

Descendants of Kryn Jansen van METER

Generation No. 1

1. KRYN JANSEN² VAN METER (*JANS GYSBERTSEN¹ VAN METEREN*) was born 10 Mar 1650 in Bommell, Gelderland, Holland, and died 10 Mar 1720 in Atlantic Township, Monmouth County, NJ. He married (1) CATHARINE SADIOGAWA. She was born Abt. 1659 in pr. South Bank, Mohawk River, NY, USA, and died Aft. 05 May 1700 in Pr. Tiononderge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA. He married (2) NEELTIE VAN CLEEF 16 Sep 1683 in New Utrecht, Long Island, NY. She was born 07 Jan 1663.

Notes for KRYN JANSEN VAN METER:

Right off the bat it is important to note that there is no primary evidence linking Kryn Anaquendahonji and Kryn Jansen van Meter, just circumstantial information. Kryn is an extremely rare forename among the early settlers of New York. It seems evident considering the info that Anaquendahonji's son Johannes Kryn was called "White Hans" and a "whitish Indian living at the Mohocks" that both Kryn and his wife were likely part White. The clues for the former is the name Kryn and for the latter it is the name Noach (Kryn's brother in law), which is another very rare forename in early Colonial NY.

The residence of both Kryn and his father during the years 1663 to 1675 (when they appear in New Utrecht, NY) was probably with Van Meter kin in Ulster County, NY, in the Kingston and Esopus area. On 7 June 1663, during the Second Esopus War, Indians captured the wife and three children of Jan Joosten van Meteren and many others and took them across the Catskills. Some were rescued later that year, but it would make sense that Kryn was adopted into the Mohawks where he remained until 1675 when his name appears in the records of Long Island. If this is correct then he may have fathered one of more children among the Mohawks, including "Kryn Jans" who appears in family records but not the extant baptismal records. The documents relating to the family have the baptismal date of Kryn Jansen van Meter, the father born 1650 in Holland, as 2 September 1718 in Middletown. Since no baptismal record for Kryn Anaquendahonji has been found in the Mohawk Valley and surrounds, it is perhaps more likely that the entry in New Jersey refers to a late baptism for the first born son, not the father two years before his death.

There are various lists of the children of Kryn and all are found in his will and the baptismal records of New Utrecht. One family list includes also a child "Kryn Janse" (e.g., Bergen, 1878) - in other words named after his father. Perhaps this is a recognition of the fact that this child born among the Mohawks was a part of the Van Meter family.

Kryn's first "legitimate" child was Jan van Meteren (John Van Meter), born 1688. There is considerable inconsistency with the stories in relation to Jan and his connections with Indian groups. It is entirely possible that oral tradition recorded that the eldest son of Kryn Jansen van Meter was the person being described. Since the baptismal records show this to be Jan, he, despite no evidence of residing outside NJ at this time, is attributed or linked to the following stories. According to Anna Hunter Van Meter (1902), "The first Van Meter (from New York), John, passed through here about 1725 with a tribe of Indians going to the south branch to fight the Catawba tribe. The Catawba tribe killed all of the northern tribe except John Van Meter and two of his Indians". Her source was an elderly van Meter who told her this in 1898, and who said that it was his father who told him the story. Benjamin F. Van Meter (1901) reports the same event (similar to the previous) in two places in his book. Specifically, "Jan Van Meteren, his eldest son, as above shown, was the afterward noted Indian trader who went in command of a band of Cough Indians, a friendly tribe, on a trading expedition to Virginia in 1739" (p. 47). Supposedly on this expedition that John "discovered" the Wapatonica Valley which he recommended to his sons for settlement. Later in the book, the following is noted, "This eldest son Jan or John (as he afterwards wrote his name), became a noted Indian trader. He removed to the State of New York with his family, but he was of a roving disposition and spent much of his time from home in trading with friendly Indians. On one occasion he went in command of a band of Cough Indians on a trading expedition to Virginia in 1739....", and again the discovery of the Wapatonica Valley is reported (p. 108).

According to Smyth (1909) there has been a "raging" argument over whether this John is the son of Joost Jansen van Meteren who immigrated to the Hudson River in 1662, or to Jens Gysbertsen van Meteren (cousins), the latter the father of Kryn Jensen. He relates the various versions of the story and the conflicting dates (including also 1732), plus versions which add Delawares and Cayugas as the accompanying Indians. On 8 April 1735 Hendrick (Canajoharie Mohawk chief) reported that Aaron Oseragete had just returned after being taken captive by the Catawbas. Apparently it was in this timeframe (1730-1736) that a significant battle between the Delawares and Catawbas near Sharpsburg Virginia which was won decisively by the latter (Smyth, 1909).

The version of the above story with the most credibility is that of Anna Hunter van Meter - due to the specifics. The primary Nation from the north with a "grudge" against the Catawbas were the Mohawks. Many Catawba captives resided in the Mohawk villages. There is no record of anyone other than Mohawks leading northern Indians against the Catawbas (Flatheads). It is possible that this Jan (John) who was apparently a half brother of Kryn (Crine) maintained contacts with this branch of the family and used his connections to facilitate trading, raiding, and land dealings; or, more likely, the son of Kryn Jansen van Meter who led the Indians on these expeditions was actually Kryn Anaquendahonji (Kryn Jans), who kept in touch with his paternal relatives.

Again, at the moment, any possible paternal connection between the van Meter family and Kryn Anequendahonji is entirely speculative; as is the attribution of a Mohawk woman as the mother - she is simply the most likely alternative.

More About KRYN JANSEN VAN METER:

Burial: Van Meter Burial Ground, Holmdel, Monmouth County, NY

Immigration: 1663, To New Amsterdam, NY

Notes for CATHARINE SADIOGAWA:

At the time of her baptism, Catharine is noted as being a "widow". She is probably the Catharine who was the sponsor of the baptism of Hendrick, Kryn and Anna's apparent first child 5 May 1700. She was apparently the "country wife" of Kryn Jansen Van Meteren, and when he moved to Long Island, Catharine stayed with her people.

More About CATHARINE SADIOGAWA:

Baptism: 15 Aug 1692, Albany Reformed Dutch

Clan: Turtle

Translation of Name: "She has as much, or an equal share"

Child of KRYN VAN METER and CATHARINE SADIOGAWA is:

2. i. KRYN³ ANEQUENDAHONJI, b. Abt. 1675, pr. North Bank, Mohawk Valley, New York, USA; d. Aft. 12 Dec 1734.

Children of KRYN VAN METER and NEELTIE VAN CLEEF are:

- ii. JAN³ VAN METER, b. 26 Apr 1687.
- iii. JAN VAN METER, b. 17 Apr 1688.
- iv. EYDA VAN METER, b. 24 Aug 1691.
- v. GUYSBERT VAN METER, b. 24 Feb 1694.
- vi. ENGELTJE VAN METER, b. 30 Sep 1696.
- vii. BENJAMIN VAN METER, b. 22 Jan 1702.
- viii. CORNELIA VAN METER, b. 24 May 1704.
- ix. CYRENIUS VAN METER, b. 28 Jul 1709.
- x. JOSEPH VAN METER, b. 05 Feb 1710.
- xi. JANNETJE VAN METER, b. 1712.

2. KRYN³ ANEQUENDAHONJI (*KRYN JANSEN² VAN METER, JANS GYSBERTSEN¹ VAN METEREN*) was born Abt. 1675 in pr. North Bank, Mohawk Valley, New York, USA, and died Aft. 12 Dec 1734. He married ANNA TIOSSEROAGE, daughter of UNKNOWN MALE and EVA JAWAANDASSE. She was born Abt. 1680 in pr. North Bank, Mohawk Valley, New York, USA, and died Aft. 13 Apr 1735.

Notes for KRYN ANEQUENDAHONJI:

While the evidence is clear that Crine Anequendahonji was of the Turtle Clan (see Sievertsen, 1999), his Indian name was assumed by his son Johannes Crine Anequendahonji of the Bear Clan sometime after 1734. For some reason the name was "up for grabs" at least by his son so that the Clan affiliation did not apply. Clan and family names are passed on as a group by each lineage to be assigned by the appropriate Clan Matron.

There is no one with a formame of Kryn found in the Albany or Schenectady Reformed Dutch records. The only two potential sources appear to be Cryne "The Great Mohawk" who left Caughnawaga NY to lead a group of Mohawks to Kanawaki Quebec about 1674. Another is Kryn Jansen van Meteren, born in Holland, and the attributed father of Kryn Anaquendahonji. For more details see the entry for Kryn Jansen.

More About KRYN ANEQUENDAHONJI:

Clan: Turtle

Translation of Name: Dark Belly

Notes for ANNA TIOSSEROAGE:

Anna's Indian name at baptism, Tiosseroage means, "Who clings to a dress". Her adult name appears in the Albany Reformed Dutch records as Hazeankehha. Hence Tiosseroage would not have been the name she was known by later in life, although the name given to her 18 year old sister as recorded in the baptismal records is indeed found among the adult female names of the Astawenserontha Bear Clan noted in Seth Newhouse's 1885 listing. Anna Hazeankehha may be phonetically equivalent (given problems with spelling, and pronouncing Mohawk names - as well as transcription errors) to Thiyihkateh in the Newhouse manuscript.

More About ANNA TIOSSEROAGE:

Baptism: 28 Mar 1692, Albany Reformed Dutch

Clan: Bear

Translation of Name: Who Clings To A Dress

Children of KRYN ANEQUENDAHONJI and ANNA TIOSSEROAGE are:

- i. HENDRICK CRINE⁴ (GREEN), b. Abt. 05 May 1700, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA.

More About HENDRICK CRINE (GREEN):

Baptism: 05 May 1700, Schenectady Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, New York, USA

Clan: Bear

- ii. JACOB CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 13 Jul 1701, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA.

More About JACOB CRINE (GREEN):

Baptism: 13 Jul 1701, Schenectady Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, New York, USA

Clan: Bear

- iii. ALYDA CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1704, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA.

More About ALYDA CRINE (GREEN):

Baptism: 21 Jun 1712, Schenectady Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, New York, USA

Clan: Bear

- iv. TIMOTHEUS (GREEN), b. Abt. 14 Apr 1706.

3.
 - v. MARGARET TEKONWANONRONNIH CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1707, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA; d. Aft. 03 Oct 1772.
 - vi. CORNELIS CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1708, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA.

More About CORNELIS CRINE (GREEN):
Baptism: 21 Jun 1712, Schenectady Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, New York, USA
Clan: Bear
 - vii. CATRYNA CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1709, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA.

More About CATRYNA CRINE (GREEN):
Baptism: 21 Jun 1712, Schenectady Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, New York, USA
Clan: Bear
 - viii. ANNE CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1710, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA.

More About ANNE CRINE (GREEN):
Baptism: 25 Jan 1713, Fort Hunter Church of England
Clan: Bear
 - ix. SARAH CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1712, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA.

More About SARAH CRINE (GREEN):
Baptism: 25 Jan 1713, Fort Hunter Church of England
Clan: Bear
4.
 - x. ELIZABETH CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1718.
5.
 - xi. JACAMINE KATERIUNIGH CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 1720, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA; d. Aft. 06 Jul 1789.
6.
 - xii. JOHANNES ANEQUENDAHONJI CRINE (GREEN), b. Abt. 28 Jan 1722, pr. Tiononderoge, Lower Mohawk Village, New York, USA; d. 1787.