

A Ship Named Hope

researched by Clifton K. Prince, September 12 through 15, 2014

In the year 1662, on the day before Easter, a 35-year-old tailor from the town of Deventer in the Netherlands named Jan Pieterszoon, with his 27-year-old wife Maria Hoogeboom of Utrecht and their three children Pieter (9), Adriaenje (6), and Marieken (4 years old), embarked in Amsterdam on a ship named De Hoop bound for Nieuw Holland. The family would add two more children: Jacobus, conceived on the voyage and christened the next March in Brooklyn; and lastly Cornelius. From Jacobus van Deventer descend the Vandevenders of Kemper, Neshoba, and Noxubee Counties, Mississippi.

Jan Pietersz. van Deventer (crossing father)

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=whvande&id=I388>

Name: Jan "John" Pietersz VAN DEVENTER

Sex: M

Birth: ABT 1627

Christening: 24 APR 1627 Deventer, Overijssel, Holland. Death: ABT 1692 in New Netherland, NY

Marriage Maria HOOGEBOOM b: ABT 1633 in Houten, Utrecht, Netherlands

Married: ABT 1652 in Dutch Church, Houten, Netherlands

Maria Hoogeboom (crossing mother)

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=whvande&id=I389>

Name: Maria HOOGEBOOM

Sex: F

Birth: ABT 1633 in Houten, Utrecht, Netherlands Death: BEF 1685

Children

- 1. Pieter Jansen VAN DEVENTER c: ABT 1653 in Bunnik, Utrecht, Netherlands*
- 2. Adriaentje VAN DEVENTER b: ABT 1656 in Bunnik, Utrecht, Netherlands*
- 3. Marieken "Maria" VAN DEVENTER c: 4 APR 1658 in Bunnik, Utrecht, Netherlands*
- 4. Jacobus VAN DEVENTER b: ABT 1663 c: 11 MAR 1663 Brooklyn, Long Island County, N Y*
- 5. Cornelius VAN DEVENTER c: 1665/1666 in New Utrecht., NY*

Jacobus van Deventer

(conceived during Atlantic crossing, born in the New World)

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=whvande&id=I386>

Name: Jacobus VAN DEVENTER

Sex: M

Birth: ABT 1663

Death: BEF 1694

Christening: 11 MAR 1663 Brooklyn, Long Island County, NY

Marriage 1 Femmetje Barents RIDDER b: ABT 1665 Married: ABT 1687 in New Utrecht

On Board De Hoop, 82 days and 81 passengers

<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/nnship08.shtml>

http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/nn/mm_shipamny.shtml

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycoloni/shhope.html>

<http://immigrantships.net/v10/1600v10/hoop1662600.html>

Records indicate that the ship named De Hoop (“The Hope”) sailed from Amsterdam on April 8, 1662, and arrived in Nieuw Amsterdam on June 29. Among De Hoop’s passengers was “Jan Petersen, from Deventer; tailor, and Wife and three children ages 4, 6 and 9 years”, our Jan Pieterszoon van Deventer with family, whose home town, names, and children’s ages all match perfectly other genealogical information we have.

In 1662, April 9th would be Easter Sunday, according to the Gregorian or New Style calendar that was in use on the Continent at the time. We can calculate that De Hoop departed Amsterdam on the Saturday before Easter, spent 82 days at sea, and reached Nieuw Amsterdam on a Thursday almost twelve weeks later. (There is also a modern ship-building company named DeHoop van Holland, not necessarily the same.) A record of the ship first appears in 1638 on a Dutch West India Company voyage (this seems early; perhaps that record should be for De Goedhoop, “The Good Hope”?), then in 1657 for private hire and in 1661 for the same company which would hire it in 1662, “v. Rensselaer c.s.”. The von Rensselaer voyages in 1661 and 1662, and a third in 1663 under private hire, all sailed under command of the same “Schipper Pieter Jansz. Aemilius”, or “Pieter Emilius” as Skipper, and De Hoop generally appears alongside a companion ship named De Trouw (“The Faith”).

De Hoop’s manifest shows roughly 81 passengers (list below). Also on board would be a usual number of crew and soldiers, thus totaling somewhere around 100 people. Among the passengers were tradesmen such as our tailor, a few cobblers, and several “agriculturers”. There’s a Spiegelaer surname, or “mirror maker”, possibly a metal- or jewel-smith. Several families brought multiple children.

The total count is muddy – in the records of the manifest available on the internet, passenger numbers don’t always match total people, and some individuals may have crossed before or after 1662 instead. For example, the wife and five children of a shoemaker named Evertsen (six people) may appear as passengers 11 to 17 (seven people) even though the shoemaker himself is clearly recorded as having reached Nieuw Holland in a previous year. Similarly, the Hardenbroeck group comprises a cobbler, his wife and child, and the newly apprenticed nineteen-year-old named Jasper or Casper Overcamp: four people sometimes listed as only three, leaving us to guess whether Hardenbroeck himself crossed on this voyage. Jasper Overcamp had just indentured himself to a four-year apprenticeship in exchange for passage, by signing the Amsterdam notarial archives on April 6.

On board were at least two families closely allied with our Pietersen van Deventers. First, the family Barent or Barentsen would later join the Pietersen van Deventers in marriages in Nieuw Holland. Aboard De Hoop in 1662 were several Barents from Meppel, a town on the IJssel River slightly north of Deventer: a young female Harmtje, listed as though traveling unaccompanied; and, a few lines later, Jan Barentsen, his wife, and their five children. Our Jacobus van Deventer would, fully two decades after this crossing upon which he was conceived, marry a woman named Femmetje Barentsen Ridder. She, according to other

records, was born in the New World to parents who had crossed as early as the 1620s. The word Ridder after her surname indicates “rider” or knight status, minor nobility, maybe derived of her family’s willingness to partake of early settlement overseas or maybe derived of her relation to the more famous Barnabus Barentsen of a previous generation. Her Barentsen name matches the name in the 1662 crossing group. Furthermore, a later descendant of her and Jacobus would be named Barent Barnabus van Deventer, obvious reference to the child’s Barents heritage and famous progenitor. Barents surnames thus appear often among the Pietersen van Deventers.

A second family, the Hendricks or Hendricksens, also associate closely to our Pietersen van Deventers in both the New and the Old Worlds. Shoemaker Jan Evertsen’s wife (mentioned above) is named Annetje Hendricks. The identical name Hendricks or Hendricksen is also the maiden name of our Jan Pieters’ mother, who remained in Deventer. Mother Hendricks at home and this Annetje Hendricks-Evertsen on board share the Hendricks surname, though that may merely be coincidental. Or, the common name may indicate family relation. Hendricks surnames thus appear, like Barents surnames, several times among the Pietersen van Deventers of the New World.

It seems reasonable to conjecture, that the Barentsens, the Hendricksens, and the Pietersens, all of Deventer, knew one another in the Old World, decided to travel together, and deliberately settled near one another in the New World. Jacobus and his future wife Femmetje, both born in the New World, thus were born to families that had known each other in the Old. Equally reasonable, Jacobus’ grandmother Hendricks (whom he never met), and the Hendricksen-Evertsen family which crossed in 1662 on De Hoop, having been family in the Old World, continued their relations in the New. I imagine intertwined Deventer clans, many young children among them, all living, working, and worshipping together in the Old World, accompanying one another to the same settlements in the New. We might add one or another Lubbertsen, De Groot, Jansen, or Hargerinck, for example, or any other name from this or from a contemporaneous manifest of De Trouw, in addition to our Pietersens, Barentsens, and Hendricksens on board De Hoop, to the conjectured clan.

Family relations aside, most of De Hoop’s 81 colonists also share geographical relation. The majority hail from the district of Overijssel in Holland, which surrounds the IJssel River near Deventer and contains the towns of Meppel and Hasselt, which also appear on our passenger list. Several other passengers come from only slightly farther away, such as from Utrecht in the bordering district. The most distant home of a few of De Hoop’s passengers, the islands of Friesland at the mouth of the Zuider Zee, would have been the final stop before an open ocean crossing, where most ships took on water, supplies, soldiers, and maybe a last-minute passenger. One can imagine several manners in which the passenger lists may have been amended on Easter Sunday, 1662, when departing from Texel or another outer port.

The preponderance of Overijssel passengers coincides with the von Rensselaer Company’s usual practice. They generally enlisted associates and relations of their founder and “patroon”, gold and silver merchant Killiaen von Rensselaer (1586-1643) of Hasselt. In New York State, his Rensselaer Manor would dominate the region around Albany long after the American Revolution, retaining its legal status as feudal landlord until the restrictive Dutch Rents system was finally abolished the 1840s. Rensselaer Polytechnical University in Troy, near Albany, bears his name and rests on his land.

Were our ancestors feudal serfs to von Rensselaer? In the Seventeenth Century, indenture to a manorial landlord might mean permanent feudal servitude on his land. But the Pietersens, Barentsens, and Hendricksens, although traveling on a ship hired by the von Rensselaer Company, nevertheless behaved as free citizens. They disembarked at the West India Company's trading post Nieuw Amsterdam, rather than continuing upriver to the von Rensselaer Company's Fort Oranje region along the Noord (now Hudson) River. They then settled in towns such as New Utrecht, Brooklyn, and Flushing (all now part of metropolitan New York City) rather than in any Rensselaer fiefdom. Nearly all of their children then promptly moved to even newer locales. So it's unlikely they were subject to Rensselaer's feudal Rents system. Rather, they probably paid their own passage as free tradespeople, maybe with ready cash or maybe by practicing their crafts in the new settlement in order to pay the debt over time, thereby retaining the right to live and work wherever they chose as free Dutch citizens of Nieuw Holland.

But in 1664, a mere two years after Jan and Maria had landed, while Jacobus was still a babe in arms, their citizenship underwent change. An English war fleet appeared in the Nieuw Amsterdam harbor and leveled its gunships at the settlement's tiny battery, received surrender of the entire Colony from governor Pieter Stuyvesant, renamed the town New York, and precipitated the Second Anglo-Dutch War. Despite this new English government, most Nieuw Holland colonists, including our Pietersen van Deventers, hung on in the region. One branch would establish the Vandeventer shipyards of Long Island Sound in the early Eighteenth Century, while others would join in a slow Dutch migration West, first to New Brunswick, then to Pennsylvania, then some eventually as far South as Mississippi.

List of Passengers

<http://immigrantships.net/v10/1600v10/hoop16620600.html>

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycoloni/shhope.html>

On De Hoop, from Amsterdam, April 8, to Nieuw Amsterdam, June 29, 1662:

Abel Hardenbroeck, and wife and child age 4 years, and servant named Casper Overcamp

Adriaen Vincian from Tournay, agriculturer; wife and three children ages 5, 12 and 16 years

Albert Buer from Gulick (Julick)

Annetje Gillis from Beest, servant girl

*Annetje Hendricks (Annetie Hendricx), wife of Jan Evertsen shoemaker in New Netherland,
and five children ages 6, 7, 9, 12, and 14 years*

Balthaser de Vos from Utrecht, farmer; and wife

Cornelis Dircksen Hooglant, agriculturer; and wife, and son 24 years old and daughter 2

Dirck Jansen from Bommelderweert (Country around Zalt Bommel); and two children

Gerrit Hargerinck (Herregrens), from Newenhuys (Niewenhuys), and two sons ages 9 and 15

Gerrit Jacobsen from Meppel, agriculturist

Harmtje Barents from Meppel, maiden (Harmtie)

Hendrick Aldertsen from the Thillerwaerd, farmer; and two children

Jacob Jansen from New Netherland, farmer; and wife and three children

*Jan Barentsen from Meppel, agriculturist; and wife and five children ages 3, 5, 8 and 12 years,
one an infant*

Jan Bastiaens (Van Gustenhoven)

Jan Petersen (Pieteron), from Deventer, tailor; and wife and three children ages 4, 6, and 9

Jan Spiegelaer, and wife
Jan Timmer from Gorkum; and wife
Jochem Engelburgh (Engelbergh) from Heusden (Heussen)
Lubbert Lubbertsen from Meppel, agriculturist; and wife and four children ages 9, 13, and 17, one an infant
Luytje Gerrits from Friesland; agriculturist (Luijtien)
Peckle Dircksen (Dircken), from Friesland, farmer
Willem Lubbertsen from Meppel, agriculturist; and wife and six children ages 4, 7, 9, 16 and 19 years, one an infant
Willem Pietersen de Groot (De Groot), and wife and five children ages 11/2, 3, 4, 7 and 9 years

Our Progeny

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=DESC&db=whvande&id=I388>

This link will show a click-able list of Jan Pieterszoon van Deventer's entire North American progeny, down to Willie Prince's generation, and finally to his and Doll's children and their spouses. It stops roughly there. Living people are generally not included.

For reference purposes, I am a member of the twelfth generation after Jan Pieterszoon van Deventer. If Jan and Maria are generation 1, and their five children (including Jacobus, conceived on the voyage) are in generation 2, then Clifton K. Prince is in generation 12. Jan is my nine-greats-grand-father, I am Jacobus' eight-greats-grand-son.

Christopher Vandevender, b. 1777

Throughout the generations of these descendants of Jan and Maria, there appear several men named Christopher Vandevender. One in particular, born in 1777 and buried in Kemper County, has previously been understood to be our crossing relative. But according to the present records (linked in this document), he probably is not. Rather, that Christopher's great-great-grandparents Vandevender were born in the New World more than 100 years prior, and he was born in Pennsylvania or Alabama to a family long inhabitants of North America. The American Revolutionary War may have scattered his family records as it required them to relocate early in his life. His memories of having been "from" Alsace-Lorraine may derive instead from his maternal grandparents Akers or Achors, both of whom migrated from that region that is sandwiched between France and Germany; or, the story may come more directly from Christopher's mother, who may have migrated from Alsace-Lorraine with her parents as an infant, or who may have been born in Pennsylvania immediately after their arrival. Considering Christopher (b. 1777) to be the crossing relative contradicts the present set of records. Or maybe these present records are themselves mistaken and the story of Christopher's migration from Alsace-Lorraine is indeed correct.

by Clifton K. Prince, updated 2014-09-20

On The Other Hand... Maybe Not

Anderson Thomas, a descendant of Christopher's now living in Shuqualak, has the actual land patent awarded Hiram and Christopher Vandevander (note spelling with an A) in Kemper County in 1841, land from the Choctaws after the Dancing Rabbit treaty. Anderson Thomas' framed copy of the faded patent is cleanly written, unlike the one kept in the government records that has scratchouts and botches as bureaucrats obviously re-used mused-up paper for the office copy. That official copy can be seen on the internet, along with other patents to Vandevanders, including one to Jacob — about a half dozen in all. The family's faded copy is pictured below.



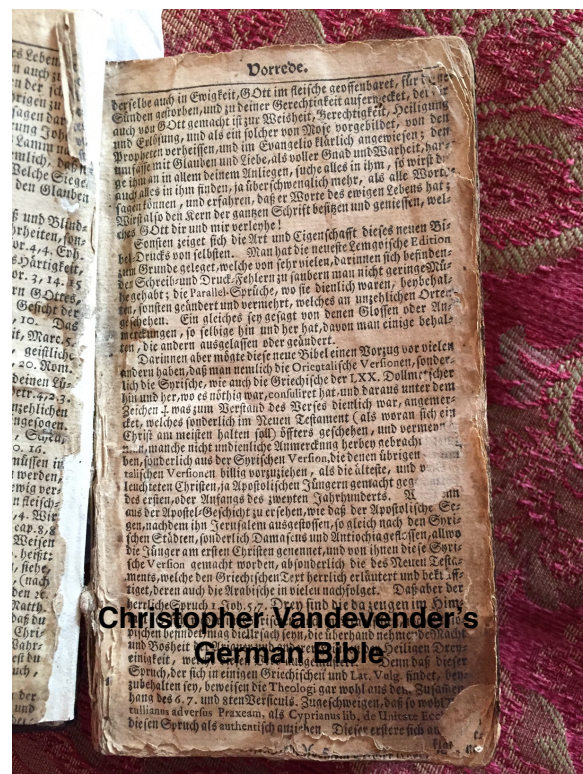
1810 Vandevander christening dress

Thomas also has Christopher's Bible, printed in old German type, with a note dated 1917 that traces the history of its journey from Christopher to his descendants. In the family collection is a baby's dress with an attached note, signed by Bessie Anderson, that says: "This little dress was made for my father, Hiram Vandevander, who was born March 12th, 1810 in Virginia — 160 years ago. It was made by his grandmother Achers, who spun the thread, wove the goods and made the lace."

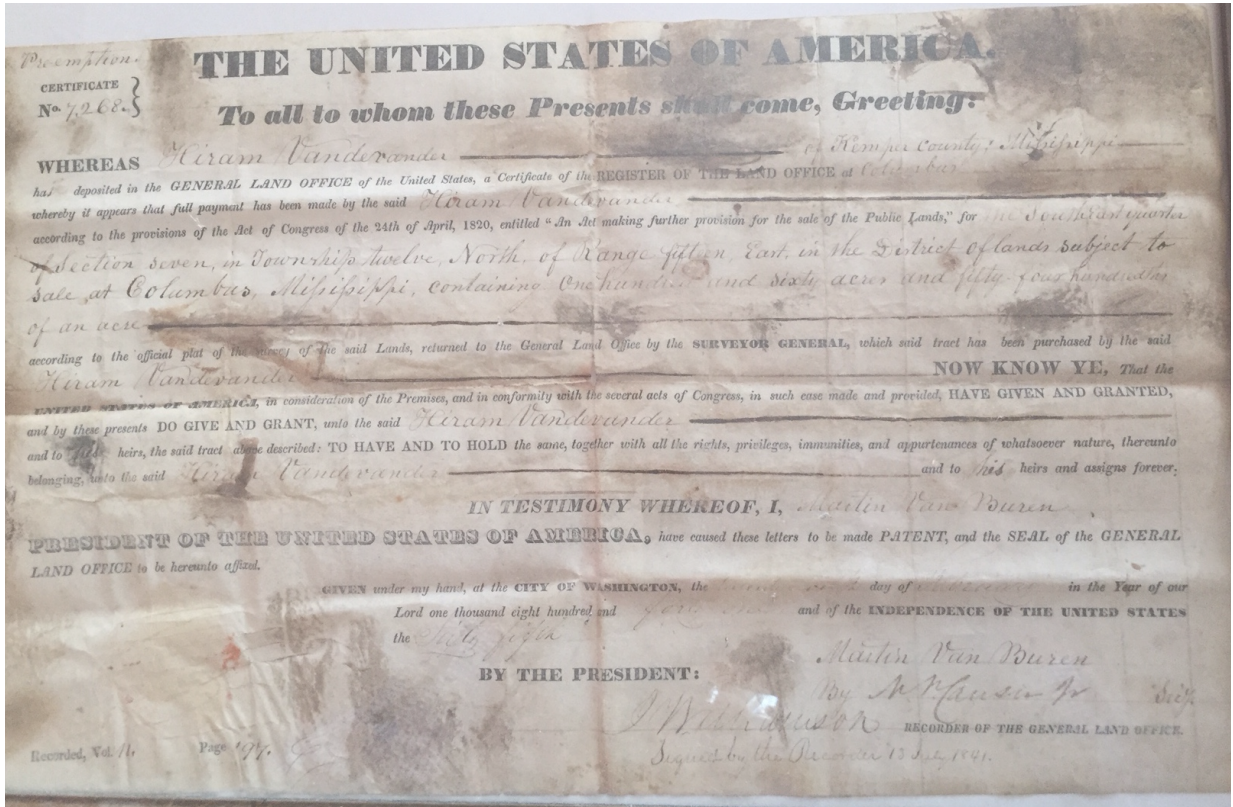
From those as well as other records, Thomas argues against the family having come from Holland. He prefers the grandson's history which includes the reference to hearing Christopher say he was from Alsace-Lorraine.

A photocopy of the original handwritten history was in the packet we received in 1998 from genealogists. There was also a typed transcription of the original in the papers of Winner K. Prince.

Regardless of the origins, there is little explanation how the family made it from the east coast and ended up in Mississippi, other than the predictable westward migration to open land. We might guess that Kemper had some kind of connection among families of Dutch descent, considering there were Lukes and Vandevanders and Princes in the area. All three are Dutch names. (Cliff found Princes all over Holland and brought back an 18th century meerschaum pipe made by a Prince -- one of those long-stemmed white smokers like the one in Ben Franklin pictures.)



Come to think of it, none of us can remember where we were born. Until we check birth certificates, we take our family's word for it. Just as Christopher's genealogy says he was born somewhere else, Grandfather William R. Prince is named in the 1870 census as born in Conway County, Arkansas, although he repeatedly said he was born in Gholson, Mississippi. The same kind of census contradictions designate different birth places for Grandmother Clara Luke Prince's parents and grand parents. Add various spellings for names, and the possible errors posted by self-appointed chroniclers like me, and we begin to question whether we are really here at all.



**Original Vandevender land grant dated July 13, 1841.
 In family memorabilia of Anderson Thomas**