

Falkenburg-Ryder dna Match
Donald R. Falkenburg updated 5 MAY 2018

I received notification of a DNA match from a daughter of Paul Cecil Ryder living in New Zealand, indicating a match in the range of fourth to sixth cousin. Here is the record from my DNA match results.



Fig. 1 Ancestry Notification of DNA Match

From Paul Ryder's ancestor chart (*Fig 2* on the next page), it is most likely that the match involves Thomas Tomkins Ryder 1799-1864, who was born in the United States and died in Fiji. Fourth to sixth cousins share a common ancestor as third to fifth great grandparent. If my assumption is correct that the relationship involves Thomas T. Ryder, then that common ancestor is Thomas' parent, grandparent, or great grandparent. Since the match is based on an autosomal dna test, the gender of the (autosomal) dna tree may include both male and female lines.

I have 32 3rd great-grandparents, 64 4th great-grandparents and 128 5th great-grandparents. It would seem that the first step would be to determine where Thomas T. Ryder lived. This would allow a more focused exploration of my family tree to see if we can find the relationship. I found the following citation on the web in a search using THOMAS RYDER FIJI. On a webpage with the heading [American settlers in 19th century Fiji](#), I found the following citation.

RYDER, Thomas T.

Native of New York City. He was married by Wesleyan missionary at Viwa, Viti Levu. His will speaks of "my wife Sarah". Heirs: Isaac and Abraham.[i] Thomas Ryder died in Fiji April 19, 1864.[iv]

This is consistent with the Ryder genealogy shown on page 2. There is additional information in the footnotes [i] and [iv] which are linked above. We do not know Thomas' birth place; we only know that he was a resident of NYC before emigrating to Fiji.

Our earliest record of Thomas is boarding Capt Eagleston's brig "Mermaid" at Tahiti as ships carpenter¹.

An arms-trader like the Salem *Mermaid* brig, weighing anchor at Pape'ete in March 1837 after thirty-three days in port, could make for Fiji via Rarotonga and Samoa on Captain John H. Eagleston's fourth voyage 'for the cannibal waters'. He had purchased *Mermaid* with partners for the Island trade as successor to the Salem shipowner S.C. Phillips's *Peru* and *Emerald*. At Pape'ete *Mermaid* took aboard Thomas Ryder, ship's carpenter, to settle within the reefs at the coming port of Levuka on Ovalau, and five Society Islanders 'to work on board at the Feejee Ids', and also a Rotuman from Raho's island where the well-founded joke goes that a ship's biscuit was planted for the sake of growing a biscuit tree. With Rotuma producing potatoes for visiting ships by the 1820s, this son of Raho would have been one of hundreds of Islanders roaming the Pacific – all put to oars to chase whales, easily learning to cast the harpoon and beware of sharks that might come leaping up through the bloodied water to take off a hand while hauling tackle was being attached to a carcass.

Islanders sailed with Europeans from the early days, dying of scurvy and

According to this account, Thomas would have been about 38 when he arrived in Fiji. We do not know when he landed in Tahiti, therefore his departure from the U.S. is still unknown.

Ancestry.com provides a visual picture of the distribution of the Ryder family in the United States as of 1820. The earlier citation that Thomas was from New York City reinforces the fact that Thomas was likely born in an area to which the Ryder's originally immigrated.



Fig 3 Distribution of Ryder from 1820 US Federal Census

¹ Scarr, Deryck, [A History of the Pacific Islands: Passages through Tropical Time](#), Curzon Press (Richmond, Surrey, UK, 2001). p. 89.

Exploring Thomas Tompkins Ryder American Roots

Because Thomas has the middle name Tomkins, we have a strong clue that either his mother or grandmother was born Tomkins. My next step is to find if there is a connection between the Ryder and Tomkins families. There are many spellings of Ryder (Rider, Reuder, Rijder, Ryden...) Likewise, there are several spelling of Tomkins, most commonly—Tomkins and Tompkins. We are fortunate to have rather extensive documentations for each of these families².

1. Rider, Fremont, [Preliminary Materials for a Genealogy of the Rider \(Ryder\) Families in the United States](#), Godfrey Memorial Library (Middletown, CT, 1959).
2. Tompkins, Robert A., [The Tomkins-Tompkins Genealogy](#) (published by author, 1942)

The first volume of the Rider/Ryder book contains introductory information, while the second and third volumes cite individuals. The second volume contains names Rider and Ryder, while the third volume contains only the names Ryder. In this first volume the author states that there are multiple origins of the Rider/Ryder family in the United States. Clearly, a large contingent arrived early in the Massachusetts Bay and Rhode Island Colonies from England. But, the author points out that there are Welsh, Irish, German (Reiters) and dutch roots of the family (van Ryden).

Having these two resources, I searched for Tomkins/Tompkins in the Ryder genealogy and Ryder in the Tompkins book. Here is the [link to the search](#) in the Ryder Genealogy. I have inserted a clip from this on the next page: Stephen Ryder m. Jane Tompkins. The final line here refers to the reference which Freemont Rider used—it is the Tompkins genealogy, to which I have already referred.

² The Rider/Ryder family documentation is organized by Last Name, First Name, Year of Birth. Where known, spouse and children and included with the husband's citation. Offspring are not included in the wife's entry, which can be found under her maiden name. Incidentally, while the text is searchable, the search tool is not very good. First you must search each of the three volumes separately. It is best if you can find the pages that contains Last,First and then scroll through to find the individual who has a birthdate you are looking for.

The Tompkins genealogy is organized by an index which is assigned by birthdate. For this reason you will see (for example)

222. John Tompkins and Sarah Barker had Tompkins of Yorktown N.Y.
401. John b. Jun 20 1759
402.

401 and 402 are children of 222. Later in the text you will find 223—the next Tompkins family.

RYDER, STEPHEN, 181?
m: Tompkins, Jane, 181?
ch: Ryder: Sarah, 183?; Pamela,
Jane, 183?; Betty Ann, 183?
Of Yorktown, NY. (?)
(Tompkins: 36, 84)

Now, of immediate concern is the date of birth of Stephen Ryder which is given as 181? This is (I believe) an estimate. Remember that the listing in this genealogy are organized by birthdate. In a bit we will see that the Tompkins genealogy does not have a birthdate for Stephen. Also note that the four daughters enumerated in this citation are listed as 183? The author has, again, estimated their birthdates by adding 20 years to the parents' estimated DOB.

Here is the corresponding citation from the Tompkins genealogy.

222. John Tompkins and Sarah Barker
had Tompkins of Yorktown N. Y.,
401. John b. 1763 d. Aug. 21 1846 m. Catherine Gerow b.
Jun. 20 1759 d. Jul. 14 1835
402. William b. Mar. 16 1765 d. Nov. 19 1843, m. Lydia
Lane b. 1769 d. Apl. 13 1843
403. Gilbert b. 1766 d. 1838 m. Phebe Griffin Dec. 2 1795
404. Thomas b. May 9 1786 d. Aug. 28 1842 m. Mary
Schureman b. 1771 daughter William Schureman and
Jane Bennett
405. Isaac b. 1769 d. 1799
406. Esther m. Ephriam Mellett
407. Samuel b. Feb. 1776 d. May 15 1857 m. Catherine
408. Sarah m. Aaron Clements
409. Jane m. Stephen Ryder
410. Mary m. James Pugsley m. 2nd Elias Quereau
411. Moses b. Sep. 21 1785 d. Apl. 12 1857 m. Esther d.
Sep. 27 1842 age 55-3-23

There is no birth date for Jane Tompkins listed here. Seeing the reference to Yorktown, New York (which is about 35 miles north of Manhattan) I decided to search the ancestry database for historic information from this township.

²⁸⁸ Cornelius Ryder, farmer, of Yorktown, was born 20 April, 1744. He married, 30 December, 1766, Abigail, daughter of Reuben Fowler, of Peekskill, born 22 November, 1744; died 23 October, 1815; by whom he had the children given below, all of whom are named in his will of 27 February, 1818; proved 2 May, 1821.

1. Abraham Ryder, of the text, born 30 January, 1768; married Catherine, daughter of George Briggs, of Yorktown (see note 184). His will of 16 July, 1820, proved 2 September following, named wife Catherine, and only son John and his children.
2. Stephen Ryder, born 24 May, 1769.
3. Reuben Fowler Ryder, born 12 December, 1770.
4. Jacob Ryder, born 9 May, 1772.
5. Anna Ryder, born 23 November, 1773; married — McCord.
6. Cornelius Ryder, born 29 June, 1776.
7. Dorothy Ryder, born 29 October, 1778.
8. Richard Griffen Ryder, born 6 July, 1780.
9. Jonathan Ryder, born 26 December, 1784.
10. James Ryder, born 4 January, 1787.
11. Jeremiah Fowler Ryder, born 2 March, 1789.
12. Jane Ryder.
13. Mathias Ryder.

Serendipitously, I found [The journal of the Reverend Silas Constant : pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Yorktown, New York](#) . Here I discovered the record shown above. The second entry in this church record is Stephen; we have a birthdate 24 MAY 1769. We now know Stephen's father is Cornelius Ryder who married Abigail Fowler.

I went to [findagrave.org](#) and here I found 14 Ryders (Including Stephen and Jane) in the Yorktown Church Cemetery. Stephen's headstone indicates that he died at the age of 67; the death date is recorded as 6 SEP 1835. The inscription on Jane Ryder's headstone reads "wife of Stephen Ryder". Jane has predeceased her husband by 8 years.

The next question: Are Stephen and Jane the parents of Thomas Tomkins Ryder? According to the Yorktown Presbyterian Church records, we know Stephen's birth date is 1769. This leads us to conclude that it is *possible* that Stephen and Jane are his parents. However, the Ryder genealogy lists only four daughters of the Stephen Ryder family. Not finding Thomas in the aforementioned list does not prove that he is not a child of Stephen and Jane.

My next step was to examine the U.S. Census records for Stephen Ryder of Yorktown, Westchester, New York. Early US census records only enumerated the head of household and the number of persons in each age category. A summary of the 1800 and 1810 census record is shown below.

Stephen Rider
1800 United States Federal Census
 Saved To
Stephen Ryder

Detail	Related	Source
Name	[Rider] Stephen Rider	
Home in 1800 (City, County, State)	York, Westchester, New York	
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10	2	
Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44	1	
Free White Persons - Females - Under 10	3	
Free White Persons - Females - 16 thru 25	1	
Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44	1	
Number of Household Members Under 16	5	
Number of Household Members Over 25	2	
Number of Household Members	8	

Stephen Rider
1810 United States Federal Census
 Saved To
Stephen Ryder

Detail	Related	Source
Name	Stephen Rider	
Home in 1810 (City, County, State)	Yorktown, Westchester, New York	
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10	1	
Free White Persons - Males - 10 thru 15	1	
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25	1	
Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44	1	
Free White Persons - Females - Under 10	2	
Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15	1	
Free White Persons - Females - 16 thru 44	1	
Number of Household Members Under 16	5	
Number of Household Members Over 25	2	
Number of Household Members	8	

In 1800 the record of the Stephen Ryder (transcription error in record) family lists two male children under 10 years of age—presumably, Thomas (born 1799) and an older brother. There are three female children under the age of 10. In 1800, Stephen would be ~31; he is enumerated in the male: 26-44 age group. Jane is in the same age bracket as her husband Stephen. We are never certain that all of the persons counted are family members. In this case there is one more female in the age category 16 to 25. Even assuming the lower age bracket of 16, this individual cannot be a child of Stephen and Jane. Most likely, she is a sister or relative of Jane who is helping to raise the five (all under the age of 10) children.

The 1810 census shows (again, presumably) Thomas in the age category 10-15, his older brother age: 16-25, and another younger brother age: less than 10. There appear to be two more female children born during the decade between the census enumerations. One of the older daughters is still living at home age: 10-15. Stephen and Jane are in the age category 26-44. We still have no proof of all members of this family, but it appears that the record of the Stephen Ryder family shown in the Ryder genealogy (showing four daughters) is only a partial accounting.

There is no listing for Stephen Ryder in Yorktown in the 1820 census record. Both Stephen and wife Jane are still alive in 1820. I closely examined the hand-written census record to make sure that there was not a major transcription error. I even examined the neighbors near Stephen's 1810 record and looked at those neighbors in 1820. The Ryder family is not there. Incidentally, Stephen's neighbors include several Thompkins. As a thought, I wondered if the entire family moved to New York City. Well, there is a Stephen Ryder (listed as Rider) in the 1820 census for New York City (Ward 8). The record is shown below. As a double check, I searched the 1810: NYC and found that the Stephen was not listed in 1810. It seems reasonable that the family moved from Yorktown between 1810 and 1820.

Name	Stephen Rider
Home in 1820 (City, County, State)	New York Ward 8, New York, New York
Enumeration Date	August 7, 1820
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 18	1
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25	1
Free White Persons - Males - 45 and over	1
Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15	1
Free White Persons - Females - 16 thru 25	2
Free White Persons - Females - 45 and over	1
Free White Persons - Under 16	1
Free White Persons - Over 25	2
Total Free White Persons	6
Total All Persons - White, Slaves, Colored, Other	6

In 1820, our Stephen would be ~51. The eldest male and female are in the age category 45 & older. Thomas would be 21 years of age and there is one male in the category 16 thru 25. The age category male:16-18 has one person. This is likely Thomas' younger brother reported in 1810.

At this time I can find no record of the Stephen Ryder family in the 1830 US census records. Jane Ryder died 21 SEP 1827. Stephen died 6 SEP 1835. Both are interred in the Old Baptist Cemetery³ (now called

³ [Cemetery inscriptions from the towns of Yorktown, Yorktown Heights and Amawalk, Westchester County, N.Y](#)

Yorktown Church Cemetery). Likely, Jane died in New York City and the family decided to have her buried in her ancestral home of Yorktown. Stephen may have gone to live with another member of the family after Jane passed away. The death of Thomas' father Stephen in 1835 seems to coincide with Thomas' emigration to Fiji in 1837.

While Cornelius Ryder appears in the Ryder genealogy book, his parents are not identified. I found no further information on ancestry.com or familysearch.com for Cornelius. I then used archive.org to search for books describing the history of the counties north of New York City: Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess. All of this area was settled by the dutch. From

Historical and Genealogical Record, Dutchess and Putnam Counties New York A.V. Haight Co. (Poughkeepsie, NY, 1912) [p.339](#)

“Reuben Fowler (William, William, Jeremiah), of Peekskill, was born in 1720, and died May 17, 1785. He married Jane, daughter of Matthias and Anne (Rych) Valentine of Westchester County. Issue: Stephen5, married Annie Armstrong of Peekskill; Jeremiah5; Reuben5 married Martha Drake; James5, married Catharine Faulkner; John5, married _____ ; Abigail5, married Cornelius Ryder of Croton; Anne5, Mary5, Phoebe5, born 1756, married Benjamin Ward of Peekskill, died Jan. 9, 1848; Sarah5; Jane5; Dorothea5, married Isaac Briggs of Peekskill.”

This mirrors the information which I found from the journal of the Rev. Silas Constant of Yorktown, and provides a little more information. There is a great deal of information about the Ryder Family in this reference beginning on [page 344](#) of the reference cited above. It appears that this Hudson River Valley area was settled by both English and dutch Ryders. The section on the Ryder family did not lead to answers to the question who were the parents of Cornelius Ryder (Thomas' grandfather). They did point, however, to a partial genealogy of the Westchester Ryders which is shown in the diagram below.

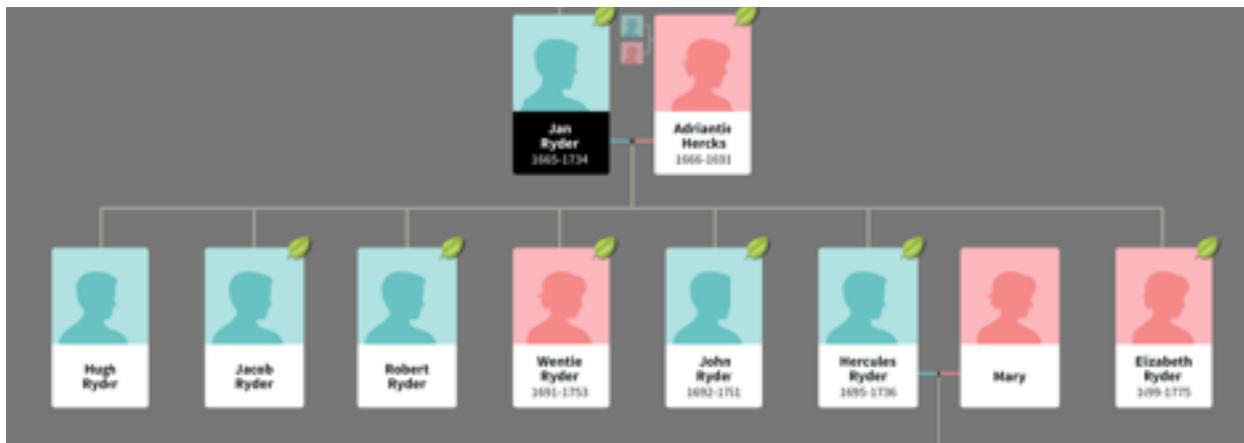


Fig. 4 Genealogy of Ryders from Historical and Genealogical Record, Dutchess and Putnam

In Appendix A of this report I document my exploration of the possible connection of Cornelius with early Ryder settlers in Westchester County. While I thought that this may reveal the ancestors of Cornelius, I do not now believe that this is the case. I have included this discussion (see Appendix A) for purposes of completeness. There remains a possibility that Cornelius is the son of Hugh or Jacob Ryder above, but there is no direct evidence. If this were to be true, the author asserts that Jan (John) Ryder is likely descended from the English branch of the family would cause a problem in linking Cornelius to my family tree. There remains the possibility that John Ryder who married into the dutch Hercks family was indeed a descendent of the dutch Ryders. In this case, we need to (1) find the linkage of this branch to the dutch Ryders and (2) find evidence of Cornelius' connection to one of the sons of John (Jan) Ryder.

Connecting the Falkenburg Family Tree to the Thomas Ryder Genealogy

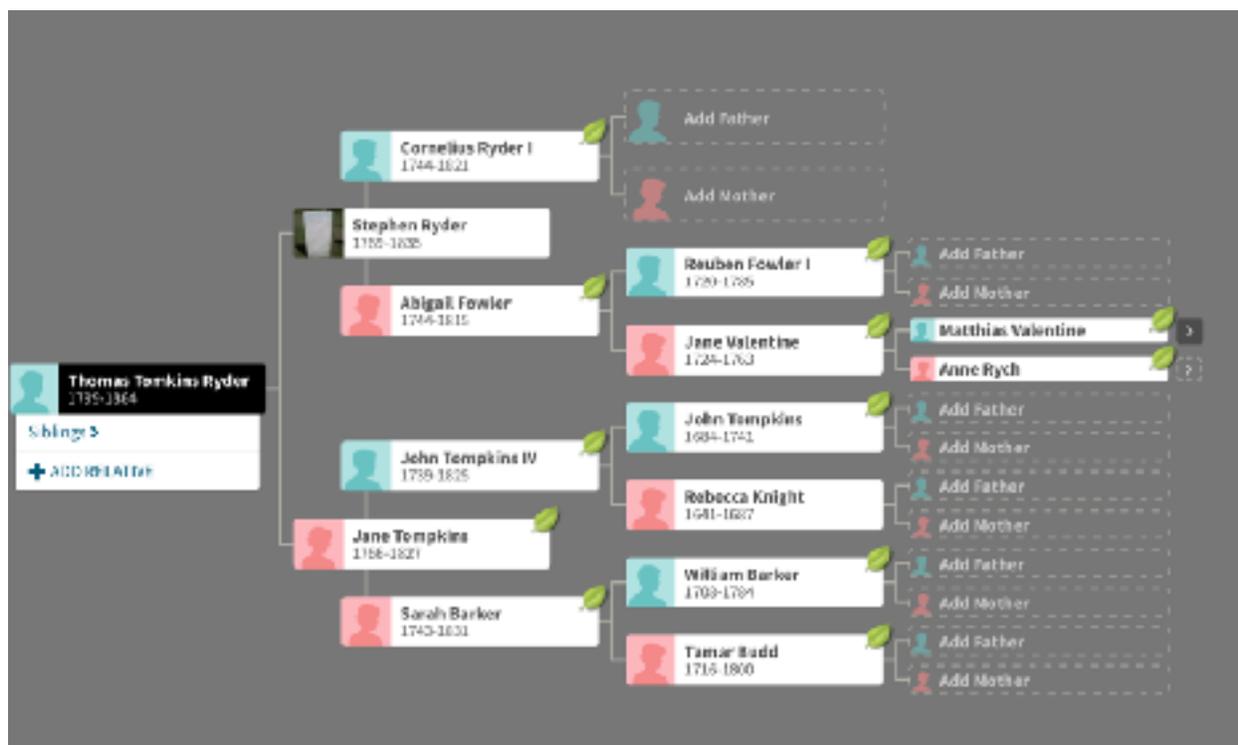


Fig. 5 Thomas Tomkins Ryder ancestor tree

Figure 5 is an ancestor chart which shows the flow of dna to Thomas Tomkins Ryder from his ancestors. The key to finding the connection between Thomas' family and mine is to look at similar diagrams for my family and try to identify a common ancestor. Looking at Figure 5, such an ancestor could be a Ryder, Fowler,

Valentine, Tompkins, Knight, Budd, Barker, or a yet to be uncovered ancestor. Roughly speaking, that would require looking for the common ancestor with births in the range from (about) 1700 to 1750. To consider any candidate as the *common ancestor*, from Thomas' tree we would need to look at the offspring of that ancestor and see if there is a fit to my tree. Suppose the common ancestors were the parents of Jane Valentine. Then, a sibling of Jane should appear in my family tree.

I will begin the search attempting to find a Ryder as a common ancestor. As mentioned earlier, the first volume of [Freemont Rider's book](#) describes the origin of the family name. In this first volume the author states that there are multiple origins of the Rider/Ryder family in the United States. Clearly, a large contingent arrived early in the Massachusetts Bay and Rhode Island Colonies from England. But, the author points out that there are Welsh, Irish, German (Reiters) and dutch

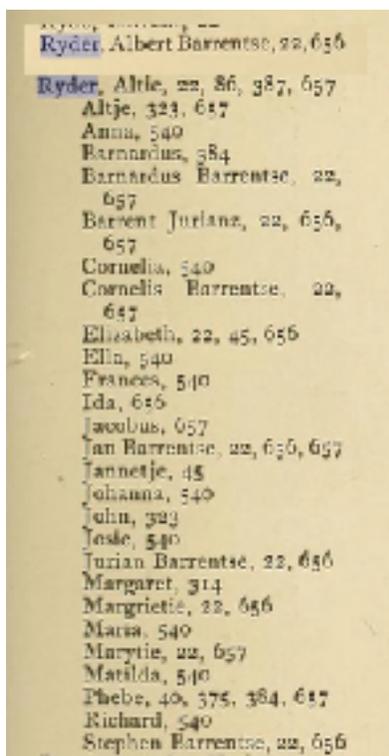


Fig 6 Index listing Ryders in the van Voorhees/Vorhis genealogy

roots of the family (van Ryden). My grandmother was descended from the van Voorhees family in America. Stephen Coertes van Voorhees departed Amsterdam on 16 APR 1660. After arriving at New Amsterdam, his family settled in what today is called Brooklyn—named Breukelen by the dutch. Our family settled in Nieuw Amersfoort (later renamed Flatlands by the British). This area abuts Jamaica Bay.”⁴ Established in what is now a borough of New York City, the family migrated west on Long Island, north along the Hudson River, and west into to New Jersey. All of these facts seem to support that looking at the van Voorhees branch of my family tree may be a reasonable first start.

We are fortunate to have a rather extensive published genealogy of the van Voorhees family that begins with Stephen Coerte who immigrated to the dutch colony. At the left is a clip from the appendix of the van Voorhees genealogy:

[Van Voorhis, Elias, A Genealogy of the van Voorhees Family in America, Knickerbocker Press \(New York, 1888\).](#)⁵

⁴ Donald R. Falkenburg. “The Falkenburgs.” Donald R. Falkenburg, 2016. iBooks. <https://itunes.apple.com/us/book/the-falkenburgs/id1140567365?mt=11>

⁵ Elias van V. uses a strange indexing scheme that makes reading the book a bit difficult. The children of original immigrant Stephen are marked A, B,... His grandchildren (by order of citation are I., II., ...LIX..” Great grandchildren are listed as 1,2,3... and 2-greats as a,b,c... Now going further he reuses the roman numerals. Reading requires a careful examination!

There are a large number of Ryders described here. Altje Stevense van Voorhees (b. 1656) was the daughter of immigrant Stephen Coert van Voorhees. She married Barrent Jurianz van Ryden (later known as Ryder). Barrent Jurianz emigrated to New Netherlands in 1658. He was a magistrate in Gravesend.

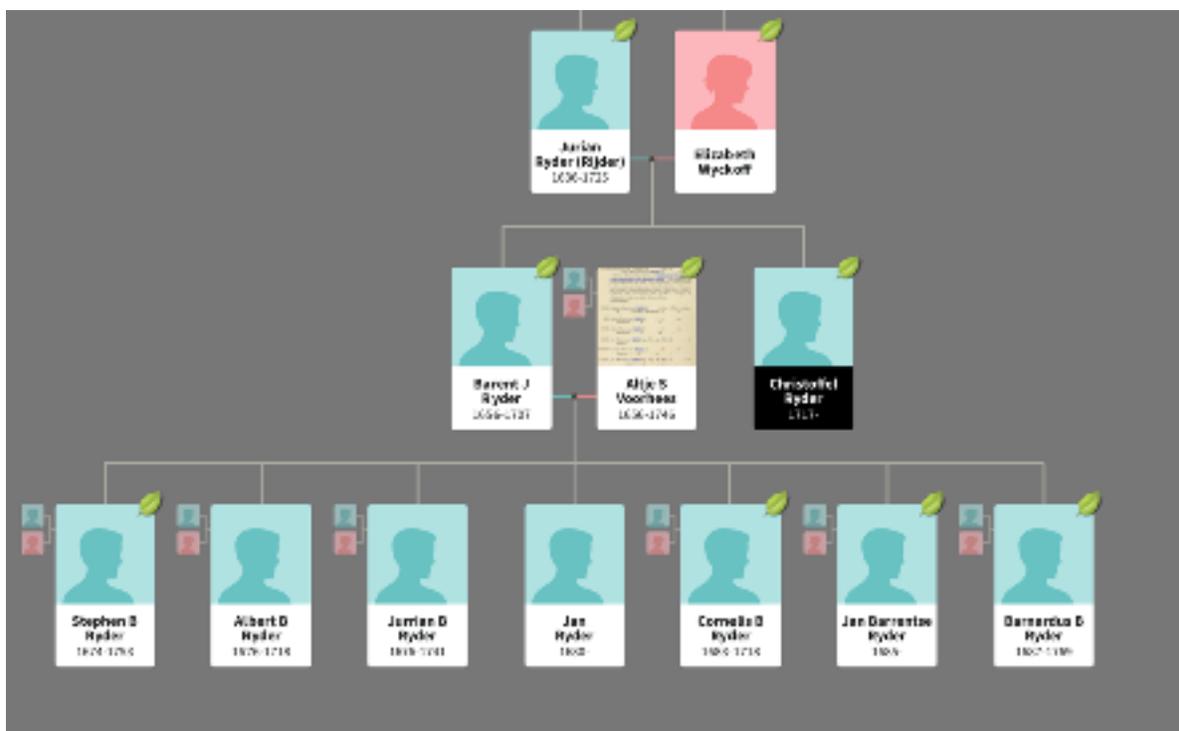


Fig. 7: Three generations of Ryders in van Voorhees tree.

With this as a starting point, I began to expand my family tree on Ancestry to include the Ryders mentioned in Elias van Vorhis work. Barrent Jurianz Ryder is descended from Jurian Ryder. We begin to see the dutch naming convention. The middle name is a patronymic reference to the father. It takes several forms using the father first name and adding se or nz or a few other variations. Wycoff is another historic dutch name in New York. Barrent Jurianz was born in 1656 in Zeeland, Netherlands. He married Aeltje Stevense Voorhees in 1673. The children of Barrent and Altje are listed in the [Ryder Genealogy](#), as well as the van Voorhees genealogy shown on the last page.

The task at this point is to see if we can connect this family tree to Thomas' tree shown in Figure 5. Rather than starting with the genealogy described in Figure 7 and working through all possible descendants, I will begin with my closest dutch

relative, Emma van Voorhis (Voorhis is the way my branch of the family spelled Voorhees). . Emma was born in 1851; she is a 5th grand-daughter of Steven Coerte van Voorhees, original immigrant to Nieuw Netherlands. Fig. 8 shown below is the beginning of an ancestor chart for Emma. This diagram shows my ancestors in this line from Emma (one of my great grandmothers) to eight of my 5th great

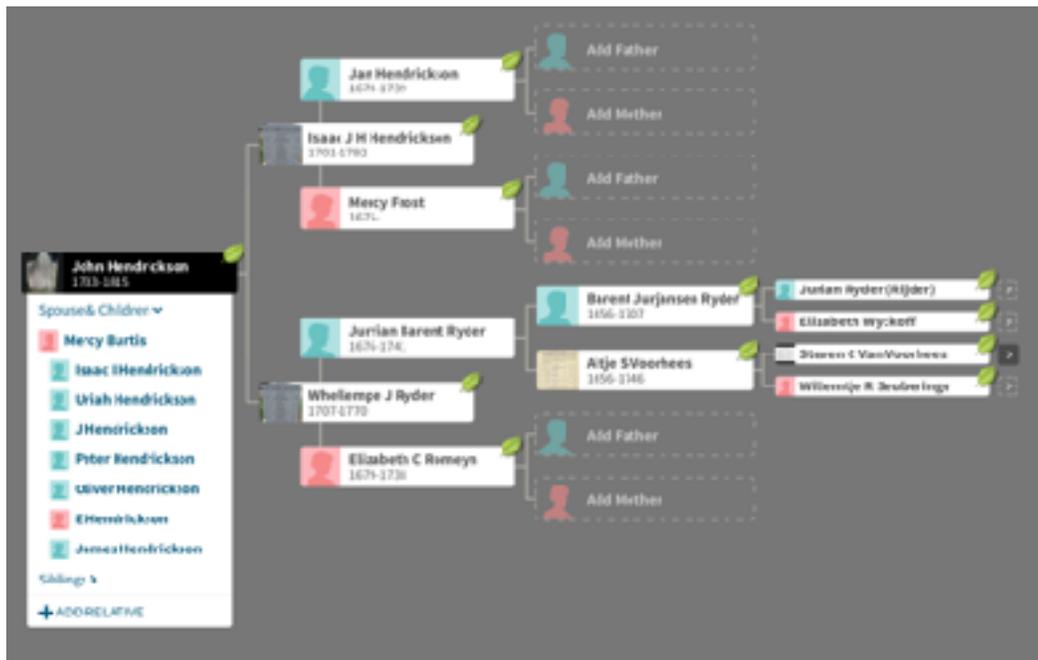


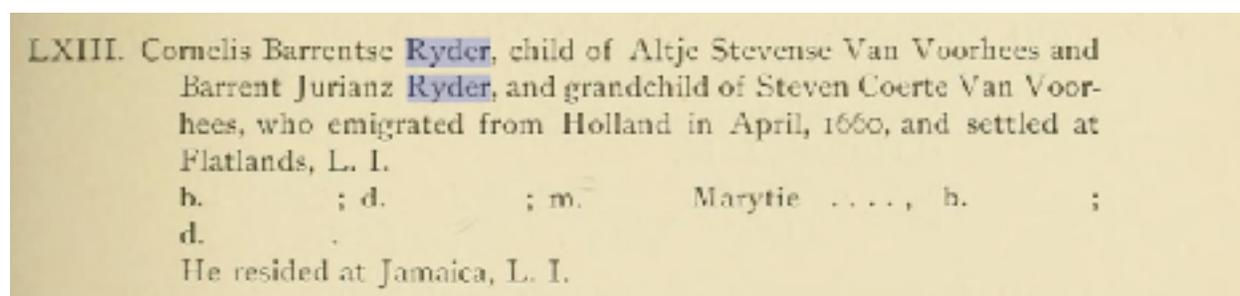
Fig. 8: Extended Ancestor Chart for John Hendrickson

Referring to Fig. 9, all offspring of Barrent J. Ryder and Altje S. van Voorhees inherit genes from their parents. My direct ancestral line follows the red path: (Barrent Ryder+Altje van Voorhees) > (Jurian Ryder + Elizabeth Romeyn) > (Isaac Hendrickson + Whelempe Ryder). Here are some possibilities:

1. If (Barent J Ryder + Altje S. van Voorhees) are the common ancestor between my line and Thomas Tomkins Ryder, then Thomas' line must branch from one of the male siblings of Jurian Ryder.
2. If (Jerian Ryder + Elizabeth Romeyn) are the common ancestor, then Thomas' line must branch from one of the male siblings of my ancestor Whellemppe Ryder.

The fundamental problem is that there is very little genealogical data for these branches of the family. The van Voorhees genealogy does describe the family of Barent J. Ryder and Alteje van Voorhees for no more than two generations. The Ryder genealogy references the van Voorhees data for this branch of the family. The Ancestry family trees have practically no data on these branches of the Ryder family. Similarly, familysearch.org has limited data.

If I were to make a guess, I might suggest that since there is a tendency to reuse family names, perhaps Thomas Tomkins Ryder connects to my tree through Cornelis Barrentse Ryder (1687-1769). Since Cornelius of Yorktown, Westchester, NY was born in 1744, my guess is that there would be two generations missing here. Here is the citation in the van Voorhees genealogy regarding Cornelis. We have a record of the marriage of Cornelius and Marytie, both born in 1681.⁶



Having explored many sources of genealogical data, at this point I am at a dead end attempting to make the final connection. If the connection is possibility (1) above, the offspring of Barent and Altje were born in the range from 1676 to 1687; Cornelis Barrentse Ryder was born 1685. It is likely that there are two generations between Thomas' grandfather Cornelius (of Yorktown) and this generation of Ryders. If

⁶ [U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900](#) In this record the name is spelled (the more common) Cornelius.

option (2) Jurian Ryder + Elizabeth Romeyn is the common ancestor, it is most likely that there is only one intervening generation.

There is another possibility. In Appendix A I explored the Ryders who are said to have been early residents of Westchester County. I was not able to find any genealogical data to place Cornelius in this family. It is not uncommon for the records to leave out some descendants. If indeed Cornelius could be proven to be a member of the family that descends from John (Jan) Ryder, then we would still have to find the linkage of John to my ancestors. While the author of the cited history postulates that this John descends from the English Ryders, yet there are some curious issues. John marries Ariaentje Hercz who is of dutch descent. They are married in the Dutch Church and the record reports his name as Jan—the dutch equivalent of John. Since my family is descended from the dutch Ryders, there would still be the issue of locating this John within my family tree. The only Jan/John in the branches of my tree we are now considering is Jan son of Barrent and Altje born 1680 and died as an infant. My conclusion is that this is an unlikely link between our family trees.

Conclusion

We may never know what the nature of the dna connection between the family of Thomas Tomkins Ryder and my family tree. My gut feeling is that the connection is to the dutch Ryders in my ancestry, but I cannot prove this. I believe that it is most likely that the common ancestor is Barrent Jurian Ryder and Altje Stevense van Voorhees. Again, I have no proof.

Appendix A: Early Ryder Settlers in Westchester County

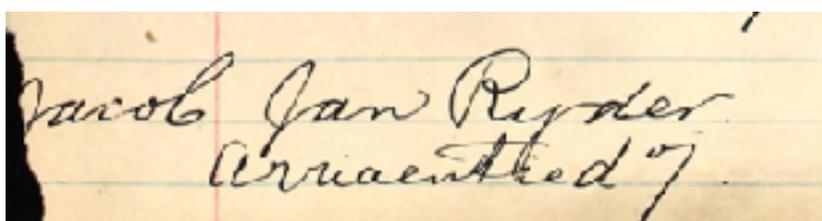
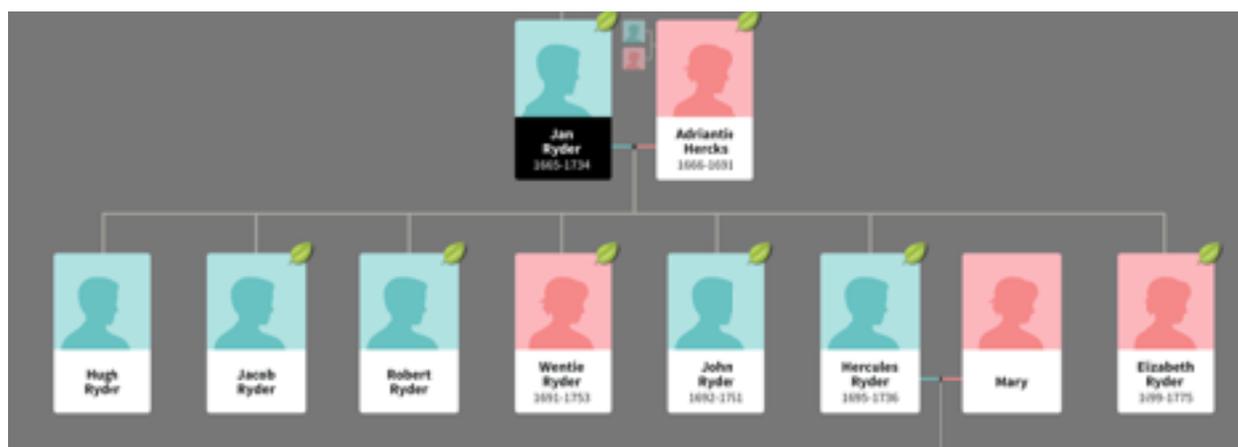
I have attempted to find the ancestor of Cornelius Ryder using several different genealogy sites. There are several family trees on ancestry.com that list the father of Cornelius as Jacob Ryder. The documentation also includes the fact that this Jacob, born 3 JUL 1705 died in *Patent, Northern Province, South Africa*. All family trees with this lineage for Cornelius are identical. I don't know the original source, but obviously the information has been copied from tree to tree. The death in South Africa gives me reason to question the accuracy of the claim⁷. I contacted one of the members who had reported this, and she indicated that she had no evidence, but just copied it from another tree. I contacted another member who had a private tree, tracing her husband's to another son of Cornelius (James). She has attempted to identify Cornelius' ancestors without success.

There is some historical data regarding early Ryder settlers in this region of New York State. I found a book entitled *Historical and Genealogical Record, Dutchess and Putnam Counties New York*. Cornelius Ryder is mentioned in a description of the Reuben Fowler family ([page 339](#)). This confirms the marriage between Cornelius and Abigail Fowler. However, there is an additional fact that Cornelius is from Croton, NY. Croton is a near neighbor of Yorktown. That book also has a more extensive explanation of the Ryder family in this area. Beginning on [page 344](#), the author describes the family. He begins with the English Ryder family who settled in the region. On page 347-8 the author introduces John Ryder.

John Ryder, perhaps a son of one of the above, was married in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, June 27, 1690, to Adriantje Hercks, daughter of Hercks Siboutszen Krunkheyt, formerly a ship carpenter, from Langendyck, Holland, but who received a patent of lands and settled in Newtown, and his wife Wyntie Theunis de Key, from Naarden, Holland, who were married in the same church November 16, 1642, and who became the parents of fourteen children, and ancestors of some of the present Cronk, Leat and other families of Westchester county. He lived in Newtown, near the tract known as the "Poor's Bowery," but before 1698 he removed to Flushing, where he remained a number of years. He appears to have been a blacksmith, a calling in those days of some importance; and a site for a shop was granted him in Flushing in 1720. He was probably living in 1733. He had sons—John, Hercules, Robert, Jacob and Hugh; and daughters—Wyntie and Elizabeth. All of the sons settled in Westchester county: John and Jacob at Pailipsburgh Manor about 1728; Hercules at the same place about 1733; and Hugh at Eastchester about 1744; and Robert died at Eastchester about 1736.

⁷ We believe this branch of the family has dutch roots, and South Africa was a dutch colony, so I suppose this is possible, while unlikely.

I am going to skip by the lead-in to the description: “*John Ryder, perhaps a son of one of the above...*” and reconstruct the genealogy⁸ presented in that volume. There is a statement that this John married Adriantie Hercks in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, June 27, 1690. A record of this marriage can be found on [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com). Indeed, we can find a record of the marriage between Jan (dutch equivalent of John) Ryder and Ariaentje Hercz. I also found a record of the birth of Jacob Ryder. Although the date is not shown in this snippet of the image below, the date is 3 JUL 1705. This Jacob’s birth is consistent with the date given in the family trees on ancestry claiming Jacob is the father of Cornelius.



Record of baptism of Jacob to Jan and Ariaentje Ryder..
Date: 3 JUL 1705

New York City Marriages, 1500s-1800s

View Record

Name: **Jan Ryder**
 Spouse Name: **Ariaentje Hercz**
 Marriage Date: **1690**
 Marriage Place: **New York City, New York, New York**
 Heritage ID: **222024056**
 Other Comments: **On microfilm at Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.**
 Source: **The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (quarterly), 1879, selected extracts**
 Publisher: **New York Genealogical and Biographical Society**
 Publication Place: **New York, NY**
 Page: **123**

Household Members	Name	Age
	Ariaentje hercz	
	Jan Ryder	

Since some family trees indicate that the father of Cornelius is named Jacob, I decided to explore him first.

While the author indicates that this family (John Ryder) was perhaps a son of one of the earlier described Ryders of English heritage, there are some evidence to support

⁸ This material also appears in Dutchess and Putnam New York: Biographical Sketches..., Part 2, J.H. Beers & Co. (Chicago, 1897). [p. 986ff](#). It appears that this is likely the source for the material presented on this page.

dutch roots. First, John is married in the Dutch Church to Ariantje Hercz. The church records call him Jan—the dutch equivalent of John. The current Biographical and Genealogical history continues that John/Jan had a son John who was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church 2 DEC 1692. If it were to turn out that this John was, of English descent, then it would be highly unlikely that this would be a connection between Thomas Tomkins Ryder and my family as implied by the dna results⁹.

The seven children in the family tree on the preceding page is documented in *The Historical and Genealogical Record, Dutchess and Putnam Counties New York*¹⁰, previously cited. I will look at each of the male children (who would pass-on the Ryder name).

John Ryder (1692-1761) In HGRNY we read that this John had only one son (also named John) born 1732. As Cornelius was born in 1744. Either the citation of a single son is wrong or we could conclude that Cornelius did not come from this branch of the family.

Robert Ryder (1693-1736) Married Anne. He died intestate 1736. Cornelius could not have come from this branch of the family as he was born in 1744.

Hercules (1695- ??) married Mary ?? The only son mentioned in HGRNY is Jacob (b. 1736). Jacob married Susannah Bishop. While the record indicates nine children, these children were born after Cornelius. The only possibility is if Hercules had other children of whom we do not have a record. Jacob is the only child mentioned in the ancestry family trees.

Hugh Ryder from HGRNY we read “*Hugh [Ryder], who was a blacksmith, purchased a farm in Eastchester in 1784, but was a resident of New York City in 1761. He had a son Robert, an innholder, of New York City, who died in 1759, apparently without children...*”

Jacob Ryder (1705-?) We know the baptism date of Jacob Ryder son of Jan Ryder and Adriantie Hercks from the records of the Dutch Reformed Church. Most of the records on both ancestry and familysearch are for Jacob son of Hercules Ryder, brother of this Jacob. There are a number of family trees on ancestry that indicate that Jacob died in South Africa. These all seem to be

⁹ This would be true for the connection between Thomas and my dutch heritage. While my family tree has upwards of 25 Ryders in related to my van Voorhees/Voorhis ancestors, there are no other Ryders in other branches of my family.

¹⁰ I will designate this reference as HGRNY

copied one from another; none give any sources for this assertion. The only mention of Jacob in this Biographical and Genealogical history is the fact that this Jacob “settled (along with his brother John) at Phillipsburgh Manor about 1728.” According to hudsonvalley.org “Phillipsburg Manor was a thriving farming, milling, and trading center owned by the Philipses, a family of anglo-dutch merchants”. Phillipsburg Manor is in Sleepy Hollow, NY (made famous by Washington Irving). This location is just about ten miles south along the Hudson River from Croton, NY the place where the author indicates Cornelius was from.