THE VAN RIPERS

of

ACQUACKANONK
Mary Travis Army
149 Watchung Ave
Upper Montclair
U.S.
Gift of Herbert Fisher
THE VAN RIPERS
OF
ACQUACKANUCK.

THE PHILIP VAN RIPER MANSION IN 1863.
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ACQUACKANONK LANDING IN 1844.
Taken From an Old Print.

This view of Acquackanonk Landing, the old name for Passaic, shows Drummond's General Store and Warehouses, the landing, and the Old First Church.

Before the advent of the railroad, Acquackanonk Landing was one of
The most important inland sea ports in the States. Ships sailed to every port carrying iron barre from the important iron mines of Ringwood, Sterling and North Jersey.
THE ACQUACKANONK REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
The Patents gathered for worship regularly from the earliest date of their settlement at Acquackanock, allowing a triangle of land for the Church and the Graveyard. The limits of the Parish extended southward to Belleville and northward to Poundtown. The first church was a small log structure, replaced by a larger brownstone octagonal building in 1702. In 1829 a larger building was built and C. B. Garrison built the brick structure shown here. In 1903 it was purchased by the St. Peter and St. Paul Polish National Catholic Church, and on March 17, 1931 it was destroyed by fire. It was later rebuilt. The graveyard had been destroyed and is now a park.
THE OLD TAP HOUSE ON
THE HILL.
PASSAIC, N. J.

This very famous hotel stood at
Gregory Avenue and River Drive until it burned
to the ground in 1887. It stood near the Old
Dutch Reformed Church and was originally
the Parsonage.

In Colonial days it was customary
for tap houses to be near the Church
and often were owned by the Church. It
was in 1758 the Church leased it as a
tavern. It had been built in 1713.
The earliest known keeper was Timothy Day who is known to have been there as early as October 1772. In 1775 James Leslie succeeded him and the place became known as Leslie's Tavern.

The Tavern was the local news center and there it was that the first rumblings of the Revolution were heard and discussed. There, too, were held important meetings. Washington stayed there on November 21, 1776, on his discouraging defeat and his retreat across New Jersey. A year and a half later, on July 9, 1778, he stayed there again.

Lord Stirling used it for his headquarters. And on Washington's visit there, he, Thomas Paine, and three generals went to visit the graveyard behind the Church. They came across a grave stone marked "G. G. overlaid 1737, January 1." Washington asked the sexton what it meant. The grave digger explained it was the grave of Gerrit Gerritsen, who died (overlaid) Jan. 1, 1737 and that he lived at a time when physical strength were sorely tried. Thomas Paine uttered his immortal words — "These are the times that try men's souls." He went back to the hotel and began his famous books "The Crisis."

Later Uriah Van Riper owned the hotel (not the progenitor, but a great grandson).
OUR ANCESTORS.

1. THE DUTCH.

There is no question but that the Van Riper family is of Holland ancestry. Until recently it was firmly believed that the family was of Danish ancestry. Recent research has disproved this theory. (See The chapter on the Van Riper family.) The Hopper family, the Hendrickse family, the Moell family, the Sibs; the Van Wagoner's, the Van Houtens, The Van Ness', the Jacobus' family, the Van Porens family, the Van Purnamants, the Preyer family, the Stynmetzer family, The de Gray's, the Ryerson, the Perry family; and, we may include the Van Mersels family; all were Dutch men good and true.

The Van Mersels family was actually of Danish nobility but had become thoroughly Dutch with its close ties and relationships. The de la Muter, de Burchgraef, and du Bois families were French Huguenot but soon became Dutch in speech, habits, and thought after coming to New Netherland. The
debut

* This is an error. The de Burchgraefs were Dutch.
Fenestros, de Raphael's and the Tricault's were French Walloons, the Bradburys and Conklin's were English and the Christies were Scotch. But they all fell to the persuasive powers of the Dutch.

Who were these Dutch individuals who so thoroughly influenced their neighbors? Let us go back to Holland.

Holland is an unique country. There is no other in the world like it. It is entirely man-made. Once it was merely the bottom of the sea, and by long centuries of hard labor the Dutch people pushed back the sea and have created for themselves a country. It is from this stock our ancestors came. Dykes were built to hold back the waters and much of Holland, to-day, is from sixteen to twenty-four feet below sea-level! After exposing the sandy soil it was still unfit for cultivation and it took years to fertilize and enrich the vast wastes. Every square inch was utilized. To the Dutch we owe the inauguration of hothouse planting and the introduction of crop-rotation. The crossing of fruits
and grains were invented and carefully studied. Finally Holland became known as the land of flowers.

The Dutch had few resources; merely the reclaimed land, all below sea level, and the sea itself. It was but natural that fishing, shipbuilding and trading became prime industries. With the importation of products from other lands, trading establishments sprang up and with these, manufacturing centers arose.

Holland is not quite the size of New Jersey and about one-quarter the size of England. Yet her population is over twice that of New Jersey and about a quarter of that of England.

One can not help admire and respect this little country which built itself from out of the bottom of the sea into the vast Colonial Empire it was during the Seventeenth Century, carrying on a vast trade in the Indies and vying with Spain for importance.

And thus the West India Company was organized in 1621 with the fond
hopes it would bring enormous wealth to Holland and so break the power of Spain.

THE WEST INDIA COMPANY.

The West India Company soon did become powerful, capturing hundreds of ships and conquering a large part of Brazil. The Pocahontas family became powerful in this organization which was privately owned. The colony at New Amsterdam was established but as it did not bring in enough money quickly enough, for the Company little assistance was given to it. All thoughts were centered on Brazil, which was bringing to the Dutch coffers fabulous amounts of gold.

Here the Company made a grave error for the United States and Canada could easily have been made Dutch Territory with a bit more effort.

HOLLAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Holland had become a home of refugees. Huguenots, Walloons, English, and others fled to it during the religious
persecutions. The Dutch people were easy-going and tolerant, willing to accept new ideas, and satisfied to share with the unfortunate. Perhaps their struggles with the winds (for the winds swept over the low, level country) and sea had taught them to appreciate the struggles and hardships of others. And that is how so many Walloons, and Huguenots came over to New Amsterdam.

Things were flourishing, there were but few troubles and the Dutch people, themselves were not too anxious to come over to the new lands.

THE DUTCH IN AMERICA.

In 1607 Jamestown had been founded by the English and the first English colony established in America.

On September 3, 1609 Henry Hudson anchored at Sandy Hook, making friendly relations with the Indians, discovering the "Narrows" of the "Rill von Kull", through which he came to New York Bay, discovering the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers as well as the Hudson. He was acting on behalf of the Company and on October 5, 1609, set sail for Holland. His reports created quite a stir, and an
interest in the new land was aroused.

THE UNITED NETHERLANDS COMPANY.

A group of mercantile traders made application to the States General for permission to trade with the newly discovered land. This was granted and on March 27, 1614 an edict was issued forming the "United Netherlands Company." Trading posts were established at Manhattan and Fort Orange (now New York City and Albany) and given exclusive rights to trade in the Hudson countryside.

THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY became the immediate sovereign of New Netherland and remained so until its capture by the English in 1664. The Directors were wealthy and influential men, controlling both the South American colony and the New Netherlands colony. Under its provisions any member could claim a section of land, sixteen miles in length on one side of a river, or, eight miles in length on both sides. There were no limitation as to its width.

THE PATROON.
The claimant to such a tract
became a patron and had to provide fifty colonists willing to settle and cultivate the land. These colonists became tenants of the patron. They were tax exempt for ten years, but paid the patron ten per cent of their harvest. The patron reserved to himself all hunting, fishing, and mill rights.

**FIRST SETTLEMENT AT MANHATTAN.**

The first permanent lodgement on the New Netherland shores seems to have been made in 1613 when a trading post was established on the present site of New York City. In 1614 and 1615 forts were built at Albany and at New York, and in 1614 a fort was built at Jersey City. However, it was not until 1661 that Bergen, or Jersey City, began to grow. In 1628 there were only 270 souls living in Manhattan. In 1657 there were but 224. In 1647 Peter Stuyvesant was sent over to govern the settlement. More interest was taken in it and we find well-to-do merchants beginning to transplant themselves, and French Huguenots and Walloons, of grace and refinement, establishing themselves. New York was
becoming an aristocratic little town; in every aspect a transplanted Holland town. Canals, buildings and gardens gave it the appearance of any city in Holland. Even the old feudal system of governing was attempted, which did not work out so well. The wide open spaces were unlimited and if things got too hot for the tenant he had little to pack his things and start out on his own.
THE HUGUENOTS AND WALLOONS.

The Huguenots, Walloons and Dutch Reformists were all kindred in spirit. Their religious beliefs were practically the same. Only their geographical locations made any difference. The Huguenots were from France proper; the Walloons were from Southern Belgium and the North section of modern France; the Dutch Reformists were from Holland. All were of the Reformed religion.

The Walloons and Huguenots of France were being persecuted by the Catholic rulers of France. They were known as heretics and a great number fled to England and many to Holland; two countries that were sympathetic toward them all the time. Soon, however, England changed its rulers and things changed. Protestants were no longer welcomed and once more the Walloons and the Huguenots moved. This time to Holland. With them came many English families.
The Walloons and Huguenots were the first to take opportunity in hand when shipments were made to New Amsterdam and they were the first to settle in New York City.
THE DUTCH SETTLEMENTS
OF BERGEN AND ACQUACKA-
NONK.

THE CHARTER OF FREEDOM AND EXEMPTIONS.

Up until 1629 the North American enter-
prise did not yield an adequate return to
the Dutch West India Company. This was due
to the lack of systematic efforts to make a
permanent development of the country. To
help relieve the situation the "Chartier of
Freedom and Rights and Exemptions" was
granted by the Company whereby special
privileges were given "to such as should
establish, within four years, a colony of fifty
adults in any part of New Netherland, other
than Manhattan Island." In 1630 Michael
Penn took advantage of this and made
title to most of the present Hudson County.
This purchase may be said to have begun
the history of New Jersey.

AHASIMUS AND ARESSICK.

The purchase covered most of the
lands along the Hudson River from
Communipaw to Weehawken and was described as Adarasmus and Arexisco. At the time the Hudson River was known as the Maurice, and New York City as Manhattan. Adarasmus later became known as the town of Van Vorst and Arexisco as Paulus Hook. The whole section was named after Paulus and was known as Pavonia.

In 1633 Michael Paulusen was living at Arexisco and in that year two houses were built; one at Communipaw and one at Adarasmus. A few straggling houses were built and in 1654 when the Indian out-break occurred the inhabitants fled across the river to Manhattan. In 1656 a law was passed whereby settlers were commanded to concentrate themselves into villages and hamlets.

THE BERGEN TRACT.

Once again the hardy Dutch ventured forth and on January 30, 1658 a tract of land lying on the west bank of the Hudson was purchased from the Indians. On August 16, 1660 several of the inhabitants petitioned to make a village behind Communipaw and have a drawing of lots. The Village of
Bergen was founded. Bergen meant "wooded hills." Bergen thus became the earliest settlement in Jersey, and the first permanent one.

BERGEN VILLAGE.

The village was in the form of a square 800 feet long on each side, with two cross streets meeting at right angles in the center. Thus the plot was divided into four large blocks, divided into building lots. The original plan is still preserved at Bergen Square, Jersey City. Academy Street and Bergen Avenue are the intersecting streets, while Tourse Avenue, Van Rysel, Newkirk and Vroom streets mark the lines of the palisades that surrounded the Village. The houses were erected within the fort and the farms surrounded it.

Here it was that Uriah Tomassen (Van Riper) went when he first settled in New Netherlands in 1663. and here was the first abode of the Van Ripers in America.

The Dutch were entranced by the beauty of North Jersey. Its luxurious vegetation, dense forests, beautiful streams, and abundant game, fish and fowl amazed them. And the vastness of the new country intrigued them.
THE ACQUACKANONK PATENT.

So we find the Dutchmen beginning to explore the country side, buying new tracts of land from the Indians and starting new settlements. The Secaucus Patent granted to Nicholas Verhulst on December 10, 1663; the Captain Berry Patent including Rutherford, Saddle River and Hackensack was made in 1667; the Demarest Patent for 30,000 acres of land in the Old Township of Hackensack extending along the easternly side of the Hackensack River beyond Old Bridge and easternly as far as the line of the Northern Railroad, was made on June 8, 1677. The Willockes and Johnston Patent including a large part of Ridgewood, Glen Rock and Franklin Township was soon after, followed by still others.

And in 1678 we find three men setting out from Manhattan in a canoe and eventually organizing the Acquackanonk Patent.
In all started back in Manahatta in a trading post belonging to Michiel Jansen (meaning Michiel, the son of John). As early as 1640 he was trading with the Indians for fur. The Indians came down the Passaic River with their canoes laden with fur to trade with Michiel for trinkets, beads, bottles, guns, shoes, and other items, brass needles, coffee pots and iron ware. Michiel did a thriving business.

The Indians would tell wondrous tales of the beauties of the Passaic country side of the roaring Totowa Falls and of the very special Island where the Kanticawi were held. The fish and eels just lay at the bottom of the river side by side that were so many, and the country was filled with deer, bear, fox, wolves, turkey, pheasants, ducks and fowl.

Michiel had a son named Hartman who listened in listener amazed to the tales the Indians told. His curiosity was aroused. However when
He was but twelve years of age when his father died. Hartman went out as an apprentice learning the carpenter trade but gave it up to go with Abraham Van Horn, dealer in furs at Wall Street. Here Hartman became acquainted with the Indians and became deeply interested in the Acquackanook area, dreaming of the great opportunity of establishing a trading post there. This, he figured, would save the Indians a several day's trip. It took two days to row down the river, plus the time it took to maneuver the trade and another two day's trip back.

Meanwhile things were beginning to be too congested for the Indian, and he was beginning to think of moving farther west. Hartman Michielse was the first to hear of these Indians and so he induced young Jacques Cortelyou to accompany him on a visit to the famed "Menchenicke" Island. Together, with Hans, an Indian half-breed, they set out from the present Battery to Dundee Island (Menchenicke) on March 25, 1678, which by the old calendar
was New Year's Day. It took them two
days to row from the Battery to Dundee.
Both men immediately fell in love with
the territory and decided to buy; Cortelyou
the Saddle River side and Hartman
the west-banks and the island.

"Menchenicke" was the Indian
name for the island. It means "Union".
Here all the surrounding tribes met
for their religious and holiday festivals.
It was the great gathering place. It was
held in high esteem as it was consid-
ered a holy place. To the Indian
an island reminded him of a turtle
and the turtle was the creator of all
things. According to evolutionary ideas of
the Indian, the creation of man was as
follows. Living in the ocean was a turtle.
He raised to the surface and the water
drained off his back upon which grew
a tree. One bough bore forth a man
and the other a woman. From then on
the turtle supported the world upon
his loads.

The Indians in the region were the "denni denapé", pronounced "den-al-pay", meaning "original" or "pure Indian. They were a tribe of the Algonquin and centuries before had wandered out from beyond the "Great Muddy River", the Mississippi. They were a friendly and friendly Tribe and their chief was Hackpatch. The area abounded with wild game; fruits and berries were plentiful, and as the Indians had stated, "fish lay all the bottom of the stream side by side."

Chief Hackpatch was taught and with a bottle of rum the two men paid the deposit for the land. Hartman's idea, of course, was to establish a trading post on the Island. It was ideally situated, being centrally located. It was not too long a trip for the Hackensack tribe of Algonquins to make. The Pomptons could row down the River, and the Third River, much larger than it is now,
led into the Stone House Plains area. He would not only please the Indians by saving them the several day trip but would come to the market in the North Jersey area.

The fur trading industry was an important one. Holland had been buying their fur from America and paying Russia tremendous prices. Furs were needed to keep off the winter blasts. Now they could get furs at practically nothing. It was wonderful and great profits were being made in the business. It was the one thing that kept the New Netherlands Colony in existence.

Hartman went back to Manaduatta, interested his three brothers in the scheme, and because he desired to make it a permanent and self-supporting enterprise, rounded up ten of the wealthiest men he knew. He went into great detail explaining the merits of "Acquackanook." The men were only too happy to listen to him and Hartman was chosen to
obtain a deed from the Indians and make negotiations for purchasing the territory, covering a large extent of country, supposedly 5,520 acres but actually twice that much. And so on January 6, 1685 Hartman Michielsen (Vreeland) obtained a patent and built his trading post which was to become extremely popular with the Indians and to be a prosperous venture.

Dundee is no longer an island. In 1916 one branch of the River was filled in and Dundee is now a section of the City of Passaic called the Dundee Fraction. Acquackanonk is now comprised of Delawanna, Allwood, Athena, Richfield, Albion Place, most of Paterson, Lakeview, Clifton, Passaic.
DUTCH GENEALOGY.

The whole system of nomenclature was one of gradual development. First, the call name came into vogue; then, the Patronymic, or Father's name, to show the line of descent; and, finally, the permanent family name, or surname. Call names were derived from some physical or personal characteristic, or occupation. As population increased this system of nomenclature became insufficient and the adoption of Patronymic became necessary.

For instance: If John became too numerous in a village, it was difficult to classify which John was meant so it was only natural to say John the Miller or John the Farmer. Still this did not make a permanent family name as John the Farmer might be the son of John the Miller and his son might be Henry the Cobbler. Or he might be known simply as Henry, John’s son. Later these names became permanent and we find John Miller, John Farmer and Henry Johnson.
In the Holland language "sen", "xe", "zen" or simply "x" means "the son of". And it was not until the 18th Century that common people began to use surnames. Before then only members of nobility used surnames and then not until the Eleventh Century. Thus, it is extremely difficult to trace a family beyond the Sixteenth or Seventeenth Century.

Many Dutch surnames were from place or locality names; as: Van Riper means "from Riper", Holland. Van der Bill means "of the mound" — Van means "of" and Van der "of the". "Ten" means "all the" and Ten Roche means "all the oak". "Voor" means "before" or "in front of" and Voorhees means "in front of Hess", a town in Guelderland. "Onder" means "below" and so "Onderdonk" means "below Donk", a town in Brabant.

The patronymical form of surname was common in Holland up to the 18th Century. Children were known as the son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip. To the Christian form of girls' "je" was often added meaning "little one".
THE VAN RIPER FAMILY

The genealogy of the Van Riper family is one of the most difficult to trace. Not only is it a large family but a family with many changes of surnames and many varieties of spelling.

Some of the names I came across were:
Tomaar, Tomassen, Toward, Thomasse, Thomassen, Thomaar, Tomasson, Thomasson, Jurjense, Jurjaense, Jurieanse, Jurieense, Jurrje

Present-day spellings seem to be limited to: Van Rijper, Van Rijpen, Van Reyfje, Van Reyjper, Van Reyjpen, Van Reyfje, Yerence, Aurianson, Ayrujanssen, Jurianse and Jergen.

At any rate all of these persons and families seem to be descendant from one Jurien, or Urian (pronounced
"Yoo-re-aun") Tomorrow, or Tomarre (soch of Thomare) who came to this country on a vessel named the "Spotted Cow", or "T' Route Roe", which set sail from Amsterdam on April 2, 1663 with eighty-eight other passengers, men, women and children. Twenty-four of these were French among whom were David Demarese, his wife, and four children.

There has been a fallacy that the Van Rijpers came from Rijper, now known as Ribe, Denmark. This is probably due to an error made by O'Callaghan in his "Documentary History of New York", which has been widely copied. As Rijper, Holland is a very small town she probably could not find it on a map and took or for granted the Town must be Rijper in Denmark. Many Danish persons came over to New Netherland and it could have been a possibility except that the "Spotted Cow" left from Amsterdam with a load of Dutch and French refugees. Surely it would not go out
of its way to pick up one passenger. Daniel Van Winkle in his "History of Hudson County" supports this theory. So does Mr. D. Versteege, Translator for the Holland Society.

In an old Dutch atlas, in the New York City Library, published by Jan Blaeuw in Amsterdam, 1664 we find a settlement called Ryje about fifteen miles north of Amsterdam. Noted just below Ryje is "Ryperbrug" which, translated into English, means "Bridge to Ryje." This settlement had one church, twenty-two houses and four (4) windmills. In the Rand- McNally atlas you will find it marked "de Ryje."

Ryje was in a rich and fertile agricultural country with no river very near. So we can assume the Van Rijpers were farmers or, perhaps, millers. But, as the interests of the early Van Rijpers in America ran toward the soil more than milling we shall assume they were farmers. We know that Uriah Tompkins' father was a Thomason but beyond that we know no more until further research is made. Due to O'Callaghan's error, perhaps, and assuming the Van
Ripert were Danish, no thorough research has been made. In a village of so few families some one should be able to identify our Thomas.

1. JURIAN TOMASSEN.

Mr. Versteeg makes another strong point as to Jurian’s Dutch ancestry in that Jurian is a Dutch name and is not found in the Danish vocabulary. The full name “Jurian Tomassen” simply means “Jerry, the son of Thomas.”

Jurian, upon arriving at New Amsterdam settled at Bergen. Here, sometime between 1664 and 1667 he purchased a plot that has been continuously in the family until the past few years; if not until the present day. Some historians are inclined to believe that Jurian did not buy property there but merely lived with relatives or friends. Early records of him are scanty. However, he did settle there and since the Van Ripper property is part of the Old Bergen Tract and since Daniel Van Winkle and Harriet Phillips
Luten confirm the fact I think it is more than probably she did purchase property. The present house was built in 1802 and is considered the oldest house in Jersey City.

Turian married Reijke Harmse, of Hermans, in 1664 and was a member of the Bergen Church in 1667. His marriage took place on May 25, 1664. It was in 1678 that Harman Vreeland first became acquainted with Acquackanonde and January 6, 1685 when the Urman Tomasssen and the other Patentees purchased the lands. Almost twenty years had passed since Turian married and it is not likely she had remained all those years with someone else. Then, too, Turian after buying the Acquackanonde parcel did not give up his Bergen holdings. He kept returning there and some historians doubt if he ever actually lived at Acquackanonde, but that his children, rather some of them, did.

Turian received lot number One of the purchase, which was next to the Englishman's lands, including Tekawanna, Allwood, path of Richfield and the Notch.
At first only 100 acres were used, then another fifty acres; till finally his whole parcel to the Mountain was opened up. Meanwhile his son Harmen purchased lot number Four.

Urian (Jurian) returned to Bergen and there he died on September 12, 1695. The two houses he built were to become famous. The one on the site of the oldest house in Jersey City and the other as the famed Van Ripper - Wanshair mansion of Revolutionary days, where the finest horses were raised for the American Army. It was raidied by the British. After the Revolution John Wanshair sold it to Lt. Col. John Cumming the great engineer.

2. HARMEN² VAN RIPER (JURIANSON)

Harmen Juriansen, as he called himself was the tenth child of Jurian Tomassen. He was baptized on Dec. 6, 1686 and married twice: on June 20, 1709, Maritje Fredericksse daughter of Frefik Thomease and Catharina Hopper; on some date in 1720 Judith Steenmetz (Stynmet or Stimus).
On May 15, 1722 he purchased lot No. 4 in the first tier of lots on the Passaic River; also the lot directly in the rear of No. 4 in the second tier of lots. He was chosen a deacon of the Old Dutch Reformed Church of Aquacke anok in 1715 and 1726 and an elder in 1731 and 1738. His will was proved on November 13, 1730 where he used the surname of Harmen Vuyrvaens for himself and the name of Van Rype for that of his thirteen children. His lands were equally divided between them. He lived in the Van Riper-Wandesheir house going to his farm lands daily. These lands were between the present Brooks Avenue and Van Houten Avenue.

3. ABRAHAM VAN RIPER (VAN RYPE)

Abraham, the third son of Harmen Vuyrvaens and Marijtje Frederickse was born on January 25, 1716. He married Elizabeth Bradbury of the English Neighborhood and daughter of the wealthy Thomas Bradbury, on November 28, 1747.
Although his father mentioned him as Abraham Van Riper he was known as Abraham Van Riper. He lived at Stone House, Plains in the Van Riper-Hepburn House, on Broad Street, Richfield. Here he had a farm, a part of the original Harmen Van Riper Track which ran from about where the house is to the notch Road and back to the Mountain. Directly south of it was the huge Bradbury Estate running along the Third River from the Passaic River to the Mountain.

His wife and he fell heir to this when Thomas Bradbury died. Abraham became an extremely wealthy man.

He lived to a great age and when ninety conveyed his property to his two sons and one daughter, Mary Van Houten. He then divided his time between the homes of his two sons; John who lived in the old Bradbury House and Philip who lived along the Third River at Stone House Plains in the Philip Van Riper House.
4. PHILIP Van RIPER.

Philip was the younger of the two sons John and Philip, of Abraham. He was born on January 8, 1785 and died on July 11, 1834. On March 29, 1789 he married Jannaetje Sip, a sister of Halmaug, Sip. She lived in the Stein metz-Sip house on River Road, Parsaie. They took up housekeeping in the Philip Van Ripper house and had five children of whom Adrian was the fourth.

The will of Philip's was dated October 7, 1831 and witnessed by Theodore Frelinghuyzen, John A. Van Ripper and Philip T. Van Ripper. It was proved July 28, 1834. He was known as Squire Van Ripper, owned many slaves and carried on a typical feudal estate, practically self-sustaining. Surrounding his mansion were workshops, huts for the slaves, and small houses of those who worked for him.

5. ADRIAN Van RIPER.

Adrian was the fourth child of Philip Van Ripper and Jannaetje Sip. He was born on August 2, 1799. He married Polly Mertelius, daughter of Garret Mertelius of Freeland.
They lived in the Philip Van Riper mansion.

6. ADRIAN VAN RIPER

Adrian Van Riper, the son of Adrian Van Riper and Polly Merselis married twice. I have not as yet traced the first wife or who the children may have been. Records are scanty due to the Patterson fire, and the family Bible was discarded years ago. However, his second wife was Margaret Contelin. They had six children: Catherine, Abraham, Philip, John, Elmira and Mary.

Adrian died and Margaret married a Van Houten and had one daughter. When Adrian died she left to will to most of the property fell into the Van Houten-VanRiper family.

7. JOHN VAN RIPER

John Van Riper was the son of Adrian Van Riper and Margaret Contelin. His brother, Philip, remained in the old Philip Van Riper house. Abraham moved to Newfield and John purchased property in Brookedale where three children: Clare, Irvin and Wallace were born. They are of the eighth generation in America.
ACQUACKANONK.

"Beside a stream that never yet ran dry,
There stands a town, not high advanced in fame;
The few its buildings rais'd to please the eye,
Still this proud title it may fairly claim:
A tavern (its first requisite) is there,
A mill, a blacksmith shop, a place of prayer."

- Philip Freeman, a New Jersey poet (1768)
Explanation:

* RIPEN - Home of the Van Riper Family.
* BREDA - Home of the Sip family.
* WAGENINGEN - Home of Van Wagener, Gerritsen, or Gauvin family.
* HOUTEN - Home of the Van Houten or Cornelissen family.
* VOORST - Home of the Van Voorst family.
* DEVENTER - Home of Van Heendraken, or Blauvelt family.
* FRIESLAND - Home of the de Gray, or de Grauw family.
* AMSTERDAM - Home of the De and The Ryerson families.

THE NETHERLANDS

Home-land of the
Van Riper Family.
EXPLANATION.

TOTOWA - section around the Falls including part of Paterson.
GREAT FALLS - Passaic Falls.
POSTVILLE - Named after the Post family who owned it, now Albion Place.
WESEL, or WESSEL - Section of Paterson along the River where Eastside Park, and the cemeteries are.
CLAVERACK - "Clover Fields," now Clifton
GOTHAM - Territory along each side of the present Lexington Avenue.
ACQUACKANUCK LANDING - Passaic.
THIRD RIVER NEIGHBORHOOD - Territory along the Third, or Hackensack River.
STONE HOUSE PLAINS - Brookdale and part of Richfield.

THE ACQUACKANUCK PURCHASE.

1. Urian Van Riper - Wanshaun House
2. Braddock - Van Riper House
3. Van Riper - Hopburn House
4. Philip Van Riper House
5. Steinmetz - Sip House
6. Wescott House
7. Dirck Van Riper House
8. Garrett Van Riper House Site
9. Van Iderstein House
10. Sip House (John Sip House)
11. Adrian Post House
12. Harp Van Riper House Site
13. Van Riper - Jacobus House Site
ACQUACKANONCK AND
THE FOURTEEN PATENTEES.

These are the men who on March 25, 1686 purchased a tract of land from the Indians known as the Acquaconnock Patent; taken from the Indian word "Acquaconnock" meaning "a river" (from the Latin "acqua") running through a country noted for its bountiful yearly supply of all products of the field, forest and stream (from the Latin "amnus").

1. HANS DIEDERICKS
   He came from Leven, Holland to Jersey City in 1660.

2. GERRIT GERRITSEN (Van Wagoner, Garrison, Garretsen)
   He came from Wagenoven, in Gelderland, about 1660.

3. WALLING JACOBSEN (Van Winkle, Jacobs, Jacobs)
   Came from Winkel, in Gelderland in 1639

4. CAPTAIN ADRIAN POST
   Came from the famed family of Leyden and Amsterdam in 1650. He came over as the superintendent of Staten Island and was the ruler of the colony until it was burned out by the Indians.

5. URIAN TOMASSEN (Van Riper, Vereance, etc.)
   Came from Riper, Holland in 1663

6. JOHN HENDRICK SPEER.
   Came over in 1659.

7. CORNELIS ROWLOFSON (Van Houten)
   Came from Houten in 1659

8. CORNELIS LUBERS (Lubertson, Westervelt)
   Came from Meppel, Holland in 1662

9. JAN LUBBERTSEN (Van Blaricum, Van Blarcom)
   Came from Blaricum, Holland in 1652

10. ABRAHAM BOOKEY
    Came from St. Anna ter Midden, Holland in 1680

11. THE FOUR VREELAND BROTHERS.
THE ACQUACKANONCK PURCHASE AND HOW IT WAS DEVIDED.

The fourteen patentees were all Dutchmen, good and true, and some came from the finer blood of Holland. They were all considered men of wealth, and we shall see later in our story. Later, as more men were attracted to the area, we find French Huguenots, Belgian Walloons, and others, who had fled first to Holland during the religious persecutions, and who then came over with the Dutch, settling in Acquackanonck, Totowa, Horse-Neck (Fairfield), Little Falls, Stone House Plains (Brookdale) and the Territory westward.

Some of these men were of noble and even royal blood. Adrian Pough was of one of the very oldest families in the world and of an European royal family. The Vreeftand family was also from a noble Dutch branch. Descendants from Dirck, Count of Holland, 922 A.D.

Herron Von Pough who captured Kettleburg in 980 A.D. was an ancestor of Captain Adrian Pough. He was of nobility from Saxony. During the time of Conrad Salico, the Roman Emperor, the Pough family was one of Roman nobility.

They were an easy-going, kind-
The purchase included some Ten Thousand acres and more. Deciding it was too much to tackle immediately they laid out fourteen one-hundred acre lots along the River between the mouth of the Weantickaw or Third River and the Old Dutch Reformed (now the Polish Catholic) Church in Passaic. Uriah Tomarsen drew "Lot I" which was of 130 acres, due to some bad lands, and in the present Delawanna. Behind the 100 acre lots, fifty acre lots were laid out for use when they might be needed. This was Line Road was the division line between these lots and the rear.

About 1675 another division was made and a second parcel of fourteen lots laid out. This was in the City of Passaic, extending northward about to the corner of Main Avenue and Prospect Street. These lots were much smaller. About the same time fourteen dock lots were allotted along the river banks. These lots were important for shipping and receiving goods. They were located across from the Church.

Soon after the track between Grove
street and the mountain was divided, so that the original fourteen lots now extended to the mountain.

Post Town was included in the Post's Division.

About 1697 another tract was opened up, embracing both sides of the present Lexington Avenue in Passaic and Clifton. It started at Main Avenue and Prospect Street and ran to Ackerman's Lane in Clifton. This was known as the Goutum, now Anglicized to Gotham, Track. Again fourteen lots were laid out.

About 1701 a new apportionment of lots was made from the Goutum Track to the present 21st Avenue in Paterson and extending from the Passaic River on the East to the Garret Mountain on the West. This was known as the Wezel Track.

In 1714, the remaining portion, which included the greater portion of the present City of Paterson was divided into fourteen lots. This was known as the Bogh Patent. "Bogh" was the Dutch word for "Bend"—bend in the river.

Thus the Acquackanock Purchase was divided amongst the fourteen Patentees or their heirs, or parties who had purchased their lands.
Adrian Post had a brother, Francis Post, who came to Acquacke anoncle and purchased one of the original Hundred-Acre lots. So when the decisions came he was included as a Patentee. Later he purchased the stubberie Track for $750. The first Track was from Hans Wedrickes for $760, in those days a vast amount of money. So the Post family owned three-fourteenths of the Acquacke anoncle Purchase.

In 1696 the track of land surrounding the Great Falls was purchased from the Indians. Known as the Totowa Patent, it embraced all of the First and Second Wards of present Paterson. It had nothing to do with the Acquacke anoncle purchase except families intermarried. The Van Houtens, Ryetssens, Godwins.

In 1711 the good farmers of Acquacke anoncle felt hemmed in, and needed more land. It was feared there might be a shortage of wood! So the Little Falls Track was purchased from the
Indians. Franz Poel was leader. Others included: John Sipe, Harmannus Garrison, Thomas Fernande (Van Riper) oldest brother of Harmen 2 Van Riper and son of the original Urian I Van Riper (Tomaree), Christoffel Stynmets who had purchased one of the original Hundred Acre lots, Cornelius Doremus, Peter Powloese and Hessel Pieterse. The whole Tract was not opened up at once, and it was not until 1723 that the present little Falls Township was devided. The Brower, Francisco, Van Hess' and Vreelandt settled here as well as members of the above families. In all the Tract included 28,000 acres which extended from the Great Falls up the River to little Falls. Including little Falls, Cedar Grove and a portion of Singac.
### Some Dutch Christian Names and Their Meanings

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<td>Walter</td>
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<td>Wouter</td>
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SHIPS OUR ANCESTORS
SAILED ON.

T'BONTÉ KOE "The Spotted Cow"
Left Amsterdam on April 2, 1663
with:
- Urien Tomassen
- David Demavesh, wife and four children.

NEW NETHERLANDS—
Sailed from Amsterdam in 1623
with:
- Joris Jansen de Papelei
- Catalina Thicaulh, his wife and children.

RENSSELLAERSWYCK—
Sailed from Amsterdam on October 1, 1636
with:
- Michael Jansen Van Broeckelmyzen (Vreland)

KEY OF KALMAT—
Sailed from Amsterdam in 1637
with:
- Gerrit Hendrickze (Blauvelt)

THE DOLPHIN—
Sailed in 1638 from Amsterdam
with:
- Leendert Arentse (de Grauw)

THE OAK TREE—
Sailed from Amsterdam in 1640
with:
- Cornelis Van Ness.

THE FAITH—
Sailed in 1660
with:

THE BEAVER—
Sailed from Amsterdam in 1661
with:
- Pieter Van Merselis.
RIVER ROAD. This was originally an old Indian trail following along the Passaic River. In Belleville it is now known as Main Avenue. It followed the River Through Nutley, Peledwanna, Passaic, Clifton and into Paterson. In the Eighteenth Century it became part of THE KING'S Highway, or Old York Road, which continued along the present Broadway and Wexel Broadway. Paterson, crossing the River and going to Pompton, Ringwood and Sterling. At first this was the only and the main road to New York.

DWARSLINE ROAD. The road, as present connects Allwood Road and Brooks Avenue. Originally it continued across the Park to Van Houten Ave. It was the division line between the One Hundred Acre Lots and the Fifty Acre lots.

ALLWOOD ROAD. Originally known as Stone House Plains Road it was the first division line between the Dutchman's Lander and the Englishman's Lander.

BROOKS AVENUE. Originally the division line between Harmen Van Riper's
and the Vreeland lot it became known as the Church Lane, as the members coming from Stone-House Plains way used it to go to and come from Church.

CROOKS AVENUE. Were known as the "Patentee's Lane" and were laid out so the farmers might have access to their fields and pastures near the Mountains. Originally it was the division line between lots 4 and 5 of the West division of the Acquackanook Patent.

PERSHING AVENUE in Richfield. Served as a divider line between the second (50 Acre lots) and third tiers of lots.

GROVE STREET, or Telegraph Road. On old maps this was the third Drear-dine.

VALLEY ROAD. In the Eighteenth Century it was known as the Crane Town Cow Path.

NOTCH ROAD. Originally the continuation of Stone House Plains Road. It was an important link to Horsehead and the iron-mines beyond.
BROAD STREET. Was laid out on May 13, 1796 from Paterson to Notch Lane.

HAZEL ROAD. Previously called "Patentee's Lane" or "Cowpath." It was laid out on May 13, 1796 and named after Hazel Kirkel, a famous actress of her day.
THE VAN RIPERS
of
ACQUACKANONCK

Their Houses
and Families
Affiliated
with Them.
THE VAN RIPEN HOUSE
Jersey City.

The oldest section is the wing, probably dating 1680-1710. The main section is early 19th Century. This house is on the Tract Uriah Tomasson purchased. He may have built the older wing.
VAN RIPER-WANSHAIR HOUSE.
River Road, Delawanna.

As it may have originally appeared when built by Uriah Tomassen about 1690. Until recently columns were thought to be Post-Revolutionary. Recent research has discovered them to be pre-Revolutionary on old Dutch houses. Several of the old houses along the Passaic River were built along the hillside and had exposed cellars in front. The house was added to until it became a mansion known as "The Reef." To-day only the portion shown remains; very much altered. This is a very historic house and should be preserved. It has a beautiful 18th Century doorway.
THE BRADBURY-VAN RIPER HOUSE.
River Drive, Nutley.

As it appeared before recent alterations. Wing on right was built about 1685, now demolished and replaced by a garage. The wing on left was built about 1690 or 1700. The main section was built by John Van Riper, son of Abraham Van Riper and brother of Philip who lived in the Philip Van Riper House. This house was on the original Bradbury Grant. Elizabeth Bradbury became heir to it after she married Abraham Van Riper. At the rear of the main section is a stone with carving of the initials of John Van Riper and Lea Winne with the date when house was built:

I.L. VR
May 11th
1788
This is the house Abraham Van Riper lived in before he fell heir to the neighboring Bradbury estate. Later on it was sold to Daniel Hepburn who made alterations so it appears as it does to-day. The house stands at the near corner of Broad Street and Route S-3, Richfield, Clifton. The property is now being developed and it is doubtful if the house will remain much longer.
PHILIP VAN Riper House.

The house, as it stands today, was built about 1735. The bay-window and porch are Victorian additions. Originally this was a southern wing to an older Dutch house; the reason why the rear of the house is stone and the front is brick. When the older part of the house was torn down the stone was used to fill in the cavity. Philip Van Riper probably moved here in 1789 when he married Jannetje Sip. He was the first Van Riper to permanently occupy it. It was previously a Bradbury house.
OTHER VAN RIPER HOUSES

1. Dirck Van Ripper House, 638 River Dr., Paterson

Dirck Van Ripper was a nephew of Harman Van Ripper and son of Thomas Van Ripper. The house is located on Lot No. 4 which Harman purchased. Whether Harman built the house or not we do not know. Dirck may have when he moved there. It is very much altered today and stands between Brook Avenue and Kensington Avenue. It is now a road-house.

2. Garret Van Ripper House Site, Paterson

This stately old house stood in the center of the present Palmer Street and was torn down in 1924 so the street could be cut through. It was originally owned by Nicholas Vreeland and sold to Garret Van Ripper.

3. Garret Van Ripper House Site, Paterson

The house stood on the south-west corner of Market Street and Weasel (River) Road until recent years when it was torn down for a hamburger stand. Foundation stones can still be seen.

4. The John Van Ripper - Edo P. Merselis Mansion

This truly beautiful brownstone house still stands on Lexington Ave. (Paterson) near the intersection of Park Ave., Clifton. Built by Jan Van Ripper, brother of Harman, it overlooked the Passaic River.
THE HOPPER AND CADMUS FAMILIES.

Catherina Hopper (Hoppen or Hopper) was the mother of Marijke Frederike who married Harmen 2 Tomanen (Van Riper). The father of Marijke was Frederic Tomanen, but of no relationship to Harmen 2.

Catherina Hopper was born in 1652, the eldest child of Andries Hopper (Hopper) and Geertje Hendrickse.

"Hopper" or "hoppen" in Dutch is the plural of "hoof" - the well-known hop wine.

Andries Hopper came to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1651 or 1652 with his wife. He was an extensive trader and freighter owning several sloops. A man of means he purchased from Jacob Stol, all of the present Bronx, then called the Bronck's Land in New Harpem. Both he and Stol died before the deed passed and their widows completed the transfer. She and her brood moved to Hackensack where a brother of Andries was living. There are several old Hopper houses in Bergen County. However, the male descendants of Catherina and Andries took the name of Cadmus. Those of the brother of Andries retained the name of Hopper.
THE HENDRICKSEN or BLAUVELT FAMILY.

As was first mentioned, the mother of Catharina Hoppe was Geertje Hendrickse. Geertje married Andries Hoppen in Holland and was a sister of Gerrit Hendrickse and Harmen Hendrickse. One of her children, a child of Catharina Hoppe and Fredericks Tomase, married Harmen Tomassen (Van Riper). Gerrit and Harmen Hendrickse both came to America as did their sister. Gerrit emigrated in 1637. Harmen was shot and killed by the sheriff at New Castle, Delaware in 1662. The children of Gerrit took the name of Blauvelt.
THE NOBLE BRADBURY FAMILY.

Abraham 3 Van Riper married Elizabeth Bradbury, daughter of John Bradbury and Elizabeth, on November 28, 1747.

John Bradbury his wife and six children came from England and was settled along the Third River, or Yanticaw River before 1698. For on March 28, 1698 he purchased a tract of land along the Third River and another along Bareskin Brook. The Third River Tract was where the Philip Van Riper house is located. He was a miller and owned several mills along the Third River. He was a man of great importance and wealth, and came from a family with large estates. In fact the name means "Broad domains".

The family originally was Saxon, from a village Elmlambour near Olnesser in the Parish of Glosop in the northern section of the County of Derby. From this point the family radiated to near-by towns. No records can be found of the family before 1433, when living in Olnesser were two brothers Roger de Bradbury and Rodolphus de Bradbury. Roger is the head of the American branch and married a daughter of Robert Davenport. His son, William, married Margaret Rodell (Rockefell) and from him were descended the Bradburys of Littlebury and Wicken-Bouarn, Eng.
And so was John, Bradbury descendant from William de Bradbury and Margaret Rocke.

John Bradbury's and Elizabeth's children were: Richard who married Maria Merrills; Susanna who married Jan Ludlow; Elizabeth who married Abraham Van Ripper; Mary who married Jan Berry; Jan who married Mary Baldwin; Philip who married Helena de Grauwe.

THE GERRITSEN, OR VAN WAGONER FAMILY.

This family enters our story through the marriage of Johannes, daughter of Johannes Van Wagoner to Antje Jep. (Antje Johannes Van Wagoner)

In 1660 Gerrit Gerritsen, his wife and two-year old son, Gerrit, set sail on the "Faith" and settled in Bergen. He was from the town of Wageningen in Gelderland, about ten miles from Amsterdam. He came from an influential family and was appointed one of three schepens (magistrates) for Bergen on Octr. 16, 1662. He was also appointed for other important civic posts, and was one of the Acquacker onoude Patenteer. His son Johannes married Cathantje Helwicq (Van Houten) and their daughter Antje married t.d. de Gif.
Philip 4 Van Riper, son of Abraham 3 Van Riper and Elizabeth Bradbury, married Janette 4 Sip, daughter of Arie Sip 3 van Helmigee. There is but scant information on the early generations of the family. However Adrian Hendrikse (Sip) emigrated from Breda in North Brabant to New Amsterdam where he married Grietje Warnaerts on Feb. 4, 1664. They lived in Bergen (Jersey City). Their house is still in existence but has been moved to Westfield, N.J.

Jan 2 Sip, their only son, was born May 24, 1662 and married Johanna Van de Vorst (Van Vorst) on April 23, 1684. They had eleven children born in the old Sip house. Jan was a lieutenant in the Bergen militia and later captain. He purchased much ground in Bergen as well as Lot #11 in the Acquackanok Track.

Arie 3 was the eldest of ten children of Jan and Johanna. Marrying Gerritje Helmigee (Van Houten) of Bergen she moved to Acquackanok and became the founder of the family in that vicinity. He lived in the house, still standing, on River Road.
The Van Vorst family was a notable and very wealthy old patroon family of New Amsterdam. Their estates were run in a feudal manner. They were dowered of fine horses, fine clothes and good living.

The name was a noble Dutch one from the Village of Voorst, near the River Yssel in Gelderland, Holland.

Cornelis I Van Vorst was an expert wood craftsman, having studied and traveled extensively. He came to Pavonia, New Amsterdam in 1626. In 1635 he was back in Holland where he was made superintendant of Pavonia. When he returned to Pavonia he built a mansion. The family entertained, wrote and sent presents to the royalty of old Europe.

THE VAN HOUTEN FAMILY

Roelof Cornelissen was the progenitor of the Van Houten family in Passaic and Bergen Counties. He came to Rensselaerswick, near Albany, in 1638. Three of his brothers came over also, at varying times: Pieter, Helmigh and Theunis. He married Gerritje Van Heest and had six children: Helmigh, Van Houten was their eldest child. He married Jannetje Pieterse from Gelderland, Holland. She was a sister of Jerselis Pieterse Van Merselis. (See "The Van Merselis Family"). They lived at Lodi and their daughter, Gerritje Van Houten married Arie Siep.
THE NOBLE VAN MERSELIS FAMILY

Beside the marriage of Jannetje Pieters to Helmigh Van Houten, and more important, is the marriage of Adrian Van Riper to Polly Merselis, daughter of Eede Garret Merselis and Eleonore de Graff (or de Grauw).

The Van Merselis (Marselis, Merselis) family was of Danish nobility and the family, although spreading to Hamburg, Belgium and Holland was originally from Denmark.

The first Merselis of the American branch was Jan Van Marselis, born in 1500, who married N.N. Van der Marche. Their son, Jannetje, married Dina van Duffel d’Elevith. Their son, Gabriel, married Anna Lhormit d’Ermitage. He was a commissary of the King of Denmark at Hamburg. Their son, Gabriel, was born in Hamburg in March, 1609 and was a commissary and then made Seigneur of Huretalbogard, Thielbek, Collinburg and Möen. He married Isabean Van der Stratzen, June 15, 1635. He was knighted and became commandant of Amsterdam in 1659. Their brother, Pieter, became a member of Danish nobility on Sept. 17, 1643. He married, was given a splendid coat-of-arms. On May 9, 1661 he, his wife, four children and two servants were bail on the "Beaver" for America.
THE CONKLIN FAMILY.

Adrian Van Riper, son of Adrian Van Riper and Polly Mettis, married Margaret Conklin.

John Conklyne was of Nottinghamshire, England and married Elizabeth Allbeabrok in St. Peters Church in 1625. In 1638 they came to Salem, Massachusetts, with John's brother Ananias. Here they established the first partly permanent glass house in America in 1650 they removed to Southold, Long Island. The reason for their removal is not known.

John's grandson, Nicholas, settled in Rockland County, New York, and was a patentee at Haverstraw in 1711. He is the ancestor of Margaret.
THE HUGUENOT FAMILY OF
LE MAITRE, or DE LA MATER.

The paternal ancestors were of
Norman, or Armorican blood; Huguenots
from France who found a temporary home
in England and finally a permanent home
in America. Their name was originally
de Maître, or "The Master", and the family
is descendent from a very ancient one
in Brittany. Their house and estate is in
the diocese of Nantes. The family is known
to have existed in the 13th Century and first
authenticated records are of Arthurt de Maître,
lord of Boisvert, in the Parish of Aubrey,
district of Nantes. He was an eminent
family in military service, the Church, and in
the law. Members of the family refer to
Paris, Dauguetoc and Picardy where we
find Claude de Maître, a grandfather of
Claude who came to America. He was allied
with the Lords of Caumont in Picardy
and a staunch Protestant. He was
prosecuted, fined and imprisoned in 1588.

His grandson, Claude, came to
America in 1652, after fleeing to England.
He married Jean de Louvois who died in England
and on May 24, 1652, he married Hester du Bois.
In Amsterdam, where he had come to previously to sailing to America.

He settled in Flatbush, Long Island, but in 1667 removed to New Harlem. He was one of the first settlers at Flatbush, and was recognized as a prominent man there. In Harlem he became a magistrate.

Claude and Hester had six children, of whom Isaac was the third child. He married Cornelia Hueft of Albany. They had nine children of whom Hester was the eldest. She was born in Albany and baptized, Apr. 7, 1683. She married Simon Van Heest.

THE HUGUENOT FAMILY
OF DU BOIS.

Any family that can be traced with the same surname prior to 1700 is a noble one. Prior to 900 no fixed names existed.

The Du Bois family was from Normandy, originally, and was descended from the Count de Roussay who built the de Roussay Castle in 948. From him Hester du Bois was descended from a long line of noble persons. She married Claude de la Mather.
The Noble Van Ness Family.

Cornelis Hendricksen Van Ness, the son of Hendrickse Gerritsen Van Ness, came to America about 1640 in the "Oak Tree" and settled at Bethlehem, soon removing to Greenwich, on Aug. 25, 1650. He was a member of the City Council of Albany, also acting Indian Commissioner, and a magistrate at Fort Orange. He was Captain of the Night Watch at Rensselaerswyck in 1663. He married Mayken Hendrickse Burchgraeff in Holland in 1626. She died in 1664 and Cornelis married Maria Damien. Their oldest son, Simon, married twice: 1. Rachael Van Deurzen 2. Hester de la Water and by his second wife he had Hendrick who married Cathrynje Jacobze. Their daughter married Rollof Van Houten.
THE NOBLE DE BURCH GREEF or VAN ALTENA FAMILY.

Jan de Burchgraef was born at Almelo in the land of Altena in 1290 A.D. In 1321 he received the feudal rights to thirty morgen of land situated at Ter Wiele. He was the first of the Van Altena family to use the name of de Burchgraef. The family was a large one and connected with the Counts of Cleve and trace their ancestry back to the Swen Knights in the year of 945 A.D.

Starting with Jan we can trace the family through thirteen generations in Holland to Hendrick de Burchgraef. They were all heroic and noble men. Hendrick was the son of Adraen Burggrave and was born at Heemskerk, South Holland near the City of Haarlem. He was born in 1582 and died in New Netherland in 1664. He married in 1605, Annetje Jansen (Jansen) who died in 1630. Their daughter, Margtem was born in South Holland; married in 1625, Cornelis Hendricke Van Ness and died about 1663 or 64.
THE JACOBUSSE FAMILY

Roelof Jacobusse were born in Holland about 1665 and died at Tapez Berg in Sussex County, New Jersey. He settled on the mountain south of which is now Singac, and possessed a great amount of land. His daughter, Catherine married Hendrick van Ness, on May 20, 1726.

Early records of the family are scanty, and although the family was numerous, it is difficult to make a history of it.

THE PRIOR FAMILY.

In the year of 1760 Jacob Prior erected a mill and house in Jersey City on the flats along the Hudson River on Bergen Creek. Here he ground corn and took it to Manhattan in his scows. His house was of stone, and stood a quarter of a mile away from the Van Vorst Mansion; of two and a half stories in height with a thatched roof. Its five-places were embellished with Dutch tiles.

During the Revolution it became famous as General Mercer and General Green often visited here. In 1779 Lord Sterling established headquarters here. Sir John Harry Lee stopped here to rest before his famous capture of Paulus Hook. Washington was a frequent guest.
Robert Bruce, of Scotland, conferred upon
the Abbot Christinon a coat-of-arms. The Abbot
was of the Monastery Hendorée, and had been
a comrade-in-arms of Bruce at the victorious
Battle of Bannockburn on June 24, 1314. The
Abbot had four children and from them descended
four famous branches of Christie.

The name of Christinon (Christie)
appears as early as the 12th Century.
James came from Aberdeen, Scotland
about 1685 while still a boy. Well educated
he became a teacher at Hackensack, where
he met Magdalena DeMarest.

THE DEMAREST FAMILY.

The DeMarest family was an ancient
Walloon family of France, and of nobility.
For more information see "The DeMarest
Family of Walloons". They had coat-of-arms.

David de Marets came over on the
"Spotted Cow" with Urian Van Riper and
his granddaughter Magdalena married
James Christie. She was the daughter
of Jean de Marets.
THE EARLY NEW YORK FAMILY OF
DE GRAUW,
(de Gray)

Although the name has a French sound it is, however, of Dutch origin, meaning "The Gray".

Deenderh Aren'tse was the common ancestor who came over on the "Dolphin" in 1638 with his family. It is believed they came from Groen, a village in Friesland. He leased 'Bouwerie' (farm) No. 5 on Manhattan Island. In 1663 he sold his farm to Peter Stuyvesant and it was to become famous as Peter Stuyvesant's beloved summer and country home. It was considered quite a mansion at the time and had beautiful gardens and fruit orchards.

His son, Aren't, came from Holland with him. He used the name of Aren't Deonartzen.

Deenderh de Grauw, his son, married Sara Christie and their son, Jan de Gray, married Helena Ryerson.
The Ancient Ryerson Family.

The name of Ryerson is of considerable antiquity, being noticed in the history of Holland as early as the Twelfth Century. It is traditional the family was French Huguenot, seeking refuge in Holland.

In 1646 Adrian and his brother Martin Ryerson emigrated to New Amsterdam. They were but boys then the time they settled at Flatlands, Long Island, where Martin married Anneke de Rapelie. Their son, Frans, was their eleventh child. He married Jenniekin Dey. In 1723 she moved to Cottle Road, Hawthorne, N.Y. where his house stood until recently. It was to become famous as the headquarters of de Lafayette during the Revolution.

Helena was the Thirteenth Child of Frans Ryerson and Jenniekin Dey. She married Jan de Grang (de Gray).

The Ryersons owned much land in Totowa, Saddle River and in that Territory. A prominent and prosperous family. The family had a coat-of-arms.
The name of de Rapalje goes back to the Eleventh Century when the family possessed huge estates in Bretagne and ranked among the arrière-ban of French nobility. They were military leaders at the time of the Crusades. The name was originally spelled "Rapalier" and the ancient chateau of the family was Valenciennes.

In the 16th Century the family fled to England when the Spanish lay siege to the Territory. Gaspar de Celeb de Rapalje, a noble from Chaillot-sur-loire, fled to Holland; however, this was in 1548. He was an ancestor of Joris Jansen de Rapalje, who came to New Netherlands on the ship "New Netherlands" in 1624.

Joris settled in the Walloon Colony on Staten Island but fled from the Indians in 1626 to New York City, then Manhattan. He lived on the present Pearl Street and was one of the first settlers of Manhattan.

In 1625 while on Staten Island Sarah de Rapalje was born. She was the first white child to be born in New Netherlands.

The family had a coat-of-arms, Annetje, daughter of Joris de Rapalje and sister of Sarah married Marten Ryerson.
In 1624 a ship, the "New Netherlands" set sail for New Netherlands with Joris Janssen de Rapalte and his wife Catalina Tricot, or Thicault. She was to become one of the famed ladies of early New Amsterdam. A highly educated and intellectual person, she came from a highly respected French family.

Although born in Paris, she came from a Walloon family of weavers from the ancient city of Douay, not far from Lille and near the present Belgium border. The family was internationally known and became ever perpetuated through the invention of the Thicault (now known as the Tricot) process of weaving.

The family was associated with the city of Douay for centuries, but when Valenciennes and Douay were taken by the Spanish, they fled to England, later returning to France.
Dirck Jansen was the progenitor of The Famed Dey Family of New-York and of Free-town, N.Y. He was a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company and was in New Amsterdam before 1641. He was married twice; first to Jannetje Theunis from whom we are descendants, and second to Geertje Jans Hanseporte.

Jannetje Dey was the second daughter of Dirck Jansen and Jannetje Theunis. He lived in New York on Dey Street and Broadway. The Godwins were neighbors of his and when young Abraham Godwin became possessed with the idea of moving out into the wilderness of the Great Falls and creating a settlement and town there. The Deys offered him all sorts of inducements to remain in New-York.

But young Dirck Dey, son of Theunis went there on a visit, became converted and built the mansion that was to become famous.

Dirck had a sister, Jennekin Dey, who married Franz Ryerson.
THE BERRY FAMILY.

There were two original Berry families in New Jersey; the one English and started from Bergen County by the famous Captain John Berry, an Englishman from the Barbadoes, who purchased the huge Berry Tract between Rutherford and Hackensack and between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. The other was started by Samuel Berry, from Vlissingen, Flushing, Holland. He settled in Pompton Plains about 1695 and is the one in whom we are interested.

Whether there was any relationship between the two families I have not been able to ascertain. It is quite possible there was some relationship and that the family was originally English, some members fleeing from Holland to America after fleeing the persecution in England.

Samuel Berry was the son of Cornelis Berry, who was on the assembly roll of Brooklyn in 1675. Cornelius Berry was the progenitor of the American branch of the family. Samuel married Catharina Ryersen March 31, 1690. Their son, Henry married Magdalena de Hout and their daughter, Marytje married Jan de Gray.
ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES IS A
CHRONOLOGICAL CHART
OF THE ANCESTORS OF
JOHN VAN RIPER.
ANCESTORS OF
JOHN VAN RIPER
and his children
CLAIRE, IRVIN, WALLACE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abraham (van Riper) Tomasset</th>
<th>Lambert Hoybertsen (mol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Van Riper b. Jan. 8 1793</td>
<td>Van Ness came to New York, 1641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bradbury</td>
<td>Hester du Bos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomassie 1660</td>
<td>Hester du Bos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>LAMBERT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| John Braybury               | ROELOF JACOBUSSE         |
| Came from England            | b. in Holland, 1630      |
| Elizabeth                   | CATHRYNTE                |
| Came from England            | BURCHGRAF                |

| Jan Sip                     | ROELOF (van Roters)      |
| b. Oct. 24 1693             | b. in Holland, 1630      |
| Jan Sip                     | CATRYNTE                |
| b. May 29 1682             | JACOBUSSE               |

| Gerrit Hendricks            | PIETER VAN MERSUSSE       |
|                             | came from Darm, 1671      |
|                             | IDE VAN VOORST           |

| Simon Van Ness              | HENDRICK                |
| Came to New York, 1641      | DU BOS                  |
|Claude le Maistre            | Cornelis Van Ness        |
| came from Franile, 1652     | Hester du Bos            |

| Margaret Conklin            | Cornelis Van Ness        |
|                            | came from Darm, 1671     |
|                            | IDE VAN VOORST           |

| Pieter Mersusse             | CATHRYNTE                |
| b. 1671                     | JACOBUSSE               |

| ?                            | HENDRICK JANS            |
|                             | IDE VAN VOORST           |
|                             | VROOTJE IDES             |

| Gerrit Gerritsen (van Wagoner) | ROELOF JACOBUSSE         |
| came from Holland, 1660       | b. in Holland, 1630      |
| Catryntje Pieterse           | Theres dey               |

| ?                            | HENDRICK JANS            |
|                             | IDE VAN VOORST           |
|                             | VROOTJE IDES             |

| Helemeg Van Houten           | Catryntje                |
| b. 1648                     | Jacobusse                |
| Gerrit Van Houten            | Van Mersusse             |
| Gerrit Van Houten            | came from Darm, 1671     |

| ?                            | HENDRICK JANS            |
|                             | IDE VAN VOORST           |
|                             | VROOTJE IDES             |

| Jan de Gray                 | JAN DEGRAY               |
| b. Aug. 1692                | DF. 145                  |
| Hellen Rysenberg            | FRANS REYSEN             |

| ?                            | HENDRICK JANS            |
|                             | IDE VAN VOORST           |
|                             | VROOTJE IDES             |

| Samuel Berry                | CATHRYNTE               |
| Settled in Hampton Plains, 1645 | AMSTERDAM, 1646      |
| Catherine Rysen             | MARTIN RYSEN             |
| b. 1641                     | MARIA ROSE               |
| HENDRICK JANS               | IDE VAN VOORST           |
| HESTER DE LA MATER          | VROOTJE IDES             |
| Hester du Bos               | CATRYNTE JACOBUSSE       |
| Cornelis Van Ness            | came from new York, 1640 |

| Margaret Conklin            | Cornelis Van Ness        |
|                            | came from Darm, 1671     |
|                            | IDE VAN VOORST           |

The Conklin Genealogy will be given in another section.

* Continued on next page...
JAN de GRAY

LEENDERT de GRAY

ARENTE LENADTZEN (de GRAY)
CAME FROM HOLLAND, 1633

MARRETJE HENDRICHSE

LEENDERT ARENTSE (de GRAY)
CAME FROM HOLLAND, 1633

SARA CHRISTIE

JAMES CHRISTIE
CAME FROM SCOTLAND

1685

MAGDALENA DEMAREST

DAVID DE MARETS
CAME FROM, 1663

MARIE SOHIER

JEAN DEMAREST
MAGDALENA VAN DER STRATEN

continued from Eleanor de Gray Line
On the following page is shown
The line of descent of
John Van Riper.

ExplanatIon:

b. = born
bp. = baptised
m = married
d. = died
d.y. = died young.
The COATS of ARMS

BELONGING TO FAMILIES ALLIED WITH THE VAN RIPERS.

ALSO

A FEW STORIES ABOUT THE VAN RIPERS.
COATS OF ARMS BELONGING TO
FAMILIES ALLIED WITH THE
VAN RIPERS

A coat of arms was given to a person
only when some noteworthy achievement
was performed, to be used by that
person, his immediate family, and his
heirs. The coat of arms usually told
the story of that achievement and
thus a part of the family history. A
coop of arms was not designed to
be a pretty ornamentation but was a
means of letting people know of the
value of the person receiving it.

Each figure, each color, each design
had its special meaning. For instance
in the de Ropalié crest we find a
ducal crown and only dukes who earned
the right to a coat of arms could use
it. Barons had the baron's crown,
and so on. Pains were taken to make
certain the designs would be correct. Coats-of-arms were patented and only persons entitled to them were permitted to use them. It was an honor to be permitted to use such a badge of distinction.

When members of nobility fled from the religious persecutions and terrors to America they dropped everything that reminded them of the old customs. It is not until the past fifty years that persons became interested in their European backgrounds. Many have applied to genealogists to trace their family trees and coats-of-arms; only too often to have incorrect designs given them. It takes a lot of patience, research and study to ascertain if a person is permitted to use a certain coat-of-arms. Several families have been issued more than one coat-of-arms; that is, members of different branches have been honored. Therefore if Sam Jones received a coat-of-arms only his descendants have the right to use it and not the descendants of his brother John.
If Henry Jones received a coat-of-arms for some deed of merit it would be different from the one Sam received and only Henry's descendants would be permitted to use it. The descendants of Sam would have one coat-of-arms and those of Henry another. Therefore if your name is Jones and you discover you are a descendant of Henry you have no legal right to use the coat belonging to Sam's descendants, even if this is more decorative.

The coats of arms on the following pages are authentic and to the best of my knowledge are the correct ones for the families we are interested in. I have checked each one with Burke's Peerage, the "Americana"; and other sources of information. I have carefully traced each family tree, checking and re-checking, searching old records, family Bibles, birth and death and marriage records, grave stones, genealogies and histories. The descendants of Adrian Van Riper have the right to use these coats-of-arms.
However I have been able to find no arms for the Van Riper family itself. European records of the family seem to have been lost. Some day these records may be found with research. One must go to Holland to even begin such a study.
ARMS OF
BRADBURY OF ESSEX.

ARMS: Sable, a chevron ermine between three round buckles; the tongues hang downward.

CREST: A demi-dove volant argent, fretted gu. holding in beak a slip of barberry, vert.
ARMS OF DE BURCHGRAEF D'ALTENA.

ARMS: Two Salmon addorsed sable on a field or.
CREST: Salmon or. reversed between two flames sable.
MANTLINGS: Vert and or.
ARMS OF LE MAITRE
D' AUBREY.

THE DE LA MATER FAMILY.
ARMS OF DU BOIS D'ARTOIS.

ARMS: Shield gold; Eagle black; Feet, tongue and beak red.
CREST: Helmet silver; shadow red; visor stripes red. Locket and chain gold.
ARMS OF VAN MARSELIS

ARMS: Field silver; Elephant natural; upon green meadow and three trees, one in middle placed before elephant. On back a tower from which a woman rises seen from aside in red.

CREST: Elephant with Tower and female.

THIS COAT OF ARMS PATENTED TO VAN VAN MARSELIS
Sept. 17, 1643.
ARMS OF CHRISTIE
OF LENDOREE AND
BANNOCKBURN

A hill (Calvary) covered with the vine of immortelles supporting a cross and encircled by "SIT VITA NOMINI CONGRUA".

CONFERR'D BY ROBERT BRUCE UPON THE ABBOT CHRISTINUS ON JUNE 24, 1314.
ARMS OF DEMAREST DE BEACHAMPS.

Although the family is entitled to use other coats-of-arms, this is the one seen in the old Reformed Church at Hackensack. And the one used by the Demarest Society.

ARMS: Field red with white cross.
CHEVRON: black with escallop shells, white.
ARMS OF VAN NESS

ARMS: Az. a fess arg. met by a pale from the chief to the fess, point 1 bet. two stars of six points in chief and another in base, or.

CREST: Helmet silver. Locket and chain, or.
ARMS OF RYERSON OF AMSTERDAM.
ARMS OF DE RAPALIE DE VALENCIENNES.

ARMS: Field, azure blue with three bars orange or gold.
CREST: Issuing from ducal crown, azure blue six ostrich feathers or. and azure.
STORIES OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF
SOME VAN RIPER MEMBERS.

ABRAHAM VAN RIPER - The part he played in the Revolution.

The farmers, merchants, traders, river-men
and men in other walks of life bore, not without
murmering, the oppressive acts of the British
Parliament. Even the cutting down of white pine
trees was prohibited and many a man was thus
derived of a fruitful source of revenue.

The manufacture of iron into iron-bars for ship-
men was prohibited. There were huge mines of
Ringwood and Sterling, and throughout North
Jersey; copper mines in Bloomfield and Belleville.

And many men had sunk huge fortunes into
them. They were not even permitted to govern
their own taxes.

A meeting was held of the inhabitants
of Essex County (now Essex, Union and
Passaic Counties) and measures were taken
to protect themselves. This was on June 11, 1774.
at Newark.

On May 3, 1775 a meeting was held at
the "Tap-House on the Hill" in Passaic. Twenty-
three men attended including Captain
Francis Post of Paterson; Henry Post, jun.
of Wessel; Thomas Post; Captain Abraham
Godwin of Paterson who later gave his life
for the Cause; Jacob Van Riper and Abraham Van Riper of the Third River Neighborhood. Others were the noted author, Stephen Crane, Michael Vreeland, Robert Drummond who turned Traitor, John Berry, Henry Carritte and Thure de Thüzen. Members were selected to attend the General Assembly and measures were taken for organizing the inhabitants, forming a militia, and selecting a group of minute men. They served all during the war.

RICHARD VAN RIPER – A SPY.

Richard Van Riper, a son of Thomas Van Riper and a cousin of Abraham Van Riper mentioned above and our ancestor, was recognized by Washington as one of his most capable spies. He served as a private in the American army and few knew of his actual activities. His brother, Garret, also served in the Army. Richard’s house, still standing on River Road, Passaic, corner of Brook Avenue was raided by the British doing considerable damage. His four sisters were forced to hide and so saved themselves.

(Obtained from the “Daily News” Passaic Saturday April 20, 1929.)
Richard Van Riper, whose Jersey Dutch sedateness enabled him to suit Colonel Robinson of the British Army, with much misinformation, gave the Colonel the impression of being very ignorant of public affairs. However, this was not the case. He was a shrewd, intelligent person and a Captain in the battalion of attached militia of Colonel Thomas. That Richard was able to deceive Colonel Robinson is evident by a letter the Colonel wrote on February 28, 1781 to Sir Henry Clinton at New York:

"Christian Lowzier and Richard Van Riper say they live at Acqua-guenucke, which place they left Monday last. It was reported that part of Washington's army were to go to the Southward, etc. etc."

P.S. The above two men are come in, as it seems to me only on the scheme of trade; they appear to be ignorant of public matters."
John Van Riper, born Feb. 12, 1753, was
the son of Abraham Van Riper and a
brother of Philip. He married Lea Wime
who were related to the Egberts family
of Montclair. He died about 1835. He lived
in the Bradbury-Van Riper house in
Hutley and was a soldier in the Revolution,
serving in the Essex Troops.
JACOB A. VAN RIFER – A SPY.

Washington's campaigns were always facilitated by the employment of bold and numerous spies. As the inhabitants were divided into two groups, Tories and Patriots, it was easy to pass in and out of the British ranks on pretense of business. When Washington was an Acquaintance, she chose Jacob Van Riper as Jacob was well acquainted with the territory for miles around. Washington called his spies the eyes of his army. They were men of more than average intelligence.
VINEGAR DICK VAN RIPPER.

Richard Van Ripper had a fine house and many slaves. One day he had a jug of whiskey he wished to have taken up to the attic. Calling a slave he gave orders to that effect.

"Where am I in this, massa?" asked the slave.

"Oh, vinegar" replied Van.

The darkie totted the jug up the stairs and then the ladder into the attic but stayed up there a long time. Finally he managed to get down stairs without stumbling. He had tasted the "vinegar" and from then on Richard was known as "Vinegar" Dick Van Ripper.
CAPTAIN ABRAHAM VAN RIPER. THE SALTY.

The National Bank of Passaic now occupies the site of the homestead of a sailor who had sailed the briny deeps and the Passaic River for seventy odd years. And perhaps this is the reason why every fourth or fifth word the venerable Captain, Abraham Van Riper, used was a cross-word. He was present on May 28, 1830 when the first train of two cars, drawn by horses, started on its first trip from Passaic to Paterson. This was the first railroad in North Jersey and the second in the State.

He was the son of John Abraham Van Riper who was the brother of Philip Van Riper. He was therefore a nephew of Philip and a grandson of Abraham who inherited the Bradford Estates.
THOMAS VAN RIPER — "The Negro Has a Soul."

The Dutch families of Bergen and Passaic Counties imported and purchased slaves. A good slave brought two and three hundred dollars. Slavery continued until the Civil War and until then it was the general opinion that the negro possessed no soul, nor was no better than the animal in the field. In fact, in many cases, the animal received better care than the negro slave.

The Van Rippers owned slaves, and Thomas Van Riper, the son of John Van Riper and grandson of Abraham, lived on the River Road in Nutley. He owned hundreds of acres of land. He was a kindly person and treated his slaves well; in fact so well that people began to wonder if he was not a bit touched in the head. He began wondering if the colored person did have a soul. He used about comparing the daily life of the white and the colored folk. And this is how it happened:

One day while walking along the River Road he came upon two white men engaged in a fight and using vile language.
Thomas, upon separating them probably gave them a lecture on good behaviour; receiving a tirade of abuse in return. Two men, in a boat on the river, sang out:

"There goes Ole Van Ripper,
He's the Devil's own fijipert!"

Van Ripper knew the two men well. They lived on the River Road and went daily upon the river fishing with a jug of rum. By nightfall they would be in a drunken stupor and a colored man from across the river would bring them home.

Continuing on his way he came to the house of Halmagh O'Sip (The Steinmetz O'Sip house; still standing) where two colored men were unloading hay. He spoke to them receiving respectful and decorous answers in a cheerful tone; joined in by a third slave from across the street.

Van Ripper continued on, mulling over the preceding incidents and wondering, which ones had the more rights to a soul, the black or the white, when he came to a small bridge crossing a stream at the present Brooke Avenue. Ralph Freeland was there, driving and thrashing his horse which stubbornly refused to go over the bridge. A slave, belonging to Garrett Van Ripper, who lived nearby,
called out:

"Stop your clubbing. I'll make him move!"

Picking up an apple from under a tree she ran to the horse, rubbed his nose and neck while talking gently to him, all the while watching the horse's eyes. In a short time the horse relaxed; the strain was over, and the slave thereupon held the apple about six inches away from the horse's nose, who unconsciously took steps leading across the bridge.

The Reverend John Berdan happened to come out of this gate when Thomas passed by. "Has the colored man a soul?" asked Thomas. The Dominie looked at him with contempt and replied with a sneer: "I will ask you one, the answer to which will be my answer to yours: Has a cow a soul? — I am surprised that a cobbler of your intelligence should ponder over a question which was answered when Noah cursed Ham, the accredited father of the colored race, and his descendants forever. You, and others like you, are causing them to assume an independence never attempted in the history of the world!"
Still puzzled Van Riper went on to his shop on the present Van Houten Avenue. He asked everyone the same question: "Has the negro a soul?" The replies were varied. One man gave a decided "No!" Two were undecided and two felt quite certain he had a soul. They all met that night at Van Riper's and Henry Paxton suggested they attend a public meeting of the slaves on Sunday afternoon which was being held in Adrian life's barn at the corner of the present Sixth Lane and Broad Street, Richmond.

When they arrived they found a large crowd. Van Riper recognized Hen and Will, the two men who had been unloading the hay. Hen was the speaker and Will led the singing of old and familiar hymns. This led Van Riper to enquire and he was informed that they had heard their "white fellow" sing the songs, read the scriptures, and as they had memorized them. Hen stoutly claimed that the colored folk had a soul same as the white.

The next day Thomas met Elias Vreeland who owned forty slaves, and started telling him of his experiences. Elias interrupted him, exclaiming: "Oh, go tell that to Peter Jackson's wife!" and abruptly left.

Mrs. Jackson was a great friend of the slaves and the daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Van der Linda, who had been pastor
In Paramus, and other Reformed Churches. Through him Mrs. Jackson had become interested in the slaves.

To Mrs. Jackson she went and it was decided she would conduct a class for the children of slaves. Such an unheard-of thing! One can imagine the indignant wrath and concernation of the good people of Aquackacnonche. No wonder she was called the "Devil's own Disciple."

Previously when slaves above their masters to Church, they were not permitted within the building; but were forced to remain out-of-doors. Van Ripper began making adjustments and accommodations for the slaves in the galleries. Four benches were finally set aside for them and were called the "Slaves' Benches" or "Slaves Gallery." Thus began the custom of churchers having a slaves' gallery. Van Ripper, like all true geniuses, was admired in his day; except, perhaps, by the "Negroe, who had a soul."
SOME HOUSES BELONGING TO FAMILIES ALLIED WITH THE VAN RIPERS

1. GERRIT HOPPER HOUSE, Upper Saddle River.

In Upper Saddle River, on the East Saddle River Road, is an old Dutch house built by Gerrit Hopper, brother of Andries Hopper. This is where the widow of Andries came with her brood. **The Hopper house is a majestic place standing well back from the road with beautiful old trees.** The one wing was built in 1700 and on a map made in 1713 it is marked as the Gerrit Hopper House. It is now a restaurant.

2. STEIN METZ - SIP HOUSE, 714 River Rd., Passaic.

In 1699 the house was conveyed by the Patentee, Utrecht, to his son-in-law, Christophel Steinmetz. In 1750 it was sold to Arie Sip, whose descendants owned it until 1900. Janettje Sip, who married Philip Abraham Van Riper, lived here. Her brother Halsegra lived here during the Revolution. The older wing, in the rear, has been torn down.
3. THE SIP MANOR, Jersey City.

Charles Artaunce Sip built this old Dutch house in 1666 and was owned by descendants until 1902. It stood in the old Village of Bergen and was always beautifully kept and was famous for its gardens in Colonial days. It played an important part in the Revolution. In 1902, it was removed to Westfield, N.J., where it still stands.

4. VAN WAGONER-HAMILTON HOUSE, Great Notch.

One of the finest preserved of the old Dutch houses is the Van Wagoner House on Valley Road, Clifton. It was built about 1760 and very few alterations have been made since.

5. GERREBRANT VAN HOUTEN HOUSE, Paterson

On Totowa Ave., in the present West-Side Park, stands a house, the wing of which was built in 1741. The larger section was built following the Revolution.

6. ISAAC VAN NESS HOUSE, Fairfield, N.J.

Along the Passaic River, on the river road, between Pier Hall
and Grand View Avenue is a house built about
1725. Isaac Van Ness bought the property in 1780
and it remained in the Van Ness family until 1906
when it was sold to Tom Pier. It is now a restaurant.

7. EDO MERSELIS HOUSE, Upper Preakness.
The house is marked on Erdman's Revolutionary-
ary Map as "Marsellis". It was built by Edo
about 1764 on the Paterson-Powellton Road,
near the Henion and Berdan Houses. It is of
stone, plastered and white-washed and
stands on the corner of Berdan Ave. not far
from the Church.

8. JOHANNES RYERSON HOUSE, 367 Goffle Rd, Hawthorne.
This lovely old house was still
standing in 1950 when the Passaic County
Park Commission decided to tear it down. A
controversy arose; when the issue was
decided by a fire. It was an historic old
house built by Martin Ryerson about 1750.
In the fall of 1780 Lafayette used it as his
headquarters. It stood in Goffle Park.

9. "BLOOMSBURY MANOR" - Dey House, Preakness.
Built in 1740 by Dirck Dey, brother
of Jeremiah Dey. Dirck was a builder by
trade. It is now a museum.
Feb. 23 '80

Dear Mary,

Thank you so much for the interesting information about the Rapheljes - that is how my great grandmother spelled it.

My family tradition, backed by maps, deeds and family diaries, holds that Sarah was the first white child born on Long Island and that she was so entranced by the little white girl that they named her "Sarah Jane de Rapheljea" and gave her the house that became their farm. This house survived with additions until the mid-19th Century and Susan Elizabeth Rapheljea was born in it in 1839. I remember her quite well as a very old and drooping old lady. I own a lithograph.
and a print of this house and a map of the property. It was in the section of Brooklyn that now is the U.S. Navy Yard.

What can’t have happened to my last letter? I cannot imagine—Ondy didn’t get one. I mailed it at the same time so I wanted at the same time so they are probably under some defective convery belt in Newark or Jersey City.

I do thank you for the charming plaque—It is hung in our bedroom surrounded by family pictures and looks very impressive.

We have had a lovely dull but not unpleasant winter. I rather like these quiet months, when there is little pressure from the demands of garden and guests and the house are ours to fill as we wish. I have met some very nice women through my closest neighbor and we meet for lunch and bridge and/or...
That every Wednesday. They have all settled up there and we are from different parts of the world and different back-
grounds. It is interesting to compare our life experiences and attitudes and expectations. I am very grateful to have found with such a compatible group—although it doesn't make up for the comfort of you next door!

We are in a sea of slushy, mushy snow now but there is something in the air that pretends spring. I have started a few Broccoli and Brussels Sprout seeds in flats to encourage my hope and this morning I saw a few signs of green. I do believe after years of experimenting I am beginning to get an understanding of and a feeling for vegetables. All our large and growing family seem to be
busy, well and happy as of this moment. We plan to go to Mass to Andy's Wedding in May. It is a rite of passage for them and for us all as our youngest starts out on his own.

Do write a card and keep in touch. I love to hear from you and miss our good long talks dreadfully.

Give our sheet to Bob, and remember us to the children when you write.

If I get to Montclair soon — I still haven't seen the interior of David's new house on Forest St. #39.

I'll drop in and beg you for a cup of tea. Until then — keep well and warm and happy.

Love,

Cynthia