

The
Vanguard



The Newsletter of the van Aersdalen Family Association

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**Jan Pauwelsz
van Aersdalen's
Houses in Gouda**

1642-1654

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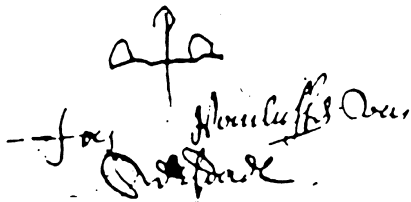
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ON THE COVER

Jan "van Arsdal" was confirmed as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Gouda on July 20, 1642 according to records discovered by the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie at The Hague. Jan Pauwelsz van Aersdalen and his family fled religious oppression/persecution in East Flanders between October 2, 1638 (when son Judocus/Joost was baptized in Nukerke) and July 20, 1642. The CBvG located among the Gouda judicial records, volume 351, a deed dated November 21, 1642 stating

"Jacob Joosten Dammelaer sells a house in Naaiersstraat at Gouda to Jan Pauwelsz van Aertsdael at f 600 ... "

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jan Pauwelsz van Aersdalen'. The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized script.

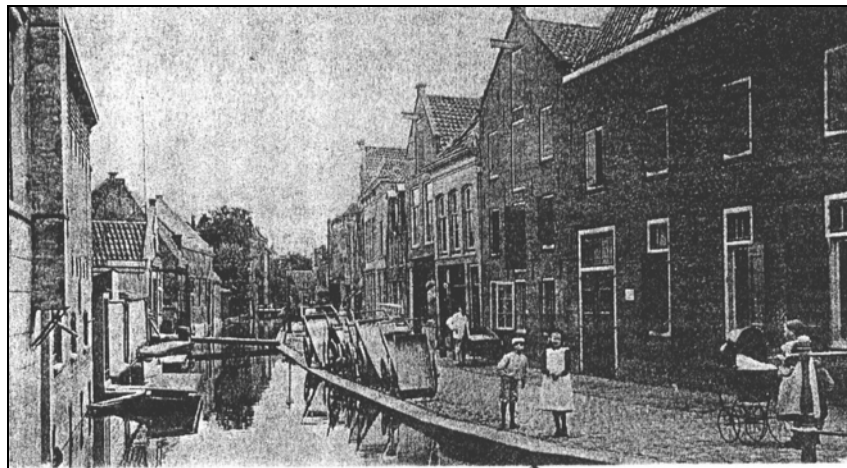
The Mark of Jan Pauwelsz van Aersdalen

The subject house is shown on the cover as the house in the center (red brick). In 1642, Jan's son Sijmon would have been 14 years

old, and so we can assume that he lived at this house as a teenager. Jan made a living here as a mustard-maker. Another report by the CBvG notes that Jan purchased the house adjacent to his (the dark brown brick house) on April 8, 1650 (the two houses were later consolidated). However, he did not live there long. Jan died in January 1654 while his son Sijmon was in New Netherland.

This house now carries the street address of No. 26 Naaiersstraat. The CBvG report goes on to say that "the house is in principle still the same although it is not known how much of the original house was saved". This view was photographed by Dr. Peter Nouwt for CRV in November 1999. Another view from the book "Goudse Straatnamen" included in one of the CBvG reports shows the houses as they were around 1900 (see below). The canal shown in front of the houses was filled in 1954.

On April 24, 1654, Philip Jansz van Aersdalen representing himself and his brother Sijmon overseas and still as guardian of his youngest brother (Judocus/Joost) sold the two houses and the land to Pieter van Stompwijk for 1130 guilders. The larger of the two houses had a mortgage of 500 guilders while the smaller one was free and clear. ◇



View of the Houses circa 1900

THE DELTA PROJECT - GENERATION FOUR

In this issue, we continue our study of the fourth generation - the great-grandchildren of Sijmon Jansz van Aersdalen. Previously we reviewed the biographies of the children of **Jan Cornelisz van Aersdalen** and his first wife **Jannetje Dorland**. Now we will study his children by his second wife **Sara (Wyckoff) Van Voorhees** and the children of his brother, **Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen** and his wife **Antje Dorland**. Many thanks to contributors **Virginia Fyfe** (10755 Morningside Drive, Goodyear, AZ 85338), **Dorothy Koenig** (1232 Carlotta Ave., Berkeley, CA 94707), **Barb Johnson** (1211 Hammersmith Lane, Ocean Springs, MS 39564), **Walter C. Snedeker** of Ft. Lauderdale, FL, and **Judy Cassidy** (117 Evergreen Ct., Blue Bell, PA 19422).

ISAAC VANARSDALL OF YORK COUNTY, PA

Isaac Jansz Van Arsdalen was baptized on 23 November 1744 at "the church on the Milstone," later known as the Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church, in Montgomery Township, Somerset County, New Jersey (GMNJ, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 84). Isaac was the only known son of Jan Cornelisz van Aersdalen and his second wife Sara (Wyckoff) Van Voorhees.

About 1765, Isaac married Hannah Peterson, apparently a daughter of Peter and Eliza Peterson. They had two sons, John Van Arsdalen born in 1766 and Peter Van Arsdalen born in 1770. Peter's baptism is recorded in the records of the Conewago colony near present-day Gettysburg, PA, although the entry is incomplete in published records. In the SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 270, the Conewago baptisms show for May 27, 1770 a son Peter baptized to _____ Van Arsdalen and _____ Peterse, with witnesses Peter Peterson and Eliza Peterson. Court and census data substantiate that this was Isaac and Hannah. Son John was not baptized at Harlingen, as were so

many others in this family, suggesting that he may have been baptized at Conewago before 1769, when the published records begin. Isaac and Hannah also had a daughter, Sarah, probably born about 1768 and named for her paternal grandmother.

In January 1771, "Isaac Vanarsdall" witnessed a deed in Frederick County, Virginia (*Frederick County VA Deed Book Series, vol. 5: 1771-1775*, Amelia C. Gilreath, privately published, Nokesville, VA, 1991: pp. 36-37). Evidence suggests that this was the subject Isaac, as his brothers John and Cornelius also appear in early Frederick County church and deed records.

Isaac's life was brief, however; he died before reaching the age of 28. An inventory of his estate was taken on May 27, 1772 and his administration accounts were filed on June 4, 1773. By that time, Hannah had remarried to a man named Michael Meyer. On June 18, 1773, Hannah Meyer appeared in the York County Court "and prayed the Court to appoint a guardian for John, Sarah and Peter Vanarsdal all under the age of fourteen years her children by Isaac Vanarsdal her late husband deceased whereupon it is ordered by the court that Simon Vanarsdal of Twp be and is hereby appointed guardian". Although Isaac left no will, this document identifies his three children. The "Simon" in this court order is Simon Simonsz van

ISAAC (continued)

Aersdalen, Isaac's cousin. (When Simon died around October 1783, Isaac's daughter Sarah was once again without a guardian. Orphan's Court records show Sarah "aged about sixteen years" appearing on April 28, 1784 to name "John Obleanis" as her guardian. A year later she re-appears in the court to appoint Daniel Montieth her guardianship. These records are on file at the York County Archives.)

The Conewago baptisms record one child to Michael Meyer and Hannah: Isaac, baptized on November 14, 1773 (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 271). What became of the Meyers is unknown but it appears that Isaac's children stayed behind with Simon. ◇

SARAH VAN ARSDALEN
OF
MORRIS COUNTY, NJ

Sarah van Arsdalen was baptized on May 4, 1747 at the Sourland (Harlingen) Reformed Dutch Church in Somerset County, New Jersey, the second child of Jan Cornelisz van Aersdalen and his second wife Sara (Wyckoff) Van Voorhees (GMNJ, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 85). She was named for her mother.

Very little is known about Sarah. According to "Notes on the Wyckoff Family" by William F. Wyckoff (SCHQ, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 42), Sarah married Jacob Wyckoff and they lived in the vicinity of Mendham in Morris County, New Jersey. *The Wyckoff Family in America, a Genealogy Prepared from the Manuscript Genealogical Collections of the Late William F. Wyckoff of Jamaica, N.Y.*, (vol. 1, Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD, 1980: pp. 6-7) identifies Jacob as a son of Martin Wyckoff (1718-1803) and Elizabeth Hubbard. Jacob was baptized at the Readington Reformed Church, Somerset County,

NJ on October 3, 1747 (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 304). Jacob and Sarah had six children (ibid., p. 18), namely:

- John, born in 1770 (named for his maternal grandfather);
- Isaac Van Arsdale, born October 2, 1769 according to "Notes" but 1789 according to *Family in America*, (possibly named for Sarah's brother);
- Phoebe (probably named for her paternal great-grandmother, Femmetje Ditmars);
- Elizabeth (named for her paternal grandmother);
- Sarah Van Arsdale, born November 24, 1771 (named for both her maternal grandmother and mother); and
- Jacob (named for his father).

This list is corroborated by records from the Morris County Orphan's Court ("Morris County Heirs to Estates, 1785-1900", Virginia A. Brown, Harmony Press, 1984: p. 35). As recorded in Book A, p. 120, Jacob Wyckoff's children at November 13, 1806 consisted of Elizabeth (Losey), Phebe (Stanbury), John, Sarah (Milling/Miller), Jacob, and Isaac, listed in that order. It is possible that this may represent the chronological order of the children. Sarah's brother Isaac died at Conewago in early 1772 and it is likely that Sarah named a son after him following his death. According to "Notes", Jacob Wyckoff died on July 23, 1806 while wife Sarah died on September 20, 1797, just 50 years old. ◇

ALTE VAN ARSDALEN
OF
BROOKE COUNTY, WV

Alte van Arsdalen was the last child of Jan Cornelisz van Aersdalen and his second wife Sara (Wyckoff) Van Voorhees. She was baptized at the Sourland (Harlingen) Reformed Dutch Church on February 25, 1750 to "Yan Van Arsdalen" and "Sara, his widow" (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 8). Because Jan wrote his will on November 30, 1749, we can conclude that he died in the intervening three months.

Around 1767, Alte (or Aeltje) married Christian Snedeker, probably at Oyster Bay (Wolver Hollow) on Long Island, NY. Christian is said to have been born on October 11, 1745 to Garret Snedeker and Christina Lequear (*A Documentary History of het Nederduytsche Gemeente Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay Queens County Island of Nassau now Long Island*, Henry A. Stoutenburgh, Press of Eben Storer, New York, 1902: p. 498). Christian and Alte's first child, Garret, was baptized at the Oyster Bay Reformed Dutch Church on June 12, 1768 (NYGBR, vol. 73, no. 2, p. 123) and was named for his paternal grandfather (who was the sponsor at the baptism). Not long thereafter, probably sometime in 1769, the young family picked up and moved to the Conewago Dutch settlement in York County, PA. There, on May 27, 1770, a child Jan was baptized to "Christian DeSnedeker" and "_____ Van Ardalen" (SCHQ, v. 4, no. 4, p. 270). He was named for his maternal grandfather.

Around 1771, the Snedekers moved to Berkeley County, VA (now WV), probably to the fledgling Shepherdstown Dutch settlement. There Christian appears in court records (FHL US/CAN Film # 163713; also Heritage Quest Film #V150-8) on several occasions:

- September 15, 1772: Samuel Mounts, plaintiff, against Andrew Minter and *Christian Snidgar*, in Trespass (p. 64);
- November 18, 1772: Samuel Fitch, plaintiff, against *Christian Snedgar*, defendant in Trespass (p. 109);
- December 16, 1772: Samuel Fitch, plaintiff, against *Christian Snidgar*, defendant in Trespass (p. 132);
- March 18, 1773: Samuel Fitch, plaintiff, against *Christian Snidgar*, defendant in Trespass (p. 150); and once more
- August 19, 1773: Samuel Fitch, plaintiff, against *Christian Snidgar*, defendant in Trespass (p. 207);

Court records are intermittent in the next few years so it is not possible to use them to determine how long the Snedekers lived in Berkeley County. However, in *The 1787 Census of Virginia* (Netti Schreiner-Yantis & Florene Speakman Love, Genealogical Books in Print, Springfield, VA, 1987: vol. 2, p. 1037), Christian Snedeker is listed on the Ohio County personal property tax list "A". He was taxed for 3 horses/mares/mules/colts, 4

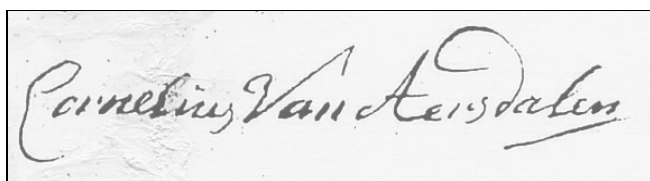
cattle, and his household had one male between 16 and 21 years of age (i. e. born between 1766 and 1771). There should have been two males in this age bracket, however, unless an error had been made. Also taxed on that same list were John "Phanosdal" and Stoffle "Phanosdol". John and Christopher/Stoffle were sons of Cornelius⁴ Van Arsdalen (Christoffel³, Jan Simonsz², Sijmon Jansz¹) and Sara Wilson who had settled in Greenbrier County, VA/WV. Ohio County, at that time, covered a large area and included what would later be Brooke County. It appears that they moved to this area because Christian's brother Garret was living there.

According to *The Book of Snedekers* (Walter C. Snedeker, Vantage Press, Ft. Lauderdale, 1992: p. 83), Christian and Alte lived for a time in Washington County, Maryland. (The book says they moved there about 1769 but this is now apparently in error.) If so, they would have been there in the late 1770s to early 1780s. (On the 1810 Federal Census, there is a listing for Isaac "Vanosdole" of Linton Township, Washington County, MD. Alte appears to have been the great-aunt of Isaac, a son of Jan Van Arsdale and Catryntie Vanderbilt. Jan was a son of Isaac Jansz van Aersdalen, Alte's brother.)

Again according to *The Book of Snedekers* (p. 84), the couple had three more children: Lavinia, Anne (born June 17, 1784), and Isaac (born about 1785). We can assume daughters Christina and Sara were also born and named in honor of their paternal and maternal grandmothers, respectively; however, they may have died young. The marriage records of Brooke County (*Brooke County Virginia/West Virginia Licenses and Marriages, 1797-1874*, Renee Britt Sherman, Heritage Books Inc., Bowie, MD, 1991: p. 110) document the marriages of John Snediker to Mary Coulter on ?/?/1806, Lavina Snediker to Shepherd Duke on March 11, 1826, Anne Snediker to Arthur Brycoff (Wyckoff?) on February 21, 1805, and Isaac Snediker to Margaret Rogers on July 8, 1813.

Christian Snedeker is said to have died on February 1, 1818 in Brooke County, VA (*Book*, p. 83). No will has yet been found nor is it known when Alte died. ◇

**CORNELIUS
VAN AERSDALEN
OF
YORK COUNTY, PA**



Cornelius Van Aersdalen was baptized on August 29, 1723 at the New Brunswick Dutch Reformed Church, the first son of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and Antje Dorland (PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 209). As the first born son, he was named after his paternal grandfather.

Cornelius married first Lammetje (--?--), whose surname has not been previously ascertained. However, it now appears that she was Lammetje Voorhees, a previously unknown daughter of Lucas Jansz Van Voorhees and wife Ida (--?--) (*The Van Voorhees Family in America*, Florence Christoph, Gateway Press, Baltimore, 2000; p. 36). Further, it now appears that Lucas Van Voorhees' wife Ida was Ida Janse van Aersdalen, daughter of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and Lammetje Probasco. No spouse had been identified for Ida Janse van Aersdalen but the baptismal and will records (to be explored later) strongly suggest that Cornelius' in-laws were named *Lucas* and *Ida*. A daughter Lammetje born to Lucas and Ida suggests that "Lammetje" was the name of either Lucas or Ida's mother. As Lucas Van Voorhees' mother was Femmetje Aukes Van Nuys (ibid., p. 7), this implies that Ida's mother was named Lammetje. Lucas Van Voorhees is known to have resided at Flatbush in Kings County, Long Island, NY, where Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and his family lived. The connection between the two families is strengthened by noting that Lucas and Ida's son, Abraham, married Geertje Lott (ibid., p. 36), a daughter of Abraham Lott and Petronella/Pietermetje van Aersdalen (daughter of Cornelis Simonsz van Aersdalen, Jan Simonsz's brother).

In the 1753 Freeholders of Somerset County roster (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 15), Cornelius is tabulated as "Cornelous Simonson V: Arsdalen", number 159 in the Western Precinct.

The first known child born to Cornelius and Lammetje was Simon, baptized on December 16, 1746 at the Harlingen Dutch Reformed Church in Somerset County, NJ (GMNJ, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 85). Simon was named for his paternal grandfather (who also baptized a child that day!). No more children are baptized to the couple at Harlingen for seven years, but thereafter the baptisms resume every two to three years until the couple have no further children. Based on the information in Cornelius' will, at least two children were born to the couple for whom no baptismal records have been found. These children are identified in his will as Luke and Ida. It seems entirely likely that these two siblings were taken to Long Island to be baptized in the presence of their namesake grandparents, Lucas Van Voorhees and Ida van Aersdalen.

The offspring of Cornelius and Lammetje were:

Simon, baptized December 16, 1746 at Harlingen, named for paternal grandfather;
Ida, born about 1748, probably baptized on Long Island, named for her maternal grandmother;
Lucas, born about 1750, probably baptized on Long Island, named for his maternal grandfather;
Derrick, baptized October 8, 1753 at Harlingen (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 2, p. 39);
Antje, baptized April 28, 1756 at Harlingen (ibid., p. 41), named for her paternal grandmother;
Jannetje, baptized Christmas Day, 1758 at Harlingen (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 3, p. 57); and
Lammetje, baptized July 26, 1761 at Harlingen (ibid., p. 62).

Cornelius' wife must have died before the baptism of the last child, who was likely named in honor of her. The actual record is misleading, however, as the parents are shown as:

"Cnelius Vanarsdalen, *sen*
deceased
Lammete"

Cornelius next married Jannetje Cornel, who was baptized on January 7, 1728 at the New Brunswick Reformed Dutch Church to Willem and Grietje (Margrietje) Cornel (PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 211)

Jannetje had been married to Johannes Nevius, by whom she had three known children. Nevius died before November 16, 1763 when “widow, Jannetje Cornel” was accepted as a member of the Harlingen church by confession of faith (GMNJ, vol. 15, no. 2, p. 29) Cornelius and Jannetje appear in the Harlingen baptismal record on March 17, 1765 with son “Willum”, named for his maternal grandfather (GMNJ, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 10).

Not long thereafter, the family headed off - as so many branches of the van Aersdalen family did - for the new Dutch community of Conewago in York (now Adams) County, Pennsylvania. Either along the way or shortly after arriving at Conewago, Jannetje gave birth to another son, Johannes, around 1768, according to a Bible record in the possession of Virginia Fyfe (10755 Morningside Drive, Goodyear, AZ 85338). Johannes probably was named in honor of Jannetje’s late husband.

One more child is born to this couple - “Maria Maregrita” baptized on September 8, 1771 at Conewago (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 270). She was named for her maternal grandmother.

Tax records show Cornelius as a landowner in Straban Township as early as 1772 (*Taxables - The Low Dutch Settlement of the Conewago, York County, Pennsylvania*, Arthur Weaner, Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg, 1997: p. 16). Between 1779 and 1783, he is shown as owning 188 acres; thereafter no acreage is listed. He continues to be tabulated on the tax rolls up to 1787. His land was situated quite close to the site of the Northern Low Dutch graveyard at Conewago.

This Cornelius is probably the one who served Straban Township as Supervisor in 1777 (*ibid.*, p. 48).

Cornelius wrote his will on April 16, 1787, naming wife “Jenne”, four sons Simon, Luke, William, and John, and daughters Ida, Anne, and Marregreta. Three children (*viz.* Derrick, Jannetje, and Lammetje) are neither listed nor is mention made of their children, so it can be assumed that they died young and without issue. A transcription of his will is as follows:

“In the name of God amen the sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven I Cornelius Van

Aersdalen of Straban Township in the County of York and State of Pennsylvania yeoman being healthy in body and perfect mind memory and understanding thanks be given unto almighty God therefor and calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament in the following manner and form IMPRIMIS it is my will and I do order that in the first place all my just debts and funeral charges be paid and satisfied. ITEM I give and bequeath unto my son Simon twenty pounds good lawfull money of said state in the birth right bewilled to me of my father for his birthright ITEM I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Jenne all the furniture and goods she has brought in my house of her father and first husband which shall be found in my possession after my decease together with two cows one yearling and four sheep and fifty pounds for her douwery ITEM I give and bequeath unto my four (the fifty pounds in the above line interlined by the translator before sining here) childerin to wit my two sons Simon and Luck and daughters Ida and Anne fifty pounds mone aforesaid to be equly devided among them ITEM I give and bequit unto my son Willim twinty pounds of good money and it is my will that he shall have a outset as his brother Simon has had of me. It is my will that my daughter Marregriet shall have at her marriage a outset as my daughter Anne has had of me ITEM I give and bequit unto my four sons Simon Luck Willim and Jhon my waring apparel to be equly devided among them. It is my will that all my books shall be sold among my childeren only ITEM it is my will and I do order that all the remainder of my whole personal estate shall be sold a[t auc]tion as convenintly can be after my decease by my executors herein after named and the money arising therefrom to pay my just debts ITEM it is my will that my real estate shall be rinted by my executors after my decease to my beloved wife the rint not to exsied twinty pounds per year durin as long as she shall ramen my widow onlas the prinssepel of one obligation which she has ofme of two hunderd and sixty eight pounds teen shillings paybel one year after my deceas be damended that than or at her marrige or deceas my real estate shall be sold and the full sum of that bound payd without any depreciation and the plantation to be keip in good repose in the mien tym. and the remender of the money arising therefrom (except that is hiertofor bequeathed) to be equally divided among all my children *viz.* My said son Simon and my son Luck,

CORNELIUS (*continued*)

Willim, John and my {illegible} daughters Ida Anne and Marregreta share and share alike to them their heirs and assigns for ever and if any of them should come to dye before the arrive of age or marrig than thier part or parts to be equly devided among the remender of my children ITEM I do hereby give and grant unto my Executor herein after named or the survivors or survivor of them good right full power lawfull and absolute athority to sell and dispose of all and singular my estate as aforesaid LASTLY I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my loving son Simon Van Arsdalen and my trusted friend David Cosart and my loving son Willim Van Arsdalen all of them of Straban Township York County and state afoursaid to be executors of this my last will and testament rattifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament testament, and do hereby revoke disannul and make void all former wills and testaments by me at any time heretofore made IN WITNESS wherof I the said testator Cornelius Van Arsdalen have sat my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

N. B.

that the words two three and four in line seventeen in my wyfs dowrey and fifty pound were line eighteen maks mention of markt dus () is interlined with my onhand before sining and sealen hierof.

Cornelius Van Arsdalen

Signed Sealed Published and Declared by the said Cornelius Van Arsdalen as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us the subscribers

Jacob Cosart
Richard Kitchin
Mary Voorhees ”

Cornelius' will was proved on August 28, 1787 and is recorded in York County Will Book G, p. 203. About ten years after Cornelius' death, Jannetje and her children by Cornelius moved to Hamilton County, Ohio (then part of the Northwest Territory). Jannetje died there in 1805, having written the first will recorded in Montgomery County, Ohio (see *The Vanguard*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 3). ◇

GARRET VAN ARSDALEN OF BERKELEY COUNTY, VA (?)

Garret van Arsdalen was baptized on August 20, 1725 at the New Brunswick Reformed Dutch Church, the second son of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and Antje Dorland (PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 210). He was named for his maternal grandfather.

When he was 22, Garret married Lucretia Voorhees on Long Island, NY (Josephine C. Frost, "Marriages from the Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Flatbush, Kings County, NY", vol. 2, p. 2), recorded as

"Gerrit Van Arsdalen, young man from the Raratans, and Greesje Voorhees, young dame from Gravesend, Married at Gravesend, April 30, 1748"

On that same day also were married Antje Voorhees (to Johannes Durye) and Femmetje Voorhees (to Jan Ditmarse). Antje and Lucretia were sisters, daughters of Coert Stevensz Van Voorhees and Neeltje Hegeman (*The Van Voorhees Family in America*, Florence Christoph, Gateway Press, Baltimore, 2000: p. 50). Femmetje was a daughter of Roelof Jansz Van Voorhees and Antje (--?--) (ibid., p. 36).

On April 3, 1752, "Creesje Voorhees, wife of Gerret Van Aarsdalen" was received on confession of faith as a member of the Harlingen RDC, Montgomery Township, Somerset County, in the province of East Jersey (GMNJ, vol. 15, no. 1, p. 5).

The couple baptized four children at the church, namely:

- Koert, baptized June 25, 1749, (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 7), named for his maternal grandfather;
- Simon, baptized November 17, 1750, (ibid., p. 8), named for his paternal grandfather;
- Antje, baptized July 9, 1752, (ibid., p.11), named for her paternal grandmother; and

- Neltje, baptized February 10, 1754, (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 2, p. 39), named for her maternal grandmother.

In the 1753 Freeholders of New Jersey tabulation for the Western Precinct of Somerset County (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 1, pp 13-16), “Garret Simonson Van Arsdalen” was listed as number 188. It is interesting to note that his neighborhood consisted of men with a pioneer’s spirit of wanderlust. His neighbors included:

- #186 - Lambert Dorland (later moved to Conewago);
- #187 - Roelof Krepster (later moved to Frederick Co., MD);
- #190 - Johannes Van Pelt (may have moved to Conewago);
- #192 - John Van Voorhuys (to Conewago);
- #193 - Peter Monfort (to Conewago);
- #194 - Henry Kanedy (to Conewago); and
- #196 - Jacob Vander Veir (bought land extensively in Virginia).

Probably within a year of the baptism of daughter Neltje, Creesje Voorhees apparently died. Sometime in 1756, Garret married second to Marya (--?--). Marya’s maiden name has not yet been ascertained. The couple had seven more children, all baptized at the Harlingen (also called Sourland) RDC except for the first one. They were:

- Helena, baptized July 3, 1757 at the Six Mile Run RDC, Franklin Township, Somerset County (SCHQ, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 131);
- Cornelius, baptized January 14, 1759, (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 3, p. 57), possibly named for his paternal great-grandfather, Cornelis Simonsz (or maternal grandfather?);
- Garret, baptized April 6, 1760, (ibid., p. 59), named for his father;
- Marya, baptized July 18, 1762, (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 4, p. 82), named for her mother;
- Alte, baptized February 26, 1764 (ibid., p. 85);
- Abraham, baptized October 27, 1765 (GMNJ, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 12); and
- Grese, baptized May 29, 1768, (GMNJ, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 34), possibly named for Garret’s first wife.

The baptism of Helena may be the only clue as to Marya’s identity. The fact that she was the only

child baptized at Six Mile Run suggests some tie to that community, and it is possible that she was named for her maternal grandmother. Unfortunately, baptismal records for Six Mile Run do not exist before 1743.

In the 1760-1763 time frame, an account of those making cash contributions toward the building of a new church at Neshanic was kept by Dirck Low and Johannes DeMott. On DeMott’s list we find “Garrit S. Van Arsdalen --- £3.10.0” and “Mary (or Maria) Van Arsdalen, 1761 --- £0.3.6” (SCHQ, vol. 7, no. 3, p. 179).

In the Somerset County first book of mortgages, pp. 228-229, was recorded item 176:

“1 May 1770 - Garret VanArsdalen (Son of Simon) of Sowerland ... Yeoman and Maria his wife ... & Johannes Stryker of Sowerland ... Yeoman ... Land ... near Sowerland Mountains ... being part of Lot N^o 13 lying in the Tract Called the Nine Thousand Acre Tract Granted by Peter Sonemans to Derck Volkertse and Others of Long Island BEGINING at ... the ... Corner of Lot N^o 14 formerly of Wouter Van Pelt and the ... Corner of the Lot formerly Fredrick Van Lewens and the ... Corner of the Lot formerly Octava Conraats ... Containing 195 Acres ... Bounded Easterly part by Land of Lamberd Dorland and part by Land of Garrit Dorland Southerly by Land of Andries Hegeman and Westerly by the small Wood Lot and Northerly by Lot N^o 14 formerly by Wauter Van Pelt ... (Always Except ... out of the abovesaid Tract ... 60 Acres Sold Allye Rappleyea late of Middlebush ... Dec^d About three years ago ... by a Deed of Conveyance from the said Garret VanArsdalen to the said Allye Rappleyea) ... [signed:] Garret VanArsdalen, Maria VanArsdalen ... [witnesses:] Joseph Hageman (son of Andries), Simon VanArsdalen ... Acknowledged 15 June 1770 before Peter Schenk Esq^r & recorded 29 June 1770”

This is the last definite record of Garret Simonsz Van Arsdalen; it is possible that the sale of this property preceded Garret’s move out of New Jersey. However, the Consistory records of the Harlingen RDC as late as April 1774 still reference “Gerret (son of Jan) Van Arsdalen” (GMNJ, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 40), implying that both cousins still resided in the same area and therefore required differentiation in the records.

GARRET (continued)

Did Garret move to Conewago? Tax records dating to 1772 do not show any Garret other than his cousin, Garret Jansz, and Garret Jansz' son. Garret Simonsz may not have owned the land on which he lived, however.

Garret's father, most of Garret's siblings, and at least some of his own children did move to Conewago, at least temporarily, and so we can surmise that Garret did as well (at least temporarily). Due to the multiplicity of names, it is difficult to separate out the Garrets, Simons, Corneliuses, Abrahams, and Johns in the large Van Arsdalen clan at Conewago.

By the time Garret's father, Simon "the Elder", wrote his will at Conewago on December 3, 1787, Garret was deceased, as were Garret's brothers Cornelius and Simon. Furthermore, as his brother Simon's estate was handled by brothers Abraham and Cornelius in October 1783, this implies that Garret was either deceased, had moved away from Conewago by that time, or had never lived at Conewago. Additionally, in the accounts of Simon the Elder's estate, a note had been issued on May 1, 1782 to "Mary Van Arsdalen, widow". Although the account was written on October 9, 1788, the fact that the note had been made to Mary implies that Garret was deceased by then.

Did Garret move to Kentucky? In response to an undated petition from the "Low Dutch" colonists in Kentucky, the Continental Congress reported on September 27, 1783 that they could not grant the Dutch a tract of land on which to settle (Worthington C. Ford, ed., "Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, vol. XXV, Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1783", Washington, 1922: p. 625). That petition contained the signatures of 46 inhabitants (heads of families or unmarried adult men) of the existing Kentucky Low Dutch community, plus the signatures of another 105 "intend(ed) fri(e)nds" who planned to move to Kentucky once the land had been granted. On that list of intended settlers was "garrit Vanarsdalen", listed 19th out of 105. If this was our subject, he did indeed plan to move to Kentucky in the early 1780s. His own son, Simon, moved to Kentucky in 1779/1780 and appears as an "inhabitant" on the list. (The signature of "garrit Vanarsdalen"

does not match the signature of Garret Jansz or Garret Jansz' son Garret.)

Did Garret move to the Low Dutch community near present-day Shepherdstown, WV? It appears that his three sons by his second wife, Marya, did move to the area. Garret's brother, Abraham, also seems to have been an early settler of the area. Their move to West Virginia did not occur until after the estimated date of Garret's death, however. No records have been found to support Garret's move.

Based on available data, it is highly likely that Garret died on his way to Kentucky. He may have stayed in New Jersey until the beginning of the Revolutionary War and moved to Conewago at about the same time as his cousin Garret Jansz. His interests may have been with the fledgling settlements in Berkeley County, VA or in Kentucky, and so he did not purchase land at Conewago. Garret may have decided to follow his son to Kentucky. There have been reports that some of the Low Dutch were attacked and murdered by Indians on their way from Berkeley County to Kentucky (*The Low Dutch Company - A History of the Holland Dutch Settlements of the Kentucky Frontier*, Vincent Akers, privately published, Bargersville, IN, 1982: pp 3-4). If Garret had been killed by the Indians, then it would appear that he just vanished without any documentary evidence. There are no wills or inventories of estates on file in York County, PA or Berkeley County, WV for our subject Garret. ◇



Signature of Garret (Simonsz?) Van Arsdalen on
Kentucky Low Dutch Petition (ca. 1781)

DIRCK
VAN ARSDALEN
OF
SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ

Dirck Van Arsdalen, the third son of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and wife Antje Dorland, was baptized on August 18, 1728 at the New Brunswick First Reformed Church, Middlesex County, (East) New Jersey (PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 211).

It is unclear why the third son born to this couple was not named for his father, Simon. One possible reason might be to honor Simon's maternal grandfather, Dirck Jansz Ammerman, who appears to have died in early 1724 (NY Wills, Liber 9, p. 438). However, Simon and Antje had a son Garret baptized in 1725; perhaps they felt compelled to ensure that the first two boys would be named in honor of their grandfathers.

Dirck probably died young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will of 1787. He likely died after 1746, the year in which Simon and Antje's last son, Isaac, was born; had he died before then, one of the subsequent sons would have been named for him, in keeping with tradition. Further, it appears that Dirck either did not marry or at least had no issue, as no children are mentioned in his father's will. ◇



**Baptismal Records
Of
Conewago**

The Conewago Low Dutch Church was founded around 1768 in York (now Adams) County, PA and was served by pastors from Somerset County, NJ until 1772. The first baptismal entry was for Antje, daughter of Hendrich Amerman and Yannetie Van Arsdalen, probably in 1769. The data below is strictly for baptisms of "Van Arsdalen" children and comes from the records published in the Somerset County Historical Quarterly, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 269-281. ◇

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	CHILD	FATHER	MOTHER
1769	10	23	SIMON	ABRAHAM	ANTJE
1770	5	27	ISAAC	JOHANNES	NELTE
	5	27	PETER	(ISAAC)	(HANNAH)
1771	9	8	MARIA MAREGRITA	CORNELIUS	JANNETJE
	9	8	ANTIE	SIMON	ALTE
1772	5	31	CORNELIUS	ABRAHAM	ANTJE
	5	31	LAMMETE	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
1774	3	13	ANTJE	ABRAHAM	ANTJE
	5	8	LAMMETE	SIMON	ALTE
1775	4	16	LAMMETE	LUCAS	JANNETJE
1776	5	12	SYMEN	ABRAHAM	ANTJE
1778	2	8	ANTIE	LUCAS	JANNETJE
	2	8	CORNELIUS	SIMON	ALTE
	4	22	GERRET	GARRET	ANNATIE
	7	5	SIMON	SIMON	NELTE
1779	1	3	DERRICK	ABRAHAM	ANTJE
	10	3	JANNETJE	JOHANNES	MAGDALENA
1780	2	27	JANNETJE	LUCAS	JANNETJE
	6	11	IDA	SIMON	ALTE
	12	10	NEELTJE	GARRET	ANNATIE
1781	1	14	NEELTJE	SIMON	NELTE
	5	6	MABIL	ABRAHAM	ANTJE
1782	5	12	JOHANNIS	JOHANNES	MAGDALENA
	12	1	LUCRETIA	GARRET	ANNATIE
1783	4	6	LUCRETIA	ISAAC	ESTHER
	5	4	SIMON	SIMON	ALTE
1784	6	2	NEELTJE	(SIMON)	NELTE
	7	11	MARIA	ABRAHAM	ANTJE
1785	7	17	JOSEPH	GARRET	ANNATIE
	7	24	JANNETJE	SIMON	ALTE
	9	4	MARIA	ISAAC	ESTHER
1787	3	25	ISAAC	JAN	CATRYNTE
	10	14	ARMOLUS VAN HARLING	GARRET	ANNATIE
1789	11	15	NATHAN ALLEN	JOHANNES	MAGDALENA
	11	15	CORNELIUS	JOHANNES	NELTE
	12	6	JACOBUS	JAN	CATRYNTE
1790	4	10	PETER	JAN	CATRYNTE
1791	12		ISAAC	ISAAC	ESTHER
1792	4	1	GEERTJE	GARRET	ANNATIE

ANTJE VAN ARSDALEN
OF
SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ (?)

Antje van Arsdalen, *supposedly* the first daughter of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and wife Antje Dorland, was probably born about 1730, perhaps near New Brunswick, Middlesex County, (East) New Jersey.

According to *New Jersey Marriage Records 1665-1800* (William Nelson, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 1973: p. 343), on April 25, 1748 Cornelius Sebring married "Antie Van Arsdale" of Somerset (County). Rev. Minor Swick ("The Sebring Family", SCHQ, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 121) states that Cornelius Sebring, son of Roelof Sebring and his wife Christyntje, married Antje or Aeltje Van Arsdalen but did not identify her parents. Swick mentions that Cornelius held offices at the New Brunswick First Reformed Church. There are four identified baptisms for Cornelius' children at New Brunswick: Antje, baptized April 19, 1749 (PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 414); Cathlinte, baptized August 7, 1751 (*ibid.*, p. 416); Roelf, baptized July 20, 1755 (*ibid.*, p. 555); and Cristina, baptized January 28, 1759 (*ibid.*, p. 560). However, the children's mother in all instances is identified as *Aeltje* or an equivalent, but not Antje, and the mother's surname is not listed.

Cornelius Sebring of Hunterdon Township, Somerset County, wrote his will on March 27, 1786 and it was proved on August 17, 1786 (NJW #795R, Book 29, p. 192). He names his children Rulif, Honcha, Catherine, and Christena, and his wife "Onche". First, this proves that this Cornelius Sebring is the father of the four children baptized at New Brunswick. Second, he identifies his wife as "Onche" and one of his daughters as "Honcha". Both names are the English equivalent pronunciation of the Dutch diminutive name "Antje". However, the transcriber of the will noted that the text could actually have identified "Holchey" instead of "Onche", the former now suggestive of the Dutch name "Aeltje".

Compounding this uncertainty is the fact that Rulif Sebring, son of Cornelius, named his first

daughter "Aeltie" at her baptism at the Neshanic Reformed Dutch Protestant Church (SCHQ, vol. 1, no. 3, p. 222).

The "clincher" may be found in the Consistory Records of the Neshanic Reformed Dutch Protestant Church (FHL Microfilm US/Can # 1016883, p. 311). On June 20, 1767 were declared members on certificate "Corneelus Sebring and his wife Altie van Arsdalen". From this and the New Brunswick baptismal records, we can conclude that Cornelius Sebring was *not* married to Antje Van Arsdalen but rather Aeltje Van Arsdalen. He may have been married twice, such that after 1767 he married a woman named Antje, but the bulk of the data indicates that he did not marry Antje, the supposed daughter of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen.

At this point, because Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen made no provision in his December 3, 1787 will for a daughter Antje or her children, we must conclude that - if he indeed did have a daughter Antje, named for her mother - she either did not live to child-bearing age or died without issue before 1787. ◇

SIMON
VAN ARSDALEN
OF
YORK COUNTY, PA

Simon Van Arsdalen, the fourth son of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and wife Antje Dorland, was born around 1732, probably in the vicinity of New Brunswick, Readington, or perhaps Three Mile Run in (East) New Jersey. He was named for his father.

On November 17, 1753 he married Catalyntje Voorhees, daughter of Koert Stevensz Van Voorhees and Neltje Hegeman, at the Flatbush Reformed Dutch Church ("The Van Voorhees Family in America", Florence Christoph, Gateway Press, Baltimore, 2000: p. 152). The marriage record reads:

“Simon Van Aersdalen, young man, and Catharina Voorhees, young dame, married at Gravesend Nov. 17, 1753” (“Marriages from the Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Flatbush, Kings County, NY: vol. 2”, Josephine Frost, p. 12).

Together, the couple had at least five children, all baptized at the Harlingen (Sourland) Reformed Dutch Church, namely:

- Kort, baptized on October 8, 1754 to Catrynte Var Arsdalen and witnessed by “Harmen Symen Van Arsdalen”, named for his maternal grandfather Koert Van Voorhees (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 2, p. 40);
- Maria, baptized on December 26, 1755 (ibid., p. 41);
- Simon, baptized on April 11, 1757, named for his paternal grandfather and father, but apparently died young (ibid., p. 43);
- Cornelius, baptized on November 25, 1759, possibly named for his paternal great-grandfather (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 3, p. 58); and
- Isaac, baptized on January 10, 1762 (ibid., p. 62).

The identity of “Harmen Symen Van Arsdalen” is unknown at present. No further baptisms appear for this couple and it appears that Catlyntje died sometime after 1762.

Simon moved to the Conewago area, perhaps with younger brother Abraham, around 1767. There, his cousin Isaac Jansz van Arsdalen died in 1772, leaving his three small children in Simon’s guardianship. That same year, Simon’s cousin Johannes Jansz van Aersdalen also died, leaving behind widow Neltje Petersen and six children ranging in age from two to seventeen. Simon had five children ranging in age from ten to seventeen in addition to Isaac’s children. (It is possible that some disease had broken out among the Dutch colonists around 1772. Both Johannes Jansz and brother Isaac Jansz died in 1772; it is also possible that Simon’s wife Catlyntje and son Simon died about this time as well.)

With the death of Simon’s wife and Neltje’s husband, the two eventually married around 1777. The confluence of these two families must have been like a Dutch colonial “Brady Bunch”. Furthermore, Simon and Neltje had three more children together. Among the Conewago baptismal records we find:

- Simon, baptized July 5, 1778, apparently named for the deceased brother (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 274);
- Neeltje, baptized January 14, 1781, named for her

mother, but died young (ibid., p. 275); and
- Neeltje, baptized June 2, 1784 (ibid., p. 277).

By the time of the last baptism, however, Simon had died unexpectedly at the age of 59. As a consequence, he left behind no will. His inventory was taken by Garret Dorland and Isaac Parsell on November 21, 1783. The administration of Simon’s estate was handled by his brother Abraham, as assisted by Philip Breen, both of Berwick Township, and his brother Cornelius Van Arsdalen of Straban Township, York County. Simon’s widow, “Eleanor Vanarsdall”, renounced her “right and title to the administration” of Simon’s estate to her “brother-in-law Abraham Vanarsdall of Berwick Township” on October 21, 1783 (all papers on file at the York County Archives).

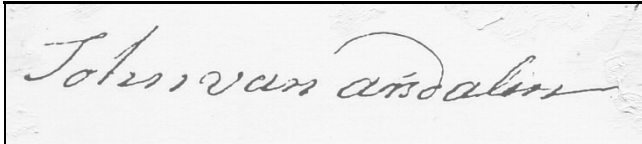
Neltje or Eleanor was listed on the 1788 Berwick Township tax list as a “widow” and “poor” (“Taxables - The Low Dutch Settlement of the Conewago, York County, PA 1762-1799”, Arthur Weaner, Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg, 1997: p. 16). ◇



Maria van Arsdalen, either the first or second daughter of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and Antje Dorland, was baptized on April 14, 1734 at the Readington Reformed Church (formerly the North Branch Reformed Dutch Church), Somerset County, (East) New Jersey (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 3, p. 214).

No marriage record has been located which pinpoints Maria. As she was not mentioned in her father’s will, she was apparently deceased by 1787. She likely had no issue as none were addressed in Simon’s will. Maria probably died after 1744 when her sister Jannetje was born, otherwise Jannetje would have been named in honor of her deceased sister according to Dutch child-naming practices. ◇

JOHANNES/JOHN
VAN ARSDALEN
OF
HARRISON COUNTY, IN (?)



Johannes Simonsz van Arsdalen was baptized on July 24, 1737 at the Readington Reformed Dutch Church, the fifth son born to Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and Antje Dorland (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 3, p. 217).

Johannes married Magdalena Allen around 1765, probably in Somerset County, NJ. Although no baptismal record has yet been found for Magdalena, it appears that she was a daughter of Benjamin Allen (172- to c. 1752) and his wife Sarah (--?--) of the Allentown, Monmouth County Allens. (Allentown is named for Benjamin's father, Nathan Allen.) Three children are known to have been baptized to Johannes and Magdalena at the Harlingen (Sourland) Reformed Dutch Church, namely:

- Hanna, baptized February 23, 1766 (GMNJ, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 13);
- Sara, baptized May 22, 1768 (GMNJ, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 34); and
- Marya, baptized July 28, 1776 (GMNJ, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 90).

This is curious for two reasons: first, there is a gap of eight years between the second and third baptisms; and second, of the three girls none are named Antje or Magdalena.

When the couple next appears in baptismal records, it is at the Conewago Dutch colony near present-day Gettysburg, PA. Among those records we find the baptisms of:

- Jannetje, baptized October 3, 1779

- (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p.274);
- Johannis, baptized May 12, 1782 (ibid., p 276); and
- Nathan Allen, baptized November 15, 1789 (ibid., p. 279).

It is likely that Johannes followed brothers Cornelius, Simon, and Abraham to Conewago around 1770, possibly accompanying older brother Garret, there to help establish a stake in the colony. "John Fornasdol" appears on the December 1771 York County Taxables in Straban Township. This is not Johannes the son of Jan Cornelisz, as his 1772 will indicated he was of Berwick Township, and his widow "Elinor Finnasdale" is later listed on the tax records in Berwick. Perhaps Johannes and brother Garret cleared land and set up Johannes' farm, and then Johannes returned to New Jersey to bring back his family. For whatever reason, they did not move back to Conewago until about 1777. It may be that his cousin, Garret Jansz, was the reason for his delay. Garret was the only son of Jan Simonsz who did not move to Conewago. Garret Jansz's son Joseph died around 1776, and the bereaving father may have sought comfort in the remainder of his family then living at Conewago. Together, it seems, Garret Jansz and cousin Johannes Simonsz moved there in late summer 1777.

In fact, a Bible owned (at least until recently) by Mrs. Betty Thornburg of San Marino, California indicated that another son of Johannes' was born either just before or just after the trek to Conewago. The Bible record shows a "Benjamin Van Osdol" having been born August 2, 1777, and his connection will be explained momentarily.

Around October 1788, Johannes' father Simon died at Conewago. Simon named as executors of his last will and testament his sons John and Abraham and his grandson Simon. In November 1790, Simon and John, as executors of the estate, deeded 32 acres of land to younger Simon's sister, Ida Houtz, in an unrecorded deed on file at the Adams County (PA) Historical Society.

The 1780s and 1790s were a period of turmoil at Conewago as the settlers began moving to Kentucky, Virginia, and even upstate New York. A few others looked to western Pennsylvania and lands recently opened up after the Indian uprisings had been squelched. Johannes, despite his investment at Conewago, decided to move westward

once again, ultimately taking his family to the Fayette/Westmoreland counties area of western Pennsylvania. They probably moved shortly after he attended to transferring the land to his niece Ida in November 1790, although his last listing on the tax rolls at Conewago was in 1789. Further, on March 25, 1791, his nephew Simon, as one of the executors of Simon the Elder's will, filed an estate account. Johannes/John did not participate, and so we can conclude that he had probably already moved away.

"John Vanassdal" then appears on the 1800 Federal Census in Mount Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County, PA. He and his wife are both shown to be 45 years of age or older. His household consisted of no daughters and only one son between 10-16 years old. This would be Nathan Allen, who would have been 11 at the time. Across the county line in Tyrone Township, Fayette County, Benjamin "Venasdal" appears on the same census. Benjamin and his wife are both between 16 and 26 years of age (if he were born in 1777, he would be 23), and their household consisted of a boy and a girl, both under 10.

That a Benjamin "Venasdal" is shown on the census in an adjacent township to John "Vanassdal" is more than coincidental. Further, if he had been the first-born son to Johannes and wife Magdalena, Dutch patronymic practice would dictate that he be named for one of his grandfathers. Although Magdalena was not Dutch, Benjamin must have been named for her purported father, Benjamin Allen. Additionally, Benjamin Allen had a brother, Nathan Allen, who died as a fairly young man and whose will does not include a daughter Magdalena. Both men were sons of an elder Nathan Allen. As Johannes and Magdalena named one of their sons "Nathan Allen" the allusion is clear.

Johannes/John, then, moved to Westmoreland County between December 1790 and 1800, possibly before March 25, 1791. Curiously, among the baptismal records of the Harrold Zion Lutheran Church in Westmoreland County, we find the May 12, 1793 baptism of *Simon* to parents *Johannes van Nasthal* and wife *Anna Elisabeth* and the May 10, 1795 baptism of *Joh. Jacob* to *Joha. Vonassdonn* and *Elisabeth* (The German Church Records of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 1792-1804, by Paul Miller Ruff, self-published, 1981: pp. 94 & 98). Could this be

our Johannes/John? Again, the coincidence is very high. Did he have a second wife? Although it is possible, almost every woman listed in the baptismal records was either Anna, Elisabeth, or a combination with one of the two. If this is the same John "Vanassdal", then his wife was over 45 in 1800; she would then have been over 38 in 1793 and over 40 in 1795 when the two children were baptized.

This is *not* Johannes' son John, who was 18 years old in 1800.

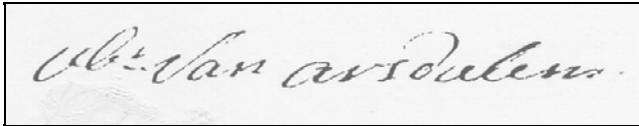
Benjamin, supposedly Johannes' son, appears on the 1810 Federal Census for Westmoreland County, PA, but Johannes does not show up there or in neighboring Fayette County. In 1816, Benjamin moved to Indiana via flatboat down the Ohio River. Johannes Jacob, born in Westmoreland County, PA in 1795, took the same route with his parents in 1811, according to papers filed by William V. Pitkin of Martinsville, IN for admission to the Society of Indiana Pioneers in 1968.

Did Johannes and Magdalena move to Indiana via flatboat in 1811, he being 74 years old at the time? According to the admission papers, on March 31, 1812 the "intention to enter" land in Franklin Township, Harrison County, IN on behalf of "Simon Vanarsdel" was made by "John Vanarsdel". Was this our subject, or his son John, now 30 years old? CRV is trying to track down this "intention" in its original form to compare signatures.

For now, Johannes' fate is unknown. ◇



**ABRAHAM
VAN ARSDALEN
OF
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, WV (?)**



Abraham Van Arsdalen was the sixth son born to Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and Antje Dorland, baptized at the Sourland (Harlingen) Reformed Dutch Church on May 1, 1740 (GMNJ, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 80).

Abraham married Antje Perlee around 1763. No marriage record has been found for this couple but Antje's maiden name was recorded at the baptisms of several of her children. Antje probably was a daughter of Peter Perlee and Martha DuBois of Staten Island. Additionally, the will of another Peter Perlee (written April 17, 1781, proved April 18, 1782, recorded Liber M, p. 126) "of Sowerland" mentions his own daughter Anna and names Abraham Van Arsdalen "of Sourland" as one of the executors. This Peter Perlee is likely Antje's brother, hence Abraham's brother-in-law, and was baptized on January 20, 1740 at the Port Richmond Church on Staten Island to Peter Perlee and Martha DuBois (*Historical and Genealogical Miscellany - Data Relating to the Settlement and Settlers of New York and New Jersey - Volume 1*, John E. Stillwell, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1970 reprint: p. 137).

Within a few years of their marriage, Abraham was lured by the talk of fertile, wide-open farmland in south-central Pennsylvania at the frontier of civilization. The Germans and Scotch-Irish were grabbing up land east of what would become Gettysburg, and so sometime around 1766 Abraham (perhaps with brothers Cornelius and Simon and cousins Cornelius Jansz, Johannis Jansz, and Isaac Jansz) headed for the Conewago area. According to the York County (PA) Archives, the oldest existing deed in the area was that of Abraham Van Arsdalen, dated 1768.

The couple had at least eight children, their baptisms recorded as:

Peter, baptized October 14, 1764 at the Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 4, p. 86), named for his maternal grandfather;
Simon, baptized October 23, 1769 at Conewago (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 270), named for his paternal grandfather, and apparently died young;
Cornelius, baptized May 31, 1772 at Conewago (ibid.);
Antie, baptized March 13, 1774 at Conewago (ibid., p. 272), named for her paternal grandmother;
Simon, baptized May 12, 1776 at Conewago (ibid., p. 273), named for his deceased brother and paternal grandfather;
Derrick, baptized January 3, 1779 at Conewago (ibid., p. 274);
Mabil, baptized May 6, 1781 at Conewago (ibid., p. 275); and
Maria, baptized July 1, 1784 at Conewago (ibid., p. 277).

It is highly likely that this couple had other children. There is a five-year gap between the baptisms of Peter and Simon, during which time the family moved to Conewago. The first baptisms at the colony weren't recorded until 1769, so if a child were born in 1766 or 1767, he or she would have to be baptized elsewhere.

There is also a two-and-a-half year gap between the baptisms of the first Simon and his brother Cornelius. Cornelius may have been named for his paternal great-grandfather, but where was a son of Abraham's which was named for *him*? Was there no Abraham Jr.?

It may be inferred that a daughter Martha was born around 1767. This daughter would have been named for her maternal grandmother, Martha DuBois. CRV suspects she was born at this time as the naming of subsequent daughters leaves little room for inserting one named for the maternal grandmother.

Consequently it is highly probable that a son Abraham Jr. was born around 1771. If the couple had adhered to patronymic practice, as they had been doing, the third son would be Abraham. Abraham Jr. would have to have been born between the first Simon and Cornelius, i. e. between 1769 and 1772, realistically 1770 or 1771. During the early days of Conewago, pastors came from the New Jersey R. D. churches to perform baptisms, and so these ceremonies were

at the mercy of the pastors' travel plans. Baptisms in 1770 at Conewago took place on May 27 and June 3. Baptisms in 1771 took place on September 8 and 9. These are very narrow windows of opportunity. When the pastor returned on May 31, 1772, an unprecedented 27 children were baptized, including Abraham and Antje's Cornelius. Four baptisms that day went unrecorded due to the fact that part of the sheet had been torn out of the book. It stands to reason that any child born in late 1770, all of 1771, and the first few months of 1772 could be one of those 4 children, assuming their parents hadn't taken them (for whatever reason) to be baptized on September 8 or 9, 1771. That one of these children could be a Van Arsdalen is strongly suggested because this tear is located IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BAPTISMAL ENTRY FOR ABRAHAM'S SON CORNELIUS AND IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE BAPTISM OF LAMETIE VAN ARSDALEN (her parents' names illegible).

Abraham seems to have been involved with the Revolutionary War while living at Conewago. He is among the roster (dated October 10, 1781) of men in Captain Andrew Foreman's Company who guarded "convention prisoners" at Camp Security, listed as a private, along with cousin Pvt. Garret (Jansz) Vanarsdal (PA Archives, Series 2, vol. 14, p. 529). Abraham is also recorded as "Ensign Abr. Vanarsdalen" in the York County Militia, 6th Company, in 1783 (PA Archives, Series 6, vol. 2, p. 592).

Abraham's brother Simon died unexpectedly in 1783. His estate was handled by brothers Abraham and Cornelius and Philip Breen, son-in-law of Johannes Jansz van Arsdalen.

When the Conewago colony began breaking up in the 1780s, Abraham again dreamed of a new frontier. For him, this new frontier apparently lay on the road from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, the destination of many of the Conewago families. Along that route was Virginia, then poorly distinguished in the west from Kentucky (and Pennsylvania, for that matter). Cousin Cornelius Jansz had already headed this way, and died in Berkeley County, VA (now WV) in 1781. Abraham moved to Berkeley County around 1790. Two of his children, Cornelius and Ann (Antie), married in Berkeley County in December and June 1792, respectively. According to the tax records of Conewago, Abraham held land in Berwick

Township through 1787 (*Taxables - The Low Dutch Settlement of the Conewago, York County, PA 1762-1799*, Arthur Weaner, Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg, PA, 1997: p. 16).

Abraham himself shows up in Hampshire County records (*Early Records, Hampshire County Virginia now West Virginia*, Clara M. Sage and Laura Sage Jones, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1969: p. 34). Hampshire and Berkeley counties were adjacent in this period. As documented in Hampshire County Deed Book 11, p. 508, on June 11, 1798 (after an indenture dated March 16, 1797) John Swinn (or Levin by some accounts) and his wife Jane of Mason County, KY deeded some 514 acres to Abraham and Cornelius "Vanosdel" (recorded September 17, 1798). CRV has been unable to obtain a copy of the original deed (if it still exists) for signature comparison, but it is very likely that this pair was Abraham and his 25-year old son, or possibly Abraham Jr. and brother Cornelius.

Abraham "Vanosdol" appears on the Hampshire Co. tax list dated November 1, 1797 (*Hampshire County, [West] Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists, 1782-1799*, TLC Genealogy, Miami Beach, 1990: p. 215). On the 1799 list, he is joined by "Cornelious Vinosdol" and Garret "Vinosdol". In the following year, another Abraham joins the list (*Hampshire County [West] Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists 1800-1814*, Vicki B. Horton, privately published, Green Spring, WV, 1995: p. 13). Only one Abraham appears on the 1801 list (*ibid.*, p. 18) but in 1802 the second Abraham is listed as "Jun'r" (*ibid.*, p. 31). Then in 1803, the county's property tax list shows *Abraham, Abraham Sen'r., Peter, Richard*, and Garret "Vanarsdal" (*ibid.*, p. 51). The latter is believed to be a son of Cornelius Jansz van Aersdalen (see *The Vanguard*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 19 for his Revolutionary War pension application). However, it is highly likely that the first four are the subject Abraham and three of his sons. Abraham Jr. would probably be about 32 years old at the time, while Peter was 41 and Richard (the Anglicized version of Derrick) was 35. Brothers Simon and Cornelius do not appear on this list.

On the 1810 Federal Census, two Abrahams are listed in Hampshire County. One is a son of Garret Simonsz (Abraham's brother), while the other appears to be our subject. He is shown to be 45 or over, hence born before 1765. In his household

ABRAHAM (*continued*)

is one female over 45 (wife Antje Perlee), one male born between 1784-1794, and one female born between 1794 and 1800. These children may be some of Abraham and Antje's grandchildren. Living near Abraham is Peter, also 45 or over (he was baptized in January 1764, hence about 46 at the time of the census). Abraham's sons Abraham Jr., Simon, Cornelius, and Richard/Derrick are not on the Virginia census for 1810.

In 1812, the property tax data lists two Abrahams (*ibid.*, p. 146) but one is listed as Abraham Jr. and the other is listed as Abraham 3rd.

In 1820, Morgan County was formed from Hampshire, and the Abraham who was Garret Simonsz's son was then located there. However, Peter, Garrett and Abraham appear in the Federal Census for Hampshire County although Abraham is shown as "of 26 and under 45" years old. This Abraham would have been born between 1775 and 1794, and his wife is in the same age bracket. Additionally, there is a girl born between 1794 and 1804, likely their daughter. Is this man Abraham Jr. or, perhaps, an Abraham III?

Our subject Abraham disappears into the hazy mountains of (West) Virginia between 1810 and 1820. At that time he was between 70 and 80 years old. ◇

JANNETJE VAN ARSDALEN OF YORK COUNTY, PA (?)

Jannetje van Arsdalen was the last daughter of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and his wife Antje Dorland. Her baptismal record has not been found but she was probably born about 1744. It is possible that she is the Jannetje baptized at the New Brunswick First Reformed Church on

January 14, 1745 whose parents' forenames had been obliterated from the records (PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 411).

Jannetje married Hendrick/Henry Ammerman around 1767. According to "Descendants of Derick Janse Amerman (Dirck Janssen Ammerman)" by C. Theodore Ammerman (privately published; available on FHL US/CAN Film # 962804: p. 157), Hendrick was born in 1747 to Jacobus/James Ammerman and Maria Harder. It is unknown whether Jannetje and Hendrick married in New Jersey or at Conewago, but it is at the latter locale that they baptized all of their children. In fact, the first recorded baptism at the Conewago Dutch settlement was for the couple's first child. Their children were:

Antje, baptized ?/?/1769 (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 269), named for her maternal grandmother;
Jacobus, baptized May 31, 1772 (*ibid.*, p. 271), named for his paternal grandfather;
Marya, baptized June 20, 1773 (*ibid.*, p. 271), named for her paternal grandmother;
Simon, baptized December ?, 1774 (*ibid.*, p. 272), named for his maternal grandfather;
Hendreck, baptized March 20, 1777 (*ibid.*, p. 273), named for his father;
Neelye/Neeltje, baptized January 17, 1779 (*ibid.*, p. 274); and
Gerret, baptized July 1, 1781 (*ibid.*, p. 275), possibly named for Jannetje's brother.

Jannetje's husband died in early 1782. He wrote his will on February 18, 1782, stating he was a yeoman of Mt. Pleasant Township and was "weak in body" (*Codorus Chronicles*, vol. I, no. 2, p. 6). He mentions wife Jenne; sons James, Simon, Henry, and Gerret; and daughters Anne, Mary, and Nelly. His will instructed that an acre of land was to be bought near the Dutch meeting house and on it a home should be built for his wife and children. He named his brother-in-law Cornelius Van Arsdalen and friends James Brinkerhoff and John Monfort as executors, and the witnesses were John Parsel, Samuel Demarest, and Cornelius Van Arsdalen. The will was proved on December 11, 1782 (York County Archives, recorded in Will Book F, p. 66).

Among the bonds, notes, and accounts of the Estate of Simon "the Elder" van Aersdalen (drawn up on April 29, 1789) is a listing dated May 1, 1782 to "Jane Amerman widow". This must be

Simon's daughter, recently widowed. She is listed as having "borrow(ed) at sundry times".

Jannetje appears on the 1782 taxables in Mt. Pleasant Township as "widow Ammerman" and in 1783 on the Straban Township list without land (*Taxables - The Low Dutch Settlement of the Conewago, York County, Pennsylvania*, Arthur Weaner, Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg, 1997: p. 3). She is not listed thereafter, and in 1788 the "Ammerman Estate" is taxed in Mt. Pleasant Township (ibid.). It is possible that Jannetje remarried or was deceased by 1788; she was alive on December 3, 1787 when her father made his will, however. According to "Descendants", Jannetje's sons Simon, Henry, and Gerret moved to Cayuga County, NY around 1801. There is no mention of Jannetje. ◇

ISAAC VAN ARSDALEN OF MERCER COUNTY, KY

Isaac Van Arsdalen was baptized on December 16, 1746 at the Harlingen (Sourland) Dutch Reformed Church, Somerset County, (East) New Jersey, the seventh son of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen and Antje Dorland (GMNJ, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 85). Much of what we know concerning his family life comes from a Bible (owned in 1983 by Mrs. Condit B. Van Arsdall Jr. of Harrodsburg) whose genealogical contents have been published (*Bible Records and Family Information of Residents of Mercer County, Kentucky*, Alma Ray Sanders Ison, Harrodsburg Historical Society, Harrodsburg, KY, 1986: pp. 60-62). According to the Bible, Isaac was born on September 26, 1746.

On September 19, 1771 Isaac married Mary Brooks, who was born on January 29, 1750 (ibid., p. 61). They had the following children, all baptized at Harlingen:

- Simon, born August 24, 1772, baptized October 4, 1772 (GMNJ, vol. 19, no. 3, p. 62), named for his paternal grandfather;

- Mary, born August 8, 1774, baptized September 18, 1774 (ibid., p. 64), died young;

- Mary, born July 3, 1777, baptized December 21, 1777 (GMNJ, vol. 20, no. 1, p. 13);

- Anne, born September 7, 1781, baptized September 30, 1781 (GMNJ, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 33);

- Elizabeth, born October 30, 1784, baptized November 28, 1784 (ibid., p. 37); and

- Isaac Brooks, born April 29, 1787, baptized September 16, 1787 (ibid., p. 40).

Unlike his brothers, Isaac did not move to the Conewago colony. Instead, he appears to have moved directly to present-day Mercer County, Kentucky in the early to mid-1790s. Isaac does not appear in the reconstructed 1793 census of New Jersey (*New Jersey in 1793*, James S. Norton, privately published?, Salt Lake City, 1973).

His son Simon appears to have married Sally/Sarah VerBrycke in 1799 (consent to marry granted by Bernardus Verbrycke on September 23, 1799 according to *Mercer County, Kentucky Records, Vol. 2*, Kentucky Records Series Vol. 26, Michael L. Cook, Cook Publications, Evansville, IN, 1988: p. 71). Isaac's other son, Isaac Brooks, married Anny Colter on April 16, 1812 (surety by John Coulter on April 14, 1812) (ibid., p. 141). On the 1810 Federal Census, the household of Isaac (Senior) consisted of Isaac and Mary (both over 45 years old), one male between 16 and 26 (son Isaac, then 23), one female between 16 and 26 (likely daughter Elizabeth, then about 25), one male between 10 and 16, and one male under 10. These male children are unknown at present.

Isaac wrote his will on January 12, 1824 and it is on file at the Harrodsburg Historical Society. In it, he mentions his wife Mary and children Simon, Isaac, Mary (Carter?) and Ann (Sanders). No mention is made of daughter Elizabeth or her children, so we may assume that she either died young or died without issue. According to the family Bible, Isaac died on February 12, 1824 at the age of 77. His will was proved at the March Court of 1824 (*Mercer County, Kentucky Will Records, Will Book 7, 1818-1824*, Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry, Chillicothe, MO, undated: p. 25). ◇

PERRY "STEAMBOAT" VAN OSDOL

The following was submitted by **Willora Glee Krapf**, 215 Washington Street, Tamaqua, PA 18252. Perry "Steamboat" Van Osdol was one of our more colorful family members and was Glee's uncle. He was born on September 10, 1917 and passed away on October 22, 2001. Glee notes that Steamboat led caravans of recreational vehicles on trips across the country for years. The article comes from an unknown Kansas newspaper of May or June 1984 which Glee found among her mother's papers.

It's Full Speed Ahead for "Steamboat" and the Torch

by Fred Mann

Every morning, Perry "Steamboat" Van Osdol chugs three miles around a track in Hutchinson (Kansas) on his bad foot, holding a 3-pound hitching ball aloft. He is 66, a retired (medically retired) Army man. His foot was shot up by a sniper on the beach at Anzio, Italy, in 1944 during World War II. On June 9, the hitching ball will be replaced by the official torch of the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, and Steamboat will run one kilometer with it through Independence, along U.S. 75, on its journey across America. "I call it a fast walk," says Steamboat, one of 25 Kansans who will carry the torch in the state. "I've gotten to where I can do just a little bit of a jog. I do sort of a side shuffle. Use the heel more than anything. But I can make it in seven minutes."

He's working on his time with the help of his wife of 45 years, Hazel, a.k.a. Tugboat, who trains with him. He and Hazel plan to hitch up the trailer, go down and spend some time around Independence waiting for the big moment, which, at least for now, is scheduled to arrive about 10 a.m. As of now, the torch is supposed to come through Kansas City to Lawrence, then south to Yates Center, Altoona, Neodesha, Independence, Caney and into Oklahoma, according to the Torch Relay Committee in Los Angeles. Originally it was going to pass through Topeka, but the route was shortened due to lack of sponsorship. As long time members of the Good Sam Club, the organization that put up the money for his kilometer, Steamboat and Tugboat spend only six to eight weeks of the year at home in Hutchinson. But they train every day no matter where they are. "When we stop at a rest stop, that's when we do our walking," Steamboat says.

The reason for all the training is that Steamboat is

determined to waive the exemption for handicapped torch bearers and try to do his kilometer in regulation time. "I think I can make it. If I can't make it in seven minutes they won't put me in jail." Steamboat got his nickname after he was hit in the foot at Anzio and spent a lot of time on sodium pentathol. "I'd be on a binge for two days," he says. During the binges, he'd emit guttural whistles that sounded like a steamboat. It's a sound so unique that he has a standing offer of five bucks to anybody who can match it. Now he files his taxes under the name, and it's on all of his mail. It will be engraved on the torch he carries in Independence. Each runner gets his own torch. Three other Sambassadors like Steamboat are running the torch in other parts of the country. "I think every one of them is past 60," he says. "Old enough to know better. But I think it's a real opportunity. It sort of floors you." He isn't bothered by the political fuss over the torch. The U.S. is using it to raise money for youth clubs, and the Greeks objected to this "commercialization." "I look at it this way," says Steamboat. "I've had a scout troop almost 30 years, and if this is going to the Girls Clubs and Boys Clubs, hey, what's the difference? I just feel real humble to make the run."

Good Sam members are pledging more money for each step Steamboat and the other Sambassadors take on their legs of the journey. Half of the money will go to the national Dogs for the Deaf organization, and half to the U.S. Olympic track and field committee. The member who pledges the most will get to keep the torch. Steamboat will get to keep the official torch relay uniform. Steamboat is ready. He figures neither his age nor his foot is a drawback. Of his age he says, "I'm not over the hill. I'm on top of it. I can see both ways." And of his foot, he says, "It's like any thing else. The only handicap is what you think you are. I say it's not a handicap, it's a disability." The first shot at Anzio hit him in the dog tags. The second hit him in the middle of the foot, splintering the bone. "If I turn my ankle and get a splinter to hit a nerve, that's where I have a problem," Steamboat says. "It hurts. It's kinda like a toothache, but you can always pull a tooth. This you can't pull." "Normally, I wear a leg brace below the knee. I can get along without it shortly, but not real long." Steamboat will shed the leg brace in Independence, take the 3-pound torch, hold it aloft and become the focus of the 1984 Summer Olympic Games for approximately seven minutes, running on a foot shot up by a World War II sniper. "We're just a couple little peons out here," he says, nodding to Hazel, "but we're honored in what we're getting to do. We're just fortunate we're even around to be able to do this."

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1830 FEDERAL CENSUS - OHIO

Census Roll	Page Number	Name of head of household	Free White Males										Free White Females						County	Township		
			under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40			of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60
127	229	WILLIAM VANASDALE	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Belmont	Richland
127	149	GARRETT VANAUSDOLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Butler	Ross
	149	GARRETT VANAUSDOLL jnr	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0		Ross
	154	JOHN VANAUSDOLL	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		Ross
	156	GEORGE VANAUSDOLL	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Ross
	177	JOSEPH VANAUSDOLL	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		Reilly
128	188	OAKEY VANNOSDOLL	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Clermont	Tate
	189	ELIZABETH VANNOSDOLL	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0		Tate
	294	ROBERT VANNOSDOLL	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		Williamsburg
129	7	JOHN VANASDOW	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Coshocton	Washington
130	304	GARRET VANNERSDEL	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Fayette	Jefferson
132	19	G. VANAUSDOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hamilton	Cincinnati Wd. 1
	258	GARRET VANANSDALE	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0		Springfield
134	170	CORNELIUS VANORSDALL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Jefferson	Wells
134	226	ISAAC VANASDULL	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Knox	Morgan
134	331	WILLIAM VANOSDALE	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	Lawrence	Mason
136	261	MARY VAN ERSDOL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Mercer	St. Mary's
	261	RICHARD VAN ERSDOL	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		St. Mary's
	261	LUCAS VAN ERSDOL	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0		St. Mary's

The 1830 Federal Census consists of the returns from the states of Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana (partial), Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland (partial), Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina (partial), Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia and the territories of Arkansas, Florida, Michigan, and Missouri. It can be assumed that the territories were inadequately covered.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the population of the United States in 1830 was almost 12.9 million people, an increase of 33% over the 1820 figure (which was an increase of 33% from the 1810 figure).

1830 FEDERAL CENSUS - PENNSYLVANIA (Page 1)

Census Roll	Page Number	Name of head of household	Free White Males										Free White Females							County	Township									
			under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30			of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70					
143	6	GARRET VANARDOLE [1]	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Adams	Gettysburg
	27	HEZEKIAH VANARSDOLE	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		Hamilton
	51	ISAAC VANARSDOLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		Straban	
	51	WILLIAM VANARSDOLE	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Straban
146	36	SIMON VANARTSDALEN [2]	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Bucks	Northampton	
	36	JOHN VANARTSDALEN	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	36	ISAAC VANARTSDALEN	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	39	JOHN VANARTSDALEN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	39	JOHN G. VANARTSDALEN	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	41	JOSEPH VANARTSDALEN	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	41	JOSEPH VANARTSDALEN	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	41	HENRY VANARTSDALEN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	41	WILLIAM VANARTSDALEN	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	42	CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	44	GARRET VANARTSDALEN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Northampton	
	166	CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Newtown	
	174	EDWARD VANARTSDALEN	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Middleton	
	174	JOSEPH VANARTSDALEN	0	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Middleton	
	181	JAMES VANARSDALIN	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Southampton	
	181	DANIEL VANARTSDALIN	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Southampton	
	181	JOHN VANARTSDALIN	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Southampton	
	181	SIMON VANARTSDALIN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		Southampton	
	185	GEORG (?) VANARTSDALIN	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Southampton
147	46	PRUDENCE VANARSDALE	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Butler	Muddy Creek	
NOTES:																														
[1]		ALSO HAD 1 ALIEN (FOREIGNER NOT NATURALIZED) IN HOUSEHOLD																												
[2]		ALSO HAD 1 FREE COLORED MALE BETWEEN 10-24 AND 1 FREE COLORED FEMALE BETWEEN 10-24 YEARS OLD																												

In assembling this data, published Federal Census Indexes were consulted. In addition to the more "obvious" spellings of the surname, all entries under "v" were checked, as well as combinations for: Aars/Aers/Airs/Ais/Ars/Arts/As/Aus/Ays-dale, Fan/Fen/Fin/Fon/Fun-"orsdall", Nas/Naurs/Nors/Nos/Noz-doll, Oars/Ors/Os/Oz-doll, and Pf- or Phan/en/in/on/un-osdoll.

Census data for the states of Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky were published in the previous issue of The *Vanguard*. Additional states' data will be published in upcoming issues.



1830 FEDERAL CENSUS - PENNSYLVANIA (Page 2)

Census Roll	Page Number	Name of head of household	Free White Males										Free White Females										County	Township
			under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90		
150	93	ISAAC VINALSDEN	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cumberland	Silver Spring
151	212	SUSAN VANDERSOL	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	Franklin	Southampton
153	281	ABRAHAM VONDERSEL	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	Lancaster	Leacock
145	306	PHILIP VAN OSDALL	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Luzerne	Braintrim
	306	BENJAMIN VAN OSDALL	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Braintrim
158	3	SILAS VANRSDALEN	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Philadelphia	Byberrv
	3	NICHOLAS VANARSDALEN	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		Byberrv
	12	NICHOLAS VANASDALLEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		Moreland
	12	PHEBE VANASDALLEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		Moreland
159	12	AARON VENOSDALE	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		Phil.; Cedar Ward
	148	ABRAHAM VANARSDALL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Phil.; Lwr. Delaware
	174	JOHN VANARSDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		Phil.; Lwr. Delaware
165	12	ISAAC VAN ANDESLEN	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	Kinzua & Elk
163	179	JOHN VANOSDELL	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Washington	Strabane
164	219	ISAAC VANOSDEL	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Westmoreland	Alleghaney
	266	NATHAN VANNOZLE	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		E. Huntingdon
160	275	SAMUEL VANOSDALLEN	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	York	Monahan
	282	DAVID VANOSDALLEN	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		Franklin

1830 FEDERAL CENSUS - MICHIGAN, MISSOURI, & VIRGINIA

Census Roll	Page Number	Name of head of household	Free White Males										Free White Females							STATE	County		
			under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	under 5	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50			of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70
69	111	ABRAM VAN ORSDELL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	MI	Lenawee
72	301	CORNELIUS VANASDALL	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	MO	St. Louis [1]
189	250	ISAAC VANOSDALL [2]	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	VA	Berkeley
189	172	JOHN VENASDAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VA	Brooke
190	205	CALEB VANAUSDALE	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	VA	Greenbrier
	205	CORNELIUS VANAUSDALE SR.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	VA	
	205	CORNELIUS VANAUSDALE JR.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	VA	
	205	JAMES VANAUSDALE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	VA	
191	62	CORNELIUS VANARSDALL	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	VA	Hampshire
	62	ISAAC VANARSDALL	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	VA	
198	125	GARRET VANORSDALL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	VA	Morgan
	125	GARRET VANORSDALL JR.	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	VA	
	125	ANN VANORSDALL	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	VA	
	125	ABIGAIL VANORSDALL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	VA	
	125	WILLIAM VANORSDALL	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	VA	
	125	WILLIAM F. VANORSDALL	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	VA	
	125	RICHARD VANORSDALL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	VA	
	125	ISAAC VANORSDALL	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	VA	
NOTES:																							
[1]		IN ST. FERDINAND TOWNSHIP																					
[2]		ALSO HAD 1 FEMALE SLAVE LESS THAN 10 AND ONE FEMALE SLAVE BETWEEN 10-24 YEARS OLD																					

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

Just for grins, here's how the top "Van Arsdale" names ranked in frequency of occurrence on the 1990 U.S. Federal Census. The data for 2000 is not yet available. This is a "popularity ranking"; the most popular or common surname was, of course, "Smith" (i.e. ranked 1st). Also, the rankings cluster all names of similar spelling, e.g. Van Arsdale and Vanarsdale.

Van Arsdale	11,132 nd
Van Ausdal	29,505 th
Van Orsdale	30,956 th
Van Arsdall	53,663 rd
Van Osdel	59,432 nd
Van Artsdalen	59,464 th
Van Osdol	66,836 th
Van Orsdol	76,657 th
Vannorsdell	76,662 nd

And, for some of our allied families,

Wyckoff	5,321 st
Banta	5,681 st
Voorhees	6,010 th
Ammerman	9,872 nd
Dorland	47,635 th
Van Voorhees	53,621 st

For you David Letterman fans, the top ten list was:

10. Taylor
9. Moore
8. Wilson
7. Miller
6. Davis
5. Brown
4. Jones
3. Williams
2. Johnson
1. Smith



THE NEWSLETTER

We welcome submissions, especially in digital format, but cannot polish or edit very much. We try to be as accurate as possible but cannot guarantee the reliability of *interpreted* records, nor do we rigorously verify submitted information. Our mailing address:

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505 N. Big Spring, Ste. 105
 Midland, TX 79701
vanorsdale@tshickman.com

SUBMISSIONS POLICY

Articles submitted for publication can be either a narrative, such as the historical account of an ancestor's migration, or transcriptive, such as the record of baptisms at a particular church. We especially want transcriptions of primary records - - marriage records and "banns", wills, baptismal data, important land deeds and court records, and so on. Narrative work must cite all documentary data referenced, including primary records.

Please submit your articles either in hardcopy form (typed, preferably) or file format (e-mail or diskette via snail-mail). If you send a file, please try to use a popular word processing program such as WordPerfect or MS Word for Windows. Spreadsheets will be accepted if they are in EXCEL or Lotus 1- 2- 3 formats. When in doubt, send a hardcopy! We also are looking for old or historical **photos** too. Scanned images (.bmp or .tif) may be submitted as well. Don't forget that we want to know about your **birthdays, anniversaries, births, deaths**, and those all-important **family reunions** for our *News* section, too!

Please submit to **Charles R. Vanorsdale** at the address shown above. ◇



NEW VAN AUSDAL BOOK

A new book, "Van Ausdal, A History and Genealogy of the Van Ausdal Family in America", is now available! This book is over 350 pages long and covers the history and descendants of Cornelius Caleb Van Ausdal and Frances C. Littlepage. (Cornelius' lineage: Cornelius⁶, Caleb⁵, Cornelius⁴, Christoffel³, Jan Simonsz², Sijmon Jansz¹.) It is bound with a large coil for easy opening. The book is \$42 postpaid and you can order them from:

Audrey Young
438 E. Shaw Avenue, #270
Fresno, CA 93710

Audrey is also working on a book concerning the history and descendants of Cornelius⁵, Caleb's brother. If you have any questions, please write to Audrey at the address above or email her at genyoung@att.net. ◇



**HAPPY 109TH
THIS DECEMBER!**

A milestone will be marked on December 1, 2002! On that day, Bertha (Van Osdol) Fry will have her 109th birthday!! If you have time, stop by your nearby card store and grab a birthday card (although we doubt they'll carry a "Happy 109th" card) and send your best wishes to her at

5801 Bethel Pike Way, #602
Muncie, IN 47304

Her lineage:
BERTHA⁹, Oliver Perry Morton Vanosdol⁸ (1868-1963), John S. Vanosdol⁷ (1820-1906), Jacob Banta Vanosdol⁶ (1788-1872), Simon Van Arsdale⁵ (1750-1820), Garret Van Arsdalen⁴ (1725-c.1782), Simon Cornelisz Van Arsdalen³ (1697-1788), Cornelis Simonsz van Aersdalen² (1665-1745), Sijmon Jansz van Aersdalen¹ (1627-1710). ◇