

Anneke Jans' Maternal Grandfather and Great Grandfather

By RICIGS member, Gene Eiklor

I have been writing a book about my father's ancestors. Anneke Jans is my 10th Great Grandmother, the "Matriarch of New Amsterdam." I am including part of her story as an Appendix to my book. If it proves out, Anneke Jans would be the granddaughter of Willem I "The Silent" who started the process of making the Netherlands into a republic. Since the records and info about Willem I are in the hands of the royals and government (the Royals are buried at Delft under the tomb of Willem I) I took it upon myself to send the Appendix to Leiden University at Leiden. Leiden University was started by Willem I. An interesting fact is that descendants of Anneke have initiated a number of unsuccessful attempts to recapture Anneke's land on which Trinity Church in New York is located.

In *Chapter 2 – Dutch Settlement*, page 29, Anneke Jans' mother was listed as Tryntje (Catherine) Jonas. Each were identified as my father's ninth and tenth Great Grandmothers, respectively. Since completion of that and succeeding chapters I learned from material shared by cousin Betty Jean Leatherwood that Tryntje's husband had been identified. From this there is a tentative identification of Anneke's Grandfather and Great Grandfather. The analysis, the compilation and the writings on these finds were done by John Reynolds Totten. They were reported in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Volume LVI, No. 3, July 1925ⁱ and Volume LVII, No. 1, January 1926ⁱⁱ

Anneke is often named as the Matriarch of New Amsterdam. She and her first husband, Roelof Jansen married in Amsterdam on April 18, 1623. Roelof was born on *Maesterland* /Marstrand Island. At the time of his birth it was controlled by Holland, later by Norway and now is part of Sweden. While he and Anneke lived in Amsterdam three children were born to them. In 1630, Roelof contracted with the Patroon Renesselear to be a Farm Superintendent in Renesselearwyck. There three more children were born – Sytie (1631), Jan (1633) and Annatje (1636). They were located near Fort Orange. He also served as a *Scheppen*/Alderman. They settled near a stream that to this day bears his name "Roelof Jansen's Kill." It is in Columbia County, New York which is on the east side of the Hudson.

Roelof did not complete his term with the Patroon. He and others were identified as deserters in 1634. Apparently on the side he traded with the local Indians. That trade was supposed to be done by the Patroon's officials. On July 20th of that year he had obtained a grant for sixty two acres at New Amsterdam from the Director-General Wouter Van Twiller. It appears that he was also under contract to do some work at Recife, Brazil. The Dutch had learned from the natives in Brazil how to grow and process sugar cane. It was a very labor intensive crop. Shortly after the cane is cut, it must be pressed and the liquid must be cooked quickly to produce raw sugar. At one time Amsterdam was the major center in Europe for processing the raw sugar into its various refinements.

While at Recife, Roelofsen and Anneke Jans had their daughter Sara baptized on October 29, 1634. Roelof probably died there for no additional information has been found about him. His widow Anneke married a second time in New Amsterdam in 1638. He was a Dominie/Reverend

in the Dutch Reformed Church. His name was Everardus Bogardus. The surname is the Latin version of Bogart. At that time students who were becoming ministers would often change the surname to a Latin version. He entered studies at the University at Leiden on July 27, 1627. Upon completion in 1630 he was assigned to the position of Chaplain/Comforter for the sick at the Dutch West India Company station in Elmina, Brazil. That place is now a part of Guyana.

Nothing is known of Everardus' first marriage. When he wed Anneke he was identified as a widower. After his service in Brazil, in 1632 he was ordained in the Dutch Reformed Church at Amsterdam. As a newly ordained minister, he was assigned to New Netherland. He had passage on the *Zoutberg* which was a twenty gun warship carrying one hundred and four soldiers and the new Director-General Twiller. Twiller was replacing Peter Minuit at New Amsterdam and New Netherland. Bogardus and others tried to get Twiller to allow community participation in the affairs of the settlement. Twiller would not relent. The Reverend and he got into a heated quarrel about the autocratic rule by Twiller. Both men were summoned by the Company to come to Amsterdam for resolution of the problem. On their way to the Netherlands, he and Twiller perished in the ship wreck of the *Amalia* off the coast of Wales on September 29, 1647.ⁱⁱⁱ That left Anneke a widow again.

It is erroneous to think that Anneke Jans took the surname of her first husband, Roelof Jansen de Maesterland. At that time in Dutch history, the female retained her patronymic name, could own property and businesses, and retain her individual identity. So "Jans" indicates she was the daughter of her father bearing the name Jan (John). So it is necessary to look elsewhere for the surname and the name of her father.

Anneke and Roelof left Amsterdam for New Amsterdam in 1630 her mother did not accompany them. The widowed Tryntje Jonas most likely made the journey in the mid 1630's to New Amsterdam with her second-born daughter, Maritje Jans; son-in-law, Thymes Jansze; and, granddaughter, Elsje Thymens. Sometime in the early 1640s, Thymens Jansze died. Maritje Jans on May 28, 1646 married a second time to Dirck Corneliszen. He was from Holland. Tryntje Jonas had done work for the West India Company as a midwife. On two occasions after Tryntje's death her family sought the payments due her. On August 11, 1647 son-in-law Dirck Corneliszen gave the power of attorney to Rev. Bogardus to receive the monies due Anneke and Maritje. Two years later Rev. Bogardus' brother, Cornelis Willemsen Bogaert was granted the same authority to collect Tryntje's money for Anneke.

Proceeding with the question of the likely paternity of Anneke it is necessary to start with Willem "*the Rich*."^{iv} This Willem was the Count of Nassau. He was the first of many Willem's in the royal history of the Dutch. They have used this name for many royals up to the present day. Nassau is southeast of Koblenz in Germany. Willem's principality became Lutheran during the Reformation. Willem's castle was at Dillenburg on the Lahn River, a feeder to the Rhine. Willem and his wife, Juliana, the Countess of Stallberg-Werningerorde had five sons and five daughters. The oldest son was Willem who became "Prince of Orange" and "Willem I." He was born on April 24, 1533 at the castle in Dillenburg. The second born son was named John who will also figure in this story. There were three other brothers – Henry, Adolph and Louis.

Charles V (the King of Spain) was the Holy Roman Emperor (1519-56) at the time Willem I (aka Willem “the Silent”) was born. The Dutch were not yet in rebellion against the Spanish domination of the Netherlands. In 1544, Willem the Silent at eleven years of age inherited the French principality of Orange at his cousin’s death. He gained the title “Prince of Orange” and possessed many land holdings including the Orange and Nassau kingdoms. Charles V, who had been born in the Spanish Netherlands had particular interest in the future of Willem. Charles V required that Willem of Orange receive instruction in the Catholic Church, diplomacy, languages and the military. To accomplish this, Willem was put in the care of Charles’ sister, Mary of Hungary. Mary was at Breda, Brussels and Antwerp which were part of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands. The seventeen provinces comprising the Spanish Netherlands included Luxemburg, Belgium, northern France and the Netherlands. The Spanish Netherlands then was the premier place for the merchant class, manufacturing and trade. French, Germanic, Dutch, and many other languages and dialects were spoken. It was an area of many diverse cultures. There was extensive travel passages on the inland rivers and roads.

It is through Willem’s marital and extramarital relationships in which the paternal parentage for Anneke Jans will be found. It will also be necessary to tie this to the eventual conflict Willem had with Charles V’s son, King Phillip II of Spain. It was during the conflicts with the Spanish royals that Willem gained the moniker of *Willem “the Silent.”*

Willem was educated and trained through Charles V’s sister Mary. He also had the favor of Charles V while growing up. The King made Willem a Captain in the Calvary. At age eighteen he was married for the first time. By that 1551 marriage he gained more power and influence. The bride was Anne of *Egmont en Buren*. They had children one being the son, Phillip Willem. The sponsor for Phillip Willem’s baptism was Charles V’s son, Phillip who would succeed his father as Phillip II. This Phillip is also known in history as the husband of Mary Tudor, Queen Mary I, aka “Bloody Mary” of England. Anne of *Egmont en Buren* died in 1558.

After Anne’s death, Willem had an affair with Eva Elinex. She bore him an illegitimate son who was named Justinus Van Nassau. That son became an admiral in the Dutch Navy. It is possible that Willem had an affair or marriage with another woman at this time whose name is not known. That woman is considered to be the tie of Anneke to Willem the Silent as his granddaughter. It is also feasible that this second affair occurred during the years of Willem’s second marriage. In his duties, Willem did a great deal of travelling to the many properties he owned.

Willem’s second wife was Anne of Saxony, the daughter of Maurice, the Holy Roman Emperor. They were married in 1561. It was a very stormy marriage. Anne did bear him some children, one of which was the son Maurice. Willem had Jan Rubens in his employ for accounting. He would become the father of the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens. Before that Jan and Anna fled to Cologne (Germany) when Willem learned of her pregnancy with Jan’s baby. Willem had her declared insane and subsequently divorced her in early 1575.

It was during this time that Charles V had abdicated to allow Phillip to take the throne. King Phillip II of Spain and King Henry II of France determined they would push back on the Protestants and undertake an inquisition. Willem, born into a Lutheran family became a Catholic during his tutelage under Charles V and Mary's guidance. However, Willem determined that an individual should not be tried or punished for religious beliefs. In his realms there were many forms of Protestants, Jews, and Catholics. When Willem heard of Phillip and Henry's plan at a meeting, Willem chose not to argue there. That is when he earned the moniker "the Silent." In 1573, Willem left the Catholic Church, and though a Lutheran he became a Calvinist. The Calvinists were a very large constituency in the Netherlands. He wrote an *Apology* to King Phillip asserting that no one should be prosecuted for not conforming to a state religion.

There was considerable strife in the Netherlands at this time. Willem kept trying to keep peace with the Huguenots, the Calvinists, the Lutherans, the Jews and others in the realm. But Phillip was determined to eliminate the Protestants. This led to the Eighty Year War in the Netherlands. It did not end until 1648 when the Treaty of Westphalia was consummated.

Willem on June 12, 1575, married his third wife, Charlotte de Bourbon. Historians have indicated this was a true love interest on part of the husband and wife. She was the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. At the time of the marriage, Charlotte had been a nun. They had six daughters.

When discussing the history of the Netherlands at this time, there was no formal structure. There was no central government. Willem had to lead by persuasion as he went to the centers of the various realms he had in his jurisdiction. He had to deal not only with the nobles, he had to rely on the burghers for political and financial support. His position was that there should not be persecution of anyone for religious beliefs. Willem was in a long struggle with Phillip on this issue. Phillip had placed an order to capture and try him. Phillip had Willem's oldest son Phillip Willem in custody in Spain.

In February 1582 Willem suffered severe wounds from an assassination attempt by a Spaniard. Charlotte and Willem's sister, Mary, restored Willem to health. However due to Charlotte's heavy schedule with the children and her injured husband, she passed away in May 1582. This death was a heavy loss for Willem.

Willem took a fourth wife on April 12, 1583. His new wife was Louise de Coligny, a French Huguenot. Louise bore Willem his fourth legitimate son, Frederick Henry. He was born in 1584. Willem living then in Delft with his family was assassinated on July 10, 1584 by a Catholic Frenchman, Balthazar Gerard.

During his struggles with the Spanish and his position in the Netherlands, Willem is not only identified as the father of his country, he is known as "the Silent," "Willem I, Prince of Orange, founder of the house of Orange-Nassau, and "Stadtholder," and the first monarch of the

Netherlands. During his lifetime, what is now the Netherlands was still a part of the Holy Roman Empire. Though the Dutch tended to operate as a republic, it was not definitively defined. It continued the struggle to throw off the yoke of Spain which it did by the Treaty of Westphalia.

After his death, Willem's son, Maurice, the son of Willem's second marriage succeeded him in the leadership starting at age 16. Maurice died on April 25, 1623 from liver disease caused by his excessive drinking. Though Maurice had a number of illegitimate sons, none gained the title of Prince of Orange. That fell to Frederick Henry (Willem II) the son of Louise, the fourth wife. Frederick's son, Willem III of Orange in 1689 not only was the Stadtholder/Governor in the Netherlands, he and his Stuart wife, Mary II became the monarchs of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Turning once again to the possibility of Anneke Jans being Willem the Silent's granddaughter it is necessary to list the children Willem, Count of Nassau-Dillenburg, also called "*the Rich*."

Willem, Count of Nassau, b. 10 Apr 1487, d. 6 Oct 1559 married Countess Walburga of Egmont, b. 29 Oct 1490, d. Mar 1529. They had

Two Children

Elisabeth, b. Oct 1515, d. 31 Jan 1523.

Magdalene, b. 6 Oct 1522, d. 18 Aug 1567, m. Count Herman 16 Jul 1538.

Count Willem then married 20 Sep 1531 Countess Juliane of Stolberg-Wernigerode, b. 15 Feb 1506, d. 18 Jun 1580. They had

Twelve Children

Willem I of Orange, b. 24 Apr 1533, d. 10 Jul 1584.

Hermannna, b. 9 Aug 1534, d. y.

John VI "The Elder," b. 22 Nov 1536, d. 1606.

Louis of Nassau, b. 10 Jan 1538, d. 14 Apr 1574.

Maria, b. 15 Mar 1539, d. May 1599, m. 11 Nov 1556 Count William IV of Bergs-Heerenberg.

Adolf, b. 11 Jul 1540, d. 23 May 1568.

Anna, b. 21 Sep 1541, d. 12 Feb 1616, m. 16 Jun 1559 Count Albert of Nassau.

Elisabeth, b. 25 Sep 1542, d. 18 Nov 1603, m. 16 Jun 1559 Count Conrad of Solms-Braunfels.

Catharine, b. 19 Dec 1543, d. 25 Dec 1624, m. 17 Nov 1560 Count Gunther XLI of Schwarzburg-Arnstadt.

Juliana, b. 10 Aug 1546, d. 31 Aug 1588, m. 14 Jun 1575 Count Albrecht VII of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

Magdalena, b. 15 Dec 1547, d. 16 May 1633, m. 27 Jan 1578 Count Wolfgang of Hohenlohe-Weikershein.

Henry, b. 15 Oct 1550, d. 14 Apr 1574.

Of these fourteen children, information about a daughter of Willem I of Orange and a son of John VI will be covered. The royals and the aristocracy had many children. One of the reasons for this was so that the offspring could be married off to other families in the same social class.

With the many marriages by Willem the Silent and those of his children, the family enlarged its holdings, power and position. Just as he was from a Germanic realm, so were the husbands of his daughters. Willem's brothers were also involved in the struggle to get the Spanish out of the Netherlands.

Willem I of Orange (aka Willem the Silent) had a daughter Anna by his second wife, Anna of Saxony. Willem's brother, John VI "the Elder" married three times and had a total of twenty four children. Of these, the first born son Willem Louis married Anna, his first cousin.

As noted earlier, Willem I probably sired two children with a woman whose name is not known. The two children born to this couple bore the surname "Webber." Willem apparently was at Haarlem which is just west of Amsterdam. There was a merchant family of some wealth there that carried the surname Webber. These two children born to Willem and his "mistress/wife" were named Sara and Jans Wolfert Webber. Inasmuch as Anneke Jans and her family members are associated very closely with the Webbers and the offspring of those marriages, they will be pursued here as descendants of Willem. There will be a wide range of names presented. From the earlier Chapter about Anneke Jans and her two husbands I shall repeat that information below.

Willem I of ORANGE (24 Apr 1533-10 Jul 1584), m. 1558 WEBBER. They had

Two Children

Sara WEBBER, b. ca 1570, m. Jan SYBRANT ca 1585 and had one child: Sybrant Janszen. He was mostly likely b. ca 1590 in Holland.

Jan Wolfert WEBBER, b. ca 1572, m. Tryntje JONAS ca 1600 in Holland and had four children. v

I shall first list the descendants of the Jan Sybrant-Sara Webber marriage. I shall then proceed to that of the Jan Wolfert Webber and Tryntje Jonas family. What follows at first blush might seem farfetched in Holland, New Netherland, and New Amsterdam. The Dutch had outposts in Asia, India and Indonesia. It is best to keep in mind that the start of Europeans moving to the American continents was a very slow process. For the Dutch they had to rely on "strangers" moving to Holland via the Rhine and other river systems for staffing the many outlying and maritime sites during the "Golden Years." Internally, many Dutch lost their lives in the struggle to gain independence from Spain. In fact, Willem I lost his brothers Henry and Louis on the same day in a battle for the independence of the Dutch. His brother Adolph earlier had lost his life in another fight against the Spanish. That left only John who went back to maintain the realm at Nassau. Another factor is that the small "country" in the initial outreach to the west was in Brazil and the Lesser Antilles. So from the very small population base in the Netherlands, the recruitment for the military and maritime, and the staffing for its many outposts, there will be many ties within the family groupings.

Sara WEBBER and Jan SYBRANT m. ca 1585 had one known child:

Sybrant JANSZEN, b. ca 1590 in Holland, d. sometime after 16 Mar 1661 in New Amsterdam.

He m. ca 1611 in Holland Lysbeth ADRIAENS, b. ca 1592 in Holland. They immigrated to New Amsterdam with their daughter Wyntje SYBRANDTS in the years of 1656-7.

Their daughter, Wyntje SYBRANDTS, b. 1638/9 Holland, m. Willem BOGARDUS 29 Aug 1659 in New Amsterdam at the Dutch Reformed Church. They had three children:

Everardus BOGARDUS, bap 2 Nov 1659, d.y.

Sytie BOGARDUS, bap 16 Mar 1661.

Anna BOGARDUS, bap 3 Oct 1663, m. 29 Jan 1682, Jacob Brouwer.

(Willem Bogardus divorced Wyntje and married Nicassius de Sille's daughter Walberga. Their Cornelia, Catharina, Maria, Lucretia, Blandina, and Saartje will not be followed here.)

Sybrant Janszen and his wife Lysbeth Adriaens attended and were sponsors for a number of baptisms at the Dutch Reformed Church, New Amsterdam. Some of them were for their grandchildren. On March 29, 1656, Lysbeth was sponsor for the baptism of Gerrit Hendrickszen and Hermtje Hendricks' son, Gerrit. The couple along with Pieterje Jans on April 36, 1656 were sponsors for the baptism of Lysbeth, daughter of Thomas Lambertszen and Jannetje Jans. The following year on August 3rd, Sybrant was a witness for Lodewyck Post and Angietje Bone's daughter, Angietje. Likewise, their granddaughter, Sytie Bogardus, the daughter of Willem Bogardus and Wyntje Sybrandts, had her maternal grandparents as her sponsors on March 16, 1661. When grandson Everardus Bogardus was baptized on November 2, 1659, Grandfather Sybrant Janszen was a witness along with Grandmother Anneke Jans-Janszen-Bogardus.

Turning now to Sara Webber's brother, Jan Wolfert Webber's family, he was probably born sometime around 1565 in Holland. It is most likely that he married Tryntje Jonas about 1586 in Holland. No record has been found to indicate he went to New Netherland, New Amsterdam or any other Dutch holding. It is concluded that he died in Holland leaving Tryntje Jonas as a widow before her transport to New Amsterdam with her daughter, Maritje.

Jan Wolfert WEBBER, b. ca 1572, m. Tryntje JONAS ca 1586 in Holland and had three children. They had

Four Children

Wolfert WEBBER, b. 1587 in Holland, m. in Holland abt 1608 Anike COOS/COCK/KOECK, b. 1589 in Holland. (Her father was a gate keeper in Amsterdam, Hendrich COCH. Her mother was Neisgen SELYNS.)

Wolfert and Anike had a son Wolfert WEBBER, b. ca 1611, Holland. The second and third generations this family will follow after this listing of Jan and Tryntje's children.

Maritje WEBBER b. 1590 in Holland d. 1677-78 m. Thymes JANSEN d. bef 1646. They had two daughters: 1) Elsje THYMENS m. 7 Jan 1652, the Amsterdam bachelor, Pieter VAN DER VEEN and after his death before 1663, she married another bachelor from Frankfort, Jacob LEYSLER; and, 2) Anne Marie JANSZEN m. 4 Oct 1659, in New Amsterdam Janszen VAN HOORN. After Thymes JANSEN's death, Maritje WEBBER - JANSZEN married Dirck CORNELISZEN, 28 May 1646. He died abt 1648. Maritje and Dirck had a son Cornelis DIRCKSZEN, bap 17 Feb 1647. Cornelis married, Grietje HENDRICKS on 17 Nov 1672 in New Amsterdam.

For a third time, Maritje WEBBER m. 11 Jul 1649 widower Govert LOOCKERMANS. They had a son, Jacob LOOCKERMANS, bap 17 Mar 1652, New Amsterdam. Widower Govert brought two daughters into the Maritje's family from his first marriage to Ariaentje Phillips, the widow of Jan Hendrickszen VANDE WATER: 1) Maritje LOOCKERMANS, b. 3 Nov 1641, bap 1 Dec 1641, New Amsterdam marrying Balthazar BAYARD 19 Oct 1664; and, 2) Jannetje LOOCKERMANS, m. 12 Feb 1667, New York, m. Hans KIERSTEDE.

Anneke WEBBER JANS, b. abt 1599, d. Feb-May 1663, Beverwyck. Anneke's family will be cited below under "Lester Eiklor's Ninth Great Grandparents."

Wolfert Webber's mother-in-law, Neisgen Selyns, left an extensive will. She was the widow of Hendrich Coch, the Amsterdam gate keeper. She left funds to the Walloon Church congregation and to the Dutch Reformed Church of Amsterdam. Not all of her bequests will be cited here. At her death she named her three sons-in-law to be executors. They were Hans Lenards, husband of Marritgen Coch; Wolfert Webber, husband of Annetgen Coch; and, Justin de Beyer, husband of Saratgen. She also set up that her minor son, Henricus Coch to receive his inheritance when he was of age. She bequeathed that her grandson, Laerkin, the son of her deceased son, Jans Coch was to have an inheritance. This will expands the reach of the Coch-Selyns family to the Bayard family with that of the Rev. Bogardus' family.

To demonstrate and complete the Webber family's presence in Holland and New Netherland – New Amsterdam, the second and third generation of the Wolfert Webber family will follow immediately.

Wolfert WEBBER (son of Wolfert WEBBER and Anneke COOS). 1611, Holland, m. 1632, Anna WALLIS of Haarlem, Holland. (She was the daughter of Jan WALLIS of Montfort, Holland and Sara DE PIER.)

Five Children

Wolfert WEBBER b. ca 1638, Holland, m. widow 1) Grietje WARNARD and 2) Grietje HASSING. He died New York City after Apr 1715 and before Jan 1717. Conceivably, these two named wives might be one and the same woman.

Sara WEBBER, b. ca 1640, Holland, d. 4 Sep 1687 New York, m. 1) 1 Apr 1661, Laurens Van DER SPIEGEL, Dutch Reformed Church, New Amsterdam and 2) 25 Jun 1687, Johannes PROVOST, widower of Sara STAETS. (Johannes married the third time on 1 Jul 1687, Anna MAURITZ, a widow of Demine Wilhelmus VAN NIEUWEMHAUSEM.

Anna/Agneta WEBBER, b. ca 1642, Holland. Anna was designated to be the attorney by her brother, WOLFERT and her brother-in-law Laurens VAN DER SPIEGEL regarding her mother's estate. (Anna may have married Jans Selyns HENDRICKSZEN and returned to Holland. She and her husband may have been the baptismal sponsors of Annatje, daughter of Pieter Abrahamszen VAN DUURSZEN and Hester WEBBER. Jans Selyns HENDRICKSZEN was the brother of Reverend Henricus SELYNS.)

Hester WEBBER, b. ca 1645, Holland, m. 10 Oct 1666, Dutch Reformed Church, New Amsterdam, Pieter ABRAHAMSZEN VAN DEURSEN. He was the son of Abraham PIETERSEN VAN DEURSEN and Tryntje MECHORS of New Amsterdam. Pieter was a cooper living on the west side of Broad Street. He was baptized 23 Mar 1642, New Amsterdam by Rev BOGARDUS, with Olof Stephanszen VAN COURTLANDT, Jans JANSZEN, and

Maritje THEUNIS as sponsors. Her uncle, Rev. Henricus SELYNS left her a bequest in his will of 13 Nov 1700.

Aernout WEBBE, b. ca 1648, m. 25 Aug 1669, 1) Ariaentje ADRIAENS and 14 Mar 1675, 2) Jannetje CORNELIS.

On February 28, 1664, Wolfert Webber, on behalf of his wife Anna Wallis; and, his brother-in-law, Laurens Van Der Spiegel on behalf of his wife Sara Webber appointed Wolfert's daughter, Anna Webber as their attorney to attend to the inventory of Sara de Pier. Wolfert further designated his daughter Anna to obtain the inventory due to his daughter, Hester and son Aernout from the Amsterdam merchant, Jans Selyns Hendricksen.

Anna Wallis was a baptismal sponsor at the New Amsterdam Dutch Reformed Church. Most of them were for her grandchildren. Sara, the daughter of Laurens Van Der Spiegel and Sara Webber was baptized on December 16, 1663 with her grandmother in attendance. For Warnard, the son of Wolfert Webber and Grietje Warnard on November 13, 1666, Anna and Bernardus Hassing, the boy's maternal uncle were witness. The next year on July 10, 1667, Annatje, daughter of Pieter Abrahamszen Van Dursen and Hester Webber, Anna, the maternal grandmother and Abraham Pieters, the paternal grandfather were sponsors. Anna and Wolfert Webber on November 14, 1670 were baptismal witnesses for Wolfert, the son of Aernout Webber and Adriaentje Adriaens. Anna Wallis, the maternal grandmother, and Bernardus Hassing were baptismal witness on November 15, 1671 for Tobias, the son of Lauren Van Der Spiegel and Sara Webber. Three years later on November 18, she and Lauren Van Der Spiegel, the uncle by marriage, were sponsors for Tobias, Laurens Van Der Spiegel and Sara Webber's son. These two baptismal sponsors also stood for Adriaen Webber, the son of Aernout Webber and Adriaentje Adriaens on November 18, 1674.

In 1664, on February 28th Wolfert Webber on behalf of his wife Anna Wallis and his brother-in-law Lourens van de Spiegel on behalf of his wife Sara Webber appointed Wolfert's daughter, Anna Webber as their attorney to attend to the inventory of Sara de Pier. Wolfert further designated his daughter Anna to obtain the inventory due to his daughter, Hester and son Aernout from the Amsterdam merchant, Jans Selyns Hendricksen.

The descendants of Anneke Jans Webber were presented in an earlier Chapter. They are presented here for the reader's information. The identification of Anneke's husband has to be positively established. Also solid factual information is needed to determine if Willem the Silent did in fact have a mistress of wife under the surname Webber. This will take a considerable effort to accomplish these tasks.

LESTER EIKLOR's Ninth Great Grandparents

Anneke JANS, b. 1605, Flekkenoy, Norway, m. Roelof Jans de MAESTERLAND, Maesterland, Holland in Amsterdam, Netherlands April 18, 1623. (Anneke died at Beverwyck after 21 Jun 1663.) The family used JANSZEN as the surname. However, I have also seen the ROELOFSEN used as their surname. I have chosen to use Janszen in this Appendix.

Six Children

Lyntje JANSZEN, bap 21 Jul 1624, Amsterdam, d.y.

Sara JANSZEN, bap 18 Apr 1627, Amsterdam, m. Hans KIERSTEDÉ 29 Jun 1642, New Amsterdam, Dutch Reformed Church. This couple are LESTER EIKLOR's Eighth Great Grandparents.

After Hans' death, Sara m. Cornelis VAN BORSUM 1 Sep 1669, son of Egbert VAN BORSUM.

Sara on 21 Jul 1683 then m. widower Elbert Elbertszén STOOHOFF. She died in 1693.

Tryntje JANSZEN, bap 24 Jun 1629, Amsterdam, m. Willem DE KAY 24 Feb 1647, New Amsterdam, Dutch Reformed Church. On 16 Sep 1652 she then m. Lucas RODENBURG at the same place. On 29 Mar 1658 Tryntje m. Johannes Pieterszen BERBRUGGE/BRUGH at the same place.

Sytje JANSZEN, b. ca 1631, New Netherland, m. ca 1648 Pieter HARTGERS. They probably went back to the Netherlands sometime around 1664.

Jan JANSZEN, b. 1633, New Netherland, m. Annatje PIETERS, d. 1690 at Schnectady during a raid by the French and Indians.

Annatje JANSZEN, b. 1636, New Amsterdam, d.y.

Anneke JANS after Roelof Jans DE MAESTERLAND's death in 1636/7, married the Domini Everhardus BOGARDUS at New Amsterdam in 1638. They had:

Four Children

Willem BOGARDUS, b. ca 1639, m. 29 Aug 1659 1) Wyntje SYBRANTS. They had Everardus, Sytie, and Anna. They divorced. He married 13 May 1669, Walberga DeSILLE and had Cornelia, Catharina, Maria, Lucretia, Blandina, and Saartje.

Cornelis BOGARDUS, bap 9 Sep 1640, m. 24 Aug 1664 m. Helena TELLER. They had a son Cornelius. Helena m. 2) Jan VANBAAL and 30 Frans ROMBOUTS.

Pieter BOGARDUS, bap 2 Apr 1645 m. 10 Feb 1665 Wyntje BOSCH. They had Evert, Anna, Maria, Shibboleth, Anthony, Rachel, Ephraim, Cornelis, and Petrus

Jonas BOGARDUS, bap 4 Jan 1643, never married. He died ca 11 May 1689.

In conclusion, an effort will be made to determine if factual data can be located to support the parentage of Anneke Jans and her bein

ⁱ "ANNEKE JANS (1607-8? – 1663) AND HER TWO HUSBANDS, ROELOF JANS (OR JANSEN) AND REV. (DONMINE) EVERARDUS BOGARDUS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS TO THE THIRD GENERATION INCLUSIVE," page 201, July 1925.

ⁱⁱ "ANNEKE JANS-BOGARDUS (1599-1563) AND HER POSSIBLE BLOOD CONNECTION WITH THE SYBRANT, SELYNS AND WEBBER FAMILIES IN NEW NETHERLAND," page 11, January 1926.

ⁱⁱⁱ In addition to Anneke losing her husband in that wreck, she lost Jochem Kierstede, the brother of Hans Kierstede. Hans was Anneke's son-in-law.

^{iv} Material in this Appendix is also based on Wikipedia; Records of the Dutch Reformed churches in New Amsterdam, New Netherland and New York; Wedgwood, C. V. *William the Silent, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, 1533-1584*, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1944; Rowen, Herbert H. Rowen, *The Princes of Orange*:

The Stadtholders in the Dutch Republic, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1988; and, material listed in the Bibliography in this book.

^v It is most likely that he had this second affair during his unhappy years in his marriage to Anne of Saxony. He was also heavily engaged with the struggle to oust the Spanish from the Netherlands.