

FIRST GENERATION

PIETER QUACKENBOSCH b. ca. 1614, Holland

m.

MARITJE -?- b. ca. 1617, Holland

Children:

- + MARITJE, b. ca. 1640, Holland
m. Marten Cornelissen Van Buren
- 1 + JOHANNES, b. ca. 1642, Holland
m. Machteld Post
- 2 + WOUTER, b. ca. 1644, Holland
m. Neeltje Gysbertse Van den Bergh
NELLETJE (or PETRONELLA), b. ca. 1650, Holland
m. Albert Janse Ryckman. Albert Ryckman was mayor of Albany from 1702 to 1703.
- 3 + REYNIER, b. ca. 1652, Oestgeest, Holland
m1. Lysbeth Jans Masten, 2 Mar. 1674, New York DRC
m2. Claesje Jacobs Stille, 13 Sep. 1692, New York DRC
ANNETJE, b. ca. 1658, Albany, NY
m. Hendrick Maartensen Beeckman
MAGDALENA, b. ca. 1660, Albany, NY
m. Jonas Volkertse Douw, 14 Nov. 1683, Albany DRC. Jonas, listed as a widower, married the widow Catrina (Witbeck) Glen on 24 April 1696 at the Albany DRC.
JANNETJE, b. ca. 1663, Albany, NY
m. Jacob Cornelius Bogaert, Jan. 1679

Pieter Quackenbosch, the founder of the Quackenbush family in America, was a brick maker in Albany, New York. Although early records of Albany contain several references to him as Pieter Quackenbosch, he is also frequently found under the name of Pieter Bont, and sometimes as Pieter (or Piet) Bout. The use of a second surname, or alias, was commonly found among the early Dutch settlers of New Netherland, as well as the frequent use of the patronymic (see page 2).

Pieter Quackenbosch probably left Holland for New Netherland in May of 1653 aboard the ship *Graft*. The following letter from Edward Man and A. Pater, Directors of the West Indies Company, to Pieter Stuyvesant tells of the passengers on this ship:

"A° 1653, the 7th of May.

Honorable, Vigorous, Pious, Dear and Faithful.

In the ship '*Graft*' goes over Mr. Johan De Hulter, partner in the Colony of Renselaerswyck, and his family who takes with him a goodly number of free people, among them some artisans, especially a very good brickmaker, and many others mentioned in detail in the list, to settle either in said Colony, or elsewhere and assist in the cultivation of the soil there. As it is not yet quite decided, where he may begin and as he may settle on Manhattans Island, where we believe it would be best, we have deemed it proper and just upon his request for a recommendation, because not known there, to direct you to favor him as far as possible without prejudice to the Company's interests and kindly assist him in everything; and if he should conclude to remain upon Manhattans or Long Island to allot for him so suitable a

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place, as his circumstances and the fitness of it for a brickyard require. Hereupon relying etc etc.

Amsterdam
the 7th of May 1653
To Directeur Stuyvesant in New Netherland"

The Directors of the W. I. Co.
EDWARD MAN.
A. PATER.

Assuming this brick maker was Pieter Quackenbosch, he most likely did not settle in New York City but instead accompanied Johan de Hulter to Albany, then known as Beverwyck. The first mention of Pieter Quackenbosch in the Albany records occurs the following year, 1 Dec. 1654, in the court minutes of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, where it states that "Jan Gouw cut Piet Bout across the hand," evidently in the course of a fight.

Johan de Hulter established various businesses in Albany, including a brick kiln and a tile kiln, but died just several years after his arrival. De Hulter probably put Pieter Quackenbosch in charge of the operation of the brick kiln, as evidenced by the following excerpt from the Fort Orange and Beverwyck court records of 29 May 1657:

"Pieter Bont, plaintiff, against Pieter Bosboom, defendant.

The plaintiff says that the defendant is bound to burn brick for him for the period of ten months, exhibiting a contract made between Mr t'Hulter, deceased, and the defendant.

The defendant on the other hand produces an absolute release from Madam Johanna, widow of the said Mr de Hulter, deceased.

The court, having examined the contract and the release, adjudge that the defendant is released from his contract by virtue of the release."

Pieter is first mentioned as "Pieter Quackenbosch" in the court minutes of Fort Orange and Beverwyck on 20 Aug. 1657, again as a plaintiff against Pieter Bosboom. Still another complaint was filed against Bosboom on 8 Feb. 1658, this time by "Pieter Bout's wife."

On 7 Nov. 1657, Johanna de Hulter announced her intention to sell at public auction her brick kiln, tile kiln, house, barn, pasture and other pieces of property apparently left to her by her husband. The brick kiln was sold to the highest bidder, Adrian Jansen Van Ilpendam, for the sum of 1,100 guilders. At the same time, Madame de Hulter also sold "at public sale, the house where Piet Bout dwells" to Aernoldus Van Curler for the sum of 740 guilders.

Pieter Quackenbosch probably continued to operate the brickyard for a number of years, despite its sale to Adriaan Van Ilpendam. In 1668, Pieter purchased the brickyard from Van Ilpendam, as shown by the following deed:

"Appeared before us, undersigned, commissaries of Albany, etc., Adriaen Van Ilpendam, who declares that in true rights, free ownership, he grants, conveys and makes over to Pieter Quackenbos in the brickyard according to the fence thereabout set, lying here in the colony and by said Pieter Quackenbos occupied according to the right and ownership of the ground which he bought and paid for, of madame, the widow of the late Johan de Hulter, now wife of Jeronimus Ebbinck, according to release, of date the 20th of Aug., 1664, on condition that said Quackenbos pay yearly a rent of two Carolus guilders to the Heer director of the colony according to the tenor of the contract therefor, of date the 11th of November, 1657, to which reference is herein made; and therefore giving said Quackenbos, his heirs and successors or assigns, full power to dispose thereof as he might do with his patrimonial effects; also acknowledging that he is fully paid and satisfied therefor, and therefore promising to protect and free the same from all trouble and claims as is right, and never more to do nor suffer anything to be done against the same, in any manner, on pledge of this person and estate, nothing excepted, subject to all laws and judges.

Done in Albany the 11/21 of July, 1668.

ADRIAEN VAN ILPENDAM"

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Pieter Quackenbosch's wife, Maritje, was also closely involved in the operation of the brickyard, as shown by her frequent appearance in the Albany court records in matters dealing with its operation. The following Albany court record from the year 1684 illustrates her heavy involvement in the brick business:

"Pieter Quackeboss, plaintiff, against Teunis Cornelise van der Poel, defendant.

The plaintiff's wife on behalf of her husband demands according to settlement of accounts 7½ beavers for brick delivered.

The defendant claims that she did not deliver the brick according to the agreement, having delivered soft brick among the gable brick. Also, that he had to wait for brick, to his great loss, for which he demands damages.

The oath being deferred to the plaintiff's wife, she swears that according to the last settlement of accounts there was due to her 7½ beavers.

The honorable court condemn the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum of 7½ beavers demanded, *cum expensis*." [This court record contradicts the assumption in the 1909 genealogy of the family that it was Maritje who died in 1682 when Pieter paid for the use of the large funeral pall.]

In 1683, "Pr Quackebos" pledged two "pieces of 8" toward the annual salary of the Dominie [Minister] Godefridus Dellius. Immediately following Pieter's name are listed the names of Wouter Pieterse, Jan Pieterse and Reynier Pieterse, no doubt Pieter's three sons, shown using the patronymic. According to this record in the court minutes of Albany, they all lived "outside the North gate, up the river."

The fact that Pieter Quackenbosch and Pieter Bont were the same person is proven several years later when Pieter traded his house and pantile shed for a house in the city of Albany:

"Know all men whom it may concern that on the fourth day of the month of January 1686/1687, appeared before me, Jan Becker, notary public, Pieter Quackenbosch, residing near the city of Albany, in the colony of Renselaarswyck, of the one part, and Jacob van Vorst, residing in the city of Albany, of the other part, who declared that they had deliberately and amicably agreed about a matter of purchase and exchange, as follows. The aforesaid Quackenbosch declares that he has sold to and exchanged with the aforesaid van Vorst his house, pantile shed and land, as far as it belongs to him and is occupied and possessed by him, saving the lord's right (except a certain small parcel of land which belongs to Mr. Jan Hendryck Bruyn), and all that is fastened thereto by earth and nail, nothing in the world excepted, but the burnt brick which at present are in the kiln shall belong to Quackenbosch. The aforesaid buildings and land stand and are situated in the colony of Renselaarswyck and are at present occupied by him; they will be delivered to the purchaser on the conditions hereinbefore written during the ensuing month of March anno 1686/7, provided and upon the express condition that the aforesaid van Vorst shall then also deliver to the grantor his unincumbered, saving the lord's right, with all that is fastened thereto by earth and nail, nothing in the world excepted, and in addition thereto twenty beavers or the value thereof in silver money; and they promise to deliver to each other a proper deed and to free each other from further claims, all without guile or deceit, for which they bind their respective persons and properties, present and future, without any exception, subjecting the same according to law. In witness of the truth they have signed and sealed this at the house of the aforesaid Quackenbosch, situated in the colony of Renselaarswyck, on the date above written, being in the second year of the reign of his Royal Majesty of Great Britain.

Pieter Bont
otherwise called Quackenbosch [seal]

This is X the mark of
Jacob van Vorst [seal]"

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In 1669 and again in 1680, in court cases involving the operation of the brick kiln, a Pieter Quackenbosch is mentioned using the patronymic, first as "Piter Pitzsz Quackenbos" and later as "Pieter Pieterse Quackeboss." Several family researchers in the past have assumed this Pieter was a son of Pieter the Immigrant. This researcher fails to find any evidence in the early New York records that Pieter the Immigrant had a son named Pieter, raising the possibility that this reference was to Pieter the Immigrant himself. If so, Pieter the Immigrant's father was also named Pieter Quackenbosch (or Pieter Bont).

Adriana Suydam Quackenbush, in her 1909 genealogy of the family, identifies the Immigrant Pieter Quackenbosch with the student Petrus Quackenbosh at the University of Groningen in 1659 (see page 1). This connection, however, was made prior to the discovery that Pieter Quackenbosch also used the name of Pieter Bont and was in the New World as early as 1654.

The children assigned to Pieter the Immigrant in this genealogy vary somewhat from the children assigned to Pieter in the 1909 genealogy of the family. The primary reason for these differences also derives from the discovery that Pieter the Immigrant was in New Netherland as early as 1654. We also know from the 1674 marriage record of Pieter's son Reynier that Reynier was born in Holland. An analysis of the families of the other children of Pieter the Immigrant suggests that Reynier was probably among the younger children of the family and therefore several of Pieter the Immigrant's children were probably born in Holland. Assuming that a child was born to Pieter and Maritje every few years, it is possible that they were married as early as 1640. Dutch men of that period married, on the average, at about the age of 26 and women at about the age of 23. Applying these averages to a marriage date of about 1640 implies that Pieter was born about 1614 and Maritje about 1617.

The birthdate for Maritje, wife of Pieter the Immigrant, of about 1617 means that she was approaching the end of her childbearing years by the mid 1660's. It is unlikely, therefore, that she was the mother of the sons Pieter and Adriaan listed in the 1909 genealogy of the family. It is far more likely that Pieter and Adriaan were her grandsons through her son Jan.

The naming of the children of Pieter and Adriaan (as well as the sponsors at the children's baptisms) also suggest that Pieter and Adriaan were sons of Jan and Machteld (Post) Quackenbosch rather than of Pieter the Immigrant and his wife Maritje. Just as the patronymic system governed the use of second names in the early Dutch families, a similar system determined the first names of the children born to a Dutch family. Under this system, the first-born son was given the first name of the child's paternal grandfather. The second son was given the first name of the maternal grandfather. For the daughters, this pattern was reversed: the first-born daughter was given the name of the child's maternal grandmother and the second daughter the name of the paternal grandmother. Under this system, successive children were given the names of their great-grandparents. This naming system was reinforced by the Dutch Reformed Church, where the person whose name was given to the child usually served as the baptism sponsor. If this person could not be present at the baptism, a close relative was usually substituted.

It should also be noted that the three sons of Pieter the Immigrant as shown in this history of the family reflect the age-old tradition of "three brothers who came from Holland" that is found in many early sources, including Jonathan Pearson's *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany, from 1630 to 1800* (1872).

Ref: *QFH&A*, pp. 7-24; *DSSAY*, XXXIV-XXXV, p. 23; *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York*, E. B. O'Callaghan, 14:202; *Minutes of the Court of Ft. Orange and Beverwyck*, trans. A. J. F. van Laer, 1:191, 1:271, 2:38, 2:69, and 2:99; *Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady*, trans. A. J. F. van Laer, 1:77, 3:46, 3:373 and 3:478; *Early Records of the City and County of Albany, and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, 1656-1675*, Jonathan Pearson, 1869, 1:56-59 and 1:446; *De Halve Maen*, 45:9