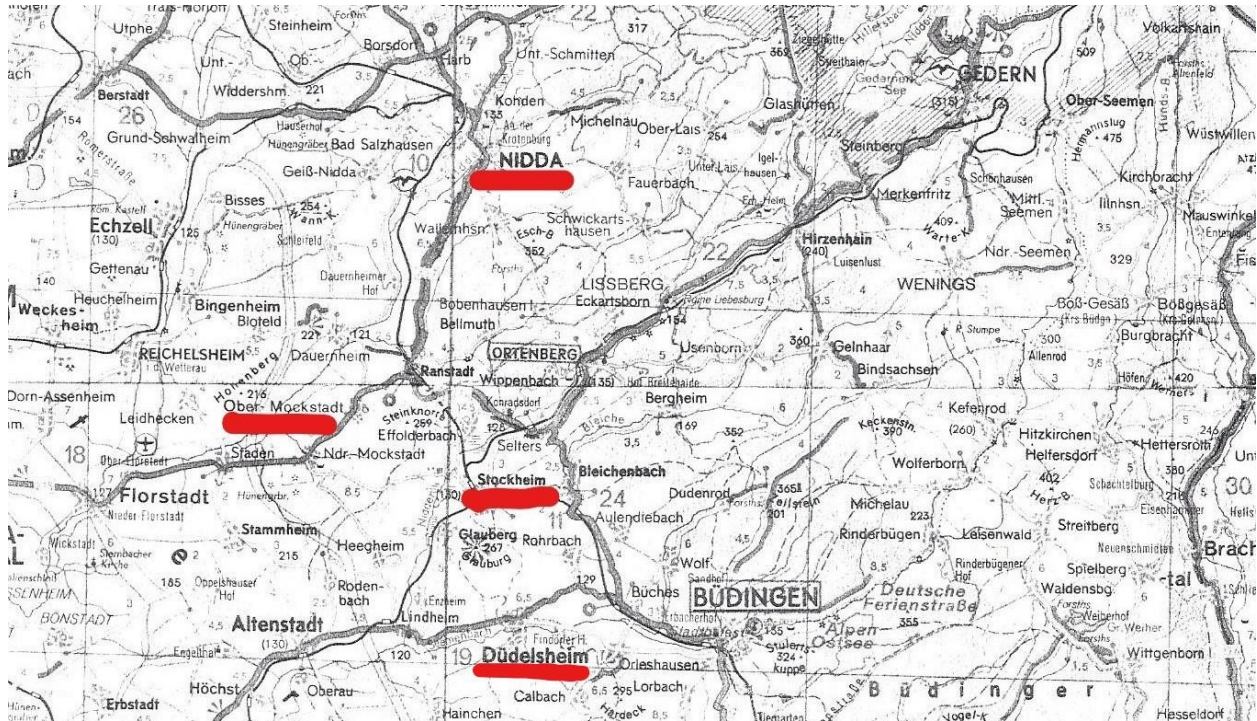


# Johann Hartman WINDECKER – Ancestry and Biography



*Towns associated with the Windecker family underlined in red*

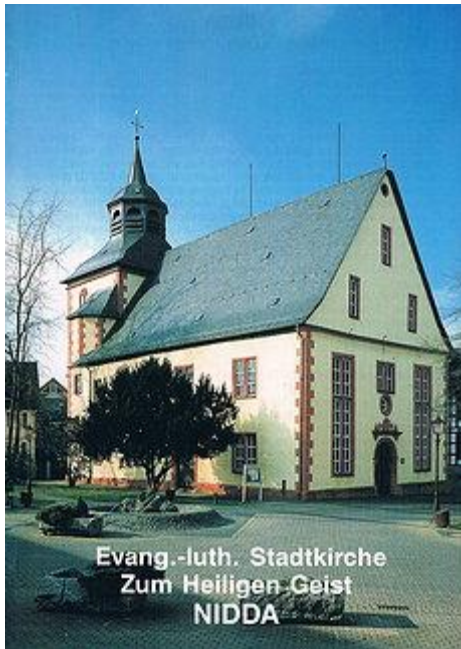
**Ancestry and Background:** The homeland of the Windeckers is in Hessen – Nassau, Germany, in the small villages just to the northeast of Frankfurt – am – Main.



*Church at Ober – Mockstad*

The lineage leading to Hendrick Windecker (1737 – c.1820) can first be detected in Ober – Mockstadt where his ancestor Heinrich Windecker died before 22 February 1648. He was the father of Nicholas Windecker of Ober – Mockstadt who married Barbara Deckman on 22

February 1648 in Nidda. The above couple were the parents of Nicholas Windecker baptized 2 October 1653 at Nidda, who married Anna Elizabeth Stroh on 1 April 1673 in Dudlesheim.



*Church at Nidda, Germany*



*Church at Dudlesheim, Germany*

They in turn were the parents of Johann Hartmann Windecker baptized 5 November 1676, born in Stockheim.



*Stockheim, Germany*

An excellent summary of the Windeckers in Germany was written by Harry Windecker (2001) and is quoted in full here:

*Henrick Windecker, at the marriage of his son Nicolaus, in Nidda, to Barbara Deckmann on March 22, 1648 (date also reported as January 30, 1648), (was called "the late of OberMochstadt, a village in the Taunus Mountains not far from Nidda.) Henrick is the earliest Windecker of record who can be linked directly to our family. No other children of Henrick are known at this time. The Deckmann family name comes from that of a coverlet maker in Germany called Deckenmacher. Barbara Deckman is the daughter of Peter Deckmann (b. 1580, Broburg) and Anna Heuser, daughter of Hans Heuser. Henrick's son, Nicolaus, was the father of four children, Nicolaus Jr., 1653; Hartmann, 1656; Judith, 1659; and Margaretha, 1663. Nicolaus Jr. (our ancestor) married Anna Elisabeth Stroh in Stockheim on April 1, 1673. She was the daughter of Georg Stroh - "Kirchbaumeister und Gerichtschoffen" (Master Church Builder and City Official). Among their children were Julianna, 1674; Johann Harten (Hartmann), 1676; Johan Henrich, 1679; Elsa, 1681; Johan (?), 1683; Johann Conrad (Curt), 1685; Johann Henrich, 1688; and Dorothea, 1690. All children were baptized in Dudelsheim. The first Windecker in America was Johann Hartman Windecker (also spelled Hartmann, Hartman, Hardtman, and Harten, as above), son of Nicolaus, Jr. He married Anna Catharina, daughter of Andreas Bix on November 13, 1700 in a double wedding along with Juliana Windecker who married Johann Georg Bix. Hartman and his family, reported to be, wife, Anna Catharina, and possibly two children arrived in New York City in 1710, having arrived in England via Holland in 1709, and departing for America in 1710 on the Hartwell, one of several ships that represented a small flotilla of English ships, carrying future American immigrants of German descent.*

Permission to Emigrate: The permission of the local Prince was necessary in order to legally emigrate. Below is a transcript of the signing page of the request:

**Petition granted to depart Germany for America.** The following petition was located in Bűdingen, Germany by Henry Z. Jones, author of "The Palatine Families of New York."

"Highly esteemed Graf (Count), most gracious Graf and Lord:"

"Your Grace:"

"May we subjects and obedient servants, named below, indicate and not avoid setting forth how large we measure our debts and the extreme poverty to which we are reduced, so that because of the (lack of) food we can no longer remain at Stockheim with our wife and children. Because now the lord has revealed a land where, in the same island and country, the poor people and the needy could cultivate their nourishment and could enjoy it till the end of their days, when therefore our humble request and petition reaches you to be charitable in consideration of our debts and on account of our extreme poverty to permit us the favor to go to the Island and aforementioned land with wife and children and on account of our conduct to permit it with an honest farewell (discharge)."

"As we hope confidently for your most gracious compliance and meanwhile in all respectful...(?)"

"Your Grace's subjects and Obedient Servants

Johann Henrich Conradt

Peter Lambmann

Hardtman Windecker

Justus Deppich

Christian Depie's widow with her two daughters

Johann Conradt Deckmann's two sons,

Johann Henrich Deckmann and Johannes Deckmann

Johan Conradt Windecker"

"Just as your exalted Graf-ly Grace, our merciful Graf and Lord, does not wish to hinder his petitioners in their probable good fortune, therefore they are permitted to go to Carolina with wife and children; also the exemption certificate should be delivered as follows:"


" To Johann Henrich Conradi with wife and 4 children	f 15	
To Peter Lampmann with his wife and 4 children		f 7 1/2
To Justus Dewig with wife and children	f 7 1/2	
To Christian Dewig's widow with her daughter	f _	
To Johann Henrich Deckmann	f 5	
To Johannes Deckmann	f 5	
To Johan Conrad Windecker with his wife		f 7 1/2
To Hardtman Windecker with wife and Children	f 8"	

Section 1 - 5

Hartman was given the green light here. What is unknown is the fate of Johan Conradt Windecker. There is no trace of him in America.

Emigration to New York: Hartman arrived in New York 1 July 1710 on the ship Hartwell, and his experiences upon arrival doubtless mirrored those of other Palatines (quarantee in New York City, rations, and the trip up Hudson's River to the camp where he would stay and make pitch tar for the British Navy). The wife of Hartmann (most Germans went by their second names) appears to have died on the journey over. With small children to raise, Hartman wasted no time in marrying secondly Barbara Elizabeth Bellinger in 1710 in New York.

Rations – New York and Livingston Manor:



## THE PALATINE FAMILIES OF NEW YORK

(A Genealogical and Historical Study)  
by  
HANK JONES

NAME: HARTTMAN WINDECKER

ARTIC: 814. GOV. HUNTER'S SUBSISTENCE LISTS, 1710-1712.

	Above +10	Under -10	I.E.	I	Sh	P
1710 - 30 June: NEW YORK for 4 days	1	2	1	-	4	8
1 July: NEW YORK for 4 days						
4 July: NEW YORK for 4 days						
4 August: NEW YORK for 26 days	1	2	16	1	10	4
4 October: NEW YORK for 61 days	2	2	31	5	1	8
31 December: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 87 days	2	2	48	5	13	4
1711 - 25 March: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 84 days	2	2	58	7	-	-
24 June: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 91 days	4	-	68	9	2	-
29 September: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 97 days	3	1	81	6	10	2
24 December: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 86 days	3	2	93	8	4	4
24 December: NEW YORK. 5 Oct., 1710-5 Oct., 1711	2	2	105	1	1	8
1712 - 25 March: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 92 days	4	2	120	12	5	4
25 March: NEW YORK for 172 days						
24 June: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 91 days	4	2	133	12	2	8
13 September: MANNOR OF LIVINGSTON for 81 days	3	2	146	8	15	6
VARIOUS:						
TOTAL				77	11	8

COMMENTS:

---

LIST OF PALATINES ENCAMPED IN LONDON, by John Tribbeko & Geo. Rupert. 1709:

---

EMBARKATION LISTS FROM HOLLAND, 1709:

---

HJ: Oct, 1971

P. O. Box 8341, Universal City, California 91608

East Camp: The first residence of Hartman Windecker after arriving in New York (City) in 1710 was in the “tar camps”, seen as “E Camp” above Germantown within the Livingston Manor on the Hudson River as shown in the map below. The Windecker family were situated in Annesbury.

*Approximate locations of Palatine Settlements at East Camp in 1710*

**ANNESBURY**

In the Snyder's Corners-Half Moon Anchorage area

**QUEENSBURY**

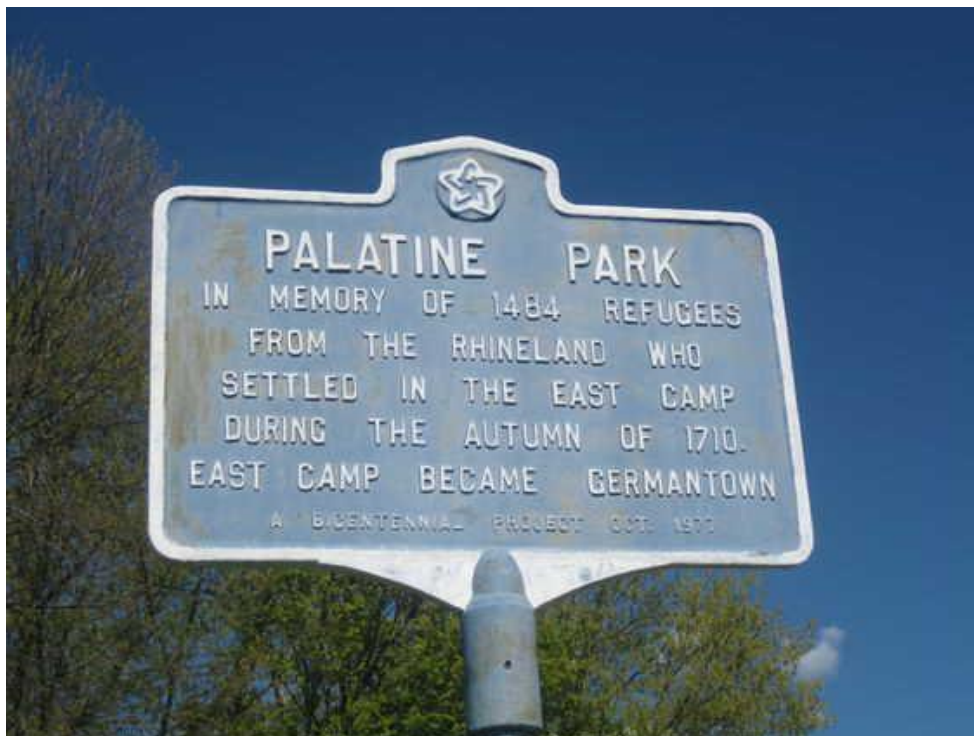
In the vicinity of Sharp's Landing Road, Maple Avenue, Maple Avenue Extension, and Highway 9G

**HAYESBURY**

In the area around the junction of County Road No. 8 and Highway 9G

**HUNTERSTOWN**

In the vicinity of present-day Cheviot





© Paul Loucks, October, 2010



*Above is a photo of the Palatine Monument at East Camp. The Jung surname as well as Windecker, Bellinger, Walrath, Matheus and others are inscribed on this memorial stone.*



*View across the Hudson River towards East Camp from West Camp on the Hudson.*

Events in East Camp – Captain of Soldiers: Hartman Windecker’s life at Livingston Manor is better documented than is the case for most Palatines. One of the reasons is that on 16 July 1711 he volunteered to lead the men of his camp north to deal with the threat of a French invasion.

**SOLDIERS IN WAR OF 1711**

State of New York. Report of the State Historian. 1896. Colonial Series. Volume 1. (Title Page—Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York. Transmitted to the Legislature, February 22, 1897.) Page 442. Appendix "H."

July 16 (1711). List of Palatine Volunteers in Annsberg, Haysburg and Queensbury Expedition against Canada.

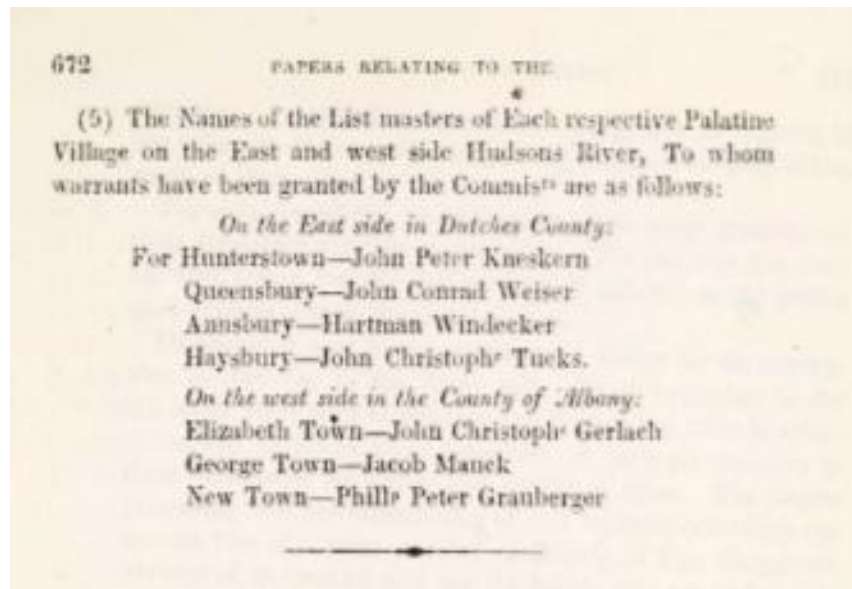
**ANNSBERG**

Hartman Windecker, apt.	Jacob Ess,
Jno. M. Dill,	Ferd'o Mentegen,
Peter Spies,	Conrad Kuhn,
Herman Bitzer,	Valtin Kuhn,
Johan Wm. Kammer,	Henrich Winter,
Johannes Bouroth,	Jno. Geo. Riffenberg,
Johannes Bernhard,	Jno. Wm. Linck,
Sebastian Fischer,	Henrich Fehlings,
Nicolas Kayd,	Jacob Dings,
Henrick Klein,	Johannes Schue,
Hen. Bal't Stuber,	Jno. Wm. Schnieder,
Casper Rauch,	Jacob Bast,
Hans Hen. Zeller,	Johannes Blast,
Johannes Zeller,	Jno. Mart. Netzbach,
Samuel Kuhn,	Johannis Weis,
Gerhard Schaffer,	Jno. Ad'n Walhorn,
Ulrich Bruckhart,	Jno. Hen. Orendorff,

(Note 1—Penns. German Society, Vol. VII-IX, pp. 117-118.)



Listmaster: The roll of listmaster is described in the documents below.



*DRCHNY, Vol. 3*

eight of their names.<sup>23</sup> Seven listmasters, Palatines, were appointed, one for each village; these were to keep the rolls of their villages and aid the tax instructor in handling the Palatine labor. They were, for Hunterstown, John Peter Kneskern; for Queensbury, John Conrad Weiser; for Annsbury, Hartman Windecker; for Haysbury, John Christopher Fuchs; for Elizabeth Town, John Christopher Gerlach; for George Town, Jacob Manck; and for New Town, Phillip Peter Grauberger.<sup>23</sup>

*Knittle, Early Palatine Emigration*

Below is a copy of the original document of the Listmaster Journal and Ledger dated 31 December 1711 (PRO/C.O. 5/1230-1).

Received of the ... by ind. of ...  
 of ... pounds ... in act of ...  
 at ... of ... called ...  
 Register, witness my hand in ...  
 31 of Decr 1711  
 7: - 1

57:123

Philip Petergerberg

7: - 1 - I undenitten Hartman ...  
 Acknowledges to have ...  
 of ...

Jedina Wundger

7: - 1 - I undenitten ...  
 Acknowledges to have ...  
 of ...

Joh. Peter Kuesker

7: - 1 - I undenitten ...  
 Acknowledges to have ...  
 of ...

Joachim Conrad ...

N. Y. State Lib.

7: 16: 9 I undenitten ...  
 Acknowledges to have ...  
 of ...

anne Margr. Gerlach

5: 10: 5 I undenitten ...  
 Acknowledges to have ...  
 of ...

Jacob ...

7: - 1 - I undenitten ...  
 Acknowledges to have ...  
 of ...

...

This initiative on his part likely made him a logical leader for the next phases of the settlement of the Palatines – in particular the move to the Schoharie Valley in 1712 where the Listmasters would become the leaders of their community, and keep order among those very dissatisfied with their circumstances on the Hudson’s River and with a burning desire to have their own land.

Residence in Schoharie: Despite the fact that one of the new settlements on the Schoharie was named after Hartman (Hartmandorf), he actually settled at “Neu-Annesbury” (Schmidtsdorf). Preston (2009):

more motley collections of huts—were located on the east bank of Schoharie Creek. The villages’ names—Kneskernsdorf, Gerlachs-  
dorf, Fuchsendorf, Schmidtsdorf, Weisersdorf, Hartmanndorf, and  
Oberweisersdorf (from north to south)—commemorated the six Pal-  
atine “Chiefs” who had negotiated with the Mohawks. In plain view



*Palatine house at Hartmansdorf*



The  
**PALATINE  
 SETTLEMENTS**  
 of the  
**HUDSON, MOHAWK  
 and SCHOHARIE**

Schmidtsdorf (the home of the Windeckers in 1717 according to the Simmindinger Register) was apparently where the railway station in Schoharie is today (Schoharie seen in the above map). However the various sources often provide a different positioning of these various “dorfs”.

Brave Captain Hartman’s Battle with the Schoharie Indians:

In Jephtha Simms (1845) History of Schoharie County, Chapter 2 – pages 51 to 78, there is a

segment on, "Battle between Captain Hartman and his Indian neighbors -- Puts a spell upon their guns -- Smoking of the calumet" It has been already remarked, that the Germans settled in clusters or dorfs, to be the better able to repel Indian invasion, if tradition speaks the truth. The privilege the writer claims, he allows to the reader, to wit: that of believing as much of the following story as he pleases. When related to him, the author thought it too good to be lost.

At the foot of the hill south of where stood Hartman's dorf, which is the descent from a table land to the river flats, as the road now lies, may be observed on one side a kind of marsh, through which runs a brook, receiving in its course the waters of several springs. At the period to which I allude, this marsh was thickly covered with alders and other swamp timber, and afforded a safe covert for no inconsiderable force. Early upon a certain day, in a certain year, Karighondontee and many of his warriors were assembled at this swamp, to give battle to the good people of Hartman's dorf, distant half a mile from the encampment. If the reader desired to know the cause of difficulty, or in what precise year it arose, I should be unable to inform him; it must have been previous to the arrival of Bayard. It being rumored through the place that it was besieged, great was the commotion through its one important street.

By times, the brave Captain Hartman had taken a public station, and around him a multitude were soon gathered. The tactic skill of the Captain required little time in marshaling his brave followers-his tender care about their temporal affairs at the Camps being still remembered-who waited with impatience the march to glory. What other officers assisted Captain Hartman on the momentous occasion, is of no consequence at this late period. Various were the weapons with which the dangerous looking corps were armed. Few fire-arms might have been seen, but forks, shovels, broad hoes, axes, poles, clubs, hand-saws, and the Lord knows what other missiles, gleamed threateningly in the sun. Indeed, the careworn and trusty sword of Captain, when drawn, added not a little to the warlike appearance of the troop, to say nothing of its multiform, military garb. "What a fine martial array," thought he, as his eye ran along the ranks, and he gave the command to 2 "face towards the river and march!" Each individual of the brave band cast a furtive, speaking glance at the front stoop of his own dwelling, where stood the domestic circle weeping or encouraging, or that of his lover, who was leaning upon the half opened door, with an arm across her face to conceal the gushing tear, or her pouting, nectareal lip; and to the enlivening sound of the violin, their favorite and only music, set forward with a firm step, determined to conquer or die.

Two-thirds of the distance from the village to the rendezvous of the enemy already in his rear, the Captain ordered a halt, to communicate to his troops some necessary instructions about the plan and manner of prosecuting the attack. Some of his men now hesitated about assaulting the enemy, as they were mostly armed with unerring rifles. The misgivings on this score soon became general, and then was called forth all the dormant eloquence their brave leader was so noted for possessing. Stepping upon a stump, from which position his commanding person and cheerful countenance were truly conspicuous, he addressed his followers. He directed their attention to the time when they were persecuted in Germany-to the perils they had overcome by sea and land. He assured them that although the enemy had rifles, yet not one of them should discharge. He conjured them not to sully, by cowardice, their national character. He reminded them of their social relations which were jeopardized-of the love of their wives, their parents,

*their children, and lastly of their plighted. He accompanied the latter part of his pathetic speech, with a significant flourish of his sword towards their village, a part of which was still in view. The appeal was irresistible, and with one voice the whole corps, in true German, responded- "Fuehret an!" Lead on! Fearlessly he did lead on, and thus was he followed. Faith is the vital principle by which every successful effort of man is put forth, and without it, the sinews of war are powerless. Indeed, faith is no less requisite in war than religion, and no battle ever was won without it. So thought the daring Hartman, and so had he instructed his followers to think. When they came to the wood in which the enemy had taken a position, the Germans, following the example of their Captain, rushed furiously upon the wary foe. They met, as had been anticipated, his leveled guns, but no sound, save their repeated clicks, was heard: no death-telling report rang through the valley, and the whoops of the savages, as they noted the failure of their rifles, gradually died away on the morning air. The confidence of the colonists was increased, on beholding the prophecy of their Captain verified, in the click of nondischarging fire-arms, and true to their leader, they seconded all his movements. The red man fell back abashed, and ere he could discover the cause of his ill luck, the sturdy German was upon him, the sight of whose weapon was enough to carry terror to his heart's warmest blood, and he was compelled again to flee. "An!" shouted the immortal Captain, "An!" The charge was too impetuous to be withstood, and the Indians fled in terror, uttering, as they left the swamp in possession of their fellows, or with obtruding trees, and now and then with the head or shoulders of their comrades, that the carnage was terrible, and the reason for the death yell obviously augmented.*

*What a cruel, bloody art, is war. The troops of Captain Harman belabored the natives lustily with fork and hoe, as may be supposed, in their retreat. Here, some were seen hobbling off from the field of battle with bruised shins; there, others with elbows or fingers disjointed- all amazed at the manifest prowess of their German enemies, and still more dismayed that their rifles gave no report. If any there were among them who fought on that memorable occasion with bows and arrows, and doubtless there were some, it is highly probable the thick buck- 3 skin garments of the colonists arrested the further progress of their arrows; else the fate of the day might still have been different, and I now had to record the success instead of the defeat, of the stout Canadian Chief, Karighondontee.*

*The little army of Hartman were soon left complete masters of the bloodless field, (as it would have been, had not the careless wielding of the missiles brought them occasionally in contact with a nasal organ;) and the repeated German huzzas of the conquerors, reverberated along the Oucongona. The enemy fairly ousted and the field gloriously won, the victors returned again to their homes to a still more enlivening air than the one with which they had left them, the whole length of the bow being given it; where awaited them the cheers and smiles of their fair ones. It is but reasonable to suppose, that a messenger had been sent forward to apprise the villagers of the great success and triumph of the German arms, without loss of life or limb, since I must believe, that had the good matrons been expecting to see any of the corps borne home on a litter, they would not have made the welkin ring with their shouts.*

*Thus ended the first regular battle of the Germans in the valley of Schoharie, no less gloriously than did the siege of Smith's hotel, already before the reader, on which occasion they compelled*

*their supposed enemy to flee by night. One thing, however, remained to be done, the pipe of peace was yet to be smoked. Accordingly, on an appointed day, soon after the battle, the parties met in the shade of a majestic oak, not a mile from the battle field, which had buffeted the storms of several centuries, and may be still standing, and well and faithfully did the Germans smoke the calumet. They are a people extremely fond of fumigating, and the opportunity to show their Indian neighbors their patience and skill in the art, as may be supposed, was heartily embraced. Nor is it improbable, that their countrymen at Weiser's dorf were guests on so important an occasion. The Indians were again compelled to accord to their (now) friends of the pipe, superior skill. The Virginia weed all burned, the parties dispersed.*

*Well would it be if all battles ended, like the battle of Hartman's dorf, in nothing worse than smoke. Perhaps thou art amazed, kind reader, while perusing the simple narrative of this battle, to find that the fire-arms of the Indians did not discharge. The days of witchcraft are now happily passed forever; but the time has been, when it was no uncommon thing for a spell or enchantment to extend to the lock of a rifle: so says tradition.- George Warner.*

Land in Mohawk Valley: It is not known where Hartman lived after 1717, likely some time remaining at Schoharie, then prior to 1730, removing to the Mohawk Valley. There is no evidence as to the oft quoted move of Hartman Windecker and family to Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania with Conrad Weiser. All of Hartman's family remained in the Mohawk Valley at least until the time of his death mid century.

The account books of the time suggest that Hartman and family were residing in the Mohawk Valley 26 January 1731 when he brought wheat to Schenectady, at an assembly point for those living in the Upper Mohawk Valley. A document dated 28 October 1731 Hartman Windecker, Coenrad Conterman and Hendrick Schremlin, inhabitants of Canajoharie (i.e., those living on the south side of the Mohawk between the modern town of Canajoharie and just east of Indian Castle) complained that the Mohawk Indians of Canajoharie (they then residing between what is today Fort Plain and Indian Castle) were stealing their cattle and hogs. A list of residents affected by these actions also included many of those later associated with the Canajoharie District, such as "Hendr Walraet".

Hartman's name (and that of his sons) appears frequently in the ledger books of various merchants in Albany and Schenectady, such as the following entry from the Sander's Brothers Account Book from Schenectady:

```
SL30: 38    Mr. Hartman Windecker
27 Jan 1730/1 - --- 1749          21/9  0/0
last purchase 3 June 1747
    DR 18 Feb 1744/5 To writg. 1 mortgage & 1 Bond
    DR --- 1749 To crediting you on yr. Bond *1.19.6
    CR 18 Feb 1744/5 By includg. *25.4.3 in a mortgage executed to me
for the balce.
SD35:154 DR 13 Sep 1737 To Gerret Van Antwerpe to make yr. waistcoat &
britches, to Johans. Veeder to make yr. coat
SD35:185 DR,CR 17 Feb 1737/8 pr. yr. son Johs.
SD35:212 DR 15 June 1738 sight pr. Jur Clock
```

The Windecker Tract: The names of the various complainants suggest that all were residing on or near to what was to become the Windecker Tract where a licence to purchase was issued on 16 September 1730, and the warrant for the patent was issued 11 November 1731. It is unclear as to precisely when each occupant took possession of their land there – but formally it would be after the later deed of partition

On 16 September 1730 Hartman Windecker, Conrad Contreman, and Casper Leip obtained a licence to purchase 2,000 acres of land about 3 miles south of the Mohawk River. On 8 October 1730 they obtained an Indian Deed which included the diagrams of the turtle, wolf and bear clans from Tarachjories and two others. On 21 September 1731 the petition was granted by the New York Colonial Council. On 2 November 1731 the survey of the land was registered; and on 11 November 1731 a warrant for a patent was issued.

To His Excellency John Montgomerie Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Captain General and Governour in Chief of the  
Province of New York, New Jersey &c in Council

Humbly sheweth

The Humble Petition of Hartman  
Windecker Conrad Contreman and  
Casper Leip - Distressed Planters

That there is a Tract of Land in the  
County of Albany on the South Side of the Maguaw river to the  
Westward of the Land granted to Peter Maguaw Contract  
Wagon and Johannes Sawyer, about three miles distant from  
the said river; Your Pet<sup>r</sup> being inclined to purchase from the  
Native Owners the Quantity of two thousand acres of the said  
Land, in order to obtain his Majesty's Patent for the same  
under such Quitts, Restrictions and Provisions, as by his  
Majesty's Instructions is Directed

Wherefore Your Pet<sup>r</sup> most humbly  
Pray for his Majesty's leave and  
License to purchase said Tract of  
Land

And Your Pet<sup>r</sup> as in duty bound  
shall ever Pray

Hartman Windecker  
Conrad Contreman  
Casper Leip

*Petition to Purchase Land 16 September 1730*



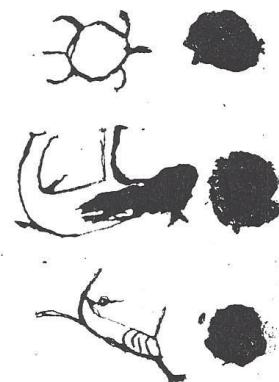
To all People to whom these presents shall come  
Come we Sarah Jones Paradise and  
Native Indians of the province of New York send Greeting  
Know ye that for sundry good causes and considerations  
moving but more especially for and in consideration of the  
Value of Sixty five Pounds current money of the said Pro-  
vince unto our hands paid and Delivered at and before  
the Executing and delivery here of by Hartman  
Windercher Coenraet Contriman & Casper Leyp the Receipt  
Whereof we do hereby acknowledge and therewith to be fully  
Paid and Contented and there of and there from and of and  
from every part and parcel thereof do fully clearly and  
Absolutely acquit Exonerate and discharge the said  
Hartman Windercher Coenraet Contriman & Casper Leyp  
their Executors administrators & assigns for ever by  
these presents have therefore given granted Released and for  
Ever quite Claim unto our most Gracious sovereign Lord  
George the second by the grace of God of Great Britain  
France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c his heirs  
and Successors all Right title Interest Claim Property Posses-  
sion & Demand of in and to all that Tract of Land Situate  
lying and being in the County of Albany on the South side  
of the Maquose River to the Westward of the land granted to  
Peter Wagenaar Coenraet Weyss & Johannis Lawyer about  
three mile distant from the said River containing two thou-  
sand acres with all and all manner of woods underwoods trees  
mines minerals Quarries hereditaments & appurtenances  
whatsoever

1730

Whatsoever and the Reversion & Reversions Remainder & Remain-  
 ders unto issues & profits thereof To have and to hold all  
 and singular the above granted premises with the appurten-  
 ances unto our said most Gracious Sovereign Lord his heirs -  
 Successors & assigns to the sole and only proper use benefit & behoof  
 of our said Sovereign Lord his heirs Successors and assigns for-  
 Ever In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our  
 Marks & seals this eighth day of October in the fourth year of  
 His Majesty's reign an.º Domini 1730

1730

8 Octobris 1730  
 Ich bin der (gib) galschlich (Wid) vinn (Pul) vinn  
 der ein Paritt aber vinn (Wid) lunn (der) Zuchnat  
 als nennit (Sant) man (Wid) lunn  
 und (Wid) man (Wid) lunn  
 der (Wid) man  
 (Wid) man  
 garat (Wid) man  
 wel (Wid) man  
 (Wid) man  
 (Wid) man  
 (Wid) man



Above is the Indian Deed 8 October 1730

Some insight into the process can be gained from legal action begun in 1803.

*About a land dispute case before the New York Supreme Court in 1803:*

*Albany, August 1808*

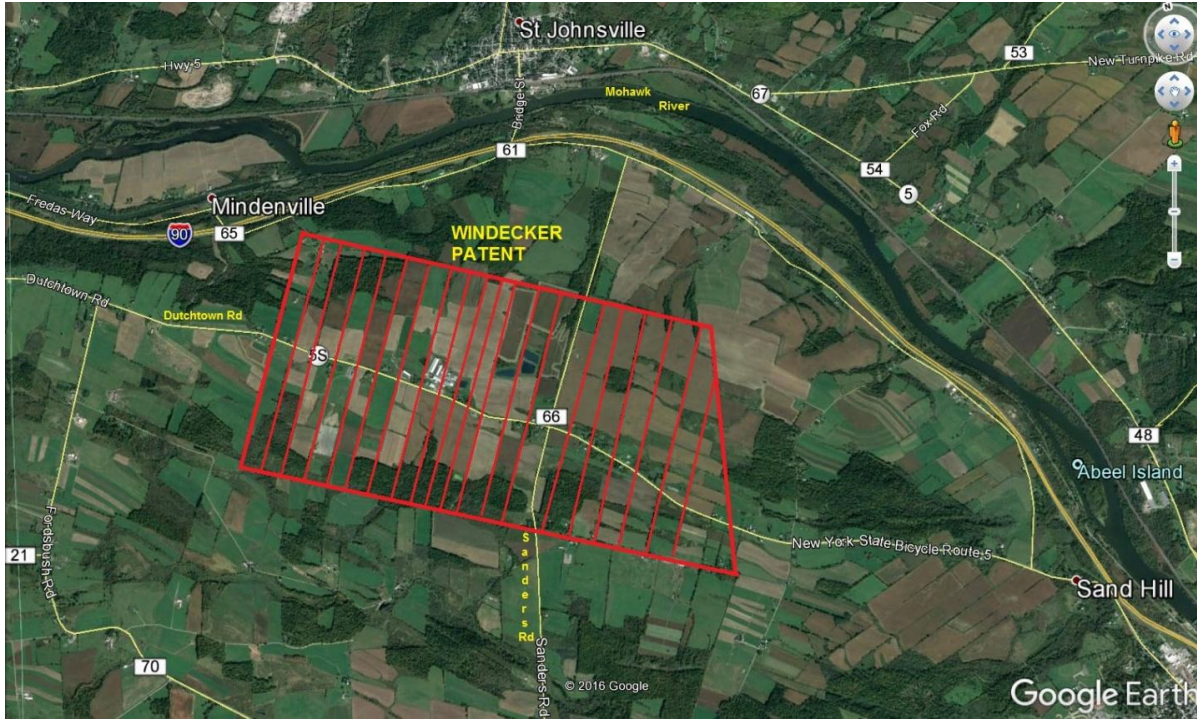
*Jackson, ex dem. WRIGHT and others, against DIEFENDORF and ZOLLER.*

*THIS was an action of ejectment, for 25 acres of land. The case stated that the patent of Hartman Windecker and others was dated the 12th of November, 1731, and that, in 1743, it was divided into eleven lots, and numbered from one to eleven, inclusive; that partition deeds were executed in 1744 by the proprietors, by which lot No. 2 was released to Windecker; that he, on the 28th of March, 1754, conveyed 25 acres of the south end of lot No. 2 to his daughter Gertrude, who married Jacobus Pickard, the 28th of October 1765 .....*

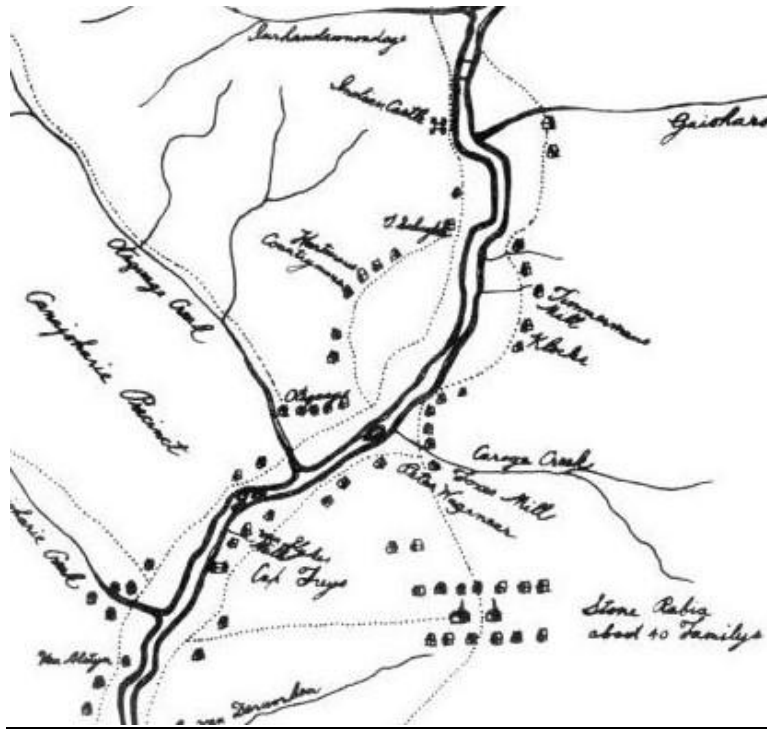
*Judgment for the plaintiff.*



**Windecker Patent with Lots labelled**



Google Map of area surrounding Windecker Tract – Lot 7A is second lot west of County Road 66 (thanks to Thomas M. Nelson)



The above map of 1757 shows 6 major properties on the Windecker Tract, and two are named – Countrymans and Hartmans. It is frequently the case (perhaps due to the Dutch naming influence) that Hartman’s forename is used as if it was a surname. This was the case in the above description for Schoharie, the surname used by his above noted daughter “Gertrude Hartman” when she married Jacob Pickard at the Schenectady Reformed Dutch Church – and it is true in the above map.

Deaths of Hartman and Barbara Elizabeth: Hartman and Barbara Elizabeth disappear from the records by about the mid 1750s, by the time that all of their surviving children are firmly established – with most at the time residing on the Windecker Tract. Specific death dates are given on some family trees (but with no source):

Johann Hartmann Windecker – 28 March 1754, which is the date Hartman conveyed Lot 2 of the Windecker Tract to his daughter Gertrude (see above). Thus the death date should likely read, Aft. 28 March 1754.

Barbara Elizabeth (Bellinger) Windecker – 3 August 1753. It is not known, at least to the present author, where this date comes from. It will stand tentatively until such time as something more sustentative comes along.

Children: Most researchers, including specialist Palatine researcher Hank Jones, agree that it is difficult to determine the number and order of the children of Hartman and Barbara Elizabeth. The following list was compiled from the work of Hank Jones, with further information available in the account books where an individual is explicitly noted as a son of Hartman, and some land records. The chart below is a “best guess” at the present point in time.

## Descendants of Johann Hartmann WINDECKER

---

### Generation 1

1. JOHANN HARTMANN<sup>1</sup> WINDECKER was born about 05 Nov 1676 in Stockheim, Wetterau, Hessen-Nassau, Germany. He died on 28 Mar 1754 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He married (1) BARBARA ELISABETH BELLINGER, daughter of Nicolaus BELLINGER and Anna KUHN, between 04 Aug-04 Oct 1710 in New York, NY. She was born about 18 Feb 1694 in Huttengesas, Wetterau, Hessen-Nassau, Germany. She died on 03 Aug 1753 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He married (2) ANNA CATHARINA BIRX on 13 Nov 1700 in Stockheim, Wetterau, Hessen-Nassau, Germany. She died before 30 Jun 1710.

Notes for Johann Hartmann WINDECKER:

**It is very difficult to place the earlier generations of Windeckers in the correct family grouping.** In many cases, I have used circumstantial / soft evidence such as naming patterns as clues to place a particular child with a particular family.

Johann Hartmann WINDECKER and Barbara Elisabeth BELLINGER had the following children:

- i. JOHANN HENRICH<sup>2</sup> WINDECKER was born on 13 Nov 1711 in East Camp, New York, USA. He died on pr 1712.
- ii. JOHANN GEORG WINDECKER was born on 15 Oct 1715 in Neu-Ansberg (Schmidsdorf), New York, USA. He died in Feb 1761 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. He married Anna Elizabeth WALRATH, daughter of Heinrich Conrad WALRATH and Anna Christina MATTHEUS, on 17 Mar 1736. She was born on 15 Jul 1716 in Hartmansdorf, Schoharie, New York, USA. She died on 01 Sep 1793 in Ft. Plain, Montgomery County, New York, USA.
- iii. JOHANNES WINDECKER was born about 1717. He died after 21 Dec 1754.
- iv. CONRAD WINDECKER was born about 1721. He died about 1794. He married EVIGE (EVA) PICKERT (PICARD).
- v. FREDERICK WINDECKER was born on 22 Jan 1723. He died on 30 Sep 1808 in Manheim, Herkimer, New York, USA. He married BARBARA KELLER. She was born on 21 Dec 1728. She died on 08 May 1818 in Manheim, Herkimer, New York, USA.

Notes for Frederick WINDECKER:

The names of all of the children of Frederick Windecker are found in his will signed 16 March 1803, and probated 11 February 1809.

- vi. ADAM WINDECKER was born about 1725. He died after 1753.
- vii. GERTRUDE WINDECKER (HARTMAN) was born about 1735 in Canajoharie District, Tryon County, New York, USA. She died on 20 Aug 1827 in Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York, United States. She married Jacobus Pickard (PICKERT), son of Nicholas PICKARD and Anna Barbara WEISER, in 1757 in Schenectady, New York, United States. He was born on 12 May 1730 in Schoharie, Schoharie, New York, United States. He died in 1791 in Little Falls, Herkimer, New York, United States.

Johann Hartmann WINDECKER and Anna Catharina BIRX had the following children:

- viii. ANNA CATHARINA WINDECKER was born on 11 Sep 1704 in Stockheim, Wetterau, Hessen-Nassau, Germany.
- ix. JOHANN HEINRICH WINDECKER was born on 06 Mar 1708 in Stockheim, Wetterau, Hessen-Nassau, Germany. He died before 05 Oct 1711.