Captain William Bond: An Elusive Connection Made

*Lenaerts and Sassenbroeck: Nevius Ancestors

The Fick Family: From Nassau to New York City

Two Hook Family Bible Records, Albany

Van Tine Family Bible Record, Onondaga County

Marriages in the English Lutheran Church, New York City, 1794-1810

Strays and Ear Marks, Queensbury, Warren County, 1767-1808

New York Society Library Charter, 1772

Marriages from New York City Publications, 1801-1803

“I have raised the rent”: Philipsburgh Manor, 1760

Walkill Lutheran/Harrison Meeting House, Orange County (continued)
LENAERTS AND SASSENBROECK: ANCESTORS OF THE NEVIUS FAMILY OF NEW NETHERLAND

BY JOHN BLYTHE DOBSON

SARA LENAERTS WAS THE WIFE OF JOHANNES B NEEFF, the earliest-known Neeff ancestor of Johannes 1 Neeff (Johannes 3), who was in New Netherland by 1652. This article presents her ancestry, plus evidence that Johannes B Neeff went to Cologne from Antwerp by 1586, moving to Frankfurt-am-Main by 1602.

Sara was tentatively—but incorrectly—identified in Honeyman's 1900 Nevius genealogy as Sara à Braeckel. Her name is given as Sara Lenert at the 1594 baptism of her son Johannes in Cologne, for which Maria Lenerts was a sponsor, and Anna Leonards, widow of J. J. Fossyns, was a sponsor for Sara, daughter of that Johannes. Some fifteen years after the appearance of Honeyman's book, it was revealed that in the eighteenth century, a Dutch descendant had recorded (perhaps copying from an earlier record) on a plaque “Het wapen van Margaretha van Sassenbroick getrouwd met de Heer Leonards,” apparently naming Anna’s parents. In the 1980s a distinguished German

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2 A. Van Doren Honeyman, Joannes Nevius Schepen and Third Secretary of New Amsterdam . . . (Plainfield, N.J.: Honeyman & Co., 1900), 40–41, 46. Honeyman’s informant was an unnamed “former Archivist at The Hague.” Honeyman was not inclined to pay the requested advance, as he was uncertain of the claim and believed the archivist had created some “probably mythical” ancestral records for other Americans; but later termed the identification “not impossible.” The archivist apparently relied on a pair of garbled entries confusing the Nevius and à Brakel families in a well-known biographical dictionary (“Johannes Nevius” and “Sarah Nevius,” in A. J. van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 21 volumes [Haarlem: 1852–1878], 13:170). These articles actually imply something quite different (though equally wrong): that Johannes Neeff’s son, Dr. Johannes Neeffius (1594–1635?), married a Sara à Brakel, supposedly a daughter of the famous theologian William à Brakel. In reality Neeffius’ daughter, the poetess Sara Nevius, married this William à Brakel. The archivist transposed this alleged marriage to the previous generation of the lineage, thereby, in effect, renaming and converting Sara Nevius into her own grandmother! This anomaly in van der Aa was previously pointed out in F. A. van Lieburg, “Vrouwen uit het gereformeerde pietisme in Nederland (4): Sara Nevius (1632–1706),” Documentatieblad Nadere Reformatie 12(1988):116–27, at 125, note 3. An expanded English version of this article appeared as “Sara Nevius (1632–1706): The Pietist Ministry of a Dutch Reformed Minister’s Wife,” Studia Historiae Ecclesiasticae 30 No. 1(June 2004):52–74.
3 Dobson, “Nevius” (note 1), RECORD 136:38.
4 Hendrik de Sandra Veldman, heer van Slochteren, a descendant of Anna Lenaerts and Jan Fassijn, married in 1777 the widow of the former owner of Fraeylemaborg [Fraeylemaborg], an ancient manor-house at Slochteren in Groningen. His own family becoming extinct, its heraldic collections remained at the house, where an informative inventory of them was made in 1916: Mr. P. C. Bloys van Treslong Prins, “Diverse Aanteekeningen gemaakt op Fraeylemaborg te Slochteren,” De Wapenheraut 20(1916):433–54; plaque described at 447.
genealogist, Herbert de Bary of Frankfurt-am-Main, in an ancestor table published in the year of his death, identified Sara’s parents as “Lenart Lenaerts, merchant in Cologne” and “Maria [sic] Sassenbroics, from Louvain [Löwen].”\(^5\) The identification was without source, but obviously based on a memorial in the Peterskirchhof [St. Peters churchyard] in de Bary’s home town of Frankfurt, where there is a worn stone tablet in a plot known to have been owned by Johann Philipp Wiers, the husband of Anna, daughter of Sara Lenaerts, that reads in part:

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**GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY—LENAERTS**

1. — **LENAERTS[?]** was born say 1515–20. If his surname was not Lenaerts, then, considering the surname of his sons, his first name must have been Lenaert. He was probably of Luik [Liège, now in Belgium].

Children:

2. i. **LENAERT LENAERTS**, born say 1540; died 4 April 1597; married probably by 1566 **MARGARETHA VAN SASSEN BROECK**.

   ii. unidentified son, born say 1545. Jacob Lenharts, at his first communion 17 July 1589 at the Cologne German Reformed Church, was called Lenhart Lenharts brudersohn genant Jacob Lenharts; . . . wonet bei m[eister] Jan Vassbender in der Strassburgergassen [brother’s son of Lenhart Lenharts . . . residing with Jan Vassbender in the Strassburgergassen].\(^7\) He would not appear to be a son of Carel, although that possibility cannot absolutely be eliminated.

   iii. **CAREL LENAERTS**, born say 1550–55; living 6 November 1593, when he and his brother Lenaert accompanied Lenaert’s son Hans at the latter’s betrothal at Amsterdam (see below). He purchased the burgher-right of Amsterdam 8 January 1582, the entry in the Poorterboeken stating that he was a *kruidenier* [grocer] from Tongeren (in Limburg).\(^8\) Tongeren, though lying in a different province, is only about twelve miles distant from Luik, where Carel’s nephew Hans Lenaerts, son of Lenaert Lenaerts, was from. Carel Lenaerts is called a *kruidenier* in the baptismal records of five of his known children. He married by 1582, probably before their arrival in Amsterdam,\(^9\)

\[^{5}\] Herbert de Bary, “Beiträge zur Genealogie Altfrankfurter Hugenottenfamilien,” *Deutches Familienarchiv* 77(1982):1–90. De Bary was descended from Johannes Neef and Sara Lenaerts five times over, so that Lenaerts-Neeff descendents occur at pages 68, 73, 79 (bis), with one of the two descendents on page 79 being a double one. While Margaretha is described as of Luik on her tombstone, this could mean the province, which includes the city of Leuven (Louvain). The ancestral lands of the Sassenbroek family lie between the cities of Luik and Leuven, as de Bary may have recognized.  


\[^{8}\] Carel Lenaerts, *kruidenier* [grocer], is mentioned in Oskar Gelderblom, *Zuid-Nederlandse kooplieden en de opkomst van de Amsterdamse stapelmarkt, 1578–1630* (Hilversum: dissertation, 2000), 102, 172, and in its accompanying prosopographic database, *Merchants from the Southern Netherlands and the Rise of the Amsterdam Stapelmarket, 1578–1630* (amsterdammerchants.niwi.knaw.nl). This Tongeren is not to be confused with two other places of the same name in northern Netherlands, one in Overijssel and the other in Gelderland.

\[^{9}\] A search of Amsterdam betrothals and marriages was commissioned from Ms. Ineke Heiner-Way, a professional genealogist, but she reported that none could be found.

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MARGRIET MATHIJS [VAN DER HART], who was living 20 January 1593 at the baptism of their youngest known child. They had six children baptized at Amsterdam between 1582 and 1593.

2. LENAERT LENAERTS was born say 1540 and died 4 April 1597. He is commemorated by a monument in the Peterskirchhof, Frankfurt-am-Main, although he surely died before his family lived in that city. Although his name is given as “Leon. Leonhardi” in the Latin inscription on his tombstone, and a document mentioning his son calls him “Leonardus de Leonardis,” it is clear from contemporary references that he did not Latinize his name, as was customary only for pastors, professors, or physicians. His arms are in an heraldic painting at Freylemaborg and recorded for three grandsons (sons of his son Ds. Paulus de Leonardis) in the armorial registers of the Gelderland-Overijssel students’ associations of various universities in the early seventeenth century.

He married certainly by 1570, probably by 1566, MARGARETHA VAN SASSENBROECK (see the SASSENBROECK NOTE at the end of this article), who was born say 1545, probably in the province of Luik (Liège), and was living in 1609. She is called “Margar. Sassenbroics, Leodiensis [from Luik]” on her memorial in the Peterskirchhof, Frankfurt, which does not give her date of death. If she ever lived in Frankfurt, she may have followed her married daughter Sara there. Margeritte, "veufue de feu [widow of the deceased] Leonard Leonardsen, was a sponsor 11 December 1604 at the Cologne French Reformed Church with [her son-in-law] Jehan Fassing. Margret "witve van L. Lenaerts, was a sponsor 15 March 1607 at the Cologne German

10 Her surname seems to be known only from the 1608 record of the betrothal of her daughter Margrietje. See A. B. van der Vies, “Huwelijksinteekeningen vóór 1680 van Predikanten in de Kerkgelijke registers te Amsterdam,” pt. 5, De Nederlandsche Leeuw 39 (1921): cols. 97–100, at col. 99.
11 Amsterdam Baptisms, 1:196, 304; 38:80, 86; 2:61; 38:279. The online index for baptisms was examined (Stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/indexen/boopregisters/zoek/index.nl.html), and photocopies of the original register pages were ordered from the archives.
12 Eight quarterings for the children of Sieur Hendrick de Sandra (great-grandson of Lenaert Lenaerts and Margaretha van Sassenbroeck) and his first wife, Margaretha Tortarolis (married 1646), are shown on the armorial plaque formerly at Freylemaborg, dated 1679. By remarkable good fortune, not only had this object been returned on loan to the Freylemaborg museum by 2007, enabling a photograph to be supplied, but a painting of it, made in 1680, in which the arms are labeled with the associated surnames, is reproduced in a novelized biography (L. Engelberts, Anna Maria de Sandra, [Zutphen, 1927], facing 134). The “Leonards” arms are canting arms with a lion (Latin leo) rampant (?), clutching something in its right forepaw.
13 Otto Schutte, De Wapenboeken der Gelders-Overijsselse Studentenverenigingen (’s-Gravenhage: Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Geslacht- en Wapenkunde, 1975), 65, 86, 206; I am much indebted to Otto Schutte for assistance in the interpretation of this material. These three entries show various impalings, not quarterings, of the Lenaerts and Sassenbroeck arms (for the latter of which see the SASSENBROECK NOTE at the end of this article). All support the description of the Lenaerts coat as a lion rampant or issuant, probably argent, probably on a field sable, holding in its right forepaw what is probably a bunch of ears of corn, sinople. Oddly, the three men failed to quarter the arms of their mother, the existence of which seems to be proved by her tombstone (see below); for she had no known brothers and was probably an heraldic heiress.
14 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials 221:10. All readings of the Cologne church records are from images of the original manuscript pages (with the exception of those from the book Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials 216a, which apparently now exists only in a transcription made in 1920), published as a set of five CD-ROMs in the “Edition Brühl” series (Patrimonium Transcriptum Verlag GmbH, Bonn; www.patrimonium-transtriputum.org/). It includes the records of the Dutch (volume 11, 2 parts), French (volume 67), and German (volume 66) Reformed congregations, with a modern name index for all three (volume 63). All original records are now housed in the Landesarchiv Nordrhein-Westfalen Personstandsarchiv Brühl, Schlossstraße 10-12, 50321 Brühl. The contents of the CDs are: volume 11, part 1: GA 0235_HAST (Kirchenrats- und Synodalprotokolle), LK 224 (part); volume 11, part 2: LK 224, 225, 226; volume 66: LK 216, 216a, 218a, 218b, 219, 220; volume 67: LK 221, 222.
Reformed Church.\textsuperscript{15} Witte L. Lenaerts was a sponsor 16 February 1609 at the same church.\textsuperscript{16} Where a sponsor is named only as Margaretha Lenaerts, it is unclear whether she is this Margaretha or her daughter Margaretha.

He is possibly the man designated merely as “Leonart” (with various spellings) who is mentioned regularly in the consistory minutes of the Cologne German Reformed Church from 29 January 1576 onward.\textsuperscript{17} He is surely the Leonart Leonarts (etc.) who appears regularly from 21 December 1577 through 30 August 1593 (when he retired as an elder), with sporadic reappearances through to the end of the surviving minutes in January 1596.\textsuperscript{18} Lenaert Lenaertszen joined [his son-in-law] Jan Fassyngh [Jan Fassijn, husband of Anna Lenaerts] in accompanying Jan’s sister Maria at her betrothal 23 December 1592 at the Cologne Dutch Reformed Church.\textsuperscript{19} Lenaert Lenaerts and his brother Caerl Lenaerts accompanied his son Hans at the latter’s betrothal 6 November 1593 at Amsterdam. Lenert Lenerts was a sponsor 1 April 1595 at the Cologne German Reformed Church for a child of [his daughter] Anna Lenaerts and Jan Fassijn.\textsuperscript{20} Lennert Lennertz was a sponsor 20 May 1595 at the same church for a child of [his daughter] Maria Lenaerts and Wilhelm Engels.\textsuperscript{21}

Children of Lenaert Lenaerts and Margaretha van Sassenbroeck:\textsuperscript{22}

i. **ANNA LENAERTS**, born say 1566, probably in Luik; died 26 February 1647.\textsuperscript{23} She married in or very shortly after 1585, **JOHAN FASSIN/FASSIJN**, who was living in 1607 (when Anna is called his wife), but died by 1632 (when Anna is called his widow).\textsuperscript{25} Johan Fassing was in Cologne by 22 January 1582, when he is briefly men-

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\textsuperscript{15} Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:9.
\textsuperscript{16} Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:11a.
\textsuperscript{17} "Kölnische Konsistorial-Beschlüsse" (note 7), 108–43.
\textsuperscript{18} "Kölnische Konsistorial-Beschlüsse" (note 7), 409 (retirement as elder), 451, 455.
\textsuperscript{19} Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 225:35a.
\textsuperscript{20} Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:53.
\textsuperscript{21} Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:54a.
\textsuperscript{22} Lenaert is called the father of Hans, Paulus, and Margaretha in contemporary records. Sara’s parents are memorialized in the plot in which her descendants are buried. Descendants of Anna and Paulus used identical and extremely distinctive arms. Sponsors of the children of Maria, Peter, and Frans included either Lenaert Lenaerts or his wife Margaretha, plus Lenaert and Margaretha’s daughter, Anna Lenaerts, her husband Jan Fassijn, or their eldest daughter Maria Fassijn. Their son Hans (born about 1569 or 1570) is said in his betrothal to have come from Luik; son Paulus (born about 1582 or 1583) is said in his university records to have come from Cologne. These were probably their respective birthplaces, because the first-known mention of their father in Cologne is 29 March 1573, when the consistory minutes of the Cologne German Reformed Church record that Leonart Leonarts ein kind im Pabsttum teuffen lassen ([had a child baptized in the Catholic cathedral] ("Kölnische Konsistorial-Beschlüsse" [note 7], 51).
\textsuperscript{23} The family register of her grandson Hendrik de Sandra (note 4), rediscovered in 1916, states under 1647: “Den 26 February is myn grootmoeder Anna Fassijn sege Anna Leenders weeloe van Jan Fassijn godt nied in den Heere ontlepen.”
\textsuperscript{24} At the very end of 1584 Johan Fassijn is called the “servlet” of Lenaert Lenaerts (note 27) and is not likely to have been so designated were he already the latter’s son-in-law. His eldest daughter Mata was old enough to receive her first communion 8 January 1591 ("Kölnische Konsistorial-Beschlüsse" [note 7], 370). This leaves a narrow window for the marriage, which would have occurred prior to the commencement of the records of marriages or betrothals for any of the Reformated congregations of Cologne (1588 for the Dutch Church; 1600 for the French church; 1615 for the German church).
\textsuperscript{25} Jan’s sister Maria is called “daughter of — Fassyngh of Luycye [Luik]” in her betrothal (Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials [note 14] 225:35a). This record is presumably the basis of the description of this family as “deriving from Luikerland” in J. van Duren Dzn., “Bijdragen tot de Familiegeschiedenis van het geslacht Koenen in Duitschland en Nederland,” part 7, *De Wapenheraut* 5(1901):133–40, at 138. A portrait in the collection of the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie representing Jan’s granddaughter Anna Maria Fassijn, daughter of Jan Fassijn, contains a coat of arms with a paternal quarter of azure, a spur argent, in fess, the tassel facing right, between six bezants or in fess, 3 and 3. For a reproduction of this portrait see *Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie* 48(1994):116.
tioned in the minutes of the consistory of the Cologne German Reformed Church. 26 The 18 December 1584 minutes mention Johann Fassingham, Leinhart Leinharutz [servant], and Frans Fassingham sein bruder [his brother]. 27 Jan Fassyngh accompanied his sister Maria—he is specifically called her brother in the record—at her betrothal 23 December 1592 at the Cologne Dutch Reformed Church; they were also accompanied by Lenaert Lenaertszen, who was by then his father-in-law. 28 Johan Fassijn conducted a modest-sized business enterprise at Cologne between 1599 and 1604, but it is not clear from the available abstracted records what kind of business it was. 29 Jehan Fassin and Margetitte, veuve de feu [widow of the deceased] Leonard Leonardsen, were sponsors 11 December 1604 at the Cologne French Reformed Church. 30 Jan Fassin was dead by 21 October 1632, when Anna Leonards, widow of J[onckheer? ] J. Fossyns was a sponsor by proxy for Sara Nevius, eldest daughter of Ds. Johannes Neeffius, who was baptized at Zoelen in Gelderland. 31 Anne Lienart femme de Jean Fassing was a sponsor 28 August 1603 at the Cologne French Reformed Church, 32 and Anne Lenards femme de Jean Fassin was a sponsor there 12 May 1607. 33 She had no daughter named Anna, so she must have been the Anna Fassing who was a sponsor for a child of [her daughter] Margaretha in 1610, 34 and the Anna Faßin who was a sponsor for another child of the same daughter in 1624. 35 Her daughter Maria was sponsor by proxy 10 January 1630 at Zoelen Reformed Church for Peter, son of Ds. Johannes Neeffius and Maria Beccx. 36 There are many traceable descendants.

ii. HANS LENAERTS, born about 1569 or 1570 (23 in 1593), reportedly in Luik (Liège), 37 and said to have died in 1624. 38 The first reference to him is in Amsterdam in 1589. 39 Hans Lenhartz, from Coellen, aged 23 years, residing in De Nes, was betrothed 6 November 1593 at the Amsterdam Reformed Oude Kerk to MARIA COCKS; the groom was accompanied by “Lenaert Lenaerts his father and Caerl Lenaerts his uncle,” and the bride, aged 22 years, and residing in De Halsteech, by “Heinrich Cocks her father and Niesgen Cock her mother.” 40 She was baptized 1 June 1570 at the Amsterdam Reformed Oude Kerk, daughter of Henrick Henriksz Cocks, of Amsterdam, by his wife Agnietgen, daughter of Jan Wilemsz Selijns, and died in 1627. 41 Hans Lenaerts is called a koopman [merchant] in the baptismal record.

26 Kölnische Konstitutioenbeschliesse (note 7), 201.
27 Kölnische Konstitutioenbeschliesse (note 7), 257. Frans Fassingham was sponsor for one of Jan’s children in 1595 (Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials [note 15], 216a:53).
28 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 225:35a.
29 Gertrud Susanna Gramalla, Handelsbeziehungen Kölner Kaufleute zwischen 1500 und 1650 (Köl & Wien: Böhlau Verlag, 1972), Anhang III, which supplies some quantitative data.
30 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 221:10.
32 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 221:7.
33 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 221:13a.
34 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:13a.
35 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:32.
39 As Hans Lenaerts, kruidenier [grocer], from Cologne but born at Luik, he appears in the aforementioned prosopographic database accompanying Gelderblom’s Zuid-Nederlandse kooplieden en de opkomst van de Amsterdamse stapelmarkt (note 8).
40 The original of this record was not checked; text from A. D. de Vries, “Biografische aanteekeningen, betreffende voornamelijk Amsterdamsche schilders, plaatsnijders, enz. en hunne verwanten,” pt. 2, Oud Holland 3(1885):153–60, at 158, apparently the first to publish it, although the presumed connection made by de Vries to an Amsterdam family of artists is probably mistaken.
of his eldest known child in 1594, and a kruidenier [grocer] in those of his next child in 1596, as well as in those of several subsequent children. He was an Amsterdam grocer, proprietor of De Peperbael on De Nieuwendijk, and his house on the Keizersgracht was known as Saxenborch [Saxenburg].42 Hans Lenards was a sponsor, perhaps by proxy, 13 December 1606 at the Cologne German Reformed Church for Maria, daughter of [his brother] Peter.43 Among the twelve siblings of Maritgen Cocks were Annetgen [wife of Wolphert Webber the elder] and Sara [wife of Melchisdech de Sandra, whose nephew Johan de Sandra would subsequently marry Hans Lenaert’s niece, Maria Fassin].44 At the baptism of Hester Webber, daughter of Annetgen Cocks, 9 November 1614 at the Amsterdam Reformed Oude Kerk, the sponsors were Melchisijdech Sandra, Maria Lenarts [Maritgen Cocks], and unmarried woman Marija Fassijn.45 At the baptism of Annetgen’s son Bartolomeus Webber 18 December 1616 at the same church, sponsors included Hans Lenertz.46 Marya Kox was a sponsor 5 January 1617 at the same church for a child of [her husband’s first cousin] Carel Lenaerts, son of Carel Lenaerts.47 Hans Lenaerts and his wife had twelve children baptized at various Amsterdam churches between 1594 and 1612.48

iii. MARIA LENAERTS, born say 1573; living in 1617; Maria Lenaerts was betrothed 26 July 1593 at the Cologne German Reformed Church to WILHELM ENGELS from Freyaltenhoven.49 Sponsors of their children at the Cologne German Reformed Church included [her father] Lennert Lennertz,50 [her mother or sister] Margret Lenarts with [her brother-in-law] Jan Fassin,51 and [her brother-in-law] Hans Neef with [her niece] Maria Fassijn.52 In turn Maria Lenerts was sponsor 13 November 1594 at the same church for Johannes, son of Sara Lenaerts and Johannes Neef,53 and Maria Engels was sponsor 13 December 1606 at the same church for Maria, daughter of Peter Lenaerts.54 Wilhelm Engels was sponsor 22 February 1612 at the Cologne German Reformed Church for a child of [his wife’s niece] Margaretha Fassin and Henrich Grondt.55 They had six children baptized at the Cologne German Reformed Church between 1595 and 1617,56 but the family ceases to appear in the records of the Protestant churches of Cologne by the mid-1630s.

iv. SARA LENAERTS, born say 1575, probably in Cologne; living in 1627; married by 1594 (child baptized in November 1594) JOHANNES NEOEFF of Cologne, who was born say 1560—65 and living in 1612 (child baptized), but dead by 1624 (Margaretha called “surviving daughter” at her marriage).57 They were the founders of the family whose name was Latinized to Neefius and later came to be spelled Nevis. Johannes Neef was in Cologne by 1 April 1586, when the consistory minutes of the Cologne German Reformed Church record that inquiry is to be made whether Hans Neff, welcher zeugnuss van Antwerpen aufgelegt, dass er sein bekantnuss gethan hab, sich ver-

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9(2004):72-87, and part 7 (Selijn, Spechii) 9:89–104. Maria was a maternal aunt of Wolphert Webber (the younger), the New Netherland immigrant, and both a grand-aunt and first cousin once removed to his nephew, Dr. Henricus Selyns, the New Netherland pastor and poet.
43 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:22a.
44 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:7.
45 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:15.
46 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:47.
47 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:54a.
48 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:54a.
49 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:222.
50 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:32.
51 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:54a.
52 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:54a.
53 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:87.
54 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:9.
55 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:13.
56 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:13.
57 Alexander Dietz, Frankfurter Handelsgeschichte, 4 volumes in 5 (Frankfurt, 1910–1925), 262, states, without citation, that he died in 1624.
halt, damit er der gemein nit gefährlich sei [Hans Neff, who brings recommendation from Antwerp, is of good character and presents no threat to the congregation].

Hans Neff was a sponsor in 1608 at the Cologne German Reformed Church for children of [Sara’s sister] Maria. Sara Neef was a sponsor 12 August 1610 at the Cologne German Reformed Church for Anna Grondt, grandchild of [her sister] Anna Lenaerts. Johann Neef, Handelsmann von Köln obtained the burgher-right of Frankfurt 9 September 1602, which suggests that he had been resident in the town for at least a year prior to that date, and that his and his wife’s subsequent baptismal sponsorships at Cologne may have been by proxy. They were at Frankenthal, in the Pfalz, for the baptism of their son Abraham in 1603, but their four youngest children were baptized at Frankfurt between 1604 and 1612. This underscores the unlikelihood of the statement—even though it is a contemporary one—that Johannes Neef was of Amsterdam in 1608 and 1609. Johannes Neef was a cloth merchant on the Tongessgasse in Frankfurt. They have many descendants in Frankfurt.

Children of Johannes Neef and Sara Lenaerts: 1. JOHANNES A NEEFF, baptized 13 November 1594 at the Cologne German Reformed Church, child of Hans Neef and Sara Lenert, sponsors Matthes Neef from Solingen, Herman von Manheim, and [the mother’s sister] Maria Lenaerts; died at Venlo in Zuid-Limburg, possibly in the plague of 1635–1636; married 7 August 1625 at Kampen in Overijssel MARIA BECX, who was baptized 1 April 1595 at the Cologne Dutch Reformed Church, child of Pieter Becx and Catharina Becx, and died after 29 May 1651 (baptismal sponsor). She was probably a sister-in-law of Ds. Paulus de Leonards, uncle of Johannes. Johannes Neef, son of Johannes Neef and Maria Becx, was the New Netherland immigrant.

2. MARGARETHA NEEFF, born say 1602 (estimating marriage at 21); Margaretha, surviving daughter of the merchant Hans Neffen, married 18 February 1623 at Frankfurt-am-Main JOST VON LOÆN, merchant, who received the burgher-right of Frankfurt 12 December 1626, and was ennobled with the rank of Frei-

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58 Kölnische Konsistorial-Beschlüsse (note 7), 279.
59 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:10a.
60 University record of his son Johannes (Honeyman, Joannes Nevius [note 2], 41), which appears to have been first published by N. C. Kist, “De Hervormde Gemeente te Zoelen in Nederbetuwe,” Kerkhistorische Archief 2(1859):442–64, and cited in Lieburg, “Vrouwen” (note 2), Documentatieblad Nadere Reformatie, 12:125, note 5.
61 Dietz, Frankfurter Handelsgeschichte (note 57), 2-277.
62 This replaces the family group in Dobson, “Nevius” (note 1), RECORD 136:35, except that details not requiring revision are not repeated here. The source for the baptisms of the four youngest children at Frankfurt-am-Main, and the marriages there of children 4 and 5, are IGI patron submissions and have not been compared with the original records, but are compatible with known information.
63 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:47.
65 Dobson, “Nevius” (note 1), RECORD 136:36, incorrectly identified Kampen as being in Gelderland.
66 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials 225:3
68 Maria and Catherine Becx, wife of Leonards are thought to be sisters. Lieburg, “Vrouwen” (note 2), Documentatieblad Nadere Reformatie 12:116, citing Gemeente Archief Kampen, Mommberboek 1626–1644, folio 120 verso, 2 January 1640, states that the widowed Maria Becx appointed her “brother-in-law” Paulus Leonarts as one of the guardians of her minor children, and deduced that Catharina was a sister of Maria Bekx, mother of Sara Nevius, the religious poet. The relationship is also suggested in Wilhelmus à Brakel, introduction to Sara Nevius, Een aandachtig leerling . . . van den Heere Jesus . . . (Rotterdam, 1706), from a copy kindly supplied by Judith Stolk (titles of reprints vary greatly).
70 Dietz, Frankfurter Bürgerbuch (note 61), 195.
herr on 28 March 1635. Joost von Loen of Frankfort served by proxy as a sponsor to Matthias, son of Margaretha’s brother Johannes, baptized 10 August 1628 at Zoelen.

3. **ABRAHAM NEEFF**, baptized 23 January 1603 at the Frankenthal Dutch Reformed Church, child of Hans de Neef and Sara Lenaerts, died 26 February 1641 at Frankfurt-am-Main; married 4 October 1634 at Frankfurt, **RACHEL LE MAHIEU**.

4. **PIETER NEEFF**, said to have been baptized 28 June 1604 at Frankfurt-am-Main; died after 1648, when, as Herr Peter Neefen, Vornehmen Kauff- und Handelsmann in Frankfort am Mayn, the publisher Christophel le Blon dedicated to him a volume of accounts of sea-voyages; said to have married 11 June 1633 at Frankfurt **ANNA MARIA DE BRAH**.

5. **ANNA NEEFF**, said to have been baptized 22 July 1606 at Frankfurt; said to have married 13 April 1634 at Frankfurt **JOHANN PHILIPP WIERTS**, a metal smith on the Samstagsberg, who died in 1639.

6. **CATHARINA NEEFF**, said to have been baptized 12 February 1609 at Frankfurt; no further record found.

7. **SARA NEEFF**, said to have been baptized 12 February 1612 at Frankfurt; baptismal sponsor for Sara, daughter of Dr. Johannes Nevius, in 1632; no further record found.

v. **MARGARETHA LENAERTS**, born say 1577 (estimating 12 at first communion), probably in Cologne; Mergh, Lenhart Lenarts dochter, received her first communion 3 July 1589 at the Cologne German Reformed Church. Margret Lenarts was a sponsor 3 October 1605 at the Cologne German Reformed Church for a child of Maria Lenaerts and Wilhelm Engels. Margareth Lenards was a sponsor 22 February 1612 at the same church for a child of Margaretha Fassijn and Henrich Grond. Either of these sponsors could have been this Margaretha’s mother. If the sponsors were the mother, then the last definite mention of this Margaretha was the communion.

vi. **PETER LENAERTS**, born say 1580 (estimating first communion at 13), probably in Cologne; living in 1606. Peter Lienarts begert zum catechismo; ist zugelassen [received his first communion] 26 July 1593 at the Cologne German Reformed Church, but his father is not named. He married by say 1604 (child born in 1605) **MARIA** —. Sponsors of their children included [his brother-in-law] Jan Fassin, [his mother or sister] Margret Lenarts, [his brother] Hans Lenards, and [his sister] Maria Engels. Peter Lenarts was a sponsor for a child of [his sister] Anna Lenaerts and Jan Fassijn in 1595. Peter and Maria had two children baptized in 1605 and 1606 at the Cologne German Reformed Church.

vii. **PAULUS DE LEONARDIS**, born about 1582–83 (21 in 1604), probably at Cologne, died in 1649 while minister at Kampen. Paulus Leonhardi, Coloniensis [from 73 Neues allgemeines deutsches Adels-Lexicon, 9 volumes (Leipzig, 1859–1870), 5:609–10, which gives a comprehensive account of his descendants in the male line but is unreliable respecting the identifications of the wives.

74 Dobson, “Nevius” (note 1), RECORD 136:38.

75 Frankenthal baptisms, IGI controlled extraction batch J984291 (source FHL #488,246, Kirchenbueh 1565-1798, Evangelisch-Reformierte Kirche Frankenthal).

76 Death and marriage from De Bary, “Altfrankfurter Hugenottenfamilien” (note 5), 73.

77 Levinus Hulsius, Die Vier und Zwantigste Schiffahrt (Frankfurt am Mayn: Philipp Fivet, 1648). The dedication is published in A Catalogue of Books Relating to the Discovery and Early History of North and South America, Forming a Part of the Library of E.D. Church, 2 volumes (1907), 2:264–69.

78 Dietz, Frankfurter Handelsgeschichte (note 57), 284, 133, where he is called Philipp Würtz.


80 Kölnische Konsistorial-Beschlüsse (note 7), 335.

81 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:7.

82 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:15.

83 Kölnische Konsistorial-Beschlüsse (note 7), 425.

84 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:7, 9.

85 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216a:53.

86 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:7, 9.
Cologne], matriculated in 1596 at the Paedagogium, Herborn.87 Paulus Leonardi de Leonhards [Paulus son of Leonardus de Leonhards], Colonensis, matriculated in 1598 at the University of Zürich.88 Paul Leonh. fil. de Leonardis, Colonensis, aged 21 years, entered the University of Leyden 24 June 1604, producing his thesis under the well-known professor Lucas Treleutius, Jr., in 1605.89 He subsequently studied at Geneva and at Heidelberg and was Pfarrer at Schönau from 1608 to 1610 and at Bacharach-am-Rhein (about twenty-three miles west of Mainz) from 1610 to 1620.90 Ds. Paulus de Leonardis, V.d.M.,91 accepted a post at Kampen in Overijssel, where a list of the pastors prepared in 1786 refers to him as “Paulus de Leonardus, verdreven sun [driven out of] Bacharach in de Keurvorstelijke Palts [in the Rhineland Palatinate], beroepen [called (to this station)] 1620, gestorven [died] 1649.”92 He married by say 1612 (eldest child born not later than 1613) CATHARINA BECX, who was born say 1591 (estimating marriage at 21) and buried 25 January 1646 at the Bovenkerk, Kampen, Overijssel, where a sandstone monument to her survives, but in very worn condition, the arms being illegible.93 She was probably the sister of Maria Becx, the future wife of his nephew Ds. Johannes Neefius,95 hence daughter of Sieur Pieter Becx of Cologne.96 If so, Paulus de Leonardis was both uncle to Ds. Johannes Neefius and brother-in-law to the latter’s wife. D. Paulus Leonardus was a sponsor by proxy at the baptism 14 March 1627 at Zolen Dutch Reformed Church for the eldest child of Johannes Neefius.97 Paulus de Leonardis and his wife had five children who reached adulthood. All four sons became ministers, while their daughter Catharina de Leonardis married Rev. Matthias Neef, her probable first cousin (through Becx) and first cousin once removed (through Lenaerts).98

viii. FRANS LENAERTS, born say 1585, probably at Cologne; living in 1629, but dead by February of 1650 (called deceased in his son Jacob’s marriage record99). Sponsors for two of his children include [his mother or sister] Margare[th Lenards and [his sister] Anna Fassing.100 He married by say 1613 (first child born September 1614) MECHTILDIS IMHOFF. Widow Leonartz stated 5 August 1658 at the betrothal of her son Francois Leonarts, of Dordrecht, that he was legitimate and had been baptized.101 Mechtel Leonarts was a sponsor 10 May 1671 at the Cologne German Reformed Church for Catharina, daughter of [this Mechtel’s son] Abraham,102 but if this Mechtel were still living, she would have been about eighty. They had thirteen

87 Gottfried Zedler and Hans Sommer, Matrikel der Hohen Schule und des Paedagogiums zu Herborn (Veröffentlichungen der historischen Commission für Nassau, 5, 1908), 212.
90 Biographisch Woordenboek (note 89), 5:757–60; and Albert Rosenkranz, Das Evangelische Rheinland, ein rheinisches Gemeinde und Pfarrerbuch (1958), both references kindly supplied by Otto Schutte; also Friedrich Back, Die Evangelische Kirche im Lande zwischen Rhein, Mosel, Nahe und Glan bis zum Behinden des dreißigjährigen Krieges, 3 volumes in 6 (Bonner: 1874, 3:2):416.
91 Verbi dei minister [preacher of the word of God].
92 Probably by the outbreak of the Thirty Years’ War.
93 P. Wiekeraad, Kerken in Kampen (Kampen: Van den Berg, 1990), 107–9, at 108. This was quoted, without citation, in a brief note on the de Leonardis family in Herveldak Bibliotheek 9(1882):284–85 n. b.
94 The inscription reads “CATHAR. B_ X H[uwrouw] | DE LEONARDI | A o 46 [i.e., 1646].” It is transcribed (page 93) and illustrated (page 210) in K. Schilder, Inventaris van de kerken in de Bovenkerk (Kampen genealogische en historische bronnen, deel 10, Kampen, 1988), copy supplied by Otto Schutte.
95 See note 70.
96 The 1625 marriage record of Maria Becx (Dobson, “Nevius” [note 1], RECORD 136:36) calls her father Sieur Pieter Becx, borger en coopman [burgher and merchant].
children baptized at the Cologne German Reformed Church between 1614 and 1629. The surname was still found in records there in the early eighteenth century.

**SASSENBROECK NOTE**

The village of Sassenbroek, in the parish of Broekom, in the arrondissement of Tongeren, Limburg, Belgium, is about twenty miles west of the town of Luik in the neighboring province of the same name, where Margaretha van Sassenbroek's son Hans was born, according to his marriage record. She may have come from Luik rather than Limburg, for as noted above, she is described as Leodiensis [from Luik] on her tombstone.

The surname van Sassenbroek (or van Sassenbrouck) is sporadically found as early as 1171, the two versions occurring with about equal frequency. Although the seigneurié from which it derives had passed into other hands by 1364, there is ample evidence that the surname survived in the area well into the sixteenth century.

The parentage of Margaretha van Sassenbroek, who must have been born around 1545, has not been determined, but her arms constitute an implicit claim of descent from the ancient van Sassenbroek family. Moreover, because these arms are composite in form, they must denote descent from a specific marriage that occurred no earlier than the fourteenth century, when the head of the house was still using the paternal coat in its primitive form. This other coat quartered by Margaretha would not be unique even if its device could be stated with certainty, and so it is impossible on the available evidence to attribute it to a particular family.

103 Cologne Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials (note 14), 216:24a, 25a, 26a, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32a, 33a, 34, 34a (twins), 35a.

104 Clémentine van Geel-Sproelants, Une Seigneurie Lossaine: Sassenbroeck et ses Seigneurs (Tongrès: 1932), a small publication that contains some useful background material but makes very brief work of the early seigneurs, ignoring the heraldic evidence and failing to cite relevant prior literature such as the list of early seigneurs in “Notice historique sur Brouckom,” Bulletin de l’Institut Archéologique Liégeois 9(1868):64–78, at 70–74. For the date of the first known seigneur, Guillaume, mentioned in 1171, she cites Jos Coenen, Limbourgse Oorkonden (Masseik: 1932), #488, which I have not seen. Her claim that Guillaume mentioned in 1235, sixty-four years later, is the same man is doubtful.

105 By 1364 the seigneurie was in the possession of Thierry de Hex alias de Sprolant, who is unconvincingly described by van Geel-Sproelants as a cadet of the original house of Sassenbroek. It was later owned by yet another family before its dissolution in the eighteenth century.

106 The arms impaled by three of Margaretha's grandsons are blazoned, according to Otto Schutte, as 1 and 4, or, a millrind sable; 2 and 3, argent, a clover-leaf (the tincture of the last being given in two cases sinople and in one as azure). J. B. Rietstap, Armorial Générale (Gouda, 1861), 928, gives for Sassenbroek 1 and 4, or, a millrind sable; 2 and 3, argent, a tree sinople. The clover-leaf and tree are prone to confusion.

107 Confirmation that the arms in the first quarter of the composite coat are the paternal ones comes from the statement of the fourteenth-century writer Jacques de Hemricourt, in his Miroir des nobles de la Hesbaye, that “ce seigneur de Sassenbroeck portait d’or à un chef [sic] de sable”; this is quoted in “Notice historique sur Brouckom” (note 104), at 71.

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