

Rondom de oude Sint Helenakerk

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RONDON DE OUDE SINT HELENA-KERK

**Excerpt: chapter 18 - EMIGRANTS OF THE PREVIOUS CENTURY –
pp. 243 - 26C**

by E. M Smi l da

Aal ten, Netherlands

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Mi chi gan, U. S. A.

During the period following the Second World War, a large number of people emigrated to Canada and other countries. This was nothing new, for many also left the previous century, particularly to North America . Just as from so many other places, emigrants from Aalten left for the "New World."

The reason for emigration was not the same for everyone. Financial concerns and the poor prospects for the children was one reason. People were looking for a better livelihood and left because of dissatisfaction with the course of events, or were infected by the fever of others. There was the spontaneous departure of a single family, but also an organized emigration of groups. The dyer Wamelink left for America as early as 1835 with his large family. He was a Roman Catholic and lived in a large house on Kerk Street on the site where the store of Veldhuis is now located. Others went to Brazil or Suriname. The departure of the coppersmiths Van Herwaarden from Peper Street, in 1837, for Paramaribo is well known.

During those years there was a movement within the Reformed Church which would go down in history by the name of the Secession. There were members who no longer felt at home in that church where, as they claimed, the pulpits were open to all types of views.

In 1834 it resulted in a break, and many left by signing the Act of Secession.

This secession would not pass by the church door at Aalten either. In the minutes of the consistory of 1835, we read: "In the months of September and October, a few individuals having decided to leave the present denomination, namely, Lammert Geurkink, Antonia Knuvers, Janna Geertruid Elizabeth Navis, Derk Jan Klumpenhower, H. Wevers, B. Goorhuis, and Hendrik Jan te Kotte, the consistory has approved."

In 1836, Derk Willem Navis, C.H. Rekswinkel, and G. Veldhorst left. The religious services conducted on the farm "Bouwhuis" on the Bolwerkweg are well known. The seceding minister, Rev. A. Brummelkamp, preached there frequently. He greatly influenced the families of Hesselink, Ter Horst, Navis, from Lintelo; Doornink and Veldhorst, also from Lintelo; Penning, Bouwhuis, and the family Haartman on the Haart.

By 1844 the group had become so large that, thanks to great sacrifice and effort, a church building of their own could be built on the site where the Oosterkerk is now located. In that same year Derk Breukelaar, from Varsseveld, was called to be the pastor, who then began theological training by Rev. A. Brummelkamp in Arnheim, and in 1846 was prepared to be ordained in Aalten.

Membership in the Reformed church decreased because so many people joined the seceders. Others were not ready to take this important step. The seceders had a difficult time in Aalten just as elsewhere. Sometimes their rent was increased. There were many social problems, but not only in seceder circles. Crop failures, poor living quarters, poverty, the potato blight of 1845, the decrease of income of those who did weaving at home, and many other factors were the cause of the distress which effected almost everyone.

At about that time the seceding ministers Brummelkamp and Van Raalte began to consider the possibility of establishing a colony elsewhere, with their own church, school and ministers, and everything else which would be necessary. Originally South Africa and Java were considered, but the decision

was made to go to America. In a brochure which they wrote, Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, America, was mentioned as the proposed headquarters. Since the seceders in Aalten and vicinity knew Rev. Brummelkamp and trusted him completely, people soon decided to go to Wisconsin.

Not only did the circle of seceders experience a sharp decrease in numbers as a result, the Reformed congregation in Aalten also suffered from the emigration of many members. Many who at first were not ready to decide upon a definite break then joined the group departure to close the ranks in the new country. In regard to this matter there is an apparent uncertainty. Uncertainty first of all in the lists of emigrants, or uncertainty at the time as to the reason for emigrating? Anyone who examines the lists will discover that a family is sometimes listed on one record as a seceder, and on another list as Reformed or Netherlands Reformed.

Be that as it may, the first emigrants from the Aalten community left in April and May of 1846. On June 1, 1846, the farmer, Hendrik Jan Boeijink, left with his wife and five children. They were the first emigrants from among the seceders. In 1846 forty-one families or single persons left, among them ten families belonging to the seceders. This group of 1846 consisted of 185 individuals. In 1847 thirty-two families, consisting of 140 individuals, followed. Three families were seceders, and eleven families were Roman Catholics.

Imagine if in our day so many families consisting of 300 individuals were to leave our village. This would lead to far-reaching consequences in connection with education, home vacancies, and work opportunities, to mention only a few aspects. But in this case it was not to be limited to 300 individuals.

Among the emigrants of the first period there were poor people, some with limited means, and wealthy folk. The men were farmers, merchants, weavers, carpenters, and laborers.

Well known among the emigrants of 1846 was Garrit Hendrik te Kolste, sometimes called Te Kolstee, or Kolste for short, son of Tony te Kolste. In the book "De Landverhuizers" ["The Emigrants"] we have become better acquainted with this family. They lived at the Borninkhof, and were reported to be wealthy. When people have many possessions, emigration is no small matter. The Te Kolstes were respected people and knew how to manage their affairs wisely, which would be proven later in Wisconsin. The pews which they owned in the church at the Market were bequeathed.

"One pew in the Reformation Church at Aalten, originally owned by A.J. Kolste, bequeathed by him to the Reformed poor at the time of his departure to North America on August 9, 1847, a former resident at Kempink in the Heurne.

"One pew received from A.J. Kolste, idem.

"Pew in the Reformed Church, received from G.H. Kolste, former resident at the Borninkhof, and departing to N. America in July, 1846, which he has bequeathed to the Reformed poor, upon condition that his parents -in-law Jacobus Lammers and Catharina Lammers-Sikking be allowed to occupy it for life without charge. This pew has up to this time not been rented by the Poor Committee and is being occupied by the family of Jacobus Lammers on the grounds that there is no record of his having died in North America 1864 Died. Rented since 1865." (Archives of the Netherlands Reformed Congregation of Aalten.)

The last item is an error. Garrit Hendrik did not die until 1881.

A group of more than forty individuals left on August 4, 1846, probably under the leadership of Garrit Hendrik te Kolste. Everyone wondered about how much baggage could be taken along, and what should be left behind. Many family Bibles, complete with lists of names, were taken. It is recorded that one emigrant took his large wall clock without the wood work, just the works,

pendulum, weights, and dial. The clock still hangs on the wall of a home in Watertown, Wisconsin, without a case.

The people left with all their baggage for Arnheim on wagons. Under the canvas they sang familiar psalms but also:

We are marching in, We are marching in,
To Wisconsin, to Wisconsin

In that way they encouraged one another. At Arnheim they joined groups from other parts of Gelderland, to sail by boat to Rotterdam. The group increased in size along the way, there was more activity, and it became more crowded, which must undoubtedly have caused problems. But people managed well, and shared a great deal with each other.

The people reached Milwaukee following a variety of routes. In an area, now known by the name of Holland, in the south-eastern part of Sheboygan County, parcels of woodland, covering forty or eighty acres, were claimed. Payment was made from the proceeds of auctions or money loaned by others. The settlement grew and when Van Raalte, at the end of December, 1846, had recommended Michigan as the best destination, many Aaltenians had already settled in Wisconsin. This greatly influenced the decision of future emigrants from Aalten as to the place they were to settle.

In the spring of 1847, more emigrants met in Aalten. Under the leadership of Rev. Zonne, from Apeldoorn, another group traveled to Wisconsin to join the others in the summer of 1847. In a letter, Van Raalte still warned that Wisconsin was not the best area. There would be too many Germans and Roman Catholics living there. That did not greatly influence the Aalten emigrants. People were impressed by the early statements by Rev. Brummelkamp, who spoke to them personally, and they had faith in their own influential leader.

A tragedy struck a number of emigrants who had left in the fall of 1847 on the ship "France." On October 21 they arrived in New York where they

continued their journey toward Wisconsin. At the end of their trip, on November 21, 1847, their passenger ship "The Phoenix" was destroyed by fire on Lake Michigan. Emigrants who had left previously were awaiting them on the shore, looking forward eagerly to a happy reunion. In full view of the harbor this became a permanent farewell. Among the emigrants who had left Aalten were Willem Krajenbrink with his wife and three children; Derk Navis, his wife and five children, and mother; and Jan Brusse, all coming from Linteloo. (Footnote: In "Stories of the Phoenix Disaster," researched and collected by Ronald E. Heinen, from Sheboygan, we find a description of this tragedy written by William O. Van Eyck, written in 1923. The Aalten individuals listed are incorrectly reported as being from Varsseveld. G.H. Ligterink in "The Emigrants" has corrected this, but he lists Jan Brusse again erroneously under Varsseveld. The casualty-list of Van Eyck also lists H.J. te Kolste and son.)

The large majority of the Aaltenians who emigrated in 1846 and 1847 settled in Wisconsin, and in later years in a state further west. A map of Sheboygan County, dated 1862, upon which the names of owners of parcels of ground are shown, indicates clearly, for example, where Prange had his farm, bordering upon that of Brethouwer, and that in turn next to Te Kolstee. To fell the trees was hard work, and then to build a shelter before winter from wood and earth. A few years later there was mention of a Zonne Colony, later renamed Cedar Grove, because of the extensive growth of cedar trees.

(Footnote: Carl Ziller, "History of Sheboygan County," and Ron and Ione Heiner, "Early Dutch Settlements.")

Less favorable reports were heard about the Van Raalte colony in Michigan regarding health and living conditions, but it was not always sunny in the Zonne Colony either. Living conditions were primitive, people set out with axe and gun, the children gathered nuts and fruits. They kept up their courage and did not write that "at night the bed-bugs paraded over the

beds" and "my wife removed them from between her breasts" as it was reported elsewhere. (Footnote: J.Th. Stellingwerff, "The Amsterdam Emigrants.")

But the trees were cut down and the land was cleared. A map, dated 1875, "Plat of the town of Holland" showed how each land owner had succeeded in making his farm free of trees.

After 1847, emigration tapered off, at least temporarily. Suddenly in 1848 there were no more interested individuals and in 1849 only fifteen left. The number of emigrants was also small in 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853, but in 1854 a second wave left for North America. There is some uncertainty about the total number. List A records a total of 164 individuals, and list B records 189. It is certain that more than 90 individuals left the village of Aalten alone, except for four families all needy or with limited means. Many went to Wisconsin again - those with no favorable prospects, the helpless. At that time religion was not the reason, only social necessity. Among the 155 families there were only four from among the ranks of the seceders. In addition to a number of Roman Catholic families, the large majority were still members of the Reformed Church. Again a noticeable decrease. Prominent in this group were the families by the names of Heebink, Te Gantvoort, Te Grootenhuis, and Kappers. Heebink was a hatter, and lived with his family at the corner of Kerkstraat [Church Street] and the street now called Hofstraat. In a published English family history, there are stories which have been handed down relating that the Heebink family had a "following" there, on the premises where at number 9 on Kerkstraat the optician Smit is now located. Te Gantvoort was a teamster, and lived at the place where the present post office is located on Peperstraat.

On August 15, 1854, a group of more than eighty individuals left. Rev. C.F.S. Pape preached at a farewell service. People were sad at the final farewell, but at the same time they hoped to see family and friends in Wisconsin again.

The English family history tells us about the journey. On the whole the account agrees with what we can read in letters written by Gradus Heinen, dated October 31, 1854, to his family in Aalten.

Falla, October 31, 1854

Dear Father, and Brothers and Sisters:

I can inform you that I am by God's goodness still healthy and well and we hope you are also. If it were otherwise, we would be heartily sorry.

Now I will let you know about our trip. We sailed from Rotterdam on the 21st to Helfersluis, and on August 22 we sailed from Helfersluis, but the sea was quite stormy so that soon we had all become seasick. The seasickness was not bad and most of the people were over it after two days, and then we sailed on slowly. We had a great deal of contrary wind but the sea was not a threat. We were not in danger of our lives. Of the about 224 passengers on the ship of whom three died. The oldest daughter of Garsoord and two children.

The ship was called "Lyla." It was a three-master. It progressed quite steadily, and since the weather was also quite favorable, we had almost no storms, except for 2 or 3 hours, and that is all the storm we had.

On September 29, in the morning, we could see land, and then there was joy and gladness, and then at 5 o'clock in the evening we reached New York. That is a large city in America, which we left after one day, and then we were on a steamboat for two hours, and then in railroad coaches, and then to Dunkerk, and then by steamboat to Toledo, and by train to Chicago, by steamboat to Milwaukee, by steamboat to Sheboygan, and then we traveled on for two hours, and there we stayed, where we are well satisfied. There we re three vacant houses, so there was no shortage in that respect. We live close together.

Cousin Hendrik and I also go to work together, and then we work just as you do and I earn 25 stuivers a day plus board, and then we do not have to work harder than you do. It is possible to earn as much in one day as you do in a week, and the cost of living is lower than where you are. Very little rye bread is used here. People eat wheat bread. Beef and pork is cheap here. Salt pork costs two and a half stuivers per pound, and everything else in comparison. Potatoes are abundant here. I have not seen that many in ten years.

We have had no difficulty here so far. We would not prefer to be back in Holland. We were never better off in Holland than we have been in North America. But if a person can speak the English language it is still much better, but there are few Hollanders.

Garthouwers lives near us and Gesink who wants to live close to Varsseveld. They and brother Abram are also still well. He lives four hours away from us. I visited them for two days. He was at Hendrik Kolste's with his wife and children for a visit. He still had no permanent home.

You had better write a letter to us. Then he plans to make wooden shoes as there were many Hollanders. No one else wears wooden shoes. Large wooden shoes cost 8 stuivers, and small ones 6, and the wood is free. There is plenty in the woods. It is cut down three feet above the ground. They do not know of a better way.

And now, dear father, brothers, and sisters, write to me and tell me what success you had with our buckwheat and potatoes. Here everything is fully grown.

Have this read to father and mother and brothers and sisters, that we are well satisfied, and we still have not wished we were back in Holland. And greet Gerdhinderik Fukking. I have not yet given the letter to Harmejan. He is not in Milwaukee anymore but he is in Sheboygan County, three hours from here, but I can send it to him.

I do not know what else to write. My regards to Mr. Te Bokkel and to his wife and children if they are all well. Here I stop with my pen but not with my heart. My hearty greetings and those of my wife. My regards to D.W. Heinen, and G. Kappers. My address is: Grades Heinen, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, North America. Write to me when you have received the letter and tell me what it cost.

Gradus writes that the daughter of "Garsoord" died on the ship. This refers to Anna Geertruid Gantwoort.

The new emigrants did not all find vacant homes. First of all they found a job. When enough money had been saved they moved farther west, to the states of Minnesota or South Dakota to claim land there. It is also a known fact that the emigrants of an earlier period sold their homes and land to the new emigrants in order to move farther west, to begin anew.

Not everyone was that fortunate. Snoeyenbos found it to be hard and lonely being a bachelor. Overcome by homesickness, he told his friends and acquaintances he wished to return. When friends offered him money to go back he suddenly changed his mind and said: "I am going to marry the next Dutch girl to arrive." Soon afterward the Winkelhorst family arrived with two unmarried daughters. Snoeyenbos married one of the daughters. To think that he had to come all the way to America to do that. Later they settled in Gibbsville.

After the year of 1854, to and including 1870, another 115 families and single persons emigrated, a total of 650 individuals. In "Afscheids -Gave," in two farewell sermons by Rev. I. De Waal, printed in 1859, we read: "So much good has been spoken of late about another continent, much of it correct, but also much of it incorrect, that many a person has directed his thoughts and endeavors in that direction; and that is still the case. The wisdom of God will direct this phenomena to a good end. But, although all of this talk

about North America has attracted many people, beloved, may our repeated discussion about heaven and the blessedness of heaven attract many, yes, very many, to heaven, and incline their hearts to travel the road to heaven. "

Many emigrants could not separate themselves from the places from which they had come, so there was a great deal of correspondence, regardless of how well or how badly things were going. Much of it was occasioned by the birth of a child or someone's death. A letter of that kind might describe in detail how farming was carried on, and how fortunate the people were. They seldom wrote about difficulties, which were patiently endured.

It is remarkable that in many letters almost no reference is made to the presence of Indians. But we know that in contacts with them problems did arise. On July 25, 1851, Hendrik Jan Somsen and Johanna Beredina Rensink and their four children emigrated. They lived in Yserlo, at the "Japikshuis." In Sheboygan a fifth child, Henry Jan, was born on February 18, 1853. Years later this Henry Somsen worked at the building of the railroad. In his biography, written by his daughter, Olive Somsen, we read the following account: "One day, when he and his wife were away from home, and a son of twelve, a daughter of twelve, and another son of eight, were to take care of the house, a couple of Indians stopped near their home, and one of them came into the house and said that a certain horse was in his pasture, and he planned to take it with him when he left. The children knew that their father had bought it from an Indian trader a few days before, and they were determined he was not to take it away. The boy of eight mounted the horse and went to the river and hid in a grove of willows. The little girl hid in the cellar, while the oldest boy got on a horse and dashed toward Cokeville where his parents were; they lived about ten miles north of that settlement. The chief of the Indians followed the road to Cokeville while two of them went along the river looking for the boy on the horse. They found him,

attacked him, and as they aimed a bow and arrow at him they ordered him to ride ahead of them.

"The oldest boy had reached the city after a fast ride and shortly Somsen and a party of armed men rode to the farm. When they met the Indians they saw the boy riding ahead of them. In fact, they made the boy ride ahead of the entire tribe. The men ordered the Indians to stop and listened to their story. Probably the Indian who had sold the horse to Somsen had stolen the horse from the Indian who was claiming it, but they arrested the entire group - maybe it amounted to being taken as hostages - and took them to Cokeville. The following day they were taken to court, the Indian was given another horse, and Somsen kept his horse."

After 1870 the urge to emigrate abated. The number of individuals who left became smaller each year, to reach a peak once more in 1880, 1881, and 1882. Is this to be regarded as a prelude to a much greater departure from the Reformed congregation in 1887?

In 1897 the Dutch pioneers in Sheboygan County commemorated the 50-year existence of their colony with a celebration and a picnic. In the extreme western part of Wisconsin, in Baldwin, near the border of Minnesota, the First Reformed Church was organized in 1905. Rev. R.H. Joldersma conducted the first service. Anyone who looks over the names of the members will be reminded of Aalten - names like Navis, Doornink, Te Hennepe, Te Grootenhuis, and Stronks, to mention only a few. At about 1900, 7379 native-born Hollanders lived in Wisconsin; 16,554 were of Dutch descent. The second generation grew up and the corruption of the Dutch language set in.

Children no longer learned to write in Dutch but all of them heard it spoken only at home and in church. They were taught in English in the schools. Letters from brothers and sisters were gradually but eventually replaced by letters from cousins. We can imagine three giggling girls sitting at a table as they write:

"Dear Cousin,

I have never written in Dutch before but I thought I would try it. You will laugh about it. The three of us are sitting here to think up the words, and sometimes we do not know how to spell them, but then we ask Father and Mother and they tell us."

Slowly but surely certain Dutch words were lost and others changed in sound. Young people did not want to be laughed at, and after the outbreak of World War I they did not want to be suspected of being German. They applied themselves to learning English. As being "Yankee-Dutch," the Holland language made way for English. A definite farewell had resulted. A farewell from the Reformed congregation in Aalten.

Nor primarily because of the Secession but eventually as a result of the emigration begun by the secessionists, the Reformed congregation at Aalten had to part with many faithful members. They sang Psalm 66:3 with firm conviction in services conducted in thanksgiving for the safe arrival:

"He led in safety through the flood
The people of his choice
He turned the sea to solid ground
In him let us rejoice."

APPENDIX 1. It would carry us too far afield to list the names of all the emigrating Aaltenians. That would lie beyond the limit of this book.

[Note of translator: a list of names from the records of the Netherlands Reformed Church in Aalten, with the dates when they left, is appended.]

APPENDIX 2. At the organization of the First Reformed Church in Baldwin, in 1905, the following individuals or families were accepted: [Listed]

FOOTNOTE REFERENCES [Mostly in Dutch]:

1. W.J. Konink: "Emigration from the Congregation in Aalten to North America."
2. G.H. Ligterink: "The Emigrants." 3. Aalten church archives.
4. "Stories of the Phoenix Disaster."
5. Carl Zillier: "History of Sheboygan County."
6. Ron and Ione Heinen: "Early Dutch Settlements"
7. J.Th. Stellingwerff: "Amsterdamse Emigrants."
8. J.Th. Gantvoort: "The Gantvoort Story."
9. "Family Archives," Th.D.F. Somsen.
10. "The Golden Milestone," First Baldwin RCA.
11. La Vern J. Rippley: "The Immigrant Experience in Wisconsin."

Appendix 1

Naam	Vertrokken	Naam	Vertrokken	Naam	Vertrokken	Naam	Vertrokken
Lensink, Gerrit Jan	08.04.1846	Rensink, Hendrik Jan	23.09.1846	Praage, Grada Harmina	14.08.1847	Rozier, Gerrit Jan	13.01.1854
Lammers, Berendjen	08.04.1846	Hondorp, Roelof	23.09.1846	Duenk, Evert Jan	14.08.1847	Haegt, Hermina	13.01.1854
Hoftijser, Willemtjen	10.04.1846	Hillen, Gerrit Jan	07.10.1846	Rensink, Willemina	14.08.1847	Praage, Hendrik Jan	13.01.1854
Vos, Jannetjen de	10.04.1846	Stronks, Geertruid	07.10.1846	Duenk, Derk Jan	14.08.1847	Westendorp, Janna Willemina	13.01.1854
Graven, Gerrit Jan	10.04.1846	Hondarp, Derk Jan	04.11.1846	Hilbelink, Johanna Christina	14.08.1847	Kappers, Gerrit Hendrik	13.01.1854
Hietbrink, Anne Gezina ten	10.04.1846	Ebbers, Gesina Aleida	04.11.1846	Duenk, Gerrit Hendrik	14.08.1847	Schepers, Johanna Hendrika	13.01.1854
Rikkers, Gerrit Jan	22.04.1846	Duenk, Hendrik Jan	21.04.1847	Hesselink, Gerrit	14.08.1847	Gesink, Hendrik Jan	13.01.1854
Lammers, Gerrit Jan	25.07.1846	Mekking, Berendina	21.04.1847	Mennink, V4'illemina	14.08.1847	Tolkamp, Vv'illemina	13.01.1854
Maat, Johannes Jacobus ter	25.07.1846	Nevelt, Johannes Hermanus	22.04.1847	Hesselink, Abraham	14.08.1847	Lohuis, Hendrik	13.01.1854
Everaars, Joanna Corandia	25.07.1846	Kempink, Gerrit Jan	23.04.1847	Kolste, Hendrik	14.08.1847	Hietbrink, Katrina Aleida ten	13.01.1854
Snoeyenbosch, Christiaan	26.07.1846	Duenk, Hendrika Sophia	23.04.1847	Doornink, Teuwiska Maria	14.08.1847	Lohuis, Gerrit	13.01.1854
Snoeyenbosch, Gesina	26.07.1846	grinke, Dirk Jan te	23.04.1847	Soerens, Evert	14.08.1847	Graven, Aleida Hermina	13.01.1854
Drayers, Harmen Jan	27.07.1846	Kolwagen, Anna Maria	23.04.1847	Beckink, Geertruid	14.08.1847	Gantvoort, Willem te	13.01.1854
Kolste, Toni te	27.07.1846	Fukink Harmen Jan	02.06.1847	Soerens, Johanna Berendina	14.08.1847	Gantvoort, Hendrik Jan te	13.01.18 54
Lensink, Geesken	27.07.1846	Rensink, Jan Dirk	02.06.1847	Soerens, Aaltjen	14.08.1847	Winkelhorst, Willem	13.01.1854
Kolste, Gerrit Hendrik te	27.07.1846	Harink, Gerrit Jan	09.08.1847	Soerens, Gerrit Hendrik	14.08.1847	Kappers, Grada Berendina	13.01.1854
Lammers, Gezina Johanna	27.07.1846	Schaff, Margaretha	09.08.1847	Rikkers, Dirk Jan	14.08.1847	Klein Wolterink, Hendrik Jan	13.01.1854
Leemkuil, Jan Willem	27.07.1846	Harink, Hendrik Christiaan	09.08.1847	Somsen, .Aaltjen	14.08.1847	Wessels, Gerrit Jan	13.01.1854
Blekkine, Janna Geertruid	27.07.1846	Harink, Johanna Berendina	09.08.1847	Rikkers, Grada	14.08.1847	Klomps, Hendrik Gijsbertus	13.01.1854
Leemkuil, Hendrik Jan	27.07.1846	Hilbelink, Gerrit Jan	13.08.1847	Snoeijenbosch, Harmen	14.08.1847	Degenaar, Hederika Gezina	13.01.1854
Leemkuil, Janna Berendina	27.07.1846	Bokkel, Gerritjen te	13.08.1847	Winkelhorst, Elisabeth	14.08.1847	Duenk, Hendrik	13.01.1854
Leemkuil, Johanna Berendina	27.07.1846	Praage, Lammert	14.08.1847	Snoeijenbosch, Janna Geertruid	14.08.1847	Freriks, Aleida	13.01.1854
Soerens, Gerrit Willem	27.07.1846	Winkelhorst, Gezina	14.08.1847	Snoeijenbosch, Grada	14.08.1847	Duenk, Hermina Gerharda	13.01.1854
Leemkuil, Tonia Hendrika	27.07.1846	Kolste, Arent Jan	14.08.1847	Wevers, Arent Jan	14.08.1847	Freriks, Dirk	13.01.1854
Rensink, Janna Dela	25.07.1851	Gantvoort, Jacobus	13.01.1854	Hiddink, Megchelian	14.08.1847	Luiten, Johanna Berendina	13.01.1854
Vaags, Peter Albertus	25.07.1851	Arnoldus Hendrikus te	13.01.1854	Deunk, Hendrik	13.04.1849	Freriks, Derk	13.01.1854
Walvoort, Derk Jan	01.09.1851			Deunk, Gerrit Willem	13.04.1849	Freriks, Johanna Barendina	13.01.1854
Wevers, Hendrik Jan	01.05.1852			Vervelde, Arent Jan	13.04.1849	Gantvoort, Hendrik Jan te	13.01.1854
Heebink, Hendrina	14.08.1852			Kappers, Vvillemina	13.04.1849	Prins, Theodora	13.01.1854
				Somsen, Hendrik Jan	25.07.1851	Gantvoort, Anna Geertruida, te	13.01.1854
				Rensink, Johanna Berendina	25.07.1851	Gantvoort, Bernardus Hendrikus te	13.01.1854
				Walvoort, Gerrit Jan	25.07.1851		

Naam	Vertrokken	Naam	Vertrokken	Sla, Hendrika Harmina te	13.01.1854	Lubbers, Gezina Johanna	26.06.1868
Gantvoort, Gerhardus Theodorus te	13.01.1854	Grutink, Hendrika Johanna	in 1858	Hondorp, Dirk Jan	in 1855	Lohuis, Willemina	26.06.1868
Gantvoort, Theodora		Reimes, Lammert	in 1858	Klein Hesselink, VVillemina	in 1855	Kappers, Hendrik Willem	26.06.1868
Henderika Patronella te	13.01.1854	Maat, Derk ter	06.04.1860	Hondorp, Johanna	in 1855	Hakstege, Harmina	26.06.1868
Scholten, Hendrik Jan	13.01.1854	Maat, Jan Willem ter	06.04.1860	Nagel, Beerend	in 1855	Hinkamp, Harmen Jan	26.06.1868
Houwers, Berendjen	13.01.1854	Maat, Janna ter	06.04.1860	Dedert, Janna Geertruid	in 1855	Hinkamp, Jan Willem	26.06.1868
Scholten, Jan Hendrik	13.01.1854	Kwak, Grada Christina	06.04.1860	Heyderman, Gerrit Jan	in 1856	Draaijers, Grada Clasina	26.06.1868
Scholten, Gerrit Jan	13.01.1854	Degenaar, Evert	24.06.1864	Hoopman, Willem	in 1856	Grotenhuis, Jan Willem te	26.06.1868
Liezen, Gerrit Jan	13.01.1854	Gantvoort,		Lensink, Gesina Aleida	in 1856	Grotenhuis, Sandrina Hendrika te	26.06.1868
Liezen, Harmina Berendina	13.01.1854	Gesina Aleida te	24.06.1864	Pennings, Arend Jan	in 1857	Winkelhorst, Hermanus	26.06.1868
Liezen, Jan Berend	13.01.1854	Degenaar, Hendrika		Hondorp, Bernardus	in 1857	Jentink, Aleida	26.06.1868
Wisselink, Berend Hendrik	13.01.1854	Theodora Berendina	24.06.1864	Kempink, Dela	in 1857	Wisselink, Wolter	26.06.1868
Wisselink, Frederika	13.01.1854	Degenaar, Harmen Jan	24.06.1864	Stroete, Antonie te	in 1858	Hilbelink, Garritjen	26.06.1868
Heinen, Gradus	13.01.1854	Degenaar, Johannis	24.06.1864	Doornik, Gesina Aleida	in 1858	Bekkers, Berendina Willemina	26.06.1868
Wisselink,		Obbink, Aleida	22.06.1866			Winkelhorst, Jan Willem	26.06.1868
V'illemina Wandrina	13.01.1854	Obbink, Janna	22.06.1866			Wisselink, Johanna	26.06.1868
Hegman, Abraham	13.01.1854	Veerink, Hendrik Jan	21.09.1866			Leemkuil, Gerrit Jan	02.10.1868
Scholten, Johanna Willemina	13.01.1854	Hietbrink, Janna Geertruid ten	21.09.1866			Aberson, Gerrit	26.12.1868
Peters, Gerhardus .Arnoldus	13.01.1854	Hoftizer, Willem	10.04.1868	Jagerink, Jan Willem	17.06.1870	Hunink, Gezina	16.06.1882
Rensink, Gerrit Hendrik	13.01.1854	Hoopman, Lambarta	10.04.1868	Vreman, Arend Jan	14.04.1876	Helders, Gerrit	16.06.1882
Sla, Hermanus te	13.01.1854	Tolkamp, Gerrit Jan	10.04.1868	Wieberdink, Jan Willem	26.12.1879	Kolenbrander, Katharina Elisabeth	16.06.1882
Houwers, Willemina	13.01.1854	Maat, Catharina Gerharda ter	10.04.1868	Jentink, Johanna	26.12.1879	Helders, Gerrit Johan	16.06.1882
Sla, Gerrit Jan te	13.01.1854	Ebbers, Derk Jan	26.06.1868	Fukking, Christiaan	17.09.1880		
Sla, Berendina Gerharda te	13.01.1854	Ebbers, Tonia	26.06.1868				

Naam Vertrokken		Naam	Vertrokken	Naam	Vertrokken	Naam	Vertrokken
Dull, Elisa Sophia	26.12.1868	Lindert, Janna Gezina te	17.09.1880	Maat, Jan Willem ter	16.06.1882	Lenkhof, Dora	29.09.1882
Klomps, Hendrika Willemina	26.03.1869	Fukking, Gerrit	17.09.1880	Obbink, Berend	16.06.1882	Huitink, Hendrik Willem	18.05.1883
Tolkamp, Harmina Hendrika	26.03.1869	Bussink, Hanna	17.09.1880	Hemmink, Gezina	16.06.1882	Harbers, Hendrik	18.05.1883
Aberson, Jan Willem	26.03.1869	Fukking, Derk Hendrik	17.09.1880	Obbink, Arend Jan	16.06.1882	Klompenhouwer, Arend Jan	11.04.1884
Borninkhof, Jan Willem	25.06.1869	Fukking, Gerrit Willem	17.09.1880	Obbink, Gerrit	16.06.1882	Gussinklo, te Gerrit Jan	11.04.1884
Hoitink, Geertruida	25.06.1869	Fukking, Berend Hendrik	17.09.1880	Tuunter, Herman	16.06.1882	Sandbulte, Arend Jan	30.05.1889
Klandermans, Alibertus	25.06.1869	Fukking, Gezina Willemina	17.09.1880	Vreeman, Willemina	16.06.1882	Hengeveld, Gerrit Willem	07.03.1893
Wevers, Johanna Geertruid	25.06.1869	Jagerink, Engelbart	17.09.1880	Navis, Bernardus	29.09.1882	Irnge, Hendrika van	29.05.1912
Prins, Johanna Elisabeth	25.06.1869	Maatkamp, Geertruida	17.09.1880	Fukking, Berendina	29.09.1882	Hengeveld, Johan geb.	15.03.1887
Bouwmeester, Johannes	17.09.1869	Beunk, Johan Gerhard	17.09.1880	Frederika	29.09.1882	Lievers, Jansje geb.	14.02.1891
Haar, Gezina ter	17.09.1869	Luimes, Alida	17.09.1880	Navis, Jan Willem	29.09.1882	Slaa, te Jan geb.	29.12.1864
Lubbers, Willemina Gezina	17.09.1869	Maat, Gerrit Hendrik ter	08.04.1881	Navis, Hendrika Johanna	29.09.1882	Waal, Johannes van	29.05.1912
Winkelhorst, Hendrik Willem	17.09.1869	Roelofsen, Hermanus Antonie	24.06.1881	Helders, Geertjen	29.09.1882	der,geb.	24.12.1886
Kerkhof, Gezina .	17.09.1869	Hietbrink, Gerrit Willem	24.06.1881	Albers, Sophia Antonetta	29.09.1882		
Winkelhorst, Hendrika Reindina	17.09.1869	Leefdering, Berendina	24.06.1881	Albers, Hendrikus Gerhardus	29.09.1882		
Winkelhorst, Hendrik Jan	17.09.1869	Wevers, Jan Hendrik	24.06.1881	Albers, Tonie Marinus	29.09.1882		
Winkelhorst, Johanna Harmina	17.09.1869	Stronks, Evert	24.06.1881	Jagerink, Gerrit Jan	29.09.1882		
Voskuil, Jan Willem	17.09.1869	Wevers, Berendina Johanna	24.06.1881				
Wubbels, Gerrit Jan	17.09.1869	Boland, Jan Hendrik	24.06.1881				
Klompshouwer, Jan Willem	17.09.1869	Piek, Johanna	24.06.1881				
Klompshouwer, Jenneken	17.09.1869	Fukking, Arend Jan	16.09.1881				
Soerens, Berend Hendrik	17.09.1869	Maat, Gezina ter	16.09.1881				
Pakkebie, Gezina	17.09.1869	Schoppers, Hendrik Willem	16.09.1881				
Meinen, Antonetta Gezina	17.09.1869	Meinen, Deela Hendrika	16.09.1881				
Wassink, Jan Hendrik	17.09.1869	Fukking, Aaltjen	16.09.1881				
Grotenhuis, Anna Geertruid	17.09.1869	Borninkhof, Gerrit Jan	16.09.1881				
Wassink, Janna Berendina	17.09.1869	Lohuis, Frederika	16.09.1881				
Haar, Engelbarts ter	17.09.1869	Nijman, Gerrit Jan	16.09.1881				
Beest, Hendrik Jan ter	17.09.1869	Borninkhof, Tonia Aleida	16.09.1881				
Beest, Bernardus ter	17.09.1869	Hogeman, Arend Jan	16.09.1881				
Beest, Gerritjen ter	17.09.1869	Lensink, Engelina Frederika	16.09.1881				
Rensink, Hendrik Willem	17.09.1869	Hoopman, Gerrit Jan	16.09.1881				
Fukkink, Harmina Gezina	17.09.1869	Wevers,					
Rensink, Antonie	17.09.1869	Lammert Christiaan	16.12.1881				
Hunink, Gezina	17.09.1869	Elberg, Grada	07.04.1882				
Lechters, Gerrit Willem	17.09.1869	Westerveld, Johanna Gerharda	07.04.1882				
Lechters, Herman	17.09.1869	Navis, Gerrit Jan	16.06.1882				

Appendix 2

Dina te Beest		J. Esselink (Mej.)	kind
Herman te Beest	Gerrit Jan Geurkink met vrouw	Dick Fern (Fukkink) met vrouw en negen kinderen. Hij moest van naam veranderen omdat Fukkink niet werd getolereerd.	Hattie te Hennepe (Mej.)
Jennie te Beest	J. Gravink (Mej.)	Lendert Flipse met vrouw en drie kinderen	H.D. te Hennepe (Mej.)
John te Beest met vrouw en drie kinderen	Bernard te Grotenhuis	Albert Geurkink met vrouw en twee kinderen	H.D. te Hennepe
Herman Behm met vrouw en een kind	Christina te Grotenhuis	F.J. Geurkink met vrouw en vijf kinderen	Henry te Hennepe met vrouw en twee kinderen
Cornelis Bol met vier kinderen	Christina te Grotenhuis (D.J.)	Wm. van der Laan met vrouN en twee kinderen	Elisabeth Hop
Lendert Bol met vrouw en vier kinderen	Dora te Grotenhuis	Allen Landaal met vrouw en kind	Gerrit Hop
H. Bouhuis	D.J. te Grotenhuis met vrouw en kind	Gerrit Landaal	Gerrit Klanderman met vrouw en vier kinderen
Paul van Dien met vrouw en vier kinderen	Herman te Grotenhuis	Priscilla Landaal (Mej)	Jan W. Klanderman met vrouw
Wm. Donkersgoed met vrouw	H. te Grotenhuis met vrouw en vier kinderen	Cornelius Lokker met vrouw en twee kinderen	Chris Snoe~.enbos
Henny Doornink (Mej.)	Chris Gybers met vrouw	Philip de Master met vrouw en vier kinderen	C. Snoeyenbos met vrouw
Henry Doornink met vrouw en kind	Jennie Gysbers	Sarah de Master	Ed Snoeyenbos
John Doornink met vrouw en twee kinderen	Herman Harmelink	Wm. de Master met vrouw en drie kinderen	Gertie Snoeyenbos (Mej.)
J. Esselink (Mej.)	Anton Helders	Albert Mentink met vrouw en drie kinderen	John Snoeyenbos
Dick Fern (Fukkink) met vrouw en negen kinderen. Hij moest van naam veranderen omdat Fukkink niet werd getolereerd.	Jane Helders	William Mentink	J. Snoeyenbos (Mevr.)
Lendert Flipse met vrouw en drie kinderen	George te Hennepe met vrouw en kind	Teunis de Motts met vrouw en vier kinderen	Harmina Somsen
Albert Geurkink met vrouw en twee kinderen	Hattie te Hennepe (Mej.)	Gerrit Jan Navis met vrouw en zes kinderen	J.B. Somsen
F.J. Geurkink met vrouw en vijf kinderen	H.D. te Hennepe (Mej.)	.A.J. Nvman met vrouw	John Henry Somsen met vrouw en tien kinderen
Dina te Beest	H.D. te Hennepe	Gerrit Obbink	Ben Stork met vrouw en zes kinderen
Herman te Beest	Henry te Hennepe met vrouw en twee kinderen	Gerrit Ormel	Hilke Stork
Jennie te Beest	Elisabeth Hop	Gertie Peters (Mej.)	Edward Stronks met vrouw en zes kinderen
John te Beest met vrouw en drie kinderen	Gerrit Hop	J.H. Peters	Lena Stronks
Herman Behm met vrouw en een kind	Gerrit Klanderman met vrouw en vier kinderen	J.VI'. Peters met vrouw en kind	John Walsoord met vrouw en twee kinderen
Cornelis Bol met vier kinderen	Jan W. Klanderman met vrouw	Cornelius Prinsen	G. Wedeven met vrouA- en drie kinderen
Lendert Bol met vrouw en vier kinderen	Gerrit Jan Geurkink met vrouw	Marie C. Prinsen	vlarearet Wedeven
H. Bouhuis	J. Gravink (Mej.)	G.H. Reusink met vrouw en naee kinderen	W. W'ikkerink met vrouw en drie kinderen
Paul van Dien met vrouw en vier kinderen	Bernard te Grotenhuis	Gerrit Simmelink met vrouA- en twee kinderen	Henry V'issink met vrouA- en kind
Wm. Donkersgoed met vrouw	Christina te Grotenhuis	Gerrit W. Simmelink met vrouw en vier kinderen	C. Wubbels met vrouA en twee kinderen
Henny Doornink (Mej.)	Christina te Grotenhuis (D.J.)	J.H. Simmelink met vrouw en negen kinderen	John Wijm:en met vrouw en vier kinderen
Henry Doornink met vrouw en kind	Dora te Grotenhuis		Gertie Veenendaal (V1ej.)
John Doornink met vrouw en twee kinderen	D.J. te Grotenhuis met vrouw en kind		Herman Veenendaal met vrouw en twee kinderen
	Herman te Grotenhuis		John Veenendaal met vrouw en zes kinderen
	H. te Grotenhuis met vrouw en vier kinderen		Jennie Veldhorst (Mej.)
	Chris Gybers met vrouw		Dirk H. Voskuil met vrouw en twee kinderen
	Jennie Gysbers		
	Herman Harmelink		
	Anton Helders		
	Jane Helders		
	George te Hennepe met vrouw en		

- 1) E.M. Smilda: Twee eeuwen tussen es en Slinge.
- 2) W.J. Konink: Emigratie uit de eemeente Aalten naar \oord-.Amerika.
- 3) G.H. Ligterink: De landverhuizers.
- 4) Archief Ned. Herv. Gemeente Aalten. Gemeentearchief Aalten.
- 5) In "Stories of the Phoenix disaster", onderzocht en verzameld door Ronald E. Heinen en lone L. (Pietenpol) Heinen te Sheboygan Falls vinden ~\ij een geschrift over deze van de hand van William O. van Eyck, geschreven in 19==. Genoemde personen uit Aalten staan daarin abusievelijk onder Varsseveld vermeld. Ligterink heeft dit verbeterd maar plaatst Jan Brusse toch weer per abuis onder Varsseveld. De verlieslijst van Van Eijck vermeldt ook H.J. te hotte en zoon.
- 6) Carl Zillier: History of Sheboygan County.
- 7) Ron en lone Heinen: Early Dutch settlements.
- 8) JTh. Stellingwerff: Amsterdamse emigranten.
- 9) J.Th. Gantvoort: The Gantvoort story.
- 10) Familie-archief Mr. Th.D.F. Somsen, Vaassen.
- 11) Zie bijlage Z. First Reformed Church, Baldwin, Wisconsin: The Golden Milestone.
- 12) La Vern J. Rippley: The Immigrant Experience in Wisconsin.