen Vander Bruel the said Lot 6 of Block M.<sup>4</sup> The disposition of this lot is uncertain as there is another entry dated 9 September 1667 whereby Governor Nichols confirms ownership of this lot to Evert Duyckingh.<sup>5</sup>

There is no further mention of an Arent Fransen or Arent Fransen Vander Bruel at New Amsterdam. The name is similar to the Arie Fransen of Esopus, but *Arent* is not necessarily the same name as *Arien* or *Adriaen*, the names mostly used to identify Arie Fransen at Esopus; so it can not be determined if they were the same person. During his life in Ulster County, Arie was sometimes listed with surname variants Lange, De Lange, Langet and Langerth, and his children used these variants as a surname going forward. It is uncertain where this surname came from and how it was derived, and this article will not attempt to deal with that topic.

No other information is available until the first definitive mention of Arie Fransen is found on the 1670 list of soldiers at Hurley where he is listed as "Arian Ffrancon".<sup>6</sup> At that time he would probably have been at least 20 years old, making him born in 1650 or before. He then begins showing at Hurley, Esopus (Kingston) and later at Mombackes (Rochester).

At a Court session 15 May 1671, Schout Grevenraedt, Plaintiff, versus Jan Pietersen, defendant. The Schout said that the defendant drew a knife against Tuenes Jacobsen, and ran after him for the purpose of wounding him, and demands the fine of 100 gldrs. Then Pietersen replied that he did not carry a knife, but he did take away the knife of Poulus Poulussen who was in the quarrel, but that he did not threaten anybody with the it. The schout produced testimony taken from

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<sup>1</sup> RNA, Vol. 3, p 199.

<sup>2</sup> RNA, Vol. 5, p 73.

<sup>3</sup> Oddly the New Netherland Project online Castello Plan Map of New Amsterdam ca 1660 (<http://www.teachout.org/vna/map.html>), shows this property as Lot 11 and not Lot 6. The location appears to correspond with the description of the house and lot in the deed i.e. "Lot in Slyck Steegh, bounded west by Evert Duyckingh and east by the lot of Domine Megapolensis."

<sup>4</sup> Stokes Iconography identifies Bruel as a location in the area of Rotterdam in Zuid Holland. However if this should be van De Breul, there is a municipality name Breul in the area of Zeist in Utrecht.

<sup>5</sup> *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, I.N. Phelps Stokes, reproduced by Martino Fine Books, The Law Exchange, Ltd, 1998, v. 2 p. 399. This entry has a note that this confirmation must be incorrect as it affects the entire contents of the ground brief since Evert Duyckingh had sold much of the land previously.

<sup>6</sup> The Documentary History of New York, *Early Immigrants to New Netherland 1657-1664*.

Adriaen Fransen and Cornelis Hoogenboom who stated that Jan Pietersen had a knife in his hand, but they did not witness any matter involving it. The Court granted the defendant time until the next session for the purpose of producing proof of his defense.<sup>1</sup>

On 7 October 1671 Captain Thomas Chambers of Foxhall Manor, recorded a lease to Adriaen Fransen and Hendrick Albertsen for a farm called 'Wisquaemsickx':

Appeared before me, W Montagne, Secretary for the hon court of Kingston, Capt. Thomas Chambers and Hendrick Albertsen and Adriaen Fransen, of the second part, who declare having agreed in the following manner: Capt. Chambers declares having let and the aforesaid Hend. Alberts and Adriaen Fransen having leased certain farm names 'Wisquaemsickx' of the same extent as expressed in the deed existing of the same, for the period on ten consecutive years which shall commence immediately, October 7, 1671, and terminate October 7, 1681. The aforesaid Chambers is to furnish with the farm two good horses, mares, with a stallion or gelding, two cows, a wagon and a plow. The natural increase of the horses and cows shall be equally divided, the risk shall be equally borne, but at the expiration of the lease they are to return the same number they have received the same. The natural increase is to be divided every three years. The lessees are permitted at the expiration of the lease to sow, for their own benefit, ten morgens of land with winter grain. The lessess will yet receive two sows which are to be returned as big at the expiration of the lease. The buildings such as dwellings, barn or stack al also the fence shall be appraised in the lessees' behalf by impartial men, and thus be paid for by the lessor at the expiration of the lease. The lessees shall pay nothing the first year, but during the other nine years shall pay for each year 100 sch. Of wheat, in all grains, in proportion, as the value of the same shall be at the time. In case war should break out, which God forbid, with the aborigines of this land, so that the animals should be destroyed, the losses shall be equally divided, and in case, on account thereof is should not be safe to cultivate the land, they shall during such time pay not rent, but when at the re-establishment of peace they can again cultivate the same, shall pay as per contract. Promise to comply with the above under obligation as per law and have, on both sides, subscribed to the same in the presence of Matthys Mathysen and Thomas Tonnesen Quick as witnesses invited for the purpose this October 7, 1671 in Kingston. (Signed) Thomas Chambers, the mark X of Hendrick Albertsen, by himself, the mark X of Adriaen Fransen, by himself. (Signed) Matys Matysen, the mark X of Toomas Tonnesen Quick. To which certifies (signed) W. Montagne, Secretary.<sup>2</sup>

At a Court session 25 January 1671/72 Jan Pietersen sued Adriaen Fransen for a debt of 34 *schepels* of wheat. Arie admitted the debt and the Court ordered him to pay Pietersen the demanded amount with costs.<sup>3</sup>

The lease agreement for Wisquaemsickx did not last very long; for on 5 November 1672 Dirck Hendrickse de Goyer was named to the place of Adriaen Fransen in the rental agreement with Hendrick Albertse.<sup>4</sup>

At a Court Session, 3 December 1672, Gorge Hal, Plaintiff, sued Adrian Fransen demanding per an obligation 32 *schepels* of wheat for which Hendrick Jochemsen was named surety. Adriaen admitted the debt and was instructed to pay.<sup>5</sup> On the same day there is a counter suit by Adriaen Fransen against Schout Grevenraed. Adriaen said that the schout had dismissed [Reynier] Van der Coelen as surety without the plaintiff's permission. The schout says that Van der Coelen

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<sup>1</sup> New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, *Kingston Papers*, Translated by Dingman Versteeg, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc, Baltimore, Maryland, [hereafter KINGSTON PAPERS] p. 464.

<sup>2</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 703-4. Hendrick Albertse used the surname Ploeg. He married to Tryntje Pieters, the step daughter of Arent Teunissen Pier.

<sup>3</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 476.

<sup>4</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 724.

<sup>5</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 488.

called on him and said that the court of sessions had ordered him to give the schout bail so he chose Gerrit Cornelissen as surety. The schout questioned why the secretary didn't write the bond and Van der Coelen's response was "The secretary is so busy that he cannot possibly write the bond," and the schout agreed, that he too was also too busy to write a bond, but eventually the schout found the time to write the bond. It was presented to and accepted by the Court of Sessions. Hendrick Jochemsen and Jan Cornelissen requested that the attachment should be declared valid against certain moneys which Van der Coelen was to receive from Michael Modt amounting to 276 gldrs.

Schout Grevenraedt gave notice of an attachment levied against the money of Reynier Van der Coelen, lying on Wallerand DuMon's loft. DuMont replied that Van der Coelen owed him 18 *schepels* of wheat and that Van der Coelen told him to pay Hendrick Jochemsen 8 *schepels* of wheat from his grain.

The Court refers Adrian to the Court of Sessions if he is not satisfied with the surety because the judgment was pronounced by that Court.<sup>1</sup>

Arie had a hard time managing money in his early years and was in court several times for small debts. In Court on 18 February 1672/73 Jan Hendry sued him for 113 guilders which the defendant admits.<sup>2</sup> On the same date, Jacobus Elmendurp demanded 8 *schepels* of wheat, for which Arie also admitted the debt.<sup>3</sup> On 25 February 1672/73, the Court authorized the Schout to enforce another judgment against Adrian Fransen in behalf of George Hall.<sup>4</sup>

On several occasions, he was brought to Court for fighting and unruly behavior. On 21 May 1674 Schout Grevenraedt brought him before the Magistrates for fighting with several persons until blood was shed, and Arie was determined to be the cause of the quarrel and fined 50 guilders and costs. Arie replied he knew nothing about it and demanded the Schout prove the assertion. The Court did not believe him and levied a fine of 30 guilders with the costs against him.<sup>5</sup>

At an Ordinary session, 19 June 1674, Hendrie Paeldin as plaintiff demanded a sum of 32 *schepels* of wheat for vendue, and further for a mirror an additional nine guilders, five stuivers. Fransen admitted the debt and was charged by the court to pay the demanded amount.<sup>6</sup>

During this time, Arie is found living in the area north of the village of Kingston, first at Wisquaemsickx or Westquansengh and by 23 November 1675 in a new area called Brabant where he would return before his death. He was witness to the lease of "De Brabander's Thicket" from Thomas Chambers to Johannes Jurriaensen and Jacob Elberts.<sup>7</sup>

Arie appears not to have owned any land of his own at Kingston, and he was continuously in debt. This fact may have prompted him to seek land of his own and a new start in one of the

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<sup>1</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 488-89.

<sup>2</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 492.

<sup>3</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 493.

<sup>4</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 494.

<sup>5</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 515.

<sup>6</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 519.

<sup>7</sup> KINGSTON PAPERS, p. 746.

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remote settlements at the Esopus. On 4 September 1676, Aron Fransen had land laid out for him totaling "32 acres of land at the Esopas at Mumbackers, lying at Roundout kill".<sup>1</sup>

Even after he made the move to Mombaccus, Arie's financial dealings still continued to plague him, and he was listed numerous times in the Court records for debt. On 8 January 1680/81 William Fisher sued Adriaen Fransen in court for 938 guilders, 12 stivers. Arie admitted the debt and was ordered to pay with costs.<sup>2</sup>

The period between 1680 and 1682 was a rough time both personally and financially for Arie. He was brought before the Court numerous times for debt, always admitting to the debt.<sup>3</sup> Age did not seem to mellow Arie's temperament. The sheriff, Mr. Ashford, brought Arie to Court on 15 December 1681 accusing him of having drawn a knife against George Porter and uttering expressions against the English nation, and said: "Come outside, you English dogs; the best Englishman is a rascal."<sup>4</sup>

On 16 December 1681 Tierck Claesen brought suit for a debt of 131 *schepels* of wheat and 5 guilders. The outcome of the lawsuit was that Adriaen would mortgage his land at Mombaccus until the debt to Tierck was completely satisfied.<sup>5</sup> So an arrangement was made, and on December 22<sup>nd</sup> of the same year, Adriaen agreed to sell his land on the "Great Piece" at Mombaccus, which was laid out for him and James Pennick to Tierck Claesen Tierck. Under the terms Pennick was to till the land for four years with the crops belonging to Adriaen Fransen for which Tierck Claesen is to pay 250 *schepels* of wheat, after which Adrian Fransen conveys said land free and clear.<sup>6</sup>

5 September 1683 Adriaen Fransen sued Tierck Claesen concerning two young horses which were running with a mare Fransen contended was his. Thomas Quick testified that he is unsure if the mare belongs to Adriaen Fransen or Tierck Claesen. If she belongs to Adriaen Fransen, she ought to have a descending blaze but didn't appear to be marked that way. The jury decided that, according to circumstantial evidence, the mare belonged to Adriaen Fransen. The court approved the verdict of the jury and ordered Tierck Claesen to deliver the young horses, but if he couldn't, the sheriff was to pursue them wherever he could.<sup>7</sup>

Even at Mombaccus, times didn't seem much better. Arie appeared in the Court of Sessions under date of 25 April 1683 when Tierck Claesen De Witt, Def, sued him and Leendert Cool for breach of a labor agreement. De Witt demanded, as per declaration, the quantity of 27 *schepels* of wheat for the breaking of some *morgens* of land which was not done. He noted that at Horly he had already paid to each of them thirty *schepels* of wheat. He asked that of a sentence already pending against Leendert Cool dated 22 February should be executed and that they, the defendants, should be made to prove they had sustained damages. Adrian Fransen and Leendert

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643-1803, Compiled by E.B. O'Callaghan, reprint 1987, Harbour Hill Books, Harrison, NY, p. 12, Original document Volume 1, p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> KINGSTON, Book 2, p. 600.

<sup>3</sup> KINGSTON, Book 2, p. 516, 530, 546-47 and Book 3, p. 82 and 89.

<sup>4</sup> KINGSTON, Book 2, p. 547.

<sup>5</sup> KINGSTON, Book 2, p. 592.

<sup>6</sup> KINGSTON, Book 2, p. 592.

<sup>7</sup> KINGSTON, Book 3, p. 172.

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Cool responded that Tierck Claesen took away the land away from them before the expiration of the lease. Leendert Cool also stated that they had mowed reed without his consent and had forbidden his son. They did not receive a wagon at the specified time, but they received a milch cow in time. They did not receive the mares in the stated time and received two *schepels* of buckwheat and two *schepels* of wheat less than they were entitled to. The fence on the property was in disrepair had not been made secure per the contract, and on account of this, they have suffered much damage to their crops.

The jury determined that Adriaen Fransen, for neglecting to plow six *morgens* of land should pay thirty six *schepels* of wheat and Leendert Cool for not plowing two *morgens* should pay twelve *schepels* of wheat. However, it also decided they should receive from Tierck Claesen sixty seven *schepels* of wheat because he did not comply with the contract. The Court approved the verdict of the jury.<sup>1</sup>

At the same time, the matter of the lost mare and horses that Adriaen had with Tierck Claesen De Witt was brought back into court. Adriaen said that he owned a mare which has Tierck Claesen's mark. Several years ago the mare was lost in the woods and now has been branded with Tierck Claesen's mark. Tierck said that almost five years ago he delivered a mare to Adriaen Fransen which was four years old and grey in color.

Jacob Aertsen declared that he asked Tierck Claesen's boys where they got the mare, and the response was from an Englishman at Marbletown. James Pinnick declared that he asked Claesen's son Jan where he got the mare. Jan answered, 'My brother Anderies bought the mare at Marbletown'. Maria Cools testified that Tierck Claesen said "if it be not my mare then it is neither Adriaen Fransen's" whereupon Mr. Garton answered 'Then it is the Kings'.

Jan Biggs stated that Tierck Claesen came to Marbletown and told him he didn't know whether or not it was his mare. In response Biggs asked "Why then does the mare have your mark?" Tierck's response was that his children have done it without his knowledge."

The case was given to the jury, who judging from circumstantial evidence, found that the mare belonged to Adriaen Fransen. It further found that Tierck Claesen should be liable for six *schepels* of wheat and for damages for working the mare and, because Fransen did not have possession of the mare, an additional eight *schepels* of wheat for further damages and five pounds to the sheriff for costs. The Court approved the verdict of the jury and ordered that the two colts which were with Adriaen Fransen's mare should be turned over by Tierck Clasen to the sheriff the next session.<sup>2</sup>

On 15 February 1685 Leonard Cole and his wife Mary of Marbletown sold to Mr. Francois Rombout of the New York City for 10 shillings land over the Rideouts Kill at Mombackes which Leonard had leased to Arien france of Mombackus, Signed date above, mark of Leonard Cole, mark of Mary Cole. Wits: Thomas Chambers, John Ward. Ack by signers date above, Henry Beekman, Justice.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> KINGSTON, Book 3, p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> KINGSTON, Book 3, p. 237-38.

<sup>3</sup> Ulster County Land Records AA p. 26 [10].

With the ascension of William and Mary to the British throne in 1689, all male citizens of the British colonies were required to take an Oath of Allegiance to the new sovereigns. On 1 September 1689 the male inhabitants of Ulster County took the Oath of Allegiance and pledged their loyalty, including Arie ffrance. It is uncertain whether Arie was still living at Mombaccus or whether he had left that area and returned to his old neighborhoods north of Kingston.<sup>1</sup>

At a session of the Kingston Court 6 September 1693, Gabriel Minvielle sought judgment against ariaen ffrancen for a debt of 165 guilders. Fransen did not appear; so Judgment was given in default for the said amount with court cost.<sup>2</sup>

Arie's name is not found among the members of the Kingston Dutch Church, but his wife Rachel Pier is listed 7 July 1698 although she is not mentioned as the wife or widow of Arie Fransen.<sup>3</sup> Even though not listed on the membership list, he does show on the 7 November 1692 list of inhabitants of Ulster County pledging to the Dutch Reformed Minister's salary three *schepels* of wheat.<sup>4</sup> He probably died late in 1698 or early in 1699 when his name does not appear on the list of persons subscribing to supply firewood for the Minister. Allert Ploeg, who married Arie's widow, pledged to chop 3 loads of firewood.<sup>5</sup> At the Ulster County Court session in Kingston 3 April 1695, Jan Heermans sued arie ffrancen for 54 guilders. Arie did not appear in court; so judgment was made for the requested amount with court costs.<sup>6</sup>

Arie died, probably at Brabant north of Kingston, between the 12 January 1696 baptism of his son Jonas and 17 April 1699, when his widow Rachel remarried in the Kingston Dutch Church.

Allert Hendricksen Ploeg, j..m. born and resid. in Kingstouwn, and Rachel Pier, widow of Arie Franssen, born in Amsterdam, and residing here [in Kingston] On the margin of this entry is the following:--"In the presence of Ariaan Roos, Geesje Pier, Maria Nucella, and Mary Singer, was Rachel Pier, with her chemise over her clothes, married to Albert Hendrickse Ploeg, by me [Domine] Nucella."<sup>7</sup>

Published accounts attribute all of the De Lange children to Arie's wife Rachel Jansen Pier. No marriage record has been located for this couple; so at first glance this would appear to be correct. Rachel was baptized in Amsterdam in 1660 and could have married at age 16 or 17, even to a much older man, and had a daughter named Maria baptized 29 September 1678. But this daughter survived to adulthood and had children; so why would the couple have another daughter named Marytje baptized six years later? If we add a daughter Willemptje into the puzzle who was married to Theunis Kool in 1696 and listed her birthplace as Kingston, then it becomes less plausible that Rachel Pier was Arie's only wife. No baptismal record has been

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<sup>1</sup> List of Inhabitants of Colonial New York, Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Ulster County Court Records 1684-1774, FHL 0497639.

<sup>3</sup> Old Dutch Church Members 1659-1809, Heritage /Museum Committee of the Old Dutch Church, Ford Printing, Ulster Park, New York, 1997, p. 26, # 260 & p. 47, #508, both entries under same date appear identical.

<sup>4</sup> Old Dutch Church Members 1659-1809, Heritage /Museum Committee of the Old Dutch Church, Ford Printing, Ulster Park, New York, 1997, p. ix.

<sup>5</sup> Old Dutch Church Members 1659-1809, Heritage /Museum Committee of the Old Dutch Church, Ford Printing, Ulster Park, New York, 1997, p. x-xi.

<sup>6</sup> Ulster County Court Records 1684-774, FHL 0497639, unpagged.

<sup>7</sup> *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston*, Ulster County, New York, 1660-1809, Transcribed and edited b Roswell Randall Hoes, reprinted by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, Md, 1997 [hereafter KINGSTON RDC], Marriages, p. 514, Marriage # 143.

found for Willemptie so she could have been born about 1680 and not been baptized. But she was born in Kingston and Arie was known to have been living at Mombackus between 1676 and at least 1690. The next child, a son Frans, was baptized 24 April 1681; so there is a very narrow window for Willemptie to have been born. But it is also possible that Willemptjen was born before the daughter Maria which would bolster the idea that Arie had another wife.

So if Arie did have a wife earlier that Rachel Pier, who was she? There are clues in the baptism of the daughter Maria:

Arie Fresse [No wife named]	Maria September 29, 1678 'baptised at Hurley' <sup>1</sup>	Roelof Swarthout Eva Alberts
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Looking at this baptism and comparing it to known information about Arie, we note that the baptism occurred at Hurley. Arie was living at Mombackus from 1676 and Maria's marriage intention tell us she was born at Mombackus, so why this location? While the name Arie Fresse may make readers believe this is not Arie Fransen, errors in recording and transcription were common, and there is little doubt this is Arie Fransen. The record does not mention a wife. While many times wives' names were omitted in the Kingston Register, the lack of a name could also mean the wife was dead. So it is possible that Arie and a first wife had a child, Maria, born at Mombackus and the wife died in childbirth and Arie took the child to Hurley to be cared for. Arie was living at Hurley about 1670 but soon after moved to Kingston, where he lived until about 1676. His taking this child to Hurley would probably indicate the he had family or friends there. The sponsors were Roelof Swartwout and Eva Alberts (Bradt). It is possible that they were relatives of either Arie or a first wife.

In trying to determine a first wife, if one existed, we need to look at the children of Maria. She married Jacob Keyser, son of Dirck Keyser and Agnietje Koens, and had children Lea, Jacomyntje, Dirk, Ary, Catrina, Ariantje, Maria, Rachel and Agnietje. This couple followed the Dutch naming pattern in the naming of sons Dirk and Ary for the couple's fathers, and the daughter Agnietje would have been named for Dirk's mother. So one of the other daughters, most likely the first or second daughter, should have been named for the maternal grandmother. In checking for relationships to the Swartwout family, no 'Lea' was found as part of that family but in a baptism of Roelof Swartwout and his wife Eva there was found a possible candidate:

Roelof Swartwout [surname not given]	Barnardus April 26, 1671	Hendrick Briest, Rudophus Swartwout, Eefjen Hilletie Storm, Sara Proovost <u>Jacomeyna Swartwouts</u> <sup>2</sup>
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Research on the Swartwout family shows that Roelof was born in Amsterdam, the son of Tomys Swartwout and Henderkje Barents. Tomys emigrated to New Netherland with his family in 1652 and was living at Kingston in the 1660's before returning to Holland. His youngest child and sister to Roelof was Jacomyntje, baptized in the Nieuw Kerke at Amsterdam 10 February 1646, making her about 25 at the time of standing witness. Roelof Swartwout lived at Hurley; so it seems entirely possible that Roelof's sister Jacomeyna could have married Arie Fransen sometime in the 1670's, had children and died in childbirth with daughter Maria in 1678. If Arie had no family of his own in New Netherland it would be most likely that the infant would be

<sup>1</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 20, #105.

<sup>2</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 8, # 120.



cared for by family like Roelof and Eva Swartwout who also stood as the child's baptismal sponsors and were probably her closest relatives<sup>1</sup>.

If indeed Jacomyntje Swartwout was a prior wife for Arie, she could have had additional children. It is believed that Willempjen was older. She married in 1696 and if she were 20 years old would have been born about 1676. She had an illegitimate daughter, Neeltje, baptized in the Kingston Dutch Church on 19 February 1716 with Rachel Pier as the witness.<sup>2</sup> She would probably have been no older than 46 making the range for her birth from 1670-1676 if we accept that she was older than Maria. This conjecture may be bolstered by the age of her first husband. Theunis Barentsen Kool had been baptized in New York 17 August 1653, the son of Barent Jacobse and Marytje Leendertse. She had four sons with Theunis: Teunis, Arie, Barent and Frans but no known daughters. It is uncertain when he died, but naming her daughter in 1716 Neeltje might indicate that her mother was not Jacomyntje Swartwout and she was born too early to possibly be a daughter of Rachel Pier. Willempjen could also have been born earlier but that is unlikely if she gave birth in 1716. Any date prior to 1670 would have made her older than 46 years old at the birth of the child. The fact that she names her only known daughter Neeltje adds an additional twist to the theory of a prior wife for Arie Fransen. If Jacomyntje Swartwout was his wife and Willempjen's mother then it would be expected that she might name the child Jacomyntje. Whether the stigma of illegitimacy convinced her not to name the child for a grandmother could also be considered. Or perhaps neither Jacomyntje Swartwout or Rachel Pier were her mother and Arie actually had three wives, the first being a woman named Neeltje. This would totally be conjecture; so for now she will be listed as the eldest child of Arie De Lange and Jacomyntje Swartwout.

#### **Children of Arie Fransen de Lange and a first wife (possibly Jacomyntje Swartwout):**

- i. Willempjen, born about 1670-76 at Kingston. She married first as Willemje Langen, Theunis Kool, widow of Marritje Gerrits, in the Kingston Dutch Church 22 November 1696,<sup>3</sup> As Willempjen de Lange, widow of Theunis Kool, she had at Kingston banns published 4 December 1715 with Hendrick Claesen Schoonover, but they were withdrawn the same day.<sup>4</sup> The reason for this was probably that Willempje was pregnant, not by her late husband for she had a daughter, Neeltje, baptized in the Kingston DRC 19 February 1716. The witness was Rachel Pier and the term 'Illegitimate' is marked in the baptism.<sup>5</sup> She had four sons with Theunis Kool: Teunis, Arien, Barent and Frans but no known daughters. Naming her daughter in 1716 Neeltje might indicate that her mother was not Jacomyntje Swartwout and she was probably born too early to possibly be a daughter of Rachel Pier. Willempjen could also have been born earlier but unlikely if she gave birth in 1716, anything prior to 1670 would have made her 46 years old at the birth

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<sup>1</sup> *Swartwout Chronicles* (Internet Webpage). 'Tomys Swartwout, the son of Roelof and Catryna Swartwout, was born in Groningen, Holland, in 1607. On June 3, 1631, he was married to Hendrickjen, daughter of Barent and Jacomijnje Otsen. They had four children Roeloff, abt May 1634, Barent, about July 1638, Tryntje (Catryna), born December 15, 1639, and Jacomijnje, born February 10, 1646 in Amsterdam. Tomys Swartwout was associated with his brothers at Amsterdam as a tobacco dealer, during the tulip craze that sent Holland in the 1630s'. His name appears on the pre 1649 list of members of the New Amsterdam Dutch Church and on the Kingston RDC Membership list December 8, 1661.

<sup>2</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 113, Baptism # 2381.

<sup>3</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Marriages, p. 512, # 123.

<sup>4</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Marriages, p. 531, # 340.

<sup>5</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 113, # 2381.

- i. of her daughter. Her first husband, Theunis Barentsen Kool had been baptized in New York 17 August 1653.<sup>1</sup>
- ii. Maria, baptism recorded 29 September 1678 in the Kingston Dutch Church as "baptized at Hurley", parents Arie Fresse and no wife named; Wit. Roelof Swarwout, Eva Alberts<sup>2</sup> She married Jacob Keyser 30 November 1702, noting her birthplace as Mombaccus.<sup>3</sup>

**Children of Arie Fransen de Lange and Rachel Jansen Pier (baptized Kingston RDC):**

- i. Frans, baptized 24 April 1681, parents: Arie Fransen, Rachel Jansen Pyer, Wit. Pieter Pietersen, Gretyen Jans.<sup>4</sup>
- ii. Jannetje, baptized 1 January 1683, parents: Ary Franz Langet, Rachel Janse Pier; Wit. Thomas Teuniz Quick, Leendert Barents Cool, Marritje Cornelis De Laet.<sup>5</sup>
- iii. Marytje, baptized 19 October 1684, parents Ary Franze, Ragel Jans, Wit. Willem Janze (Roome), Mary Jans (grand mother of child)<sup>6</sup> As Marytje Langet, j.m. born Esopus, she married first in the New York Dutch Church Johannes Bokee, born at Sluis in Flanders, 28 December 1706.<sup>7</sup> She married second at the same place as the widow of John Boke, John Thomas, 24 January 1715.<sup>8</sup>
- iv. Rachel, born at Rochester and baptized 7 November 1686, parents Ary Franz, Rachel Jans; Wit. Rebecca Traphage.<sup>9</sup>
- v. Ariantje, born at Rochester and baptized 7 May 1688, parents Arie Fransen Langerth, Rachel Jans Pier; Wit. Simon Kool, Eltge Juriaens<sup>10</sup>
- vi. Jan, born about 1690, Rochester, married Kingston (#285) Anna Madelina [ ] 29 September 1712.<sup>11</sup>
- vii. Wyntje, born under the jurisdiction of Kingston and baptized 12 November 1693, parents Adriaan Fransen, Rachel Pier; Wit. Jan Oosterhout, Antje Hendricks.<sup>12</sup>
- viii. Jonas, born at Brabant in Ulster County and baptized 12 January 1696, parents Ariaan France Lange, Rachel Jansse Pier; Wit. Dirick Westvael, Catlyntje Osterhout.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Baptisms from 1639-1730, reprinted by The Gregg Press, Upper Saddle River, N.J., 1968. Vol. 1, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 20, #155.

<sup>3</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Marriages, p. 519, # 205.

<sup>4</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 14, # 226.

<sup>5</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 18, # 296.

<sup>6</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 23 # 394

<sup>7</sup> Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, New York*, 1940, p. 106.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, p. 123.

<sup>9</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 27, # 491.

<sup>10</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Marriages, p. 31, # 569.

<sup>11</sup> KINGSTON RDC, p. 526, Marriage # 285.

<sup>12</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms, p. 41, # 767.

<sup>13</sup> KINGSTON RDC, Baptisms p.46, # 887.