

-- VAN TIENHOVEN --

The family groups represented in this collection may not be complete, because information was entered bit by bit as I found it or happened upon it; I have not done any systematic research on these families. Because they do not compose whole family genealogies, these listings are arranged differently from most genealogical records or histories. Each listing is a family group, and is arranged and filed alphabetically under the name of the head of the family.

Names are generally in alphabetical order (disregarding spelling variations and middle names), then in approx. chronological order. The first sorting is by surname (mixing together any and all spelling variations), then by given name, then by approximate birthdate (when known) in approximate chronological order. For easier reference, surnames in headings are grouped together under the most common spelling usage that evolved in this geographical location, regardless of individualistic spellings in the records themselves. Cross references are used in most cases where surname spellings substantially vary.

Within the quoted records, the individual spellings have been (mostly) retained because they sometimes provide clues (although in general—but with exceptions—they seem to largely reflect the record keeper's particular orthography and not always, at this early period, any special family preference). Those interested can see the variety and evolution of a particular name's spelling and the interesting and sometimes amusing attempts at phonetic reproduction. Keep in mind that before names and spellings were standardized, records reflected the individualistic whim of the particular recorder (often two different spellings of the same name within the same document). In addition, all records were handwritten, and sometimes deciphering a handwritten name in early records can be quite challenging! So expect to search under all possibilities of spelling (for both surnames and given names).

Given names are grouped together without regard for middle initials or middle names. Because middle names and/or initials are sometimes used, sometimes not used in various records, it seemed simplest to arrange entries as if the middle names or initials did not exist. Usually all variations of a given name are grouped together as though spelled one way: Jan, Johannes, John, etc. are all grouped as one (but also look under the other forms).

Sources and references are included with each "family" grouping, but may or may not include sources that are cited (or are obvious, such as baptismal records, etc.) within the narrative or listing itself.

As with any compiled genealogical record, researchers should regard this information as leads and clues, and should verify all data with independent research.

I welcome, and would be grateful for, any additions or corrections, especially with source citations.

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**Van Tienhoven, Claes** See: Van Tienhoven, Nicholas

**Van Tienhoven, Cornelius**

Cornelius Van Tienhoven m. about 1639  
son of Luyt/Lucas Cornelisz Van Teinhoven &  
Jannetje Adriaensd. de Haes  
b. about 1611-12 Breukelen, Utrecht, Netherlands  
bp.  
d. or disappeared 18 Nov 1656

Cornelius m. Rachel when she was only 16. "Cornelis van Tienhoven ...in my capacity as husband and guardian of Ragel Vienje,... acknowledge that I am fully satisfied and paid by Jan Jansen Damen the sum of once three hundred Carolus guilders to which the aforesaid Ragel Vienjee...was entitled by way of inheritance from her father Gulyn Vienjee, according to the contract made between her mother Adriaenje Cuveljeers and Jan Damen."<sup>1</sup>

Cornelius Tienhoven arrived in New Amsterdam in 1633 as a Company accountant, working for Director Wouter Van Twiller until the latter's removal in 1638. With the arrival of Director Willem Kieft he was promoted to the title of Secretary and in many instances served as the Director's "right hand man." After Kieft's removal in 1647, Van Tienhoven continued as the Secretary to Peter Stuyvesant. In 1651 he was promoted to "receiver general" of the Company's revenues and domains (New Netherland then included the area from Albany to Delaware) and in the following year Stuyvesant made him Schout-Fiscaal (sheriff and attorney general) of New Amsterdam.<sup>1</sup>

Cornelis's brother Adriaen was on the Delaware with the Swedes, but was later in New Amsterdam, and his sister, Aeftje

**Rachel Vinge**

dau. of Ghislain/Guylyn Vigne &  
(poss?) Adrienne Cuvellier  
b.  
bp. 16 (or 19) March 1623 Walloon Ch, Leyden  
d. 18 Feb 1663

m. Pieter Stoutenburgh.

Cornelis and his family lived on a "plantation" at Smits Vly [translation: Smith's Flat], on the East River shore north of Wall Street. His land was on the northeast border of his in-laws' bouwerie. It stretched from Broadway to the East River, and from Maiden Lane north to about Fulton Street. His house was at 227-229 Pearl Street, near where it intersects Maiden Lane. The New York City street called Pine Street, in the Wall Street financial district, was even in the late 1600's still known as Tienhoven Street.<sup>1</sup>

Although he was considered to be intelligent, subtle and sharp-witted, the population of New Amsterdam knew him better as a "thickset" man with a "red and bloated" face who was "given to lying, promising everyone." One wrote, "the whole country cries out against him bitterly as a villain, murderer and traitor."<sup>1</sup>

Cornelis was known as a womanizer. He dressed as an Indian "with a little covering" and chased after the many "light women" of New Amsterdam. In 1649, long after he married and began a family, he took a lengthy trip back to Holland to offer his explanation why the colony was not progressing. While there, he "became engaged" to a young lady. The unsuspecting girl accompanied him on his travels in Holland and on the two-month voyage back to America, expecting to marry him at the end of the journey. When their ship, the Waterhont, tied up at New Amsterdam, he suddenly became a family man again. Such was his influence among the corrupt officials in the colony that no one would listen to the poor girl's tale of betrayal.<sup>1</sup>

In the spring of 1640, some parties of Raritan Indians attacked a Company trading boat near Staten Island and stole a canoe. They were also accused of stealing some swine. [The pigs were actually stolen by some sailors who blamed the Indians for the theft.] In mid-July, Director Kieft sent Van Tienhoven on an expedition (with 50 soldiers and 20 sailors) to confront the Raritans. Their orders were to force a peace, or, failing that, to take prisoners and destroy the Raritans' corn crop. On his arrival at their village, they refused Van Tienhoven's demand for restitution of the alleged losses.<sup>1</sup>

Van Tienhoven then turned to his troops, told them that he would not be responsible if they violated his orders, and began to walk away. He hadn't gone far when the soldiers acted on his hint and suddenly attacked the Raritans by surprise, killed a few and captured several others. One captive, the chief's brother, was tortured "in his private parts with a split piece of wood." Within six weeks the Raritans responded with an attack on Staten Island colonists, killing four and burning a house and some tobacco sheds. Kieft responded by contacting several other tribes and letting them know he would pay a large bounty in wampum for every head of a Raritan they brought to him. The Raritans made peace with the Dutch before the year was out.<sup>1</sup>

In February 1643 two bands of Algonquin Indians fled from attacks by their enemy the Mohawks and, starving and homeless, sought refuge near New Amsterdam. Director Kieft decided their helpless condition provided an opportunity to kill some more savages. Van Tienhoven approached his father-in-law Jan Jansen Damen and brother-in-law Abraham Ver Planck, both members of the City Council. Over a hearty dinner and a lot of liquor, he coaxed them into signing a petition to attack the Indians. Van Tienhoven then led 80 soldiers across the Hudson at night to Hoboken, where they massacred a camp of sleeping Indians. The killing continued through the next day, even of survivors who struggled out into the open to beg for food or warmth. One witness who was opposed to the attack wrote: Infants were snatched from their mothers breasts, and cut to pieces in sight of the parents, and the pieces thrown into the fire and into the water; other sucklings were bound to wooden boards, and cut and stuck or bored through, and miserably massacred, so that a heart of stone would have been softened. Some were thrown in the river, and when the fathers and mothers endeavoured to rescue them, the soldiers would not let them come ashore again, but caused both young and old to be drowned...Some came to our people on the farms with their hands cut off; others had their legs hacked off and some were holding their entrails in their arms.<sup>1</sup>

Within a few weeks 11 surrounding tribes joined in retaliation against the colonists. Farms in Brooklyn were burned. Most of Manhattan was burned and looted as well. The colonists, numbering only about 500, huddled in their dilapidated Fort Amsterdam at the tip of Manhattan until the Indians left. A truce was signed in April, but that lasted only five months. Most of the tribes felt New Amsterdam's reparations [in wampum] for the massacred Indians were not sufficient to even the score. In September, 1,500 Indian warriors from seven tribes attacked and seized most of Manhattan and Long Island. The colonists were forced to remain in the shelter of their fort for several months. The Dutch ended the immediate threat to Manhattan several months later, with the help of English mercenaries, in the same bloodthirsty manner in which the war had started. They attacked a village near Stamford, killing 20 Indians, then moved on to a Canarsie village where they killed 120. Near Greenwich they attacked and burned a big village at night, killing more than 500 Indians, most of them by fire. More than two years passed before peace was restored. The war was a terrible setback for the New Amsterdam and Long Island colonies. Manhattan's population dwindled to 250, less than it was in 1630. Director Kieft was recalled to Holland, but his ship struck a reef near the English coast and he never reached home.<sup>1</sup>

Van Tienhoven could not give up the role of instigator. In September 1655, Director Peter Stuyvesant was on a visit to the Dutch colony in Delaware, so Van Tienhoven used the occasion to begin yet another calamitous war with the Indians. The Indians apparently also knew Stuyvesant was out of town. Members of the Esopus, Hackensack and Mohican tribes in 64 canoes stopped at Manhattan on their way to settle some old scores with the Canarsie tribes on Long Island. They landed to get food, some planning on buying it and others on taking it. A number of them began to raid the colonists' orchards. The war began when Hendrick Van Dyck shot an Indian woman who was taking some peaches from his garden. It became known as "The Peach War."<sup>1</sup>

Hundreds of Indians swarmed throughout the city on the next day, harassing the citizens and trespassing in their homes. One found and wounded Van Dyck with an arrow. In the evening a band of Indians were gathered at the shore. Van Tienhoven led a contingent of armed citizens to their location and called out, "Murder the savages who kill the Dutch." Shots rang out and the Indians fled in their canoes, but not before returning the fire and killing several of their attackers. The Indians did not go far. Across the river at Staten Island they spent the night putting fire to houses and farms. Over the next three days Indians swept through the Dutch settlements along the East River and the Hudson, driving the Dutch from their homes and farms.<sup>1</sup>

Stuyvesant returned to New Amsterdam at the end of September, to find almost the entire population of New Netherlands in and around Fort Amsterdam. Forty colonists had been killed and a hundred more were prisoners in Indian camps. Hundreds of houses and farms were reduced to ashes and ruins. By the end of October, the Indians released 70 of their

prisoners in return for powder and lead. It was two years before they finished extorting Stuyvesant for the return of the remaining 30.<sup>1</sup>

Back in Holland, the Company's directors received evidence that Van Tienhoven had committed a series of improper actions in his former role as Secretary. The "Peach War" was the last straw. Peter Stuyvesant tried to defend him, saying the war was not Van Tienhoven's fault. The company responded by ordering Stuyvesant to remove Van Tienhoven and not to defend him, "as we are confident that the charges are true. Whoever considers his last transactions with the savages, will find that with clouded brains filled with liquor, he was a prime cause of this dreadful massacre. " By June 1656 he had been dismissed from office.<sup>1</sup>

Van Tienhoven's hat and cane were found floating in the river on November 18, 1656. He was presumed drowned, but there was reason to be suspicious that this was a planned disappearance. The "drowning" occurred while he was pending an appearance before a court of inquiry.<sup>1</sup>

Recorded on [April the 30th Ao: 1673:] [Deed] On the first day of July ao: 1671; Peter Stoutenburg & Jan Vingie Executrs: of the Estate of Rachell van Thienhoven deceased and Luyckas van Thienhoven heir of the said Tienhoven, Transport and make over unto John Smedes of this Citty Carman, a Certaine farm or Bowry of the sd: Tienhoven deceased, together with a dwelling house, Barne, oarcherd, Cornefield & pasture ground and other the appurtenances, as by the Condit[ion] of sale bearing date the 13th of october Last past at Large is set forth; Scituate Lying and being uppon this Island manhatans abutting wth the north syde uppon the Land of willem Beeckman wth the East Syde uppon the houses & Lotts in Smiths valley wch Lotts heretofore are sould and Transported out of the Gennerall ground brief wth ye southsyde uppon the pasture of oloff stevens, & ye Lane Called the maegdepaetie and wth ye westsyde uppon the highway, & accordingly now is Encompassed & Comprehendd in its fences, being all the Land in ye said Patten Seth forth; that is to say soo much as of the sd: Land remains untransportd as by the Transport signed by the sd: Executrs: & heir in the prsence of Wm Darval.<sup>2</sup>

---children of Cornelius Van Tienhoven & Rachel Vinge:

- **Jannetje Van Tienhoven**, bp. 10 June 1646 NYC Ref Ch (wit: De Hr. Willem Kieft, gouvneur, Adriaene Nuvielle, Jannetje Adriaens); apparently d.y.
- **Lucas Van Tienhoven** (Lucas) (Dr.), bp. 17 Jan 1649 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Jan Janszen Damen, Adriaen Van Tienhoven, Adriaentie Kuypers); d. 1706-1714; m. (1) poss. **Katherine Man** [this marriage has been disputed]; m. (2?) **Katherine Bording**, dau. of Claes Claesen Bording & Susannah Marsuryn (Lees?).
- **Cornelis Van Teinhoven**, bp. 12 Jan 1653 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Cornelis Van Werckhoven, Brion Nuton, Capt., Sara Roelofs); d.y.
- **Johannes Van Tienhoven**, bp. 1 Jan 1655 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Jan Vinge, Maria Vinge); d. without issue.
- **Jannette Van Tienhoven**, bp. 20 May 1657 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Olof Stephensen Van Courtlt., Pieter Stoutenburg, Tryntie Rodenburg, Marritje Varrevanger); m. (1) **John Smith**. He died intestate, granted to his widow, Jannette Smith, August 18, 1693. She m. (2) **Augustyn Heermans**. Jannette was the owner, with her brother, Luycas Van Thienhoven, of many lots of land on Pine street, which was originally called Thienhoven street.

---Sources:

[1] Information online Dec 1997 from dsam@wasatch.com (W. David Samuelsen);

[2] *New York Deeds, NY and LI Documents, Melyn Papers*, The New York Historical Society, 1913, p. 9-10;

Information June 2000 from Bob Protzman <Robert.Protzman@akzo-nobel.com>; *Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York [City]*, 1901 (Collections of the NY Genealogical & Biographical Society, Vol. III)

## Van Tienhoven, Cornelius

Cornelius Van Tienhoven

Registered for Cornelius Thienoven the 6th day of March Anno Dom 1718. Indenture of James York with the consent of his Father & Mother to Cornelius Thienoven, Cordwainer & Tanner, for nine years from December 4th, 1717. Usual form including "and shall also find and provide unto the Said Apprentice sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging and Washing fitting for and Apprentice And dureing the Said Term the Said Master Shall put the Said Apprentice to the Night School one Quarter in Each Year of his Apprentis, and at the end of the Said Term give him one New Suit of Apparell . . ." Signed December 5th, 1717 by James York. In the presence of Johannis Degraf, Joseph Waldron. Acknowledged December 3rd, 1717 before Jacobus Kip, Alderman.<sup>1</sup>

---Sources:

[1] Ledger No. 1 Chamberlain's Office, N.Y., The New York Historical Society, 1909;

## Tienhoven, Cornelius

Cornelius Tienhoven  
son of Lucas Tienhoven &

Catherine Bording  
bp. 27 Aug 1693 NYC Ref Ch  
d. before 25 July 1734

m.

## Geertruy Hybon (Hibon)

dau. of Barent Hybon &  
Sara Ennis

bp.  
d.

In his will, he wrote: I, Cornelius Tienhoven, of New York, cordwainer, being in perfect health. "I leave to my son Lucas, or such other son as after my decease shall be eldest," £5, in full of all claim as heir at law. I leave all the rest of my estate to my wife Gertruy, during her life, if she shall so long remain my widow, but if she marries she shall have the use of one third. After her death, all is left to my children, Lucas, Sarah, Barent, "and to those which by God's Grace I may in the future gett by my said wife Gertruy." I appoint my wife, and my cousin Samuel Pell, and my friend Simon Crigeer, executors. Dated March 30, 1724. Witnesses, Dirck Benson, Andries Barhuyt, H. De Meyer. Proved, July 25, 1734.

---children of Cornelius Tienhoven & Geertruy Hybon:

- **Lucas Van Thienhove**, bp. 23 Jan 1715 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Barent Hibon, Tryntje Van Thienhove

- **Sara Van Tienhoven**, bp. 29 Nov 1717 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Barent Hibon, Sara Hibon, s: h: vr.); m. (poss?) **John Johnse**
  - **Barent Van Tienhoven**, bp. 25 Jan 1721 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Pieter Ament, Elizabeth Ament, s.h.v.)
  - **Catharina V: Thienhoven**, bp. 27 July 1729 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Andries Barhey, Rebecca Makginne)
- Sources: Pelletreau, William S., *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, pub. as Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vol III 1730-1744, pages 225 & 226 (will of Cornelius Tienhoven); *Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York [City]*, 1901 (Collections of the NY Genealogical & Biographical Society, Vol. III);

**Van Tienhoven, Lucas** (Luycas Van Thienhoven) (Dr.)

Lucas Van Tienhoven m.  
 son of Cornelius Van Thienhoven &  
 Rachel Vinge  
 b. 1649  
 bp. 17 Jan 1649 NYC Ref Ch  
 d. before 30 April 1714

**Katherine Bording** (Tryntje; Catherine)  
 dau. of Claas Claesen Bording &  
 Susannah Marsury (Lees?)  
 b.  
 bp. 5 Nov 1651 NYC Ref Ch  
 d.

Luycas Van Thienhoven, was son of Cornelius Van Thienhoven, and his wife Rachel, who was daughter of Ariantye Cuvilye, and her husband Guly Vinge, her second husband being Jan Damen. From his mother he inherited a large share of the land between Wall street and Maiden lane. His wife Katharine was daughter of Claas Bording. The house and lot left to son Nicholas is now No. 95 Pearl street; The house and lot left to son Cornelius is on the east side of William street, 100 feet south of Maiden lane; The lots left to his daughter are next south of this. "Little Queen street" is now Cedar; "King street" is now Pine. (W. S. Pelletreau).

Lucas Van Tienhoven was a merchant trader, one of richest men in NYC. He was a prominent Surgeon, NYC until he d. He lived for many years in his father's house on 't Water. [Callaghan in History of New Netherland gives Katherine Man as Lucas first wife, with 6 children. This has sincebeen disputed. Lucas' brother-in-law, Adrian Man was the husband of his wife's sister, Hester Bording.] Lived on Pine St, NYC. He was one of the partners (with John Cornelius) in the purchase of lands from the Indians in Orange Co, NY (and Bergen Co, NJ) which became the Kakiat Patent (surveyed Jul 25, 1695), containing 100,000 acres. They sold this land to others, one of whom was Samuel Bayard. Another tract went to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon.

In his will, Lucas wrote: In the name of God, Amen, the 15 April, 1706. I, Luycas Van Thienhoven, of New York, surgeon, being weak in body. I leave to my son, Nicholas Van Thienhoven, all that my house and lot, situate, and being in the city of New York, fronting to Dock street, bounded west by house and ground of Angeltie Burgers, north by Hendrick Ten Broeck, east by Christopher Beekman, south by the street. And he is to pay to my five daughters, Susanah, Cornelia, Sara, and Elizabeth, and the two daughters of Johanes Dumarteene (begotten of the body of my daughter Rachel), £80. I leave to my son Cornelius Van Thienhoven, my house fronting to Smith street, in which I now dwell, with the lot of land on which it stands, being 28 feet front, and in length to the land of Colonel Stephen Van Cortlandt. And he is to pay to his sisters £40. I leave to my daughter Susanah a lot of land fronting to Little Queen street, to the west of Jacob Harse, 23 feet in front, and in length half the distance to King street. I leave to my daughter Elizabeth a lot next south of the lot given to my son Cornelius, 24 feet wide and same length. I leave to my daughter Cornelia a lot next south of the above, and of same dimensions. I leave to my daughter Sarah a lot of the same dimensions on the south side of the lot of Phillip Daillie. My wife Katharine is to have the use of all estate during her life. After payment of debts all the rest to children. I make my wife and son Nicholas, and my brother in law, Adrian Man [m. Katherine's sister, Hester], and my kinsman, William Huddlestone, executors, with full power to sell. Witnesses, Joost Poldinck, Dirck Benson, Samuel Berian. Proved, April 30, 1714.

---*children of Lucas Van Tienhoven & Katherine Bording:*

- **Rachel Van Tienhoven**, bp. 23 Dec 1671 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Jennetie Vinge); d. before 15 April 1706; m. 7 Jan 1691 (banns 12 Dec 1690) NYC Ref Ch, **John Dumaresque** (du Mortier/Dumarteene).(**Johannes Martier**), widower of Hester Van Couwenhoven.
- **Nicholas Van Tienhoven** (Capt.), m. 27 Dec 1693 Midwout (banns 16 Dec 1693 NYC Ref Ch), **Mary Abrahams** (Marretje; Maria).
- **Susanna Van Tienhoven**, m. 28 Aug 1692 NYC Ref Ch, **Wessel Evertszen [Wessels]**, son of Evert Wessels & Jannetje Claes Stavast
- **Cornelia Van Tienhoven**, b. 1678; m. (1) 23 Sep 1695 NYC Ref Ch, **Andries Holst**; m. (2) 1707 Harlem, **John Haldron/Haldrum**
- **Sara Van Tienhoven**, m. (1) 14 Aug 1699 NYC Ref Ch, **Jacob Balck**.; m. (2) 19 Aug 1707 NYC Ref Ch, **Joost Sooy** (Soy)
- **Johannes Van Tienhoven**, bp. 20 June 1683 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Gelyn Verplancken, Elisabeth de Potter); d.y.
- **Cornelis Van Tienhoven**, bp. 20 Sep 1685 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Tobias Stoutenburg, Margareta Hendricx); d.y.
- **Cornelis Tienhoven**, bp. 18 Nov 1688 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Tobias Stoutenburg, Saertie Van Feurden); d.y.
- **Lysbeth Tienhoven** (Elizabeth Van Tienhoven), bp. 12 Nov 1690 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Isaac de Foreest, Annetje Wessels); m. 16 Sep 1707 NYC Ref Ch, **Pieter Arment/Ament**
- **Cornelis Tienhoven**, bp. 27 Aug 1693 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Johannes de Mortier, Rachel Tienhoven); d. 1734. At his death, he owned a house on Potbaker's Hill, on Smith St, which was offered for sale, Jun 6, 1737.

---Sources: Pelletreau, William S., *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, pub. as Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vol II 1708-1728, The New York Historical Society, 1893; *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York* (Collections of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, Vol. II) printed 1901; reprinted 1968; *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam-New York City*, 1940 (Vol. IX of Collections of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society), reprinted 1997 by Heritage Books

**Van Thienhoven, Nicholas** (Capt.)  
 Nicholas Van Thienhoven

m. 27 Dec 1693

**Mary Abrahams** (Maria; Marretje)

son of Lucas Van Tienhoven  
& Katherine Bording

Midwout  
(banns: 16 Dec 1693  
NYC Ref Ch)

dau. of Jan Abrahamszen &  
Engletje Visboom'

b.  
d. before 2 Dec 1695

b.  
d. after 15 June 1715

In their marriage record, they were: Nicolaes Van Tienhoven, j.m. Van Midwout, en Maria Abrahams, j.d. Van Amsterdam, beyde wonende alhier.

In his will, he wrote: I, Nicholas van Thienhoven, of New York, mariner, have made my loving wife, Mary Thienhoven, my true and lawful attorney, with full power to collect all due to me, and to act in my place, etc. And I, the said Nicholas van Thienhoven, being, by the Grace of God, bound on a voyage to the Island of Barbadoes, do give and bequeath to my wife Mary all my estate, real and personal, and make her executor. Dated December 2, 1695. Witnesses, Andries Brett, Gabriel Ludlow. June 15, 1715. Whereas the said Mary Van Thienhoven hath been of long time, before and after the decease of her husband, languishing, and died without having proved his will, and before her death made her will and left her remaining estate to Cornelia De Kleyn and made her executor, Letters of administration are granted to said Cornelia De Kleyn, June 15, 1715.

In her will, she wrote: In the name of God, Amen. I, Mary Thienhoven, widow, being sick and weak. Leaves legacies of clothing, etc., to "my aunt Sarah Varick, and her daughter Maritie Varick," and to "Cornelia Holst, daughter of my husband's sister Cornelia," to "Divitie Cook's daughter," "The widow of Peter Wessells," to "Elizabeth Jamain," to "John, son of Cornelius De Peyster," to "Rachel Holst, daughter of my husband's sister," "My husband's sister Elizabeth." Leaves all the rest to Cornelia De Kleyne, and makes her executor. Dated June 3, 1715. Witnesses, Jean Gerow, David Jamison. Proved, June 15, 1715.

---children of Nicholas Van Tienhoven & Marritje Abrahams:

• **Debora Van Tienhoven**, bp. 26 May 1695 NYC Ref Ch (wit: Lucas Van Tienhoven en syn huysvr. Tryntie Bordings)

---Sources:

[1] Information online April 2001, Dutch-Colonies List, from <WayneLII@aol.com>:

Pelletreau, William S., Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, pub. as Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vol. II, p. 50.; Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam-New York City, 1940 (Vol. IX of Collections of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society), reprinted 1997 by Heritage Books; Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York [City], 1901 (Collections of the NY Genealogical & Biographical Society, Vol. III)

### Unplaced Van Tienhoven Women:

**Aefje Van Tienhoven**, m. 25 July 1649 NYC Ref Ch, **Pieter Stoutenburg**.