

1198/2238. JEAN CROCHERON

Born

Died 1696 Staten Island, New York

Married 1199/2239. Marie (Mary) -----

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Nicholas Crocheron

b. c1648

d. c1707 Staten Island, Richmond County, New York

m. Anne ----- c1676

Antoine (Anthony) Crocheron

b.

d. between 13 Dec 1695 and 08 Feb 1697

m.

Adrienne (Adrianna) Crocheron

b.

d. after 02 Nov 1718

m. Jacques Poillon 24 Oct 1677 Flatbush, New York

Catherine Crocheron

b.

d.

m. Abraham Lakerman c1677

Jean (John) Crocheron Jr

b. c1658

d. c1727 Staten Island, Richmond County, New York

m. (1) Hester Lutine 03 May 1682 Flatbush, New York

(2) Mary Morgan 28 Apr 1713/4 New York, New York

599/1119. Marie Crocheron

b. probably c1660

d. probably by 1697

m. 598/1118. Jean Bodine 11 Jan 1680 Midwout, Flatbush, New York

Jeannette (Jannetje) Crocheron

b.

d. before 1693

m. Gerrit Claesen van Vechten 25 Sep 1682 Staten Island, New York

Marguerite (Margaret) Crocheron

b.

d. before 02 May 1697

m. Pieter van Ness Jr 1684 Staten Island, New York

The parents and birthplace of Jean Crocheron of Staten Island, New York, have not been determined. The maiden name and birthplace of his wife Marie (Mary) also are unknown.

Jean Crocheron has been called "a Huguenot of distinguished birth, whose ancestors were leaders in commerce and had patents of nobility won on the field of battle or in service for their Sovereign." Before coming to America, he lived at Zele, near Dendermonde in East Flanders, Belgium, which is indicated by the marriage record of his daughter Adrienne who was identified as a young woman from Zale in Walsh- Vlanderin. However he may have had another residence in Flanders. The marriage of his daughter Marie describes her as from Rysszl in Vlaanderen. The marriages of Jeanette and Marguerite identify them, respectively, as being from Walsch Vlaanderen and Vlaanderen. These descriptions probably reflect places of birth. It also has been claimed that Jean Crocheron came from Nantes, France, but, perhaps that is based on earlier origins of the family. The surname Crocheron appears in France as early as 1296 when Agnes de Crocheron married Gilles de Cocq, who was Bailly de Wallincourt and Captain de Malincourt. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY OF STATEN ISLAND, Charlotte Megill Hix, NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, Volume 111, 1980, photocopy from Philip C. Ellsworth, Bethany, OK, 1986.)

Zele and Dendermonde are east of Gent in Oost Vlaanderen. Modern Vlaanderen (Flanders) in Belgium is divided into two jurisdictions, West and Oost Vlaanderen. This area was the Spanish Netherlands during the time of Jean Crocheron. There was a Ryssel near Lille in Artois, now in French Flanders. Jacques Du Bois, uncle of Sarah Du Bois who married Joost Jans van Meteren, had land at Ryssel in Lille when he died in Kingston, New York, in 1676. Perhaps Jean Crocheron moved from Ryssel to Zele to escape the violent persecution of the Catholics in France.

Walsh and Walsch probably were variations of Walslant, which was the Walloon area of southern Belgium and northern France. Francoise Du Bois, aunt of Sarah Du Bois who married Joost Jans van Meteren, and her husband Pierre Billiou were described as of Walslant when they came to America on the St. Jean Baptiste on 09 May 1661. (SHIPS PASSENGER LISTS NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY 1600-1825, Carl Boyer III, Newhall, CA, 1978, page 127, excerpt from Lists of Passengers, 1654 to 1664, YEAR BOOK OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 1902.)

It has been said that Jean Crocheron arrived in New York City before 1677, among the group of French Vaudois or Waldenses, "adherents of a religious sect in southeastern France which had opposed the Church of Rome as early as the 12th century. During the 16th century they associated themselves with the Huguenots and subsequently suffered many persecutions at the hands of the dukes of Savoy. Many survivors found asylum in Switzerland." Jean has been described as an outspoken leader of the Huguenots who was "marked for execution ... forced to leave his native land when the persecution of the Huguenots reached its height ... converted ... property ... into money ... and then was smuggled out of Marseilles in a hogshead aboard a vessel bound for the New World." (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.) This tradition does not account for the emigration of his wife and children who, presumably, could not have fit in the same barrel with him.

The Waldenses were followers of Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, France, about 1160, who objected to certain doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, such as Mass and the praying to saints. They advocated the charity and the poverty of the Apostles and maintained that the only guide to religious life was the Bible. They did not intend to start a new religion and exerted little influence on reformers, but their beliefs spread from France to many countries in Europe and still may be found as a Protestant sect in Italy and other parts of the continent.

The Huguenots were French Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries, whose name may have come from one of their leaders, Hugues, or from the German word Eidgenoss, meaning a "confederate by oath." During the French Reformation, which began in the reign of King Francis I of France, who ruled from 1515 to 1547, the Huguenots developed into a political, as well as a religious, entity. Francis I, of the House of Valois, was succeeded by his son Henry II, who was king from 1547 until 1559. In 1559, Henry's eldest son was crowned as King Francis II. He died in 1560 and was followed to the throne by his brother Charles IX. King Charles died in 1574 and a third brother Henry III ruled France until 1589.

King Antoine of Navarre and his brother Louis I de Bourbon, Prince of Conde, joined the Huguenots after Francis II became King of France in 1559. Conde and Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, who converted to Protestantism after the death of King Henry II in 1559, led the Huguenots in several wars against Catholic forces commanded by Henri de Lorraine, Duke of Guise. Conde participated in the unsuccessful conspiracy of Amboise against Guise and escaped execution only because of the death of King Francis II in 1560. As a result of subsequent concessions made to the Huguenots by the regent Catherine de Medici, Conde became governor of Picardy but, after the massacre of Huguenots at Vassy in 1562, he and Coligny again took up arms against the Guise faction. The Huguenots were defeated at Dreux in the same year and Conde was imprisoned. In the second Huguenot War in 1567-9 Conde minted coins which proclaimed him as "Louis XIII, first Christian king of France," but he was captured again at the Huguenot defeat at Jarnac and, this time, shot. Coligny was killed in a general massacre of the Huguenots in 1572. Guise, who was popular with the residents of Paris, formed the Holy League which was designed to support his accession to the throne of France against the claims of Henry de Bourbon, son of King Antoine of Navarre, who had married Marguerite de Valois in 1572. Guise was assassinated in 1588 and, in 1589, Henry de Bourbon succeeded King Henry III, the last French king of the House of Valois, and started the Bourbon dynasty. To obtain the support of the Parisians, King Henry IV had to return to the Catholic faith in 1593.

Subsequently Henry IV gave limited religious freedom to the French Protestants through the Edict of Nantes in 1598. In addition to official recognition of the liberty of conscience, the Edict gave the Huguenots full civil rights, permission to meet for worship in certain places and provision of 100 places for safety. These privileges were under continuous attack by the Catholic majority and churches erected in places not specified in the Edict were destroyed. In 1685, King Louis XIV revoked the law and French Protestants lost all civil rights and religious liberty. Subsequently, nearly 400,000 Huguenots fled to England, Holland and other countries which had toleration for Protestants, with some emigrating to America. (THE LINCOLN LIBRARY OF ESSENTIAL INFORMATION, The Frontier Press, Buffalo, 1967.)

Whatever the circumstances of his background and travel to America, Jean Crocheron acquired land at Long Neck (now New Springville) on Staten Island where, in 1670, he built a home about a mile from where Asbury Church was later erected. A 1676 survey recorded that Jean Crocheron (John Crushuron) had 188 acres, "Two lots at the North Side of the Fresh Kill on Staten Island, lying between the two runs of Karle's Neck and Long Neck. 100 rods in breadth by ye meados Ranging N.E. by ye common 256 rods, Bounded N.W.: Land of Jacob Pullion and S.E.: Ye commons, with 20 acres of meadow next to ye Run of Karle's Neck and 8 acres of fresh meadow." The surveyor reported by a memorandum in 1685 that he could not find the Staten Island land grants. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Jacob "Pullion" probably was connected with Jacques Poillon who married Adrienne Crocheron. Jacques and Jacob are forms of James.

New Springville is a community in west-central Staten Island, Richmond County, New York, at the intersection of Travis and Richmond avenues, between Fresh Kills and Willow Brook parks.

Jean Crocheron was identified as a resident of Raritan, Middlesex County, New Jersey, on 30 March 1688 when he purchased 112 acres of land on the Raritan River in Piscataway Township from Henry Coursen (Coursey). It is not known whether this pertains to Jean, Sr. or Jr. Peter van Ness also had land in this area: (PATENTS AND DEEDS AND OTHER EARLY RECORDS OF NEW JERSEY 1664-1703, William Nelson, Paterson, NJ, 1899, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1976, abstract, East Jersey Deeds, Liber D.)

1687 Dec. 30. Deed. Benjamin Fitzrandolph of Piscataway to Henery Coursey of Raraton, Middlesex Co., for 112 acres in Piscataway Township, E. William Claus, S. Raraton R., W. Mr. Clark, N. land not laid out.

1688 March 30. Do. Henery Coursey to Jeane Crocheron, both of Raraton, for the preceding 112 acres.

1687 Oct. 10. Do. Hendrick Coursen and wife Jesyntje to Peter Vaness, all of Raraton, for a lot at Rahawackhacka on both sides of Raraton R., E. John White, W. grantee; the lot being one half of the fourth bought by both from grantor's father Capt. Cornelis Coursen, June 6, 1687.

1687 June 6. Deed. Captain Cornelis Coursen and wife Mary of Staten Island to Hendrick Coursen and Peter van Ness, both of Raraton River, for one fourth of a tract, patented to him February 28, 1683, 1904 acres, S. a bank of upland, W. and N. land not taken up, E. Capt. John Palmer and associates, to be called 1800 acres.

Jean Crocheron died after 13 December 1695, when he made his will, and before 03 September 1696, when Anthony Crocheron was sworn as executor: (Liber 5, page 126, Wills of New York County, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

... planter, being of great age, but of good and sound memory ... to his beloved wife Mary, the use of all of the estate, both real and personal for life and then to his eldest son, Nicholas Crocheron, the dwelling house on the north side of the island together with two lotts of land belonging thereunto with the privilege of Commonage, and all the fresh and salt meadows belonging to the same being esteemed at twenty acres ... which said lotts of land are bounded south by the highway that parts them from the land now in the tenure and occupacon of one Arent Praell as also two horses and four cows to be chosen by him the said Nicholas out of the stock after the decease of my said wife with a weavers loom tools and appurtenances thereunto belonging ... to his son Anthony my two other lotts of ground ... bound by Long Neck at the side of Mr. John Casiers ... esteemed at twenty acres, with two horses and four cows to be chosen as before, with all the utensils of husbandry. After the death of his wife, and full payment of debts, legacies and bequests, the remainder of the estate to be equally divided among all the children share and share alike ... Nicholas and Anthony to have their equal share thereof over and above the bequests and legacies aforesaid ... wife and sons Nicholas and Anthony were named executors ... signed ... with a mark ... On 03 September 1696 (sic), Anthony Crocheron took the oath of an executor. The witnesses were William Tiller, Thomas Morgan, Jean Cassier and John Dufrow. The will was proved before Governor Fletcher by the oaths of the above witnesses.

Jean may have signed his will with a mark but he must have been literate because his estate inventory contained, among other things, fifteen books. The estate was inventoried by Nathaniel Brittain, Sr. and Nathaniel Brittain, Jr. on 09 January 1696/7 before Elias Duxbury and Thomas Stillwell: (WNYHS 1:37; quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Live stock	L131	
200 sheffles of wheat	20	
110 sheffles of rye	13 15s	
Negro man, negro woman and negro boy		120
Money in the house, Arabian gold and other gold	72 8s	
English money		45
468 heavy pieces of eight	140 14s 11d	
Fifteen books, one a large Bible	4	
Total amount		L625

On 07 December 1696 Thomas Morgan and William Fillyer made another inventory of the estate of Jean (John)

Crocheron of Staten Island that was sworn to on 08 March 1696/7 (WNYHS 1:274, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY):

Money in his chest	L286	8p	
A negro man, an Indian woman and her child		108	
Eight cows left as a legacy to Nicholas and Anthony Crocheron			22
Six heifers, 2 steers and a bull		9	
Total	L531		

Since the totals of these itemizations do not add up correctly, the published abstracts must be incomplete.

Jean Crocheron's neighbor, Arent Praell, may have been the Arendt Prall (Prael) who was married to Marie Billiou, daughter of Pierre Billiou and Francoise Du Bois .

If Antoine Crocheron had a wife and children, they apparently died before him, since his brother Nicholas was his heir. Antoine died after his father made his will on 13 December 1695 and before 08 February 1697 when a declaration was made, stating that Nicholas Crocheron had inherited two lots of land from his brother Antoine (Anthony) Crocheron, deceased, which had been bequeathed to Antoine by their father Jean (John) Crocheron. Nicholas granted these two lots to his brother Jean (John) and the action was recorded on 14 December 1697. On 25 March 1702/3 another statement, also dated 08 February 1697, was recorded in which Nicholas Crocheron conveyed his two lots of land, household goods, house, barns, orchards, negroes, horses, cows and cattle to his brother Jean Crocheron (John Corshone). It was stipulated that Jean was to pay thirteen pounds yearly rent to Nicholas, who was to be allowed to remain in the house and be provided with meat, drink, washing, lodging and a horse to ride. The deed was signed by mark and witnessed by Ellis Duxbury, Andre Canan and John Casier. (Richmond County, New York, Land Records Liber B, pages 311-312 and 422, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

This deed suggests that Nicholas Crocheron was unwell in 1697 and did not expect to be able to support himself. However, in his will, dated 10 February 1702/3, he declared that he was in good health. Since he had no living children when he made his will, at about age 54, Nicholas and his wife and heir Anne, who survived him, may have been childless. Anne may have been a second wife, with children, since the will mentions her heirs as residuary legatees. The will was witnessed by John Bellville, Moyse Bernad and William Tilyer. It was proved before Thomas Wenham, Esq., on 24 July 1707: (WNYHS 1:445, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

... I, Nicholas Crocheron of Richmond County, being in good health, I give to the poor of the French Congregation on Staten Island, five pounds, to be paid to the Elders. I leave to the children of John Bodine by his first wife, my nephews and nieces, as objects worthy of my charity, one half of all my paternal estate, goods and chattels, in case I leave no children. I leave all of the rest of my estate to my loving wife, Anne Crocheron, and to her heirs and assigns. I leave to all my other heirs, each six shillings.

Previously Nicholas and his brother Jean, Jr. seem to have acquired their father's land on Staten Island by a series of deeds dated 25 May 1702. Conveyances, "out of the estate of John Crocheron, deceased," were made to Nicholas Crocheron and Jean Crocheron from Gerrit van Vechten (Garrett Veighte) and from Peter van Ness (Van Neste). Nicholas Crocheron and his wife Anna transferred land on Carl's Neck to Jean (John) Crocheron. (Deeds B:490.) Nicholas Crocheron bought land on Carl's Neck on Staten Island from Lambert Garrison on 19 December 1706. (Deeds B:544; quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

JACQUES POILLON

Born c1646

Died c1720

Married Adrienne Crocheron

Born

Died after 02 Nov 1718

Children:

Marie Poillon

bapt. 27 Apr 1679 Flatbush, New York

d.

m. (1) Thomas Stillwell Jr

(2) Valentine du Chesne

Jean Crocheron Poillon

b. c1680 Brooklyn, New York

d. c1724

m. Sarah Lake

Jacques Poillon Jr

b. 1681 Flatbush, New York

d. 05 Mar 1732 Staten Island. New York

m. (1) Catherine -----

(2) Francoise Billiou

(3) Judith Bodine

Catherine Poillon

b. 1684

d.

m. Samuel Osborne

Jacques Poillon who married Adrienne Crocheron has been described as a son of a Waldenses family. (THE REGISTER OF ANCESTORS, Huguenot Society of New Jersey, 1975, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.) From "Zale in Walsh-Vlanderin," he was a resident of Bethfort and Adrienne was residing at Midwout when they were married on 24 October 1677. Their marriage is recorded at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the town of Flatbush: (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Isaak Poulion from the land of Zale in Walsh-Vlanderin residing at Bethfort
and Adriana Crosseron young dame from the same place, residing at Midwout.

Jacques is the French equivalent of James and Jacob, so the use of Isaak in this regard is confusing. Perhaps he was named Jacques Isaac or Isaac Jacques.

Flatbush is a section of Brooklyn in Kings County, New York.

Jacques Poillon obtained a grant of land on Staten Island from Governor Andros. He was named a justice of Richmond County in 1689. He was a road commissioner for Staten Island and may have been involved in the organization of a French Huguenot Church built at Greenridge, near Arthur Kill. (THE STATEN ISLAND HISTORIAN, Volume XV, Number 1, January-March, 1954 quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.) Jacques was born about 1646 since he was tabulated as age 60 on the 1706 census. He died between 02 November 1718, when he made his will, and 14 June 1720, when it was proved. As she was named in his will,

Adrienne died after 02 November 1718. His heirs were wife Adrienne (Adriance), son Jacques, son Jean (John), children of his deceased daughter Marie (Maria) du Chesne, and children of his daughter Catherine Osburn. (WNYHS 2:220f, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Marie Poillon was baptized on 27 April 1679 at the Reformed Dutch Church in Flatbush. She married (1) Thomas Stillwell, son of Captain Thomas Stillwell and Martha Billiou (Billew), who died in 1703; and (2) Valentine du Chesne. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Jean Crocheron Poillon was born about 1680 in Brooklyn. He married Sarah Lake and died between 08 October 1723, when he made his will, and 07 December 1724, when it was proved. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Jacques Poillon, Jr. was born in Flatbush in 1681 and married (1) Catherine -----, (2) Francoise Billiou, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Billiou, and (3) Judith Bodine. He died on 05 March 1732 at Staten Island. The maiden name of Margaret Billiou probably was la Resillier. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.) Jacques Poillon, Jr. probably was the father of Catherine Poillon who married David la Tourette, a member of the French congregation on Staten Island in 1735. Catherine was identified as a daughter of Jacques Poillon. (HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOT EMIGRATION TO AMERICA, Charles W. Baird, D.D., New York, 1885, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1985.)

Catherine Poillon, daughter of Jacques, Sr., was born in 1684 and married Samuel Osborne. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Either Jacques Poillon, Sr. or Jr. was involved in a mortgage for land at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1698: (PATENTS AND DEEDS AND OTHER EARLY RECORDS OF NEW JERSEY.)

1698 June 8. Mortgage. John Fitsrendalph of Woodbridge, carpenter, to Jacquo Poillon of Staten Island, N.Y., for a messuage at Woodbridge, adjoining his father Nicholas Fitsrendalph; 15 acres of meadow, W. and S. Hogg Hill, betw. two small creeks

ABRAHAM LAKERMAN

Born c1661
 Died 1734 Staten Island, Richmond County, New York
 Married (1) Catherine Crocheron c1677
 Born
 Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Abraham Lakerman Jr

b. c1683

d.

m. Lammetie van Vechten

Isaac Lakerman

b. c1685

d.

m. Catherine Christopher by 1731

Jacob Lakerman

b.

d.

m.

Mary Lakerman

b.

d.

m. Nicholas Matisen

Hester Lakerman

b.

d.

m. Nicholas Lazelier by 1722

Catherine Lakerman

b.

d.

m. John Morgan by 1721

Elizabeth Lakerman

b.

d.

m. John Vandeventer

(Sarah Lakerman?)

b.

d.

m. Isaac van Tuyl

Abraham Lakerman who married Catherine Crocheron was a son of Louis Lakerman and Anne de Sanchoy. He gave his age as 45 on the 1706 census which indicates that he was born about 1601. Abraham came to America in 1663 from Leyden, Holland, with his parents. He and Catherine Crocheron were married about 1677. After the death of Catherine, Abraham married (2) Anje ----- who survived him. Abraham Lakerman

died on Staten Island in 1734, between 25 March, when he made his will, and 23 April, when it was proved in court. (WNYHS 3:144f, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

In 1680 Abraham Lakerman (Lalman) applied for land on the south side of Fresh Kill on Staten Island. On 18 March 1683/4 Peter Lakerman (Lockerman) made an agreement with George Cumins and Abraham Lakerman (Lockerman), both of Staten Island, pertaining to a division of land that had belonged to Louis Lakerman (Lewis Lakeman), late of Staten Island, deceased, "Father of the parties to the present indenture, had in his lifetime desired his property to be divided equally between them, said Peter Lockerman agreed to divide the estate in three equal parts." (PRE-REVOLUTIONARY DUTCH HOUSES AND FAMILIES IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY AND SOUTHERN NEW YORK, Rosalie Fellows Bailey, 1936.) In 1693, Abraham Lakerman was a justice for Richmond County, New York. (CDNY.) He was granted 80 acres of land on the northwest side of Staten Island on 12 September 1694 for an annual rent of 1 bushel of wheat. (THE LOCKMANN AND FLAACK FAMILIES OF EARLY NEW YORK, Frances Flaack Donaldson, 1935.) Abraham attested to the inventory of Jean Bodine (John Bodein) in Richmond County. (WNYHS 1:254.) In 1699 Abraham Lakerman (Larrman) was a supervisor in Staten Island and he was listed as a freeholder there in 1701. He was a justice of the peace in 1704. Abraham Lakerman, gentleman, was an executor of the will of Isaac van Tuyl, gentleman of Richmond County. (WNYHS 11:70, all quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

The heirs of Abraham Lakerman were wife Anje, daughter Hester, wife of Nicholas Lazelier, daughter Catherine, wife of John Morgan, daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Vandeventer, daughter Mary, widow or wife of Nicholas Matisen, and son Jacob Lakerman. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Abraham Lakerman, Jr., who was born about 1683 and aged 23 in 1706, was living in 1734. His wife, Lammetie van Vechten (Lumitie Veghte) was a daughter of Gerrit Claesen van Vechten and Jannetje Crocheron. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Captain Isaac Lakerman, born about 1685, was living in 1734. He married Catherine Christopher by 1731. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Hester Lakerman and Nicholas Lazelier (Lazalere), Jr. were married by 1722. Born in the 1690's, he was a son of Nicholas Lazelier and Francoise Billiou (Billew). He died about 1744-1746. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Catherine Lakerman and John Morgan were married by 1721. He was born on 27 January 1698 and died in 1770. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Abraham Lakerman and Catherine Crocheron also may have been the parents of Sarah Lakerman who married Isaac van Tuyl. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Marie Crocheron, who was born about 1660, was described as being from near Rysszl in Vlaanderen and Jean Bodine was identified as being from near Bethune in Artois in their betrothal record at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the town of Flatbush, on 26 December 1679:

Jean Boden, young man from near Bethune in Artois and Maria Crosseron, young
dame from near Rysszl in Vlaanderen, both residents of Staten Island

They were married on 11 January 1680 at Midwout. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Marie Crocheron Bodine probably was dead by 1697 when her children's share of her father's estate was conveyed by her brother Jean Crocheron, Jr. to her brother-in-law, Jacques Poillon: (Richmond County, New York, Land Records Liber B, 313, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Know all men by these presents that I Jaque Poillon Esq of the above said
County doe acknowledge to have received of John Croseheron of ye said County

upon ye account of John Bodine children of full and just sum of 93L. 10s., it
being of the estate of John Crocheron deceased as witness my hand and seal
this 15 day of 1697

The transcript did not include the month in which this transaction occurred.

Marie Crocheron Bodine definitely was dead and Jean Bodine had remarried before 10 February 1702/3 when
her brother, Nicholas Crocheron, made his will, leaving one-half of his estate to "the children of John Bodine by
his first wife, my nephews and nieces."

JEAN CROCHERON JR

Born c1658
 Died c1727 Staten Island, Richmond County, New York
 Married (1) Hester Lutine 03 May 1682 Flatbush, Kings County, New York
 Born
 Died before 28 Apr 1713/4
 Children (1) (order of birth unknown):
 Jean Crocheron III
 b. 1685
 d.
 m.
 Abraham Crocheron
 b. 1687
 d.
 m.
 Mary Crocheron
 b.
 d.
 m.
 Elizabeth Crocheron
 b.
 d.
 m.
 Married (2) Mary Morgan 28 Apr 1713/4 New York, New York
 Born
 Died
 Possible child (2):
 Susannah Crocheron
 b. c1716-1718
 d.
 m.

Jean Crocheron, Jr. gave his age as 48 on the Staten Island census of 1706, so he was born about 1658. He was naturalized on 23 August 1715. (NYHSQ Bulletin III:38, 1919, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Jean Crocheron, Jr. married (1) Hester Lutine, daughter of Walraven Lutine and Hester Donrinees, on 03 May 1682 at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Flatbush, and (2) Mary Morgan, daughter of John Morgan and Frances Bellin at the New York Dutch Church on 28 April 1713/4. Mary Morgan Crocheron was born about 1682 since the 1706 census includes Frances Morgan, aged 42, and Mary Morgan, aged 24.

Jean Crocheron, Jr. (John Chroshon) was entered as a constable on a list of civil officers for Richmond County in 1704: (NJ Mis. 1:51, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Richmond ss. Whereas at a general meeting held the 1st day of Aprill in the Year 1704 for choseing such offisors as is nesisary for the ensuing year the freeholders being meet in each Divition made Choise of those persons hereunder named ."

As noted before, Jean Crocheron, Jr. seems to have obtained his father's land on Staten Island by a series of deeds dated 25 May 1702. Conveyances, "out of the estate of John Crocheron, deceased," were made to Nicholas Crocheron and Jean Crocheron (Jr.) from Gerrit van Vechten (Garrett Veighte) and from Peter van Ness (Van Neste). Nicholas Crocheron and his wife Anna transferred land on Carl's Neck to Jean (John) Crocheron. (Deeds B:490, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Jean Crocheron, Jr. acquired several other tracts of land on Staten Island: (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

01 May 1704 from Barent Christopher (Deeds B:480-482)
80 acres at Karle's Neck and the Fresh Kill
adjoining John Martineau and Mrs. Wyntie Simonson

05 May 1704 from Thomas Stillwell (Deeds B:453)
50 acres at Karl's Neck and Fresh Kill
adjoining Lambert Garrison

05 May 1704 from John Belwell (Deeds B:487)
no quantity or description of land

06 May 1704 from Francis Martineau (Deeds B:485)
100 acres; no description of land

John Cosho who was a private in the militia regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Farmer in 1715 may have been Jean Crocheron, Jr. (REPORT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK STATE HISTORIAN, I:526, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

In his will, dated 06 August 1725 and proved on 07 June 1727, Jean Crocheron bequeathed to his wife Mary "a bed with its furniture, and a great cupboard, and one half of my moveable estate and she is to pay all debts and funeral charges out of her share." She also received half of his lands "during her widowhood. But if she comes to marry, she shall give good security to my executors that it may not be embessled from my children, that I had by said wife Mary." The other half of his moveables were left to his children by his "first wife, viz. John, Abraham, Mary and Elizabeth." The remainder of his land was willed to John and Abraham. As his birthright, John also was bequeathed 1 pound out of the moveable estate, but a division of the estate was not to occur before six years. John was ordered to pay 100 pounds to his sister Mary and Abraham was to pay the same to his sister Elizabeth. Abraham received "the liberty to take his house where he now lives, and bring it where he pleases, and to take the division fence from where it now stands and bring it where he pleases." Jean named his wife Mary as executrix. The will was witnessed by Thomas Lake, Edward Hillyer and William Hillyer. (WNYHS 11:51ff, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.) Mary Morgan Crocheron married (2) Benjamin Ayres of Staten Island before 03 June 1730 when she made a bond according to the terms of the will. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Although, in his will, Jean Crocheron, Jr. referred to children by his second wife Mary Morgan, only one child has been identified as their possible issue, Susannah Crocheron, who was born about 1716-1718.

GERRIT CLAESEN VAN VECHTEN

Born 1656
 Died c1734 Staten Island, Richmond County, New York
 Married (1) Jeannette Crocheron 25 Sep 1682 Staten Island, New York
 Born
 Died before 20 Mar 1693
 Children (1) (order of birth unknown):
 Lammetje van Vechten
 b.
 d.
 m. Abraham Lakerman Jr

 Jan Gerritsen van Vechten
 bapt. 04 Apr 1694
 d.
 m. Cornelia Staats

 Married (2) Magdalena Jans 20 Mar 1693
 Born
 Died
 Children (2):
 unknown

Gerrit Claesen van Vechten who married Jeannette Crocheron was a son of Claes Nicholas Arentsen van Vechten and his wife Lammetje, whose maiden name is not known. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.) The surname van Vechten also appears as Vechte, Veghte and Veghten. Claes and Claesen are frequently spelled Klaas and Klaasen.

Gerrit and his father Claes emigrated to America in 1660. Gerrit was a member of the Brooklyn Church in 1677. The marriage record of Gerrit and Jeannette (Jannetje) identified him as from Morch, in Drenthe Province, and her as from "Walsch Vlaanderen." Both were residents of Staten Island. Their betrothal was declared at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Flatbush on 17 September 1682 and they were married the following 25 April on Staten Island. Gerrit moved from Gowanus, in Brooklyn, to Staten Island where he had 120 acres of land on Kill van Kull, which his father had acquired from Governor Andros on 17 January 1689. Gerrit represented Richmond County in the Colonial Assembly from 1699 to 1702. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Jeannette died before 20 March 1693 when Gerrit married (2) Magdalena Jans, widow of Jan Homs. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Magdalena apparently died before Gerrit since she was not named in his will, which was dated 28 November 1732. A codicil was added on 09 March 1732/3. His heirs were daughter Lammetje (Lumitie), wife of Abraham Lakerman (Lackerman), Jr. of New Castle, Delaware, son Jan (John), and grandsons Gerrit Van Vechten (Veghte), Nicholas van Vechten (Veghte) and Gerrit Lakerman (Lackerman). The will was proved on 02 January 1734/5. (WNYHS 3:165f, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Gerrit van Vechten (Gerret Veghte) also bought land in New Jersey: (PATENTS AND DEEDS AND OTHER EARLY RECORDS OF NEW JERSEY, East Jersey Deeds, Liber G.)

1699 Nov. 22. Deed. Honble. Sir Thomas Lane, Knt. Edmond Harrison, John
 Jurim, Robert Hackshaw, James Saint John, Robert Mitchell and the rest of the
 Committee of the West Jersey Society by Honble. Jeremiah Basse, their agent,

to George Willoks, of E. N. J., Gerret Veghe (Veghte) and Peter Curtelew, both of N. Y., for 3000 acres on the Eastside of and along Milston R., in Middlesex Co., adjoining Thomas Barker half a mile above the mouth of Reverdie Brook

1699 Nov. 23. Agreement. George Willoks, Garrit Veghte of N. Y. and Peter Cortelew of N. Y. Province, relinquishing to each other all right, title, etc. in and to a tract on the Eastside of Milston R., granted to them by the West Jersey Society Nov. 22, 1699

1701 Nov. 17. Deed. John Harrison of Elizabeth Town to Theodorus Polhemus, Stoffle Probasco, Cornelius Wyckoff, Hendrick Lott, Jacques Cortelou, Peter Cortelou, Denise Tunise and Frederick van Lieu, all of Nassau Island (Long Island), N. Y., for a lot in Middlesex and Summerset Counties along Milston R. betw. Lodging Brook, George Willoks, Peter Cortilou, Garret Wechte (Veghte), the road from Piscataway to the falls of the Delaware R. and the rear of Rariton lots

1702 April 2. Patent to John Harrison of Elizabeth town, merchant, for the part of Milston R. along his land from the foot of Rockie Hill to the upper end of the land bo't by George Willoks, Garrit Vighthe and Peter Cortelew of Jeremiah Basse as agent of the W. Jersey Society

The Raritan River is formed by two branches, the North and South, which merge near Somerville and continue eastward past Piscataway, where the Millstone River converges with the Raritan. The river empties into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which is separated from Staten Island by Arthur Kill.

PIETER VAN NESS JR

Born 05 Oct 1653 probably New Amsterdam

Died c1728 New Jersey

Married (1) Marguerite Crocheron c1684 Staten Island, New York
Born

Died before 02 May 1697

Children (1)

Judith van Ness

bapt. 30 Sep 1685

d. 19 Oct 1762

m. Peter Brokaw c1704

Pieter van Ness III

b. c1687 Somerset County, New Jersey

d. c1768

m. Madeleine Du Bois Roosa 20 Oct 1718 Kingston, Ulster County, New

York

Catherine van Ness

b.

d.

m. Dirck Middagh

Married (2) Tyrntje Jans

Born

Died

Children (2):

unknown

Pieter (Peter) van Ness, Jr. who married Marguerite (Margaret) Crocheron was a son of Pieter van Ness and Judith Rapalje. The name also was spelled as van Nest and van Neste. Pieter, Jr. was born on 05 October 1653, probably in New Amsterdam, and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of New Amsterdam on 12 October 1653. The van Ness family lived at Wallabout in Brooklyn and attended the Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn in 1677. Pieter, Jr. moved to the Raritan River, near Somerville, New Jersey. He was a member of the East New Jersey Assembly in 1699. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

The betrothal record of Pieter and Marguerite, at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Flatbush, dated 13 April 1684, described him a young man from New York, who resided "on the Raritans," and her as a young dame from "Vlaanderen," who resided on Staten Island. They were married on Staten Island by certificate. (THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

The will of Pieter van Ness, Jr., yeoman, was dated 10 February 1727 and proved on 12 April 1728. (New Jersey Archives, quoted in THE CROCHERON FAMILY.)

Madeleine (Madeleentjen, Magdalena) Du Bois Roosa who married Pieter van Ness III was the widow of Gerrit Roosa and a niece of Sarah Du Bois who married Joost Jans van Meteren. She was baptized on 25 May 1690 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Her parents were Jacob Du Bois and Elizabeth (Lysbeth) Vernoy who were married on 08 March 1689 at Kingston. (BAPTISMAL AND MARRIAGE REGISTERS OF THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, 1660-1809, Roswell Randall Hoes, De Vinne Press, New York, 1891, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1980; HISTORY OF

NEW PALTZ, NEW YORK, AND ITS OLD FAMILIES, Ralph Le Fevre, Albany, 1909, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1973.)