

THE FIRST GENERATION

1 ANDRIES WILLEMSZEN HOPPE (HOPPEN), the progenitor of the Hopper family of New Jersey and New York, was first found in New Netherland on 11 Jul 1651 when he signed his name as a witness to two deeds, and 10 Sep 1651 when his dau. was baptized in New Amsterdam. He did not live long for he died in 1658, sometime after 25 Mar 1658, when he appeared in court, and before 18 Dec 1658, when Geertje Hendricks appeared in court as his widow.

It is not known when he arrived in New Netherland or from where he emigrated. There is evidence that the surname Hoppe (Hoppen) existed in Holland as early as the sixteenth century. However, it is also a surname in Germany. We cannot be certain that he was Dutch, though his wife Geertje Hendricks was from the Netherlands. Andries always appeared in records with his surname listed as Hop, Hopffa, and most often as Hoppe or Hoppen. Only once was it recorded as Andries Willemszen Hoppe, never as Andries Willemszen as was usual in those times.

By 1653, he was listed as a member of the militia and had been granted the right of "small burgher" of New Amsterdam, which meant he was a citizen entitled to certain privileges, such as the right to trade, operate a business or practice a profession. The Court Minutes of New Amsterdam and the Minutes of the Orphanmasters reveal he was a merchant, trader, and freighter. Mention was made of trips to the North (north up the Hudson River to Ft. Orange, later Albany, Wiltwick (Esopus) later Kingston. After his death, the "yacht" he held in partnership with Jacob Coppe, was sold. Andries, and after her husband's death Geertje Hendricks, often traded in beavers, and zeewan (Indian wampum), as well as in florins and guilders (the Dutch coins). Records indicated they sold or traded a variety of goods including: tobacco, pottery, boards, beaver pelts, deerskin, elk hides, bearskins, linnen [sic], stockings, brandy, stones and grindstones. The latter had probably been used as ballast on ships from Holland.

From mortgage records, we know he owned a house on the "*Heer Weech*" (Long Highway now Broadway), north of Beaver St., and also a lot in the warehouse area on the north side of Bridge Street between Broadway and Whitehall, near the East River. (See Plan of New Amsterdam p. xxxii and xxxiii). The house was sold by his widow and the "guardians and tutors" of his children on 25 Jan 1672/73. Shortly before his death, he had contracted to buy a large tract of land and house in New York, known as Broncks Land, (later known as Morrisania, Bronx County, NY City). He had agreed to pay 2,800 guilders and two cows for the land, and when he died there was a balance of 400 guilders and two cows, left. After a complicated and long legal battle, the property was finally purchased by Andries' widow. It was sold again the next day, and then acquired by Capt. Richard Morris, for whom it was later named.

From the baptismal records of his sons Hendrick and Mathÿs, Andries was married to **Geertje Hendricks**. Court records show she was the sister of Belitje Hendricks, the wife of Cornelis Aertszen (whose descendants later used the name Van Schaick). (See pp. xvii, xx, xxiii, and pp. 285-288) From the records of Cornelis and Belitje's marriage intentions, in Amsterdam in 1640, Belitje was from Arnhem in Gelderland, Netherlands. Although Geertje's baptismal record has not been found in Arnhem, the baptismal records of her sister Belitje, and brothers Henrick and Jan, recorded in the Reformed Church in Arnhem, reveal that their parents in were Hendrick Rijcksen and Hendricksken van Reemst. The marriage intentions of their parents, also in Arnhem reveals their grandfathers' names: "Marriage Banns - 19 Jun 1608 - Henrick Ricksen, son of Rick Jansen, from Elst, and Henrisken van Reemst, daughter of Jacob van Reemst. Witnesses: the bride's mother, and Gerrit Henrick. Elst was a village not far from Arnhem. There were several years between the baptisms of their children, and it is assumed that Geertje was born sometime after 1611. They also had a brother named Ryck Hendricksen, who emigrated to New Amsterdam as well, whose baptismal record has also not been found. His descendants later used the name Riker. (See pp. xxii, xxv, and. 291-296.)

Geertje Hendricks may have been the mother of all his children who were baptized in New Amsterdam, however, no mother's name was given for the baptism of the first two children. One can safely assume that she was the mother of the second child Willem as two of the witnesses to his baptism, were Geertje's sister and brother-in-law, Belitje Hendricks, and Cornelis Aertszen. Also in typical Dutch fashion, Willem named his first two daughters in honor of their grandmothers.

Geertje was possibly the mother of Andries' first child Tryntje (Catharina/Catrina), though we cannot be as certain. Unlike the three youngest children, none of the witnesses to her baptism were from Geertje's sister's family. Tryntje was baptized on 10 Sep 1651 and Geertje's sister Belitje's last child. Lisbeth, was baptized in Oct 1651 yet neither served as witnesses for their sister's child, which might indicate that Geertje was not yet in New Amsterdam. However, the records of the Orphanmasters, also stated "[Geertje] would give to her children, Catrina, Wilhelmus, Hendrick, Mathÿs and Adolf

Hoppe, as their share of their father's estate the sum of 1,000 fl. or 200 fl. each child at once and not more." (See p. xxiv.) This presents yet another problem, Mathÿs, whose name was transcribed as "*Mattheus Albertus*" at his baptism, was known in adulthood as Mathÿs Adolphÿs Hoppe(n), and was therefore one child not two. The five children's names could also be a transcription error. (See Narrative p. xxiv.) The children were also mentioned as "their five children" in a deed confirming the sale of the land on 25 May 1668. Who then was his/their fifth child?

It is possible the other child was Hendrickje Aerts (Arents), who had a close relationship with the Hoppe(n)s and Van Diens. She and her husband moved from Bergen to Hackensack with or about the same time as the Hoppe(n)s. She had one or more of the members of the Hoppe(n)-Van Dien, or Van Schaick families as witnesses to the baptism of her seven children, and she and her husband witnessed several of the Hoppe(n) children's baptisms as well. Earlier genealogist had assumed the Hendrickje, who in one church record was listed as "Hendrickje Hoppen," was Andries Hoppe's eldest daughter. However, since she used the patronymic Aert or Arent, and not Andriesen, and named her second child Aert, she was clearly the dau. of a man named Aert and not the daughter of Andries. In light of the recently discovered information that Geertje Hendrick's mother was Hendricksken van Reemst, it seems more than likely that Hendrickje was the daughter of Geertje's by a previous marriage to a man whose first name was Aert, and therefore Andries's stepdaughter. By tradition Geertje would have named her first daughter after her mother and Hendricksken and Hendrickje are both forms of the feminine version of Hendrick. Her sister Belitje also named her first dau. Hendricktje, and her brother Ryck named his first daughter "Henderksen. (See pp. xxix-xxxi for more on Hendrickje Aerts (Arents).)

On 8 May 1660, at the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, "Dirck Gerritszen *Van Tricht, in't Graefschap Van Buuren*, en Geertje Hendricks, *Wede Van Andries Hoppe*," [Dirck Gerritszen, born at Tricht, in the County of Buuren (Holland), the Netherlands, and Geertje Hendricks, widow of Andries Hoppe] announced their intention to marry. He was "**Dirck Gerritszen Van Dien**, farmer from Tricht" who emigrated to New Amsterdam, on 4 Mar 1660, on the ship "*De Liefde*" [The Love]. They married soon after as she was mentioned as his wife on 15 Jun 1660, and in Jan 1661, their only son Gerrit was baptized. Their descendants later used the name Van Dien. (See pp. xxii-xxiv for more on the Van Diens.)

On 14 Sep 1662, with English confirming patents issued 12 May 1668, Dirck Gerritsen obtained land in what is now Jersey City, NJ, then the newly established village of Bergen. The family lived there for many years, until moving to the new settlement in Hackensack. "Geertje Hoppe" was one of the original members of the Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church when it was established in 1686. She is assumed to be Geertje Hendricks as her son and daughter-in-law joined the church on the same day. It is the last record found of Geertje.

References: For documentation see the Narrative **pp.xvii - xxxiv and Appendix A . pp.268-279**

Child of Andries Willemszen **HOPPE(N)** (mother's name not listed) baptized in New Amsterdam:

- +2 Tryntje (Catharina/Catrina) - b. probably in New Amsterdam, bap. on 10 Sep 1651, at NY RDCh.(p.30) (father: Andries Willemszen Hoppe,* wit: Jan Van de Bildt, Wyntie Elberts, Arentje Gerrits); m. ***Fredrick Thomasen (Cadmus)***. [See *p. xix.*]

Child of Andries Willemszen **HOPPE(N)** and Geertje Hendricks baptized in New Amsterdam:

- +3 Willem (Wilhelmus) - b. New Amsterdam, bap. 29 Mar 1654 at NY RDCh.(p.37)(father: Andries Hop, mother: not listed, wit: Joris Stephenszen, Stoffel Andrieszen, Cornelis Arentszen, Beelitje Hendricks); m. ***Meynou Paulus Jurckse***.
- +4 Hendrick - b. New Amsterdam, bap. 9 Jan 1656 at NY RDCh.(p.41)(par: Andries Hop and Geertie Hendricks, wit: Cornelis Aertszen, Belitje Hendricks); m. ***Marritje Jans Van Blarcom***.
- +5 Matthÿs Adolphus - b. New Amsterdam, bap. 3 Mar 1658 at NY RDCh.(p.48) - name transcribed as "*Mattheus Albertus**" (par: Andries Hoppe and Geertie Hendricks, wit: Lambert Huÿbertszen Mol, Arie Corneliszen, Christina Harmens, Engeltje Wouters); m. ***Anna (Antje) Paulus Jurckse***.

* In the printed baptismal record for Tryntje's baptism, her father's name was transcribed as Soppe, on closer inspection of the hand written records it was Hoppe, and the name Mattheus Abbertus in the printed record of his baptism looks more like Mattheus Albertus. At his marriage he was .Matthÿs Adolphÿs Hoppen,]

See the Narrative for a more complete and documented story of Andries and Geertje and Geertje's other child or children and grandchildren. Pages xvii-xxxi