

## Noordeloos on Two Continents

Huug van den Dool, University Park, Hyattsville, MD

### Introduction

Although the Dutch emigrants who moved to North America in the 1840s had left their country in discontent over religious and economic matters, they immediately tried to implant their old country culture into the new environment. They brought language and religion obviously, but the desire to maintain identity expressed itself in smaller details, such as the choice of place names, especially in Michigan. Some individuals went as far as calling their new location by the name of the village from which they came. For instance, Jan Hulst, who came from Staphorst in the Netherlands, founded Staphorst in Michigan. This was not always a viable proposition, because the number of emigrants hailing from just one village in the Netherlands was limited, and to achieve critical mass and to be inclusive, at least to the people of the same region of origin, the names of the provinces in the Netherlands became popular as names for towns in Michigan. The best examples are Zeeland, Vriesland and Overisel, where a coherent group led by a widely respected cleric settled on virgin land. This pattern allowed the immigrants to carry on with regional culture, dialect, and even mutual dislike, as a mirror image of the 'provincial' situation back home. To the surrounding Americans, these people were all Dutch, no doubt, but among themselves they fought to maintain a far richer and detailed identity. Even cities like Grand Rapids and the emerging Chicago had specific areas known to be high concentration points for people from Groningen or Zeeland, etc. Single town transplantation was generally too small a concept to survive. Nevertheless, several names of single Dutch villages or towns are in use till this very day. Examples are Borculo, Zutphen and Noordeloos, which brings us to the subject of study.

It would seem almost obvious to assume that Noordeloos in Michigan (MI) was founded by emigrants from Noordeloos in The Netherlands (NL). It is indeed correct to assume that Noordeloos in the province of South Holland in The Netherlands was one of the towns contributing in very significant numbers to the emigration wave in the 1840s. However, the area in Michigan now called Noordeloos was 'colonized' in 1848-49 by people from Groningen and Gelderland, not from Noordeloos at all. Furthermore, the largest group of emigrants from the Dutch Noordeloos trekked to Pella, Iowa (IA) in April 1847, following Scholte, which was many hundreds of miles away from Michigan. So here we have one of those small puzzling details that requires a little more study to be fully

understood. Exactly how did the Michigan Noordeloos get its name, and is it correct to think of a mother-daughter relation with the Dutch Noordeloos? Are there more daughters? Why did the first Noordeloos emigrants go to Pella, while later emigrants seemed to avoid Pella and prefer the states surrounding Lake Michigan? Were there other destinations for Noordelozers? This study is based primarily on scattered literature and archival sources. In the process of putting these sources together, we will make some comments on both towns and the modest claim to fame of the two Noordeloses, if that is the correct plural. The largest amount of work is presented in Appendix I, which contains a list of some 50 Noordeloos families (ca. 250 people) who emigrated between 1845 and 1860+, with as much of the personal data (both in the NL and in the US) as possible.

We should mention somewhere that there are few Dutch place names in Iowa, in spite of the sizable Dutch emigration into that state. The explanation may well be related to the differing views of the initial leaders of these immigrations. Scholte founded the city of Pella, a biblical reference, not a Dutch name - Scholte was in favor of a significant break with the homeland, speedy assimilation into America, etc. A.C. Van Raalte, on the other hand, founded Holland in the wilderness of Michigan, assuming initially that he could keep the flock together in the old ways of The Netherlands.

There are a few aspects of 'Noordeloos' that we will almost completely neglect. We do not discuss the emigration prior to 1845, although there are signs that some of the emigrants into the New Netherlands area in the 17<sup>th</sup> century may have had roots in Noordeloos. Nor will we say much about Noordeloos as a family name, on either continent. However, in the period of study (1845-1860) no one with the last name Noordeloos came to the United States as far as we know.

The importance of Noordeloos is twofold. First, the small Dutch village of Noordeloos produced over 200 emigrants between 1845 and 1860. Secondly, the split of the Christian Reformed Church from the Reformed Church in America took place in Michigan in 1857, involving a minister and laymen who had freshly arrived from the Dutch Noordeloos.

### Noordeloos in the Netherlands.

The settlement of Noordeloos in the NL was mentioned in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, which is the time much of the west of the Netherlands was first used for agriculture on a larger organized scale, with many new permanent settlements. This 'colonization' of swampy but fertile lands required building a drainage system (canals), to be followed soon by windmills and dikes. Noordeloos is one of many small villages in the interior

Alblasserwaard, a large polder in southeast South Holland. The history of Noordeloos and the Alblasserwaard is one in which the fight to control the water is central. Regularly, humans appear to lose the fight and large areas are flooded, sometimes for years. According to Schakel (1955) 33 floods took place in the Alblasserwaard during recorded history (after the year 1100, say); which means several per century, on average. At enormous expense, dikes were rebuilt and the soil was reclaimed until the next disaster struck. The most recent flooding was in 1953, when about 1,850 people died throughout southwestern Netherlands and half of the Alblasserwaard was under water.

The name Noordeloos refers to the upper reaches of a very old natural drainage river. Noord means North and the verb 'lozen' is 'to drain.' Farther south, where the river is wider, the name is the Giessen. Through human intervention the direction of flow, naturally from north to south, can be reversed, hence Noordeloos. In The Netherlands Noordeloos is called a 'dorp' (village). It was never elevated to the status of 'stad' (city or town), although by American standards it is certainly deserving of the designation town.

At the time of the Reformation the Alblasserwaard converted to Calvinism to a degree not seen in too many other places in The Netherlands. It has been suggested that the eternal threat of flooding added a black lining to the local brand of Calvinism. Even today Catholics are very few in numbers. Noordeloos had 620, 817 and 1000 inhabitants in the years 1822, 1840 and 1875, respectively. Of the population in 1875, 87 percent was Nederlands Hervormd and 11 percent was secessionist-Christelijk Gereformeerd (Witkamp 1877). Note that the polling at 11% is after the exodus to the US had repeatedly reduced the ranks of the so-called seceders. Although a picturesque little village, Noordeloos is relatively insignificant by Dutch standards—the thought that it is worthy of having a counterpart in the big USA would be very surprising to many people in The Netherlands, if they have even heard of Noordeloos in The Netherlands.

Noordeloos' largest claim to fame is its mayor for several decades after WWII, Maarten W. Schakel. As a young man, Schakel, a native of neighboring Meerkerk, had been a courageous leader in the resistance during WWII and so earned the right, at an unusually young age, to be appointed mayor of Noordeloos, Hoornaar and Hoog Blokland in 1946. He went on to become a national figure by being elected to parliament (1964-1981), where he made a significant impression on friends and foes alike by delivering passionate speeches without consulting even as much as a scrap of paper. He made frequent references to quiet Noordeloos and its Calvinist traditions, perhaps somewhat like a silent majority reference. This born orator and public figure

was also an amateur historian and author of countless publications.

In 1955 he published a voluminous and comprehensive work on the history of 'his' Noordeloos, which continues to be widely quoted and serves as a first guess of the story to be told here. Schakel describes the troubles in the Nederlands Hervormde Kerk in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Noordeloos and the subsequent emigration of many seceder families to the United States. The first minister of the Afgescheidenen was the Rev. Anthony J. Betten, a pupil of Scholte. Betten and a large part of the Noordeloos congregation followed Scholte in 1847 to Pella. Betten's 'successors' in The Netherlands were the Revs. H. Koopman and K. Van den Bosch, both of whom were destined to play a significant role in the US as well.

At the present time Noordeloos counts between 1,500 and 2,000 residents, but is no longer an independent entity. Along with about 10 other small villages, Noordeloos is part of the municipality of Giessenlanden (formed in 1986). Someone looking for artful pictures and illustrations regarding Noordeloos and Alblasserwaard may want to consult Van Groningen (1992). Maps of the area can be found in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

#### Noordeloos in Michigan

The unsuspecting visitor looking for Noordeloos in Michigan may have trouble finding just where it is. Although it is marked on many maps, see Fig. 3, it is easy to miss the correct juncture of rectangular crossroads. And there is not too much to warn the visitor that one has arrived at Noordeloos. While there was a post office in 1895, and a store around 1890 (see images in Lagerwey 1982 and Brinks 1985), and the Christian Reformed Church is said to have about 230 members at the present time, Noordeloos, MI appears to be no more than a church building, fields as far as the eye can see and one or two houses. Currently some modern residential areas and other activities approach Noordeloos from the ever expanding towns of Zeeland and Holland to the south. The church has a Holland, MI mailing address suggesting it is not an independent town (it never was!). Noordeloos, while in Holland Township, is some 5 miles north of both Holland and Zeeland, but a little closer to the latter. At some distance from the present church off 112<sup>th</sup> Avenue one can visit the old cemetery of Noordeloos.

In texts like Lucas (1955), Noordeloos is often mentioned in one breath with North Holland. In the years 1848-1850 this area served as overflow for new emigrant arrivals, who could no longer find land closer to Holland and Zeeland proper. They named this area vaguely Noord Holland or North Holland, no reference to the province in The Netherlands, rather indicating

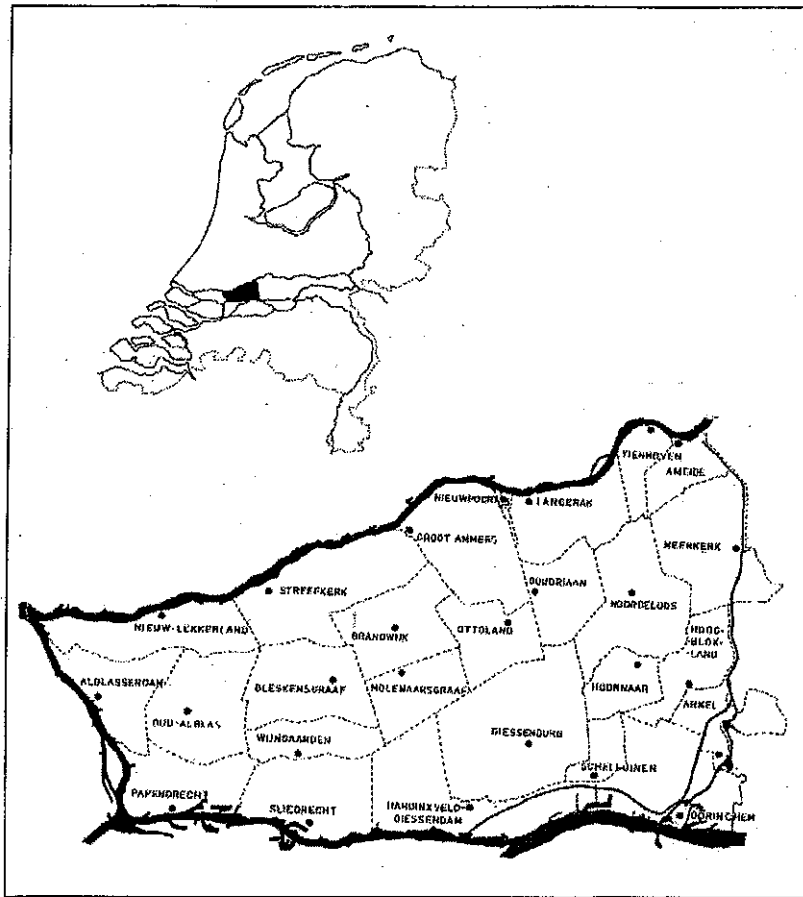


Figure 1 Top: Map of The Netherlands with Alblasserwaard as the small black area. Bottom: Map of The Alblasserwaard containing the outline and names of municipalities as they existed just before 1986. Both maps were cut and pasted from Van Groningen (1992).

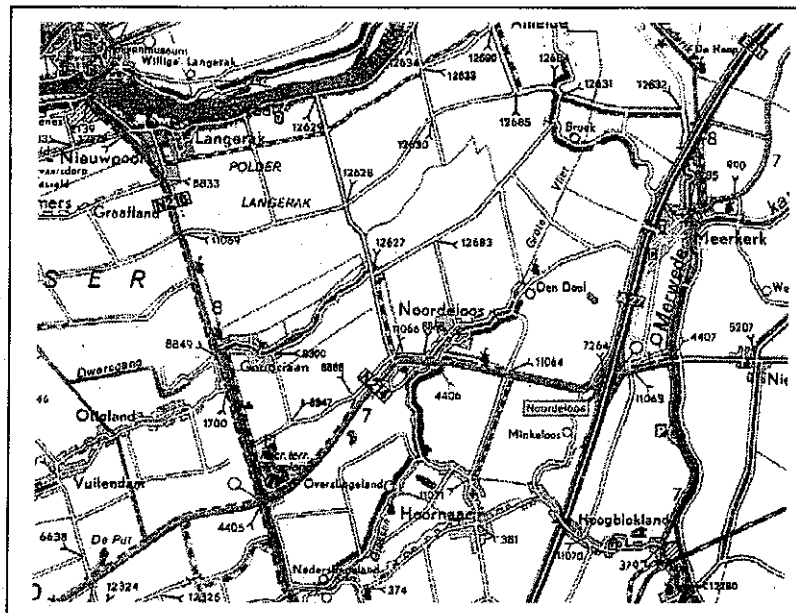


Figure 2: Enlarged portion of Dutch ANWB map of Noordeloos and nearby areas.

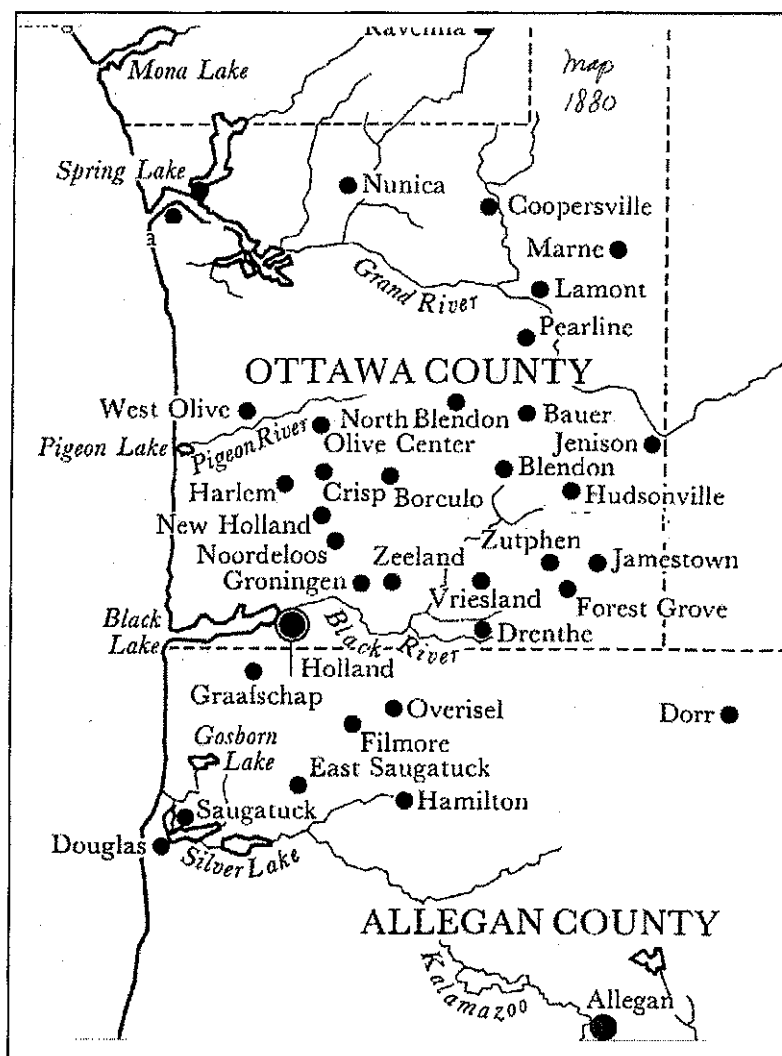


Figure 3: Western Michigan with Dutch Place Names, including Noordeloos, from Lagerwey (1982).

that it was north of Holland.

The present Noordeloos church (a rather new structure) has an historical marker that has a narrative version of what happened here. The then densely wooded area was first settled by people from Groningen and one important Gelderlander: Alexander Hartgerink. The Groningers had arrived in the US in 1848, residing a few months in Old Groningen, before moving to what is now Noordeloos. They aspired to have their own church, and Classis Holland of the Dutch Reformed Church in North America (now RCA) gave permission to do so in 1856. They called Rev. Koene Van den Bosch from Noordeloos in The Netherlands to be their first leader. He arrived in May 1856. Stories differ as to whether the name of the place became Noordeloos before or after Van den Bosch took charge. Very surprisingly, within one year, newcomer Van den Bosch was one of two ministers (and soon the only one)

serving four congregations that seceded from the RCA. Since Noordeloos' letter of secession arrived first, a few days or so ahead of the other seceding congregations, Noordeloos's claim to fame, according to the marker, is that the Christian Reformed Church (now as big as the RCA) was born in Noordeloos, MI in 1857.

#### Analysis

##### *Secession in The Netherlands*

As is the case with much of the Dutch American emigration, the story of Noordeloos relates mainly to church troubles. Many individuals in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, unhappy with modern tendencies and interference by the central Dutch government, felt forced to consider leaving the Nederlands Hervormde Kerk (NHK), the main Protestant church in the Netherlands since the days of the Reformation. The first organized secession

happened in 1834, soon to be followed by others in various parts of the country. They did not think of themselves as 'seceders'; quite the contrary. They felt they were loyal to the old ways and represented the old church (Nederduits Gereformeerd) as it had existed before it had been renamed and reorganized by King Willem I in 1816. The NHK was the one that had strayed, in their thinking. This point of view, which is important for what was to follow later in the US, could not prevail in practice, since only one to two percent of its members had left the NHK by 1850. Those who did leave the NHK were pejoratively called 'afgescheidenen' or 'seceders.' Eventually most of them, not all, accepted the name as their official denominational name, in return for legal recognition of their group by the Government; Noordeloos for instance was recognized in 1841 after several failed attempts. These groups, known as Afgescheidenen, were subject to mild forms of persecution for a few years following 1834. This treatment was one of the impetus for emigrating beginning in 1846.

*Secession in Noordeloos and 1847 emigration to Pella*

Secession in Noordeloos happened in 1835 (Smits 1977; Anonymous 1986). The Afgescheidenen in Noordeloos were the largest such group in the entire Alblasserwaard - they attracted members from all neighboring municipalities, see Fig. 2, such as Goudriaan, Meerkerk, Hoornaar, Hoog Blokland, parts of Peursum and Giessen-Niekerk and even Lexmond, and served as the mother church for these neighbors for another 75 years. Thus in the religious context for the emigrants, Noordeloos stood for a much larger area than the municipality of Noordeloos.

According to Schakel (1984), secession from the NHK was generally very limited in the Alblasserwaard - i.e. Noordeloos being the exception rather than the rule. First of all, the Alblasserwaard was and is a very orthodox area, and liberal ministers were unlikely to pursue a career in such a place. Secondly, the area had excelled for centuries in dealing with pious discontent via so-called *gezelschappen*, gatherings in which people met privately to pray, read and discuss religious matters largely without supervision of the clergy. These people were fiercely independent but loyal members of the NHK at the same time. Exactly why secession became important in Noordeloos we do not know, but it may be that the antagonistic NHK Rev. Matthes inadvertently made heroes out of the few initial seceders by complaining to every authority imaginable. Noordeloos had its fair share of religious fines and protests. On the other hand, its mayor (Timmermans) was a friend of the *Afscheiding* and provided legal advice as to how to avoid trouble.

Although a large regional church, the initial

spiritual leadership for Noordeloos came largely from Brabant and Utrecht through the personages of, most notably, Gezelle Meerburg and ultimately Hendrik Pieter Scholte. Scholte visited infrequently and baptized children. In this sense Noordeloos came to be a Scholtian church, as noted by Kennedy (1998). The nearest agglomerate of seceders to the east is Leerdam, another Scholtian church. People living in Nieuwland, just east of Meerkerk, had a choice of two hour walks, to Leerdam or Noordeloos.

In 1842 the Afgescheiden Kerk at Noordeloos finally succeeded in attracting its first minister, A.J. Betten. This choice had far reaching consequences. Betten was a pupil of Scholte, one of the intellectual giants of the early secession movement and a domineering national figure. Unfortunately, Scholte was also controversial, and when he was suspended from the ministry in 1840, the Noordeloos congregation faced a dilemma, loyalty to Scholte or loyalty to the young Afgescheiden church. Two competing groups emerged in Noordeloos, the Scholtians and the non- or rather anti-Scholtians. Until 1847 the Scholtians had the upper hand.

A Christian Association for Emigration was formed at Utrecht about Christmas 1846. Scholte was elected president, Betten vice president, and the elected advisors included Jan Rietveld from Noordeloos. Betten convinced almost all of the Scholtians in Noordeloos to follow Scholte on his risky journey across the ocean into the unknowns of the United States. It is not known from any source in The Netherlands exactly who left Noordeloos in 1847. Through Schakel's investigation, the traditional figure is that 49 people from Noordeloos, including Betten and his family, traveled in Scholte's party and ended up in Pella. As we will see, Schakel's estimate was much too low.

*Schakel's investigation*

In his lengthy history of Noordeloos, Schakel has a few small but substantial sections on the 1847 and subsequent emigration. He reports at length about the difficulties he had in finding anything. At the time he did his research (1950-55) all contact had been lost, he reports, with the group that had left a century earlier. Working in the archives, he soon learned that pre-1850 documents that could have shed light on the 1847 emigration were nearly all lost. Instead he used a publication by K. van Stigt (United States in 1897) written from memory (reproduced in Cole and Gresman 1922 and its reprints), as his main source about the 1847 exodus. After painstakingly combining Van Stigt's lists of some 500 people from all over The Netherlands with municipal birth records of Noordeloos, Schakel produced the following approximate list of Noordeloos 1847 emigrants:

► Rev. Anthonie Jacob Betten and his wife Jacoba

Hermína van der Hagt plus 5 children-3\*

► Skipper Jan Sijnhorst and his wife Macheltje Boot and 7 children-4

► Farmer Willem Slob and his wife Aaltje den Hartog, and one child-5

These three families traveled aboard *Nagasaki* (April 1847 Rotterdam-Baltimore):

► Farmer Mathijs de Booy and his wife Adriana den Ottolander plus 5 children-6

► Laborer Pieter van Meveren and Neeltje van den Berg plus 5 children-7

► Farmer Jan Rietveld and his wife Dirkje Blokland plus 8 children-8

► Laborer Pieter Zwank and Teuntje Kersbergen plus 5 children-9

The last 4 families traveled aboard *Catharina Jackson* (April 1847 Rotterdam-Baltimore)

\*The numbers 3-9 refer to Appendix I, where many more details can be found.

By Schakel's estimate 49 people emigrated from Noordeloos to Pella, all of them Afscheiden, he believes. His list and the total 49 have both been quoted often and considered very nearly accurate. The only minor corrections to his list is that the name Van Mever is alternatively Van Meveren; Jan Sijnhorst had 7 children; and Smits (1977) doubts that Slob, Van Meveren and de Booy were Afscheiden. But this list is not complete. First, Schakel may have overlooked some people from Noordeloos proper, and secondly, if we think of the emigrants as the 'Betten Party,' or as the Noordeloos congregation, some of the people may actually have been living in surrounding municipalities such as Goudriaan, Hoog Blokland, etc., and may have been missed when matching Van Stigt's list against records of the municipality Noordeloos. A clear example is Henry Hospers from Hoog Blokland.

On the basis of Anonymous (1986), and the reconstructed membership list of the Afscheiden Kerk (Horden 1973, Smits 1977), again checked against Van Stigt (1897), we feel confident about adding the following 9 families (24 people) to the 1847 exodus from Noordeloos to Pella:

► Cornelis den Hartog his wife Neeltje Schippers and 3 children (Nagasaki)-10\*

► Willem van Asch and his wife Margriet Verhey and 2 children (Maastroom)-11

► Baltus van Baren and his wife Barbera Rietveld, no children (C. Jackson)-12

► Widow Mrs van Baren and 3 more sons and a daughter (C. Jackson)-13

► Johannis Zwank and wife Jacobje Boom (parents of Pieter Zwank) (C. Jackson)-14

► Mrs Sijnhorst (mother of Jan & Dirk Sijnhorst) (C. Jackson)-15

► Dirk Sijnhorst and his wife Elizabeth Verhoef,

no children (C. Jackson)-16

► Teenager Henry Hospers (Maastroom)-17

► Cornelis Ringeling and his wife Neeltje van der Linden (C. Jackson)-18

\*Again: see Appendix I for many more details.

Sources from both sides of the ocean can be used to add to the story, particularly the Landverhuizerslijsten (LVL), the Port of Entry (PoE) manifests and the US Census (Swierenga 1983a/b, 1987). Unfortunately the LVL do not include the 1847 emigrants from Noordeloos. But in 1848 they include these lonely travelers:

► Farmer Pieter van Driel and his wife Geertje Rouwert, no children, Afscheiden -19

The reason for his departure is "to join his religious soul mates in the US." Indeed, the US Census shows them living near Pella in 1850 and 1860 (not in 1870). There was a larger emigration to Pella in 1849 which cleared the last prominent Scholtians from the Noordeloos area. They include

► Klaas Middelkoop and his wife and 2 children-20

► Teacher Jan Hospers and his wife and 7 children-21

► Jacob Maasdam and his wife Marie Breure and 3 children-22

► Jan Stam and his wife and 5 children-22a

Although living in Hoog Blokland, Middelkoop had been an elder for the Afscheiden church at Noordeloos. According to Smits, Jan Hospers (father of Henry) was Hervormd. Perhaps he had to be in order to keep his job as teacher at Hoog Blokland. However, since Middelkoop was Hospers's father-in-law, and they joined the same church in Pella, one week after arriving, there is little doubt that the Hospers family was close to the Afscheidenen in Noordeloos. Meanwhile, life went on - the first baby born in Pella was Albertus Sijnhorst, son of the Noordeloos couple Jan Sijnhorst and Machteltje Boot, closely followed by Dirk van Baren (son of Baltus). In 1851 came a final lonely traveller to Pella:

► Johannes Vogel, single-23; the son of Dirkje van Ens and Andries Vogel, who founded the Afscheiden church in Noordeloos.

In summary, the Noordeloos emigration to Pella was considerable, and much larger than Schakel's (1955) estimate of 49. For 1847 the number is close to 75 - including the follow-up emigration in 1847-49-51 we estimate that close to 100 people left from Noordeloos. This is much larger than any of the later group emigrations into Michigan and Illinois. Remarkably, this was also the end of Pella as the preferred destination of choice for emigrants from Noordeloos.

*Interlude: The first Van den Bosch emigration -*

## 1848

Initially entirely unrelated to Noordeloos, a Van den Bosch family emigrated in 1848 from Witten, Drente to Zeeland, Michigan. The extended Van den Bosch family hailed from the border area shared by Friesland, Overijssel and Drente and probably spoke a dialect close to that of the followers of Bolks and Van Raalte. Tamme Van den Bosch, a farmer born at Knype, Friesland in 1798, emigrated with his wife (Grietje Bont), and most of their 7 children, and several grandchildren. On the same boat arriving in the US on May 29, 1848 we also find Peter van den Bosch (brother of Tamme) with wife and 2 children. The Van den Bosch group made many contributions to life in Zeeland for the next decades. Notably missing in 1848 was Koenraad, eldest son of Tamme and Grietje, born at Peperga or Wolvega February 1818. An uneducated man at first, he had studied privately to become a minister for the Afscheiden church. His wife and first congregation (Elburg) stopped him from joining the emigration in 1848. Legendary poverty was also a hindrance.

*Noordeloos regroup (1848-1855)*

After Betten and his party had left for Pella, the Afscheiden congregation in Noordeloos was temporarily smaller of course. Schakel did not know that the Afscheidenen had broken up years earlier into a Scholtian and an anti-Scholtian group - he shows surprise at the speedy recovery. In fact, when nearly all of the Scholtians left, the other group became more visible. They ended up buying the properties of the Scholtians in 1847, including the modest church building. Another point of business was to petition for recognition. With the departure of the Scholtians, who had claimed the 1841 recognition was theirs, the legal status of the Afscheidenen remained unclear in 1847. As before, the request for recognition was accompanied by heated internal debate as to whether it was proper to ask the hated government for recognition. It took the government more than a decade, until well after 1856, to understand the bizarre details and extend recognition one more time. Meanwhile, the Afscheiden congregation attracted many new members. Membership was up to 34 households for a total of 138 persons in 1850, at least as large as the Scholte branch had been before April 1847. Schakel provides us with a complete list of all heads of households as of 1850. This list appears to be the oldest surviving document regarding the Afscheiden Kerk at Noordeloos. A minister was called in 1848, Hendrik R. Koopman, born in Wijk in Drente in 1824, a man with a developing reputation for preaching. He accepted the call and arrived in the same year, initially as a *student proponent*. Koopman had to leave in 1851 because his wife to be, Dirkje Blokland (born Noordeloos 17

September 1833), a maid-servant at the parsonage, had become pregnant at the age of 16. (Minutes of Classis Gorinchem). Nevertheless, his reputation as a preacher survived, and many years later, when he came to the US, he received high praise from those who had known him in Noordeloos (Brinks 1995). It took more than two years before Noordeloos was able to attract its next minister, when Koenraad van den Bosch came from 't Loo/Apeldoorn. Van den Bosch served Noordeloos from February 1854 to March 1856. During his term, the emigration bug returned, as it did nationally, but for the first time Pella was not the destination of choice. In 1855 two pathfinder families left, to be followed in 1856 by the Van den Bosch party.

*Diepenhorst-Verduin & Verhey-Vogel pathfinders and earlier Michigan connections*

According to an article in the *Reformatisch Dagblad* by Bode (1989), these two couples emigrated in 1855 from Noordeloos to Zeeland, Michigan:

► Carpenter Hermanus Diepenhorst and Maaik de Groot and 5 children-24

► Miller Pieter Verduin and Elizabeth Trappenberg and 6 children-25

Of these 15 people Schakel mentions only one as having left for North America, the child Arie Diepenhorst. (In fact Schakel never positively identified anyone as having gone to Michigan.) However, P. Verduin as well as H. Diepenhorst appear on the 1850 list of members of the Afscheiden church at Noordeloos. Both are on the LVL list, destination unknown. The PoE manifests show Illinois as their destination, but they went to Holland Township, MI. The census places the families in Holland Township in 1860 and 1870. Their arrival is the first clear connection with the future Noordeloos, MI. In a novel by Risseuw (1950), the name resulted from Diepenhorst nailing a big sign to the tree in front of his house with NOORDELOOS on it. There were two more people in the group surrounding Diepenhorst:

► Carpenter Willem Verhey, single-26

► Apprentice carpenter Jan Vogel teenager-27

that is to say, Diepenhorst appears to have been well prepared and transplanted his business, personnel and all into the US. Remarkably, his oldest child, a 9 year old boy called Frederik was left behind in Holland and never came to America.

According to his own memoirs, Vogel (1897) was an apprentice carpenter who came along to America as a teenager with his employer Diepenhorst at the latter's expense. Vogel and Willem Verhey are not found in the LVL, and the PoE manifests butchered their names and relationship beyond recognition. There is a different Jan (Johannes) Vogel in LVL from Noordeloos, who emigrated in 1851. Schakel makes no mention of Jan Vogel or Willem Verhey. Not counting the earlier

expedition leaders, Vogel would turn out to be one of Noordeloos' most famous sons in North America. Diepenhorst and Verduin soon joined the Groningers and others in the area north of Holland and Zeeland. As it happened, they arrived just when the North Holland RCA congregation (formed in 1852) was falling apart under the preaching of layman Jacob Duim. The new Noordeloos arrivals joined with A (?) Van den Bosch in an effort to get permission from Classis Holland to organize, or regroup, an RCA congregation of their own.

There was at least one other emigrant family from Noordeloos. Unbeknownst to Schakel, and well before the LVL started, Hendrik de Jong and his wife Geertje de Vries and 11 children, see Appendix I, had emigrated in 1847 from Noordeloos to the general area near the southern tip of Lake Michigan (Cook 1966, Anonymous 1948). Moving around to find good land, the De Jong family in 1847 became the first settlers of Lage Prairie, now called South Holland, Illinois. In 1848 Rev. Willem C. Wust from Giessendam, a village some 10 km from Noordeloos, came to serve Lage Prairie, and with him came 6 (?) emigrant families, probably from Giessendam (or nearby areas) where Wust had been serving a Seceded (*kruisgemeente*) church. (Their names are Van Vuren, Gouwens, De Vries, De Ruiter, Schaai and Benschop). More families followed in the next year. The first point of business for Wust was to build a church on a parcel of land donated for this purpose by Noordelozer Hendrik de Jong. The influx from Giessendam gave Lage Prairie a distinct Alblasserwaard flavor, which encouraged later emigrants from Noordeloos to settle in Lage Prairie. Among these most notably the Leendert van der Aa (1856), Hendrik Van der Wolf (1856) and Teunis van den Hoek (1866) families. When the erstwhile minister, Koopman, emigrated in 1866 his first congregation was South Holland, Illinois, then part of the RCA Classis Holland. The impact of Lage Prairie on ecclesiastical developments north of Holland, MI came via Jacob Duim from Lage Prairie who became exhorter in North Holland in 1855 (Swierenga and Bruins 1999).<sup>1</sup> Duim 'overwhelmed' the RCA North Holland congregation and turned it into something of his own. A few remaining families including Hartgerink's, unswayed by Duim's arguments, having lost their church and most of their congregation, were badly in need of regrouping at a nearby location. This gave an impulse to the establishment of a church to be called Noordeloos, situated one block south and east of Duim's church. Van den Bosch from Noordeloos, NL became the minister of this second church in 1856.

*Koene van den Bosch arrives in 1856*

The most quoted group leaving Noordeloos is undoubtedly the Van den Bosch party. Allegedly they

gave Noordeloos, MI its name and Van den Bosch, in a hero/villain role, would add an important chapter to Dutch-American church history in the US. According to the *Sheboygan Nieuwsbode*, a group numbering 29 people arrived in Holland, MI May 21, 1856, accompanied by Van den Bosch (plus wife and children), on their way to the newly established Noordeloos, MI.

Exactly who were these 29? Many have quoted from Schakel's (1955) list, which we do not reproduce here because it contains many more errors than his list of Pella emigrants. Adding up Schakel's list would yield about 35 participants in the Van den Bosch party, a number also given in Brinks (1995) in the introduction to the Van den Hoek letters. From a variety of sources, the membership list Afscheiden Kerk 1855 and later (a typed version obtained from Arie Horden); Bevolkingsregister of Noordeloos, Nederslingeland, Hoog Blokland etc; LVL; PoE and US Census, it is possible to exactly find out who came with Van den Bosch in 1856. By the widest definition, the Van den Bosch party consisted of no less than 72 people, see families listed as 28 through 46 in Appendix I abbreviated below. These are the people who are a) associated with Noordeloos and b) traveled with Van den Bosch on the *Fairfield* from Le Havre to New York.

- ▶ Rev. Koene van den Bosch (also hemp grower) and his wife Maria Rook, Afscheiden, and 5 children-28
- ▶ Baker/Teacher Pieter Heijboer, Afscheiden and his wife Willempje de Blok and 2 children-29
- ▶ Laborer Gijsbert Vogel, Afscheiden with his wife Pietertje Noorland and 2 children-30
- ▶ Klaas Vogel, Afscheiden, and his wife Saartje den Hartog-31
- ▶ Arie Vogel unmarried, brother to Gijsbert-32
- ▶ Dingena Versteeg, single, maid-servant, Afscheiden-33
- 28-33 and 39 went to Noordeloos, MI
- ▶ Water miller Leendert van der Aa, Afscheiden, and his wife Johanna Vogel and 5 children-34
- ▶ The mother of Leendert vd Aa: Hadewij den Brancker, Afscheiden-35
- ▶ Farmer's hand Bart van den Berg, Afscheiden and his wife Annigje van der Aa and one son-36
- ▶ Taylor Gerrit Peerbolte, Afscheiden and his wife Hadewij van der Aa and 2 children-37
- ▶ Hemp grower Hendrik van der Wolf, Afscheiden and his wife Merrigje Ravestein plus 4 children -38
- ▶ Hemp grower Gerrit Steehouwer servant of v.d. Wolf family-39



- ▶ Laborer Baltus van Baaren unmarried, with 1 unmarried brother and 2 unmarried sisters. With them (as servants (?), or relatives) travelled Arie Pals and Annigje Pals-40
- ▶ Herbert Huisman, Afgescheiden and his wife Maria Ravesteyn and 2 children-41  
34-41 and 46 went to South Holland, IL
- ▶ Farmer Martinus Paardekooper, NHK, and his wife Jozijntje de Booy and 6 children-42
- ▶ Laborer Jacob Rouwert, Afgescheiden and his wife Maria de Jong and 5 children-43  
42-43 went to Pella.
- ▶ Laborer Teunis van den Berg and Hendrika Muilwijk-44
- ▶ Servant Jan van der Pijl, Afgescheiden, bachelor-45
- ▶ Farmer Willem Ravestijn, Afgescheiden and Wijntje den Buurman. With them Neeltje den Buurman-46  
44-46 destination is unknown.

In the strictest sense, the Van den Bosch party is just those 20 people those that settled in Noordeloos, MI. Counting all the seceded people yields about 60, but as noted most of them went to South Holland, IL. Given the cohesiveness of earlier immigrant groups, it is remarkable that these 70 would be scattered, even Pella would welcome two new families (Paardekooper, a case of family re-unification with de Booy) and Rouwert (spelled Bauer in PoE).

#### *When and why Noordeloos, MI*

According to the historical marker, Noordeloos, MI is named for its first pastor's native village. Of course Van den Bosch's only affiliation whatsoever with Noordeloos was serving there as a minister for two years. The minutes of the RCA Classis Holland (April 2-3, 1856) show that it had been petitioned to organize a congregation at Noordeloos. That is, the name was accepted and already in use before Van den Bosch arrived in mid-May 1856. This is also evident from a report in the *Sheboygan Nieuwsbode* (Feb. 20, 1856) which quotes a news item about Noordeloos, MI. It is at least somewhat noteworthy and anomalous that a group of Groningers would be willing to call their community 'Noordeloos' when they had been comfortable with North Holland until that time. This may have been through forceful lobbying by new arrivals Diepenhorst and Verduin, combined with the expected acceptance of the call to Van den Bosch. Whether naming the place Noordeloos enticed Van den Bosch to accept the call we do not know. Whether Van den Bosch sent his people (Diepenhorst and Verduin) ahead to size up the place, we do not know either. But it is almost certain that his many relatives in Zeeland who had wanted him to come for years had something to do with this as well.

#### *Secession in America*

Many emigrants were seceders. Once in the US they faced the question as to whether they were still seceded, and if so from what. If the RCA was the way the NHK had been in the seventeenth century, there was reason to join them. Apparently Van Raalte felt this way, and because the RCA had helped the fledgling colony considerably during the first difficult years (a fact lost on later arrivals), Van Raalte may also have felt obliged to join the RCA. Classis Holland joined the RCA in 1850. There was nearly instant disagreement about this decision in Classis Holland. Various protests and secessions crystallized in a move in 1857 by four congregations (Grand Rapids, Polkton, Graafschap, and Noordeloos) to officially secede from the RCA. The leaders appear to have been lay people in Grand Rapids, especially Gijsbert Haan, Jan Gelok, etc, who left already in spring 1856, well before Van den Bosch had arrived. Nevertheless, Noordeloos, the year 1857, and Van den Bosch became famous for this secession for two somewhat arbitrary reasons. First is that the letter of secession from Noordeloos was date-stamped earlier (by a few days) than the other congregations; and secondly, Van den Bosch was the only ordained minister and de facto leader of the CRC-to-be for about six years. Rev. Klijn in Grand Rapids had joined Van den Bosch in secession but returned to RCA after a few months, leaving the fledgling new church to the care of a hot tempered inexperienced newcomer. Of course the 1857 seceders saw themselves as returning to the basics of the 1834 Afscheiding, declaring that Van Raalte had strayed by joining the RCA. By leaving the 1850 Union they may not even have realized that a new denomination was born (Harms 2000).

Much has been written about the 1857 secession, see Swierenga and Bruins (1999) and references therein, yet the person of Van den Bosch remains somewhat elusive. By far the best attempt to write a biography is by Beets (1903). In Appendix II are collected a few of his biographical data. One detail that has a bearing on Noordeloos that may be mentioned is Van den Bosch's claim that one reason for a secession was Scholte having been given access to the pulpit while on a political tour in Michigan in 1856. This was unacceptable to some because Scholte had been suspended in 1840. The new arrivals from Noordeloos had their own reasons for being particularly anti-Scholte.

#### Conclusion, Discussion and Speculation

In the period 1840s to the 1860s+ a large number of people left Noordeloos, NL to emigrate to the US. We estimate their number to be at least 200. This is a sizable number for a village of about 800 souls, and far exceeds the number of emigrants from most, if not all

surrounding municipalities. Three main groups left Noordeloos in this period. First were some 70 people in all, led by Rev. A.J. Betten (and through him, really by Rev. H. Scholte, being part of a national group of nearly one thousand) that went without exception to Pella, IA in 1847. The most well known is the second group, led by Van den Bosch in 1856, which scattered to various places mostly near Lake Michigan, most notably South Holland, IL and the newly named Noordeloos, MI. A third group included Koopman in 1866 and consisted of many of his Noordeloos in-laws by the name of Blokland. They ended up in South Holland, IL mainly. The timing of these three immigrations in 1847, 1856 and 1866 parallel the national pattern of emigration to the US (Swierenga 2000). A degree of concentration of emigrants as coming from certain towns (say Noordeloos) and not others (say the nearby Hoornaar) is a common phenomenon as well (Swierenga 2000), but we cannot answer with certainty why Noordeloos was the source of so many emigrants. Remarkably, the first three ministers among the Noordeloos *afgescheidenen* all emigrated to America, and were accompanied by a sizable number of people. In addition to these 'supervised' groups there were smaller groups or individual emigrants as well. The 1847 Pella group was augmented by some follow-up emigration in 1848, 1849 and 1851, basically cleaning out all Scholtians from Noordeloos and surroundings. The Van den Bosch party had been preceded one year earlier by two families and two bachelors including teenager Jan Vogel. Ten years later, after the US Civil War, Vogel traveled back and forth across the ocean to pick up relatives. Finally, emigration to South Holland, IL from Noordeloos started in 1847 with one large family, the De Jongs, and continued for decades.

The stereotype in the mind of historians that the 1834 Secession fed the emigration into the US in the 1840s and 1850s actually applies in the extreme to Noordeloos. All three major groups were led by a seceded minister, and many of the individuals appear to have been seceded and pious. This is not to say that economic motives did not play a role as well.

We should clarify that when talking about emigrants from (not necessarily born in) Noordeloos we mean either the municipality of Noordeloos or the Noordeloos churches. This makes the geographic boundaries of the area of study a little vague, since some churchgoers covered a 2-hour walking distance. Before emigrating, people moved around in some cases and may be seen as representing some other town as well—Jan Hospers is included with Amsterdam emigrants (Stellingwerf 1975) since he was born there. Finally, the boundaries of the municipalities in the Netherlands were redefined periodically, and the

inclusion or exclusion of smaller entities such as Overslingeland, Nederslingeland and Peursum, that were sometimes independent, sometimes combined with Noordeloos adds another element of fuzziness to the identification of certain people as Noordeloos immigrants. An article about the Afscheiding and emigration from neighboring Hoog Blokland, but involving the Noordeloos church, is given by Kuilenburg (1985).

The target areas for the immigration into the US were surprisingly few. Originally in 1847 just Pella, IA, in 1855-56 Noordeloos was briefly added. South Holland in Illinois welcomed Noordeloozers throughout the period of study, and was the place of choice in 1866.

The largest single transfer from Noordeloos to the US was the very first one to Pella, IA, about 100 people. Somehow, the Noordeloos identity, if there ever was such a thing, dissipated quickly in Pella. While there were neighborhoods inside Pella (Frisians, Herwijnen, Kockengen, Utrecht, Amsterdam, etc.), and a concept of a new town called Leerdam, there is very little mention of Noordeloos later on. By comparison, far fewer Noordeloos emigrants made it to Noordeloos, MI, not even forty.

It is interesting that small Noordeloos played such a role in Dutch-American church affairs. Principal among these are the stories about Van den Bosch's temper and impossible character. With Haan seen as the 'father of the 1857 secession' and Douwe J. Vander Werp as the leader of the CRC (Swierenga & Bruins 1999), there are practically no words of praise for Van den Bosch. Even his relatives admit that because of "hot temper, touchiness and a irreconcilable spirit he did not achieve nearly as much good as he might have done" (Vanden Bosch 1954).

The most sinister (and unconfirmed) part of the Noordeloos story is that forces, allegedly Gijsbert Haan and company, increasingly and bitterly opposed to Van Raalte purposely looked for an ordained minister in the Netherlands who would not only champion their cause on religious grounds and give credibility to their movement, but who was already a confirmed enemy of Van Raalte (Van Koevering 1957). These forces abused the situation in North Holland caused by Duim to get Van den Bosch appointed in a hastily formed new RCA congregation called Noordeloos, knowing full well Van den Bosch would break away as soon as he saw fit.

It may be difficult to prove this, or to bring any new historical material to support or refute the case. Swierenga and Bruins (1999) also speculate that while still in the Netherlands, Van den Bosch had been in touch with congregations in the Holland Classis and was willing to accept a call to Graafschap under the condition that he would be allowed to take them out of

the RCA and back to the principles of 1834. According to Beets (1903), there is no evidence that Van den Bosch had a poor relationship with Van Raalte, prior to immigration. Van den Bosch had been in protracted ecclesiastical battles with two of Van Raalte's brothers-in-law, De Moen and Brummelkamp, from the day of his ordination in Rouveen till the day he left for the US in 1856. On the whole, Noordeloos and North Holland were not much appreciated in the late nineteenth century and reports by Rosbach and Van Tongeren contain near apologies, rather than facts, of what happened. The opponents (Dosker 1897) used stark language of disapproval... ('low motives' and 'inferior type' people that had mixed in), not a cool factual analysis either. The negative opinions appear to center on Van den Bosch as a person, and not only his role in the 1857 split, but his behavior afterwards. Being a staunch defender of orthodoxy should have given him an appreciative following, but he was often involved in unclear if not petty arguments and money problems.

#### Bibliographic Essay

The main literature on Noordeloos on the Dutch side is given in Schakel (1955), Smits (1977), and Anonymous (1986) and an unpublished manuscript by Noordeloos local historian A. Horden (1973). Of these, Schakel and Horden give the most attention to emigration. In many ways they report the same facts from the same sources, but with corrections as we go along. Real sources for 1835-1850 are thin, because many church archives seem to be lost forever. Member lists of the Afscheiden Church in Noordeloos prior to 1850 could be reconstructed, nevertheless (Horden 1973, Smits 1977) because the many requests to the King for recognition had to be signed by the individuals concerned. Such requests were made several times before 1841 and again after the Scholtians had left the playing field in 1847. The other main Dutch source are the Landverhuizerslijsten, compiled by Swierenga, which start only in 1848 for Noordeloos thus leaving out the Pella exodus, and which are not always complete afterwards. In 1850 we have the first surviving membership list of the Afscheiden church (in Schakel 1955), and another such list for 1855 onward (typed copy by Horden). A very important source is the Bevolkingsregister, starting in 1850, which may be more accurate or complete than the LVL. Finally, we have the Burgelijke Stand which starts in 1811.

US literature on Noordeloos is almost nonexistent. Lucas (1955, 1997) mentions a few things, repeated often by others afterwards, based on writings by Rosbach (1911), Van Tongeren (1911) and Vogel (1897). But these are recollections written about 1900. Solid sources are Swierenga's compilations of the Port-

of-Entry manifests and the US census. The availability of these compilations, along with LVL, on a CD-ROM made the research far easier and more complete. While all three sources contain errors and omissions, the combination leads to more certainty. Several booklets were published when Noordeloos, MI celebrated an anniversary (Anonymous 1957, 1982) with many pictures and a bit of history. Similarly, there is an article by Fopma (1931) when Noordeloos, MI approached 75 years. We should also mention several articles about the person Koenraad Van den Bosch, one based on his own account (Van den Bosch 1897) and one by CRC historian Beets (1903).

The emigrant list given in Appendix I is reasonably complete for the period 1845-1860, with many details which were not available before in Schakel (1955), Smits (1977) or Horden (1973). Many details were added by a search in the Bevolkingsregister and Burgelijke Stand in Noordeloos and surroundings. The post Civil War entries in Appendix I are not complete.

The literature contains several errors that are repeated by one author after another. As far as Noordeloos is concerned they include:

1. "Rev. Van den Bosch emigrated to the USA with most of his parish" (Lucas 1955). This is a misunderstanding, perhaps fed by the optimistic expectations raised when the congregation Noordeloos, MI was conceived and justified. In truth most people of the Afscheiden Kerk stayed in Noordeloos, NL.

2. "Many of the emigrants from Noordeloos, NL went to Michigan." The much larger emigration went to Pella and has been overlooked on the American side, since the LVL for Noordeloos starts only in 1848, and the Census and PoE documents alone do not point to Noordeloos. The infusion into Noordeloos, MI was short-lived (1855-6) and amounted to less than 40 people, several of whom moved soon thereafter, including the Van den Bosch party. Strangely enough, on the Dutch side (Schakel 1955) the bias was the other way. Schakel knew only about Pella, and could not identify anybody who had gone to Noordeloos, MI or Lage Prairie, IL. This is in line with a curious bias in the LVL around 1855 for many Alblasserwaard towns where the destination Pella was filled in by the clerks seemingly automatically when a person expressed his decision to go to America. Possibly, the emigrants did not know any better. Even Heijboer, a teacher in the Van den Bosch party, intended to go to Pella, according to the LVL.

3. "The location in Michigan was named Noordeloos only after the arrival of Van den Bosch in May 1856." There is clear evidence from newspapers as well as Classis Holland minutes, that the name Noordeloos was used several months earlier. The arrival of Diepenhorst and Verduin in 1855 played a

major role in suggesting this name.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In doing my research and gathering literature I had much support and encouragement from Bob Swierenga in Holland, Michigan and Arie Horden in Noordeloos. I also got materials or help from countless other people, including David Rodenhuis in Washington DC, Arie van den Dool in Schoonhoven and Pastor Jack Stulp of Noordeloos, MI. I was also helped by material obtained from Calvin College in Grand Rapids, MI, the Joint Archives and Herrick Library in Holland, MI (including its electronic outlets such as the Luanne de Vries web page), the gemeentearchief for Giessenlanden in Hoornaar and the stadsarchief in Gorinchem.

#### References

- Anonymous, 1948: *First Reformed Church of South Holland, Illinois 1848-1948* (copy from Western Theological Seminary's library).
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1957: *Noordeloos Christian Reformed Church*. Centennial booklet. Private publication.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1982: *Noordeloos Christian Reformed Church*. Booklet for 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Private publication.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1986: Published privately by Kerkeraad Chr Om 's Heeren huis in U gebouwd. 150 jaar geschiedenis van de Chr. Geref. Kerk te Noordeloos. Geref. Kerk Noordeloos.
- Beets, H., 1903: "Ds Koene van den Bosch," *CRC Jaarboekje voor 1903*, p102 ff.
- Bode, B., 1989: "Noordeloos, MI, USA: een kerkdorp in de lift," .. *Reformatoisch Dagblad* 19 juli 1989.
- Bosch, J. G. vanden, 1954: "Koene Vanden Bosch." *Reformed Journal*, 1954, pp13-15.
- Bosch, K. van den, 1897: "Bij het portret van Ds Koene van den Bosch." *Jaarboekje Chr. Geref. Kerk in NA*, 1897, p74-80.
- Brinks, H. J., 1986: *Write Back Soon*. CRC Publications, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
- Brinks, H. J., 1995: *Dutch American Voices. Letters from the United States 1850-1930*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca/London.
- Cook, R. H., 1966: *A History of South Holland, Illinois*. South Holland Trust and Savings Bank. Chapter III, p43-57.
- Cole, C. and N. J. Gresman, 1922: *Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa*. G.A.Stout, Pella, IA. Reprinted version. Surname index to this book added later on by Pella Historical Society.
- Dosker, H. E., 1897: *On the Holland Churches in Ottawa County*. Semi-centennial paper.
- Fopma, S., 1931: "Our Historic Churches III, Noordeloos 1857-1932." *The Banner*, Oct. 16, 1931, p. 910. van Groningen, C.L., 1992: *De Alblasserwaard. De Nederlandse monumenten van geschiedenis en kunst*. Waanders BV, Zwolle.
- Harms, R., 2000: "Forging a Religious Identity: The CRC in the 19th Century Dutch Immigrant Community," in *The Dutch-American Experience: Essays in Honor of Robert P. Swierenga*, pp 189-208. VU University Press, Amsterdam, editors H. Krabbendam and L. J. Wagenaar.
- Hinte, J. van , 1928: *Nederlanders in Amerika*. P. Noordhoff, Groningen.
- Horden, A., 1973: "De uittocht. Beknopte geschiedenis van de afgescheidenen, die naar Amerika zijn gegaan, in het bijzonder Noordeloose ingezetenen". (Typed copy available from Calvin College).
- Kennedy, W., 1998: "A. J. Betten: The Other Pioneer Pella Dominie." *Proceedings of the 11th Biennial AADAS Conference, Holland MI* June 12 & 13, 1997, p 97-112. Editors L. J. Wagenaar and R. P. Swierenga.
- Koevering, A. van, 1957: *The Life and Character of the Dutch Generation that Settled in Western Michigan*. (Typed copy available at Herrick Library, Holland, Michigan.)
- Kuilenburg - Vaars, G. van .., 1985: *Emigreren of blijven: Afgescheidenen in de Alblasserwaard en hun keuze. Jaarboek Alblasserwaard en Vijfherenlanden 1985*, p108-111.
- Lagerwey, W., 1982: *Neen Nederland, 'k vergeet u niet*. Bos en Keuning NV, Baarn.
- Lucas, H. S., 1955: *Netherlanders in America*. Reprinted version of 1989. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids, MI.

- \_\_\_\_\_. 1997: *Dutch Immigrant Memoirs and Related Writings*. Revised Edition, original publication in 1955. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids/Cambridge, UK.
- Risseeuw, P. J., 1950: *Ik worstel en ontkom* (a novel). Bosch en Keunig NV, Baarn. 228 pages.
- Rosbach, A., 1911: "Settlement in Noordeloos." In Lucas (1997), p314-317. Originally in *De Grondwet*, Feb. 21, 1911.
- Schakel, M. W., 1955: *Geschiedenis van de Hoge en Vrije Heerlijkheden van Noordeloos en Overslingeland*. Gorinchem.
- Schakel, M. W., 1984: *Gereformeerd in de Ablasserwaard. In Anderhalve eeuw gereformeerden in stad en land, Zuid-Holland Zuid*, p34-35. J. H. Kok, Kampen.
- Smits, C., 1971- 1986: *De afscheiding van 1834. Volume I: De Nijverheid, Oudkarspel*. Volume 2-7: J. P. van der Tol 1974-1986.
- Stellingwerf, J., 1975: *Amsterdamse emigranten - onbekende brieven uit de prairie van Iowa 1846-73*. Buyten en Schipperheyn, Amsterdam.
- Stigt, K. van, 1897: *Geschiedenis van Pella, Iowa en omgeving*. List reproduced in Cole and Gresman's Souvenir History of Pella, Iowa, 1847-1922.
- Swierenga R. P., 1983: *Dutch Emigrants to the United States, South Africa, South America and Southeast Asia, 1835-1880: an alphabetical listing by household heads and independent persons*. Scholarly Resources, Wilmington, Delaware.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1983: *Dutch Immigrants in US Ship Passenger Manifests, 1820-1880: An Alphabetical Listing by Household Heads and Independent Persons*. Scholarly Resources, Wilmington, Delaware.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1987: *Dutch Households in US Population Censuses, 1850, 1860, 1870: An Alphabetical Listing by Household Heads*.
- \_\_\_\_\_. and Bruins, E.J., 1999: *Family Quarrels in the Dutch Reformed Churches of the 19th Century*. Historical Series of the RCA, no 32. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Faith and Family. Dutch Immigration and Settlement in the United States, 1820-1920*. Ellis Island Series. Holmes & Meier, New York/London.
- Tongeren, P. van, 1911: "Noord Holland." In Lucas (1997), p311-314. Originally in *De Grondwet*, July 25, 1911.
- Vogel, J., 1897?: "Memoirs. In Lucas" (1997), part two p255-265. Originally published in *Michigan History* XXX 1946, but written (in Dutch) around 1897.
- Witkamp, P. H. : 1877: *Aardrijkskundig Woordenboek van Nederland*. D. Mijs, Tiel.

## APPENDIX I

List of emigrants from Noordeloos Netherlands (NL) to US 1845-1860+

(Abbreviations: LVL=Landverhuizerslijsten, PoE=Port of Entry, b=born, m=married, d=died, IA=Iowa, MI=Michigan, IL=Illinois, No=Noordeloos)

1847: To South Holland, Illinois via Michigan

1. Baker/farmer Hendrik de Jong (b Noordeloos 1804, m Noordeloos May 31, 1823) and his wife Geertje de Vries (b Hoornaar 1799), with 11 children, Arie (23), Maria (20), Vijgie (19), Elizabeth (17), Adriana (16), Jacob (15), Gijsbert (14), Engeltje (16?), Pieter (10), Wilhelmina (9), Hein (4) - names and ages as given in PoE 1847. Hendrik and Geertje lived at least through 1870.

1847: To South Holland, IL via Ottawa County, MI

2. Oefenaar Jacob Duim (b ??, died 1879 at North Holland [?] MI) He was from Noordeloos according to American literature. He may have come as a child of Joost Dui (ij)m (b 1796/97) and his wife Gerritje (b 1810/11), with 9 children, Frederick (23), Jacob (18), Albert (15), Teunigje (11), Maarten (10), Teun (tje) (7), Jantje (6), Lubbigje (3) and Hendrik (0) - names and ages as per PoE 1847. No LVL, No Census. No source to confirm they came from Noordeloos NL.

1847: To Pella, Iowa

3. Rev. Anthonie Jacob Betten (b Utrecht 1813, d Orange City, IA Dec. 6, 1900) and his wife Jacoba Hermina van der Hagt (b 1810/11, d Pella, IA Dec. 1850) plus 5 children, Jacoba (11), Jan (9), Hermanus (6), Antonie Jacob (b. Noordeloos Sept. 16, 1843) and Gerritje (b Noordeloos MI, May 25, 1846). A sixth child was born in IA: Dingena (b Pella 1848/49). After 1<sup>st</sup> wife's death, Betten remarried

- Adriana van Pelt (b Charlois 1827/28), with several more children.
4. Skipper Jan Sijnhorst (b Noordeloos 1807, m Noordeloos Nov. 3, 1829, d before 1850) and his wife Macheltje Boot (b Hoog Blokland 1808) and 7 children, Cornelis (b Noordeloos April, 1, 1830), Sijgie (b Noordeloos Oct. 16, 1831), Jan (b Noordeloos April, 30, 1836, d probably before 1850), Huig (b Noordeloos Dec. 4, 1837), Jenneke (b Noordeloos Feb. 22, 1840), Willem (b ?? 1841), Frederik (b Noordeloos Feb. 28, 1844). An 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> child were born: Bertus (1847) and Jan (1850), both at Pella. The widow Sijnhorst was alive at least through 1860.
  5. Farmer Willem Slob (b 1819, m Noordeloos April, 18, 1846, d after 1870) and his wife Aaltje den Hartog (b 1830, d after 1870), and one child, Frederik (b Noordeloos Mar. 1, 1846, d soon after arrival). This couple had 5 surviving children in 1870, all born in Pella: Adriana (14), Frederic (12), Aartje (9), Mathew (3) and Huibert (2), ages and names as per 1870 Census.
  6. Farmer Mathijs de Booy (b 1784, 2<sup>nd</sup> m Noordeloos Jul. 31, 1819, d IA before 1870) and his wife Adriana den Ottolander (b Nieuwland 1795, d before 1870) plus 5 children, Hendrika (b Noordeloos Feb. 22, 1823) Huibert (b Noordeloos, Jan. 23, 1825, d Pella IA, Dec. 26, 1911), Heiltje (b Noordeloos, Mar. 26, 1830), Cyrenus (b. Noordeloos, April 20, 1833) and Mathijs (b. Noordeloos, Mar. 9, 1837). For more de Booy children and in-laws, see Paardekooper 38. Matthijs de B. had been married before to Hilligje Ravestijn (d Sept. 8, 1817). Heiltje de Booy (see above) married Aart Kool (b 1813/14) in IA 1840s. One of their children was born as Cyrenus Kool, who co-authored the Pella (1922) publication as (anglicized) Cyrenus Cole
  7. Laborer Pieter van Mever (en) (b 1797, m Noordeloos Aug. 4, 1821, d Pella before 1850) and Neeltje van den Berg (b 1798/99, d Pella before 1860) plus 5 children, Aart (b Noordeloos, Dec. 9, 1821), Pieterella (b Noordeloos, Dec. 25, 1825), Gerrit-Gerard (b Noordeloos, Jul. 28, 1830), Willempje (b Noordeloos, May 4, 1834) and Gerrit (b Noordeloos, Jul. 18, 1840). (Two sons with the name Gerrit!).
  8. Farmer Jan Rietveld (b Hillegersberg 1805, m Noordeloos Jan. 25 [?], 1825, d Pella Nov. 30, 1859) and his wife Dirkje Blokland (b 1807, d after 1870) plus 8 children, Wiggert (b Noordeloos, Feb. 21, 1829), Cornelia (b Noordeloos, May 31, 1831), Adrianus (b Noordeloos, Aug. 29, 1832), Jannigje (b Noordeloos, Sep. 28, 1833), Gerritje (b Noordeloos, Aug. 13, 1837), Adriana (b Noordeloos, Feb. 13, 1841), Jan (b Noordeloos, Jan. 21, 1844) en Dirk (b Noordeloos, Oct. 18, 1846). More Rietveld kids, see 12.
  9. Laborer/farmer Pieter Zwank (b Peursum 1815, m Noordeloos, Oct. 18, 1834, d IA before 1860), Afgescheiden, and Teuntje Kersbergen (b Noordeloos 1814/15, d after 1870) plus 5 children, Herbert (b Noordeloos, Nov. 29, 1835), Jacob (b Noordeloos April 3, 1838), Teunis (b Noordeloos, Sept. 12, 1840), Johannes (b Noordeloos, May 24, 1843), Geertje (b Noordeloos, April 6, 1845). Jakob and Geertje may have died young in IA. Several new children were born to this couple.
  10. Farmer Cornelis den Hartog (b 1799, d IA before 1870), Afgescheiden and his wife Neeltje Schippers (b 1798/99, d after 1870) and 3 children, Willem (16), Gijsbertje (13), Teuntje (13) - names and ages as of PoE manifest 1847. Q: Any older Den Hartog children travelling independently? A likely candidate would be Dirk den Hartog (b 1817/18) with wife Jantje Bakker (b 1816/17) and two daughters (Neeltje b 1840/41 and Ida (b 1844/45)). Dirk died due to drowning in Pella, IA, 1851 (Cole 1922 p63).
  11. Corn miller's helper Willem van Asch (b Beesd 1805/06, living Noordeloos/Leerdam), Afgescheiden, his wife Margriet Verhey (b 1804/05) and 2 children, Franz (6) and Geertrui (3) - names and ages as per PoE 1847. No mention of anyone in 1870 Census.
  12. Baltus van Baren (b Giessendam 1811/12, m Noordeloos Dec. 28, 1844, d after 1870) and his wife Barbera Rietveld (b Noordeloos Sep. 12, 1826, daughter of Jan Rietveld, see 8, d before 1860), probably no children. In IA they got at least these children: Dirk (12), Jan (10), Geertje (8) and Dirkje (5) - ages as of the 1860 Census. Dirkje (5) had been taken in as a stepdaughter by the widow of Jan Rietveld.
  13. Widow Mrs F. van Baren (b 1778/79) and 4 grownup children: Willemina (47), Cornelis (35), Aart (31) and Jan (28) - names and ages as per PoE 1847. No trace of any of them in the Census.
  14. Farmer Johannis Zwank (b 1770/71) and his wife Jacobje Boom (b 1783/84) (parents of Pieter Zwank).
  15. Widow Margje van Muylwijk (b 1777/78) (mother of Jan and Dirk Sijnhorst). She is the invalid who had to be carried by her son Dirk off the boat that took them to Baltimore, see story in Pella (1922).
  16. Farmer Dirk Sijnhorst (b 1805/06) and his wife Elisabeth Verhoef (b 1805/06). In Pella, IA they had 4 children.
  17. Teenager Henry Hospers (b Hoog Blokland 1829/30), much later: mayor of both Pella and Orange City, IA.
  18. Tailor Cornelis Ringeling (b Gijbeland 1794, m Noordeloos, Dec. 28, 1816, d before 1860), Afgescheiden, and his wife Neeltje van der Leeden (b

Noordeloos 1792).

1848: To Pella Iowa

19. Farmer Pieter van Driel (b Werkendam 1801, m Noordeloos, Mar. 17, 1842) and his wife Geertje Rouwert (b Hoog Blokland 1799/1800), no children. Afgescheiden. Alive through 1860. No mention in 1870 Census.

1849: To Pella, Iowa

20. Farmer Klaas van Middelkoop (b Heicop 1779/80, d IA after 1860) and his wife Eva de Gelder (b 1786/87, d IA after 1860) and 2 children, Lijsje (29) and Gerrit (24). Another Middelkoop child, see 21.
21. Teacher Jan Hospers (b Amsterdam, Aug. 30, 1801, d after 1870) and his wife Hendrika Middelkoop (b 1809, d after 1870, daughter of Klaas M. see 20) and 7 children, of which 3 died on or immediately after the journey, Maaïke (b 1831/32, d 1849), Cornelia (b 1833/34, d 1849), Nicolaas (b 1836/37), Teunis (b 1838/39), Eva (b 1840/41), Willem (b 1844/45) and Pieter (b 1846/47, d 1849). For the oldest Hospers child, see 17. In IA they had at least one more child. Possibly, Teunis, Eva and Willem had the last name de Gelder and were adopted relatives.
22. Jacob Maasdam (b 1814/15, d before 1860) and his wife Marie Breure (b 1813/14) and 3 children, Leendert (b 1841/42), Elizabeth (b 1844/45) and Jacob (b 1847/48). They emigrated from Zuid Beijerland after having lived in Noordeloos. In IA they had two more children, Maria and Gerrit.
- 22a. Jan Stam (destination unknown), Afgescheiden plus wife Bastiaantje and 5 children, Seigje (13), Pieter (10), Aagje (9), Dirkje (6) and Adriana (1). He emigrated from Hoog Blokland.

1851: To Mahaska County, Iowa:

23. Bachelor hemp grower Johannes Vogel, (b Noordeloos Mar. 8, 1822), Afgescheiden. He married I.A. Joosje ..... (b 1823/24). According to Census their child (ren) all died young. This Johannes Vogel was the son of Andries Vogel, who was the founder of the Noordeloos Afgescheiden Church.

1855: To Noordeloos, MI

24. Carpenter Hermanus Diepenhorst (b Rotterdam, Feb. 8, 1824, d Noordeloos, MI Feb. 1, 1881), Afgescheiden, and Maaïke de Groot (b Hoornaar, Dec 20, 1821, d Noordeloos MI, Mar. 29, 1906) and 5 children, Aartje (b Noordeloos Oct. 29, 1847), Arie (b Noordeloos Dec. 30 1848, d No-MI 1930), Johanna (b Noordeloos, Jan. 18, 1850), Leendert (b Noordeloos May 6, 1851, d No-MI 1934) and Maaïke (b Jun. 20, 1854, d at sea). This couple had one predeceased child in Holland (Maaïke b

Noordeloos Sept. 15, 1852, d young), and several more children in MI, including Maaïke, Antje and Hermanus. Mother Maaïke remarried at Noordeloos, MI Pieter Heijboer July 11, 1884, see 29. Remarkably, Diepenhorst left his oldest child (Frederik, b Hoornaar, Nov. 2, 1846) behind in The Netherlands. One story has it that Diepenhorst returned many years later to Holland but failed to convince Frederik to join them in the US.

25. Miller Pieter Verduin (b Groot Ammers or Streefkerk, Aug. 27 1817, 1<sup>st</sup> m Noordeloos Mar. 18, 1841) Afgescheiden and Elizabeth Trappenberg (b Noordeloos June, 24, 1818, d MI before 1860) and 6 children, Willem (b Noordeloos June, 14, 1841), Jan (b Giessendam Sep. 26, 1843), Barbara (b. Noordeloos, Jan. 9, 1845), Cornelis (b Noordeloos, Oct. 27, 1847), Aart (b Noordeloos Jul. 1, 1853) and Arie (b Noordeloos, Nov. 11, 1854). There were four predeceased children Elizabeth (1842-50), Adriana (1850-50), Aart (1851-1853) and Elizabeth (1852-53). Verduin remarried Dingena Versteeg (b 1835) at Noordeloos, MI, see 33. Verduin had several more children in MI, including Cornelius (13), Elizabeth (12), Johanna (8), Aartje (4) and Pieter (1) - ages as in 1870 census. Verduin moved to Illinois, IA and South Dakota, but in 1900 he and his wife lived in Cook County, IL.
26. Carpenter Willem Verhey (b [?] 1825), Afgescheiden, bachelor working with Diepenhorst, living at Noordeloos in 1855, (before in Lopik). He married in Holland Township, MI to Jantina ..., and had 2 children Jan (1) and Francina (2) in 1860 Census. In 1870 Census they had 7 children, same county. No mention on Noordeloos, MI cemetery list.
27. Carpenter's apprentice Jan Vogel (b Giessen Niekirk 1839, d Muskegon, MI Sep. 23, 1907). Vogel lived at both Noordelooses, he fought in the Civil War, founded Vogel Center, MI, politician, was a hugely successful entrepreneur, and visited The Netherlands immediately after the Civil War to bring over more relatives, see 47-49. He married Zeeland, MI, June, 23, 1867, to Barbara Herweijer (b Strijen, Sept, 6, 1846, d Muskegon, MI, Jan. 29, 1926). They had 10 children, all born in US.

1856: To Noordeloos, MI

28. Rev. Koenraad van den Bosch (b Wolvega, Feb. 19, 1818, m Hoogetveen, Dec. 26, 1840, d Grand Haven, MI Nov. 12, 1897) (also hemp grower) and his wife Maria Rook (b Vollenhove, 1817, d Grand Haven, May 11, 1887) Afgescheiden, and 5 children, Tammie (b Ruinerwold, 1840), Hendrik (b Ruinerwold, 1842), Marinus (b Apeldoorn, 1849), Gradus (b Apeldoorn, 1849) and Pieter Hilbertus (b

- Noordeloos, Sept. 21, 1855). A maid servant (Gerritje Bosch, b Apeldoorn, 1832, Afscheiden) may have traveled with them as well. ((The larger Van den Bosch party consisted of 28 thru 46.)) More details on Van den Bosch in Appendix II.
29. Baker/teacher Pieter Heijboer (b Klundert in Noord Brabant, July 24/26, 1817, d Noordeloos, MI, June, 10, 1906) and his wife Willempje de Blok (b Stellendam, Feb. 21, 1815, d Noordeloos, MI, April 7, 1882) and two children, Philippus Johannes (b Nieuwe Tonge, Oct. 2, 1840) and Cornelia Johanna (b Stellendam, Jul. 3, 1838). Heijboer emigrated from Neder Slingeland, but had lived in Leerdam and Noordeloos before, working as a baker. Heijboer had a brother (Mattheus) in Noordeloos who was a trained schoolteacher, a profession Pieter H. would take up after emigration. Heijboer remarries Noordeloos, MI July 11, 1884, Maaike de Groot, see 24. Heijboer did not follow his leader K. vdBosch into secession in the US in 1857. He did not join the CRC until the RCA at Noordeloos, MI disappeared in 1863.
  30. Laborer Gijsbert Vogel (b Noordeloos, Oct. 28, 1802, d North. MI July 4, 1883, 1<sup>st</sup> m Noordeloos, Dec. 2, 1820), Afscheiden with his wife Pietertje Noorland (b Ottoland, Mar. 19, 1798) and 2 children, Arie (b Noordeloos, July 30, 1836, d No MI 1900), and Annigje (b Noordeloos, Dec. 23, 1839). For a 3<sup>rd</sup> Vogel child see 31. Gijsbert V. apparently remarried Pieterella van Oord (b 1796, d June 30 1879).
  31. Klaas Vogel (b Noordeloos, Mar. 29, 1829, son of 30, m 1851) and his wife Saartje den Hartog (b Oud Alblas, May 18, 1822)
  32. Arie Vogel (b Noordeloos, Dec. 6, 1797), unmarried, brother to Gijsbert
  33. Dingena Versteeg (b Hardinxveld, Jul. 9, 1835, single), see Verduin 25. She may have been a servant to KvdBosch family
  39. Hemp grower Gerrit Steehouwer (b Noordeloos Mar. 18, 1820), servant of v.d. Wolf family. bachelor, Afscheidenen, lived in Ottawa County, MI according to the 1860 census (as Steenhoven). No trace after 1860.
- 1856: To South Holland Illinois
34. Water miller Leendert van der Aa (b Noordeloos, Dec. 8, 1801, m Noordeloos, Oct. 25, 1823, d before 1870), Afscheiden, and his wife Johanna Vogel (b Noordeloos Aug. 25, 1801, d after 1870 census) and 5 children, Jacob (b Noordeloos, Feb. 17, 1830), Sijgje (b Noordeloos, April, 2, 1831), Willem (b Noordeloos, March 21, 1833), Leendert (b Noordeloos July 12, 1836) and Johanna (b Noordeloos, July 12, 1844). For two older vdAa kids, see 36 and 37.
  35. The mother of Leendert vd Aa: Hadewij den Brancker wife of Gerrit van der Aa (deceased), age 75 (PoE).
  36. Farmer's hand Bart van den Berg (b Hoog Blokland 1819, m Noordeloos Dec. 16, 1852) and his wife Annigje van der Aa (b Noordeloos, Sept. 13, 1826, daughter of Leendert van der Aa) and one son Cornelis (b 1853). Emigration from Goudriaan.
  37. Tailor Gerrit Peerbolte (b Bergambacht 1817/18, living at Hoog Blokland/Asperen, m Noordeloos Sept. 23, 1852) and his wife Hadewij van der Aa (b Noordeloos, March 7, 1828, daughter of Leendert vdAa) and 2 children, Maria (b 1852/53) and Leendert (b1855/56). Emigration from Asperen.
  38. Farmer/hemp grower Hendrik van der Wolf (b Goudriaan Oct. 14, 1814), Afscheiden and his wife Merrigje Ravestein (b Meerkerk May 3, 1820) plus 4 children, Magcheltje (b Meerkerk, Feb. 9, 1844), Matthijs (b Noordeloos, Dec. 25, 1848), Neeltje (b Noordeloos, Apr. 4, 1853) and Barend (b Noordeloos, Oct. 1, 1855). There were two predeceased Neeltjes.
  40. Laborer Baltus van Baaren (b Giessen Niekerk, Feb 5. 1815), unmarried, with 1 unmarried brother and 2 unmarried sisters, Adriaan (b Giessen Niekerk Aug. 24, 1820), Gerrigje (b Giessen Niekerk, Jan. 13, 1810) and Aagje (b Giessen Niekerk, Nov. 16, 1818). They emigrated from Nederslingeland. With them (as servants [?], or relatives) travelled Arie Pals (b N. Slingeland Aug. 18, 1837) Annigje Pals (b. Giessen Niekerk Aug. 22, 1841).
  41. Herbert Huisman (b Noordeloos Aug. 18, 1827) and his wife Maria Ravesteyn (b Meerkerk 1828) and 2 children Elizabeth (b Meerkerk Oct. 18, 1851) en Neeltje (b Noordeloos, Oct. 30, 1854). One predeceased son, Matthijs (1853-53).
  46. Farmer Willem Ravestijn (b Noordeloos 1824, brother to Maria Ravesteyn, see 37, m Noordeloos Dec. 22, 1854) Afscheiden, and Wijntje den Buurman (geb Gorinchem Sep. 4, 1832). With them also Neeltje den Buurman (b Noordeloos, Mar. 10, 1807. Unmarried mother of Wijntje den B.).
- 1856: To Pella, IA
42. Farmer Martinus Paardekoper (b Noordeloos, Feb. 15, 1803, m Noordeloos, April 29, 1837) NH and his wife Jozijntje de Booy (b Noordeloos, Jan. 8, 1819, daughter of Matthijs de Booy, see 6) and 6 children, Gerrit (b Noordeloos, Mar. 12, 1838), Willem (b Noordeloos Nov. 30, 1843), Matthijs (b Noordeloos April 15, 1846), Adriaantje (b Jun.18, 1849), Pietertje (b Feb. 26, 1852) and Aantje (b Noordeloos Mar. 5, 1854). Possibly accompanied by Frederick de Booy (b Noordeloos Aug. 16, 1813) and Metje van 't



Hoog (b Noordeloos 1817)

43. Laborer Jacob Rouwert (b Hoog Blokland Aug. 9, 1809), Afscheiden and his wife Maria de Jong (b Nieuwland Jul. 15, 1813) and 5 children, Dirk (b Nieuwland Jan. 31, 1839), Willem (b Hoog Blokland 1849), Adriana (b Hoog Blokland Aug. 3, 1841), Jenneke (b Hoog Blokland Apr. 28, 1844) and Annigje (b Hoog Blokland Jan. 27, 1851). They left from Hoog Blokland.

#### 1856: Destination Unknown

44. Laborer Teunis van den Berg (b Hoornaar, Mar. 1815) and Hendrika Muilwijk (b Giessen Niekerk, 1820).
45. Servant Jan van der Pijl (b Nieuwpoort, Dec. 24, 1820), Afscheiden, bachelor.

#### A Selection of post Civil War emigrants (very incomplete)

##### 1865: To Noordeloos, MI

- 47 Cooper Frans Vogel (b Hoornaar, Aug. 15, 1804, d Vogel Center, MI 1894), NH, and his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Geertrui van Weenen (b Nov. 13, 1814, d Vogel Center 1906). Vogel had been married before in Hoornaar Aug. 21, 1835 to Dirkje Bezemer (b Goudriaan Jan. 20, 1813, the mother to Jan and Machteltje Vogel). Frans Vogel has only grown-up children in 1866, see 27, 48, and 49. There were 2 predeceased children.
48. Widow Machteltje Vink (nee Vogel) (b Giessen Niekerk May 29, 1836, d Drenthe, MI, May 10, 1922) and her daughter Derkje Vink (b Noordeloos Dec. 9, 1860, m Pieter Kiel, d Drenthe June, 29, 1936). 1<sup>st</sup> husband (Arie Vink (b Meerkerk Dec. 27, 1834, d Sept. 7, 1865, i.e., died days before planned departure to the USA (Vogel 1897). Machteltje remarried in MI, John van Rhee.
49. Arie Hoekwater (b Schoonhoven, 1844, d Vogel Center 1893) and his wife Willemijntje Vogel (b Peursum, Mar 14, 1845, d Vogel Center, May 25, 1914) and one child Jan (b Noordeloos, Sep. 13, 1865).

##### 1866: To South Holland IL

50. Laborer Teunis (Bos) van den Hoek (b Aug. 23, 1837), Afscheiden, plus wife Dirkje Vogel (b Lexmond, Jun. 4, 1837). They left 3 deceased children (all Jan (b/d Noordeloos 1863, 1864 and 1865)) on the cemetery of Noordeloos. The letters of Teunis Bos have been published in Brinks (1995). The Bos portion is a 'bijnaam.' Van den Hoek had several children in the USA—the survivors are Jan, Eigje, Willempje, Willem and Eben, see picture in Brinks (1995, p147).
51. Hendrik Ruine Koopman (b Wijk in Drente, Jul. 10,

1824, m Dec. 11, 1850; d Paterson, NJ, June, 24, 1884), Afscheiden, Rev. at Noordeloos (1848-51), with his wife Dirkje Blokland (b Noordeloos, Sep. 17, 1833), and 6 children.

52. Adriaan Ooms, with wife and 4 children.
53. Willem Blokland, with his wife and 4 children.
54. Hendrik Bode and his wife, [?] children.
55. (Destination unknown) Jacobus den Besten [?] Wife [?] children.
56. To Hyde Park (Cook County, IL) Cornelis den Besten [?] Wife [?] children.
57. To Olive Township, Ottawa County, MI: Dirk van Wingerden (or Wijngaarden), his wife Teuntje van Hazendonk, [?]. Afscheiden, 2 children in 1870 Census, probably born in US.
58. (Destination unknown) Widow Elizabeth de Jong (b Lexmond 1824/25, m Lexmond, May 29, 1845) to Arie van den Dool (b Meerkerk Mar. 8, 1809, d probably before 1866), Afscheiden and 4 children Gijsbert (b 24 June 1845), Bastiaantje (b June, 19, 1849), Pietertje (April 7, 1857) and Annigje (b Dec. 12, 1862). All children were born in Lexmond, having the last name Vanderdool as of PoE 1866. No trace later in USA.

##### 1869: To Hyde Park (Cook County, IL)

59. G. den Besten and wife and 6 children.

##### No emigrants till 1880s, then several more:

Jan Vonk, A. Beusekom, G. Brandwijk, A. Kros, A. Middelkoop, D. Rietveld, and A. and D and W. van Meeteren.

## APPENDIX II

### Notes on the life of Koene van den Bosch (1818-1897)

Koene was born February 19, 1818 at Peperga (Wolvega) in Southern Friesland as the oldest son of Tamme van den Bosch and Grietje Bont. Koene was three years old before his parents married—both he and his brother Melle (b 1819) were legally acknowledged to be the sons of Tamme and Grietje when the latter married at Wolvega March 7, 1821. Apparently Koene lived with his maternal grandparents until his parents needed him at the age of 12 for their economic support. In 1840 Koene married Maria Rook (1817-1887). Around this time he was a peat-digger and seller in Drente. The Van den Bosch clan had embraced the Afscheiding of 1834 without reservation. In 1842 Koenraad gave up the peat business and began studying for the ministry privately with W. Kok. He was examined and ordained in early 1847—first congregation at Elburg in 1847. From 1848 until 1854

he served 't Loo (Apeldoorn), then Noordeloos NL from 1854 until 1856. He had been 'America-minded' since his youth but did not join his father and other relatives in 1848 on their trek to the US because of objections from his wife and the Elburg congregation. Extreme poverty did not help either. An unnamed Noordeloos member who left for America lent him 1000 guilders, in case he and his family ever wanted to come across the ocean. (At least this is how he describes it in his 'memoirs.')

The newly named Noordeloos, MI called him in early 1856 which he eagerly accepted. He served Noordeloos, MI (1856-1869). While at Noordeloos he and others seceded from the RCA in 1857 and formed what would ultimately become the CRC. After serving Grand Haven, MI, (1869-78) and Chicago, IL (1878-1881) he died in Grand Haven on November 12, 1897.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Duim may have come from Noordeloos in the Netherlands originally (Swierenga and Bruins 1999), pioneered in Ottawa County MI in 1847 before traveling to Lage Prairie. He attempted to assume leadership in South Holland, Illinois, thus troubling the congregation and contributing to the early departure of Wust in 1850. We have introduced Jacob Duim as #2 in Appendix I, but have been unable to verify that he came from Noordeloos.