

OUR GELDERLOOS FAMILY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of this book has been a work in progress for many years. Johannes Gelderloos (b.1909) began to collect the Gelderloos family data, and his son Hendrik (Henk) Gelderloos (b.1939) continued the project after his passing in 1990. Henk has graciously shared his data with me and many other family members who have contacted him for the information. I have always had an interest in genealogy, but the pressures of work and family prevented me from concentrating on the hobby. One of my retirement goals was to work more diligently on developing the family tree to an even greater extent. It has and continues to be a source of enjoyment.

Although the Dutch component of the family tree was quite complete, I have been able to research some of the records in the Netherlands, and made contact with some family members living in the Netherlands who helped me add some data to that branch of the tree. The United States branch of the family is where I could lend my greatest assistance to the completion of the tree. Many family members and those of the extended family contributed much of the data. A few individuals provided an extra amount of help.

First of all, my deepest appreciation goes to my wife Jan Gelderloos. She not only provided excellent proofreading expertise, but she also worked to improve the photographs that are included in the book. Many of them were of very marginal quality, and she improved them immensely.

Probably one of my greatest cheerleaders and coaches for this project has been my mother Kathryn Jeanette Barendsen Gelderloos (b.1909). As she was approaching her 100th birthday, I wanted to gather and record as much data

from her stories as I could. Not only were we able to spend many hours of sharing family stories, but I could also greatly enhance the contents of the book. Her insights and phenomenal memory were beyond value to this project....Thanks Mom!!

A special thanks also is extended to my first cousin Karen Hoekstra for her contribution of some old photos and descriptions of the first farms that our ancestors had in the United States. A second cousin 1x removed William Buthker, also a genealogist, helped with some difficult issues.

I hope you will find the book informative and helpful in your journey to find your place in the Gelderloos Family Tree.

INTRODUCTION

My main goal in writing this collection of anthologies about the Gelderloos family is to lend a perspective on the evolution and circumstances that molded our family tree. The major emphasis will be on the more current (20th & 21st century) families of which I was able to gather more information. However, through the expertise of a fifth cousin, Hendrik (Henk) Gelderloos of Diepenveen, Netherlands, and the work of his father Johannes Gelderloos, I have accumulated much data from the family(s) in the Netherlands, dating back to the middle 15th century. The Dutch have always been known for their excellent record-keeping skills, and the records for our family are no exception.

Another goal of this book is to provide my children, grandchildren, and presumably future generations with more details of the Gelderloos Family. Most of the information was gathered either from actual documents that relate to the situation being presented, or from first hand stories related to either myself or other living relatives. Where a situation warrants conjecture, I will attempt to express that point.

The design of this book is intended to reflect on a number of topical situations that would be common for most generations. Many issues including marriage, housing, transportation, education, and occupations will be explored.

I also have, in another book, a genealogical outline of the family as I have been able to collect it. It contains records, that I received from Henk Gelderloos, of the oldest known "blood" line relative in the Gelderloos family, Derk Cornelis. He married a Hendertjn Hendrijcks on 14 January 1655 in Woltersum, Slochteren, Groningen, Netherlands, and died on 14 April 1698. Even though the Gelderloos surname did not become officially used until the early 1800's, Henk and his father Johannes Gelderloos were able to document this lineage through church and civil records in the Netherlands.

According to my research about the name selection process in the Netherlands, everyone was legally mandated to take on a surname by French Emperor Napoleon in 1811. Between 1810 and 1814, parts of the Netherlands were annexed to France, and the French franc was declared the official tender. It is assumed that this name selection practice was undertaken to better account for all the Dutch citizens and also for the commercial purpose of tax collection. It was a common practice when selecting names that a family chose a name that reflected where they lived or in what occupation the family was employed. It is uncertain how the Gelderloos name actually came into existence, but it is widely accepted that the name means "Money Less". The "Gelder" portion of the name presumably came from the Dutch currency guilder, and the "loos" portion of the name means "less, or without"...thus "money less". The guilder was the Dutch currency of the Netherlands from the 17th century until 2002, when it was replaced by the euro. Some Dutch families chose just the name Gelder, while other families selected the name Loos. In fact, during one of their vists to the Netherlands, my parents saw a moving and storage company truck on the highway with a company name of "Gelder and Loos Moving and Storage". Another variation to the name is a clan of families who selected the name Geldeloos, omitting the "r" as we have it in our family. These families are not related to the Gelderloos family. Families also selected names to distinguish themselves by the name that they took, ie. a shoe maker might chose the name Schoenmaker, and a carpenter might choose Timmerman – Timmer meaning wood worker. It is perhaps for this reason the name Gelderloos was chosen. Early Gelderloos family members were mostly farm helpers not considered to be wealthy or "upper-class" folks. They were also not considered

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to be "lower-class" citizens. So, the creation of the name Gelderloos seemed appropriate for their situation.

DATA SOURCES

I currently have a total of 447 persons with the surname of Gelderloos given to them at birth, 223 males, and 223 females. This is presumed to be accurate +/-5% as of the end of 2009. There are 1,098 descendants of Derk Cornelis, (d.1698), the oldest known blood relative of the Gelderloos family. Through the combined efforts of many family members, both in the U.S. and in the Netherlands, we have been able to collect the names of all Gelderloos family members. In addition, much information about each of their families has been gathered. These data have been stored in a genealogy program called Family Tree Maker, published by Ancestry.com. The output of this program can be generated into a gedcom file which I will happily share with anyone within the family. I believe the true value in doing genealogy work is the sharing of the data to better preserve the historical records.

An interesting project associated with this data collection process involves the use of an Internet social networking vehicle called Facebook. In an effort to connect with as many of the Gelderloos family that I could, I opened a Facebook account. I invited all the Gelderlooses, who had Facebook accounts, to participate in our genealogy project. The response exceeded my expectations. Not only were many of them interested to help, but they also engaged many of their other family members in the data gathering.

EARLY GELDERLOOS FAMILY HISTORY

Much of the following information was provided by Hendrik (Henk) Gelderloos of Diepenveen, Netherlands.

Reconstructing the lives of our early family members is a difficult task. Because they were not wealthy land barrens or famous business owners, records of "ordinary" citizens were usually not kept. Only when citizens possessed something, like a farm or a store, were records initiated. When an individual married or died, a record would have been generated, but many of them are not available anymore. Sometimes one can find records of individuals in a church where they attended. Such was the case of Derk Cornelis, the oldest direct-line ancestor of our family that has been documented. He was an elder in his church and therefore a record of his existence can be found. Likewise for his son Hendrik, who was a deacon in the same church in Woltersum, Netherlands.

During the 1700's, as mentioned before, most of our ancestors were farm helpers (servants). They did not acknowledge wedding acts at that time in the same manner as we do today; their marriages were mostly church acknowledged and not a civil recorded act. "Legal" marriages as we know them today came after the Napoleonic Period. Once marriages took on the civil dimension, much more data can be harvested from those early records, ie. names of parents, birthdates, occupations, etc.

Around 1811, everyone in the Netherlands was obliged to take a name that became registered with the government. At this time, more records were initiated, and through research, Henk and his father were able to compile this historical data.



In 1832, the government started a land registry. This registry enables one to trace some property transactions. The first farm that was

recorded to a Gelderloos is one that was owned by Cornelis Hendriks, my Great Great Grandfather and his first wife Grietje Jacobs (pictured). He bought this farm on 14 June 1777. His son Klaas Kornelis, from his second marriage to Jantie Klaassens van der Veen, inherited it from his father, and later Klaas passed it on to his son Hendrik Klaasens. He sold the farm on 14 December 1899 to the Jacob Doornbos family for f.17815. In 1832 this farm, located in Schildwolde on the street Denemarken, consisted of 22 hectares (54.4 acres). The farm site is the same as pictured, but the buildings have all been renovated.

The second farm was also in Schildwolde, at the Schildwolderkijk. There are no pictures of this farm; it burned down on 18 February 1936. It was owned by Pouwel Hendriks and Wijpke Jans Spoor. They bought it on 17 May 1799 for f.800. In 1832 that farm was 12 hectares (29.7 acres). On 10 November 1866 this farm was sold to Jacob Fokkes Janssens for f.3365. This man could not pay his debts, so the farm was again sold on 28 January 1875. Geert Gelderloos and his wife Fokkien Snijders bought the farm for f. 5200. Their daughter Wijpke later sold the farm to M. Pestman for f.7000. At that time there was only 6 hectares (14.8 acres) left. It is unknown what happened to the other 6 hectares. The farm burned on the same day of the sale, so it is believed that the fire was no accident.



The third farm (pictured) was in Siddeburen, next to Schildwolde, Netherlands. It belonged to Derk Gelderloos and his wife Harmke Jans Rijzel. It was

located at the Akkereindsweg 17, and in 1832 it consisted of 11 hectares (27.2 acres). It was sold on 18 August 1854 to Nanne Tymens Jager for f.3700. At this time Derk Gelderloos had a lot of debts. The record of his possessions on the day of the sale shows he had 86.5 cents in his house.

The fourth farm in Siddeburen, located at Westerzanden 4 in Hellum consisted of 5 hectares (12.4 acres). Pouwel Gelderloos and his wife Tammechien J Koerts bought this farm on 15 November 1866 for the price of f.2025. They sold the farm on 25 January 1884 to Jan Hertog for the price of f.4500. In 1988 that farm burned down, and there are now new buildings at that location.

The next recorded land ownership that I have record of in the direct line of my ancestors belonged to Jurjen (Jurgen) Jacobs Gelderloos and his wife Hiltje. This farm and the succession of my United States Gelderloos family is documented in the "Housing" chapter.

THE GEOGRAPHIC MIGRATION

The first family that began using the Gelderloos family name lived in Woltersum, Slochteren, Groningen, Netherlands. This village is located in the Province of Groningen in the Northern part of the Netherlands, about 20 miles from the North Sea. Cornelis Hendriks, (b.1683) and Welmoet Roelofs, my 5th great grandparents, were both from Woltersum. They married in 1714 and continued to live there. Their son, Hendrik Cornelis (b.1718) met Geertruida Jurjens of Schildwolde, a small village about 4.5 miles from Woltersum. They were married in 1740 and had Kornelis Hendriks (b.1741) in Schildwolde. Kornelis married Jantie Klaassens van der Veen of Harkstede, Groningen, in 1786. Their son, Hendrik (Hendrikus) Cornelis Hendriks, (b.1787), was my Great Great Grandfather. Hendrik married Grietje Jaspers Noordhof in 1814. Their son Jurjen (Jurgen) Jacobs Gelderloos, my Great Grandfather, was born in 1828 in Appingedam, Groningen, Netherlands. All of these towns are within about 15 miles of each other. Jurgen married Hiltje Buikema in 1860, and eleven years after they were married, the family immigrated to the USA, a mere 4,000 miles west of where they had been living. The family departed from the Province of Groningen in 1872. They sailed on the S.S. Manhattan and arrived in New York on 17 May 1872. The ship was a 2 masted, 1 funnel vessel with a sailing speed of 10 knots. She was 335 feet long and only 42 feet wide. The official record of the ship lists Jurgen and his family originating from Germany and the official Port of Departure for the trip is recorded as Liverpool, England and Queenstown, Ireland. Most likely, the ship picked up passengers in the Netherlands and then stopped at the other ports to maximize the passenger count.

Regarding the United States Gelderloos families, there were four major immigrant couples who began the vast majority of the Gelderloos family members in the United States.

The first immigrant family was Jurgen Jacobs Gelderloos (b.1828) and Hiltje Buikema (b.1833) my great grandparents and their five+ children (Hiltje was pregnant for Hilbert during their immigration). They sailed on the S. S. Manhattan and arrived in New York, New York on 14 May 1872. He and his family settled in the Holland, Michigan area. Until the 1990's most of their descendants lived in the Grand Rapids, Michigan area.

The second Gelderloos family to immigrate was Hinderikus (Cornelis) Gelderloos (b.1851) and his wife Cornelia Dijkema (b.1859). They sailed on the W. A. Scholten from Rotterdam, Netherlands, arriving on 10 March 1880. He and his family settled in the Muskegon, Michigan area, where many of his descendants still reside. Hinderikus was a nephew of Jurgen.

The third immigrant family to arrive in the United States was Hendrikus Klaas Gelderloos (b.1849), his second wife Johanna DeBoer (b.1859) and Klaas (Hendrikus) (Nicholas) Gelderloos (b.1878), a son from Hendrikus's first wife Geertje Jans van der Leeuw (1852-1880). Their two month old daughter Johanna (14 March 1884- 14 May 1884) died on the transport ship, the S. S. Wet Scholten. Hendrikus Klaas was a first cousin to Hinderikus (Cornelis), and also a nephew of Jurgen, and he also settled in the Muskegon, Michigan area.

The fourth immigrant family was Heiko Gelderloos (b.1879) and his wife Caterina (Catherina) Klompien (b.1875) and their three+ children (Caterina was also pregnant during their immigration). They sailed on the S. S. Noordam from Rotterdam, arriving in New York, New York on 5 May 1906. On their

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immigration papers they listed H. Evenhuis of Chicago as their U.S. contact person. Upon their arrival, they also declared to have \$58 as a family. They settled in the south Chicago, Illinois area. The relationship of Heiko to Jurgen is distant. Jurgen was a descendant of his great grandfather, Hendrik Cornelis' (b.1718) first wife Geertruida Jurgens (b.1708). Heiko was a son of Hendrik's second wife, Aafke (Aefke) Jans (b.1727). That makes their official relationship description to read, "Heiko is the 2nd great grandson of the great grandfather of Jurgen". As distant relatives, they maintained family contact by having cousin "get-togethers" once in a while.

An outline of the descendants for each of these four families is listed later in the book.

The remaining United States Gelderloos families are descendants of three other immigrants. Hendrik Jan Gelderloos (b.1916) left the Netherlands some time after 1943, but before 1950. He and his wife Elisabeth van Kampen (b. 1917) lived in Johannesburg, South Africa where a son Hendrik Jan Christiaan Gelderloos (b.1950) was born. It is unknown when they moved to the U.S., but Hendrik Jan (Sr.) died in Florida, USA in 1984. His son, wife, and daughter also live in Florida.

Pouwel Gelderloos (b.1949) and his wife Mirjam Schreuder immigrated to the United States in about 1981 with two children. They had a total of three boys and five girls. They settled in the State of Montana.

Jacco Jurrien Gelderloos (b.1974) immigrated to the United States and is currently living with his wife Stephanie Ann Irvin (b.1971) and their two daughters in the Detroit, Michigan area. According to my research as of 1 January 2010, this represents the origins of the United States Gelderloos families.

OCCUPATIONS

The oldest reference in the genealogical records that I have been able to access, as well as those that have been accumulated by Henk Gelderloos, references Hendrik Cornelis (Gelderloos) (b.1 May 1718) as a laborer. His son, Kornelis Hendriks (Gelderloos) (b.10 December 1741) was a farmer. His son, Hendrik (Hendrikus) Cornelis Hendriks (Gelderloos), (b.28 January 1787), was known to be mill maker. This reference relates to his skills of building windmills in the Netherlands. The children of Hendrik Cornelis and Grietje are listed as tradespersons: Jurjen, a blacksmith; Cornelis. a painter, and Johannes, a carpenter. Of course, the occupation of farming was prevalent by sheer numbers, due to the agrarian nature of society in the Netherlands during those years

My Great Grandfather, Jurjen (Jurgen) Jacobs Gelderloos (son of Cornelis Hendriks (b.11 May 1828) is listed in the civil registry of 't Zand, Netherlands, as an iron worker, specifically a crude iron worker. It could be speculated that this means a blacksmith as we know that occupation today. But it could also mean that he formed the metal parts necessary in the construction of the windmills, assuming that he worked with his father in the windmill business. Jurjen also served in the Netherlands military starting in 1847

As society became more complex and diverse, the need for more education and training became a driving force, and the occupations of Gelderloos family members, especially in the United States, became more diversified. From nuclear physics to transcendental meditation, from waste management to full-time military service, the extended Gelderloos family of the 20th and 21st century covers a diverse spectrum of occupations.

HOUSING

The oldest reference to housing of my ancestors is a farm site located in Schildwolde, Slochteren, Groningen, Netherlands. The farm was owned and operated by Cornelis Hendriks, my Great Great Great Grandfather and his first wife Grietje Jacobs. It is not known whether that farm had been in the family during the previous generations.

From notes in the civil registry of 't Zand, Netherlands, Jurgen Gelderloos, my Great Grandfather and the Grandson of Cornelis Hendriks (above), was unhappy with the religious conditions of those times where he lived. In order to achieve more religious freedom and improve their "conditions", they immigrated to the United States. Before 1847 Dutch law forbade citizens to leave the official church of the Government to form a "new" church. During this time (1838) Rev. Van Raalte, of Ommen, Netherlands worked with a group of seceders who broke away from the Official Church of the Netherlands to start a new congregation, called the Old Reformed Church. Many of these early parishioners were persecuted by both the Government and the official church; some punishments even involved jail time. Rev. Van Raalte immigrated to the United States in 1846, and settled in the Holland, Michigan area. This marked the beginning of a mass exodus of Dutch citizens to the United States. Western Michigan became a focal point for many of these immigrants. Jurgen and his family were a part of that exodus.

MARRIAGES

In the direct line of descendants of the oldest "blood-line" Gelderloos for whom I have a record (Derk Cornelis), I have 11 generations of families. There is not a recorded birth date for a couple of the generations of males, but for the 6 generations for which I do have data, the average life span for the males was 64.3 yrs, with 52 yrs being the shortest and 77 being the longest. The spouses of these direct line males had an average life span of 56.8 yrs, with the shortest life span of 38 yrs and the longest at 88 yrs.

The oldest marriage record that we have dates back to 14 January 1655 in Woltersum, Slochteren, Groningen, Netherlands. This marriage between Derk Cornelis, my 7th great grandfather, and Hendertjn Hendertjn Hendrijcks is recorded in the Churchbook of Woltersum. Henk Gelderloos recently discovered this recording.

The next oldest marriage for which we have paper documentation was between Jacob Jan Groenevelt (b.1796) and Trientje Kornelis Gelderloos (b.1788), who married on 18 September 1813. This document also contains the oldest record we have of someone signing the name Gelderloos. Both Trientje and Jacob could write, but as is evidenced by Trientje's signatures, it was not a common thing for them. Just a couple of years before this date Napoleon had mandated surnames for all Dutch residents, so they were not used to using the last name. She is even uncertain how her first name needed to written by spelling it two different ways – Trientje and Tritjntje She also forgot one of the "o" in Gelderloos. But at least they could make their "mark" on this official document.

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Trientje was a daughter of my 3rd great grandfather...(2nd great grand aunt). The next oldest marriage record I have is of Hendrik Cornelis Gelderloos (b.1787) and his wife Grietje Jaspers Noordhof (b.1788). Hendrik is my 2nd great grandfather (great, great, grandfather). They were married on 28 April 1814 in the community of Appingedam, Groningen, Netherlands.

In het Jaar den duizend acht honderd en veer tien op bonder dag den acht en turin figsten april- des avontes - 10 acht uur, zijn voor mij Nudelich Pabus Clereun gam Officier van den Burgerlijken Staat binnen de Gemeente Appungedam Arrondisfement Quangedam_, Departement van de Wester Eems gecompareerd : Hendrik Cornelis Gelderloos, gebon Den achten to integrate January Leven ties houderd Leven en tackly & School wolches, volgens Dropes Gliact hurty overgetogy, an aldaar weenuchtig, van tercop meanmater; meerdeya rige Zoon van Corneris Rondinis Gelder leos over adal & Schild wolda and can Lyne wettige Auscious Santje Klaas fors, whenachting to Jokied woldon, than, hurty toyer woordig vertilacende have too stemming lot des atunes K I k goven : Ca Grietje Jaspers Noordhof, gebosen den viftienden por any Lowention henderd my cout tachtig to Macsum Geneante van Appingiam, on alduar averlachtig, herder bes I stop more desparine decenter van Saspecationard Noordhop scon achtig the Marsum, alhis to gow woor dig, Dewelke wiklagthe zine toes tomming tel vit hundligt & ges seen, on oton Line wettige houserouw Greet jo Sans ener le den & Marsum Con den tunden van de follading Juni, des. Welke van mij verzogt hebben te procederen tot voltrekking van het huwelijk tusfchen hunlieden voorgenomen, en waarvan de Publicatien zijn gedaan voor de Hoofdingang van het Huis der Gemeente alhier, te weten de eerste op Zondag den lienelen, van le Man A april des Jaars achtienhonderd en veerteindes voormiddags - te - clif uuren, en de tweede op Zondag den Zeven twin den April _____ des Jaars achtrien honderd en reartion des coor middags te clif uuren. als mede op Londay Den Leven tiender, april des Jaar Achttein honderd un vartien en op Condag tin vier en hientigstes Amie histelves prass over de coute on tweede maain In de Vermente van ilroch teren, Londer dart daeste gein conige quarities Sin or gebrage quiver den volgen int Catificant Door den film gerenden verhout Die Gemeent afgepung

Daar nu geene oppolitie tegens gewicht huwlijk aan mij Andorin to Sabas Ciereringerbekend is gemaakt, zoo heb ik ter voldoening aan hun verzoek, na voorlezing van alle stukken tot dezen betrekkelijk en van het zesde Hoofddeel van den Titel van het Burgerlijk Wetboek getiteld: "over het Huwelijk," gevraagd, zoo aan den toekomende Echtgenoot als Egade, of zij zich wederkerig wilden aannemen als Man en als Vrouw; waarop, na dat elk hunner afzonderlijk een bevestigend antwoord gegeven heeft, door mij verklaard is, gelijk geschiedt bij dezen, uit naam van de Wet, dat de Comparanten Mendrik Cornelis Addentices on Grielic Jaspens Noordhel door het Huwelijk vereenigd zijn ... Yan ut he' Cours town & hebben wij The legens woordige let Opgomaakt, in hot bizin var Jacob Jan Givenered, oud Your on twinting Jacon, van, being tim show and, wound to flock then Laky von Don bruid. going an can Suries Sections the tet, and con on deste Interior, for Smil van beroep, wonende le Ladorp mie vermant nais Von Gruidegons: - on non Do Ligde von & Fruid in tegenwoordigheid van Jasper Semon Noord host, and over on big fting Janen, van beroop Land bouwer warende to Mar um an van Jacob Hendrick Hed Our Laven a. Dortig Jasen, Sand bouwer van beroep, wiring ale to Holweirde de ceronte Comparanet als Yudon ande Puat to als Lunger van De bruid - alle, van Completenter builder don di dele llote nu godune voor Course quet ming hebber ondertakend (100 2009, Maan aar ale bou 2 IS: Mondhos

This document is translated as follows:

"In the year 1814, on Thursday the 28th day of the month of April, at 8 o'clock in the evening, is before me, Rudolph Pabus Cleveringa, an official of the Registrar's Office in the community of Appingedam, in the district of Appingedam, in the Department of Wester Eems, appearing: <u>Hendrik Cornelis Gelderloos</u>, born on 28 January 1787 in Schildwolde, according to a baptismal certificate copy, here present, by occupation a mill builder, legal age son of Cornelis Hendriks Gelderloos, deceased in Schildwolde, and his lawful wife Jantje Klaassens, Living in Schildwolde, and giving her permission to the upcoming marriage.

<u>Grietje Jaspers Noordhof</u>, born on 15 February 1789 in Marsum in the district of Appingedam. She is the legal age daughter of Jasper Simons Noordhof, presently residing at Marsum, here present and giving his consent to the marriage. His lawful wife Grietje Jans Noordhof, died at Marsum, according to records, on 14 June 1813.

The above mentioned persons have requested of me to proceed with the marriage of the couple as planned. The application for a marriage certificate has been made and the necessary notices have been posted. The notices have been placed on the courthouse wall from 11 o'clock in the morning on the 10th day of April 1814 until 11 o'clock in the morning on Sunday, April 17, 1814, in the community of Slochteren. No known opposition was raised. Accordingly, a certificate has been issued through the sheriff of the aforementioned district. In as much as no opposition was made known to me, Rudolph Pabus Cleveringa, I have the satisfaction to perform the marriage. I read to them out of a lawbook entitled, "About Marriage", and then I asked them whether they would take one another as man and wife. They answered convincingly in the affirmative. In the name of the law I have pronounced them man and wife. <u>Hendrik Cornelis Gelderloos</u> and <u>Grietje Jaspers Noordhof</u> are united in marriage.

The following are witnesses to this ceremony:

Jacob Jans Groeneveld, 27 years old, by occupation a carpenter, residing in Slochteren. He is the brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

Jurrien Sikkens Koster, 31 years old, by occupation a blacksmith, residing in Ladorp. He is no relation to the bridegroom.

Jasper Simons Noordhof, 54 years old, by occupation a farmer, residing at Marsum. He is the father of the bride.

Jacob Hendriks Wed, 37 years old, by occupation a farmer, residing at Holwierde. He is a brother-in-law of the bride.

After reading this in my presence they have signed their signatures below:

H.C. Gelderloos G.J. Noordhof Jacob J. Groeneveld Jurjen Sikkens

Koster J.S. Noordhof J.H. Wed R.P. Cleveringa"

SHOPPING

The world of commerce changed dramatically during the days of post immigration for the Gelderloos families. In 1872, when Jurgen and his family arrived in Holland, Michigan, much of the United States was quite undeveloped. Only in major business centers did the commercial world have much development. The rural areas, like Western Michigan, were still rather primitive by today's standards. 1871 was the year of the beginning of the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, the first bridge to cross the river into New York City. 1871 also heralded four massive fires, all on the shores of Lake Michigan: the Great Chicago Fire, the Peshtigo, Wisconsin fire, the Manistee, Michigan fire, and the Holland, Michigan fire. On 8 October 1871, Holland Michigan experienced a devastating fire that lasted two days. Most of the downtown area was destroyed in that fire. I do not know the actual date Jurgen and his family arrived in the Holland area, but it must certainly have been traumatic. We know for a fact that on 12 August 1872, he purchased land in Fillmore Township, Allegan County, Michigan; whether they visited downtown Holland to experience the devastation of the fire is unknown.

Another major event was the equine influenza that plagued the entire nation. This outbreak destroyed large numbers of horses and brought the commercial world to its knees. Most deliveries of products and equipment halted, as did the horse-drawn street car transportation business. Even the Unite States Calvary was reduced to fighting the hostile Indian tribes in the western U.S. on foot, losing most of their horses to the epidemic. I do not know how this might have impacted our newly immigrated Gelderloos family, but I suspect getting horses to work the farm was a bit more costly than normal. Perhaps this is also the origin of my Father's deeply seated affection for horses. Because they were so valuable to early life on the farm, and they were susceptible to such calamities, farmers placed considerable pride in their animals. Dad always enjoyed seeing horses out in a field or being used by farmers to conduct farm activities.

The United States at this time was also experiencing a significant financial crisis. In 1873 Congress changed the monetary basis of our currency from a silver / gold base to a gold standard. The use of silver for coinage dropped dramatically, and the banking industry, albeit in its early development, staggered. Long term loans were nearly impossible to get, making it very difficult for farmers to purchase land and supplies. The Government also stopped minting silver dollar currency at this time, further deflating the value of silver. I suspect Jurgen had difficulty buying land on credit at this time and probably had to "up-front" a significant amount of cash for his transactions. Supplies for the farm were usually purchased at a feedmill of some kind, and most food commodities were grown on the farm, especially in the family garden. Surplus farm and garden products were then traded for other needed items. Food storage usually consisted of a "root cellar" either dug under the side of the house, or at a location near the house. Eating only those things that were in season was the norm and ordering "take-out" at a restaurant had not yet been invented. Having a 40 acre farm was thought to be about the maximum acreage that one man and his family could work with animals and be selfsustaining. Jurgen's son, Hilbert and his wife Minnie had just that size farm both in Ravenna and later in Allendale. Hilbert and Minnie also had very limited purchasing opportunities. They grew their basic food supplies on the farm and had very limited contact with the outside world of commerce. Montgomery Wards had started their catalog business in 1872, but it wasn't until 1883 that they published their first "Wish Book"; the highly sought after book for the outdoor toilets that most homes "enjoyed". Selecting your clothes and kitchen supplies and then having them delivered to your farm was a totally new experience. Sears Roebuck & Co. also entered the commercial

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environment about this time. I remember Dad talking about how much they enjoyed "studying" the catalog not only to select what goods they might need, but also to see pictures of another life style. The catalog served a host of purposes for most farm families, not the least of which was as superior product for <u>use</u> in the outhouses, as opposed to whatever other farm or garden supplies had been used previously.

When our immigrant families needed any non-farm goods, the typical sources were either the local feed mill supply or a general store that was usually located in a nearby village. And just running to the store whenever you needed something was out-of-the-question. This kind of a trip involved hitching a team to a cart or wagon, heading to the village at a weather-permitted speed (winter ruts and spring mud), making your purchases, and then returning home to do the necessary horse and buggy chores of putting everything back into the barn. So, it was common for families to go to the store no more often than once a week, and often this was on Saturdays. This time spent in "town" also provided a significant social function. Neighbors could get updated on the "happenings" of the area and could seek help or advice as needed. The village grocery / general stores often only had the most frequently needed items available but would take your request for a particular item and hopefully they would have it for your next visit to town. Grocery stores of this era typically had only dry goods, canned items, or other non-perishable staples. One's desire for meat products, beyond what you butchered on your farm, was fulfilled at the local butcher shop or by trading items with your neighbors. Produce, again beyond what you grew on your farm, was purchased at a separate produce vendor. Many times all three of these vendors were located next to each other, with an inside doorway connecting them. The development of a small rural shopping district with a general store, a drug store, and perhaps a blacksmith shop, is what my father experienced as a youngster.

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Shopping at these stores was a totally different experience in those early days of the grocery industry compared to the self-service environment of today. When going into the store, one would usually have a prepared list of desired items. By either handing the list to one of the clerks, or by verbally requesting the items, the clerk would proceed to their stocked items, select the quantity you desired, and place them onto a counter. Merchandise was stocked from floor to ceiling, necessitating a mechanical pinching tool to reach the higher items. Some stores had a ladder system with a rail that ran across the ceiling or wall. The clerk would slide the ladder to the location of your item(s), climb the ladder to get your goods, and place the items on a counter. Sometimes the store would have a box or bag into which you could place your selections, but often you just took them home in your own basket / container. Credit cards were not yet invented, and the use of checking accounts was limited for many families. If you had a good reputation and a buying history with a store, it was common for the store to allow you to "put it on the books". Then at the end of the month or at whatever date the store designated, you would pay your bill and "settle-up. If the family had circumstances that prevented them from paying off the whole balance, the storekeeper would carry the balance forward to the next month. More than one business got into serious financial difficulty by not staying current on their collections.

Independent Grocers Association (IGA), The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. (A&P), and Kroger were common names for the stores that evolved during the growth of the neighborhood shopping districts. The advent of self-service also developed during this period. Being able to walk the grocery isles and select whatever products you wished had a major impact on one's shopping patterns. Also, going to the store only once a week fell into disfavor; running to the store for a loaf of bread was often a treat for me as a child. I would select the item

that Mom had requested and then ask the grocer to "put it on the tab". Later, Mom would stop by the store and pay the weekly / monthly bill.

It was during my early childhood that grocery stores transitioned to supermarkets. Some of the local corner grocery stores became units of larger chain store operations and with that transition, many of the personalized services that people had come to enjoy were scuttled. Putting price before service was the wave of the future, and large discount grocery stores became the stores of choice. In Western Michigan, Mr. Fred Meijer, also a Dutch immigrant, led the grocery race. He took his small grocery stores and either closed them or incorporated them into large supermarkets. At one time in the 1980's, one could buy groceries, clothes, lumber, and hardware supplies all under one roof....almost like the main street vendors of an earlier era.

Purchasing goods with the use of a credit card began primarily in the early 1950's. Oil companies each had their own credit card systems, with Standard Oil being the most popular. Soon to follow that trend were banks that saw the opportunity to cash in on the "new way of buying". MasterCard, VISA, American Express, and later Discover cards became the new cash of the future. A "buy now – pay later" mentality started sweeping the country, often causing families to overspend beyond their ability to repay within the monthly timeframe. This credit system became so pervasive that subsequent generations were raised to accept that never paying off one's house or car was a perfectly acceptable concept. This wild, fancy-free spending practice, coupled with banks that not only accepted this practice, but also promoted it by encouraging people to "over buy" in regards to their housing and personal pleasure expenditures, greatly contributed to the worldwide financial meltdown that was experienced in the early 2000's.

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TRANSPORTATION

The Gelderloos family has its roots firmly planted in the Netherlands, with the province of Groningen as its cornerstone. Woltersum is "officially" our city of origin; it is uncomplicated to get a perspective of what kinds of transportation our early ancestors used. The Dutch have been draining the seas to make habitable property for centuries. This expertise enabled miles of canals and rivers to be built. These waterways became a principle means of transportation. In the winter they became massive ice skating "streets", and in the summertime, they facilitated boat and barge traffic. In earlier days, this involved the boats being pulled by horses walking along the sides of the canals. Woltersum was also located near a transportation canal, so it is safe to speculate that Gelderloos family members walked, skated, and boated to wherever their destination might have been. The use of bicycles was also widely promoted as an effective means of transportation. With such a small geographic footprint and such a high concentration of population, the Dutch became experts at traffic management. Even today, there are bikeways dedicated exclusively for non-vehicle use.

In the United States, on the other hand, where land was abundant, no such emphasis on efficiency seemed to develop. The overriding theme of "Go West, Young Man" drove this society to spread out. Little concern was given to the viability of getting goods to a marketplace and the establishment of roads and railroads seemed to be an after-thought. The cities along the Lakeshore of Michigan were exceptions. Rivers draining into Lake Michigan formed hubs of commercial development. Cities like Lansing, Grand Rapids, Holland, and Muskegon served as Meccas for early societal development. The prehistoric river beds that spread out significantly from the current waterways also provided excellent farm land soils. (In my own Family Book, I used these pages to chronicle the role of transportation, as it related to our family. I took a number of old family pictures that we had of our cars of "yesteryear", and also listed all the cars that were owned by my father and myself. These will become "precious" to future generations; I encourage you to prepare a similar "Chapter" for your family.)

EDUCATION

The role of education and its impact on society has also played a significant part of the Gelderloos family. In the Netherlands, children were not required to attend school until the laws were changed in 1901. Most of the children worked on their family's farm. "Child labor" was considered normal for the majority of the population. Schools did exist, but they were mostly for the upper-class citizens. We have no records of any Gelderloos family attending these schools. Although we don't have any records to validate this situation, it can be assumed that because so many of the men were trained in a trade, they received some kind of "education". Certainly someone working in the woodworking field needed mathematical skills. Often this type of training took the form of a Master/Apprentice relationship. After WWII the Dutch society changed very dramatically. Children were not only attending High School, but many of them were also going to the Universities. As the educational levels increased, the diversity of occupations also expanded.

Most research today shows a direct positive correlation of education to higher earnings. Our families have been blessed with a lifestyle that certainly exceeds what our ancestors experienced, but an argument can also be made that we have become much more disconnected with that lifestyle. We no longer have the homogeneous neighborhood closeness that existed for previous generations. And, because our careers took us in a variety of directions, the close family relationships have also been lost. Fortunately, the use of the Internet has allowed us to stay "connected".

DEATHS

Of all the male Gelderloos persons in our tree (223), 119 are still living in 2009. Of the 104 persons who have died, I have no recorded death dates for 8 of them. Seventeen of these persons died before the age of 24 months. Of the 79 persons who I know lived longer than 24 months, the average age at death was 61.7 years. The female Gelderlooses are more challenging to track; it is difficult to track their married names after they marry. Of all the Gelderloos females in our tree (224), 117 are presumed living in 2009. These are women who at birth were Gelderlooses and may or may not have married since that recorded birth date. There are 19 women who can be presumed dead, given their birthdates, but for which I have no recorded death date. I have recorded birthdates for the remaining 88 females. Eleven of them died before the age of 24 months. Of the 77 females who lived longer than 24 months, the average age at death was 59.5. This is 2 years younger than the males of the family. However, 7 girls died before the age of 10, but after age 24 mos. So, if those 7 girls are omitted from the calculations, the average age of death for those women who lived beyond age 10 years jumps to 65.0. Using that same age formula for the males of the family, the average age at death for those men who live beyond age 10 years was 64.6.

LIFE IN THE U.S.A. IN 1872

The year that Jurgen immigrated to the United States with his family makes these current events seem like ancient history, and not just a 135+ years ago.

- The 1870 US population was 39,818,449 whereas on 12/7/09 at 9:00 p.m. it was estimated by the U S Census Bureau to be 308,105,398. (The Census Bureau's web site calculates the addition of one person every 15 seconds).
- In 1870, 49% of the labor force was employed in Agriculture; today that number is less than 2%.
- Yellowstone National Park, the first US national park, was established.
- Ulysses S. Grant was re-elected President of the United States.
- A severe break out of Yellow Fever, Cholera, and Smallpox sweeps the Southern states of the US.
- Colorado is admitted as the 38th state to the Union (1876). Michigan was admitted just 34 years earlier (1837).
- General Custer makes his last stand at the Battle of Little Big Horn in Montana (Custer's Last Stand – 1876).
- The first American zoo was opened in Philadelphia (1874).
- The Jesse James gang robs a bank in Columbia, Kentucky (1 dead \$1500).
- Susan B Anthony is fined for trying to vote (2 occasions).

As for inventions and developments, the 1870's were again "life-changing".

- Thomas Edison invented the phonograph (1877).
- Thomas Edison also invented the electric light (1878).
- The first electric street lighting anywhere occurs in Cleveland, OH (1878).
- The first "Flat-Bottomed" paper bag was invented.

- Thomas J. Martin patents the fire extinguisher.
- Barbed wire was introduced.
- The first all-metal, high wheeled bicycle was introduced.
- Corrugated cardboard was invented by Albert Jones.
- James Gamble invented Ivory Soap and Levi Strauss introduced Jeans.
- The Idaho Potato was invented by Luther Burbank, a plant breeder.
- Petroleum Jelly (Vasoline) was introduced by Robert Chesebrough.
- George B. Brayton patents a gasoline powered engine.

Wages and Prices were also shocking, by today's standards.

- Carpenters earned \$2.64 a day.
- Locomotive Engineers \$2.47 a day.
- Blacksmiths \$2.68 a day.
- Cotton Goods Industry (male) \$1.51 (female) \$.89 a day.
- Butter was \$.15 /pound.
- Sugar \$.07 / pound.
- Oranges \$.50 / dozen, when you could get them.
- Flour \$.04 / pound.
- Coffee \$.12 / pound.
- An average work horse cost about \$150.
- A buggy cost \$75.
- A wagon cost \$65.
- A 32' x 40' house (4 rooms) cost \$700; a 16' x 22' (2 rooms) house was
 \$300...chairs were \$1.25, and a complete bedroom suite was \$15.
- Cook stoves cost \$25.
- A one year supply of coal was approx. \$80.
- Land costs were about \$5/acre.

Prices from Montgomery Ward's First Catalog (1872)

- Two white undershirts \$1.00 (colored \$1.25)
- Two white drawers \$1.00 (colored \$1.25)
- Six pairs of men's socks \$1.00
- Seven yards of blue denim \$1.00
- One hoop skirt, one bustle, and one hair braid \$1.00
- One ladies gold locket \$1.50
- One heavy plaid shawl \$3.00

The typical schoolhouse was a one-room classroom with multiple grade levels, all taught by one teacher. The schoolhouse was typically furnished with desks, benches, a potbelly stove, and a chalkboard. The students used readers, primers, slates, chalk, copybooks, pencils, and workbooks. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and history were the primary subjects. Graduation usually only occurred after successful completion of an extensive oral exam.* *(Facts & Prices compiled by Roberta A. Freeman, *The Star Barn Project Director and Curator*, Dec. 14, 2007) –and my own internet research.)

JURGEN JACOBS GELDERLOOS

I am elaborating on my great grandfather for a couple of reasons. First of all, he is the one who initiated the immigration process that set in place the United States Gelderloos family. There is also a degree of awe that surrounds immigrant families and all the hardships they had to endure. These hardships seem overwhelming in retrospect. I'm not sure how many of his descendants would undertake such a voyage.

Jurgen Jacobs Gelderloos was born on 11 May 1828 in Appingedam, in the house numbered 80 of the first neighborhood. Why his middle name was Jacob instead of Hendriks, like all of the other children of the family, is unknown. Jurgen's father was a windmill maker, and his brothers were also craftsmen like himself.

The date of their departure from the Netherlands is not known, but their arrival date into New York City, New York was 14 May 1872. It was common for a sailing ship to take 4-6 weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Records in Groningen reveal that Jurgen and his family departed from the Netherlands, and the ship apparently stopped and officially departed from Liverpool, England. The S. S. Manhattan Manifest lists Jurgen, as 43 years of age, and Hermana Buikema as age 38. It is unknown why she is listed as Hermana, not Hiltje. Their five children are also listed with their ages, and they are recorded as being from Germany. Perhaps this was more expedient for the record maker, in that he could use ditto marks. They all traveled in the steerage compartment. This was the most common classification for immigrant travelers, and it was not a pleasant trip for most of them. The steerage compartment was located in the bottom of the ship with hundreds of immigrants crowded into a small space. The passengers were assigned a bunk area with little or no privacy. Families

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were expected to share a common space. There were few toilets available for the crowded conditions and lighting and air circulation was limited to the few portholes in the ship and the steep stairways to the upper decks.

It is no wonder, given those travel conditions, that many of the immigrants arrived in the U.S. both sick and frightened. After such a traumatic experience, they needed to successfully clear the Immigration Department. This involved passing a physical examination and a mental examination. They also had to prove that they would not become wards of the state by having a certain amount of cash on hand... (Usually around \$50). When our family passed all these examinations, they purchased train tickets for their trip to Michigan. It is important to realize that Hiltje was pregnant during this passage and that just 4 months after they arrived in New York, she delivered Hilbert in Holland, Michigan and died as a result of that childbirth.

This copy of the ship's Manifest was cut and pasted from three different pages. The first part shows the heading of the ship's Manifest. The middle part is the listing of Jurgen and part of his family. The final section is the continuation of the Manifest page where son Rembertus is listed.

ALC: N m cas District of New York-Port of New Nork. amés B Since Master of the S. S. Mauhaltan nly, a ving List or Ma List or Manifest, subscribed by me, and now delivered orgers taken on board of the said S. A. Mauk. e said 8. A. Moukettaw have now arrived; and that on said list i sage, the country to which each belongs occupation of the sex, and the , the of which it is intended voyage, and th id ages of those Price to lucus 184R fa Est or Manifest of ALL THE Associates he \$. hattau burthen 1957 Apr. - -Part of the . challet ofula D Kurted 5 lung Tammer Hellier 53 -Rich Brinens -23 Elin min 22 Ten. James 4 thele hot --÷ -3 7 fat Peter He Smala 23 -What my Authentics Menter. 18 ~ Andige de Granf 2 Decot plinker 2 . ~ Lat -Marte 18 5 orthe frait --35 5 Frunty de drop 55 nip • matte frant Fer bea 4 -4 Preferke chelo 3 -J. Geldertors. 435" Hurmana Bucham 38 Lat M •1 mp Sully filderlos 10 chelo bela Fer -5 Aukjo 4 chalo An Hendreke 34 ,0-,6 -10-1 6 . 11.4 Numbertus Suderloss of Belief Storma Sturge ing thicket tates This at. Hundrek Ataco Lewy 14 --16 74 -~ 5 31 ~ 7 chalif at Junes Hampohine 29 5 -Fer Nife Mar the Auntyringa 42 Hundrik . chele Cla 11 -25 fen bla Stremes 10 5 1 ~ s Jaw Surpor Cethinia elisto la ca 6 -Fem Tite -5 in chipe - --6 Melo Inf Ven drives 4 -7

DESCENDANT REPORTS

for the

Four Major United States Immigrant Families

JURGEN JACOBS GELDERLOOS – Immigrated 1872 (The Grand Rapids Clan)

HINDERIKUS (CORNELIS) GELDERLOOS -

Immigrated in 1880

(A Part of the Muskegon Clan)

HINDRIKUS KLAAS GELDERLOOS -

Immigrated in 1884

(Another Part of the Muskegon Clan)

HEIKO GELDERLOOS – Immigrated in 1906

(The Chicago Clan)

JURGEN JACOBS GELDERLOOS

(The Grand Rapids Clan)

Outline Descendant Report for Jurjen (Jurgen) Jacobs Gelderloos

1 Jurjen (Jurgen) Jacobs Gelderloos b: 11 May 1828 in Appingedam, Groningen, Netherlands, d: 19 Jan 1898 in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA
+ Hiltje Buikema b: 20 Oct 1833 in Westernieland, De Marne, Groningen, Netherlands, m: 04
Apr 1860, d: 15 Sep 1872 in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA
07 Jul 1948
+ Henry John Ten Brink b: 04 Jan 1860 in Groningen, Netherlands, m: 25 Oct 1881 in
Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA
3 Johannes Ten Brink b: 18 Nov 1886 in Zeeland, Ottawa, Michigan, USA, d: 22 Apr 1981 in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA
+ Rena Lanting b: 1896 in Michigan, USA
3 Henry Ten Brink
3 Martin Ten Brink
+ Gertrude Orlena Woldring b: 26 May 1905 in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA, m: 12
Sep 1927 in South Bend, St Joseph, Indiana, USA, d: 26 Mar 1934 in Holland, Allegan,
Michigan, USA
4 living Ten Brink
4 Lois Jane Ten Brink b: 04 Apr 1928 in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA, d: 05 Mar 1977 in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA
+ Raymond Haasjes b: 04 Aug 1925 in Holland, Michigan, USA, m: 21 Jan 1946
in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA, d: 26 Jan 1989 in Luther, Lake, Michigan,
USA
•
Netherlands, d: 28 Feb 1940
+ Peter Hoeksema b: 09 Jun 1867, m: 19 Aug 1897 in Ottawa, Michigan, USA, d: 21Apr1951
1937 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
+ Evelyn VerBurg b: 04 Feb 1903 in Grand Haven, Ottawa, Michigan, USA, m: 03 Feb
1926 in Grand Haven, Ottawa, Michigan, USA, d: 21 Jan 1963 in Grand Haven, Ottawa,
Michigan, USA
d: 16 Aug 1950
+ Jacob Hoeksema b: 16 May 1870, m: 16 May 1893, d: 18 May 1955
3 Lubbertus Jacobus (Bert) Hoeksema b: 04 May 1895, d: 26 Jun 1990 in
Muskegon, Muskegon, Michigan
+ Gertrude Medendorp b: 1895 in Michigan, USA, m: 15 Dec 1917
4 Jacob Lubbertus Hoeksema b: 03 Jul 1918, d: 12 Oct 1940
+ Viola Berkel
5 Barbara Hoeksema
4 Elizabeth Nelle Hoeksema b: died young
+ Marjorie Wells

+ Louise Maring
4 Evelyn Aurelia Hoeksema b: 28 Oct 1923
+ Fredrick Buthker m: 20 Jun 1947
4 Delores Josephine Hoeksema b: 21 Jul 1926
+ Fred Bishop m: 07 Jun 1946
+ Lieschen Helling m: 30 Aug 1955
4 Audry Ruth Hoeksema b: 29 Jan 1934
+ Carl Burgess m: 11 Jul 1959
+ Antoinette De Vries m: 16 May 1930
3 Martin Hoeksema b: 17 Jul 1902
+ Martha Koppenaal m: 15 Sep 1928
4 Robert J. Hoeksema
4 Lois A. Hoeksema
+ Christine Vander Water m: 07 Jul 1932
4 Paul Dale Hoeksema
4 Mary Jean Hoeksema
+ John Hoogstra
+ Frank Kokmeyer
+ Gertrude Kunz
Michigan, USA
Michigan, USA, d: 10 Dec 1964 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
G , ,

Outline Descendant Report for Jurjen (Jurgen) Jacobs Gelderloos

04 Oct 1932 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
+ Roger Allen Rosema b: 23 Nov 1934 in Grand Haven, Ottawa, Michigan, USA, m: 28
Jan 1958 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
Jun 1984 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
6 Stephainie Nicole Rosema b: 15 Feb 1981 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan,
USA
+ Scott Bolthouse b: 28 Dec 1966 in Big Rapids, Mecosta, Michigan, USA, m: 22
Feb 1992 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
1962 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA, d: 28 Mar 1995 in Muskegon, Michigan,
USA
5 Carl James Gelderloos b: 19 May 1967 in Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA
+ Julie Ann Smith b: 30 Nov 1966 in Lansing, Clinton, Michigan, USA, m: 30 Jun
1990 A Decisión la sur Octobria de 25 Dec 4000 in Decha de Decelo des Acestra
5 Norma Jean Gelderloos b: 13 Oct 1970 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
+ Paul William VanTol b: 20 Jun 1972 in Vom Plateau (Nigeria) Africa, m: 06 Jun
1997 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
6 Natalie Jane VanTol b: 08 Mar 2003 in Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA
+ Janice Esther Huizinga b: 20 Apr 1948 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA, m: 27
Nov 1997 in Grand Haven, Ottawa, Michigan, USA
Jul 1970 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
+ Troy Speidel b: 20 May 1969 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA, m: 29 Dec
2001 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
6 Preston Speidel b: 28 Mar 2004 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
6 Parker Speidel b: 21 Mar 2007 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
2003 in Holland, Allegan, Michigan, USA
in East Grnd Rapids, Kent, Michigan
USA

Outline Descendant Report for Jurjen (Jurgen) Jacobs Gelderloos

 + Sue Ann Visser b: 27 May 1961, m: 07 Jan 1984 in Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA 6 Lucy Ann Gelderloos b: 09 Jan 1987 in Boulder, Colorado, USA 6 Bernd Jon Gelderloos b: 02 Jan 1992 in Boulder, Colorado, USA + Eliazbeth Dawn Amato b: 27 Apr 1959, m: 05 Feb 2000 in Boulder, Colorado, USA
 Maddie Whittemore b: 06 Jun 1993 in Boulder, Colorado, USA 6 Nevin Whittemore b: 26 Apr 1996 in Boulder, Colorado, USA 5 Allen Benjamin Gelderloos b: 08 Jan 1966 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA + Mary Katherine Larson b: 07 Oct 1962, m: 23 Sep 1989 in Silver Spring, Montgomery, Maryland, USA 6 Nathan Allen Gelderloos b: 07 Jan 1991 in Newport News, Virginia

 + Noramina Christine Alonto m: Dec 1988 in San Diego, San Diego, California, USA 6 Isaac Anthony Hoekstra b: 14 Jan 1990 in San Diego, San Diego, California, USA

 F Cana Gutkhecht D. 18 May 1950, M. Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA 5 Rhea Jessica Gelderloos b: 26 Apr 1978 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA + Jake Jost m: 23 May 2009 in Knoxville, Knox, Tennessee, USA 4 Duane Richard Gelderloos b: 08 May 1952 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA + Elizabeth Cobb b: 21 May 1952, m: 04 Sep 1976 in Virginia, USA 5 Carl Gelderloos b: 16 May 1980 in Vienna 5 Peter Gelderloos b: 13 Aug 1982 in Madison, Middlesex, New Jersey, USA 5 John Gelderloos b: 02 Feb 1989 in Vienna, Fairfax, Virginia, USA
+ Geraldine Bandstra b: 20 Jul 1921

HINDERIKUS (CORNELIS) GELDERLOOS

(A Part of the Muskegon Clan)

Outline Descendant Report for Hinderikus (Cornelis) Gelderloos

1 Hinderikus (Cornelis) Gelderloos b: 28 Sep 1851 in Uithuizermeeden, Eemsmond, Groningen, Netherlands, d: 22 Aug 1928 in Michigan, USA
+ Cornelia Dijkema b: 06 Oct 1859 in Netherlands, m: 28 Feb 1882 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 18 Sep 1948 in Michigan, USA
Franklin, Ohio
+ Ruth Patterson b: 22 Jul
1994 in Grand Haven, Ottawa, Michigan
+ Henrietta Hendricks b: 23 Feb 1912
1942 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
+ Gerrit Bultema b: 28 Apr 1889, d: 16 Jan 1956
Muskegon, Michigan, USA
Muskegon, Michigan, USA
Muskegon, Michigan, USA
+ Ruth Van Tongeran b: 01 Apr 1922
Michigan, USA
+ Cora Doorn b: 17 Dec 1887 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, m: 10 Mar 1910, d: 10 Sep 1957
+ Jacob (Jay) A. DeYoung b: 01 Jun 1915 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, m: 09 Sep 1936 in
Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 23 Dec 2002 in Holland, Ottawa, Michigan, USA
+ Carol Joyce Jutting b: 16 Aug 1936 in Buffalo Center, Winnebago, Iowa, USA, m: 09
Jun 1959 in Buffalo Center, Winnebago, Iowa, USA
+ Tina Renee Couch b: 15 May 1964 in Newton, Iowa, USA, m: 11 Jul 1987 in
Pella, Iowa, USA
+ David Jay Pakkebier b: 15 Feb 1969 in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, USA, m: 08 Aug
1992 in Clifton Park, Saratoga, New York, USA

Outline Descendant Report for Hinderikus (Cornelis) Gelderloos

+ Cornelius (Neil) Harm Dykhuizen b: 28 Nov 1942 in Albany, New York, USA, m: 26
Aug 1967 in Jonesville, New York, USA
5 Brian Harm Dykhuizen b: 15 Oct 1970 in Niskayuna, Schenectady, New York, USA
+ Brian Keith Barnes b: 11 Nov 1971 in Kentucky, USA, m: 09 Nov 1997
+ Julia Joy DeKryger b: 09 May 1955 in Fremont, Michigan, m: 13 May 1977 in
Fremont, Michigan, d: 09 Apr 2002 in Holland, Michigan, USA
+ Benjamin Hilldore m: 15 May 2004
+ Elizabeth Brichacek m: 14 Jul 2007
+ Pat Ann Overbeek b: 01 Mar 1953, m: 10 May 2004
United States of America
+ Jessie Rienstra b: 24 Jun 1919 in Patterson, New Jersey, USA, m: 19 May 1950 in
Muskegon Heights, Muskegon, Michigan
4 Judith Ann Gelderloos b: 03 Jul 1953 in Muskegon Heights, Muskegon, Michigan,
USA
+ Douglas Elders b: 15 Feb 1954 in Zeeland, Ottawa, Michigan, USA, m: 11 Aug 1978
5 Erin Elders b: 05 Dec 1980 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
+ Matthew John Voss b: 17 Feb 1981 in Chicago, IL, USA, m: 11 Aug 2006 in
Hudsonville, Ottawa, Michigan, USA
5 Megan Leigh Elders b: 11 Jun 1983 in Hudsonville, Ottawa, Michigan, USA
+ Benjamin Ross Kersaan b: 20 Apr 1983 in Hudsonville, Ottawa, Michigan, USA,
m: 13 Jan 2007 in Hudsonville, Ottawa, Michigan, USA
4 Sharon Lynn Gelderloos b: 26 Apr 1956 in Muskegon Heights, Muskegon, Michigan,
USA
+ Randal Joe Ferris b: 21 Jan 1955 in Ludington, Mason, Michigan, USA, m: 14 Apr
1978 in Jenison, Michigan
5 Gerald Luke Ferris b: 19 Mar 1992 in Jenison, Michigan
3 Henry John Gelderloos b: 18 May 1922, d: 19 Jul 1933
3 Raymond Eugene Gelderloos b: 18 Mar 1926 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 10 Jul
2008 in Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA
+ Marilyn Jane Hoff b: 31 Mar 1930 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, m: 11 May 1949 in
Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 24 Sep 2006 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
+ Randall Bryan Gorter b: 13 Sep 1955 in Lincoln, Minnesota, d: 11 Oct 1986 in El
Paso, Texas
5 Cynthia Joy Gorter b: 23 Nov 1977
+ Billy Tiongco m: Jun 2005 in Texas

Outline Descendant Report for Hinderikus (Cornelis) Gelderloos

6 Rachel Grace Tiongco b: 07 May 2009 in Lubbock, Texas, USA
+ Andrew Delaney Hartland m: 15 Dec 2004
+ Robert W. Reu b: 1946, m: 27 Mar 1988
+ Patricia Kunz b: 19 May, m: 1974
+ Timothy Paauw
+ Debra Buiter b: 18 Jan 1960, m: 1982
5 Maranda Lynn Gelderloos b: 27 Mar 1985
5 Joshua Raymond Gelderloos b: 01 Jul 1992
USA
USA
+ Elizabeth Noorman b: 30 Oct 1889, d: 27 Feb 1967
2 Clara Gelderloos b: 05 Mar 1898 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 22 Jan 1989 in Spring
Lake, Ottawa, Michigan
+ Sijbrand Olthof b: 06 Jul 1894 in Michigan, USA, m: 11 Jun 1925 in Muskegon, Michigan,
USA, d: 01 Mar 1982
3 Henry Olthof
3 George Olthof
3 Charles Olthof
3 John Robert Olthof

...... 3 Coralyn Olthof

HINDRIKUS KLAAS GELDERLOOS

(Another Part of the Muskegon Clan)

Outline Descendant Report for Hendrikus Klaas Gelderloos

1 Hendrikus Klaas Gelderloos b: 22 Oct 1849 in Stedum, Peine, Niedersachsen, Germany, d: 27 Aug 1933 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
+ Geertje Jans van der Leeuw b: 16 Jan 1852 in Uithuizen, Eemsmond, Groningen, Netherlands, m: 28 Dec 1877 in Stedum, Peine, Niedersachsen, Germany, d: 1880
+ Ottolena Wilhelmina de Vos b: 13 Sep 1889 in New Era, Oceana, Michigan, USA, m: 14 Jun
1910 in Fremont, MI, d: 16 Nov 1984 in Artisia, Ca.
in Lynden, Whatcom, Washington, USA
+ David P Rooks b: Abt. 1957, m: 21 Sep 1985 in Santa Clara, California, USA
+ Wayne Stowell
+ Fred J. Peuler b: 07 Apr 1914, m: 27 Sep 1946
Inyo, California
+ Floyd Davis b: 01 May 1920
+ Antonie van der Baan b: 13 Sep 1921, m: 1953
+ Arthur Dijkstra b: 07 Nov 1926, m: 04 May 1951
+ Johanna DeBoer b: 27 Apr 1859 in Stedum, Peine, Niedersachsen, Germany, m: 31 Mar 1883, d:
10 Nov 1940
2 Johanna Hendrika H. Gelderloos b: 13 Feb 1889 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 08 Jun 1934 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
2 Franciskus H. Gelderloos b: 12 Jan 1897 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 22 May 1967 in
Muskegon, Michigan, USA
+ Katherina Agnes Pranger b: 15 May 1900 in New Era, Oceana, Michigan, USA, m: 27 Aug
1919 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 27 Sep 1972 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
Muskegon, Muskegon, Michigan, United States of America
+ Nancy Gaye Reid b: 14 Jun 1945, m: 11 Dec 1965 5 Deanna Lynn Gelderloos b: 04 Oct 1966
+ Lynn A. Rademaker
+ Tina Unknown

6 Jeffrey Pinney
6 Trevor Pinney
+ Larry Muckey
6 Kailie Anna
+ David Hopkins
5 Sheri Lynn Hopkins b: 08 Jan 1970
6 Brandon
4 Robert Milo Gelderloos b: 07 Apr 1946
+ Sharon Mae Maitland b: 30 Mar 1948, m: 26 Jun 1971
5 Melody Mae Gelderloos b: 08 Jul 1969
+ Maurine McCormick b: 30 Mar 1948, m: 16 Jul 1965
5 Robert Lee Gelderloos b: 31 Jan 1966
+ Barbara Jean Cunningham b: 10 Mar 1952 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, m: 14 Oct
1972 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 25 Jan 2009 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
5 Michelle Marie Gelderloos b: 14 Oct 1978 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
+ Chad Nicolas Sonksen b: 12 Feb 1980, m: 01 Oct 2005
+ Amanda Kelly
+ Rob Stack
+ Brenda M. Caywood b: 07 Aug 1950 in Cedar Springs, Kent, Michigan, USA, m: 07
Jun 1967
+ Unknown Smith
+ Unknown Gonzales
+ Neil Thomas Duell b: 30 Sep 1952, m: 13 Apr 1973
+ Phil North
+ unknown Smith
+ Keith Korstanje

Outline Descendant Report for Hendrikus Klaas Gelderloos

...... 6 Xavier Duell 4 Jacolyn Ruth Gelderloos b: 15 Apr 1951 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA + Bruce Edwin Newville b: 14 Aug 1951, m: 21 Mar 1970 5 Kevin Lee Newville b: 26 Jul 1970 6 Raiven Sky b: 04 Jul 1996 6 Kylie Raine b: 18 Aug 2002 4 Brian LaVern Gelderloos b: 31 Aug 1956 + Cynthia Jeanette Schltz b: 18 Sep 1972 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA 4 David Alan Gelderloos b: 29 Aug 1958 + Debra Lee Angelaire m: 29 Sep 1978 5 Jeffrey Alan Gelderloos b: 23 Dec 1979, d: 25 Oct 1980 + Shuling unknown 5 Carly Gelderloos + Toni unknown 5 Christopher b: Hawaii, USA 5 Lana b: Hawaii, USA 4 Mark Leslie Gelderloos b: 25 Jul 1961+ Annette + Lisa unknown 5 Alexander Gelderloos b: 27 Feb 1998 5 Jera Gelderloos Muskegon, Michigan, USA + F. Irving Beckstrom b: 24 Jul 1910 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, m: 11 Apr 1942, d: 16 Aug 1984 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA 4 Shirlyn Marie Beckstrom b: 05 Nov 1944 + David James Hasselman b: 30 Oct 1943, m: 29 Mar 1965 5 Heather Gail Hasselman b: 22 Dec 1968 + Todd Sykoda 6 Daisy Sykoda 5 Heidi B Hasselman b: 11 Oct 1970 + Kelly Uganski 6 Abagale Uganski 6 Aaron Uganski 4 Brent Beckstrom b: 07 Jun 1948 + Diane Hosko b: 18 Dec 1948, m: 22 May 1971 5 Erik Beckstrom + Jamie Veltman 6 Taylor Beckstrom 5 Brooke Beckstrom + Eric Thorns 6 Austin Thorns 6 Andrew Thorns

Outline Descendant Report for Hendrikus Klaas Gelderloos

+ Diana Etterman b: 07 Aug 1953, m: 07 Jul 1972
+ Kendra Beckman
3 Kathleen Gelderloos b: 19 Jan 1932 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 17 Oct 1989 in
Muskegon, Muskegon, Michigan
+ Gordon Wilder b: 09 Feb 1929 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, m: 16 Jul 1955 in
Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 06 Jul 2005 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA
4 Kristine Wilder b: 05 Oct 1956
+ Jerry Koetje b: 30 Sep 1953, m: 30 Mar 1978
5 Kory Koetje b: 02 Dec 1979
5 Kylie Koetje b: 01 Oct 1981
4 Craig Wilder b: 12 Aug 1967
+ Evelyn Zantz b: 03 Apr 1967
+ Jennie de Vries b: 21 Apr 1894 in New Era, Oceana, Michigan, USA, m: 30 Mar 1918 in New
Era, Oceana, Michigan, USA, d: 20 Feb 1919
Muskegon, Michigan, USA
+ Katherina A. Meedendorp b: 23 Oct 1919 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, m: 14 Feb 1942
in Muskegon, Michigan, USA, d: 22 Nov 2008 in Muskegon, Michigan, USA

HEIKO GELDERLOOS

(The Chicago Clan)

Outline Descendant Report for Heiko Gelderloos

1 Heiko Gelderloos b: 14 May 1879 in Siddeburen, Slochteren, Groningen, Netherlands, d: Mar
1966 in Berwyn, Cook, Illinois, USA October (Octhering) Klangeing hy 1975 in Stadurg, Baing Niedersach ein Carrosau du 1959
+ Caterina (Catherina) Klompien b: 1875 in Stedum, Peine, Niedersachsen, Germany, d: 1958
2 Tammechien (Tillie) Gelderloos b: 09 Mar 1903 in Wirdum, d: 13 Mar 1989 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
+ Cornelis Jaarsma b: 06 May 1897 in St. Jacobi Parochie, Netherlands, d: May 1966 in Grand
Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
Illinois, USA
+ Martin Dijkema b: 1902 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, d: 23 Jul 1989
Cook, Illinois, USA
Illinois, USA
Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA
+ Sharon Lynn Sianta b: 1940 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, m: 26 May 1962
+ Becky Beardall
+ Suzanne Nicole Watkins b: 1972 in Toledo, Lucas, Ohio, USA, m: 17 May 1997
+ Dawn Harris Barlow m: 29 Oct 2001 in Las Vega, NV.
+ James Robert o'Toole b: 1974 in Indianapolis, Hamilton, Indiana, USA
+ Nancy Lee Wrobblewski b: 14 Dec 1946 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, m: 12 Nov 1966
+ Tammy
5 Salina Shirey
4 Chad Allen Gelderloos b: 24 Jun 1971 in Rochelle, Ogle, Illinois, USA
4 Kristi Terese Gelderloos b: 10 Jun 1973 in Rochelle, Ogle, Illinois, USA
+ Richard Zimmermann m: 14 Jan 1995
+ Marjorie de Jong b: 1928 in Rippon CA., m: 23 Nov 1953
3 John Lee Gelderloos b: 1954 in Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, USA
+ Patricia Jean Voss b: 1961 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, m: 24 Jul 1982
4 John Lee Gelderloos b: 1982 in Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, USA
Cook, Illinois, USA
+ Marie Dekker b: 1912 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, m: 22 May 1936
+ Charles L. Erdman b: 25 Feb 1948 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, m: 21 Jun 1968
+ Martin La Maire b: 25 May 1920 in Grand Haven, Ottawa, Michigan, USA, m: 30 Jun 1945
+ Linda