



ANNEKE WEBBER JANS BOGARDUS



A genealogical record for William Henry McGillivray(336) was done on May 1, 1941 for the purpose of proving his descendancy from Anneke Jans Bogardus. They believed there was a great deal of wealth to be inherited and there was a mad scramble to prove their kinship from amongst an incredibly large number of descendants. I have been told that the land where the Woolworth Tower stands, Wall Street and also Trinity Church (both in New York) was part of this inheritance. Family lore states that Anneke Jans Bogardus' will stated that the land that Trinity Church stood on would remain in the city's care for 99 years at which point it would be split between her heirs. I have learned through reading various accounts that the land was most likely taken from the Jans heirs by England during the revolution and Trinity Church, now a corporation, kept control of it long afterwards. The heirs have managed to bring several lawsuits against the church, New York state and New York city. Supposedly, someone in Texas was successful in receiving some sort of compensation but that seems impossible. In any case, I will allow you to make your own judgements based on the information I have included. The picture on the left was scanned in from an old newspaper copy and I airbrushed and enhanced as much as I could to get it to look like the original picture of Anneke. Wish I could find the original article! For another excellent site with additional information, please check out this site: <http://walter.gilbert.name/gen/htmfile/3854.htm>



Just recently P. Saxton provided me with the following pictures. She states: "My great grandmother Myrtle Converse is from the Ohio side of this family her letters and newspaper clippings start 1909 and go thru 1923. As I understand she was present at a court hearing in Indianapolis IN in 1923. Thank you for your page about this. I have been able to put what I have in some context. You made things about her clear. I also have a 13 page doc. done by a researcher, Ethel Kelsey, as to our Anneke." These are pictures of Anneke Jans Bogardus and Reverend Everardus Bogardus taken from oil paintings.



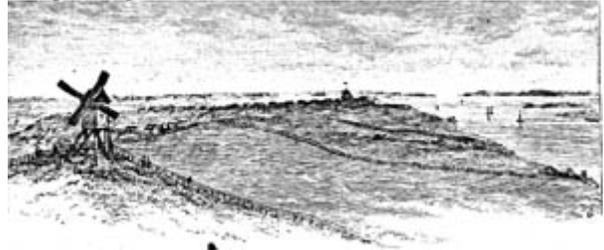
The following information has been gleaned from five different sources (so far).

In a Minneapolis newspaper article about 1930 the heading reads "....has covered 300 years, and hasn't yet come to its climax, links Minneapolis with the adventures of a wrathful Dutch Prince, and a Princess who eloped with a farmer's son and raised pigs on the site of Gotham." Here are a few paragraphs from that article:

Anneka was a prince's daughter" but she eloped with a farmer. She chose the love of a peasant's son even though it entailed a life of hardship in a wild, strange land. She gave up her home, her friends and her country. In the fury of his wrath at the willfulness of his youngest daughter, old Prince Wolfert swore that neither she nor her descendants unto the sixth generation should ever touch one guilder of it. That strange will is recalled today"for six generations of the descendants of Anneka and Roelof have passed and the seventh"who were to fall heir, to Prince Wolfert's quixotic will may come into their inheritance, but not as the heirs of Prince Wolfert, but as the heirs of Anneka Jens, the girl who placed love above wealth and position and who endured a life of hardship in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam.

For the little 62 acre farm in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam with her husband sought to tame from its native wilderness has produced a crop of skyscrapers, stores and tenements which makes the denied inheritance of Prince Wolfert a

joke. In the passing of 300 years or more, the desolate farm of the immigrant bride has become an estate whose settlement has formed one the of the greatest legal disputes of all times. Its value is so great that it can scarcely be appraised. The Trinity Church corporation now owns the land which once comprised Anneka's farm and the farm of her neighbor, Peter



Wikoff. Some of the buildings that stand on this property are the Woolworth building, the highest in the worlds" the Standard Oil offices, 26 Broadway; the Singer building, Wall street; the Morgan office, the United States subtreasury and historic Trinity church. The ground alone is estimated to have a value of not less than \$1,000,000,000. [picture: Looking south at the Jans Farm]

Does the ghost of Anneka Jans, "a little woman with merry eyes beneath her Dutch cap and a fondness for bright clothing," according to her biographers, walk historic Duane street, once a lane through her farm, dreaming of the joke that she has played upon her wrathful father and his seventh generation will? For the seventh generation of Anneka's descendants has arrived and some of them are seeking to prove their right to an estate of unestimated value while Prince Wolfert's will is only vaguely remembered as the threat of an angry old man.

It is believed by 80 descendants of Anneka Jens and Peter Wikoff, banded together in "The Descendants' Association" that the climax of the romantic story of the runaway princess and her 62 acre farm is about to be written.

The article goes on to say that there are hundreds of descendants, four that are known in Minneapolis and several in the Northwest (and this doesn't even include us!) There was a convention in Indianapolis, IN for the Descendant's Association. Also, a description of the farm, also called the King's Farm, the Duke's Farm and the Queen's Farm, reads as such: "...it extended from Warren street along Christopher street. The Hudson river forming the base of a kind of unequal triangle. Wouter Van Twiller, the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, granted this tract in 1636 to Roelef Jans, five years after his arrival in America."

From Anneke Jans Bogardus and Her Farm, Nash, New York, 1896, pages 49-61:

In the year 1630, when Pieter Minnuit was Governor or Director General of New Netherlands, under "the Right Honorable Prudent Lords, the Lords Directors of the United Provinces of the Netherlands," there landed at New Amsterdam a sturdy Dutchman named Roeloff Jansen. He had been a man of some position, and even of official standing, in his native town of Maasland.

The spirit of adventure, however, was abroad. Emigrants of high and low degree were leaving old homes for new fields of enterprise and industry. Bold discoverers were revealing new wonders of the sea and land., and bringing to light the hidden mysteries of the geographical world. New maps were planned; new enterprises stimulated the curious or the avaricious.

.....Roeloff Jansen caught the spirit of unrest. He had a strong young wife, willing to brave the seas, and a little family, and there was a future to make for them; so they bade farewell to the fatherland and sailed for the Dutchman's new field of adventure and fortune, "Nieuw Nederland."

Jansen procured a position as one of the superintendents at Rensselaerswyck, on the Hudson, the great territory granted as a patroonship to Kilian van Rensselaer, the rich diamond polisher of Amsterdam.

Jansen's name was perpetuated there in that of the kill or creek called "Roeloff Jansen's Kill," which runs in the Hudson River between Red Hook and the present city of Hudson.

After a sojourn of a few years, filling the duties of his post under the patroon's agents at Rensselaerswyck, Jansen seems to have moved with his family to New Amsterdam, having obtained from Director Van Twiller, in 1636, a ground brief or patent for the farm or Bouwery of about sixty-two acres which has been for nearly two hundred years a prominent bone of contention.

Roeloff Jansen did not long enjoy his new possessions; he was called to another world about the year 1637 or 1638, leaving behind him five sturdy little children, and a buxom, attractive widow, then and now widely known as Mrs. Annetje or Anneke Jans.

**...and within a year of her bereavement the subject of our monograph could boast of being the wife of one of the most prominent and remarkable characters in the early history of our city.
[Domine Everardus Bogardus]**

The widow, however, was of a prudent turn of mind, and before her marriage to her new husband she took care to make a property settlement of her estate. Her marriage settlement is still among our archives. By it she settled 1000 guilders upon her children by the first marriage out of their father's estate. The settlement thus concludes: "She, Anna Jans, and E. Bogardus also promise to bring up the children, with the help of God, decently, provide them necessary clothing and food, keep them at school, let them learn reading, writing, and a good trade." ..

Domine Evarardus Bogardus, the second husband of Mrs. Anneke Jans, came over from Holland in the year 1633 with Wouter Van Twiller, who succeeded Pieter Minuit as Director-General of the little Dutch colony. He was the second established clergyman in the settlement, and was a man of education and intellect, as well as one of a very determined and independent character. His position was an important and distinguished one. He held his trust directly from the directors of the Company in Holland and when he differed from the local government in matters either of a moral or political nature, he did not hesitate to assert his opinions and enforce his views openly

and vigorously.

[There are several paragraphs describing his character and adventures which I have chosen to leave out for the sake of brevity]

...Domine Bogardus met with a sad ending. He bade farewell to his wife and children for a visit to the vaderland, and took passage in the ship Princess, in the year 1647. ...the vessel mistook the channel, and both Kieft [a rival] and the Domine perished by shipwreck on the rocks off the coast of Wales.

Not long after the Domine's decease, Mrs. Bogardus determined to leave New Amsterdam and settle among her early friends on the Hudson. She accordingly took up her residence at Beverwyck, now the site of part of the present Albany, and sold her house in New Amsterdam. She was at this time, doubtless, a lady in very comfortable circumstances for those times. Besides her farm and her two houses, she was the proprietor of many acres of land near the present village of Newtown, on Long Island, and also at Hell Gate, where she owned eighty acres granted her in 1654. She acquired, also, land at Beverwyck, and from the provisions of her will we may conclude that she was quite well to do in the world.

She must have lived several years at Beverwyck, and died there in the year 1663, about thirty years after her arrival in the province. Her will was made at Beverwyck before Dirck Van Schelluyne, the notary, and two of her friends, Rutger Jacobs van Schoonderwert and Everet Wendell, as she lay, according to the recitals in the will, "on her bed in a state of sickness, but perfectly sensible and in the full possession of her mental powers, and capable to testate, and recommending her immortal soul the Almighty God, her Creator and Redeemer, and consigning her body to Christian burial." Her remains were interred in the yard of the old Dutch church in Hudson Street in Albany, and there they still are.

The article continues to list her children, their marriages and what they were left by her will.

Continuing on page 54-

THE FARM

The farm called the Domine's Bouwery, which has been the subject of much contention, was granted by Governor Van Twiller to Roeloff Jansen and his wife in 1636. It was then in a very rough state, and had never been cultivated.

The grant was confirmed in 1654 by Director Stuyvesant, by a patent to Mrs. Annetje Jans, as widow of Everardus Bogardus.

The description in the patent from Stuyvesant is in two portions, bounded together northerly by the partition line of "old Jan's land," by the Cripple Bush and "the Kalckhoeck," westerly by the river, and southerly by the posts and rails of the Company's land.

On the 27th March, 1667, three years after the occupation by the English, Governor Nichols made a confirmatory patent to the heirs of Mrs. Bogardus, reciting the original grant from Van Twiller. The boundaries in this his patent are of two pieces, one bounded on 'old Jan's land' and the swamp on the north and east, the river on the west, and by a line drawn from the house by the

strand side on the south. The other piece, adjoining and south of the former, is bounded south by the fence of the land belonging to the Company, and by the 'Chalke Hookoe" on the east. The Kripplebosh, or swamp, above referred to, was one of the outlets of Fresh-water Pond, in the rear of the present City Hall; it covered the land now occupied by the lower part of Canal Street, and was afterward known as part of Lispenard's meadows.

As transferred by the above patents, the farm is described as consisting of 32 morgens, or 62 acres.

The description given would comprehend a tract between a line drawn near the north side of Warren Street on the south, and Canal Street, or perhaps Desbrosses Street, on the north, on the west by the river, and on the east by a series of irregular lines west of Broadway.

The southern boundary was the Company's. Duke's or King's or Queen's farm, as it was variously termed, running from Fulton Street north to Warren Street, and bounded by the river and Broadway.

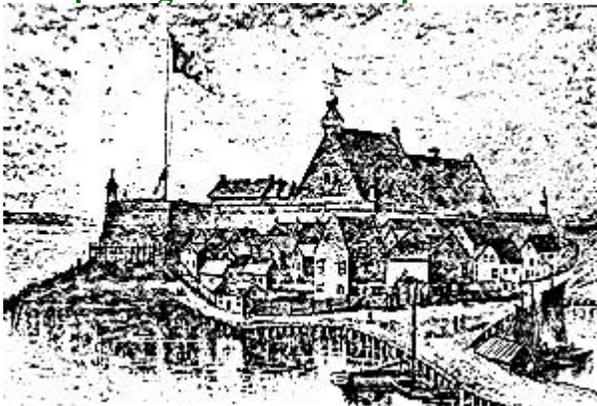
This term King's or Queen's farm in subsequent conveyances and patents was supposed to include, and it seems to have been conceded in most of the actions brought, the Domine's Bouwery above described, although properly the latter was no part of the Company's or King's farm.

[Once again the book goes into great detail over various patents and boundaries. Three heirs had deeded over sixty-two acres to Colonel Francis Lovelace. This deed did not include the share of Cornelius Bogardus, who was deceased at the time]

It will be remembered that in 1673, two years after this deed was given by the heirs to Governor Lovelace, the Dutch recovered possession of New Amsterdam from the English by a sudden attack, and held it about a year. On its restoration to the English in 1674, under the Treaty of Westminster, Governor Andros, representing the Duke of York as proprietor, took possession of the farm in his behalf, and, as it is understood, seized and confiscated, in behalf of the Duke, Governor Lovelace's estates, including this Bouwery.

The fact of this deed having been given by the heirs to Governor Lovelace seems to have been for a long time forgotten. In December, 1785, it was discovered by the Trinity Church trustees, and its contents communicated to some of the heirs as if it was a complete answer to their claims.

[various leases were made until]....In 1697 Governor Fletcher leased "the King's Farm" to the corporation of Trinity Church, for a rent of sixty bushels of wheat, for seven years from August 1, 1698. ...but Queen Ann, by an order in June, 1708, confirmed the vacating act of 1699, and not the act repealing it, and resumed possession of all the lands for the crown.



In 1700, Lord Cornbury, who was a zealous protector of the Established Church, leased the Queen's farm to Trinity Church for as long a period as he should be Governor, and in 1704 Trinity church sublet it to one George Ryerse for five years, at a rent of £30.

We now come down to the grant in fee of the year 1705. We find the church in actual possession, under the lease from Lord Cornbury, of what they claim as

not only the old Company's or Duke's farm, extending from Fulton Street north to Warren Street, but also of what was comprehended under the name of the Domine's Bouwery, extending north to Canal Street.

In the year 1705 the grant was made to the church under which they claim to hold adversely and in hostility to all other interests. It was patent from the Colonial Governor, Cornbury, as acting for Queen Anne, to the corporation of Trinity church of the tract known as the Queen's farm, as then in the occupation of George Ryerse, bounded easterly partly by Broadway and partly by the common and partly by the swamp, and westerly by the river. It will be observed that there are no boundaries given on the north or south. [picture: The church in the Fort]

Once again there are several paragraphs that I have omitted, please refer to the book if you would like more detail. There is another chapter just on the lawsuits. Basically it says that Trinity Church property was obtained from the crown by misrepresentation and deception; the dissenting citizens include Bogardus descendants. The city of New York put forward its claim and the State has not been idle in asserting its rights as owner paramount, succeeding to the rights of the British crown. Basically, what the heirs are claiming is that the ground called Domine's Hook or the Bouwery was never part of the Duke's or Queens farm, and therefore did not pass under the grant from Queen Anne, but that Trinity Church was merely an intruder on the Bogardus region and possession, except that in 1785 it bought out the right of Cornelius Bogardus in the property for £700, and then went into a regular unrestrained possession, but which possession was merely as tenant in common with the other heirs. It appeared in the evidence that the church had never put on record the above-mentioned deed from Cornelius, and had kept it somewhat secret. The claimants averred that the deed was concealed because the church feared that its legal effect would be to establish it as tenant in common with the other heirs.

Page 847-

Lately an old Dutch Bible, alleged to have belonged formerly to Mrs. Anneke Bogardus, has come to light in the hands of one Miss Harriet Van Atten, of Glenville, Schenectady County, a direct descendant of Pieter Bogardus, a son of the old lady, to whom it is stated to have been given by her. On the strength of this, and pair of gold earrings that once belonged to her venerable ancestor as personal property, application was recently made to the Surrogate of Albany for letters of administration upon the personality of Mrs. Anneke Bogardus.

The Surrogate of Albany County refused to entertain the application, and the matter is now on appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from his decision. If letters of administration are granted, the intention is to open the legal battle again, and to claim an accounting from Trinity Church.

This coveted tract of land has not only been the subject of forensic battle, but bone and sinew have been engaged in the contest; heads have been broken and shots have been fired in support of the claim of the redoubtable and indefatigable heirs.

Below find an extract from the book *An Account of Anneke Janse and Her Family Also the Will,*

Albany, Joel Munsell, 1870. Pages 3 and 4.

ANNEKE JANSE

This famous character has been so long and so prominently before the public, it would hardly be expected that much of interest respecting her could be found at this day. But in delving among the public record, we continue to find new facts, which aid in developing her history. She was among the first immigrants that came to settle the manor of Rensselaerswyck and arrived in 1630, with her husband Roeloff Jansen Van Maesterlandt, who came out with his family as farmer to the patroon at a salary of seventy-two dollars a year. Five or six years afterwards the family was settled at New Amsterdam, now New York, where he received a patent from Governor Van Twiller in 1636, for 31 morgens, or 62 acres, of land, lying along the North river. About this time he died, and in 1637 or 1638, Anneke married the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the first settled minister of the place. He died in 1647 and she returned to Albany, where her residence was on the east corner of State and James streets. She died in 1663, and was buried in the churchyard on Beaver and Hudson streets, now the site of the Second or Middle Dutch Church.

Anneke had eight children, four by each husband, of whom three daughters and three sons married and had families, and their descendants at this day are in truth a multitude. [then goes on to list the children]

1 O'Callaghan's New Netherland, I, 433.

2 This is the only baptismal I remember to have met with that has "ke" for "je". Anettje signifies, when applied to children, little Anna; and in all cases is a term of endearment. (Footnotes from original text)

The account below was taken from a book I no longer remember but probably akin to the New England Genealogical Register or a book on famous persons pp. 116-117 and it lists as it's sources: Harpers Monthly Magazine for May 1885, Anneke Jans Bogardus: Her Farm, and how it became the Property of Trinity Church, New York, Nash, New York, 1896; Sandford's Chancery Reports, vol. iv., pp. 633-672; Schuyler's Colonial New York, vol. ii.:

JANS, yans, ANNEKE or ANNETJE (?-1663).

An early Dutch colonist of New Netherland, famous because of lawsuits concerning her farm between her heirs and the corporation of Trinity Church, New York city. She emigrated from Holland to New Netherland with her husband, Roeloff Jansen in 1630. In 1636 the latter obtained a grant of 62 acres of land on Manhattan Island, extending from the present Warren Street to the neighborhood of Desbrosses Street, and lying between Broadway and the Hudson River. Soon afterwards Jansen died and she married the Dutch dominie Everardus Bogardus (q.v.). In 1654, after her husband's death, she secured a patent to the farm in her own name, and later removed to Albany, where she died leaving her property to be divided among her eight surviving children. After the English had taken possession in 1664 all property-holders were required to secure new titles for their lands. Accordingly, the heirs secured a new patent for the farm from Governor Nicolls, on March 27, 1667. Four years later, March 9, 1671, the property was sold to Governor Lovelace, all of the heirs signing the deed of transfer except the wife and child of Cornelius Bogardus, a son of Anneke and her second husband who had died in 1666. It is largely upon this omission that the subsequent suits have been based. Upon the recall of Governor Lovelace(q.v.)

the Government confiscated the Jans farm and subsequently granted it to Trinity Church by a patent sealed on November 2, 1705. In 1719 Cornelius Brower, a descendant of the Cornelius Bogardus whose heirs had not signed, took forcible possession of a portion of the farm, and on being evicted began an action against Trinity church, which was decided against him. In 1757 he made another unsuccessful attempt. Another Cornelius Bogardus took possession of part of the estate in 1784, and held it until he was evicted by the courts in 1786. His son John brought suit in 1830 to secure one-thirtieth of the farm and a proportionate share of back rents. In order to secure the money necessary to carry on this suit, he sent circulars to all the descendants of Anneke Jans asking them to contribute, which they did most liberally until 1847, when judgment was again given for the church. Since then there have been several other suits brought by the heirs, but they have been uniformly decided in favor of the defendants.

The following genealogical record was drawn up by an attorney at the request of William Henry McGillivray to show the lineage from Anneke Jans Bogardus to John McGillivray and Mary Jane Hudson and their children:

GENEALOGICAL RECORD

*William Henry McGillivray
May 1, 1941.
Anneka Jans Bogardus1*

Anneka Webber, daughter of Wolferd Webber, Fourth King of Holland, whose father was William, Prince of Orange, was born in the King's mansion in Holland in 1605. She was married to Raelof Jans² in Holland in 1624. They emigrated to America in 1633. He died in Beneryek, New York, in 1637, and she married the Rev. Everardus Bogardus in New York, Jan. 29th, 1638. She died at her home in Albany, New York, in 1663, at the age of 53 years.

Anneka Webber was the grandmother³ of the King of Holland, Prince of Orange, or William the Fourth. Her father's name was Wolferd Webber and her mother's name was Annetyie⁴ Koch Webber.*

Anneka Webber Jans married Rev. Everardus Bogardus, Dominie Bogardus, Pastor of the First Reformed Church at New Amsterdam, arrived in N.Y. April, 1633, on the ship Southbury from Holland. He was married to Anneka Raelof Jans, Jan. 29, 1638. He sailed from N.Y. Aug. 18, 1647, on the ship Princess for the Fatherland.

Heinrich Koch, born May 28, 1510, in Holland. Made will 1599. Married Neisgen Selyns in 1584. Made will 1610.

- Issue -

Jans baptized 1585
Annetgen " 1587 Married Hans Lenard 1605
Annetgen

[5] " **1589 Married Wolferd Webber July 8, 1600**
 Lartzgen " **1591 Married Justen De Bener 1612**

Annetgen Koch baptized 1589. Married Wolferd Webber July 8, 1600. Left will 1605.**

- Issue -

Hendruk	baptized	July 3,	
		1601	
Bartelmus	"	Nov. 19,	Died in infancy
		1602	
Wolfer,	"	Jan. 10,	Married Anna Wallace April 7, 1631
Jr.		1604	
Bartelmus	"	Nov. 20,	Died in infancy
		1605	
Neisken	"	May 30,	
		1607	
Angzieta	"	June 15,	
		1708	
Barbara	"	June 5,	Died in infancy
		1610	
Barbara	"	Aug. 30,	
		1612	
Hester	"	Nov. 9,	
		1614	
Bartelmus	"	Dec. 18,	
		1616	
William	"	Dec. 17,	
		1617	
Sara	"	Dec. 27,	
		1618	
Johannes	"	1620	

Anneka Webber, Born in Holland, 1605, Married Raelof Jans, 1624.

- Issue -

Sarah Jans, Born 1626, Married Hans Kierstede, June 29, 1642.

- Issue -

Catherine Kierstede, Born 1660, Married Johannes Kip, June 29, 1681.

- Issue -

Jacobus Kip, Born 1682, Married Catherine Dellact, Dec. 14, 1704.

- Issue -

Johannes Kip, born 1705, Married Margaret Vanetten, 1723.

- Issue -

Eva Kip, Born 1728, Married Isaac Delmatree, Feb. 1, 1752.

- Issue -

Johannes Delmatree, Born Feb. 26, Married Betsy Lester, July 17, 1793

- 2 -

Johannes Delmatree - Betsy Lester (Cont'd)

- Issue -

**Anne Mariah, Born Mar. 15, 1795, Married Robert Hudson Feb. 4, 1814.
He was a major in war of 1812 in Canada. Born Feb. 28, 1785, in one of these four cities or towns:
Marlborough, Bolton, Northboro, or Worcester; probably Worcester is the right place. All are in
Massachusetts. He died Feb. 1, 1875, in Saginaw, Michigan.**

Children:

George Merit,	Born	Jan. 5, 1815	in Henehenbrook	Canada
Eliza Maria	"	Sept. 9, 1817	" "	"
Henry Smith	"	July 13, 1818	" "	"
Susannah	"	Mar. 5, 1820	" "	"
Joseph Albert	"	Mar. 9, 1822	" "	"
John	"	Oct. 6, 1823	" "	"
William	"	Aug. 11, 1825	" "	"
Benjamin Lester	"	Sept. 13, 1829	" "	"
Frederick Brick	"	June 14, 1831	" "	"

- Issue -

**Henry Smith Hudson[6] , Born July 13, 1818 in Henehenbrook, Canada.
 Married Ellen Fairbairn, (Born June 22, 1821, Died April 25, 1902.) Mar. 9, 1842, in Ottawa City.
 He died Feb. 14, 1893 in Bristol, Canada.**

Children:

Mary Jane Hudson	Born	Dec. 16, 1842	in	Bristol Canada
Joseph Albert Hudson	"	Feb. 2, 1845		
Annie Hudson	"	Apr. 22, 1847		
Eliza Hudson	"	June 2, 1850	Died	June 7, 1850
William Hudson	"	Dec. 23, 1851	in	Bristol Canada
Robert Hudson	"	Dec. 23, 1851	"	Bristol Canada
Benjamin Smith Hudson	"	Feb. 5, 1855		
John Hudson	"	Sept. 2, 1857	Died	Oct. 8, 1857
Frances Alice Hudson	"	Sept. 23, 1860		
John Henry Hudson	"	Sept. 19, 1865	Died June 27, 1926	Spokane Washington

**Mary Jane Hudson, Born Dec. 16, 1842, Married John McGillivray, Dec. 5, 1864.
 Married in Ottawa City. Died Aug. 23, 1933, at 5405 South K St., Tacoma, Washington.
 John McGillivray, Born Mar. 15, 1841 in Dalesville, Canada, and died Feb. 13, 1893, in Staples, Minnesota.**

Children:

William Henry	Born	Nov. 4, 1865	in	New Market	Canada
Edward James	"	Nov. 19, 1867	in	Thornbury	Canada
Edward James	"	Jan. 22, 1870	in	Port Arthur	Canada
Alexander	"	Jan. 28, 1874	"	"	"
Ellen Jane	"	Aug. 18, 1876	"	"	"
Benjamin	"	Aug. 26, 1879	"	Staples	Minnesota
George	"	Aug. 26, 1879	"	Do.	Do.
Mary Jane	"	Dec. 15, 1881	"	Do.	Do.

**William Henry McGillivray, Born Nov. 4, 1865, in New Market, Canada.
 Married Minnie Maude Frary.
 Records of John and Mary Jane McGillivray, parents of William Henry McGillivray.**

John McGillivray, Born March 15, 1841, at Dalesville, Prov. of Quebec. Mary Jane McGillivray (maiden name Hudson) born 1842 at Bristol, Prov. of Quebec. United in marriage at Bristol, Prov. of Quebec. John McGillivray died at Staples, Minnesota, February 13, 1893. Mary Jane Hudson McGillivray died August 23rd, 1933, at Tacoma, Washington. William Henry McGillivray son of above named deceased, born Nov. 4, 1865, at New Market, Canada, - now living. (Married to Minnie Maude Frary on May 1, 1889, at Mondova, Wisconsin) Minnie Maude was born Jan. 15, 1868, at Dane County, Wisconsin.

Heirs of William Henry and Minnie Maude McGillivray

Beulah Esther, born May 30, 1894, at Staples, Township, Todd County, Minnesota.

Joyce Hope, born August 21, 1911, at Minneapolis, Minnesota

***Editor's Note: Anneke's mother was Catherine Jonas. Possibly Annetje Koch was a second marriage for Wolfert. It is interesting though the great detail given to this marriage.**

****Editor's Note: This is impossible as she would have been only 11 at the time of her marriage.**

The record above, though retyped, is in the exact words and format of the original that was prepared for William H. McGillivray. As you will note there are many errors, particularly in spelling. I have attempted to point them out through footnotes.

In the book Anneke Jans Bogardus and her New Amsterdam Estate Past and Present, Romance of a Dutch Maid and It's Present Day New World Sequel compiled by Thomas Bentley Wikoff, Indianapolis, 1924 he seeks to clear up how exactly Anneke is related to the royal family. One thing he mentions is that Anneke's daughter-in-law, Wintje Bogardus, did make a trip to Holland with her young family in 1666 for the purpose of settling the Webber estate which was valued at \$10 million which would suggest legitimacy to this inheritance. She died there and it was never settled. Apparently, the money is still intact over there. For simplicity's sake I have attached the last name of Webber to all descendants of William III though I am not sure that this is proper as they often took on place names.

William III of Holland's (William of Orange) first wife was of Saxony and his second was Leipsic 1575. Their son was Count William of Nassau who married Countess Stallberg and had twelve children including 7 daughters and Adolph Webber, Louis Webber, John Webber, Henry Webber and William Webber "the Silent".

William "the Silent" became Prince of Orange at 11 years of age. He married Anne of Egmont who was the daughter of Cuntly De Buren. She died in 1558. They had two children:

Phillip William Webber, 2nd Prince of Orange, William II

Mary or Marie Webber who m: Count Hohenlohe

William "the Silent" married for a second time to Anne of Saxony who was the daughter of Maurice of Saxony. After three children they divorced:

Maurice b: 1567

Anna m: County William Louis

Emilie m: Pretender to Throne of Portugal

William "the Silent" married June 12, 1525 to Charlotte de Bourbon whose father was Duc de Montpansier and her brother was Francois de Bourbon. She died in May 1582. They had six children:

Louisa Juliana Webber m: Frederick IV
Elizabeth Webber
Catherina Belgica Webber
Flandrina Webber
Charlotte Brobantica Webber
Emilie Webber

William married for a fourth time to Louisa de Coligny and they had one son:
Frederick Henry Webber, b: 1584 and d: age 25. He was known as William II of Holland, William VII
of Orange and 4th Stadholder of the Dutch Republic. He had one son, William III

William the Silent by a fifth clandestine or secret marriage had two children:
Sarah Webber b: 1580 m: Sybrant
Wolfert Webber b: 1582 m: 1600 to Catherine Jonas and they had three children:
Wolfert Webber II b: 1602 m: 1622 to Arrentze Arrens
Martje Webber b: 1603 m: Tyman Jansen
Anneke Webber b: 1605 m: Jan Roelof Roeloffson (Roeloff Jans)

Wolfert II had one daughter, Rachel Webber b: 1623 who m: February 9, 1646 to John Van Horn.
Martje had one daughter, Anna Maria Jansen
Anneke had by her marriage to Roeloff Jans:
Sarah Jansen m: Hans Kierstede a surgeon
Catrina Jansen m: Johannes Pietersen Van Brugh
Fytje Jansen m: Pieter Hartgers
Jansen Jans killed by Indians
Anntije Jansen (doubtful)
Anneke had by her second marriage to Everardus Bogardus
Wilhelm (William) Bogardus m: Anna De Sillen
Jonas Bogardus
Cornelius Bogardus m: Helena Teller
Pieter Bogardus m: Wyntje Cornelise Bosch

I recently corresponded with a gentleman in the Netherlands. He said that "Holland until the present day the Central Office for Genealogy uses a standard letter to make it clear to greedy dreamers that the story current in the US on the Orange decendance and the inheritance of Anneke Jans, and the spouse of Rev. Everardus Bogardus, is mere fantasy." (I personally take exception with this statement! I am not interested in the inheritance, but rather the genealogy.) Here is what he learned about the House of Orange:

From the royal family tree you will see that William the Silent (1533-1584), Prince of Orange and Wolfert's alleged father, was not a king, but a stadtholder, some sort of chief magistrate of the "federation" of provinces constituting the Dutch Republic. It is often thought that a prince always is a king's son, but it often is the title of a ruler of a principality or a courtesy title held by members of certain noble families. William cannot have fathered a king seeing that the Netherlands were not a kingdom, but a republic.

William the Silent was succeeded as stadtholder and military commmander by his son Maurice, who in turn was followed by his brother Frederick Henry. These men governed in conjunction with the States-General, an assembly composed of representatives of each of the seven provinces but usually dominated by the largest and wealthiest province, Holland. The stadtholder's power

varied, depending on his personal qualities of leadership, and the office eventually became hereditary in the house of Orange.

Frederick Henry's son, William II of Orange, became involved in a bitter quarrel with the province of Holland, and after his death no stadtholder was appointed in Holland and four other provinces for more than 20 years.

William III of Orange, who was stadtholder from 1672 until his death in 1702, was also King of England after 1689.

When William III died without heirs in 1702, a distant relative of his, John William Friso, successfully claimed the Orange title. In 1747 his son became stadtholder in all seven provinces as William IV.

In the late 18th century a struggle broke out between the party of the house of Orange, who had turned conservative, and the Patriot party, who desired democratic reforms. The Orangists enjoyed a brief triumph with the help of an invading Prussian army in 1787, but in 1795 French troops and a force of self-exiled Dutch citizens replaced the republic of the seven United Provinces with the Batavian Republic, which was modeled on the revolutionary French Republic.

The Batavian Republic survived only until 1806, when Napoleon transformed the country into the Kingdom of Holland. In 1810 he incorporated it into the French Empire. After the fall of Napoleon, the independence of the Netherlands was restored in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna.

The Netherlands now continued as a kingdom under three successive Williams (I, II and III), and they were followed by queens (Wilhelmina, Juliana, and currently, Beatrix). In 1980 Princess Beatrix succeeded to the throne on the abdication of her mother, Queen Juliana. She has several sons, the pretender's name being Prince Alexander, so the successor to her throne will probably be a king.

A Dutch king has almost exclusively a symbolic and ceremonial function and his powers are rather limited. We are a full democracy and the prime-minister and his crew are held to be responsible ("The King can do no wrong").

The following was found on the web site: <http://users.ids.net/~reveritt/jans2.htm>

from "Stubborn for Liberty, the Dutch in New York" by Alice P. Kenney chapter entitled "Recovering the Dutch Tradition"

p.243-245. Transcribed by Cheri Branca. Edited and tagged by Rolland Everitt.

.....Also centered on a woman, interestingly enough, was a cause celebre which made a wide public aware of the Dutch. Anneke Janse, her husband Roelof, their two small daughters, and Anneke's sister and their mother, a midwife, all apparently from Norway, were among the first settlers of Rensselaerswyck in 1630. But Roelof, a seaman, did not prosper as a farmer, and his women folk disposed of quantities of household goods -- quite possibly in the Indian trade --so the family left the Patroon's service in 1634 before the completion of their contract. But Roelof died in 1636, soon after they settled on a farm in Manhattan, and in 1638 Anneke married Domine Everardus Bogardus. Soon after this marriage she became involved in a colorful incident in which some of her husband's political opponents caused her to be arrested for indecent exposure in the streets of

New Amsterdam. Anneke's defense was that while passing the blacksmith shop -- the seventeenth century equivalent of a gas station as a male gathering place -- she merely tidily lifted her skirts to keep them out of the filth which had accumulated in the street. This defense was accepted, and the incident illustrates one use to which sensation-starved frontier colonists put their courts and also the earthy humor and broad practical joking which was often a feature of Dutch civic controversy. Thereafter Anneke became the mother of four Bogardus children, in addition to her five by Roelof Janse. After her second husband's death at sea, she went to Fort Orange to live with her married daughter and "make a living" --presumably at the fur trade, since this was the principal occupation of the town. At her death in 1663 she left a modest estate, of which part, which descended to her four surviving children by Roelof Janse, was the 62 acre farm on Manhattan Island which she had inherited from him.

It was this farm which, over two centuries later, made Anneke famous. After a number of transfers, the land became the property of Trinity Church, and, with the rise in property values on lower Manhattan, immensely valuable. But in one of these transfers, one of Anneke's minor grandchildren had inadvertently been omitted from the deed. His descendants discovered this fact about 1750, and between then and 1847 sued repeatedly and unsuccessfully to break the church's title to the land. In spite of these legal defeats, the myth would not die; another suit was instituted in 1909, and in the next quarter century the cause attracted much publicity. Lawyers, genealogists, and promoters who scented an opportunity to make a fast buck thereupon started searching for all the living descendants of Anneke Janse, who turned out to be more numerous even than descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower. Finally, the Legislature passed a special act quieting the title and forbidding any further suits, on the grounds that similar irregularities would have called most titles dating from the seventeenth century into question. It also became clear that if the heirs had won, there would be so many of them that the share of each, even in the vast wealth in dispute, would have been less than the contributions many of them were induced to make toward the expenses of litigation.

In the course of this litigation, there grew up an even more astonishing legend about Anneke's origins. All the evidence now available indicates that she and her husband were both ordinary people, born in Norway (though perhaps descended from Dutchmen in the Baltic trade). The legend, however, made Anneke out to be the granddaughter of William the Silent who had displeased that prince by her insistence on marrying a commoner; nevertheless, he placed her share of his fortune in trust for her descendants in the seventh generation. This fortune was reputed to have accumulated to the sum of 100 million dollars in the early twentieth century. It is difficult to see how this story gained credence in the face of its glaring inconsistencies, but this mythic fortune was as glittering as the other, and only very recently has a patient genealogist finally dispelled the last shreds of it. According to this myth, Anneke's father, a son of William the Silent by a secret marriage, was named Wolfert Webber, and a New Netherlander of this name (from whom Irving doubtless derived his character) was her brother. It has now been proven, however that this Wolfert Webber and his father of the same name, a respectable Amsterdam wine merchant, had no connection with either William the Silent or Anneke Janse.

The following was taken from papers in the possession of Dee Wilson [Click Here](#)

[copied as typed in the original]

Book 9291, Page 582 B8251 Americans of Royal Decent

William of Nassau, 9th Prince of Orange and Sovereign Count of the State of Holland and

Zealand, M., 4 times, and had (issue, by each wife, he M, First Anna D. Egmont D. 1558, daughter of Maximillian County De Buren and Leedam; M., 2nd 24 August 1561, Ann Daughter of Maurice, the Famous Electro of Saxony; M 3., Charlooette De Bourdon of the house of Montpensier and M; 4th Louise De Coligny, daughter of Admiral De Castellon, and had by her Frederic Henry aonly son Stadtholder of Holland who succeeded his half brother, who D.S.P. as Prince of Orange, and who was Father of William II, Prince of Orange, who is a daughter of King Charles I, of England and had William III; Prince of Orange, who M, Lady Stuart (daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwars King James II; and became King of England. William 9th Prince of Orange, was Father of; 2 Ann M. Wolfert Webbert, of Wolfertthoson in Holland had: 3rd Anneka Webber D, 1663 in Albany, N.Y. She came to New Amsterdam with her brother, Wolfort Arnont, who D, 1715, in 1649 she M, first Reloff Jansen Van Measterlandt he came from Maaslond in 1630, to Rensselaerwyck, and settled in 1636 in New Amsterdam, where he got a patent for sixty two acres of land, which have been for two hundred years the subject of a law suit, Anneke Weber M, 2nd Jan. 29th, 1635 Domine Everadus Bogardus a Clergyman who came to America in 1633, and was lost at sea in 1647, she had four children to each husband, the family is as follows;



Compiled by Browning

New York Genealogical Abstract.

By first marriage of Anneke Webber.

1-Roaloff Jans, Married in Amsterdam, Holland in 1624 and Born in 1605. Married to Anneke Webber. Their marriage is on record in Vonmasterland, Holland, and had four children.

Their Issue.

1-Sarah Born 1626 in Holland, Married Hans Kierstede, In N.Y.

2-Cathrina " in N.Y., Married Johanes Van Brugh.

3-Fytje " " " " to Peter Hartgers.

4-Jan No further trace.

By second marriage of Anneke Webber or Anneke Jans.

1-Dominie Everhardus Borgarus, Married in N.Y. June 21, 1638 to Anneke Jans. They had four children by this marriage in N.Y.

Their Issue.

1-William Bap. Sept. 9, 1638 Married to Wyntje Abrandts, Aug. 20, 1659 and had three children.

2-Jonas Bap. Jan. 4, 1643 He had no descendants.

3-Pieter or Peterus Bap. Apr. 2, 1645 Married to Wyntie Bosch in N.Y. Had one child.

4-Cornelius Married to Helena Teller in N.Y. Had one child.

New York Genealogical Abstract-

By first marriage

1-William Bogardus, Bap. Sept. 9, 1638, of New York, Married Aug. 20, 1659 to Wyntje Sybrantds of New York. They had three children in N.Y.

Their Issue-

1-Everardus Bap. Nov. 2, 1659

2-Tytje " Mar. 16, 1661

3-Anna or Anneke " Oct. 3, 1663 Married Jacobus Brower, son of Adam Brower, Apr. 30, 1682, Nine children.



Compiled by Bergen

New York Genealogical Abstract-

1-Adam Brower. Emigrated in 1642 to N.Y. from Coulon or Cologue, Married May 19, 1645 in N.A. to Magdalena Jacobs Verdon., He died about 1698, in N.A. resided in Br. N.

1-Pieter, Bap. Sept. 23, 1646, Married to Gertrud Jans in N.Y. Jan. 29, 1682. Had 10 children.

2-Jacob or Jacobus Bap. Married to Anna or Anneke Bogardus Jan. 29, 1682. Had 10 children.

3-Aelije, Bap. Married to Josias Jansz Drats Apr. 30, 1682. Several children.

4-Mathys, Bap. Married to Marretje Pieters Wycoff, Had 8 children.

5-William, Bap. Mar. 5, 1651 Married to Elizabeth Simpson May 18, 1690

6-Adam, Bap. May 18, 1662, Married to Angmetje Feb. 1692. Had 3 children.

7-Abraham, Bap. Married to Cornelia Halsyn, Sept. 15, 1692. Had 5 children.

- 8-Nicolus, Bap. Married to Annetje Calsier or Coljer, Sept. 20, 1676 Had 5 children.**
- 9-Maria, Bap. June 4, 1653. Married to Jacob Pietersyen, Oct. 13, 1676 Had 7 children.**
- 10-Eytie, Bap. Married to Evert Hendrickson, Feb. 20, 1692. Several children.**
- 11-Helena, Bap. Oct. 30, 1660 Married to Willim Hendrickson, Aug. 5, 1693. Had several children.**
- 12-Anna Bap. She resided near Flatbush. No further trace.**
- 13.-Sara Bap. July 13, 1692 Married to Thomas Smith, Sept. 23, 1692. No Descendants.**
- 14-Rachel Bap. Married to Pieter Hendrickson, June 5, 1698 from Viers-Land. No Descendants.**



Compiled by Bergen

2-Jacob or Jacobus Brower son of Adam Brower, Married Ap. 30, 1682 at Flatbush to Anna or Anneke Bogardus, he hails from Gowannus and she from N.Y. and had 10 children, he died in 1733.

Issue-

- 1-Sybrandt Born in Brooklyn, N.Y. 1682 Married to Sarah Weber, had 8 children.**
- 2-Jacob Born in Brooklyn, N.Y. 1684 " " Pietronella De La Montaque in N.Y. Oct. 1799.**
- 3-William Born in Brooklyn, N.Y. 1687 " " Marie Hermian May 29, 1719, No descendants in N.Y.**
- 4-Everdus Born in Brooklyn, N.Y. Dec. 8th, 1689**
- 5-Elizabeth Born " " " Nov. 15, 1694.**
- 6-Adam Bap. " " " " Mar. 29, 1696 Married to Deborak**
- 7-Hillegnont Bap. " " " N.Y. Dec. 27, 1697**
- 8--Wyntie Bap. " " " N.Y. Mar. 8, 1701 (M. to Richard Pet1**
- 9--Magdalene Bap. " " " N.Y. Mar. 8, 1704 (Married to Joost Veden June 1725 in N.Y.**
- 10-Nicholas-Made his mark to document.**



New York Genealogical Abstract-

2-Jacob Brower of N.Y. son of Jacob Brower and Anneke Bogardus, Married Oct. 1, 1709 to Pieronella De La Montaque of N.Y.

Issue

1-Jacob. Bap. In Brooklyn, Sept. 24, 1710 Married Maria De Lony, Had 6 children

2-Johannes Born in N.Y. Jan. 6, 1710 or 1711 ? Married Susanna Deroitleet or Durlje in N.Y. Oct. 9, 1734. Had 6 children.

3-Abraham (Born in N.Y. Feb. 6, 1712 Married June 1, 1743 Aolje Vengerld (twin)

4-Cornelia Born in N.Y. Feb. 6, 1712 No further trace. (twin)

5-Annetje or Antje Born in N.Y. May 5, 1714

6-Adam Born in N.Y. Dec. 1, 1716 Married Catharine Mitchel, Jan. 12

7-Cornelius-Twins Born in N.Y. Dec. 1, 1716 Married Mary Asker, two marriages Hester Boden, Aug. 10, 1736

Amanda Born in N.Y. Jan. 4, 1718 No further trace.

9-Peter) Born in N.Y. Mar. 9, 1720 No further trace.

10-Affer) " " " " 10, 1720 No further trace

11-Elizabeth-Born in N.Y. Feb. 20, 1722 No further trace

12-William " " " May 1, 1727, Married Margaret Van Sickle, Sept. 17, 1748/

13-Henry " " " Oct. 29, 1729 No further trace.



Compiled by L.A. Abbitt.

New York Genealogical Abstract-

2-John Brower or Johannes Brower, Bap. Mar. 19, 1710 of N.Y. son of Jacob Brower and Pietronella De La Montaque. Married to Susanna Deroilhet or Durljet in N.Y., Oct. 9, 1734, and had six children.

Issue

1-Susanna Bap. Sept. 5, 1735 Married to Samuel Demorse, Dec. 1, 1768

2-Annetje " Feb. 8, 1738 No further trace

3-Jacob " Mar. 26, 1740 Married to Margareta Voelandt, July 26, 1750 something?

4-Antje Bap. Nov. 7, 1742 No further trace

5-Ellenor or Nelletjes, Born June 12, 1745, Married to Garrett Kip.

6-Johannes Bap. Dec. 2, 1747 Married Perkins Lambert in N.Y. Died Apr. 13, 1804. Had 7 children.

Jacob Brower Born Mar. 26, 1740 Married Margretia Vroelandt July 26, 1759. In N.Y.

Issue-

1-Paul Baptized Jan. 2, 1759

2-Jacob " Feb. 6, 1760

3-Abraham " Nov. 20, 1762

4-Marytje " Nov. 20, 1762

5-John " Oct. 14, 1764

6-Johannes " June 29, 1766

7-Petrus " Apr. 2, 1769

8-Margretia " July 17, 1770

9-Simion " Feb. 2, 1772

10-David " June 18, 1773

Paul Brewer, Bap. Jan. 1780. Married Grace Timson, 1785.

Issue

1-Mose, Born about 1786

2-Thomas

3-Nancy

4-Elizabeth

5-John Born Sept. 24, 1793

6-Rachiel

7-Hannah

8-Fannie Born about 1799

9-Samuel " " 1800

Fannie Brewer, Born 1799, Married Samuel Edwards Apr. 7, 1825.

Issue

1-Ellis Born Oct. 13, 1825

2-Levinia " July 28, 1828

3--Elizabeth " Jan. 1, 1831

4--Fleming " Feb. 7, 1835

5--Elmiria " Jan. 31, 1839

6-Jane " Mar. 11, 1840

7--Oscar " Mar. 21, 1844

Levinia Edwards, Born July 28, 1828, Married William Corson, June 1, 1848.

Issue

1-William Born May 1, 1849

2--Emma " May 26, 1851

3-Charles " Jan. 16, 1854, Married Mary Bickle Aug. 25th 1877

4-Daniel " Sept. 28, 1856

5-Fannie " July 26, 1859

6--Harry " Sept. 1, 1860

7--James " Sept. 2, 1868

8--Howard " Mar. 29, 1873

Charles Fleming Corson, Born Jan. 16, 1865 Married Mary Bickle, Aug. 25, 1877.

Issue.

1-Myrtle M. Born July 6, 1879

2-Roso " Dec. 9, 1880

---John " Dec. 9, 1880 (Twin)

3-Ida Elizabeth Born May 27, 1883

4-Martha Bowman Born Feb. 1886

5-Emma Born June 17, 1889

Additional handwritten notes:

John Corson had 3 girls

Dorothy Corson had one daughter Jeanne

Edyth Corson (changed name to Carson) married Carlos Rodrigues and had 2 sons

Alma Corson (also changed name to Carson) and had two sons

[I did not include living descendants of these families.]

ROELOF JANSEN.

Roelof Jansen arrived at New Amsterdam by "de Eendracht," May 24, 1630.²¹ The ship sailed from the Texel, March 21, 1630. He was to work in the colony of Rensselaerswyck for \$72 a year. He was accompanied by his wife Anneke (Anetje) jans, his daughters Sarah, (Katrina) and Fytje. Until quite recently it has been believed that Roelof Jansen and his family were Dutch. In the "Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts," (p. 56f. note) it is shown by A. T. F. van Laer, Archivist of New York State, that they were not from "Maasterland," but from "Masterland" or "Maesterland," meaning Marstrand, which is on a small island off the coast of Sweden, near Goteborg (Gothenburg). The editor and translator of "Bowier Manuscripts" concludes therefore that jansen's family probably were Swedes. But why not Norwegians? Marstrand belonged to Norway prior to 1658, and it is significant that Claes Claesen and Jacob Goyversen, both from Flekker, Norway, sailed with Roelof and work'ed with him on "de Lacts Burg." There were on July 20, 1632, only three men on this farm: Jansen, Claesen, Goyversen, three Norwegians.

On July 1, 1632, Roelof Jansen was appointed schepens. The oath of the schepens, administered by the Schout to Jansen, and other schepens, among whom was Laurens Laurensen,

another Norwegian, was as follows:

"This you swear, that you will be good schepens, that you will be loyal and seal to my gracious lord and support and strengthen him in his affairs as much as is in your power; that you will pass honest judgment between the lord and the farmer, the farmer and the lord, and in the proceedings between two farmers, and that you will not fail to do this on any consideration whatsoever.

"So help you God."

As schepen, Roelof Jansen got a "black hat, with silver bands.

As to Roelof's farming, but little can be said. Van Rensselaer, always exacting in his demands, complained in a letter written July 20, 1632, to Wolfert Gerritz, that it showed "bad management that Roeloff Jansen could not get any winter seed. I hope that he has sown the more summer seed."

Likewise in a letter of April 23, 1634, to Director Wouter van Twiller, the Patroon said: "I see that Roeloff Janssen has grossly run up my account in drawing the provisions, yes, practically the full allowance [even] when there was [enough in] stock. I think that his wife, mother, and sister and others must have given things away, which can not be allowed. He complains that your honor has dismissed him from the farm, and your honor writes me that he wanted to leave it. It would thus appear that Jansen left the colony of Rensselaerswyck in 1634.

Roelof Jansen moved with his family to New Amsterdam about 1634 or a little later. In 1636 he received a groundbrief of thirty-one morgens of land lying along East River. "It formed a sort of peninsula between the river and the swamps which then covered the sites of Canal Street and West Broadway." Here Jansen "probably erected a small farmhouse upon a low hill near the river shore at about the present Jay Street; but he had hardly made a beginning in the work of getting his bouwery under cultivation when he died, leaving his widow the arduous task of caring vation when h for a family of five children in a colony hardly settled as yet." Of Jansen's children, Sarah, Katrina and Sofia married in New Netherland (See the articles following). Annetje died as a child. Jan (Roelofsen) settled in Schenectady and was killed by the Indians in the massacre of 1690.

Jansen's widow married again. The Dutch Reformed preacher in New Amsterdam Everardus Bogardus took her for his wife in 1638. See the article "Anneke Jans." Of all Scandinavian immigrants in early New York she is probably the best known.

From Scandinavian Immigrants In New York 1630 - 1674. by John O. Evjen

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