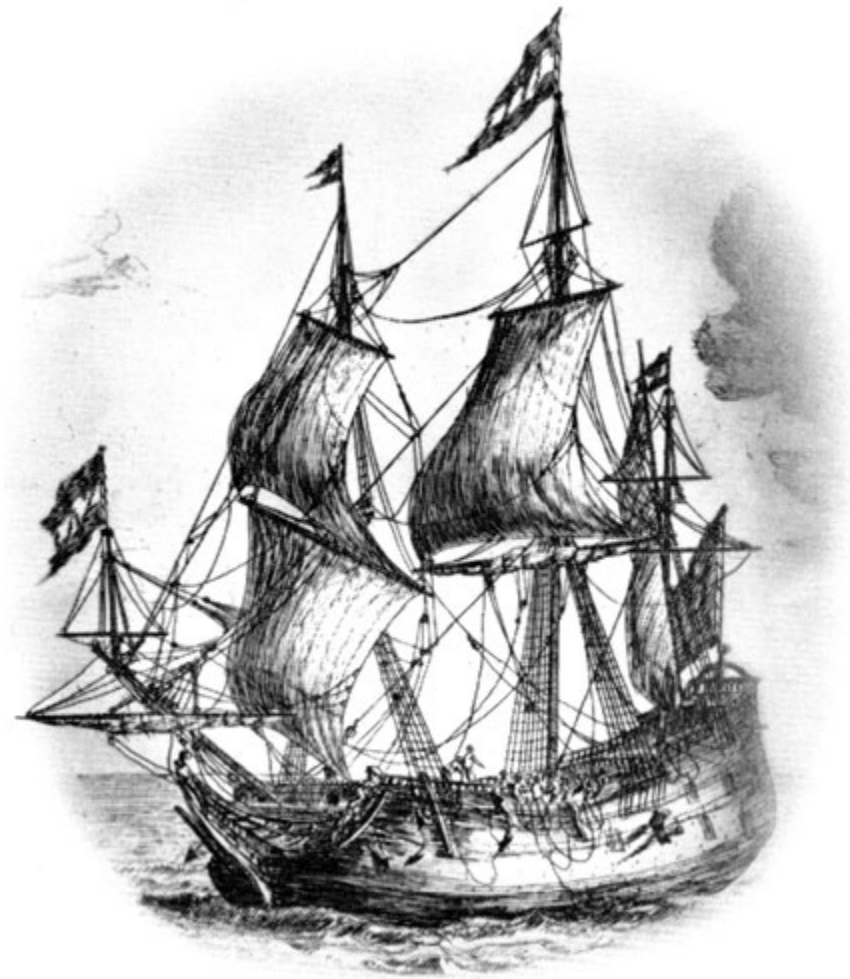


Volume 1 Number 3

# Ostrander Family Association Journal



Founded 1984, Kingston NY

25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

April 2009

**OSTRANDER FAMILY ASSOCIATION, INC.  
OFFICERS 2008-2010**

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**About our Organization**

To perpetuate the memory and genealogy of the antecedents and descendants of Pieter Pietersen Ostrander; to maintain family unity and encourage the study of family history; to unify genealogical, historical and biographical research; and to pool the resources and efforts of the members.

## 60<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary

Lynn H. and Gertrude A. Jordan Ostrander



Lynn was born 5 July 1923 in Liberty Township, McKean Co, PA and grew up near Port Allegany, PA. Trudie was born 14 April 1930 near

Richburg, NY and grew up there. They were married 30 July 1949 at Richburg (photo to the left).

Their children are Charles, Alfred, Robert and Lynette. Their grandchildren are Megan, Zara, Peter, Naomi, Ruth, Alanna, Jordan, Aimee and Michelle. Their great grandchildren are Owen and Cora (Megan); Brendan, twins Zachary and Ian (Aimee); William and Jacob (Michelle).

When Lynn was 26, he married Trudie, quit his job and started seven years of school. He then served as a pastor for almost 32 years. Trudie was the homemaker.

Lynn was on the committee that organized the Ostrander Family Association. From the beginning, he has served as an Area Vice President. He was membership chairperson for four years, and is currently the book sales coordinator. Trudie served as editor of *De Bonte Koe* from 1990 until 1998. They were the first and only couple who have both served as President of the Association.



Their membership number is 12 and BB id is 5000.

Lynn is a WWII Veteran. He was a waist gunner on a B-17 and was shot down on his first mission—Christmas Day 1944. He was then a prisoner of war until April 1945.

*OFA sends its best wishes to Lynn and Trudie on 60 years of marriage.*

## Reunion Invitation – Western NY / Western PA

By Lynn Ostrander

Ostrander cousins are welcome to attend the Western NY /Western PA area Ostrander reunion. Mostly this is a reunion of the descendents of Mathew Ostrander (BB id 3697, see photo on page 130). Matthew was born August 8, 1804 so the reunion is held on the second Saturday of August at War Veterans Park in Olean, NY. For more information, contact Lynn Ostrander, 133 School Street, Bradford, PA 16701.

Mathew was 57 when my granddad was born and Grandad was 37 when Dad was born. Not too many people have a great granddad who was born almost 119 years before they were born. This picture was probably taken about 1912. Six of Mathew's children are in the second row. They are Porter, Armetta, Walter, Lydia, Byron (my grandfather), and John. My father is at the right side of the front row.



## **Renew Your Membership** **Due July 1, 2009**

**IMPORTANT MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION:** A membership renewal form is inserted in this newsletter. This is your only renewal notification; a separate renewal notice will not be sent. The membership year is July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010. Payment is due by July 1, 2009.

Canadian members can send Canadian or US funds. Please send your renewal form and dues to Melva L. Taylor, 8129 Deerwood Road, Clarkston, MI 48348-4529. Please do this immediately, before you read and file this newsletter and forget about it. Thank you.

One of the great strengths of our Ostrander Family is that it spans the US–Canadian border. In 1776, the Ostrander family was torn apart by the American War for Independence. It was reunited by the OFA in 1984. Please take this opportunity to encourage your family to join OFA. Enjoy our family.

### **1609 - 2009**

#### **Four Hundred Years since Hendrick Hudson Discovered**

#### **“The River of the Mountains”**

By Wes Ostrander

The long narrow island of Manhattan was a wild and beautiful spot in the year 1609. In that year, a little ship sailed up the bay below the island, took the river to the west, and continued on. In those days, there were no tall houses with white walls glistening in the sunlight, no church spires and no smoke to blot out the blue sky. In their place were beautiful trees with spreading branches, stretches of sand hills and green patches of grass. The people of the island were men and women whose skin was quite red; strong and healthy people who clothed themselves in the furs of animals and made their houses of the trees and vines.

On September 12, 1609 these people gathered on the shore of their island and looked with wonder at the boat, so different from any they had ever seen. The ship was called the *Half Moon*, and it had come all the way from Amsterdam in the Dutch Netherlands.

The Netherlands was quite a small country in the northern part of Europe, not nearly as large as the state of New York and was usually called Holland, as Holland was the most important of its several states. The Dutch also owned islands in the Indian Ocean that were rich in spices of

every sort and the other European countries needed these spices. These islands, being quite close to India, were called the East Indies and the company of Dutch merchants who did most of the business with them was called the East India Company. They had many ships and the *Half Moon* was one of them.

It was a long way to the East India Islands from Holland, for in those days there was no Suez Canal to separate Asia from Africa, and the ships had to go around Africa by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch East India Company and others were all looking for a shorter route to the East Indies. That is the reason the ship *Half Moon* and its captain, Hendrick Hudson, found itself in the harbor of present-day New York City.

When the *Half Moon* sailed up the river, Hudson was sure that he had found the passage to the Indies and he paid little attention to the red-skinned Indians on the island shore. Their first contact with the Indians was friendly. However, a day later when Hudson sent a group of men to measure the depth of the water at the approach to the island, the men encountered a boat full of Indians and a shower of arrows. One struck an Englishman named John Coleman in the neck and killed him. The first blood had been shed. Coleman was buried on land nearby named Coleman’s Point.

By September 23<sup>rd</sup> when the ship got as far as where Albany is now, the water had become shallow and the banks of the river were so close together that Hudson gave up in despair, and exclaimed that he had not found the eagerly sought for passage to India, but only a river he spoke of as “The River of the Mountains”.

For several years after the return of Hudson, Dutch merchants sent their ships to the Island of Manhattan. Each ship returned to Holland laden with costly furs that the Indians had traded for glass beads and strips of gay cloth. One trader above all others whose name should be remembered was Adrian Block who later discovered Block Island that lies offshore of present-day Rhode Island. Adrian and another ship’s captain, Hendrick Christiaansen, chartered a ship and were on their way to the new world to seek their fortune. They returned with a great cargo of fine pelts along with two real-live Indians, feathers and all, and exhibited them throughout the Netherlands. People flocked to see the red men and to buy furs. Three rich merchants put up the money for two bigger ships, the *Fortune* and the *Tiger*. American trade had started in earnest.

In November 1613, the *Tiger* caught fire while lying off Manhattan in a bay close by what is now called the Battery and directly in the course that the ferry-boats take when they go to Staten Island. The *Tiger* burned to the water line. Captain Block and his crew escaped to shore. Captain Christiaansen and the *Fortune* had just sailed back to Holland and would not return until spring. After swimming to shore in the ice-cold water, they had to seek shelter in the cold night. The Indians were of great help to Adrian Block and his crew. Later, they built crude houses for the coming winter. In the spring, they started building a new 44-foot long ship that they called the *Restless*.

The houses they built were the first houses of white men on the Island of Manhattan. If you wish to see where they stood, take a walk down Broadway. Just before you reach the Bowling Green, on a house that is numbered 41, you will find a tablet of brass that tells that Block’s houses stood on that same spot.

In 1916, a laborer with pick and axe working on a new subway line in Lower Manhattan struck something. When he looked closer, he found a number of charred wooden beams. The laborer, working beneath Greenwich and Dey Streets, had found the remains of Adrian Block’s ship, the *Tiger*, which had burned to the water line 303 years earlier as it lay at anchor in the Hudson River. A foreman named James Kelly was called to the scene and, with mules, he tried to pull the beams and a section of the ship’s keel out of the ground. When that failed, he ordered a six-foot section of what turned out to be the ship’s prow cut off. The workers also found a Dutch axe, trade beads, clay pipes, a chain and some cannon balls. These old timbers of the *Tiger* are on display at the Museum of the City of New York.

Tests on the beam showed they were 420 years old. An iron bolt found was forged in the year 1600, tests showed. When the World Trade Center was built in the 1960s, an attempt was made to recover the rest of the *Tiger*. Archeologist Ralph Solecki, a Cutchogue native who then taught at Columbia University, could not find it. He did find six bronze guns.

In 1613, the water line in that part of Manhattan Island was considerably farther inland. In the late 1700s, huge sections of lower Manhattan on the Hudson River were filled in, thus covering over the remains of the *Tiger*. Historians speculate that, after the ship was burned to the water line, Block’s crew beached the charred hull in a small cove on the west side of what is now Greenwich Street.

*Note from Wes: Facts in this article are taken from two old books: “New Amsterdam Days and Ways” and “The Story of Manhattan” by C. Hemstreet, copyright 1901 and the Internet.*

*Note: The Hurley Heritage Society in their newsletter “Prologue” states that the Village of Old Hurley will participate in the 400-year anniversary by planting many more colorful flowers in all the flower boxes, typical of the Dutch.*

**More on the European Origins of the  
17<sup>th</sup> Century  
Ostrander Family of Ulster County,  
New York**  
By Kent De Geer

The January 2009 issue of the OFA Journal reconfirmed that our paternal ancestor and family patriarch Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Pietersen Ostrander was most certainly Dutch by birth, culture and custom. It also showed that neither of his parents were Dutch, but like the Dutch, they were descendants of a broad mixture of ancient *Germanic peoples* that inhabited the coastal areas of northwestern Europe between perhaps c750 B.C. and c1150 A.D. Specifically, Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Pietersen Ostrander's:

- **Father** - Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen was born in 1604 in North Frisia (*Nordfriesland*), in either Husum or Nordstrand, on the western coast of the Jutland Peninsula, which was then a part of the Danish Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. According to the record of his first marriage intentions, Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen immigrated to Amsterdam about 1618; and
- **Mother** - Geesje Jans was born c1632 in Norden, East Frisia (*Ostfriesland*) and appears to have come to Amsterdam with her father, Jan Doets, by 1654. She was born near the end of the Reformation era (c1517-1648) when East Frisia was a county (1464-1654) within the Holy Roman Empire in continental Europe.

To date, no record has been recovered for the birth or baptism of Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen so the name of his parents are unknown, but it seems probable that his father's given name was either Carsten or Karsten, a Christian name found in the Husum/Nordstrand region in 17<sup>th</sup> century records.

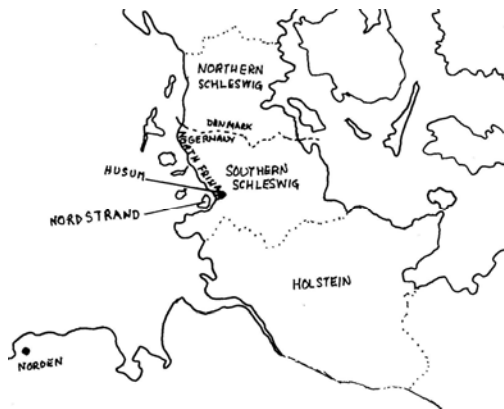
The Reformation in the 16<sup>th</sup> century gained adherents in Denmark, and during the reign of King Christian III (1534–59), Lutheranism became the established religion of his kingdom and probably the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein

as well. Based on the earlier research of Chris Brooks and Lorine McGinnis Schulze, we know that Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen was a member of the Amsterdam Lutheran Church, so it seems conceivable that he was, perhaps, baptized in a Lutheran Church in/near Husum or Nordstrand. A search of the Church of Latter Day Saints' Family History Library catalog indicates that both locations had Catholic and Lutheran Churches; however, the earliest records for Husum only go back to 1605 while the earliest records for Nordstrand only go back to 1647. Most of the early records of Nordstrand were probably lost in the devastating storm tide in 1634 that washed away about 80% of the Island's former land mass and drowned more than 6,000 of its inhabitants. (*Source*: Cor Snabel's story of the Nordstrand flood of 1634 at <http://www.rabbel.nl/nordstrand.html>)

The collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. triggered a great migration of Germanic tribes during a long period of unrecorded European history, so many of the accounts of the remainder of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium are based on archeological findings. In the 6<sup>th</sup> century, the Germanic tribe of Frisian peoples expanded from its heartland in the Netherlands north and south along the coastline. At the peak of its power, the Frisian Empire encompassed the North Sea islands and coastal lands of Western Europe that stretched from Flanders in Belgium to northern Jutland in Denmark. The centre of this Frisian realm was Utrecht. Most of inland Europe was impassable in those days due to poor roads and lawlessness and so the Frisians dominated sea-going trade, ranging as far afield as the Baltics, Russia, Scandinavia and England, and the North Sea was then known as Mare Frisicum (*Source*: The History of Frisia (Friesland) by Andrea Buma, <http://www.i-friesland.com/history.html>).

Frisia Magna (*the Frisian Empire*) lasted perhaps a century or two and by the 17<sup>th</sup> century all that was left of historical Frisia were three small non-contiguous areas: North Frisia situated on the western side of the Jutland Peninsula south of Denmark and north of the Eider River; East Frisia in Northwestern Germany (which included Norden in the district of Aurich); and West Frisia (the Dutch Province of Friesland) in the Netherlands. Both Husum and Nordstrand were

part of Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen's homeland of North Frisia. The population of this region had an ancestral mixture of Angles, Jutes and Frisians (all northern Germanic peoples that had migrated south from Denmark, Norway and perhaps Sweden eons ago).



The areas shown on the map as “SOUTHERN SCHLESWIG” and “HOLSTEIN” were united into the Danish Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and it was ruled by members of the royal family of Denmark from 1460 until 1864. The dates are obscure but after the 8<sup>th</sup> century breakdown of Frisia Magna and prior to the merger of 1460, Southern Schleswig was either a part of Denmark or a Danish possession known as the Duchy of Schleswig.

Norden is shown in the lower left hand corner of the map. It was (and still is) situated within a relatively small section of historical Frisia that became the coastal region of East Frisia. It appears that up until the time of Geesje Jans' birth, the coastal community of Norden had also retained the Frisian language, culture, tradition and political ideology.

All that remains of West Frisia today is the Dutch Province of Friesland. Frisian is an official language of the Netherlands and various estimates indicate that it is the native tongue of almost 500,000 persons with the majority of the speakers located in the Province of Friesland.

### Summary

Husum, Nordstrand and Norden were once a part of historical Frisia and are all now located within the modern boundaries of Germany, but Germany was only established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century so it did not exist during the era of our OFA Journal, Volume 1, Number 3

ancestors - Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen and Geesje Jans. Although the specific origin of their respective parents is unknown, it seems more probable that Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen's heritage would have been more closely allied with the Danish (and perhaps to a lesser degree, the North Frisians) and Geesje Jans with the Frisians of East Frisia. It is also likely that both of Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Pietersen Ostrander's parents had an ancestral mixture of Germanic elements and spoke a derivative of a Western Germanic language of a Low Saxon origin (a.k.a. Low German), such as Frisian, that was then mutually intelligible with Dutch (also a Low Saxon derivative but with a Franconian influence). This would have enabled them to readily assimilate into the Dutch community, culture and lifestyle of Amsterdam.

The records of Amsterdam show that after the death Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen, his widow, Geesje Jans, married a Dutchman, Arent Teunissen of Amsterdam. When the family immigrated to New Netherland in 1661, Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Pietersen Ostrander and his older sister Tryntje<sup>(2)</sup> Pieters were raised in predominantly Dutch settlements, first on Coney Island near New Amsterdam and later in Kingston and Hurley in Ulster County, NY. The colonial records of New York show that Dutch was the native language of the combined Pieter<sup>(1)</sup> Carstensen-Geesje Jans (OSTRANDER) and Geesje Jans-Arent Teunissen (PIER) family households of 17<sup>th</sup> century Ulster County.

## First and Second Generations Insights from Dave Baker

By Peter J. Ostrander

*Peter's Note: The OFA is fortunate to include Dave Baker, Historian Emeritus of Hurley, NY among its friends and supporters. Dave has been and continues to be helpful and a sounding board in the OFA's quest to further understand the local environment of Hurley and surroundings that was the early home to Pieter Ostrander and the early generations of Ostrandors in America. The following is an excerpt of a note Dave sent after reading the recent OFA research paper "The 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Generations of the Pietersen-Ostrander Family", which established the relationship of*

*Pieter Carstensen to Pieter Ostrander. Dave has generously offered to provide further insight and research in the future. Dave's note is helpful to those doing original research. Note that Dave states "his 3<sup>rd</sup> reading" of the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Generation research paper. There is much to learn in this research paper beyond the major facts that Pieter Carstensen was the father of Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Pietersen Ostrander and Arent Teunissen was the stepfather of Pieter<sup>(2)</sup>. If you have only read the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Generation paper once, it is well worth your time to give it another read. There is much information to be learned.*

Dave writes: "I am now on my third reading of the Ostrander document you sent, and as a historian I thought it best to call to your attention to some suppositions it contains.

**Wilwyck, Kingston** is a term that was used by the early English settlers to state that a person was from the Township of Kingston; not the village, unless it is specifically so stated. (*Peter's note- the village can be considered in the 17<sup>th</sup> C to be the stockade area for those of you who have visited the Kingston of today*).

In my research on the post Second Esopus War settlement pattern, I have found that the property that Arent-Aaron Tuenissen (Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Ostrander's stepfather) owned in Kingston was actually located closer to the present village of Saugerties, which is about eight miles north of the village of Kingston. The Town of Kingston actually stretched at that time (17<sup>th</sup> C.) from a spring north of Saugerties and south to an island in the Hudson River, a distance of over eighteen miles. Anyone who settled in that area, until the coming of post offices for rural communities in the 1830s, came from Kingston.

The **Old Dutch Church** in Kingston was not a local church in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> C. It was the only Dutch Church between Albany and New York City. Therefore anyone in the mid Hudson area, on both sides of the river, was baptized there. Therefore a baptism at the Old Dutch Church does not always mean residency.

**Hurley** is the same situation when one is doing research. The name is given to the Town of Hurley, a rather small town, but definitely far

bigger than the Hamlet of Hurley. My research is beginning to bear fruit on where the people lived after the Second Esopus War, and it clearly shows that the present hamlet of Hurley was largely unoccupied until about 1700. There were three early areas of settlement, depending on where in the valley your farm was. One was northeast of the present hamlet, on the bank of the Esopus; the second was a small group of families living around the mill site; and the third was a settlement on the Hurley Marbletown border, which was called Middleground. There were also scattered settlers in the southeastern section of the town that identified with the Town of Kingston. Now one can ask the question, where was the land of Arent-Aaron Teunissen in Hurley? That will take a lot more research.

Property that was encumbered was property that was mortgaged for a specific purpose; and could not be remortgaged until the encumbering funds were paid off and the mortgage released. Yes, there were mortgages in 1670. It appears that Arent made a bad sale, probably in good faith, but was outsmarted by a man named de Modt. The property could not be sold until the encumbrance was paid, or it was taken over according to the terms of the mortgage. I have not checked to see just what happened, yet. As the record is blank on the issue, I would surmise that the sale of the property was used by de Modt to pay off the debt to Arent. If Arent was a good businessman, he may have demanded up to 10 percent late fees per year on the default; so it was in his favor to wait things out.

As for the name **Ostrander**: Oost translates to "East"; Strander translates to "one who lives on the strand"; strand translates to "river or creek side"; van in Dutch translates to "from", but in English means "main body". Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> bought a home lot before 1685 that was on the east side of the Esopus Creek; therefore, he was an Oostrander, or Ostrander. Why the date of 1685? Because that was the year of a great flood that changed the course of the Esopus about 1000 feet to the northeast, and left Pieter without a strand. Also, as you have found out, the Dutch loved to give their farms a name. I will bet that Pieter called his place Oostrand, at least until the creek changed its location. That would allow the use of the word Van Oostrand.

Some points to ponder about the third generation: Willem married a Hurley girl from near his house; Theunis married a girl from the Middleground; Geesje married a Roosa from the Main Street area. I will have to check the Rosa genealogy to be sure just which Ary it was. With the Roosa-Rose-Rosa Family, one should use middle initials to make genealogical checking a little easier. The period between 1710 and 1720 was a time of population explosion for the town. It was the period when the stretch between the eastern settlement and the mill settlement was filled in and the present Main Street was populated, once again, as it was before the Second Esopus War (of 1663).”

*Peter’s Note. Arent<sup>(3)</sup> Ostrander’s stone house on Main St. is estimated to have been built in 1709; Pieter<sup>(3)</sup> Ostrander’s stone house on the corner of Zandhoek Rd. and Hurley Ave. ca. 1708 and Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Ostrander’s home north on Hurley Ave. believed to have been built a few years earlier. Today only the basement of the Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> home is believed to still exist, it being built upon by a late 19<sup>th</sup> C. brick Victorian.*

## Oh, the Places You’ll Go!

By Will Mason

*You have brains in your head  
You have feet in your shoes  
You can steer yourself  
Any direction you choose*

Following the advice of Dr. Seuss, over the years my feet have steered me to several Ostrander ancestral haunts, including Amsterdam, Hurley, Husum/Nordstrand, Lemgo, and Coney Island. Kent De Geer reported about this in a previous edition of the *Journal*. Since then I was asked what brought me to those places and what my impressions were.

I’ll skip writing about Hurley and Amsterdam. Anything I could relate about Hurley and surroundings would be old news to OFA. As for Amsterdam, if you picture yourself in line at the Pearly Gates listening to a booming voice saying “What? You claim Dutch heritage and have

never visited Amsterdam?” you better contact KLM<sup>1</sup> right away.<sup>2</sup>

## Husum and Nordstrand

Thanks to Chris Brooks and supplemental information from Lorine McGinnis Schulze, we trace our ancestry back to Pieter Carstensen (c1604-c1659) who once lived in or near the



**Harborside Scene in Husum**

Hanseatic port city of Husum on the coast of northwest Germany. Possibly Pieter resided on the nearby island of Nordstrand. (Due to the construction of a polder, Nordstrand is now a peninsula.) Early citing of Husum dates back to about 1250, but no doubt the settlement existed long before that. Massive storm tides have reshaped the port, along with Nordstrand and the islands, several times. The most famous floods include the *Große Mandränke* of 1362 and the *Burchardiflut* of 1634. Both storms caused thousands of deaths and massive physical upheavals.

During the summer of 2002 my wife Margrit and I visited Husum and Nordstrand. The purpose of our trip was two-fold. First, we were on vacation doing touristy things. One popular tourist adventure is to get to Nordstrand on a bus from Husum and from there to take a day trip by ferry to one of the Halligen islets off the coast. We landed on the island of Hooge. We wandered about the small island wondering what its 125 inhabitants do in the winter and, more

<sup>1</sup> Established in 1919, Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij is the oldest existing major air carrier in the world. Or was—in 2004 KLM merged with Air France.  
<sup>2</sup>If you find Amsterdam overwhelming, visit a couple of my favorite smaller cities, including Delft, Leiden, and Leeuwarden. Don’t forget to say “Dank u” and “alstublieft.” Your Dutch hosts will beam.

interesting, what they do when the North Sea kicks up its rage.

The second reason for our visit was to walk in the footsteps, real or imagined, of an ancestor who lived there about 400 years ago. Husum's most famous literary person, Theodor Storm (what an appropriate name!) described the city as a grey city upon a grey sea. However, during our two day visit everything was bright and cheery. The town is very walk-able and there is much to be seen. Very impressive is the harbor (see picture). Wandering along old streets, I let my feet pick up the pace during a jog near the expansive "wind farms." The sound of the massive windmills was ever-present. Whoosh, Whoosh, Whoosh. The sound would have pleased Dr. Seuss.

At Husum I did log two hours in the city library searching for early references to the names Carstensen and Pietersen (in all their variations). The names are ubiquitous in the region, but I found no specific references to our Pieter or his family. Apparently Pieter Carstensen made his way from Husum to Amsterdam before the great flood of 1634. Good call, Pieter! I wonder what our ancestor would think about Husum today.

### Lemgo

A couple years later, once more on vacation in Germany with my very own wife, we decided to go to Lemgo, again just for a looksee and a walk in the footsteps of dear old granddad Willem Jansen Traphagen. Located in west central Germany (about on the same latitude as Rotterdam), Lemgo was once a way stop on an old trade route. Today, Lemgo is not really on



One of Many Old (1587) Buildings at the Market Square in Lemgo

the way to anywhere. It is, however, as maps and brochures advise, "worth a detour." We arrived there via a few train changes, the last one placing us on a one-car train which deposited us near the center of town. What a grand day that was and what a charming place Lemgo turned out to be.

Founded before 1100, Lemgo has truly found the ultimate composite of the medieval and modern eras.<sup>3</sup> We sat at an outdoor bistro in the town's market square and admired the architecture. 1400-this; 1600-that; all mixed in among modern shops, technology stores, and restaurants. Most amusing was the almost apologetic sign on one building explaining that this was not the original building which was destroyed in the early 1500s. No, the sign declared, the current building was rebuilt in the mid-1500s.

Spared destruction during WWII, "old" is to be found everywhere in Lemgo. Old buildings, churches, bridges, shops, restaurants, parks and grounds. History has it that our ancestor Willem was placed in an orphanage. Unless things got moved around, which seems unlikely in Lemgo, that orphanage is still there and still in operation. I did not attempt any formal genealogical research at Lemgo, but those imagined ancestral footsteps once more sent shivers down my spine.

### Coney Island

Our son lived in Brooklyn for about ten years and Margrit and I have visited him there several times. In Brooklyn too we have pounded the pavement to gaze at places where my grandmother Ada Ostrander lived with her parents Charles and Mary Jane, and where my great-great grandfather Orlando Ostrander worked, and where his father Laban Ostrander plied his trade as a "fruiterer."

One summer's day in 2006 in Brooklyn we decided to scoot down to Coney Island. One does not travel to Coney Island for art or history. One goes because it is a hoot. We went just to get—what else?—a Nathan's Famous Frankfurter. So, on that fine summer's



<sup>3</sup> See also Traphagen Family Homepage hosted by Chris Brooks on geocities.com.

day in 2006 the 100° subway ride delivered us right to the center of all the happenings where at least 59,999 of the island's 60,000 inhabitants strolled along the Boardwalk.

Although then I had no idea that *our* Dutch had ever lived there, I was aware of the origins of the name. The name "Coney" derives from the Dutch word for rabbit, *konijn*. When Dutch settled there, the island was overrun with rabbits. Good hunting, but hardly sporty!



**Big Wheel Keeps on Turning at Konijn Eiland**

Much of Coney Island has lost its appeal over the years. Projects have sprung up and the attraction of the amusement events has waned. But the aquarium is great and in many respects the Boardwalk and adjacent beach are places that time forgot. I walked on that Boardwalk first as a young lad in the early 1950s. I have grown older, but the Boardwalk has not.

It seems that every place on the Planet was once inhabited by other peoples. Dutch settled on the island at the expense of the Indians. We know the English then booted out the Dutch. In a "just desserts" manner, the English are now in the minority on Coney Island. Perhaps this is a good thing. If events had not unfolded as they did, the annual hot dog eating contest might well be a rabbit roast. I don't know about you, but I would have second thoughts about ordering a bunny on a bun!



**1984 — 2009**  
**25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary**

## **John Ostrander, Esq.** **Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada**

*Editor's Note: Melva Taylor submitted this article that she found on the Internet. This article is from page 81 of the Mika re-print of 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Norfolk County. It is printed here with permission from John Cardiff at <http://www.noronet.on.ca/~jcardiff/>.*



Mr. John Ostrander, who now holds the honorable office of Reeve of Middleton, was born in the Township of Crowland on 22nd Decr. 1821. His ancestors, who were of German extraction, came with other U. E. Loyalists to Canada at the

close of the last century. They removed to Bayham in 1822. When a young man, Mr. Ostrander settled in Middleton. He was poor, but very industrious. He was honest and frugal. He was also possessed of a great love of knowledge, and improved every opportunity to educate himself. He was thoughtful, ingenious, enterprising. His morals were correct. In 1845 he built a sawmill; to this he added farming. Prosperity seemed to follow him in every undertaking, -- in truth, he was following prosperity. In 1868 Mr. Ostrander erected a grist-mill on lot 3, 2nd Concession Middleton, north of Talbot street on the Little Otter Creek. In 1873 he built another grist-mill on 14th Concession Walsingham on the Venison Creek. His business in his mills has always been of a local character.

Mr. Ostrander entered the Township Council in 1852, and filled the office of Deputy Reeve for about 12 years. He has been Reeve during the last two years. He has also acted as Magistrate for 20 years, and has taken a deep interest in the Agricultural Society of Middleton. His efforts in this direction have done much to advance the interests of farmers.

Mr. Ostrander has acquired wealth. His love of work is a prominent trait of his character. When

he was young, he was a mighty hunter -- following the deer for days, and often killed three in a day. He has shot four in a day. His feats in walking or working have been equally wonderful. But throughout all he has been a careful student and a lover of books. His character and his success are well worth study by the young men of our day.

Mr. Ostrander married, in 1845, Edith, daughter of Mr. John Holmes, of Bayham, who died leaving one child Daniel. In 1848, he married Mrs. Emmeline Earls, daughter of Mr. Henry Soverien [*sic*] of Fredricksburg. Their children are Sarah Margaret, Amy Elizabeth, and John Albert.

Mr. Ostrander has recently completed a very beautiful residence at Courtland near the Railway Station.

## **Frisia, The Frisians and The Ostrander Connections**

By Kent De Geer

Both parents of Pieter<sup>(2)</sup> Pietersen as well as Rebecca Traphagen's mother and, perhaps, her maternal grandfather were all born in coastal regions of northwestern Europe that were once part of historical Frisia in the early Middle Ages, so it seems likely that there is Frisian DNA in the Ostrander family's ancestral gene pool. The Middle Ages was a tumultuous period in European history that lasted for about 1,000 years, beginning with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5<sup>th</sup> century until the early modern period in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the division of Western Christianity took place in Europe during the Reformation [source: Wikipedia English encyclopedia at - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle\\_Ages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages)].

### **Frisia**

It has been noted in a previous article that "*the Frisians were early empire-builders among the scattered Germanic tribes of the Dark Ages and by the sixth century were the most coherent and prosperous tribe among the Germanic people, controlling a long coastal area stretching from northern Jutland in Denmark to Flanders in Belgium*" [source: The History of Frisia (Friesland) by Andrea Buma, <http://www.i-friesland.com/history.html>].

OFA Journal, Volume 1, Number 3

During this time, the Frisian language was spoken along the entire North Sea coast controlled by Frisia, but the heartland of Frisia was always in the Netherlands. The Frisian dynasty lasted almost two centuries and is sometimes referred to as the Frisian Empire, Greater Frisia or *Frisia Magna*.

The 8<sup>th</sup> century marked the beginning of the end of Frisia Magna as it became fragmented by the invasion of the Franks from the south and the incursion of other Germanic tribes which led to the erosion of its expanded homeland. There are only three remnants of historical Frisia in modern Europe today and they are small and scattered as follows:

- **West Frisia** (*West Friesland*), which was reduced from the modern provinces of South Holland, North Holland, Friesland and Groningen by the 16<sup>th</sup> century down to the Dutch Province of Friesland and the West Frisian Islands north of the Netherlands. Today Frisian is an official language of the Netherlands, spoken primarily in Friesland;
- **East Frisia** (*Ostfriesland*), a coastal region in modern Northern Germany (including the East Frisian Islands to the north) that now consists of the districts of Aurich, Leer and Wittmund, as well as the cities of Emden and Norden in Lower Saxony; and
- **North Frisia** (*Nordfriesland*), a territory on the west coast of the Jutland Peninsula in Northernwestern Germany that includes the North Frisian Islands. Unlike the peoples of West and East Frisia, the North Frisians never formed a political unit of their own. Except for the brief dynastic period of Frisia Magna, North Frisia belonged to Denmark and or Schleswig until 1460 when Schleswig was merged to form the Danish Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. The united Duchy was ruled by members of Denmark's royal family until it was ceded to Germany in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

During the Middle Ages, East Frisia and West Frisia became well known for the freedoms enjoyed by its inhabitants, as both regions

resisted the feudal and manorial systems that dominated most of Europe in mediaeval times.

### **The Frisians (*Frisii*)**

There is no modern Germanic people that can trace its history further back in time than the Frisians, probably because they are the only ones to have preserved their ancient name, language and tradition. Archeologists have traced the origin of the Frisians to a fusion of ancient peoples that inhabited a core area of Denmark, southern Norway, southern Sweden and the Baltic Sea coast of northern Germany about three thousand years ago. It was from this core area that large numbers of the *Germanic peoples* spread out in great migrations southward, southeastward, and westward.

The Frisian people began to be a distinctive tribe in the Netherlands around 200 B.C., expanding into areas formerly held by the Celts. Their original territory followed the coast of the North Sea from the mouth of the Rhine River north up to that of the Ems River (parts of the modern Dutch provinces of North Holland, Friesland and Groningen). Their neighbors to the south were the Batavii (Batavians) who seem to have vanished after the 3rd century A.D. and were presumed to have merged with other Germanic tribes, most probably the Frisians to the north and the Franks to the south. Apparently the Frisians were forced to leave their homeland around 250 A.D. due to heavy flooding and they migrated en masse to areas in England and France as their heartland was virtually uninhabitable for much of the next 150 years.

It seems that the Frisians that fled south into France, along with other Germanic peoples such as the Batavians and the Cherusci, amalgamated and formed a new Germanic tribe, the Franks, who became a dominant European power in the 7th century. When many of the Frisians returned from England to their homeland around 400 A.D., they found that Saxons and Jutes had settled in the area during their absence and so they merged with them while maintaining the identity and traditions of the Frisian tribe. Presumably when the Frisians expanded to the north and south in the 6<sup>th</sup> century, their empire included a diverse blend of Germanic peoples.

Today the Frisians are a distinct cultural group within the Netherlands. They were closely related to the Saxons, and the Frisian language, which began around the 8<sup>th</sup> century, is similar to Dutch but in some respects is closer to English than to Dutch (albeit the old English spoken by the Anglo-Saxons). Today English is the most widely used of all of the Germanic languages (about 53 in total).

The Frisians were largely self-governing in the Medieval Age. They had no king or lords and the people practiced democracy. There are 12<sup>th</sup> century law books with laws prefaced by “*The people want...*” which is unheard of in most of the rest of Europe until the French Revolution 700 years later. Neighboring nations, laboring under the bondage of feudalism, looked upon these self-sufficient and free born people with envy amazement and exclaimed “*Every Frisian is born a nobleman*” [source: The History of Frisia (Friesland) by Andrea Buma, <http://www.i-friesland.com/history.html>].

In addition, to being free farmers, fisherman and shipbuilders, the Frisians were renowned animal breeders, and they developed the famous Frisian (*Friesian*) dairy cattle about 2,000 years ago, as well as the equally famous Frisian (*Friesian*) horse, favored by medieval knights heading into battle. Today the Friesian bred dairy cow is more widely known as the “**Holstein**,” which has become the world's highest production dairy animal [source: Wikipedia - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friesian\\_horse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friesian_horse); and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holstein\\_\(cattle\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holstein_(cattle))].



## OFA Board and Committee Positions Open

Vice-President: At the 2008 annual board meeting, the OFA Vice-President position became open due to the natural progression of officers. Without specific duties, the Vice-President usually becomes involved in the area(s) of his/her choice (genealogy, finance, reunion planning, membership, website, publication, etc.). This position naturally progresses to President-Elect in two years and then two years thereafter becomes President. It is a full voting board position with involvement in all board decisions. Much of the board business is conducted by e-mails and conference calls with just one in-person meeting a year. The progression is not cast in stone; there have been Vice-Presidents who have not become President for various reasons. However, being Vice-President is a great way to get involved, learn the mechanics of the organization, and contribute to your family heritage with some of the most wonderful people in the world – Your Cousins!

Publications Committee: We also need a chairperson and members for the Publications Committee. Since publishing the Family History Book, publication activity has been fairly dormant. We need to resurrect this important committee and facet of the organization as several publication projects are currently under consideration:

- An update and corrections to the Family History book (prepared by the Genealogy Committee),
- An historical research document by Collin Ostrander, *Ostrandersons in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars*
- An updated advertising and genealogy outline brochure
- Online access to the 313-page *Ostrander Family Vital Records* book.

In this age of computers, digital data and word processing, we need experience and effort in this sort of publishing as well as paper publishing. The OFA can only preserve and enhance our Ostrander heritage through the participation of our many talented members. Please consider Vice President, the Publishing committee, or any other committees listed inside the newsletter front cover, and contact Kurt Brown (Immediate Past President and Nominating Committee Chairman), membership@ostrander.org, (941) 924-9214, or 4553 Chase Oaks Dr. Sarasota, FL 34241, along with any questions or suggestions that you might have.

### Dutch Research Workshops

From New York Biographical & Genealogical Society

*Information Provided by Peter J. Ostrander*

#### 10 & 11 September 2009: **Finding Your New Netherland Roots: A Two-Day Workshop on New Netherland Family**

**History.** In celebration of the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson in New York, the NYG&B, in collaboration with the Holland Society, and the New York Public Library, offer a Dutch research program featuring several of the leading experts in Dutch studies: Harry Macy, Firth Haring Fabend, Janny Veenema, and Christopher Brooks.

Thursday, 10 September will be a full day of lectures regarding Dutch research, culture, and history in the South Court Auditorium of the New York Public Library. Friday, 11 September offers a day of assisted research at the NYPL's Milstein Division, and/or at the Holland Society Library.

In addition to the lectures and research, a number of festive social events will also be held. A gala banquet featuring Ms Peter G. Rose, the foremost authority on the food customs and diet of the colonial Dutch, will be held Thursday evening for an additional charge. A walking tour retracing the haunts of the early Dutch in what became New York will be held Saturday morning.

The two-day program is available to members of the NYG&B and members of the Holland Society for \$150. Non-members \$200. Registration for the Thursday lecture program only is \$90 members/ \$125 non-members.

*NYB&G have arranged rooms at the famous Algonquin Hotel ( [www.algonquinhotel.com](http://www.algonquinhotel.com)) as our host hotel.*

Deluxe Queen Bed or Twin \$189.00 per night, plus 13.375% tax

#### **4-6 November 2009: Research in Albany, 2009.**

The next Research in Albany program will be held Wednesday, 4 November, through Friday, 6 November, 2009. Once again, NYB& G will provide its members with three days of assisted research at the Library and Archives, plus social events.

The program fee, including the banquet, reception, and all other arrangements, is \$110 for members, \$150 for non-members. Guests for banquet, \$30. NYB&G have arranged a special room rate at the Crowne Plaza of \$99 per night, single or double.

*Registration for both the Dutch and Albany programs will begin **1 May 2009**. Full details will be available on the NYG&B Web site ([www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org](http://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org)) and in the New York Researcher.*

## **A Brief Lesson about Patronyms**

*Editor's Note: The following is extracted from e-mails among OFA members. The Wikipedia definition of patronym is: A family name derived from name of your father or a paternal ancestor (especially with an affix (such as -son in English or O'- in Irish) added to the name of your father or a paternal ancestor).*

Robert F. Ostrander asked Jim Lyons (Family Genealogist): "Is there any more information why Pieter<sup>1</sup> did not continue the Carstensen surname?"

Jim replied: "These are patronymic names. Pieter Carstensen was a son of a Carsten (his father's first name unknown). The -sen denotes son of

Carsten. Peter Carstensen's son Pieter thus becomes Pieter Pietersen son of Pieter but then the English changed the names to permanent surnames and so Ostrander was adopted."

Robert's next inquiry was: "Not to put too fine a point on it—as some old English actor said—appending 'sen' to a 'first' name, i.e. Pietersen, and using it as a surname is one thing but appending 'sen' to a 'last' name, i.e. Carstensen, and using it as a surname is something else. Is there other evidence of both the forms—father's FIRST NAME-SEN and father's LAST NAME-SEN?"

Jim then forwarded Robert's query to Kent DeGeer for explanation, who replied: "...Pieter Carstensen is likely the son of a father named Carsten or Karsten hence the patronymic Carstensen whereby an "sen" was appended to the father's first name (indicating this Pieter was a son of Carsten, of an unknown patronymic). According to the record of his marriage in 1623, Pieter Carstensen was born c1604 in Husum a town (or village) in North Frisia (a.k.a. North Friesland). Unfortunately, the baptism records for Husum only go back to 1608, but we know from the record of his marriage intentions that Pieter Carstensen arrived in Amsterdam about 1614. At the time of his birth, Husum was in the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein and during recent research I learned that, from 1460 until 1864, the North Frisian area where Pieter Carstensen was born was part of Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein was ruled by Danish Dukes, members of the Royal Family of Denmark until the Duchy was ceded to Germany in 1864.

It is conceivable that Pieter Carstensen was the son of a Carsten (or Karsten) Pietersen, but we have no proof. However, if this were the case Pieter Carstensen would likely have been named after a grandfather (paternal or maternal) named Pieter of an unknown patronymic.

I have never seen a Pietersen Pietersen or a Carstensen Carstensen as the Dutch use of patronymics (a name derived from that of the father or a paternal ancestor usually by the addition of an "sen" to the father's given name) was fairly specific so a son of Jan named Pieter was known as Pieter Jansen while a son of Jan

named Willem was known as Willem Jansen. The sons of Pieter Jansen would be known by their patronymic Pietersen whereas the sons Willem Jansen (the brother of Pieter Jansen) would be known by their patronymic Willemsen. It is no wonder that the British abolished the use of patronymics after they captured New Netherland in 1664. Had they not, the male children of Pieter Pietersen [Ostrander] and Rebecca Traphagen such as Willem<sup>3</sup>, Arent<sup>3</sup> and Hendrick<sup>3</sup> would have had male children with the patronymic Willemsen (son of Willem), Arentsen (son of Arent) and Hendricksen (son of Hendrick). Fortunately this was not the case.

Typically an “s” was added to the father’s given name for female children. This is why Pieter Carstensen’s daughter Tryntje was most often recorded as Tryntje Pieters while her younger brother Pieter (the son of Pieter Carstensen and Geesje Jans) was most often recorded as Pieter Pietersen until he finally adopted an early version of the OSTRANDER surname.

The bottom line is that the exact name of Pieter Carstensen’s father is unknown but in all likelihood his father’s first name was Carsten or Karsten a fairly common first name in Husum (North Frisia) and Holland in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, hence the patronymic Carstensen indicating that he was the son of Carsten. It is not inconceivable that Pieter Carstensen’s father was named Carsten Carstensen just as Pieter<sup>3</sup> Pietersen’s (b, c1680) father was Pieter<sup>2</sup> Pietersen.”

## **Ostrander Family Association 25th Year Anniversary OFA Accomplishments**

By Roseanne Ostrander, OFA President

The Ostrander Family Association has successfully maintained a steady and healthy number of members for 25 years. We currently have over 235 members in the US and Canada. We challenge all our members to introduce their extended families to our organization. For a comprehensive list of Members and locations with Family Line, we will be adding it to the Members Section of the OFA website

(www.ostrander.org). Listed below are members that have remained active with the OFA for the longest period of time. We sincerely appreciate your commitment to the OFA.

- ❖ Ruth V. Ostrander, Sun City, AZ
- ❖ Colin E. Ostrander, Durham, NC
- ❖ Lynn H. Ostrander, Bradford, PA
- ❖ Peter H. Ostrander, Livingston, NY
- ❖ Robert E. Ostrander, Romulus, NY
- ❖ Ross W. McCurdy, South Yarmouth, MA
- ❖ Paul C. Ostrander, Oklahoma City, OK
- ❖ Eloise C. Miller, Seneca Falls, NY
- ❖ Charles H. Ostrander, Painesville, OH
- ❖ Carroll M. Brown, Sanger, CA
- ❖ Irvn R. Ostrander, Media, PA
- ❖ James M. Ostrander, Saint George, UT
- ❖ Vinton P. Ostrander, Seal Beach, CA
- ❖ Melva L. Taylor, Clarkston, MI

It took the collective effort of the OFA founders and members to publish the Family Heritage Book (fondly known as the Big Book) in 1998. Members donated their time, resources and money to get the book published. Of the 1250 copies published, approximately 115 remain. The Family Heritage Book has given our members direct access to family genealogical information to help them to connect and build their own genealogies. In addition, *Ostrander Vital Records*, published in 1995, lists Church records (birth, baptism, death) from the 1660s to the 1900s and is being updated by member Barbara Dahl.

It is important to note that as with any family genealogy, it is a work in progress and needs revisions. Work is ongoing to maintain the genealogy and to create coherent web content. Family members who are looking through the genealogy are encouraged to give input. If you have a clearer understanding of dates or names, please tell us. Or if you find an error, or if you wish to contribute photos, documents, notes or historical memories of some kind, please contact our Family Genealogist, Jim Lyons.

Recent research has provided new information to the OFA on both the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generations. The latest information was announced as part of the OFA Research Committee paper in the October 2008 OFA Journal and is available on our

website. We have standardized on The Master Genealogist software to maintain and update our family genealogy. We have secured a multi-user license so we can share the data in order to spread the task of updating it to several member volunteers. We have obtained new desktop publishing software, printer and scanning hardware to better collect and distribute our information (including OFA Journals) to our members. We plan to scan our Family Heritage Book, our newsletters and other records for easier accessibility and editing

In 2002, we launched the OFA Website at [www.ostrander.org](http://www.ostrander.org). We will continue to look for ways to update and improve the website to make it interesting and informative. We will look to increase our use of email to provide information to members (you may have received a reunion invitation via email last year). We can provide documents in .pdf format, communicate via email, and exchange ideas faster and better than we were ever able to do so at any time in our organization's history as more of us use computers. We also hope to use the internet more for our research and publishing efforts.

We are now publishing the OFA Journal in-house at a reduced cost, which has allowed us to more easily include inserts and larger issues as necessary. The OFA heartily thanks Editor/Publisher Linda Ostrander for assembling the articles and Treasurer Glenn Ostrander who assists with printing and desktop publishing. Glenn has also volunteered his time to scan the Family Heritage Book. We are happy to report that the use of technology is making a huge difference in the time it takes to turn out a high quality newsletter at a lower cost.

These are just a few of the ongoing efforts of the OFA. There will be many new objectives going forward and we hope to hear from you on how we are doing or if you would like to assist us in our Marketing, Publishing or Genealogy efforts. You can contact me or any Board member and we will gladly take your input and put you to work!

## Allerlei

*Allerlei is a Dutch word meaning "all sorts of things" and connotes that the things are interesting. So this column contains bits of interesting information about or relating to Ostranders. Reader contributions are welcomed, and if relevant, include photo and Big Book reference; send to the Editor.*

*See Web Extras on the web site for larger photos and more details on many of these topics.*

**Best Wishes to Ruth Ostrander**, who celebrated her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday in February. V. Pierce Ostrander tipped us off on this good news.



**NY400 Holland on the Hudson** commemorates the 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the landing of Henry Hudson. The Holland Society of New York

([www.hollandsociety.com](http://www.hollandsociety.com)) is a partner in an exhibition, New Amsterdam, The Worlds of Henry Hudson at the Museum of the City of New York, April 4 – September 27, 2009. Also, the Society has produced the 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Map of New Amsterdam/New York; the map is available for purchase.

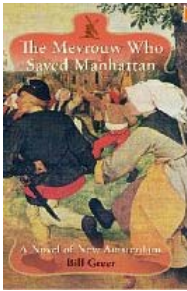


Circa 1661, Arent Teunissen, stepfather of Peter<sup>2</sup>, settled on Coney Island where he built a **salt kettle** in accordance with the contract he signed in Amsterdam. Peter J. Ostrander discovered the salt production process used by Arent is very similar to that in southwestern Portugal today. For more information, go to [www.nytimes.com/2009/01/27/world/europe/27salt.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/27/world/europe/27salt.html).



Frank Ostrander found this photo of his great grandfather's **gravestone** at <http://newyorkgravestones.org>. The gravestone is located at Lee Church (Knox) Cemetery, Albany County, New York. It reads: Calvin Ostrander;

Died Aug. 2, 1892; Aged 79 years, 5 months & 18 days. Use this web site to contribute your family information and/or for your personal research.



*The Mevrouw Who Saved Manhattan* is a novel by Bill Greer that paints a real portrait of life in New Amsterdam with all its humor, bawdiness, and conflict.

**New York Biographical and Genealogical Society (NYB&GS)** offers a *free* E-Newsletter. If you would like to receive monthly updates on what programs are coming up and what's going on in the NYG&B, send your e-mail address to [webmaster@nygbs.org](mailto:webmaster@nygbs.org) and ask to be added to their list of e-zine recipients.

Robert E. Ostrander offered the following information to the **United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (UELAC)** (<http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/Loyalist-Info.php>): "Two branches of the Ostrander family were Loyalists and many settled in Ontario. My uncles served in British units but returned to New York when the dust had settled. Uncles Abraham and Evert Ostrander served with Fraser's Loyal Rangers and were given land grants at Lunenbergh." An objective of the UELAC is to develop a directory of people of the Loyalist era, and to categorize them, especially those who met the qualifications as a United Empire Loyalist and who earned the right, along with his heirs forever to the designation or post-nominal U.E., standing for Unity of the Empire. Bob has contributed the information from the Big Book to UELAC. Use UELAC to contribute information and/or for personal research.

## Editor Ramblings

In the last issue (January 2009), my formatting skills failed on page 15; the text for Meet OFA Leaders and News from the Family Genealogist ran together. In the last column, Peter's bio ends with "I look forward to seeing you there." The remainder of that column belongs to the Genealogist's news. I apologize for any confusion.

More errors in the January issue: European Origins on page 10 references a map that would not print well in the newsletter; you can see this map on our website. Also, Allerlei on page 12, right column, the photo for the Van Ostrande house is shown with the following item. In order to produce a more-error free newsletter, it will be proofread by other eyes before publication.

There have been 2 responses, both positive, to the October 2008 informal poll about receiving the newsletter electronically. We're not ready to go electronic yet, but it's good to see that some members are ready for it. Thanks for responding.



1609 — 2009  
400 Years  
Henry Hudson

## New Members

#728 Lynn O Jakubowicz. .... 1809 Kedron Blvd., Zion IL 60099

Welcome Lynn to the Ostrander Family Association. The OFA thanks you for joining. We hope we can help you find answers to any family questions you may have. If you have interesting family stories to share, send them to the Editor.

**Renew Your Membership Today    Renew Your Membership Today**

A membership form is included with this newsletter.

## Ostrander Family Association

1984 — 2009

25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

### Deaths

Edwin R. Ostrander, age 75 of Holly, MI, passed away April 26, 2009. He proudly served in the U.S. Army 182 Airborne *Screamin' Eagles* during the Korean War. Loving husband of 30 years to Cecelia; caring father of Frank (Colette) Cipponeri, Joseph (Tracey) Cipponeri and Michael (Heather) Cipponeri; proud grandfather of Tony, Corine, Chelsea, Allen and Allison; brother of Louis (Louise) Ostrander. Interment at Great Lakes National Cemetary, Holly, MI with military honors by the U.S. Army.

-----Cut Along Dotted Line-----

Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ Membership # \_\_\_\_\_

Old Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ St \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ St \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Please print legibly and send to Melva L. Taylor, 8129 Deerwood Road, Clarkston, MI 48348.

## Facts about the Half Moon

Length on Deck: 85 feet

Length on Keel: 64.5 feet

Height: 78 feet

Beam: 17.3 feet

Draft: 8.5 feet

Crew: 15-20

Class: Yacht

Displacement: 112 tons

Storage: 80 tons

Rigging: square and lateen sails

Original Construction: carvel-fitted planks

Original Construction Date: 1608

Replica Construction Date: 1989

Masts: fore, main, mizzen

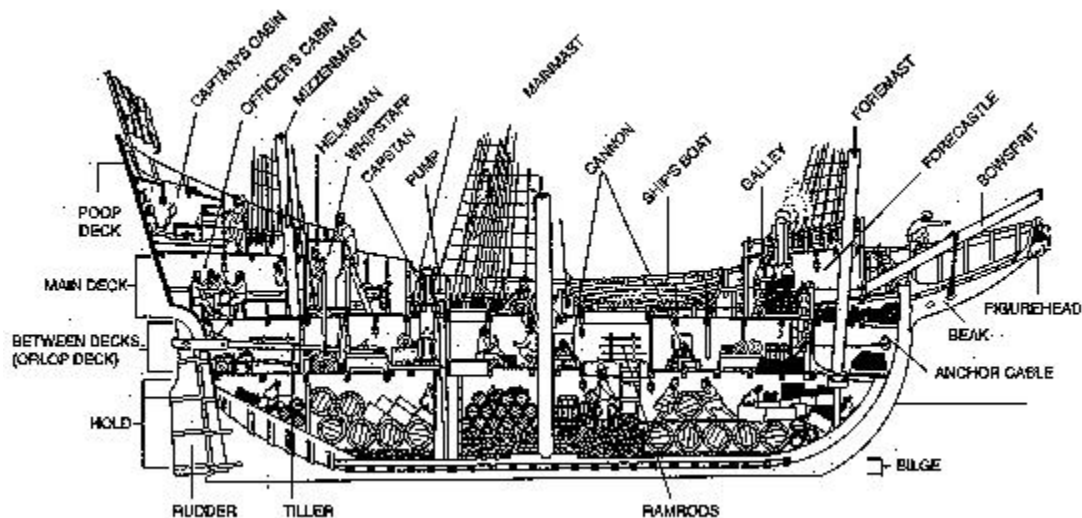
Sail Area: 2,757 square feet

Anchors: 4

Cannons: 2 starboard, 2 larboard, 2 stern chasers

Flags: foremast, United Provinces; mainmast, United Provinces; Mizzenmast, City of Amsterdam;

Jackstaff, VOC Amsterdam.



----- Cut Along Dotted Line -----

## Change of Address

Please notify OFA when your postal and/or e-mail address changes. Use the form on the other side to change your address and any other membership information. Be sure to include your membership number because many of us have the same or a similar name. Also, please print legibly. Thank you from OFA Membership.