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THE VAN DER VEER FAMILY  
IN THE NETHERLANDS

1150 to 1660

AND

1280 to 1780

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THE VAN DER VEER FAMILY  
IN THE NETHERLANDS  
FROM 1160 to 1660 (Eighteen Generations)

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

The writing of the history of a family is commonly begun there where THROUGH THE ACQUISITION OF A SPECIAL NAME, from family-branch IT BECOMES A SEPARATE and well distinguished CONSANGUINITY. Although from the most general point of view it still remains a branch, we consider ourselves to stand at the root of the separately planted family tree, when we have reached the origin of the NAME. Instead of calling the parts branches of one stem, we prefer to speak about the unit as a family group or a house.

In Europe the splitting up of houses into families has taken place at large in the Middle-ages when the population rapidly increased. Like a bee-hive, the ancestral grounds soon became too small, and young and energetic swarms had to find new fields. In the Netherlands, for instance, the Van Cats took their direct origin for the Van Welles, the Van Vorsts were originally Van Heeckerens, and these were a branch of the Van der Eses.

The Van Borsselen name itself can even be traced to the time that it was a title and that its bearers had only first names, given to them still more or less according to the conventional and distinctive rules of the old Teutonic name

system. This heraldic name system is still kept pure among the Seelanders and to a certain extent among the other Scandinavians and the Frisians. In Holland and the Southern-Netherlands the heraldic name system left little traces after the crusades; heraldic titles derived from properties and armorials had taken the place of heraldic names derived from qualities and characteristics. The heraldic names long preserved in the Van Borsselen family and its branches were: Wolfert, Frank, and Hendrick. Of these, Wolfert had been in the family longest of all and showed the most persistence in newer times. It even showed itself in the armorial bearings which have been handed down in the Van der Veer line. Frank became the exclusive favorite name of the Van Borsselens Van Cortgene: Hendrick, that of the Van Borsselene Van der Veer.

#### THE VAN BORSSELEN FAMILY.

(Before the Van der Veers branched off)

Although there are some early traditions, the earliest facts climb up to the year 1160.

1. Floris, VIIIth Lord of Borssele, a place on the Island of South Beveland in Seeland, received in 1161 from Floris III, Count of Holland and Seeland, "his cousin," the exclusive right to reclaim some lands off the South-East coast of the Island of North-Beveland. He and his two sons, Wolfert and Baldewin, helped him to carry out the work. After their father's death in 1203 they continued it.

Floris VIII, of Borssele, also had a daughter, Agnes, whose husband died in 1214 in battle against the Frisians near Alkmaar.

See "Seewsche Chroniken" (Seeland Chronicles) by  
Reigersberch, Boxthorn, and Smallegange.

Also: Joh, Kik. "Vaderlandsch Woordenboek" XXIX  
P. 163-177.

And: David Van Hoogstraten, "Groot Woordenboek."  
B.p. 46.

11. Wolfert, IXth Lord of Borssele, succeeded his father  
in 1203. He married a lady Van der Goude, and obtained  
much property in Holland near Gouda and Schoonhoven.

They had five children.

Frank, Wolfert, Floris, Pieter and Sophia.

1. Frank follows below as Xth Lord Van Borssele:

2. Wolfert became Lord of Baersdorp on the Island of  
South-Beveland and founder of the Van Baersdorp family.

He died young in 1223, leaving three little sons.

The Van Baersdorp family died out in 1565.

3. Floris was still alive in 1255.

4. Pieter was still alive in 1263.

5. Sophia inherited her maternal property near  
Gouda and Schoonhoven. She was married, but dying childless,  
she bequested her land property to her brothers.

See: "Chronicles", and also: Joh. Kok: Table 1, col. 2.

#### Generation:

III. Frank, Xth Lord Van Borssele, was alive in 1258.  
He received as a favor from William II, Count of Holland and  
Seeland and "King of the Romans", the lordly manor of Monster  
(Monasterium) in South Holland.

Three Children are mentioned:

1. Wolfert follows below as XI Lord Borsselen.
2. Frank, who became the father of Wolfert 1st Lord Van der Veer. (See under IV.)
3. Hadewich, a daughter, who married. (See Hillebrank Van Wouw: Chronike Van Holland, and also La Rue: "Gelettered Seeland.")

Generation:

IVa. Wolfert, XI th- Lord Van Borsselen, was born in 1216, and did not succeed his father before he was forty years old. After Count William II in 1256 had perished in his warfare against the Frisians by Schagen and Hoogwoud, near Alkmaar. Wolfert became guardian of the minor Count Floris V. On account of this guardianship he spent most of his time in Holland in his house at Delft, or at Gouda and Schoonhoven. He married an English lady, Anna of Bostequ, and had the following children:

Floris, Thomas, and Margaretha.

Although the attitude of Count Floris V towards Seeland, after he had become ruler himself, did not please Wolfert, he never broke the friendship. After Floris V had been murdered in 1296, Wolfert XI Lord Van Borsselen, became guardian over his minor son, Jan. 1.

During this guardianship, Wolfert, who was now very old, resided for the second time as regent of Holland and Seeland at his home at Delft. Contrary to the politics of the late Count, Wolfert, like most of the Seeland nobles, favored a commercial

alliance and a free trade union between Holland, Flanders, and England. The Hollanders, who wanted protection, for their growing commerce and their developing industry of woolweaving, rose against him, murdered the old man in his bed during the night, and set fire to the beautiful house. Wolfert's oldest son, Floris, was among the conspirators. He had tried to make himself popular, hoping thus to become Count of Holland himself. This happened in 1298. In 1299 the weak and sickly heir of the ancient native Count of Holland died, and the punishment of Floris Van Borsselen was left to the first succeeding Count of the new house, Jan of Henault, who had been guardian over Jan of Holland since Wolfert's death in 1298.

See: Chronicles of Holland and Seeland. More especially: David Van Hoogstraten. Groot Woordenboek. VIII. P. 868. Also: P. J. Blok: "Geschiednis Van Het Nederlandsche Volk" 1 P. 200.)

Floris Van Borsselen considered himself as XLth Lord Van Borsselen, but being one of the conspirators in the case of his father's murder, he was not acknowledged as such by the family. His second and only brother, Thomas, took his place.

#### Generation:

Va. Thomas Van Borsselen was the XII and 1st Lord of Borsselen: Jan of Henault, who had married a sister of Floris V. Count of Holland, had succeeded in Holland and Seeland after the death of his nephew, Jan of Holland. His feud with Flanders was increased by his new acquisitions. As associate of King Phillip of France, he had attacked the Flemish from the

land side as his second son, William, had done from the sea side near Seeland. The Flemish defeated their enemies in the glorious "Battle of the Spurs" near Courtray in 1303, and victoriously entered Seeland, the country of their friends, so as to drive the Hollanders out.

At first William of Henault was beaten, but in 1304 the new Count of Holland and his sons drove the Flemings out of Seeland. (See P. J. Blok: History of the Netherland people. Dutch Edition 1 PP-204-6.)

In 1305 Thomas Van Borssele, chief of a family who had always been in favor of a Flemish-English alliance, and son of an English mother, was deprived of his father's heritage at Borssele by Jan of Henault, Count of Holland and Seeland, favorite of France.

(See: Joh. KoK. Vaterlandsch Woordenboek.)

Borssele was confiscated, and from St. Martinsday 1305 to 1417 it had been under the direct jurisdiction of the province of Seeland and her sovereigns. The name Borssele is an assimilated form of Borg-sele and corresponds in Seeland-Flemish with the modern Dutch words Burg-Zyl of "Castle Sluice."

#### THE VAN DER VEER FAMILY.

In consideration of the above stated principles of genealogical system and writing of family history, we may count ourselves fortunate in the case of the Van der Veer family. The Charter by which the title to the land around Veere and therewith the name of Van der Veer was established, has come down to us.



Generation:

IV. Frank Van Borsselen, second son of Frank the Xth Lord Van Borsselen, married Maria Van Egmond, daughter of William Van Egmond and Ada. Their children were:

1. Frank, 3 Hendrick (who became a priest): 4 Jan, who died in battle 1299, and Hadewich, the only daughter.

(See: Hendrick Van Wyn's article of 1749, published in "de Werken Van Het Zeeuwsch Genootschap Van Wetenschappen," 1837.)

V. Wolfert Van Borsselen, like his father, occupied himself with reclaiming land off the North East Coast of Welchern, right opposite the other banks of the Easterscheld, where on the Island of North Beveland his ancestors had reclaimed land before since 1161.

He was born about 1245, and grew up with the work of his father as a continual example before him. When he began to take active part in it is not certain, but about the year 1275 he was very busy. In 1280 most of the available new lands off that coast had been diked in.

On the presently rediscovered old Roman maps of the ultimate section of the Empire, the Seeland Islands appear yet as a more or less connected portion of the continent, formed by the mud of a number of small rivers behind a growing ridge of sand banks thrown up by the North Sea.

The sand banks then already had become low hills, or sand dunes, where the shrubbery grew and numerous sea birds bred. The mid plates had become meadows, where the Romans, in summer, found the Suavi or Swabians with their cattle. They were a Germanic tribe,

who used to swarm the country: in winter they sheltered in woods and behind mountains, and in summer they spent about five months by the seaside. Most of them settled later for good in the present German province, Swabia, but many remained, and as inhabitants of Seeland are known under the name of Sweven or Seeuwen. The Van Borsselens tradition was that their ultimate ancestor was one of the leaders of the Sweven or Swabians.

Since the Northern branch of the Rhinemouth in Friesland had been laid shallow and finally stopped by the formation of the Zuyder sea, the combined throng of ocean and river water had become too much for the spongy new land, and in the early middle ages, before the inhabitants had found out how to make dikes, the large parts were washed away, or flooded and compressed below the water surface.

Only the sand dunes and the more solid parts, to which the vegetation had given some substance, had remained.

The place, "Portum Romanum," or Roman Port, had disappeared and the harbor there had widened into a broad inlet, at present called "Roompot." This name means in modern Dutch "cream pot", but is in fact a corruption of Roman-port". Also the flat stretch of meadowland situated near there, and called "Campum" because the Roman legions used to sail from there to Great Britian, had been washed away. The banks there, in Wolfert's time called "de Campen," had risen so far above the sea that sheep could feed there on the grass, except once or twice at high spring-tide or in winter. Wolfert reclaimed these plots of land for good by connecting them and surrounding them with strong

dikes or clay mixed with sand. This worknow was for this section at least completed in 1280. On one side of the dikes, the "sand-dike", Wolfert built in 1281 the castle of Sandenburg. He also built a "Veer" or Ferry", and a ferry-house to cross from there the Easter Scheld, and to connect thereby Walcheren with North Beveland and his ancestral reclaimed lands there. This ferry was called the "Camper-Veer" or "Ferry of Campus", and soon became known as "deVeer" or Veere."

Whereas the supreme government had the highest authority over newly reclaimed lands, Wolfert Van Borsselen duly notified his sovereign and kinsman, Floris V of Holland, who was the first Holland Count who supremacy over Seeland was not disputed by the Count of Flanders.

On All Saints Day 12 November 1282, Count Floris V. thereupon issued a Charter by which Wolfert Van Borsselen and his wife, Sibilla, received as a perpetual and hereditary feudality the new-won land, with all that was built thereon, including the Castle and the Ferry, all of which had been gallantly dedicated to Beatrice, wife of Count Floris.

(See: "Frans Van Mieris: Charterboek Van Holland X Seeland Vol. 1, p. 428.) The original document was still existent on St. Boniface Day, 1364, when Jan of Blois, Lord of Gouda and Schoonhoven, had a copy made of it.

From that time on Wolfert had the title of Lord Van der Veer, Sandenburg and Sand-dike. The title of Cleverskercke most probably came to him on ground of matrimonial property. Receiving the sovereignty over the reclaimed lands, Count Floris naturally bound himself to contribute to the extent of the need of the

welfare of the whole Island, and the province, to the cost of maintaining an annual fortification of dikes, ferry and harbor. The Count neglected this year after year, although his realm had much profit of the new conveniency. Once in 1290 the first Lord Van der Veer invited him kindly to be the guest at Sandenburg and to dine with him. About 1295 Veere developed into a village or small settlement of men who had joined their interests with those of the Lord Van der Veer, and placed themselves with their families and goods under his authority and jurisdiction.

These men and the Lord himself owned then already a number of ships. Some of them, though small, ventured to cross from here to England as the Romans had done before them when England was still Britian. The commercial success soon made the owners build larger and more appropriate vessels. The weaveries of Flanders were known in those days, and needed more wool than their sheep produced, and their meadows could not feed more sheep than they did. Commerce over land was long and dear and risky: besides, Holland and France, enemies and neighbors of Flanders, would not furnish them with wool at any price. The English and Scotch wool was very much desired, and Flemish weavers had not as yet crossed to develop the present industry there. Even thirty years later were few persons of whom could be said what Geoffrey Chaucer said of "The good wife of Bath": "Cloth weaving she did so well understand, almost of those of Flanders and of Ghent." Veers began to become a wool importing place of influence, and the 1st Lord Van der Veer was already a

wealthy man twenty years after his success in land reclaiming. He had made the boundary between sea and land sharper. Where was mud before on which no foot would stand and no wool float, hoisted now stately deep sea vessels, their sails under the walls of a firm and strong based castle.

The unlimited free trade of the Seelanders did not please the Count of Holland. Floris V wanted to see strong cities and a well-faring population in his immediate neighborhood. As much as he could he promoted commerce and industry in Haerlem, Leyden, and Delft. Where they were in the natural disadvantages he created artificial advantages. Floris projected the wool trade and weaveries of these cities by a high tariff on wool in all his lands. For the Lord Van der Veer this was almost prohibition of his English-Flemish wool-trade.

The Count had made himself thus at once two more mighty enemies, namely Wolfert I Lord Van der Veer and Henry VII of England. In Holland itself were many mighty nobles infuriated against the Count for less noble reasons. He namely had made an end to their highway robberies and piratical enterprises. Combined with these men Wolfert Van der Veer plotted in 1296 to take the Count prisoner and ship him to England, where Henry would bring him to terms in the wool import matter.

The Holland nobles, however, had a much deeper hate against the Count. The same year they captured him suddenly while hunting, and much to the regret of Wolfert Van der Veer, they murdered him cruelly at the spot.

Wolfert Van der Veer lived long enough to see the old

countal house of Holland die out in 1299 with Jan. only son of Floris, and to see the house of Henault as rulers of Holland.

When the Count of Holland had not promoted the commerce of Scotland, he had advocated a broad commercial union between England, Flanders, and Holland. It was a season of great joy to him to see the Flemish arms defeat the French Knights of Adventure in 1303, and to receive their triumphant fleet in his harbor at Beere in the same year. Here was a prophecy of the great days that were to come for his foundation and his prosperity.

Without a blot on his character, or a stain of blood on his hand, even in those sharp times, the man who devoted a lifetime to the welfare and progress of his family, his province, and finally to those two great countries, died in the end of the year 1303. Compared with that what was to come his work was only a foundation yet, but a solid foundation.

Wolfert, 1st Lord Van der Veer, had married Sibilla (lady of Cleverskercke). They had eight children. Five sons and three daughters:

Wolfert, the 11th Lord Van der Veer, who follows,  
Floris, Claes, Frank, Hendrick, Hadewich, Sibilla,  
Margaretha.

The daughters all married. Sibilla died high-aged, 1st of all, in 1352.

After the death of Sibilla Van Cleverskercke, Wolfert, 1st Lord Van der Veer, had married Catharina de Durby, widow of Albert Van Voorne. She owned the Castle of Teylingen in Holland, and in the pleasant surroundings Wolfert spent sometimes

a few restful days. In this same Castle Wolfert's great grandson, Frank Van Borsselen, would once, more than a century afterward, cheer the last days of the most unfortunate, yet most heroic, Countess of Holland, Jacoba, who died there in 1436.

With the sons of Wolfert, 1st Lord Van der Veer, the family began to split up into branches again as their Van Borsselen ancestors had done before them.

The oldest son continued the Van der Veer line.

The 2nd son, Floris Van Borsselen Van der Veer, married, but died childless.

The 3rd son, Claes Van Borsselen Van der Veer, became Lord of Brigdamme and founder of the family Van Brigdamme, which died out in 1521 at Gouda with Jacob Van Brigdam. But the line of Raes, 4th son of the aforesaid Claes, having returned to their home at Veere, continued as the Van Borsselen Van Sanddyck.

A great grandson of Taes Van Sanddyck, Adraen, became, through marriage, Lord Van der Hooghe.

His descendants have become the chief and subsequently the only existing direct legitimate branch of the Van Borsselen Van der Veer family.

The 4th son, Frank Van Borsselen Van der Veer, became the founder of the family Van Cortgene, which seems to have no traces in history beyond the 16th century.

VI. Wolfert, 11th Lord Van der Veer, was born about 1270. He succeeded his father in all his titles and most of his property in 1303. Under the disturbed conditions in Holland and Flanders the Seeland nobles had deemed it necessary to

select a leader. Wolfert Van der Veer was made "First Nobleman of Seeland", a title which was hereditary upon his oldest son, and which conferred to the later Lord of Veer also after the old reigning line had come to an end.

It implied the presidency of the assemblies of the Seeland nobles, a decisive vote in dubious questions, and the right to be plenipotentiary of Seeland at all conferences abroad where Seeland interests were pending.

In 1314 the Flemish supremacy so welcome to Seeland was again, and this time for good, brought to an end by the Count of Holland, and Holland and Seeland were from that time on united under one sovereign head. William III, who succeeded there in 1304, was the most popular Count Holland ever had. Regular taxations did not exist then, but whenever the Prince was in need of money for his private, as well as his public affairs, he used to appeal to the local representatives in the cities, and to the Assembly of nobles.

William III gave so many commercial privileges to the different cities that they, at certain occasions, when he called for money, gave him ten times more than he asked. This made him also very popular at Veere.

Wolfert II died before 1317.

He had married with Aleida of Henault, a sister of the Count of Holland, William III.

Their children were, Wolfert, who became IIIrd Lord Van der Veer; Sibilla, and Claes.

His widow remarried with Otto Van Euren, as whose widow she died at high age in 1351.



VII. Wolfert, III Lord Van der Veer, succeeded after his father's death in 1317 at the age of twenty-one. He herefore must have been born in 1295. For twenty years he ruled Veere and surroundings under the prosperous reign of his sovereign, William III of Holland. The ship building at Veere was extended. Not only for own use but for many surrounding places ships were made, and a considerable number of trading vessels came there for their regular annual repairs. The wool trade between England and Flanders was greatly carried on by Wolfert III and his men, many of whom had become wealthy themselves. When in 1337 William III, the full first cousin of Wolfert III, died, the prosperity lasted under the reign of his son, William IV, or rather of his council. The young count disliked the peace of his father's days, and looked for war and trouble everywhere. In 1345 he crossed with a few ships, and the best of the knighthood of Holland and Seeland, the Zuyder See. He wanted to subdue the Frisians, who had no Lord, but a republic of the so-called "Seven Free Frisian Seelands." The count's army was completely defeated and he himself slain. He died childless, and this was the cause which ended the years of prosperity.

William IV left two sisters: Margaretha, the oldest, who was married with Lodewick of Bavaria, Emperor of the German Empire, and Phillippa, the youngest, whose husband was Edward III, King of England. Margaretha succeeded as Countess of Holland and Seeland and placed her 2nd son, Willem of Bavaria, there as her lieutenant. He was only seventeen years old, but

so ambitious that he refused to give governmental account to his sovereign mother. The two old parties of Holland, the nobility that in combination with the rising cities developed commerce and industry, had been dormant and now woke up again. Dependency of a count from the empress meant more or less dependency from the Empire. The commercial nobility wanted a weak and dependent local government under which they could carry out their robberies and piratical enterprises. Wolfert III in his quality of "First Noble of Seeland," had in the first place to be loyal to the legal sovereign, who was Margaretha. But Margaretha had already on several previous occasions shown her hate for the peaceful and commercial party and favored that of the Knights of Adventure to which the Van Borsselen family as a whole, and the commercial and industrial Van der Veer branch especially, was sharply opposed. Willem, her son, promised the commercial party to promote the economical welfare of the country if he was made independent, count of Holland and Seeland. Willem of Bavaria, seeing the importance of the aid of a man like Wolfert III Van der Veer, whose Principles he knew, tried with promises suitable to these principles to gain his friendship, and therewith the authority over whole Seeland. By letter of the 14th of January, 1350, he confirmed Wolfert in all his ancestral possessions, in case he, Willem, would become sovereign count, thus securing him the same rights in which he had already been confirmed by Countess Margaretha (See: Van Mieris: Charter book Van Holland X Seeland, vol. 11 p. 766.)

But by letter of the 18th of January, 1350, Wolfert and his two uncles still living, Claes and Floris Van Borseele Van der Veer, as only chief representatives of their house and of the nobility of Seeland swore anew loyalty to the Countess Margaretha (See: Van Mieris, vol. 11. P. 767.) If she, instead of the side of the Knights of Adventure, would take that of the commercial nobility and cities, why should they forswear their legal sovereign? In Seeland were since 1342 no more knights of adventure. The last quarrels had ended there by settlement of July 23, 1342, by Count Willem IV. At the same date he had nominated a committee which should settle the smaller quarrels which had still remained. This committee, formed by three noblemen, Claes Cervinch, Boleard Boleards, and Wolfert, III Lord Van der Veer, was presided by the last named.) See Van Mieris, vol. 11. P 659-61.) The discord among the nobles of Seeland had subsequently entirely disappeared in 1350 when the parasitic knights of the Teutonic order left Veere and Sanddyk.

These knights had been invited by Wolfert, 1st Lord, to colonize his new lands in 1280, and since they had remained there, married there, and taught their children the traditions of an idle and parasitic life. The commercial and industrial nobility of Seeland, therefore, stood for the first time as one man when in 1350 they renewed the oath to the Countess Margaretha of Holland. The political state of affairs the next year following was laid before a conference of Holland and Seeland nobles and city representatives at Dordrecht (Mar. 1451) at which also

Margaretha and her pretending son were present, Wolfert Van der Veer represented the Seeland nobility. There it became so evident that Countess Margaretha had decided to restore in Holland and Seeland the power of the knights of adventure, that those who took the economic welfare of the country at heart immediately decided to abandon her, and to proclaim her son as Willem V, Count of Holland and Seeland. Wolfert Van der Veer, then giving up all hope upon the public spirit of Countess Margaretha, openly forswore her and hailed Willem as sovereign. The whole nobility and population of Seeland applauded his firm action. Margaretha tried to force her country to subduction with the help of her brother-in-law, Edward III, of England. Much against his former politics, and against the commercial interest of England, he broke then the peace with Seeland, and in April 1351 he sent out a war fleet against his nephew, Willem V of Holland. With the IIIId Lord Van der Veer's help Willem in the meantime had formed at Veere a small naval power.

A battle between the two forces, took place by the harbor of Veere in May, 1351. Count Willem's forces were thoroughly beaten, and Wolfert, IIIId Lord Van der Veer, died a most glorious death in the defense of his country against the British invader. (See: P. J. Blok: Gesch. Van Het Nederl. Vol. 11, pp. 83, 84. Also Hendrick Van Syn's article in Werken Van het Zeeuwsch Gen. 1837.) The wounded lion of Seeland took revenge of the death of the "First Noble", and in July, 1351, Willem's Victorious fleet drove the last Englishman to sea.

Beside the commerce and industry, Wolfert III had promoted art and architecture. A new, beautiful parochial church was finished under his auspices at Veere in 1348. (See David Van Hoogehaten. Groot Woordenboek.

Wolfert, III<sup>d</sup> Van der Veer, had married Lady Hadwich, both Van der Eem. (See Van Eyn.)

Their only children were:

Wolfert, who became IV<sup>th</sup> Lord Van der Veer, and Aleyt, who married Jan Van Heenvliet, Lord Blydenstain. She died in 1364. (See J. Kok. Tab. 1, Col. 4.) leaving children, Jan. Elizabeth and Sweris, who married in 1389. There were heirs of Heenvliet. (See note 4.)

#### Generation:

VIII. Wolfert, IV<sup>th</sup> Lord Van der Veer, born about 1320, succeeded his father in 1351, and shortly thereafter when Willem V became victorious, peace was restored in Holland-Seeland. Wolfert IV immediately took up the works of peace and the progress of Veere at the point where his father had been forced to leave it. With the help of his father's new built watermills, he continued to make some more conquests on the sea, as his remote ancestry had already done two hundred years before him. (See: Van Mieris, Charterboek, 11, P. 766. Also Het Recht Van Zyne Hoogheid op Veere, edit. 1745, P.90.)

The new land he called "de Polder" or "The dried uppool", and to his titles was added that of Lord Van 'der Polder. (See Joh. Kok. Tab. 1, Col. 3.)

He also largely improved the streets of Veere, and had wooden houses replaced by stone structures so as to diminish

the danger of fires. In 1350 he had seen the necessity of the fortification of his city.

A strong wall with towers and bulwarks was built around Veere in 1370. In 1357 Count Willem V had become insane, as always was and still is a hereditary evil in the Royal House of Bavaria.

His youngest brother, Albrecht of Bavaria, succeeded him. He was 21 years old when in 1358 he arrived in Holland. Under his reign peace and prosperity again in these lands since the industrial population was left undisturbed. Count Albrecht died in 1404. Wolfert, IVth Lord Van der Veer, had married Lady Margaretha Van Arnemuyden. From this marriage, one son was born in 1345. Hendrick, who as Vth Lord Van der Veer, became his father's successor.

#### Generation:

IX Hendrick V Lord Van der Veer, born in 1345, succeeded his father in 1383. He made a special effort to direct also other trades than the English wool trade toward Veere, and he also succeeded in extending the wool trade. Almost twenty-five years he governed the city, and literature began to flourish there. His citizens spent most of the summer time at Sea and in strange countries. In wintertime they stayed at home, and the long winter evenings were used in storytelling and making poetry.

Three "Camers Van Rethoryden" were established at Veere: "de Witte Lely" (the White Lily:) "de Blaue Accolyn" (The Blue Mystical Florer) and "In Reyner Jonste Groeyende" (Growing in Pure Friendship)

Hendrick Van Der Veer married Cathrina Van Ellewoutsdyck, who died after the birth of his only son, Wolfert. He married for the second time with Margaretha Van Nyenrode, who became the mother of two daughters, Catharina and Aleida. Catharina Van der Veer married Allard de Pougues, a French nobleman. Aleida married a Seelander, Arent, Lord Cruyningen. Hendrick, Vth Lord Van der Veer, died in the year 1406, after a peaceful and well bestowed life.

Generation:

Wolfert, Vith Lord Vander Veer, born in 1372, succeeded his father in 1406. He had to face difficulties from the beginning. Count Albrecht had died in December 1404. His son, who had succeeded him as Willem VI, contrary to his father, favored the always dissatisfied party of the Knights of Adventure, or "Hooks" as they were called, against the wel-faring cities and commercial nobility, who went by the name of "Cods" or "Cod-Fishes". The name Cod was given to the followers of Willem V and Albrecht already from their blue and silver checked uniforms which resembled the scales of fishes. These gave to the Knights of Adventure the name of Hooks because they were always hooking and angling for some unearned increases or profits derived from the wel-faring industrial population. Wolfert VI was like his fathers and the thoroughly honest Seeland nobility, a "Cod". The new Count had to be a "Hook", as all he had only one daughter, who he wished to succeed him in Holland and Seeland. She, of course, had to be a "Hook", as all female rulers of those days were. If they were not, the increasing

commercial population would by the least resistance have proclaimed the republic. Now, by professing "Hook" principles she secured for herself at least the assistance of the Knights of Adventure. Willem VI, a weak man, who felt that he would not live long, secured in advance this help for his daughter by professing the "Hook" principles immediately after his succession in 1405.

The leader of the commercial party in Holland was at that time Lord Jan Van Arkle, like Wolfert VI the leader of whole Seeland. Jan Van Arkle refused in 1405 to swear allegiance to such a count, and the Count with all his "Hooks" opened war on the Cod leader in Holland.

Wolfert VI kept wisely Seeland out of the troubles in Holland. He acknowledged Willem VI as Count, knowing that the Count could not trouble Seeland much as long as he was engaged in Holland. The Count, replying upon a certain commercial jealousy which existed between Holland and Seeland, thought he could win Wolfert VI and whole Seeland for the "Hook" party. He bestowed honors upon Wolfert immediately after his succession as Vith Lord Van der Veer in 1406. By charter of 6 November 1406, he confirmed him in his paternal inheritance. (See: Van Mieris. Charterboek LV. p. 39.) But the young scion of such an old confirmed "Cod" family could not be caught by any sweet bait of the "Hooks."

As soon as Wolfert VI saw that the commercial party in Holland was faring badly in the war against the Count, fear for the safety of Seeland compelled him to step in and join the forces of Jan Van Arkel. He acted too late; for Willem's



troops, who could have been easily defeated by an army joined from the beginning, had thoroughly defeated the Chief of the Holland Cods from 1405 to 1410, and their Seeland helpers with the rest of the scrambling army was defeated from 1410 to 1412.

Wolfert VI died probably in this war in the beginning of the year 1411. (See: P. J. Blok. "Gesch" 11, pp. 108-9.)

Wolfert VI had married in 1403 with Hadewich Van Borsselen, daughter of Claes Van Borsselen, Lord Van Brigdamme, who was a great grandson of Wolfert, 1st Lord Van Borsselen Van der Veer.

In 1411 he left one little son, Hendrick, only six years old.

Generation:

XI. Hendrick, VIIth Lord Van Der Veer, born in 1404, succeeded his father in 1411. "Hendrick het Kind," or Hendrick the Child," as he was commonly called, had for his natural guardian his mother, Lady Hadewich, and his maternal grandfather, Lord Claes Van Brigdamme, who as Regent also had to act as "First Nobleman of Seeland."

Here was a chance for Willem VI to deteriorate the power of a "First Nobleman of Seeland," as Wolfert VI during his lifetime expected, the Count took strong action in Seeland affairs as soon as he was victorious in Holland. Even before the peace in Holland was concluded in 1412 Count Willem VI, who as sovereign had the supreme right of discharging and nominating guardians, discharged Lord Claes and Lady Hadewich from their guardianship of the young Lord Van der Veer. The Count, in

nominating guardians, however, was bound by the rule that whenever a guardian was discharged the next of kin to the minor had to be appointed according the laws of seniority. By manifest of 17 November, 1411, the lawful guardians were removed on accusation of ambitions of the House of Van Borsselen Van Brigdamme against the House of Van Borsselen Van der Veer, (See Van Mieris; Charter boek. IV p. 193) The child's oldest aunt, Catharina Van der Veer, was made guardian instead. The title of "First Noble of Seeland" was now in the hands of a woman. And her husband, the foreign Lord Allard de Pourgues, as expected, took no interest in Holland and Seeland affairs. Lady Catharina was a warm Seeland patriot, sacrificed the honor in favor of the Seeland interest much against the expectation of Count Willem VI. As soon as she had served her minimum legal term as guardian, she returned on 30 November 1413, the guardianship into the hands of the sovereign Count. Her excuse was as open as it could be. She stated that she rather see the guardianship in hands of a man or woman, whose husband, as acting guardian, could better exercise the rights of a guardian of a Lord Van der Veer. (See van Mieris: Charterboek IV. P 263.) Willem VI knew what would follow next; he hesitated. But he could not escape from acting lawfully. His position in Holland and Seeland in view of the question of succession, was too weak than that he could afford to make even one new enemy, and here such an important one as that of the First Nobleman of Seeland was in the scale. Aleida Van der Veer, young Hendrick's other aunt, was the next entitled to the guardianship. Her husband, Arent Van Cruinengin,

was a Cod, and a powerful Seeland nobleman at that. The advent and Christmas holidays gave the Count a welcome delay. But on the 11th of January, 1414, Arent Van Cruinengin, husband of the child's late aunt, Aleida Van der Veer, was directly appointed guardian. (See Van Mieris, Charterboek IV. P. 264) He served as such faithfully and as a good educator until Hendrick's majority in 1425.

See also for the relationship? Van Mieris. IV, p. 298.

Willem VI, foreseeing the troubles which his daughter Jacoba might find in her succession, had taken all possible steps to prevent this. In the summer of 1416 he called the noblemen and the city representatives of all Holland and Seeland up to a meeting at the Hague. There the "Hook" nobility took oath to Jacoba unconditionally, and the commercial nobility, together with the cities, promised that they would acknowledge Jacoba if she would take the economical welfare of the country at heart. The Van Borsselen Van Erigdammes were present at the meeting, also the "First Noble of Seeland," There were among others, Willem 1st Lord Van Schagen, illegitimate brother to Count Willem VI of Holland: he swore unconditionally allegiance to his niece Jacoba. (See P. K. Bok. Goesch. 11. pp. 113-16)

Other securities for the succession were laid by matrimonial connection. When in the end of 1417 Count Willem VI died, the succeeding Countess Jacoba fell immediately under the "Hook" influence, and when the "Cods" chose at once and unanimously her uncle, Jan of Bavaria, as their head, the old hostilities broke out again, more severe and complicated than ever before.

Frank Van Borsselen Van Cortgene, grandson of Frank, founder of the Van Cortgene family, 3d son of Wolfert, 1st Lord Van der Veer, was from the beginning Jan of Bavaria's right hand in Seeland, he was placed in charge of the naval affairs there in 1421. (See Blok. Gesch 11. p. 128.)

Jan of Bavaria was a priest and Bishop of Liege. As such he was not married, and had no legitimate heir. He nominated as such his sister Margaretha's son, Philip of Bourgond. From that time on Bourgond forces helped him in Holland, and Philip acted as chief of the "Code" of Holland and Seeland as often as Jan was sick or absent. When on January 6, 1425, Jan of Bavaria died. Philip succeeded him in his leadership and in his expectations in Holland-Seeland.

In the same year young Hendrick, VIIth Lord Van der Veer, had reached the age of majority. He was also now acting "First Nobleman of Seeland". Philip of Bourgond was as sure of the interests of Seeland in his professed "Cod" principles as of his own ambition. By proclamation of 21st of March, 1426, he appointed the young Lord Hendrick, VII Van der Veer, together with his older and more experienced relative, Frank Van Borsselen Van Cortgene, to captain General, or what was later called Admiral, and placed them in chief command of the Seeland navy. They had earned their laurels already; near Brouershaven in Seeland the joint fleets of Holland and Seeland, under Frank's command, had beaten already the English fleet, which under Humphrey, of Glocester, third husband of Countess Jacoba, had come to her rescue. (See Blok. Gesch 11. p. 132.)

Jacoba, with few helpers, had from 1425 to 1428 gallantly fought her lawful but unjust cause against the over-whelming progressive powers. By the compromise of 3d July, 1428, Philip of Bourgond, as "heir expectant" was left in the actual possession of Holland and Seeland, and a sort of honorary advisorship in matters of government was left to Jacoba, who also kept the title of Countess. The two countries, Holland and Seeland, were exhausted, and the once flourishing commerce and industry had suffered so much that the population was impoverished. Philip saw no other means to restore the public finances than by giving the revenues of Holland and Seeland in pawn to some wealthy nobleman. The revenues of Holland and Seeland were pawned in November, 1430, for the time of eight years by Philip of Bourgond with the consent of Jacoba, to Hendrick, VII Lord Van der Veer, Frank Van Borsselen Van Cortgene, and Floris Van Borsselen Van Sanddyck. They received the titles of Governors of Holland and Seeland. Doing this they did a great service to Philip of Bourgond, for the countries were so poor that the pawn was bought much too high. Besides, the Seeland nobles had difficulties in collecting the taxes and revenues in Holland, where the Seelanders, although much richer, were considered as a race subdued to Holland. There were riots whenever collections were made in Holland, cities, and in 1432 the Governors saw themselves in the necessity to make another arrangement. From that time on they kept themselves accountable for the collections to Philip, and the dependency pleased the Hollanders.

The Van Borsselens, however, had not for nothing given themselves this trouble. The extremely favorable circumstances had made them ambitious. Frank Van Cortgene, in August 1432, had secretly married Countess Jacoba. This union of new actual power with old actual authority might become dangerous for Philip's position in the countries. Before, therefore, anything could be done, he imprisoned, in October 1432, Frank and sent him in exile. Then after he had deprived Jacoba of her remainder of authority he recalled her husband. They were allowed to live peacefully at the Castle of Teylingen, where Wolfert, 1st Lord Van der Veer, had spent many a restful day also. Jacoba's stormy life ended there on 9th October, 1436. Frank Van Borsselen Van Cortgene lived many years yet as a faithful subject of Philip of Bourgond.

Hendricks, VII Lord Van der Veer, strengthened his position in Holland much by the purchase of lands which, through changes of sovereigns, had to be evacuated by foreign residents. In 1434, by charter of 10th October, Philip confirmed him in the jurisdiction of all the lands he had bought in Holland. (See Van Mieris, Charterboek IV. PP. 1053 and 1058)

In all these public dealings and affairs Hendrick had not neglected his city of Veere. In 1430 he had made ships there for navigation further than England. He had made wool trade connections also with Scotland, for the Flemish cities needed more wool than ever; they had become the clothiers of whole Western Europe.

With Edward IVth of England, and James 1st. of Scotland, Hendrick VIIth Lord Van der Veer, made a free trade union. Export and import in each other's lands and ports would be completely free. Only if other merchants than those of Veere imported wool or sheepskins there from England and Scotland they had to pay 3 "groot" import duty per pound. This last clause secured the Lords Van der Veer the wool trade to remain in their own hands.

At this time the Scotch wool staple, or principal storehouse for superfluously imported Scotch wool, at the request of Hendrick, was transferred from Brugges to Veere by the King of Scotland.

The splendor of the house Van der Veer reached its summit when the scotch King, in 1444, gave his daughter, Maria Stuart, in matrimony to Wolfert, son of Lord Hendrick Van der Veer.

In 1435 Hendrick had opened commercial connections with the Baltic lands and the Scandinavian countries. The first ships from Norway were seen in the harbor of Veer that year. When Hendrick, VIIth Lord Van der Veer, Admiral of Holland and Seeland, First Noble of Seeland, died in 1472, he left his office in splendid condition, his city in prosperity, and his family in wealth and in the first ranks with the Kings of Europe. (See David Van Hoogstraten, and all the Seeland chronicles.) Hendrick, VIIth Lord Van der Veer, married Lady Janne Van Halewyn, Lady of Hemsrode, who gave him one son, Wolfert, who would succeed his father as VIIIth Lord Van der Veer. Hendrick also

left two other sons, Paulus and Wolfert Van der Veer, whose grandson Cornelis Van der Veer has become the ancestor of Cornelis Jansen Van der Veer, the New England immigrant, (See Under XII).

Generation:

XIIa. Wolfert, VIIIth Lord Van der Veer, born in 1428 succeeded his father in 1474. As a young lad he had already married Maria Stuart, daughter of the King of Scotland, in 1444. One child, Charles (Karel) was born from this marriage, but the child and mother died soon thereafter. At a ripe age, about 1465, he remarried with a French lady, Charlotte de Montpensier. Three daughters were left by her: Margaretha, who died as a child; Anna Van der Veer, who became her father's successor, and Margaretha Van der Veer, who married Walrave Van Brederode.

When Wolfert, VIIIth Lord, died in 1487, as the last Lord Van der Veer of the old house, he saw the trade of the city extended over the whole then known world. Products of the North Pole lands were imported in Veere from the Baltic, and tropical products from Spain and the Canarian Island, where ships of Veere were seen few years before Columbus passed them on his way to the new world.

Generation:

XIIIa. Anna Van Borssele Van der Veer was the last ruler of Veere of the old house, married Philip of Bourgond, and illegitimate son of Count Philip, to whom she had married in 1466, a year before her father's death. On their heirs and descendants the titles of Lord Van der Veer,



Admiral of Holland and Seeland, would be conferred, and after them to all who might legally possess the city and land of Veere.

The passing away of the old house as rulers of Veere was marked by large calamities for the city. In 1510 there was a heavy fire in the Northern section of the town: besides many storehouses and salt factories, twenty residences of merchants with their art collections were burned. The pest of black death visited Veere in 1518 and took many of the best people away.

The further history of Veere has to be narrated shortly. Adolf of Bourgond, became Lord of Veere after his mother Anna's death.

Under his grandson, Maximilian of Bourgond, Emperor Charles V, of the German Empire, made Veere with the surrounding land a marquisey in 1555. The silver cup given to the city by this Lord in February 1551, was long thereafter used by every election of city magistrates. Having no children, his sister Anna's Son, Maximilian of Henin, got the marquisey after his uncle's death. The young man, who lived abroad and was a spend-thrift, sold Veere in 1567 so as to pay some enormous debt. The feudal power had shrunk already in those days, and in fact, he sold not more than few rights upon offices and certain taxes and other incomes. Philip II, King of Spain, and well known tyrant, Count of Holland and Lord of the other Netherlands, bought the city from him.

When after forswearing of the tyrant in 1581 the States General of the United Netherlands sold the confiscated

goods, they gave the right of pre-emption to Willem, the silent, Prince of Orange. He bought Veere for 146,000 florins.

After the death of his great grandson, Willem III, Stadholder of the Netherlands, King of England, in 1702, by the division of his goods, rights and titles, the prince elect of Prussia, Frederick III, and after him Frederick Wilhelm as I and Frederick the Great, became Marquis of Veere.

By the restoration of the house of Orange in the Netherlands, the Frisian prince, Willem IV, of Orange, reclaimed his ancestors' rights on Veere, and an agreement was made with Frederick the Great in 1745 by which the marquisey was rendered to him. His son, Willem V, lost again all his personal land property in the Netherlands in 1795, and by the restoration in 1815 the old titles were merely revived as "private titles of the sovereign," later of "the constitutional King" Queen Wilhelmina is at present "Lady Van der Veer."

In the times of hereditary succession in rulership and government it was very often the policy of the rulers to marry a daughter of another ruler and to procreate if possible only one son, so as to avoid hereditary complications. For the rest, they did as they pleased. It was no disgrace to have illegitimate children: they were loved and treated with as much paternal care as the other ones, and the question what to do with them did not trouble the father. Seldom they were neglected and in most cases they became prominent citizens. The daughters were usually married to men of some lower social standing who were very much glorified by the relation to the

lord. The sons were usually placed in some public office or magistrature.

Paulus Van der Veer was made supreme judge of Veere and its jurisdiction by his father, Hendrick, Lord VIIth Lord Van der Veer. He was an eminent and able man, who married a lady of nobility and left a posterity to be proud of.

Generation:

XII. Wolfert, third son of Hendrick, VIIth Lord Van der Veer, born in 1435, when his father was in his most glorious and enterprising period, received from his father large estates in Seeland when he became of age.

He married a few years later, probably in 1460, with Jacoba Van der Capelle, daughter of Joost, Lord Van der Capelle. Through his governing capacities he was appointed also burgomaster of the City of Axel in Seeland.

One son, Wolfert Van der Veer, was born to him in 1462.

Generations:

XIII. Wolfert Van der Veer, born in 1462, became Lord of Spreeuwen-steyn. He married Margaretha Van Cruyningen, daughter of a member of the noble family of Seeland. This marriage was blessed with one daughter. Wolfert married after his first wife's death with Martina Van Borsselen Van der Hooghe, a direct descendant of Wolfert Van Borsselen, 1st Lord Van der Veer. His brother-in-law, Adriaen Van Borsselen Van der Hooghe, a wealthy man, knowing Wolfert's descent, gave him on the 14th day of February, 1519, the lordly manor of Spreeuwensteyn. Wolfert was now admitted to the nobility

of Seeland. On the ground of this Wolfert became electable to the senate of Seeland and as a senator he died.

From the second marriage two sons were left: Adolph and Wolfert Van der Veer.

Besides, he left one other son: Cornelis Van der Veer (See under XIV.)

Martina's father, Joost Van Borsselen Van der Hooghe, as a widower, married Josina, Lady of Schagen, a large, lordly estate and castle near Alkmaar in North-Holland or West-Friesland.

In 1492 he lived with his wife at the castle of Schagen, for in that year, according to the Charterboek of Holland, he petitioned the bishop of Utrecht that the churches in his jurisdiction should be freed from taxes. This was a political marriage, for Wolfert VIII, Lord Van der Veer, with other noblemen had conquered the castle of Schagen in 1477, when Josina Van Schagen's father quarreled about the possession with his half brother. Wolfert Van der Veer had decided the succession in favor of Lady Josina, the only daughter of Albrecht Van Schagen. She was a childless young widow, and Wolfert meant to secure by marriage of her and his relative, Joost, the inheritance for the house of Van Borsselen. But Joost Van Borsselen Van der Hooghe died in 1505, and when Josina Van Schagen died in 1524, the lordship of Schagen went to her nephew, Jan Van Schagen.

Note: Members of the Van Schagen family and of the Van der Hooghe branch of the Van Borsselen family were about

1630 directors of the West India Company. (See: Joh. de Laet: "Dag Verhael," and O'Callaghan: "Hist. of New Netherland, "1, appendix.)

The Van Borsselens in the meantime had got a foothold around Alkmaar, and the rich property of Schagen. (See: Chronicles of the Utrecht Society of History 11, 1846, p. 99.)

Anna Van Borsselen married there with Christoffel Van Schagen. She was a grand-daughter of Joost Van Borsselen and the bridegroom was a son of Jan who, in 1524, had become Lord of Schagen. Her aunt, Marine Van Borsselen, wife of Wolfert Van der Veer, Lord of Spreuwensteyn, saw here a good opportunity for her husband's son, Cornelis.

XIV. Cornelis Van der Veer went to Alkmaar and married there in 1527 Maria Van Schagen, Daughter of Jan Van Schagen. (See: Jdm. Kok, Tab. 1, col. 6 and Tab. 11, Col. 5; also Tab. 1, col. 7.

Of this marriage at least two sons are know, - Jan Van der Veer, born in 1528, and Christoffel Van der Veer, born about 1530.

XV. Of Jan Van der Veer nothing further is known, but his son:

XVI. Christoffel Janzen Van der Veer married on 21st of February 1590 with Catharina Jans Van Debenter. (See: Marriage register of Schoonhoven.)

Christoffel Janzen Van der Veer and Catharina Van Deventer had the following children:

Cornelis Van der Veer,  
Jan Van der Veer  
Anna Van der Veer  
Hendrick Van der Veer  
Pieter Van der Veer  
Maria Van der Veer.

Generation:

XVIIa. Cornelis Van der Veer, born 1592, went to Amsterdam and became a bookprinter and publisher there. He married with Cornelia Cornelis, born in 1600. She died in 1662. Their children were among others (some records say seventeen:) Pieter Van der Veer, born at Amsterdam in 1635 Cornelis Van der Veer, born there on August 30, 1639.

XVIIIa. This Pieter Corneliszzen Van der Veer is considered to have become the first American ancestor of the Van der Veer family of Beverwyk of Albany, New York. The property owned by them on Pearl Street in that city was bought by him in October 1666.

His sister Cornelia Van der Veer, was a student of literature and a poetess. Her poems show the remarkable interest she took in Dutch foreign political affairs. New Netherland affairs especially interested her. In 1666, two years after the capture of New Netherlands, she wrote a satirical poem entitled "The Reformed Battle-Sword, or the Clergy's Complaint about the Sad Condition of our National Navy."

In 1673 when New Netherland was recaptured by the Dutch admirals Evertszen and Binches, she wrote:

"A Cry of Triumph over the Victory of our Navy."

And the next year, at the time of the peace of Westminster, there appeared from her hand "An Olive Branch on the Peace Concluded with the King of Great Britain."

Certainly from the spirit of her poems can be seen that the traditions of their ancestors, the hereditary admirals of Holland and Seeland, were still very vivid in the family.

Her motto was "Ich Tracht Veerder," or I try Further," a worthy motto to be added to the Van der Veer arms, and which is especially distinctive for the Albany branch of the family.

XVII. Jan Van der Veer and Anna Van der Veer, her uncle and aunt, had "tried further" also in the meantime. Before the birth of their niece they were already at Recife in Brazil, where since 1632 the Dutch colony had begun to flourish. Their sister, Maria Van der Veer, seems to have followed them there soon, but she stayed for some time at Pernambuco. The baptismal records of the Dutch Reformed Church unfortunately only exist in a fragmentary manuscript. From these fragments the following data could be gathered in regard to the VanderVeer family:

Jan Christoffelsen Van der Veer and his wife, Marie Nickelsen, had a child Margaretha, baptised there on the 5th of February, 1644. The aunt, Marie Van der Veer, was baptismal witness.

Jan Van der Veer himself had already appeared in the records as a baptismal witness there on April 16, 1642, and his sister, Anna, on August 11, 1641.

Where his son Cornelis was born or baptised remains still unsolved, but there seems to have been another son, Hendrick, so we know at least of Jan Christoffelszen Van Der Veer and Maria Nickelsen, the following children:

Cornelis Van der Veer  
Hendrick Van der Veer  
Margaretha Van der Veer.

The family returned from Brazil to Holland in 1654, after the colony had been evacuated for the Portugese.

At Alkmaar, in West Friesland or North Holland, the last possessor of the castle and lands of Schagen had died, and in 1658 the property was sold for the behoof of lawful heirs.

Jan Christoffelsen Van der Veer, as grandson of Maria Van Schagen, received, together with the other numerous heirs, his portion of the proceedings of the sale. His son, Hendrick Van der Veer, opened in the same year a bookrpintery in the Hague.

XVIII. Cornelia Janszens Van der Veer went to New Netherland the following year and became there the first American ancestor of the Long Island branch of the Van der Veer family.

The descendants of Cornelis Christoffelsen Van der Veer, and those of his nephew, Hendrick Janszen Van der Veer, seem to have been quite successful as book-printers at Amsterdam and the Hague.

Cornelis Van der Veer, a descendant of the first, had a flourishing business on the Beurs Street in Amsterdam in 1765, which was continued by his widow and sons in 1772.

Pieter Hendricks Van der Veer, continued the business there from 1713 to 1730, and descendants of these:

His son, Willem Van der Veer, continued the business there from 1713 to 1730, and descendants of these:

Cornelis, Gerrit, and Pieter Van der Veer were book-printers there in 1782.

A son of Gerrit Van der Veer continued his father's business at Rotterdam in 1784.

The Van der Veer family is still numerous and prosperous in Holland and Seeland at present.



A P P E N D I X 1.

Armoiries de la famille Van der Veer:

Van der Veer: (Selande, Hollande, Alkmaar.)

Amerique, (Albany, N. Y., Long Island, N. Y.)

d'argent a untrefle tige de genelles accompagne  
de trois arbres arraches de simple.

Casque couronne d'or

Crete: un tete-de-loup d'or

Lambrasquina d'argent et de genelles.

Pour se distinguer de la branche de Long Island.

celle d' Albany est intitule d'avoir pour sa  
Veerder."

A P P E N D I X 11.

Direct male line of Pieter Van der Veer and of Cornelis Van der Veer, American Progenitors:

- I. Floris VIII Van Borsselen.
- II. Wolfert IX Van Borsselen and (N) Van der Goude.
- III. Frank X Van Borsselen, whose 2nd son was:
- IV. Frank Van Borsselen and Maria Van Egmond.
- V. Wolfert Van Borsselen, 1 Van der Veer, and Sibilla Van Cleverskercke.)
- VI. Wolfert II Van der Veer and Aleida of Hensult.
- VII. Wolfert III Van der Veer and Hadewich Roth Van der Eem.
- VIII. Wolfert IV Van der Veer and Margaretha Van Arnemuyden.
- IX. Hendrick V Van der Veer and Cathrina Van Ellewoutsdyck.
- X. Wolfert VI Van der Veer and Hadewich Van Borsselen.
- XI. Hendrick VII Van der Veer whose son was:
- XII. Wolfert Van der Veer and Jacoba Van der Capelle.
- XIII. Wolfert Van der Veer and Margaretha Van Cruyningen, whose son was;
- XIV. Cornelis Van der Veer and Maria Van Schagen.
- XV. Jan Van der Veer.
- XVI. Christoffel Van der Veer and Catharina Van Deventer.
- XVII. Jan Van der Veer and Marie Nickelsen.
- XVIII. Cornelis Van der Veer and Cornelia Cornelis.
- XVIIa. Cornelis Van der Veer, of Flatbush, L. I.
- XVIIIa. Pieter Van der Veer, of Albany, N. Y.