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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CEO

This is to introduce *American Ancestors Journal*, the first annual supplement to the *Register*. The creation of this new vehicle for communicating valuable scholarship beyond New England will serve our geographically diverse audience with first rate content and, at the same time, broaden our institutional reach. *American Ancestors Journal* is automatically included with NEHGS membership, and is available in both print and paperless PDF formats.

American Ancestors Journal provides readers genealogical content of national scope, with an emphasis on New York State and out migrations from New England. This first issue is thirty-six pages, and future issues may be longer. The editors are Henry B. Hoff and Helen Schatvet Ullmann, who are also the editor and associate editor of the *Register*, respectively.

Many good articles have been submitted to the *Register* that had only a minimal connection to New England — or none at all. Articles like these will now be considered for *American Ancestors Journal*. The editors are looking for short articles (eight pages or less), that solve identification problems or present a brief genealogy in the eighteenth and/or nineteenth centuries, with an emphasis on New York State and out migrations from New England.

The most recent survey of NEHGS members revealed that New York research was of great interest to members, second only to Massachusetts. The creation of *American Ancestors Journal* is one response to that survey. Other NEHGS initiatives for New York State research include the addition of New York material on *NewEnglandAncestors.org*, particularly “Abstracts of Wills, Administrations and Guardianships in NY State, 1787–1835,” an essential resource for upstate New York research. Each issue of *New England Ancestors* now has a “Focus on New York” column, in addition to periodic New York articles. And a separate website, *NewYorkAncestors.org*, has been created.

We continue to work hard at NEHGS to create new ways in which we can serve our members and fulfill the Society’s mission to collect, preserve, and interpret materials to document and make accessible the history of families in America.

D. Brenton Simons
President and CEO
New England Historic Genealogical Society

Many NEHGS members have a little New York Dutch ancestry, thanks to the marriage of a migrating New England ancestor in the Hudson River Valley or further north in New York. Our lead article, by Abbott Lowell Cummings, is **Revolutionary War Captain Cornelius Wiltsie of Pittstown, New York**. The author's ancestor, William Comins (later Cummings), moved from Connecticut to Rensselaer County, New York, and married Jemima Wiltsie. Proving the identity of her father, Captain Cornelius Wiltsie, was the goal of Part 1 of this article, with the result that contemporary relatives with the same name are also correctly identified for the first time. The author's substantial research on the family of Hannah Filkin, Captain Cornelius Wiltsie's first wife, is included here. Part 2 (to be published a year from now) will treat the descendants of Captain Cornelius Wiltsie.

A family Bible record identifies **Jonathan Wood (1747–1820) of Little Compton, Rhode Island, and Dutchess County, New York**, his seven children, and descendants of his youngest son James. The record has been in print since 1962, but had not been widely recognized by family researchers. The author, Michael M. Wood, tracked down the original family record and added further research, including a family Bible record kept by descendants of Elisha Wood, another son of Jonathan Wood.

The Tudor Family of Barbados, Boston, New York City, Newport, and Bermuda, was founded by John Tudor (ca. 1649–1708) who came to Boston in 1671. During his three years there he was ordered to “depart the Town” three times for his behavior; finally in 1674 he moved to New York City. By two wives he had nine children, all of whom married and had children of their own. Some of John's sons and grandsons were mariners and so appeared in records of various English colonies. However, his daughters did not all stay in New York City; one settled on Bermuda, another in Connecticut, and two in Dutchess County, New York. After the American Revolution, John⁴ Tudor (*John*³⁻²⁻¹) of Bermuda claimed to be heir at law of John¹ Tudor. This claim was helpful in establishing his place in the family, but did him no good as John¹ Tudor appears to have died insolvent.

We trust readers will enjoy these articles and find the contents useful, especially the footnotes!

Henry B. Hoff and Helen Schatvet Ullmann

REVOLUTIONARY WAR CAPTAIN CORNELIUS WILTSIE OF PITTSTOWN, NEW YORK

*Abbott Lowell Cummings**

This study seeks to answer two questions. First, which of two mid-eighteenth-century Dutchess County, New York, men named Cornelius Wiltsie can be identified with Revolutionary War Captain Cornelius Wiltsie of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York? And second, is it possible to identify children born to Captain Cornelius? To address these questions, we begin with a brief survey of the major published sources on the Wiltsie family. We then examine whatever documentary or circumstantial evidence has been found that might help to illuminate the subject, and bring some order out of a large corpus of unverified and partially incorrect information, which has circulated widely in published sources and on the Internet.

Concerning the published sources, no less than four major studies of the Wiltsie family of New Amsterdam, with its variant surname spellings, have been published, the most recent by George Olin Zabriskie.^[1] The earliest, written by Jerome Wiltsee (1834–1924), is entitled *A Genealogical and Psychological Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee and his Descendants With a Historical Introduction Referring to The Wiltsee Nation and its Colonies*.^[2] Zabriskie describes this work as the “first comprehensive history of the Wiltsie family,” although he has devoted an entire essay to a discussion of its author’s limitations, especially the latter’s reliance on the occult.^[3] Further, Zabriskie shows that

*I am particularly grateful to the following for research and other assistance with the preparation of this study: Ron Bachman, Vandercook Family genealogist; Lawrence Dean Cummings of Salem, Oregon; Charles Filkins, director, Louis Miller Museum, Hoosick Falls, New York; Ms. Lorraine W. Hall of Vancouver, Washington, a great-grandniece of Wesley Vandercook, who has furnished copies of many of his genealogical records (which copies will be found in my own genealogical files, and are referenced herein as Wesley Vandercook Research); Curtis Hartwig and Joan Hunt, Genealogy Volunteers, Tioga County Historical Society and Museum, Owego, New York; Carol A. Henry, Town Historian, Village of Candor, New York; David Allen Lambert, Online Genealogist, NEHGS; Ms. Connie Kheel, Pittstown, New York, Historical Society; Ms. Sherry Milham, genealogist, Olympia, Washington; Ms. Laura Prescott, Genealogy Research & Education, Brookline, New Hampshire; and Ms. Daraleen Wade, volunteer for the Oregon State Archives.

¹ George Olin Zabriskie, “The Wiltsie Family of Early New York,” *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (hereafter *NYGBR*) 106 (1975):129–33, 208–11; 107 (1976):13–20, 81–90, 157–61, 211–17; 108 (1977):32–36.

² Jerome Wiltsee, *A Genealogical and Psychological Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee and his Descendants With a Historical Introduction Referring to The Wiltsee Nation and Its Colonies* (Atchinson, Kans.: G. W. Myers, 1908).

³ Zabriskie, “Wiltsie Family” [note 1], *NYGBR* 108:32–36. J. Wiltsee, *Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], as Zabriskie points out, includes in one instance a footnote (page 65) which explains that a statement in the text “is family tradition, sustained by retrospective visions hereafter to be

Jerome Wiltsee was entirely in error in his claim that one Philippe Maton, a Walloon living at Leyden, was the original ancestor of the Wiltsie family in America. The profile of Maton which Jerome Wiltsee presents is fictional in many respects and adopts factual elements of another family altogether. Thus Zabriskie writes, “Hendrick Martensen Wiltsee van Copenhagen, the real founder of the American Wiltsie family, was cast as a son of the mythical Philippe Maton.”^[4]

The next study in chronological order, with a copyright date of 1964, was compiled by Nelson Simeon Wiltsie and Roger H. Wiltsee,^[5] and, although bearing virtually the same title as Jerome Wiltsee’s prior publication, contains new information “obtained from personal knowledge of those contacted, history books,” and other sources, and provides in particular an extended record of families throughout the first half of the twentieth century, building upon Jerome Wiltsee’s earlier work.

Shortly before Zabriskie published his researches in periodical form, a long article entitled “The Wilsey Family,” appeared in 1970 in *The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook*.^[6] This study, we are told, was “Correlated by Col. William V. Hannay,” and “compiled from the vast amount of data collected by the late Mariam Fares Wilsey, wife of John E. Wilsey. It consists of Bible records, family records, copies of wills, news items, [and] letters.”^[7] Unfortunately, there are few, if any, specific references to any of this primary source material throughout the article as published.

Finally, the most definitive study (for the earlier generations at least) was published in serial form by genealogist George Olin Zabriskie (1904–1988), between 1975 and 1977. As a leading authority on the colonial Dutch families of New Netherland, Zabriskie explained initially that his intention was to “up-date the parentage and sequence of birth of the first three generations [from Hendrick] . . . and to list the children of the fourth generation. This [latter] list however is given with less certainty of correctness than those of the second and

recorded.” In effect, Zabriskie continues, “Jerome warned his readers that his account of the activities of family members was based not only on normal genealogical research, but also on his to-be-demonstrated mental abilities and self-claimed ‘occult powers.’” In the present study I have confined myself for the most part to Jerome Wiltsee’s statements based on “normal genealogical research,” especially those for which the genealogist has provided a documentary source.

⁴ Zabriskie, “Wiltsie Family” [note 1], *NYGBR* 108:32–36 at 35.

⁵ Nelson Simeon Wiltsie and Roger H. Wiltsee, *A Genealogical and Psychological Record of the Philippe Maton Wiltsee Family and his Descendants With a Historical Introduction Referring to The Wiltzi Nation and its Colonies* (Salt Lake City: privately printed, 1964).

⁶ [Mariam Fares Wilsey,] “The Wilsey Family,” *The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook* 42 (1968–70):5–158.

⁷ Col. Hannay states (page 5) that “The family proposes to turn this data over to the Genealogical Library of the Morman [*sic*] Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, for deposit in its archives,” but the Family History Library catalogue at present contains no listing for these underlying materials.

third generations.”^[8] Notwithstanding this disclaimer, Zabriskie is by far the most authoritative of the various Wiltsie family researchers.

From all this established literature, and where amply buttressed by contemporary records, we introduce here a brief digest of the first two generations of the Wiltsie family, from whom both of the subjects of this study are descended.

FIRST GENERATION

HENDRICK MARTENSEN¹ WILTSIE VAN COPENHAGEN. Zabriskie gives the most responsible account of the founder of the family, from which the following facts have been extracted.^[9] He was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, according to his marriage intention in 1660. The first record of him in New Netherland was at Fort Orange (Albany, New York) on 23 July 1658.^[10]

As Hendrick Martensen, bachelor, from Copenhagen, he married first, after 10 January 1660 (when their marriage intention was recorded at the New Amsterdam Dutch Reformed Church), **MARGRIETJE MELJERING**,^[11] born in the Dutch colony in Brazil, daughter of Jan and Teuntje (Straitsman) Meyer (or Meijering),^[12] and widow of Herman Jansen Van Lenneps.^[13] Margrietje (i.e., Margaret) died after 6 July 1701 when she and her husband were baptismal witnesses at the New York Dutch Reformed Church.^[14] Hendrick Martensen married second by Lutheran rite at the house of Mr. Pieter Van Woglum 10 or 26 June 1705, “Steentje, widow,”^[15] later referred to as **STEENTJE ARIANSE** (see below).

Hendrick joined the military garrison at Wiltwyck (now Kingston, New York) by 5 June 1661,^[16] and his first four children were baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church there, beginning on 11 December 1660.^[17] He was assigned

⁸ Zabriskie, “Wiltsie Family” [note 1], *NYGBR* 106:129.

⁹ Zabriskie, “Wiltsie Family” [note 1], *NYGBR* 106:129–33. Source citations have been added since the article, although apparently highly accurate, lacks precise citations.

¹⁰ Charles T. Gehring, ed., *Fort Orange Court Minutes, 1652–1660*, New Netherland Documents Series (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1990), 391. He was the only Hendrick Martensen in the area in 1658.

¹¹ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam – New York City*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 9 (New York, 1940):25.

¹² James Riker, *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York): Its Origin and Early Annals* (New York: New Harlem Publishing Co., 1904), 374–75; Herbert F. Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut*, 5 vols. and 2 microfilm reels (Washington, D.C.: the author, 1939–58), reel 2 “Straetsman.”

¹³ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 2 (New York, 1901):48.

¹⁴ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 13], 277.

¹⁵ “Some Early Records of the Lutheran Church, New York,” *Year Book of The Holland Society of New York for 1903* (New York, 1903), 4, 10.

¹⁶ *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 15 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1856–87), 13:202.

¹⁷ Roswell Randall Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, 1660–1809* (New York: De Winne Press, 1891), 1.

Number 2 of the New Lots at Esopus (now Hurley), March 1661, and he signed a deposition on 28 April 1667 as one of the burghers at Wiltwyck.^[18] This was the last record of him found at Wiltwyck and environs.

His four youngest children were baptized at the New York Dutch Reformed Church, the first on 24 November 1669.^[19] His name appears on the Newtown (Long Island) rate lists for 1675, 1678, and 1683.^[20] In September 1681 he purchased a farm in Newtown near Hellgate on which he was then living.^[21] He was listed in the 1698 census of Newtown,^[22] and Zabriskie thought it probable that he remained at Newtown for the balance of his life. Exact dates of death for Hendrick Martensen or either of his wives have not been found. “Hendrick Wiltzen and Stijntje Arianse” witnessed a baptism at the New York Dutch Reformed Church 29 May 1707,^[23] which is the last reference found to either of them.

SECOND GENERATION

MARTEN HENDRICKSEN² WILTSIE, fourth son of Hendrick Martensen Wiltsie Van Copenhagen and his first wife, Margrietje Meijering, was baptized at the Kingston Dutch Reformed Church 3 April 1667.^[24] As “Marten Henderickse Wiltsze,” bachelor, residing at Newtown, he married, with intentions at the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church dated 26 July 1690, **MARYTIE VAN WYCK**, spinster, residing at Flatbush,^[25] daughter of Cornelius Barentse and Anna (Polhemus) Van Wyck.^[26] Zabriskie listed nine children, “all born in Queens (probably Newtown).” However, Marten Wiltsie and family were listed in the 1698 census of Flushing,^[27] rather than the 1698 census of Newtown (both towns

¹⁸ *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York* [note 16], 13:195, 414.

¹⁹ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 13], 96.

²⁰ Edmund Bailey O’Callaghan, *List of Inhabitants of Colonial New York, Excerpted from The Documentary History of the State of New-York* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979), 86 (1675), 135 (1683); Peter R. and Florence A. Christoph, *The Andros Papers*, 3 vols. (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1989–91), 3:465 (1678).

²¹ *Town Minutes of Newtown, 1653–1734*, 2 vols. (New York: Historical Records Survey, 1940–41), 2:285.

²² Charles Carroll Gardner, “Census of Newtown, Long Island, August 1698,” *The American Genealogist* 24 (1948):133–37 at 135.

²³ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 13], 323.

²⁴ Hoes, *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston* [note 17], 6. As with the entry for his father, Hendrick Martensen, the facts in this brief account are based on Zabriskie, “Wiltsie Family” [note 1], *NYGBR* 106:209–10. See note 9.

²⁵ David William Voorhees, ed., *Records of The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, Volume 1, 1677–1720* (New York: The Holland Society of New York, 1998), 271.

²⁶ *Genealogies of Long Island Families from The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), 624–25; Anne Van Wyck, *Descendants of Cornelius Barentse Van Wyck and Anna Polhemus* (New York: Tobias A. Wright, 1912), 29, 381.

²⁷ O’Callaghan, *List of Inhabitants of Colonial New York* [note 20], 40.

were in Queens County, Long Island, as was Jamaica). Marten Wiltsie and Marytie Wiltsie witnessed several baptisms at the Jamaica Dutch Reformed Church between 10 September 1720 and 27 March 1742.^[28] However, it is not clear which baptisms were witnessed by the parents and which baptisms were witnessed by their children, also named Marten and Marytie.

WHICH DESCENDANT OF MARTEN HENDRICKSEN WILTSIE WAS CAPTAIN CORNELIUS WILTSIE?

The given name Cornelius appears for the first time in the Wiltsie family among the descendants of Marten Hendricksen² Wiltsie, whose father-in-law was named Cornelius. Two of Marten's sons had sons named Cornelius, and Marten also had grandsons named Cornelius. One of them must be Captain Cornelius Wiltsie, but which one?

Among the nine children assigned by Zabriskie to Marten Hendricksen and Marytie (Van Wyck) Wiltsie were sons Cornelius and Johannes. **CORNELIUS³ WILTSIE** was the oldest, born in Queens County (probably at Newtown) about 1691. He married **RUTH SMITH**, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (_____) Smith of Hempstead, Queens County (now in Nassau County).^[29] Cornelius had moved with his family to Dutchess County by 25 June 1736, when he witnessed the baptism of a grandson at Fishkill on that date.^[30] As "Cornelius Wiltse" (signature) of Rombouts Precinct in Dutchess County, he made a will dated 15 December 1755, proved 6 January 1756.^[31]

JOHANNES³ WILTSIE, third child of Marten Hendricksen and Marytje, was also born in Queens (probably at Newtown), and was baptized 25 August 1695 at

²⁸ Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "Records of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica, Long Island: Baptisms," *NYGBR* 105 (1974):10–17, 93–97, 146–48, 203–08; 106 (1975):19–26, 87–94 at 87 [1720], 139–43, 200–07; 107 (1976):33–42, 105–10, 154–57, 203–10; 108 (1977):20–26 et seq., at 20 [1742].

²⁹ Frederick C. Hart, Jr., "James Smith of Newtown, Long Island, His Descendants in Huntington, and His Brother, John Smith of Hempstead," *NYGBR* 134 (2003):163–74, 289–99, at 174. The will of Jeremiah Smith of Herricks in Hempstead, dated 23 October 1725, proved 2 April 1726, mentioned two youngest daughters, Ruth Wiltsee and Ann Smith (*Long Island Source Records from The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987], 147; *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, 17 vols., Collections of The New-York Historical Society, vols. 25–41 [New York, 1893–1909], 2:373–74). See also *Long Island Source Records*, 307, and Benjamin D. Hicks, ed., *Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, Long Island*, 8 vols. (Jamaica, N.Y.: Town of North Hempstead, 1897), 2:216–17; 8:237.

³⁰ Jean D. Worden, *First Reformed Church, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York* (Franklin, Ohio: the compiler, 1981), 58.

³¹ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 105–06. This will was proved in Dutchess County evidently, but was not recorded in New York City or Albany, as one might expect. For an explanation see Gordon L. Remington, *New York Probate Records: A Genealogist's Guide to Testate and Intestate Records* (Boston: NEHGS, 2002), 2

the New York Dutch Reformed Church.^[32] He married **TEUNTJE HAFF**, daughter of Laurens Jeurians and Kniertje Pieters (Meet) Haff.^[33] Johannes moved with his family to Dutchess County between 6 September 1732, when he witnessed a baptism at the Jamaica Dutch Reformed Church,^[34] and 26 September 1733, when his daughter Sara was baptized at the Fishkill Dutch Reformed Church.^[35] Of their children, the first nine were baptized at Jamaica, the later children were baptized at Fishkill.^[36]

Both brothers, Cornelius and Johannes Wiltsie, had sons named Cornelius, and among the grandchildren of the two brothers can be found an additional four males with the same name.^[37] All of the principal Wiltsie family genealogists deal to one degree or another with these men named Cornelius, and their research would seem to indicate that there were no others of the name during the stated period. **Cornelius⁴**, son of Cornelius³, was baptized at the Jamaica Dutch Reformed Church 12 April 1724,^[38] and died reportedly in 1794,^[39] having had fourteen children born between 1750 and 1775.^[40] He cannot be identified with Captain Cornelius Wiltsie of Pittstown, subject of our study, who was still living when the census of 1800 was taken, and who, as we shall see, had a wife and children in the early 1750s who were entirely different from those of Cornelius⁴, baptized 1724. The four grandsons in the fifth generation named Cornelius can also be eliminated as having been born too late to be Captain Cornelius.

The field is thus narrowed to a consideration of only two possible candidates, **Cornelius⁴ Wiltsie**, son of Johannes³ (*Marten², Hendrick¹*), baptized as one of a pair of twins at the Jamaica Dutch Reformed Church 29 May 1728,^[41] and his first cousin once removed, **Cornelius⁵ Wiltsie**, son of Martin⁴ (*Cornelius³, Marten², Hendrick¹*), baptized at the Fishkill Dutch Reformed Church 25 June 1736.^[42] In the text which follows, and purely for the sake of convenience, the older Cornelius (baptized 1728) is referred to as Cornelius I and the younger (baptized 1736) as Cornelius II.

Jerome Wiltsee was unable to discover much substantive information concerning either of these men. Not surprisingly, his skimpy accounts contain a

³² *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 13], 229.

³³ Zabriskie, "Wiltsie Family" [note 1], *NYGBR* 107:13; Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island* [note 12], 3:1188–89. Johannes and Teuntje were cousins as they were both descended from Teuntje Straitsman (see note 12).

³⁴ Stryker-Rodda, "Records of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica" [note 28], *NYGBR* 107 (1976):41.

³⁵ Worden, *First Reformed Church, Fishkill* [note 30], 55.

³⁶ Zabriskie, "Wiltsie Family" [note 1], *NYGBR* 107:13.

³⁷ Zabriskie, "Wiltsie Family" [note 1], *NYGBR* 107:81–87.

³⁸ Stryker-Rodda, "Records of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica" [note 28], *NYBGR* 106:139.

³⁹ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 101, 237.

⁴⁰ Zabriskie, "Wiltsie Family" [note 1], *NYGBR* 107:84.

⁴¹ Stryker-Rodda, "Records of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica" [note 28], *NYBGR* 106:206.

⁴² Worden, *First Reformed Church, Fishkill* [note 30], 58.

certain amount of confusion, and later writers have built upon this weak foundation. We begin, then, with what has been presented in published form with respect to Cornelius I and II, and proceed to examine the evidence which points to the identification of Cornelius I with Captain Cornelius of Pittstown.

Taking first the younger of the two men, Jerome Wiltsee reports little more than that Cornelius II “was Lieut. and later Capt. of a company of the 14th Reg. of militia from the Hoosacke Schaghticoke District of Albany Co. John Knickerbocker, colonel. With him were his brother [singular] Francis Wiltsie, and Martin Wiltsie.”^[43] It will be clear from internal evidence of the military record, however, that Jerome Wiltsee was mistaken in his statement, and that Captain Wiltsie of the 14th Regiment, as will appear, was Captain Cornelius of Pittstown. That Jerome Wiltsee identified him with Cornelius II is but a further indication of Wiltsee’s general unsureness concerning this person.

Certain it is that the 1790 census has entries for “Cornelius Wiltse” at Amenia Town as well as “Cornelius Wiltsee” at Pitts Town.^[44] If, as seems likely, these two entries refer to Cornelius II and I, respectively, we have clear evidence that the two men should not be confused. Jerome Wiltsee states further that Cornelius II “was buried at Fort Edward, Washington County, New York,”^[45] a statement which would also discourage his identification with Captain Cornelius of Pittstown, although Jerome Wiltsee furnishes no date of death for Cornelius II, nor do we have any really firm knowledge of Captain Cornelius of Pittstown after 1800.

With respect to any wife (or wives), Jerome Wiltsee states simply without citing either a date or a source that Cornelius II married at Half Moon, Amenia Precinct, Dutchess County, a woman whose first name was Mary.^[46] It would

⁴³ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 111. The 1755 will of Cornelius³ Wiltsie (see note 31) names Cornelius [i.e., Cornelius II] and Francis as children of deceased son Martin. At this period there was but a single Francis Wiltsie who appears to have been associated with Hopewell, Dutchess County. His presence here in the Fourteenth Regiment is unexplained, and I have been unable to identify the Martin Wiltsie of Jerome Wiltsee’s statement. Francis and Martin Wiltsie, in any event, appear among the privates of Captain Cornelius Wiltsie’s Company (*Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York* [note 16], 15:518 [Volume 15 was reprinted as Berthold Fernow, *New York in the Revolution* (Cottonport, La.: Polyanthos, 1972)]).

⁴⁴ 1790 U.S. Census, Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, roll 6, p. 172; Pitts Town, Albany County, New York, roll 6, p. 353 (indexed on *Ancestry.com* as “Wiltser”). The only other Cornelius Wiltsie who was a head of household in 1790 in New York was in Columbia County (1790 U.S. Census, Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, roll 6, p. 230).

⁴⁵ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 111n, in which Jerome Wiltsee states that the grave site was thoroughly overgrown and could not be found in 1905. I have been informed by Charles B. Moore of the Historical Data Services, Glens Falls, New York, which has published a number of cemetery records for Washington County, that of the two earliest burying grounds at Fort Edward, in one “most of the stones are missing due to age and vandals. The second was on private property and for years had no maint., it was a jungle and when the town historian went to read it much of it was destroyed by time, vegetation etc.” (email communication to the author, 30 January 2007).

⁴⁶ None of the Wiltsie family authors offers a source for this commonly repeated statement. One may at least ask the highly speculative question whether Jerome Wiltsee, in his Dutchess

appear that his principal authority was an earlier secondary source whose author, Crisfield Johnson, includes a brief notice of an early Washington County settler named James Snody who had been “married in Half-Moon to Hannah Willsey, a daughter of Cornelius and Mercy Willsey, of Amenia, Dutchess county.”^[47] Having called her “Mary” in reporting their apparently unrecorded marriage, Jerome Wiltsee shortly thereafter presents a brief notice of the “Children of Cornelius Wiltsee and Marey [*sic*] Willsey,” which he credits to the “Washington County History.”^[48]

The question is more complicated, however. If Cornelius II had married a woman named Mary at Half Moon, presumably about 1760 when he was in his mid twenties, then we must ask whether young children in the family around 1800 were his by a second, younger wife, or were his grandchildren. We have no knowledge whatsoever of older children of Cornelius II, unless it were possible to identify as an adult son one “William Wiltsie” who appears with “Cornelious Wiltsie” (signature), both of “Amenia Precinct,” in a deed of 29 March 1783 whereby they jointly conveyed a tract of land there with its “improvements,” described as “part of Lot Number three in the subdivision of Lot number thirty six in the great nine partners,” containing forty-three acres.^[49] No relationship is stated in the deed, although in 1790 they were living not far from one another (only five names intervene) and are the only two persons named Wiltse who appear at Amenia that census year. William is not found there in 1800, in which year Cornelius was the only Wiltse listed at Amenia.^[50] Jerome Wiltsee is of no help in the matter, for while at first he associates the deed of 1783 with Cornelius II of Amenia, at a later point in his Wiltsee family genealogy he cites the same deed and now identifies the co-grantors as Cornelius Wiltsey (1761–1828) and a brother named William, both being sons of Lawrence Wiltse, a first cousin once removed of Cornelius II.^[51]

If Cornelius had made a second marriage, was she the woman named as Mercy by Crisfield Johnson, the Washington County historian? What little information Jerome Wiltsee presents about Hannah, daughter of Cornelius II, was taken in its entirety from Johnson who, as his text would imply, was in contact during the 1870s with Hannah’s children. One of the older or oldest of these

County researches, had stumbled across some early reference to a Mary, wife of a Cornelius, and had assumed that the reference pertained to Cornelius II of Amenia. The question is worth raising only because, as will later appear, we have some reason to think that the second wife of Captain Cornelius Wiltsee of Pittstown, whom he married almost certainly in Dutchess County, may have been named Mary.

⁴⁷ Crisfield Johnson, *History of Washington Co., New York* (Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 284. According to Johnson, James Snody was son of William and Annis Snody, born at Saratoga, New York, 9 July 1786.

⁴⁸ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 111.

⁴⁹ Dutchess County Deeds, 9:50.

⁵⁰ 1800 U.S. Census, Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, roll 21, p. 140.

⁵¹ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 111, 267.

children was named Mercy, which may suggest the exact form of her grandmother's name.^[52]

The whole question of one or two wives becomes more interesting when we examine the successive census takings. "Cornelius Wiltse" can be found at Amenia Town with a young family both in 1790 and 1800.^[53] The context of neighbors in both years makes it virtually certain that the two entries ten years apart refer to the same individual. The family in 1790 included a total of nine persons. Aside from Cornelius II and presumed spouse, and providing that the balance were their children, we have one male over and three boys under sixteen, and three females. In 1800 the two oldest women in the family had both been born between 1756 and 1774. If one of these was a later wife of Cornelius II, she would have been at least some twenty years younger than her husband. Of the junior members of the household in 1800 there were a boy and a girl born 1784–1790, together with two boys and a girl born 1791–1799. This record would certainly suggest a family of children too young to have been born to a wife who was more or less the same age as Cornelius II, pointing to the possible conclusion that they were children of a presumptive second wife.

By 1810 Cornelius II no longer appears in Amenia. Rather, an entry can be found at Putnam in Washington County that year for a "Cornelius Wiltse" who had been born before 1765.^[54] Of the three young males we have just mentioned, there were now only two, one born between 1785 and 1794, and the other between 1795 and 1800. Identification with Cornelius II would seem certain since in 1810 he was living very close to his reported son-in-law, "James Snody" (only a single entry intervenes).^[55] Cornelius II does not appear as a head of household in the 1820 census of Putnam, but an explanation can be found in the census entries in close proximity to "James Snowdy" in 1820. Nearby were "John Wilsey" and "Daniel Wiltsey," who, one might assume, were sons of Cornelius II. Daniel, with two young children, would appear to be the older, born 1776–1794, while John, born 1795–1804, and presumed wife, were as yet without children.^[56] These age categories correspond to those of two of the young males we have cited as members of Cornelius II's family in 1810, and John continues to be found in the same location, close to James Snody, at Dresden (which had been set off from Putnam) in every ensuing census through 1850, in which year he was described as

⁵² Johnson, *History of Washington Co.* [note 47], 284.

⁵³ For the 1790 census, see note 44; for the 1800 census see note 50.

⁵⁴ 1810 U.S. Census, Putnam, Washington County, New York, roll 30, p. 389.

⁵⁵ 1810 U.S. Census, Putnam, roll 30, p. 389. In this and later censuses, the birth date of James Snody's wife, Hannah, can be calculated to be about 1790: she was aged 61 in 1850 and aged 68 in 1860 (1850 U.S. Census, Dresden, Washington County, New York, roll 610, p. 124; 1860 U.S. Census, Dresden, roll 874, p. 145). In spite of the census evidence, Crisfield Johnson reports that she died 20 September 1863, aged 82 years (Johnson, *History of Washington Co.* [note 47], 284).

⁵⁶ 1820 U.S. Census, Putnam, Washington County, New York, roll 76, p. 118.

farmer, born in New York, and age 52 (i.e., born about 1798).^[57] It is necessary only to acknowledge, as was occasionally the case in both early and later census records, that the oldest male in any given family was not invariably identified as head of household. Thus, in the entry for 1820 in John's name, we find an older man and woman born before 1775. It would not seem rash to suggest that the older man was Cornelius II, by now in his mid eighties, while John, the younger man, was considered head of the family.

Having thus dealt with the question of any children who may with good reason be attributed to Cornelius II of Dutchess County and Fort Edward, New York, we turn to those individuals claimed to have been his sons but surely were not. Here Jerome Wiltsee is certainly incorrect in his brief and somewhat confused list of children born to Cornelius II presumably in Amenia Precinct.^[58] As noted, he credits the "Washington County History" of Crisfield Johnson, published several years earlier in 1878, as his source. A comparison of Jerome Wiltsee's text in 1908 with entries in different parts of the Johnson work indicate at once the way in which Jerome Wiltsee has correctly incorporated material on the daughter, Hannah,^[59] but has misappropriated other elements of the earlier county historian's text.

For those children presented in 1908 as sons of Cornelius II, it is apparent that Jerome Wiltsee turned to a "Patrons' Record and Directory" of early inhabitants of the various towns in Washington County, which is positioned at the very end of Johnson's history.^[60] Jerome Wiltsee has arbitrarily assumed that several persons named Wiltsee (or its variants) living then at Kingsbury (just above Fort Edward) were children of Cornelius II (although it is not easy to see upon what grounds he made this assumption). Nevertheless, Jerome Wiltsee lifted without exception (and not always correctly) the entire body of information which he found in Johnson's "Directory" of early inhabitants.

Thus Jerome Wiltsee names as children of Cornelius II "Nehemiah Wiltsie" and a younger man, "Henry Wilsey," who married Elizabeth Pratt. He also implies that "Chester Wiltsie, b. 1810," was a son of Cornelius II, while Chester was actually a son of Nehemiah and consequently belongs in the next generation. Regrettably, Jerome Wiltsee's list of Cornelius II's children,^[61] including a non-existent William Wiltsie, and correct only, apparently, in its reference to the daughter Hannah (Wiltsie) Snody, was taken up wholly or in part by later researchers. Chief amongst these was Mariam Fares Wilsey,^[62] who compounded the error by incorrectly assigning to Cornelius II and his reported wife, Mary, still

⁵⁷ 1830 U.S. Census, Putnam, roll 111, p. 378; 1840 U.S. Census, Putnam, roll, 348, p. 123; 1850 U.S. Census, Putnam, roll 610, p. 124.

⁵⁸ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 111.

⁵⁹ See the historical essay on the town of Dresden in Johnson, *History of Washington Co.* [note 47], 284.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 502.

⁶¹ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 111.

⁶² "Wilsey Family" [note 6], *Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook* 42:30.

another son named Jacob, with no more proof than the fact that Henry who married Elizabeth Pratt is referred to as a brother of Jacob in the latter's diary.^[63]

Nehemiah, Henry, and Jacob Wilsey, who it is virtually certain were *not* sons of Cornelius II, will be examined in more detail when we come to a study in Part 2 of the children attributable on fairly strong grounds to Captain Cornelius Wiltsie of Pittstown.

From all of the foregoing, we find little to suggest that Cornelius II, originally of Amenia Town in Dutchess County, and later of Washington County, can be identified with Captain Cornelius Wiltsie of Pittstown. That would leave only Cornelius I, baptized at Jamaica in 1728. The earliest published source I have found which furnishes any substantive (and apparently correct) information concerning Cornelius I is a *Boston Evening Transcript* query of 1910, published under the initials L.W.S.A.:^[64]

Wanted, ancestry of Henry Lester, a doctor of Pittstown (near Albany) N. Y., married Sophia Weltse, May 31, 1773. She was the daughter of Cornelius Weltse and Hannah Filkins, born 1730, Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., and daughter [of] Henry Filkins — one of 'Nine-Partner-Patent' owners.

Additional published information during the same period which identifies the 1728 "Cornelius Wiltsee" with the person of the same name who died at Pittstown, New York, can be found in Volume 139 of the *DAR Lineage Books*.^[65] The original application for membership of "Mrs. Elizabeth Vander Cook Dunning" gives considerably more detail.^[66] Aside from the cover page, all of the supporting genealogical information is in the unmistakable handwriting of her older brother, Wesley Vandercook, an amateur genealogist.

Wesley Vandercook, born 8 May 1843, and his sister, Elizabeth (Vandercook) Dunning, born 16 December 1849, were the children of Abram F. and Mary (Forsyth) Vandercook. Abram F., in turn, was a great-grandson of Captain Cornelius Wiltsie. Wesley's genealogical chart numbered 71 ("Completed April 6 – 1925") is given over entirely to the record of Cornelius Wiltsie and his first wife, Hannah Filkin, and includes a highly important narrative of how he [Wesley Vandercook] obtained family information:

After having been discharged from the union Army in 1865, I went from my home in Fremont Ohio to Troy N.Y. and entered R.P.I. School in Class of 68. during the three years there I visited many relatives in and about Troy. Among them was Peter

⁶³ Carol Willsey Bell, transcr., *The Honorable Jacob Willsey's Journal: 1831–1860*, (Youngstown, Ohio: privately printed, 1970), 62. The original manuscript was described as then belonging to Gaylord Mead Willsey of Binghamton, New York, a descendant of Jacob.

⁶⁴ *Boston Evening Transcript*, genealogical query #1711, issue of 28 December 1910.

⁶⁵ *Lineage Books, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, 166 vols. (Washington, D.C.: the society, 1896–1939), 139:227–28.

⁶⁶ Application of Elizabeth Vander Cook Dunning on Cornelius Wiltse (1728–1802, New York), National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Office of the Registrar General, Washington, D.C., 27 April 1925.

Vandercook, my Grand Father, Henry S.'s brother[,] and his wife Nancy Filkin who lived in Cahoes [*sic*]. One day while I was copying the record of their 14 children . . . Aunt Nancy brought me the old family Bible of her Great Grand parents, Henry Filkin Jr. and his wife Elizabeth Smith,^[67] which contained record of eleven children. All I copied at that time was of my own great mother [*sic*], Hannah Filkin born 1730, a hole in the leaf had destroyed the day and month. The next child, the 6th one was Henry, born March 5th 1732 and between the two in finer writing '1748 may ye 8th married Cornelius Wiltsee, son of Jo. (That was under Hannah's name . . . '

It is this single quotation from an early Bible record which establishes the identity of Hannah Filkin as wife of Cornelius Wiltsie, "son of Jo." (presumably Johannes). On Chart 71 Wesley Vandercook states that Cornelius Wiltsie was born 16 January 1728. Also on Chart 71 he states that Hannah died 2 August 1755,^[68] two years after the birth of their daughter, Sophia, whereupon a first cousin, "Abraham Filkins and his wife, Hannah took the baby, Sophia Wiltsee, adopted her and raised her."^[69] Thus, Wesley Vandercook, in providing additional information concerning Cornelius Wiltsie and his wife, Hannah, communicated to

⁶⁷ In organizing his research materials, much of which remain in private hands (see the acknowledgments on the first page of this article), Wesley Vandercook used the familiar device of charts — large, poster-like documents which provide a linear outline of successive generations, often with marginal commentary. He explained in his various charts devoted to Filkin/Vandercook relationships, that the brothers Peter and Henry S. Vandercook had married great-granddaughters of Henry Filkin, Jr.

⁶⁸ Wesley Vandercook, in providing the DAR with family information concerning Cornelius, has carelessly written the death date of Hannah (Filkin) Wiltsie as "Aug. 2, 1795," and later sources have repeated this error.

⁶⁹ Wesley Vandercook Research, Chart 71, and also Charts 12½, 14, and 27, which provide information concerning this Filkin[s] family. The progenitor was Colonel Henry Filkin of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, who had sons Henry, Jr., and Isaac (among others). Henry, Jr., was the father of Hannah, born 1730, as shown in the text, while Isaac was the father of Abraham. Thus Abraham Filkin and Hannah Filkin, wife of Captain Cornelius Wiltsie, were first cousins. In an "old Bible which Margery Lester [Wesley's grandmother] posed [*sic*]," and which Wesley Vandercook transcribed, Abraham Filkin entered the dates of birth of himself, his wife Hannah, and their only child. Hannah was born 16 March 1743, and was thus only twelve years old at Hannah (Filkin) Wiltsie's death in 1755. We do not have a marriage date for Abraham and Hannah, but it was presumably a year or so before 4 April 1764, when their only child was born. The "adoption" of their cousin's daughter, Sophia, could still have occurred, but presumably in the early 1760s when Sophia would have been about ten years old.

On Chart 71 Wesley Vandercook states: "Abraham Filkins father, Isaac Filkin b. 9 Feb. 1701, the 5th one of Henry Filkin Sr. children, his brother, Henry Jr. was the 3d one. There were seven brothers and Hannah, Abrahams wife was daughter of one of the other five." Instead, it is probable that Abraham's wife Hannah, born 16 March 1743, was identical with Annatje, baptized in May 1743, youngest child of Henry Filkin, Jr. (as given on Vandercook's Chart 12½). The names Hannah and Anna [*Annatje* in Dutch] were relatively interchangeable, and Annatje could have called herself "Hannah" after the death of her older sister in 1755. If this identification is correct, it would explain why Abraham and his wife "adopted" Sophia: Abraham's wife was Sophia's aunt. Note the account of the older children of Henry Filkin, Jr., in Henry B. Hoff, "Who Was Elizabeth (Smith) Filkin? A New York Case Study," *The American Genealogist* 75 (2000):272–75 at 274. That article omitted Hannah, born 1730, from the list of the older children as her baptism was not in *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 13].

him presumably by the “many” relatives he consulted, established beyond any reasonable doubt that Hannah Filkin must be considered a first wife, and that later children of Captain Cornelius Wiltsie of Pittstown will have been the issue of a later wife (or wives), as will be discussed in Part 2 of this article.^[70]

We have assumed, therefore, that Cornelius Wiltsie born in 1728, son of Johannes, and Captain Cornelius Wiltsie of Pittstown were one and the same. As for the history of Captain Cornelius as a young adult Jerome Wiltsee has very little to say. He makes clear in his brief account that Cornelius I moved from Long Island to Dutchess County with his father’s family while still a child, and Jerome Wiltsee cites also a mid-eighteenth-century military record relating to “Capt. Cornelius Swartwout’s Muster Roll of troops enlisted in Dutchess County April 17, 1760,” a roll which included “Cornelius Wiltsie, aged 30, laborer, born in Long Island,”^[71] quite certainly Cornelius I, son of Johannes.

Wesley Vandercook states in his sister’s DAR application that Cornelius Wiltsie served in Capt. Thomas Storm’s company, Colonel Brinckerhoff’s Second Regiment of Dutchess County militia. If indeed the reference is to Captain Cornelius, subject of this study, the official “Roster of the State Troops” in its entry for “Corn’s Wiltse” lists him as sergeant in Storm’s Company Brinckerhoff’s Regiment,^[72] which period of service will have occurred while he was still resident in Dutchess County.

Jerome Wiltsee reports that Cornelius I “probably remained unmarried,” and “is believed to have been killed in the campaign against the French in Canada.” Not only is this statement unsupported, but its author lists elsewhere “all the Wiltsee’s reported as killed in that war,” a list which does not include Cornelius. In further contradiction, Jerome Wiltsee concludes his brief review of the latter’s military service with the statement that it “is not incredible that . . . Cornelius Wiltsee survived the war and settled on bounty land given . . . by the English

⁷⁰ In any evaluation of Wesley Vandercook’s unsupported statements, it must be remembered with respect to his years at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy in the late 1860s that his quest for genealogical information had led him to seek out older members of the family with Pittstown associations. In addition to contacts with his great-uncle and aunt, Peter and Nancy Vandercook, Wesley mentions another great-uncle, Simon Vandercook, and Simon’s sister, Hester, aged respectively 76 and 73 at the time of his visits. One assumes that these older relatives had more or less firm knowledge of past events in the family. Further, and unless additional records of Wesley Vandercook’s research can be located, we can only assume that knowledge of the date of birth of Cornelius Wiltsie, 16 January 1728, and his date of death, 11 April 1802, which occurred at Pittstown, as Wesley states (and as included in his sister’s DAR application; see note 66), had also been preserved in some form by his relatives, who in turn communicated the information to their young nephew.

⁷¹ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 269. He is shown as “Cornelus Willsie,” enlisted 6 April 1760, in *Third Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany, N.Y.: 1898), 565. [The *Second and Third Reports of the State Historian* were reprinted as *New York Colonial Muster Rolls*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000)].

⁷² *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York* [note 43], 15:518.

government.”^[73] Clearly, his knowledge of Cornelius I was severely limited, and subsequent writers have little or nothing to add.

The later adult history of Captain Cornelius of Pittstown, on the other hand, emerges clearly from contemporary or near-contemporary records, although we do not know the year of his move from Dutchess County to Rensselaer (then Albany) County. His presumed son, Jacob Willsey, recorded in his family Bible that he had been born at Pittstown 23 October 1774.^[74] “Cornelius Wilsey” was certainly there by 22 June 1778 when he was made captain of a company in Colonel John Knickerbocker’s Fourteenth Regiment which represented the “Hoosack and Schaghtecooke” districts of Albany County.^[75] Further details of service can be found in the Revolutionary War pension file of Jacob Cummings, who was born at Willington, Connecticut, in 1766, and had moved with his family to Pittstown.^[76] In a pension declaration of 5 September 1832, Jacob stated that “he entered the service of the United States at Pittstown . . . in the latter part of April 1780 . . . in a company of militia commanded by Capt. Cornelius Willsey.” He was marched to “Fort Edward, Fort Ann, & Skeensborough (now Whitehall).” In September 1781, the declaration continues, “he was again out under Capt Willsey . . . & marched from Pittstown to Fort Ann.”^[77]

The early town records of Scaghticoke District, from which Pittstown was set off in 1788, contain several references to civic offices held by “Cornelus Wiltsy.” He was appointed one of four assessors in 1783; one of eight assessors and also one of five fence viewers in 1784; and one of six assessors in 1785. He was named as one of two “Colectors” and one of three commissioners of highways in 1786, and appears 13 January 1786 in a list of “Marks & Brands” for livestock.^[78] Also in 1786, under “Records of Scaghticoke District Roads,” will be found on 6 September “Minutes of a Road laid out beginning at the End of Capt. Wiltsy[’s] lane that leads from the Hoosick Road to his house & Extending [on] said Road South by Jacob Mureys dweling house & from thence runing directly by Godfry Sweets to the little Hoosick Road.”^[79]

⁷³ J. Wiltsee, *Memoir of Philippe Maton Wiltsee* [note 2], 269, 284.

⁷⁴ “Jacob Willsey’s Bible Bought February 1823,” transcription, files of Tioga County Historical Society and Museum, Owego, New York. The typed transcription is headed “Records from the Bible, exactly as they appear.”

⁷⁵ *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York* [note 43], 15:272, citing “Changes in the Regiment” under that date. George Baker Anderson, *Landmarks of Rensselaer County, New York* (Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason, 1897), 469, says Cornelius Wiltsie settled at Pittstown between 1780 and 1785.

⁷⁶ Abbott Lowell Cummings, *Descendants of John Comins (ca.1668–1751) and His Wife, Mary, of Woburn and Oxford, Massachusetts, and Windham County, Connecticut* (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2001), 212–13.

⁷⁷ Revolutionary War pension records, Jacob Cummings, W3517.

⁷⁸ “Records of Scaghticoke District,” and from 1789 “Township of Pittstown,” identified as “Town Book,” Volume A, being the first volume of Pittstown Records, in the Office of the Pittstown Town Clerk, unnumbered pages one (1783), two (1784), three (1785), four-five (1786), six (1787), and for “Marks & Brands,” a later unnumbered page.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, unnumbered page (following town records for 1798).

The next year, in 1787, “Cornelus Wiltsy” was appointed one of six fence viewers,^[80] and as “Cornelius Wiltsee” he was listed at “Pitts Town” in the 1790 federal census. Among his near neighbors was Abraham Filkins,^[81] presumed to be that Abraham who was a cousin of Hannah (Filkin) Wiltsie, first wife of Captain Cornelius. The latter was named among several overseers of highways on 1 April 1800, but he does not appear in these Pittstown town records thereafter.^[82] He can, however, be found at Pittstown in the federal census for 1800 as aged over 45 years.^[83] This may be the last reference to Captain Cornelius Wiltsie at Pittstown,^[84] and he died there 11 April 1802, as stated by Wesley Vandercook (see above). No other evidence for this death date has been found, and Vandercook’s statement appears to have served as the source of modern repetitions.

(to be continued)

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⁸⁰ Ibid., unnumbered page.

⁸¹ 1790 U.S. Census, Pitts Town, Albany County, New York, roll 6, p. 353 (see note 44).

⁸² Volume B, “Records of Pitts Town” beginning in 1799, in the Office of the Pittstown Town Clerk, unnumbered page [the author reviewed the town records through 1825].

⁸³ 1800 U.S. Census, Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York, roll 26, p. 791. Not all of the letters of the first name are written legibly, but under magnification it is quite reasonably close to “Cornelius.”

⁸⁴ “Cornelius Wiltse” witnessed the will of John Agan of Pittstown, dated 21 April 1801 (William A. D. Eardeley, “Abstract of Wills, Administrations and Guardianships in NY State, 1787–1835,” database on *NewEnglandAncestors.org*, citing Rensselaer County Surrogate’s Records, vol. 1, pp. 294–97). The witness must have been Captain Cornelius Wiltsie or his son of the same name, who will be discussed in Part 2 of this article.

JONATHAN WOOD (1747–1820) OF LITTLE COMPTON, RHODE ISLAND, AND DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

Michael M. Wood

The family of John¹ Wood of Newport and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, has been the subject of several books and articles. Not surprisingly, some descendants have not been fully identified. One of them is Jonathan⁵ Wood, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, 29 November 1747. That he was alive in 1785 is clear from his father's will,^[1] but the will does not indicate where Jonathan was living. This article will show that Jonathan married, moved to Dutchess County, New York, and died in 1820, leaving seven surviving children.^[2]

JONATHAN⁵ WOOD was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, 29 November 1747, son of John⁴ (*Thomas³, John²⁻¹*) and Sarah (Huddleston) Wood,^[3] who had married at Little Compton 7 February 1745.^[4] Sarah died there 10 December 1747,^[5] apparently of complications from childbirth. Jonathan⁵ was their only child, although John⁴ Wood had children from an earlier marriage with Mary Burgess.^[6]

Jonathan⁵ Wood married at Newport, Rhode Island, 4 June 1769, **LYDIA IRISH**,^[7] born at Little Compton 13 December 1747, daughter of Edward and Lois

¹ Will of John Wood of Little Compton, saddler, dated 12 December 1785, proved 7 April 1789 (Little Compton Town Council and Probate Records, 1746–1881 [FHL 0,946,827], 3:180; “Little Compton, Rhode Island, Wills, 1747–1875,” database on *NewEnglandAncestors.org*). In the will John Wood left his son Jonathan land at Dartmouth and fifty dollars. A review of the grantor index to Bristol County, Massachusetts, deeds did not reveal a deed by which Jonathan Wood sold the land he inherited.

² John Sumner Wood, *Wood Family Index, An Index of Wood Families in America* (Richmond, Va.: Garrett and Massie, 1966), 261 #56, shows the seven children in Jonathan Wood's 1820 will, but not his parentage. Dorothy Wood Ewers, *The Little Compton Woods: Fourth and Fifth Generations of Wood Descendants in Little Compton, Rhode Island* (Colorado Springs, Colo., 1978), 38–39, 55, shows Jonathan's birth and marriage, and that he was the father of one child: James C. Wood who married Avis Wilbour.

³ James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636–1850*, 21 vols. (Providence, R.I.: Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., 1891–1912), 4 (Little Compton):198.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 4 (Little Compton), 74.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 4 (Little Compton), 198.

⁶ Ewers, *Little Compton Woods* [note 2], 38; Bertha W. Clark, *John Wood of Rhode Island, and His Early Descendants on the Mainland*. (n.p.: Dorothy Wood Ewers, 1966), 66; Benjamin Franklin Wilbour, *Little Compton Families*, 2 vols. (Little Compton, R.I.: Little Compton Historical Society, 1967), 2:783–84. For the births of John Wood's children, see Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 3], 4 (Little Compton):198.

⁷ Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 3], 4 (Newport):79, from town records as Jonathan Wood, and 7:373, “Rev. Gardiner Thurston's [Baptist] Marriages,” where the groom is listed as “Jonah Wood.”

(Sanford) Irish.^[8] Fortunately, James C. Wood, the youngest son of Jonathan and Lydia, gave a complete account of the family in a family Bible record, as follows:^[9]

Jonathan Wood. son of John Wood, farmer & saddler^[10] of Little Compton, State of Rhode Island was born.

Lydia Irish. daughter of Edward Irish of Island^[11] of State of Rhode Island was born.

They had and raised 7 children in the following order

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Sanford Wood was born about | 1769 |
| 2 Sarah Wood was born | " 1771 |
| 3 Edward Wood was born | " 1773 |
| 4 John Wood was born | " 1775 |
| 5 Jacob Wood was born | " 1776 |
| 6 Elisha A Wood was born | 1778 |
| 7 James C Wood was born | May 9. 1780 |

Jonathan and Lydia probably moved to Dutchess County, New York, soon after their marriage. The 1850 census shows their oldest child Sanford as born in New York.^[12] The birth of none of the seven children appears in Arnold's *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 3], or in the published vital records for nearby towns in Bristol County, Massachusetts.^[13] Jonathan⁵ Wood is not listed in the 1774 census of Rhode Island or the 1782 census of Rhode Island.^[14]

⁸ Ibid., 4 (Little Compton), 132 (birth); 36 (parents' marriage); Willis Luther Irish and Stella Bertha (Putnam) Irish, *Descendants of John Irish the Immigrant, 1623–1963, and Allied Families*, (Freeport, Maine: Dingley Press, 1964), 23–24.

⁹ James C. Wood Family Bible (Philadelphia, Pa.: Kimber and Sharpless, 1827), original in the estate of Mrs. George F. Ryckman, photocopy in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept., NEHGS. The records in this family Bible were transcribed by Mrs. Raymond Millbrook and published as "Family Records from the James C. Wood Bible," *Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine* 25 (1962):160–61.

¹⁰ The fact that that Jonathan Wood's father was called John Wood, saddler, helps to confirm Jonathan's identity. On 30 March 1752, Joseph Peckham, yeoman; John Wood, saddler; John Irish, son of David, yeoman; John Taylor, yeoman; and John Gifford, blacksmith, all of Little Compton, purchased the land on which the Quaker Meeting House stood in Little Compton. On 11 June 1762, John Wood, saddler, bought another quarter-acre in Little Compton (Little Compton Deeds, 1:174, 421).

¹¹ "Island" probably refers to Aquidneck Island.

¹² 1850 U.S., Bethany, Genesee County, New York, roll 507, p. 114. None of the other sons are known to have lived as late as 1850. Notes by Elisha Wood's grandson say he was born in New York (see note 28. Jonathan⁵ Wood may have been the Jonathan Wood who served as an enlisted man in the "Sixth Regiment of the Dutchess County Militia (Land Bounty Grants)" (James A. Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*, 2nd ed. [Albany, N.Y.: Brandow Printing Co., 1898; repr. Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996], p. 251 of errata sheets.

¹³ "Massachusetts Vital Records to 1850," database on *NewEnglandAncestors.org*.

¹⁴ John R. Bartlett, *Census of the Inhabitants of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1774* (Providence R.I.: Knowles, Anthony & Co., 1858; repr. Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969); Katherine U. Waterman, "The Rhode Island Census of 1782," *Register* 127 [1973]:3–

In 1790 Jonathan Wood was head of a household in Washington, Dutchess County, with two males 16 and over, three males under 16, and two females.^[15] In 1800 he was head of a household there with two males 16–26, one male 45 and over, one female 0–10, and two females 16–26.^[16] The absence of a female 45 and over in this and subsequent censuses suggests that Lydia (Irish) Wood had died by 1800. In 1810 “Jon Wood” was head of a household in Washington, Dutchess County, with one male 10–16, one male 45 and over, and one female 16–26.^[17] And in 1820, the year of his death, Jonathan Wood was head of a household there with one male 45 and over, one female 0–10, and one female 45 and over.^[18]

Jonathan⁵ Wood died in Dutchess County in 1820. His will, dated at Washington 18 April 1820, proved 10 October 1820,^[19] lists all seven children mentioned in the family Bible record cited above.

I give an[d] bequeath to my sons Sanford Wood, Edward Wood, Jacob Wood & James Wood each one dollar to be paid out of my estate, Also to my son Elisha Wood I give and bequeath to him all my wearing apparel and my Oil Stone also to my Grand-Children, they being children of my son John Wood, deceased Viz - Godfrey Wood, Samuel Wood, Mathilda Wood, Cleantheus Wood, Calvin Wood and Loisa Wood one dollar to each and every of them, all which said several legacies or sums of money I will and order shall be paid to the said respective legates within one year after my demise - and lastly as to all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate goods and chattel and be they of what kind and nature soever and give and bequeath the same to my Daughter Sarah Wood . . . And I her[e]by appoint Sarah Wood Executrix, Joshua Hart and Vaniah Woolley Executors of this my last will and testament.

Children of Jonathan and Lydia (Irish) Wood, born probably in New York:

- i. SANFORD⁶ WOOD, b. ca. 1769. Based on the federal census, he evidently married and had children. In 1800 he was head of a household in Milton, Saratoga Co., N.Y.^[20] In 1820 he was head of a household in Halfmoon, Saratoga Co.^[21] In 1830 he was head of a household in Bethany, Genesee Co., N.Y.^[22] In 1850 Sanford Wood, age 80, b. N.Y., was living in the poorhouse at Bethany.^[23]

17 et seq. Note that a new transcription of the 1774 census was published in *Rhode Island Roots* between December 2003 and December 2009.

¹⁵ 1790 U.S. Census, Washington, Dutchess County, New York, roll 6, p. 173.

¹⁶ 1800 U.S. Census, Washington, roll 21, p. 98.

¹⁷ 1810 U.S. Census, Washington, roll 30, p. 236.

¹⁸ 1820 U.S. Census, Washington, roll 71, p. 140.

¹⁹ Dutchess County Wills, F:101, original in box 8071. See also William A. D. Eardeley, “Abstract of Wills, Administrations and Guardianships in NY State, 1787–1835,” database on *NewEnglandAncestors.org*.

²⁰ 1800 U.S. Census, Milton, Saratoga County, New York, roll 27, p. 1065.

²¹ 1820 U.S. Census, Halfmoon, Saratoga County, New York, roll 79, p. 245. Sanford Wood has not been found in the index to the 1810 census on *Ancestry.com*.

²² 1830 U.S. Census, Bethany, Genesee County, New York, roll 90, p. 352.

²³ 1850 U.S. Census, Bethany, roll 507, p. 114. The 1855 New York State census for Genesee County has not survived.

- ii. SARAH WOOD, b. ca. 1771; d. after 20 April 1820, the date of her father's will, presumably unmarried.
- iii. EDWARD WOOD, b. ca. 1773; d. after 20 April 1820, the date of his father's will.
- iv. JOHN WOOD, b. ca. 1775; d. before 20 April 1820, the date of his father's will, which named John's six children.
- v. JACOB WOOD, b. 1776; d. 12 July 1842, bur. Kent Cemetery, Carlton, Orleans Co., N.Y.;^[24] m. ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, b. 13 Nov. 1778, d. 27 Oct. 1868, bur. Kent Cemetery.^[25] Jacob Wood was living at Carlton by 1830 when he was head of a household there.^[26]
- vi. ELISHA A. WOOD, b. 17 Jan. 1778; d. Warren Co., Ind., 13 March 1839 age 61,^[27] bur. West Lebanon Cemetery, Warren Co.;^[28] m. (1) _____; (2) by 1820 SARAH _____, b. N.Y. 23 Nov. 1795, d. Warren Co. 17 Feb. 1872 age 76.^[29] Sarah m. (2) Jesse Swisher.^[30] Elisha moved from New York to Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1819^[31] and to Warren Co. in 1834.^[32]
- vii. JAMES C. WOOD, b. 9 May 1780; d. 16 June 1845, age 64 years, 1 month, 8 days; m. 3 June 1813 AVIS WILBUR, b. 18 Dec. 1792, d. Webster, Scioto Co., Ohio, 7 Oct. 1864,^[33] daughter of Ichabod and Susanna (Cooley) Wilbur.^[34] By 1840 James Wood and his family were in Fayette, Lawrence Co., Ohio.^[35]

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²⁴ Sharon A. Kerridge, "Kent Cemetery" (rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyorlean/cemkent.htm).

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ 1830 U.S. Census, Carlton, Orleans County, New York, roll 115, p. 105.

²⁷ William F. Wood Family Bible (New York, N.Y., Robert Sears, 1847), with family notes by his son, Rev. Deloss M. Wood (1849–1910), original in the latter's estate, photocopy in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept., NEHGS, with family notes by Deloss M. Wood, which say [his father] William F. Wood was born in Ohio 19 June 1820, and [his grandfather] Elisha Wood was born at Utica, New York, 17 January 1778. Utica is a very unlikely birth place for Elisha Wood, but he was born probably in New York State. See also Wood, *Wood Family Index* [note 2], 133 #30.

²⁸ Rosella Jenkins, *Inscriptions from Western Warren County, Indiana, Cemeteries* (Pine Village, Ind.: the author, 1986), 95.

²⁹ Family notes by Deloss M. Wood in the William F. Wood Family Bible [note 27].

³⁰ Ibid. See also Wood, *Wood Family Index* [note 2], 133 #30.

³¹ Family notes by Deloss M. Wood in the William F. Wood Family Bible [note 27]; 1820 U.S. Census, Franklin, Clermont County, Ohio, roll 89, p. 30.

³² Family notes by Deloss M. Wood in the William F. Wood Family Bible [note 27].

³³ James C. Wood Family Bible [note 9].

³⁴ James C. Wood Family Bible [note 9].

³⁵ 1840 U.S. Census, Fayette, Lawrence County, Ohio, roll 407, p. 5. Ewers, *Little Compton Woods* [note 2], 55, says James C. Wood and wife lived at Burlington, Iowa, at some point.

THE TUDOR FAMILY OF BARBADOS, BOSTON, NEW YORK CITY, NEWPORT, AND BERMUDA

Henry B. Hoff

In late 1674 John Tudor arrived in New York City. During the next thirty-four years, he was to make a name for himself as a lawyer and office holder.^[1] As with other English families there, identifying his family has been severely hampered by the lack of surviving Anglican church records. However, the records that do survive, when studied with records from Barbados, Boston, Newport, and Bermuda, provide the basis for a fairly complete picture of the family.^[2]

1. JOHN¹ TUDOR was first mentioned in Boston records when, as “John Tuder, aged about 22 years or thereabouts,” he deposed on 13 September 1671 about passengers from Barbados.^[3] This would place his birth about 1649. Supposedly he was on Barbados before coming to Boston, and a John Tudor/ Tuder witnessed wills on Barbados 4 February 1670 [1?] and 31 December 1670.^[4]

On 13 March 1672/3, John Tudor was convicted of fornication with Elizabeth Holland, having confessed to being the father of her illegitimate child, evidently already born. He was ordered to be whipped, pay court fees, and leave Boston.^[5] He married [first], probably in 1673, **ELIZABETH HOLLAND**, born in Boston 26 February 1654/5, daughter of Christopher and Ann (____) Holland.^[6] Elizabeth died, probably in New York City, by 1697 when her husband remarried.

¹ There is a biographical account of John Tudor in Paul M. Hamlin and Charles E. Baker, *Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New York, 1691–1704*, 3 vols., Collections of The New-York Historical Society, vols. 78–80 (New York, 1952–59), 3:184–91.

² John¹ Tudor is not known to have been related to the later Tudor family of Boston, who arrived there about 1715 (John Tudor, *Deacon Tudor's Diary* . . . [Boston: W. Spooner, 1896], Appendix XX). John¹ Tudor may have been a brother of Captain Richard Tuder, merchant, of St. Michael's Parish, Barbados, who left a will dated 9 April 1697, proved 12 October 1697, mentioning sister Sarah Tuder in St. Tooley Street in Southwark near London; wife Mary Tuder; and son Abell Tuder (Joanne McRee Sanders, *Barbados Records: Wills and Administrations [1639–1725]*, 3 vols. (Houston, Tex.: Sanders Historical Publications, 1979–81], 2:351–52). The testator may have been identical with Capt. Richard Tudor, who died 25 July 1697 age 50, and was buried in the Common Burial Ground in Newport, Rhode Island (Alden G. Beaman, *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series: Volume 11, Births, 1590–1930, from Newport Common Burial Ground Inscriptions* [East Princeton, Mass.: the compiler, 1985], 409).

³ *Suffolk Deeds*, 14 vols. (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1880–1906), 7:226.

⁴ Sanders, *Barbados Wills* [note 2], 1:48, 87. An older John Tudor/Tuder is mentioned at 1:49 (land in 1656) and 1:57 (in Surinam in 1663).

⁵ He had already been ordered to leave Boston (*Records of the Suffolk County Court, 1671–1680*, 2 vols. [Boston: Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1933], 1:26, 93, 121).

⁶ [Ninth] *Report of the Record Commissioners Containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630-1699* (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1883), 46. The will of

On 28 April 1674, John Tudor was again ordered to leave Boston, and evidently did so, since he was in New York City by 13 November 1674 when he was mentioned in a court action.^[7] Since he had a son born in Boston 11 November 1674, it would appear his wife and children came to New York later.

John Tudor married second, by New York license dated 9 September 1697,^[8] **MARY (_____) BRETT**, widow of Robert Brett.^[9]

John Tudor died between 2 and 8 November 1708, probably in New York City,^[10] leaving no probate. His widow died by 8 June 1743 when administration on her estate was granted to Richard Nicholls, principal creditor.^[11]

Children of John¹ and Elizabeth (Holland) Tudor, first two children born in Boston,^[12] the rest probably in New York City:

2. i. JOHN² TUDOR, b. 12 Feb. 1673 [1672/3]; m. EFFIE VAN HORNE.
3. ii. THOMAS TUDOR, b. 11 Nov. 1674; m. ELIZABETH MITCHELL.
- iii. ELIZABETH TUDOR, b. ca. 1679 (from age at death); d. 4 Feb. 1768 age 89, bur. Trinity Churchyard, New York City;^[13] m. by New York license dated 8 July 1695, GILES STOLLARD.^[14] They had an unmarried daughter, Elizabeth Stollard, whose informative will, dated 30 Jan. 1775, proved 29 July 1785,^[15] mentioned uncle Michael Lourier of New York City, cooper, and his children Edward and Mary; aunt Sarah Otis, widow of James Otis, “who (if now alive) resides in the Colony of Connecticut”; aunt Theodosia Gale, now living at Poughkeepsie, New York; kinsman Hon. John Tuder, Esq.; cousin Jane, daughter of Rev. Samuel Auchmuty; wife of William Bull and her daughter-in-law, Lucy Bull, “on account of the tenderness and attention they have shown me during my residence with them”; cousin Mary Auchmuty; cousin Jane Harison, widow of the late George Harison, Esq. The executor was to be Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church.

Christopher Holland, dated 3 February 1700/1, proved 29 March 1705 (Suffolk County Probate, 15:405), mentioned son-in-law John Tudor of New York.

⁷ Hamlin and Baker, *Supreme Court of Judicature* [note 1], 3:186.

⁸ *New York Marriages Previous to 1784* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968), 583.

⁹ Peter Wilson Coldham, *American Wills and Administrations, 1610–1857* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1989), 39.

¹⁰ Hamlin and Baker, *Supreme Court of Judicature* [note 1], 3:186, 190. But see Edmund B. O’Callaghan, *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y.: Part II, English Manuscripts, 1664–1776* (Albany, N.Y.: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1866; repr. Ridgewood, N.J.: Gregg Press, 1968), 356, which says Mary, widow of John Tuder, petitioned for her husband’s salary on 26 March 1708.

¹¹ *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate’s Office, City of New York*, 17 vols., Collections of The New-York Historical Society, vols. 25–41 (New York, 1893–1909), 3:406.

¹² *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630–1699* [note 6], 129, 134. John is shown as child of “John & Elizabeth Tuder,” probably a later modification since the parents were not married when the child was born.

¹³ “Records of Trinity Church and Parish, New York City,” typescript, 9 vols., NYG&BS Collection at the New York Public Library, 6 (Lists of Vaults and Tombstones):69.

¹⁴ *New York Marriages Previous to 1784* [note 8], 581.

¹⁵ New York County Wills, 38:111; *Abstracts of Wills* [note 11], 13:182–83.

- iv. FRANCES TUDOR, b. ca. 1681 (from age at death); d. Bermuda 14 Feb. 1772 age 91, bur. St. Anne's Church, Port Royal, Southampton Parish, Bermuda, with her second husband.^[16] She m. (1) by New York license dated 27 Nov. 1696, JOHN RIGHTON.^[17] He was made a freeman of New York City 18 Aug. 1696.^[18] He may have been related to the Righton family of Bermuda,^[19] since Frances m. (2) on Bermuda in 1707 HENRY TUCKER, b. there 13 Feb. 1683, d. 14 Dec. 1734, son of St. George and Jane (Hubbard) Tucker.^[20] Among their children were *Henry Tucker*, whose son, St. George Tucker, founded the Tucker family of Virginia,^[21] and *Thomas Tucker* who m. his cousin Mary Nicholls (see below).

Children of John and Mary (____) (Brett) Tudor, order uncertain, all born probably in New York City:

- v. MARGARET TUDOR, b. ca. 1700 (from age at death), d. New York City 20 July 1772 in her 73rd year, bur. Trinity Churchyard there, m. Trinity Church 7 Oct. 1720 RICHARD NICHOLLS, lawyer, d. New York City 19 Aug. 1775, bur. Trinity Churchyard, son of William and Jane (____) Nicholls of Guildsford, Montgomeryshire, Wales.^[22] Among their children were *Mary Nicholls* who m. (1) her cousin Thomas Tucker (see above), and (2) Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, and *Jane Nicholls* who m. George Harison.^[23]

¹⁶ Robert Dennard Tucker, *The Descendants of William Tucker of Throwleigh, Devon* (Spartanburg, S.C.: Reprint Company, 1991), 177; Thomas Addis Emmet, *An Account of the Tucker Family of Bermuda from a History of the Emmet Family* (New York: Bradstreet Press, 1898), chart facing p. 3.

¹⁷ *New York Marriages Previous to 1784* [note 8], 583.

¹⁸ *The Burghers of New Amsterdam and the Freemen of New York, 1675–1866*, Collections of The New-York Historical Society, vol. 18 (New York, 1886), 59. Later records show John Righton was a hatter (Simon Middleton, *From Privileges to Rights: Work and Politics in Colonial New York City* [Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2006], 110–11, 127).

¹⁹ Julia E. Mercer, *Bermuda Settlers of the 17th Century: Genealogical Notes from Bermuda* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982), 161–63; C.F.E. Hollis Hallett, *Early Bermuda Wills, 1629–1835* (Bermuda: Juniperhill Press, 1993), 481–83.

²⁰ Tucker, *Descendants of William Tucker* [note 16], 167, 177, 383; Emmet, *Tucker Family* [note 16], chart facing p. 3; Mercer, *Bermuda Settlers* [note 20], 224, 225.

²¹ Tucker, *Descendants of William Tucker* [note 16], 177–78, 181, 191–96, 253–78; Phillip Hamilton, *The Making and Unmaking of a Revolutionary Family: The Tuckers of Virginia, 1752–1830* (Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia Press, 2003), xii.

²² Francis J. Sypher, Jr., ed., *Minutes of Coroners Proceedings, City and County of New York, John Burnet, Coroner, 1748–1758*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 16 (New York, 2004), XLIII–IV; Whitfield J. Bell, *The Patriot-Improvers: Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia: the Society, 1997), 1:107–09. A 1749 portrait of Margaret (Tudor) Nicholls by John Wollaston is in the The Bayou Bend Collection of The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston (letter of 22 April 1996 from Frank Futral, Curatorial Assistant, American Paintings and Sculpture, to the author).

²³ Sypher, *Coroners Proceedings* [note 22], XLIII–IV; Bell, *Members of the American Philosophical Society* [note 22], 1:109; Peter Wilson Coldham, “Genealogical Gleanings in England,” *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 67 (1979):210–18 at 217–18.

- vi. SARAH TUDOR, b. ca. 1701 (from age at death); d. Colchester, Conn., 15 Feb. 1788 age 87, bur. Old Cemetery there;^[24] m. Montville, Conn., June 1728, JAMES OTIS,^[25] b. Scituate, Mass., 21 Jan. 1692/3, son of Joseph and Dorothy (Thomas) Otis.^[26] He d. 6 Sept. 1754 age 63, probably in Saybrook, Conn., bur. Old Town House Hill Cemetery there [now in Chester, Conn.].^[27]
- vii. CATHERINE TUDOR, b. 25 Feb. [year unknown]; d. perhaps Rombout, N.Y., 1746; m. ca. 1722 CORNELIUS BOGARDUS, bp. Kingston [N.Y.] Dutch Reformed Church 8 Jan. 1699, d. 27 Nov. 1759, son of Cornelius and Rachel (DeWitt) Bogardus.^[28]
- viii. MARY TUDOR, b. say 1704; m. after 26 Oct. 1726, MICHAEL LAURIER,^[29] probably son of Christian and Maria (Bant) Laurier.^[30] She d. Oct. 1774, probably in New York City.^[31]
- ix. THEODOSIA TUDOR, b. say 1706; d. after 30 Jan. 1775 (date of her niece Elizabeth Stollard's will), m. Fishkill [N.Y.] Dutch Reformed Church 18 Feb. 1732/3 JOSEPH GALE, widower, b. Long Island, residing Ulster Co. [N.Y.].^[32] She was granted administration on his estate 30 April 1772.^[33]

²⁴ Charles R. Hale, "Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriages and Deaths]," (1933–34), at the Connecticut State Library; Colchester, 14; Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, from Colchester Vital Records, 2:45 (no age at death given).

²⁵ Frederic W. Bailey, ed., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800*, 7 parts (New Haven, Conn.: Bureau of American Ancestry for Family Researches, 1896–1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 1:70.

²⁶ *Vital Records of Scituate, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1909), 1:281 (birth); 2:225 (parents' marriage); William A. Otis, *A Genealogical and Historical Memoir of the Otis Family in America* (Chicago: the author, 1924), 85–86.

²⁷ Hale Collection [note 24], Chester, 31. His place of death is shown as Saybrook in Otis, *Otis Family* [note 26], 86, and elsewhere, though no record of his death is in Elizebeth Bull Plimpton, ed., *The Vital Records of Saybrook Colony, 1635–1860, Including the Towns of Chester, Deep River . . .* (Old Saybrook, Conn.: Connecticut Valley Shore Research Group, 1985). However, the death records for the First Church of Saybrook have not survived for 1752–1772.

²⁸ "Bogardus–Van Tine Bible Records," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 84 (1953):232–34.

²⁹ On that date they witnessed a baptism, but Mary was not called Michael's wife (*Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, in New Amsterdam and New York*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 2 [New York, 1901], 470).

³⁰ William J. Hoffman, "Settlers from the Netherlands in American before 1700," typescript, NYG&BS Collection at the New York Public Library, 127; *New York Marriages Previous to 1784* [note 8], 585.

³¹ E. Jennifer Monaghan, *Learning to Read and Write in Colonial America* (Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 2005), 263.

³² Jean D. Worden, *First Reformed Church, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York* (Franklin, Ohio: the compiler, 1981), 1. Despite the informative marriage record, the identity of Joseph Gale is not clear. He evidently was the Joseph Gale who was a freeholder of the Highlands Precinct of Ulster County in 1728 (Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, *List of Inhabitants of Colonial New York, Excerpted from The Documentary History of the State of New-York* [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979], 225), but he does not fit into the Gale family of Jamaica, Long Island (John Insley Coddington, "Abel Gale of Jamaica, Long Island, and Some of His Descendants," *The American Genealogist* 28 [1952]:13–23). A Joseph Gaile married at Southold, Long Island, 6 May 1729, Martha Alison (*Long Island Source Records from The New York Genealogical and*

2. JOHN² TUDOR (*John*¹) was born in Boston 12 February 1673 [1672/3]. He married at the New York Dutch Reformed Church 24 June 1695 (by New York license dated 20 April 1695), **EFFIE VAN HORNE**,^[34] baptized there 31 October 1673 (as Aefje), daughter of Cornelis Jansen Van Horne and his wife, Anna Maria Jans.^[35] John Tudor, Jr., was made a freeman of New York City 10 May 1695.^[36]

John Tudor died between October 1702 and the end of 1703,^[37] leaving a will dated 28 September 1697, proved 20 June 1709,^[38] mentioning only wife Effie. Effie (Van Horne) Tudor married second, by New York license dated 19 July 1705, John Theobalds, Sr.^[39] She died after 3 March 1725, when she was a baptismal witness at the New York Dutch Reformed Church.^[40]

Children of John² and Effie (Van Horne) Tudor, both baptized at the New York Dutch Reformed Church:^[41]

- i. ANNA MARIA³ TUDOR, bp. 10 April 1698, probably d. young.
4. ii. JOHN TUDOR, bp. 6 Oct. 1700; m. ELIZABETH TUCKER.

3. THOMAS² TUDOR (*John*¹) was born in Boston 11 November 1674. He died on Barbados 11 June 1726 and was buried in St. Michael's [Anglican] Cathedral Cemetery there.^[42] He married in St. Michael's Parish, Barbados, 8 December 1695, **ELIZABETH MITCHELL**.^[43] He was made a freeman of New York City 25 May 1708 as Thomas Tudor, mariner.^[44] On 24 May 1710, Captain Thomas Tudor, mariner, of the City of New York, bought property in Boston, which Thomas Tudor of Rhode Island, mariner, and wife Elizabeth, sold 31 August

Biographical Record [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987], 260), but nothing further about this man has been found.

³³ Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany* (New York: National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York, 1972), 121.

³⁴ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam – New York City*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 9 (New York, 1940):79; *New York Marriages Previous to 1784* [note 8], 581.

³⁵ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 29], 112; George Olin Zabriskie, "The Jan Cornelisen Van Hoorn/Van Horne Family of New York and New Jersey," *The American Genealogist* 46 (1970):47–57, 110–16 at 116, 170–77, 235–43; 47 (1971):50–55.

³⁶ *Burghers and Freeman* [note 18], 57.

³⁷ Zabriskie, "Van Horne Family" [note 35], *The American Genealogist* 46:116.

³⁸ *Abstracts of Wills* [note 11], 2:26–27. The original will liber has not survived; the original will itself has not been consulted.

³⁹ *New York Marriages Previous to 1784* [note 8], 592.

⁴⁰ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 29], 456.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 250, 270.

⁴² Vere Langford Oliver, *The Monumental Inscriptions in the Churches and Churchyards of the Island of Barbados, British West Indies* (London: Hughes & Clarke, 1915), 44.

⁴³ Joanne McRee Sanders, *Barbados Records: Marriages, 1643–1800*, 2 vols. (Houston, Tex.: Sanders Historical Publications, 1982), 1:88.

⁴⁴ *Burghers and Freeman* [note 18], 88. Captain Thomas Tudor was mentioned in various newspapers of American port cities.

1711.^[45] On 4 May 1714, Thomas Tudor was admitted a freeman of Rhode Island from Newport,^[46] but was back on Barbados by 28 March 1721.^[47]

Thomas Tudor left a will on Barbados dated January 1724/5, proved 16 June 1726,^[48] mentioning son John Tuder; daughters Elizabeth Smith, Henrietta Tuder, Mary Tuder, and youngest daughter Ann Tuder (under 18); wife Eliz. Tuder (who was to be executrix). His widow left a will dated 20 November 1737, proved 12 July 1738,^[49] mentioning only “my two daughters Mary Tuder & Ann Tuder” who were to be executrices.

Children of Thomas² and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Tudor:

5. i. JOHN³ TUDOR, b. 17 Aug. 1696, bp. St. Michael’s Parish 18 Aug. 1696;^[50] m. (1) SARAH LEWIS; (2) SUSANNAH (OSTREHAN?); probably (3) MARY ____.
- ii. ELIZABETH TUDOR, b. say 1697; d. after Jan. 1724/5 when she was mentioned as daughter Elizabeth Smith in her father’s will; m. St. Michael’s Parish 29 Dec. 1722 JOSEPH SMITH.^[51]
- iii. HENRIETTA TUDOR, b. say 1699; m. by 26 April 1730 (baptism of her only known child) JOHN WHITE.^[52]
- iv. FRANCES TUDOR, bp. St. Michael’s Parish 3 Nov. 1703;^[53] d. before Jan. 1724/5 when she was not mentioned in her father’s will.
- v. THOMAS TUDOR, b. 3 July 1706, bp. St. Michael’s Parish 1 Nov. 1706;^[54] d. before Jan. 1724/5 when he was not mentioned in his father’s will.
- vi. MARY TUDOR, bp. Trinity Church, Newport, 1 Sept. 1710 (parents’ names not given);^[55] d. after 20 Nov. 1737 when she was mentioned in her mother’s will.
- vii. ANN TUDOR, bp. Trinity Church, Newport, 6 April 1715 (parents’ names not given);^[56] d. after 20 Nov. 1737 when she was mentioned in her mother’s will.

⁴⁵ Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 26:22, 49.

⁴⁶ John Russell Bartlett, *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England*, 10 vols. (Providence, R.I.: A. C. Greene and Brothers, 1856–65), 4:168.

⁴⁷ “Records of the Vestry of St. Michael,” *The Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society* 14:3 (May 1947):123–38 et seq., including 19:3 (May 1952):134–44, at 142. A Captain Thomas Tudor donated a silver chalice to the Old North Church in Boston in 1724 (Patricia E. Kane, *Colonial Massachusetts Silversmiths and Jewelers: A Biographical Dictionary* [New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Art Gallery, 1998], 420), but it is unclear whether the donor was Thomas² Tudor.

⁴⁸ Recopied wills record book, ref RB6/2/261, Barbados Department of Archives. The wills of Thomas Tudor and his widow (see next note) are courtesy of Geraldine Lane, author of *Tracing Your Ancestors in Barbados* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2006).

⁴⁹ Recopied wills record book, ref RB6/27/453, Barbados Department of Archives.

⁵⁰ Joanne McRee Sanders, *Barbados Records: Baptisms, 1637–1800* (Houston, Tex.: Sanders Historical Publications, 1984), 36.

⁵¹ Sanders, *Barbados Marriages* [note 43], 1:134.

⁵² Sanders, *Barbados Baptisms* [note 50], 92.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 45.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 48.

⁵⁵ James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636–1850*, 21 vols. (Providence, R.I.: Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., 1891–1912), 10 (Newport):530.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

4. JOHN³ TUDOR (*John²⁻¹*) was baptized at the New York Dutch Reformed Church 6 Oct. 1700. He died on Bermuda by 27 July 1741, when his daughter Effie's guardian was William Mitchell.^[57] He married [on Bermuda] say 1722 **ELIZABETH TUCKER**, born there 2 August 1694, daughter of St. George and Jane (Hubbard) Tucker, and younger sister of Henry Tucker who married Frances² Tudor (see above).^[58] Elizabeth died by 2 August 1748.^[59]

Children of John³ and Elizabeth (Tucker) Tudor, order uncertain:

- i. JOHN⁴ TUDOR, b. Bermuda say 1723; d. 22 Oct. 1802;^[60] m. by 11 Nov. 1748 a wife whose name is unknown; they had a son John who evidently d. young.^[61] John⁴ Tudor was a member of the Bermuda's Governor's Council from 1771 on.^[62] He made two unsuccessful attempts to claim family property in New York City as heir at law.^[63] His claim to be heir at law would indicate he was the oldest son of the oldest son of the oldest son of John¹ Tudor. John⁴ Tudor left a lengthy will on Bermuda, dated 7 July 1802, proved 29 Nov. 1802,^[64] mentioning nieces Mariam Smith and Isabella Pegot (sisters), deceased aunt Mary Mitchell, and a long list of legatees, several described as "kin."
- ii. EFFIE TUDOR, b. Bermuda say 1725; d. after 27 July 1771,^[65] m. Bermuda 29 July 1744 THOMAS SMITH,^[66] d. after 27 July 1771.

5. JOHN³ TUDOR (*Thomas², John¹*) was born on Barbados 17 August 1696 and baptized in St. Michael's Parish there 18 August 1696. He married first in St. Michael's Parish 18 August 1720, **SARAH LEWIS**.^[67] He married second [on Barbados] about 1722 **SUSANNAH (OSTREHAN?)**,^[68] born about 1694, baptized in St. Michael's Parish 24 May 1726, aged about 32 years.^[69] She was buried there 10 July 1726.^[70]

⁵⁷ Hallett, *Early Bermuda Wills* [note 19], 615.

⁵⁸ Tucker, *Descendants of William Tucker* [note 16], 177, 183–84; Mercer, *Bermuda Settlers* [note 20], 225–26.

⁵⁹ Hallett, *Early Bermuda Wills* [note 19], 614.

⁶⁰ C.F.E. Hollis Hallett, *Bermuda Index, 1784–1914 . . .*, 2 vols. (Bermuda: Juniperhill Press, 1989), 2:1415.

⁶¹ Hallett, *Early Bermuda Wills* [note 19], 615.

⁶² Henry C. Wilkinson, *Bermuda in the Old Empire* (London: Oxford University Press, 1950), 369, 385, 440.

⁶³ Hamilton, *Tuckers of Virginia* [note 21], 65, 218 n. 75 (original sources reviewed in the Tucker–Coleman Papers, Special Collections, Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia).

⁶⁴ Hallett, *Early Bermuda Wills* [note 19], 615.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 535.

⁶⁶ A. C. Hollis Hallett, *Early Bermuda Records, 1619–1826 . . .* (Bermuda: Juniperhill Press, 1991), 122.

⁶⁷ Sanders, *Barbados Marriages* [note 43], 1:130.

⁶⁸ Susannah's surname is found in the Ancestral File but has not been confirmed. There was an Ostrehan family on Barbados.

⁶⁹ Sanders, *Barbados Baptisms* [note 50], 1:180.

⁷⁰ Burial, St. Michael Parish Church, ref RL/1/2/275, Barbados Department of Archives, courtesy of Geraldine Lane (see note 48).

John³ Tudor was probably the John Tudor who came to New York City between 1730 and 1739,^[71] having married [third?] MARY _____. John Tudor died in New York City 6 August 1773 in his 73rd year, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard there.^[72] His widow Mary died there 10 May 1776.^[73]

Child of John³ and Susannah (Ostrehan?) Tudor:

- i. CECILIA⁴ TUDOR, b. 3 Nov. 1723, bp. St. Michael's, Barbados, 19 March 1723/4.^[74]

Children of John [probably John³] and Mary (_____) Tudor:^[75]

- ii. SAMUEL TUDOR, b. say 1730; d. after 22 April 1785;^[76] m. MARY _____.^[77]
- iii. THOMAS TUDOR, b. on or about 28 Nov. 1736 (from age at death); d. 9 Feb. 1770, age 33 years, 2 months, 11 days, bur. Trinity Churchyard, New York City.^[78] He m. MARY _____.^[79]
- iv. ANNA TUDOR, b. on or about 12 Sept. 1738 (from age at death); d. 25 Sept. 1739 age 1 year, 13 days, "daughter of John & Mary Tuder," bur. Trinity Churchyard, New York City.^[80]

⁷¹ John Tudor apparently was not in New York City in February 1730 [probably 1730/1] (Julius M. Bloch, Leo Hershkowitz, and Kenneth Scott, "New York City Assessment Roll, February, 1730," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 95 [1964]:27–32, 166–74, 197–202). John Tudor's daughter Anna was buried in New York City in 1739 (see below).

Perhaps he was the John Tuder, merchant, who was made a freeman of New York City on 12 January 1747/8 (*Burghers and Freemen* [note 18], 160). However, this record could also refer to John⁴ Tudor of Bermuda (see above), who was described on 11 November 1748 as a merchant residing in New York City (see note 61). John⁴ Tudor was back on Bermuda by 20 March 1761 (Hallett, *Early Bermuda Wills* [note 19], 615), though he evidently made other visits to New York City (e.g., see note 63).

⁷² Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Colonial New York Newspapers* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977), 176. His age at death was understated by a few years, assuming he was identical with John³ Tudor.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 203.

⁷⁴ Sanders, *Barbados Baptisms* [note 50], 1:173.

⁷⁵ The evidence linking John Tudor as the father of Samuel and Thomas is only circumstantial: (1) They appear to have been the only men with these names in New York City records between 1730 and 1773; (2) "Samuel and John Tudor" were among the petitioners for a patent on 3 September 1770 (Berthold Fernow, *Calendar of Council Minutes, 1668–1783* [1902; repr. Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1987], 550); some of the other petitioners were descendants of Margaret² (Tudor) Nicholls; and (3) Samuel Tudor was the administrator of the estate of Thomas Tudor in 1774 (see below).

⁷⁶ Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers* [note 33], 81.

⁷⁷ Among their children was a son John, baptized 12 November 1769 (Hallett, *Early Bermuda Records* [note 66], 99). Samuel Tudor's widow Mary, "now or late of St. Kitts, formerly of New York," was mentioned in an 1808 Bermuda will (Hallett, *Early Bermuda Wills* [note 19], 615).

⁷⁸ "Records of Trinity Church" [note 13], 6:76.

⁷⁹ On 5 July 1774, Mary Tuder renounced administration of the estate of Thomas Tuder, in favor of Samuel Tuder, of New York City, merchant (Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers* [note 33], 322).

⁸⁰ "Records of Trinity Church" [note 13], 6:75.

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