Correction
20 December 2009

On p. 219, it is stated that Anne Chatfield was married to Joannes Verveelen on 14 September 1637, and this (incorrect) date is the basis for the statement in p. 213, footnote 6, that Joannes Verveelen is first attested at Geertruidenberg in September 1637.

However, the true date is 1636, as kindly brought to our attention by Kay Strand, of West Bountiful, Utah; and the actual record, with the date at the top of the page, can be seen on the website of the Regionaal Archief Tilburg at http://www.regionaalarchieftilburg.nl/components/com_genealogie_zoeken/bron.php?id=19450&entiteit=register.

Prior to its digitization, copies of the record were being passed from hand to hand which did not show the entire page, and some of the information was lost. Nevertheless, we are deeply grateful to all those involved in its discovery and transmission, as it was the impetus for the present article.
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NOTE ON THE FAMILY OF THOMAS CHATFIELD,

Great-uncle of the Three Chatfield Brothers of Connecticut, and Probable Father-in-law of Joannes Verveelen of New Amsterdam

By John Blythe Dobson

In 1916 Elizabeth French (afterwards Bartlett) published an admirable account of the ancestry of the three brothers Francis, Thomas, and George Chatfield, colonial immigrants to Connecticut, in which she made an intriguing reference to their great-uncle, Thomas Chatfield, who was shown to have gone to the “Low Countrie,” married an unidentified Dutch woman, and left five children.¹ The Dutch-American genealogist William J. Hoffman, best known for his “Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent,” serialized in the pages of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record between 1933 and 1941, noticed French’s work, and brought it to bear on an ongoing interchange of notes and queries on the origins of the Dutch Chatvelt family, which he had himself initiated in 1913, in the pages of the Dutch genealogical periodical De Nederlandsche Leeuw.²

These commentaries of Hoffman and the Dutch scholars have enhanced the picture of Thomas Chatfield and his family, yet they only supply the


² For the sake of completeness, I shall list briefly every item by all the authors involved in this correspondence, although some of the contributions are not directly pertinent to my purpose, and as the discussion spread over a 21-year period, it eventually grew somewhat repetitious. References are not to pages but rather to columns, which are two-to-a-page in this publication: De Nederlandsche Leeuw 31 (1913): 378; 32 (1914): 27; 40 (1922): 387; 43 (1925): 254 [briefly mentioned in a note on the Gils family]; 48 (1930): 9-12 [where Hoffman cites French’s work, and Thomas Chatfield is mentioned for the first time]; 51 (1933): 92-93, 123, 332-33, 484-85. Expanded references for the more important items will be given below.
name of the second of his two wives, and leave unclear the birthdates of his children. This situation is now ameliorated by the recent release of several groups of records: transcriptions of the registers of the Dutch Reformed church of Bergen-op-Zoom, in Noord-Brabant, which contain the baptisms of two of the children, providing the name of their mother, the previously-anonymous first wife;\(^3\) abstracts of the notarial archives of Bergen-op-Zoom, which flesh out our knowledge of the family during its residence there;\(^4\) and images of the original registers of the Dutch Reformed church of Geertruidenberg, in the same province, which supply an actual record of the second marriage, the date of which was previously unknown.\(^5\)

Most importantly for our purposes, the newly-available records paint a credible, if circumstantial, case for the identity of Thomas Chatfield’s daughter Anne with Anna “Chiatvelt,” wife of the New Amsterdam settler Joannes Verveelen, and ancestress of the entire Verveelen family of New Netherland. Chatfield and his ostensible son-in-law Verveelen were living in the same city in the mid-1630s\(^6\) and pursuing the same occupation of soldier, while Anne Chatfield and Anna Chiatvelt must both have been born around 1615–1620, and “Chiatvelt” is practically the same as “Chatvelt,” the usual rendering of the name Chatfield in Dutch records. The possibility that these correspondences could be merely coincidental is lessened by the extreme rarity of the name, in whatever form.\(^7\) For many years, Anna’s true surname was obfuscated by the spellings under which it appeared in records in the New World, which had led to its being published as “Jaarsvelt” in an

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\(^3\) Doopboek NH Bergen op Zoom 1618-1626, DTB-BoZ inventarisnummer 14, transcribed at isis.archboz.nl/SISIS.DLL/. The registers of the Dutch Reformed church of Bergen-op-Zoom are complete for baptisms and marriages from 1589 on, but the transcription to date covers only baptisms 1597-1603, 1612-1810, and marriages (or betrothals) 1626-1637, 1664-1679, as well as others beyond the period of interest.

\(^4\) Regionale Historisch Centrum Bergen op Zoom, Notariële en rechterlijke akten, abstracts available online at www.archboz.nl/.

\(^5\) Scanned images of the earliest records of the Dutch Reformed church of Geertruidenberg are available on the website of Regionale Archief Tilburg, at www.regionaalarchieftilburg.nl/. These include the marriage registers for 1614–1698 and the baptismal registers for 1688–1810 (which unfortunately begin too late for our purposes). An online index to the marriage register for 1614-1629 is available at www.bhic.nl/site/index.php?naam=home/database/isis, and an ongoing full transcription of the marriage register, currently covering the years 1634–1787, has been published at d-compu.dyndns.org/genbook/.

\(^6\) Strictly speaking, Thomas Chatfield is last attested at Geertruidenberg in June 1636, while Joannes Verveelen is first attested there in September 1637; but this fifteen-month gap does not really affect the argument.

\(^7\) There can be little doubt that all the Chatvelt families of the Netherlands are descended from various members of the Sussex Chatfield family. Hoffman (De Nederlandsche Leeuw 48 [1930]: cols. 9-12) pointed out that the main device in the arms of all these families is a griffin, despite divergences in the tinctures.
early work whose influence has dominated subsequent historiography. If Hoffman ever recognized (or guessed at) her real name, it is possible he held off publishing it to avoid tipping off his bitter rival, Louis P. de Boer, who as a frequent contributor to De Nederlandsche Leeuw would certainly have noticed anything appearing in its pages, and who was known to be interested in the Verveelen ancestry.

We continue with an account of Thomas Chatfield and his family, which is followed by a more detailed discussion of the daughter Anne:

1 THOMAS A CHATFIELD (Francis B, Richard C, John D, Thomas E), third son of Francis B Chatfield, of Rumboldswyke and Oving, Sussex, and his wife Anne Peckham, was certainly born in Sussex (as will be seen), probably about 1568, and was still alive in June 1636. According to French's article, "He is named as of age and received a portion in goods by the will of his father in 1594, and he also received £50 by the will of his uncle, George Chatfield, in 1599/1600." The 1633-34 visitation of Sussex describes him as being "in the low countryes," mentions his wife only as "a Dutch woman," and lists his children (first sons, then daughters) as Thomas, Henry, Anne, Katherine [sic], and the rather improbable "Thesma." The nineteenth-century antiquary William Berry follows this account closely except that he gives

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8 James Riker, Harlem . . . Its Origin and Early Annals, 1st ed. (New York, 1881), 105-6. I have not discovered a documentary source for the precise form in which Riker casts the name.

9 Louis P. de Boer, "van Ve(h)len" [sic], De Nederlandsche Leeuw 33 (1915): cols. 350-51. Here Anna's surname is given as Jaersvelt, which would be more credible as a seventeenth-century spelling than that given by Riker, but which in all likelihood is simply derived from Riker's statement.

10 In The Visitations of the County of Sussex Made and Taken in the Years 1530 by Thomas Benolte, Clarenceux King of Arms and 1633–4 by John Philipot, Somerset Herald and George Owen, York Herald . . . , ed. W. Bruce Bannerman, Harleian Soc. Pubs., 53 (London, 1905): 65-66, she is named as "Ann d. of John Pekham," while William Berry, County Genealogies . . . Sussex (London, 1830), pt. 1:5 [as quoted by French], calls her daughter of a George Peckham. Dudley George Cary Elwes, A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of West Sussex (London, 1876), 159, while citing the visitation pedigree, actually follows Berry. Stephen Farnum Peckham, Peckham Genealogy: The English Ancestors and American Descendants of John Peckham of Newport, Rhode Island, 1630 (New York, 1922), 169, 171, gives the date of their marriage as 1560, and states that Anne Peckham was a daughter of George and Hannah (—) Peckham, but identifies his source only as a "publication of the Harleian Society." Of the volumes published up to that date by the Harleian Society (i.e., vols. 1-73), the only one with any professed relevance to Sussex is that containing the 1633–34 visitation, which as already noted does not support such an identification. Moreover, most of these volumes contain every-name indexes, an examination of which revealed no Francis Chatfield who could have been the husband of Anne Peckham. But whatever her parentage, other evidence adduced by S. F. Peckham suggests that she was somehow closely related to John Peckham, the American immigrant. If this is true, and if the Connecticut Chatfields indeed descend from the marriage of Francis Chatfield and Anne Peckham, this would imply the existence of an immigrant kinship group for the Peckham family even larger than that for the Chatfields.

the name of the youngest daughter as "Iliosina," which one might venture to suggest is non-existent as a name. As this child's name proves on record evidence to have been really Josina, it seems possible that an ornate capital J in some document was misread as the three letters "III."

A great advance in our knowledge of Thomas Chatfield was made by H. Wijnaendts in 1933, with his discovery of this man's (first) will, made—somewhat prematurely, as it would transpire—on 19 August 1606 at Delft in South Holland, before the notary Dassigny. In it, the testator is described as "Thomas Chatfield [sic], born at Chichester, ensign [vaendrich] in the company of Capt. Jacob Astley." This was clearly before any of his children were born, as he names as heir his nephew "Laurens Chatfeld, sergeant under Capt. Prijs, in the garrison at Briele," i.e., Brielle in South Holland (Wijnaents suggests that "Prijs" should read "Price"). He also mentions his "brother, Robert Chatfeld, presently at sea on the ship named De Hoope, absent from Amsterdam, on which he has been in service as a lieutenant." There is no mention of this brother Robert in the visitation pedigree, nor in their father's will.

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12 Berry, *Sussex Genealogies* [supra note 10], pt. 1:5 [as quoted by French].
13 As pointed out to us by Brice M. Clagett, his commander was Jacob Astley (1579–1652), 1st Lord Astley of Reading.
15 The most parsimonious reconstruction possible suggests that the testator's brother Robert and the nephew Laurence were father and son, and that they account for the two rather nebulous first generations of this branch of the Chatvelts in the Netherlands. If this is true, then according to a heraldic board in the Cathedral of Breda described by Hoffman in *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 48 (1930): col. 10, the wife of Robert Chatfield was herself a Chatfield by birth, while the wife of Laurence Chatfield was Maria van Ylem, daughter of Joost van Ylem and Margaretha Adriaensdr. van der Dussen (De Nederlandsche Leeuw 32 (1914): col. 27; 48 (1930): cols. 10–11; 51 (1933): cols. 484–85). Wijnaendts, "Chatvelt" [supra note 14], corrected Hoffman's uncharacteristically careless suggestion that the husband of Maria van Ylem was Thomas Chatfield himself, which would give him a mother and children incompatible with the visitation pedigree (*De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 51 [1933]: cols. 92; 332–33).

The next generation of these Dutch Chatvelts consisted unquestionably of a daughter Dorothea, who married (as his second wife) François Montanier, and went to Recife, Brazil (*De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 51 [1933]: col. 485; A. J. Kronenberg, "Faucannier-Mantanier," *Nederlandsche Leeuw* 82 [1965]: cols. 266–68), and almost certainly of two sons. Of these sons, probably the elder was François Chatvelt, who cannot have been born much after 1614, considering the date of his first marriage. He served as baptismal sponsor for two of the children of his presumed brother Robert, below. On joining the Dutch congregation of Heusden, North Brabant, on 4 Sept. 1633, he is described as coming from Briel, which supports his identification as a son of Laurence (*De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 51 [1933]: col. 93). He m. (1) 8 May 1635 at Heusden, Isabella Maria Leumis van Barthum (or van Berthum) Duvagel, whose mother was a niece of Jan van Oldenbarnevelt, Pensionary of Holland. He m. (2) Ida Gevers, widow of Capt. William Brock. His (only?) son, by the first marriage, Jacobus Chatvelt, b. at Heusden in 1636, was Advocate of 's-Gravenhage in South Holland, and founder of a distinguished family of that place (*De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 18 [1900]: col. 41; 32 [1914]: col. 27).
Unless Thomas Chatfield had an even earlier wife of whom no trace has been discovered, he married first, well before 1620, Paulina van Oudenhove(n), of unknown origin, who was still alive on 14 December 1623 (see below), but who died before 13 January 1633 (when her widower was betrothed to his second wife). They were at Bergen-op-Zoom in Noord-Brabant, in the extreme south of the United Netherlands near the Spanish territories, at the baptisms of their children Henry and Josina in 1620 and 1623. One of the sponsors at the first baptism, a Josyne van Oudenhove, is surely the same woman who as “Josyntken van Oudenhove” served as a sponsor for Anthonis, son of Aert Aertsen de Jonge and Tanneken Anthonis [van Couwen], on 23 December 1612, and as “Syntken van Oudenhove” served in the same capacity for Anthonis, son of Philipus de Neve and Margriete Anthonis [van Couwen], on 10 January 1615. So possibly the Oudenhove(n)s had some relationship to the van Couwen family, whose name is also found as van Kouwen in the baptismal and notarial records of Bergen-op-Zoom.

In the baptismal record of the fourth child of Thomas Chatfield and Paulina van Oudenhove(n), the father is described as “Thomas Chatfield, lieutenant under Mielis,” the commanding officer alluded to being the child’s godfather, Henry “Mielis” (i.e., Meoles). Further light is thrown on

The other son, Robert Chatvelt, b. 1615/16 (he was aged 26 in 1642, per De Nederlandsche Leeuw 51 [1933]: col. 485), became Secretary of the Fleet under Admiral Tromp, and m. 16 Nov. 1638 at Delft, Cornelia van der Meer, only child of Maarten van der Meer, of Delft (M. P. Smisaert, “Het Geslacht van der Meer,” De Navorscher 47 [1897]: 467-503, at 496), who was of the same aristocratic family as the paternal grandmother of the New Netherland settler Sophia van Lodensteyn (New York Genealogical and Biographical Record [NYGBR] 66 [1935]: 376-83) and also as the paternal grandmother of the New Netherland settler Herman Anthonisz. de Hubert (NYGBR 71 [1940]: 241-42), although in each case the relationship was quite distant. They had at least eight children baptized at Delft and at Delfshaven, both in South Holland. The eldest son was named Lourens (obviously equivalent to Laurence); but even more decisive for the question of Robert’s paternity is a notarial document enacted at Delft on 22 Jan. 1639, which refers to “Cornelia Maertensdr. van der Meer, wife of Robbrecht Lourens Chatvelt” (De Nederlandsche Leeuw 51 [1933]: col. 484).

16 The name is not very distinctive, but an Aert Aertsen de Jonge, a breechmaker (broekenmaker) and later cloth merchant (lakenhandelaar), appears frequently in the notarial records of Bergen-op-Zoom between 1619 and 1637, in three cases alongside Philipus de Neve mentioned below, and in one of these three cases their wives are mentioned as “Tanneken Anthonis van Couwen” and “Margriete Anthonis van Couwen” (notaris J. van Wesel, inventaris nr. 32, aktenummer 77, folios 321-23). In this instance “de Jonge” was possibly not a surname but actually meant “the younger,” as he appears in 1628 with an Aert Aertsen de Oude (notaris J. van Wesel, inventaris nr. 23, aktenummer 15, folios 49-50).

17 Philipus de Neve, a saddlemaker, appears frequently in the notarial records of Bergen-op-Zoom between 1625 and 1644.

18 Henry Meoles (as his name is usually spelled) was present with his troops at Bergen-op-Zoom by 6 May 1615, when one of his sergeants is mentioned in a notarial document (notaris J. van Wesel, inventaris nr. 15, aktennummer 45, folios 171-74). He is possibly the Capt. Henry Meoles, one of the Company of
Thomas Chatfield’s whereabouts during these years by the notarial records of Bergen-op-Zoom. On 31 December 1620, “Thomas Chadfield, lieutenant under Meoles” was a petitioner (requirant) before the court. 19 On 13 October 1622, “Thomas Chatfield, lieutenant under Meels” served as witness at a military trial. 20 On 23 June 1623, “Thomas Chatfieldt, lieutenant under Meoles, in the garrison at Zuidfort” was a party in a lawsuit, 21 and on 14 December 1623, “Thomas Chatfield, lieutenant under Meoles” was, with (his wife) “Paulina van Aldenhoven,” a party in a separate lawsuit. 22 Given the dates of Chatfield’s presence at Bergen-op-Zoom, it is likely he participated in the defense of that place against a siege by the Spanish under Spinola in 1622. 23

As “Jonckheer Thomas Catfilt [sic], lieutenant in the company of Capt. Meolis in the garrison here,” of unstated marital status, he married second on an unspecified day in early 1633 in the Dutch church of Geertruidenberg, with attestation from ’s-Gravenhage in South Holland, dated 13 January 1633, 24 ID[T]A JAGES BLANCKAERTS, 25 “unmarried woman, born at ’s-Gravenhage and residing there,” who was still alive in 1634. (Perhaps they met through his brother Francis, who as previously noted was of ’s-Gravenhage.) On 30 May 1634, at Geertruidenberg, he made a new will, in which he is described as “Jr. [Jonckheer] Thomas Chadtfilt, lieutenant in a company of foot-soldiers under Capt. Henrick Mioliss,” and

Adventurers of 1620 mentioned in Capt. John Smith’s Generall Historie of Virginia (London, 1624), 130-38, at 135. The will, “translated out of Dutch,” of “the worthifull Henry Meoles the elder, captaine of a compaine of foot in service of these countries [Netherlands], dwellinge here at the Hague,” dated 19 Dec. 1644 and proved 5 Dec. 1654 (Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC] Alchin; The National Archives [formerly the Public Record Office] reference Prob/11/241), bequeathed £125 for an endowment of the school of “Wallesy” (i.e. Wallysay), Cheshire, where the school would subsequently be renamed after Henry Meoles. This will shows that the testator had a nephew also named Capt. Henry Meoles. Thus, while the mention (in a source written in English) of “the company of capt. Henry Meoles, being ordinarily in garrison at Berghen op Zoom” in June 1647 may still refer to the uncle (A. B. den Haan, “Het Trouwboek van de Engelse (Schoots) Kerk te Dordrecht, 1625-1795,” Ons Vorgeslacht 47 [1992]: 232-62, at 247), the references to Henry “Meolis” in James Ferguson, ed., Papers Illustrating the History of the Scots Brigade in the Service of the United Netherlands, 1572-1782, 3 vols. (Edinburgh: The Scottish Historical Society, 1899-1901), 1:490, 530, dated 1649 and 1665, definitely extend in the latter case beyond the life of Henry Meoles Sr.

19 Notaris J. van Wesel, inventaris nr. 16, aktenummer 120, folios 379-80.
20 Notaris J. van Wesel, inventaris nr. 18, aktenummer 95, folios 225-28.
21 Notaris J. van Wesel, inventaris nr. 19, aktenummer 50, folios 133-34.
22 Notaris J. van Wesel, inventaris nr. 19, aktenummer 97, folios 235-36.
23 As pointed out to me by Brice M. Clagett.
24 Geertruidenberg Neder Duits Gereformeerde Kerk, Trouwboek 1614-1698, folio 42 vo.
25 She is called Ida in the marriage record, but Idia in her husband’s (second) will. The name Idia is quite rare, but well-enough represented in other Dutch records of the period. Jages, apparently a patronymic, is perhaps a contraction of Jacobs.
his wife is named as Idia Blanckaerts. He stipulates that his wife shall be repaid a debt for £1400 owed by the testator’s brother, “Jr. Joris [i.e., George] Schadtfilt, residing in Sussex” (Zuytschex), out of which the testator’s youngest daughter, Josina, shall receive £400 at her majority or marriage. The reference to a brother George agrees with the visitation pedigree; and this mention of the daughter Josina, who was born in 1623, is important as definitely proving that the Thomas Chatfield born in the 1560s, who one might not expect to have had children born so late as the 1620s, has not been confused with a younger man.

Finally, on 8 June 1636, “Jr. Thomas Schatfielt, lieutenant in a company of English foot-soldiers under Capt. Miolis at the garrison of Geertruidenberg,” deposed in a notarial document that he empowers his brother “Jemis [i.e., James] Schadtfield,” citizen of London, to collect a purse of money the next time he comes to the garrison at “Baersweeck” (which de Man plausibly suggests represents Berwick). The existence of a brother James accords with an annotation to the visitation pedigree made by Berry.

Children of Thomas A and Paulina (van Oudenhove[n]) Chatfield, order partly inferred (the five children mentioned in the visitation pedigree of 1633–34 may be fairly presumed to have been alive in 1633, at least to the best knowledge of the informant):

1. Thomas Chatfield Jr., elder son.
2. Anne Chatfield, eldest daughter, b. say 1615; m. Joannes Verveelen.
3. Katherine Chatfield, second daughter, b. say 1617.
5. Josina Chatfield, youngest daughter, bp. 6 Sept. 1623 in the Dutch Church of Bergen-op-Zoom as a daughter of Lieut. Thomas Chatfield and Paulina van Onderhove [sic], no sponsor being named in the record. She was alive on 30 May 1634, when she is mentioned in her father’s will.

27 J. P. de Man, as above, citing Schepenprotocollen van Geertruidenberg, Rechterrijk Archief van Geertruidenberg, Archief no. 22, fo. 142.
28 As usual, the visitation lists sons, then daughters, so only supplies their correct order in separate groupings. The older son Thomas could have been born any time before the birth of his younger brother Henry in 1620. Likewise, the second daughter Katherine could have been born any time before the birth of her younger sister Josina in 1623, so conceivably between 1620 and 1623; but the spacing would be tight and it seems best to avoid such a scenario in the reconstruction. Unless Anne was a twin to Katherine, it is very unlikely she could have been born after 1620.
29 This woman does not appear to have served as a sponsor at any other baptism at Bergen-op-Zoom.
ANNE CHATFIELD (Thomas A, Francis B, Richard C, John D, Thomas E), was born say 1615 and presumably was living with her parents at Geertruidenberg in 1636. She was, we propose, the Anna Chiatvelt, unmarried woman, residing at Geertruidenberg, who married there 14 September 1637,30 JOANNES VERVEELEN, baptized 23 February 1616 in the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam,31 son of Daniël Verveelen and Anna Eelhout. Their marriage record calls him Joannes “Vervelen,” unmarried man from Amsterdam, soldier under Capt. “Balfort.”32 The record of the baptism of their presumably eldest child, Anna, on 25 November 1638 in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, as a daughter of Hans Verveelen and Anna Schatvelt,33 provides confirmation of the mother’s surname; and the fact that they were no longer in Brabant suggests that Joannes may by then have left the service of the Scots Brigade.34 The only other baptism discovered for a child of theirs also occurred at Amsterdam, but is dated more than seventeen years later in early 1656,35 indicating that they probably spent considerable time away from the city. Their known son, Daniël, who was of marriageable age in 1663, was clearly born during this large gap, and there may well be other children who have not been traced. It is a pity that more is not known concerning their family, as the names of any additional children might

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30 Geertruidenberg Neder Duits Gereformeerde Kerk, Trouwboek 1614–1698, folio 51. The record reads: “1637, 14 Septemb. Joannes Vervelen, j.m. van Amsterdam, soldaat onder Capt. Balfort, [& Anna Chiatvelt, j.d. wonende alhier.” This record has been previously published (but with the year incorrectly given as 1627) in the second addendum of my Verveelen article [cited in note 31, below]. As noted therein, the record was originally discovered by Yvonne Welings, Chief Archivist for the Province of Noord Brabant, working on a commission from Mr. Peter Vanvalen, of Dungog, New South Wales, Australia, and forwarded to me by Mr. Robert Lewis Van Valer. I am grateful to all the persons concerned.

31 Amsterdam DTB 39:415, Family History Library (FHL) microfilm 113144. See John Blythe Dobson, “The ver Veelen family in Cologne and Amsterdam,” NYGBR 133 (2002): 123-36; 293 (first addendum); 135 (2004): 284-85 (second addendum), where this information was given on p. 130 in his listing as a child of his parents, yet by an unaccountable oversight was omitted in the main account of him on p. 132.


33 Amsterdam DTB 7:191, FHL microfilm 113133.

34 During this period, the Scots Brigade was stationed mainly at Geertruidenberg and at ’s-Hertogenbosch, both in North Brabant. The records of the Reformed church in the latter place survive for the appropriate period, but do not appear to have been published or indexed.

35 Thanks to the recent release of the complete index to Amsterdam baptisms at gemeente-archief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/genealogie/doopregisters/, it is at least possible to state with some confidence that this couple had no other children baptized in that city.
supply onomastic evidence for Anna’s parentage. In 1657, probably, they left the Netherlands altogether for New Amsterdam, where the records give very diverse spellings of Anna’s surname, suggesting that it gave some difficulty to the Dutch clerks.

Based on the foregoing evidence and analysis, it is reasonable to conclude that Anne Chatfield was the wife of Joannes Verveelen. As such, this identification indicates a more widespread presence of the Chatfield family in the New World than hitherto recognized, with the three Chatfield brothers of Connecticut having close cousins in New Amsterdam (later New York City) so early as 1657.

I am grateful to Henry B. Hoff, F.A.S.G., and to the late Brice M. Clagett, for commenting on an earlier version of this paper.

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