

# Van Vulpen of Doorn

Translated from Gens Nostra 1971 No4-5 pages 154-162 and 253-260

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The following article appeared in Gens Nostra, the magazine of the Nederlandse Genealogische Vereniging (Netherlands Genealogical Society), in 1971 and appears to the basis of several online genealogies of the van Velpen/Vulpen family of the Doorn area. dhr. Kemp connects a Maeyche Anthonisdr (van Velpen), who he discovered while researching another family, through several generations, to a Gijsbert van Velpen of Doorn who lived in the early part of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally he provides significant information about the family name, the emblems and seals they used and sources where further information might be found.

He emphasises that this is only a start on the history of the van Velpen family, that there is much more material that has not been included and that several questions remain unanswered.

The original text of the article has been preserved as far as possible but it is not always easy to translate Dutch idioms and sentence structures directly into English and, where original text has been quoted, there have been additional problems arising from archaic spelling and vocabulary. All Kemp's original footnotes have been included but others have been added (marked in blue) to give further explanations. Words relating to feudal tenure and landholding do not always have direct counterparts in English terminology as the two systems, whilst sharing some features in medieval and early modern times, evolved rather differently.

In section VI.1 there is a brief mention of Dirck Joosten van Vulpen of Beesd, the grandfather of Geertje Cornelis van Vulpen, which will be discussed further on the project website.

Vanderhoof Project  
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## Sources and Abbreviations

### Rijksarchief Utrecht

RAU	Rechterlijk Archief
BA	Bisschoppelijk Archief
SvU	City of Utrecht
HSS	Manuscript Collection
DOM	DOM Kapittel
OM	Oud Munster
SJ	St Jan
SP	St Peter
SM	St Marie
KKK	Kleine Kapittelen en Kloosters

### Gemeente Archief Utrecht

GAU	Rechterlijck Archief
UBA	Bewaarde Archieven Parts Ie and IIe
NU	Notarieel Archief
Other	
NLB	Nederlangbroek
OLB	Overlangbroek

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# Some Older Generations of the Lineage of Van Vulpen of Doorn<sup>1</sup>

*Gens Nostra 1971 No4-5 pages 154-162 and 253-260*

## INTRODUCTION

In the gathering of information for a genealogy several years ago, I came across a Maechje Anthonisdr who, before 1652, must have been married to Jan Jansz Westenengh of Doorn. As the baptism and marriage registers of the Reformed Church of Doorn for 1672 had disappeared during the French invasion, I searched further in the Judicial Archive of Doorn, the oldest part of which began in 1633<sup>2</sup>.

Indeed, there turned out to be a Thomas Pelgromss who, on 12 Feb 1647, was lying 'ill in bed' and a Neeltje Cornelisdr, widow of. Thonis Pelgroms, who made a will on 18 June 1647 which mentions among her children, Maeyche, married to Jan Westenengh. On 22 Jan 1663, the heirs of Teunis Pelgromsz van Velpen and Neeltje Cornelisdr transferred land to a joint-heir and, in this way, the aftername Van Velpen came to my notice. Neeltje Cornelisdr turned out to be a Van Blankesteyn, but with these parents - Van Velpen/Van Blankesteyn - it seemed to be the case that it would be really difficult to make progress. Archive material from before 1633 does not always exist. However, in such matters one can be mistaken, as the present study demonstrates.

A search of the index of records of notaries of Utrecht produced a reasonable number of Van Velpens, among whom was a Pelgrom Jans van Velpen who lived in Wijk Bij Duurstede at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Interest was awakened and the problem born! In particular, it appeared from these notarial records that the Van Velpens were feudal tenants of the Lords of Culemborg and Gaasbeek and of the *Kapittel den Dom*<sup>3</sup>. The particularly rich archives of (among others) the Cathedral of Utrecht in the Middle Ages have already shed much light on the van Velpen family (of which scarcely anything, to my knowledge, has been published) but I felt that a provisional arrangement of the information must be made. Here we mention just the main points, otherwise the size of this article will become too big. I would like to use this opportunity to ask everyone who has information about the Van Velpens - from whatever period - to get in touch with me: any information can be a valuable addition!

## WAPEN (ARMS)

In a rental agreement between Teunis Pelgromss van Velpen and the St Barbara and St Laurence Hospital of Utrecht on 25 Aug 1622, Theunis seals with a chequered cross<sup>4</sup>. This appears to be the most frequently used emblem and has the following colours: gold and black squares on a silver background<sup>5</sup>. Several dozen seals bearing this emblem are known at present, the oldest dating from 1440. There is a remarkable likeness to the arms of the knights of Van Broeckhuysen, who had widespread estates in Doorn in the Middle Ages; except for the colours, which are red and gold on a silver background. This emblem appears to have been used in the main by members of the Van Broeckhuysen and van Velpen families, without a single exception known to us so far<sup>6</sup>. Moreover, the different Van Velpen/van Doorn families seal with this emblem and, but for this, the connection

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<sup>1</sup> The older spelling, to which we will keep in this article, is : Van Velpen

<sup>2</sup> RAU 1246 part1 (1633-1668)

<sup>3</sup> [The Chapter of the Cathedral of Utrecht](#)

<sup>4</sup> UBA II 1442 No 6

<sup>5</sup> According to the manuscript, 'Van Doorn' in Gens Nostra XX (1965), p 21 and XXI (1966) p 210-212. It is worth noting in this connection the information of Belaerts van Blokland in Ned. Leeuw XLI 35 which describes the emblem of Van Doorn as a chequered cross of red and gold on a gold background and below a golden board bearing a black wheel painted on a shield of 1717. This indicates the origin of these Van Doorns from the Van Broeckhuysens. (cf also footnote 6 on page 156)

<sup>6</sup> Besides the above-mentioned families, Van Broeckhuysen and Van Velpen, others sealed with a chequered cross : Lambrecht van der Cule as yeoman of Werkhoeven in 1391 (UBA II 1411); the same seal was used by someone in Het Goy (Houten District) on 20 Jan 1393. (OM 2298); Ghisebrecht van Walenborch, canon of the Dom used the same seal on 27 Sept 1356 (DOM 1239)

between them might never have been made. For example, the extinct family Van Doorn (recorded in Gens Nostra XX (1965), p 21 and XXI (1966) p206 ff and the formerly noble Van Doorn's (Ned. Adelsboek)<sup>7</sup>.

A Van Velpen family sealed with another emblem which is not actually an indication that they cannot be genuine Van Velpens. In 1592, Peter Claes van Velpen, schout of Werkhoeven, sealed with a cross-bar with three lilies above and below (2,1)<sup>8</sup> A remarkable story is known about his grandson and namesake. On 11 November 1714, certain witnesses gave testimony declaring that Maria van Noortdijck had said : *that the old sexton, who had cut the seals of the letters, should be again hauled out of his casket again, and his hand cut off, and hung on the gallows.*

The foregoing took place in Odijk where Peter Claasz van Velpen was a *kloster-schoolmeester* for a long time<sup>9</sup>. One has to ask the significance of this, especially as one knows that a Ghijsbert Claes was a schout of Werkhoven, and was possibly the grandfather of the first-named Peter Van Velpen. Ghijsbert Claes, however, sealed with an emblem of three horseshoes. (2,1)<sup>10</sup> Anyhow, the lily-emblem turns out, in fact, to be one of the emblems of De Cryuff. On 7 December 1499 Willem Willems die Cruve seals with this emblem<sup>11</sup> and on 18.11.1508 a Dirck die Cruve, bailiff.<sup>12</sup> Next, a number of different people without afternames appear in Doorn and Langbroek in the 15<sup>th</sup> century using this seal. A very good relationship existed between them and the Van Velpens: the two Van Vulpen seals are found four times together on one charter, so a possible conclusion is that the Werkhoven Van Velpens come from the female line of the Doorns.<sup>13</sup> It is worth mentioning yet another curiosity in this connection: in Everdingen on 17 April 1650 appears a *Jan Dirckx van Vulpen named de Cruyfv*. Coincidence?<sup>14</sup>

## NAME

According to information from Miss Th. M. van Dijk of Zeist, there once stood in the garden of her Van Vulpen grandparents in the Utrechtsweg in Zeist, two stone markers with the inscription VEL-PEN, part of the old farmhouse in Doorn. These markers, now unfortunately missing, were possibly very old and came from the old *estate of the Velpens* which was named in the old register of Proosdijlenen [Collegiate Church] of the Chapter of the Dom about 1400<sup>15</sup>. On 4 November 1514 Jan Claes van Velpen assigns the *vrij tijnsweer*<sup>16</sup> of a

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<sup>7</sup> See also Ned. Leeuw LII 368 Ancestor is Thonis Jansz van Doorn, wheelwright, who seems to have been born about 1580. As he is, in fact, a Van Broeckhuysen (see page 55 note 4) it is possible that he is a brother of Cornelis, Ros and Peter Janszonen van Broeckhuysen who are found in Darthiuzen at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>8</sup> UBA II1948; as did his grandson, Peter van Velpen, deputy schout of Werkhoven on 5 April 1675. (OM 1640)

<sup>9</sup> Taken from 'Tussen Rijn en Lek,' periodical for the history of the area between the Kromme Rhine and the Lek I, p4. The quoted document is to be found in the RA Utrecht in the Arch. Gem. Odijk no 81. *Literally an 'abbey-schoolmaster' - probably someone who taught and performed some religious function as well.*

<sup>10</sup> 5 Dec 1549 SJ 662

<sup>11</sup> DOM 1793

<sup>12</sup> SM 1410

<sup>13</sup>

Sealed with chequered cross		lilies	
Jan van Wijc van Velpen	OM 1408	Jan Gijsberts	Maarn 15 March 1443
Jacob Claes vV	OM 1251	Lambert Janss	NLB 26 Nov 1468
Johan van Wijck	DOM 1838	Gysbert Janss	NLB 27.Nov 1468
Gheryt van Wijck	OM 1251	Lambert Janss	NLB 17 Dec 1487

<sup>14</sup> ARA 's-Gravenhage: Rechterlijk Archief Everdingen 17 This Jan Dirckx van Vulpen also named de Cruyfv is possibly the same person as the Jan Dirckx van Fulpen x Anna Stichters who appear in the same register as joint-heirs of her father Jan Cornelisz Stichter .

<sup>15</sup> DOM 2368 part1 f 17/18 where Jan van Broechuysen Florens et al mortgaged *the tithe lands of five morgen on which old Ghysbert van Velpen lived.*

<sup>16</sup> There seems to be no direct English equivalent for feudal terms based on the prefix *tijns*. A *tijnsweer* seems to have been some sort of commuted feudal tenancy where rent was paid instead of service (cf quit rent) However, there were other conditions relating to inheritance, sale and occupancy that might apply. Probably a *vrij tijnsweer* was a rented freehold tenancy that could be sold freely and passed on to heirs without reversion to the Lord.

*farmstead called Velpen and a half hoeve*<sup>17</sup> of land belonging thereto lying in the neighbourhood of and in the tithelands of Velpen in the parish of Doorn and several parcels (we shall not pursue the description, except to mention that they were adjacent to the position of the Stamerweg at that time) to Cornelis Aertsz who immediately returned it to Jan on a perpetual lease<sup>18</sup>. It is thus very plausible that the family derives its name from the ancient estate of Velpen.

Up to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the location names Velpereng, Velperhorst, Velpertiend and Velpermeent appear in Doorn but research into the location of this has not yet been carried out<sup>19</sup>: Worth noting is that the name occurs frequently in South Netherlands for, in 1272 the brothers *Arnoldus and Gerardus*, sons of a knight, *Henricus de Felpe*, were named, whilst a *Hendricus de Velpe* sat as a magistrate in Leuven in 1375<sup>20</sup>. The problem of the two emblems discussed above is not the only one, as the family made use of at least one other name. However, it will be demonstrated in this most interesting case that it relates to one and the same family. In 1440, *Jan van Wiic* seals with a chequered cross for his uncle *Gerrit Gijsbertsz* concerning various pieces of land in Doorn leased from the St Barbara and St Laurence Hospital<sup>21</sup>. This Gerrit appears in different tithes—accounts of the Dom<sup>22</sup> as Gerrit Gijsberts van Velpen, whereas Jan, in 1443, seals himself as Jan van Wiick van Velpen. The most convincing fact is the fortunate discovery of a copy of a contract whereby *Johan, Claes and Dirck van Velpen* rent land from the Saint Catherine's monastery in 1419. According to this, *Johan van Velpen* seals Jan van Velpen for himself and as Jan van Wijc, as brother, for Dirck and Claes<sup>23</sup>. Up to the 16<sup>th</sup> and perhaps the 17<sup>th</sup> century, individuals named Van Wijk appear, who are actually van Velpens, and probably can be considered as arising from the noble family of Van Doorn named above.

## THE ANCESTORS OF MAYCHE VAN VELPEN

**I. Ghysbert van Velpen** was enfeoffed by the Lord of Gaesbeek on 2 May 1408 with a *half Hoeve and all associated parcels in Tuyl (near Doorn)* which land remained in the possession of the family for around two hundred years<sup>24</sup>. In 1410, when the land passed to his son, Claes, he held the usufruct of this property. On 17 Sept 1400 Jan van Broechuysen Florensz was enfeoffed by the *Domproost*<sup>25</sup> (among others) *with the tithe lands of five morgen on which the old Gijsbert van Velpen lived*<sup>26</sup>.

According to unverified references in Booth<sup>27</sup>, a Ghijselbert de Velpe had already appeared by 1310, from whom we believe the following 14<sup>th</sup> century references to the Van Velpens with that forename descend.

- 26 August 1369, a Ghisebrecht van Velpen is named as a *tjinsgenoot*<sup>28</sup> of Leersum and, on 5 June 1378, a Jan van Velpen is also named in a tenancy agreement in Leersum<sup>29</sup>.
- On 16 April 1387, Ghisebrecht van Velpen Ghisebrechtsz, *tjinsgenoot* of Doorn, is included in a land transfer there with the St Barbara Hospital of Utrecht<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> A hoeve could be a specific area of land equal 162 morgen or about. 14 ha. Sometimes it referred to a topographical location, a substantial but unspecified area of land or merely meant 'farm' or farmstead'. There were regional variations in the usage of the term.

<sup>18</sup> DOM 2368 pt 3 f 133

<sup>19</sup> This location has since been established – see website article.

<sup>20</sup> J. Th de Raadt, *Sceaux Armories des pays Bas et des pays avoisinants* etc part IV, Brussels 1901.

<sup>21</sup> UBA II 1442 no1.

<sup>22</sup> The cathedral of St Martin, Utrecht known generally as the *Domkerk*

<sup>23</sup> HHSS 352 f104

<sup>24</sup> BA 110 part 1 f21a

<sup>25</sup> The Dean of the Dom

<sup>26</sup> See above note 14

<sup>27</sup> Collections van Buchel-Booth : Het Utrechts Archief

<sup>28</sup> Probably a joint-tenant of shared feudal land.

<sup>29</sup> UBA I 488 (Cartulary Marienhof HSS pt 12 no1238 in liber lat III 50v

<sup>30</sup> UBA II 1379

- About 1396, a Ghijsbert van Velpen sues Sir Jan van Zulen, Marshall of the Province, against the granting of accommodation to Ebbert Lubbertsz and his people resulting from the recent forcible removal of Lady Wendelmoet of Amersfoort<sup>31</sup>
- In 1399, Ghisebert van Velpen Jans becomes a citizen of Utrecht and, in 1414 a Ghisebrecht van Velpen is a *butenborger*<sup>32</sup>. The citizenship was taken from him by the Town Treasurer because of arrears of payment. Also in 1389, the citizenship of Jan van Velpen was taken away because his conduct did not serve the town well<sup>33</sup>.
- In the accounts of the tithes of the Chapter of the Dom(beginning in 1410) Ghijsbert van Velpen appears from 1410 to 1415, in one case as father of Jan van Wijck<sup>34</sup>

Four sons of Ghijsbert van Velpen are known:

1. Jan van Wijck van Velpen, Follows [at II](#)
2. Claes Gijsberts van Velpen, in 1410 (Wednesday after Holy Cross Day) enfeoffed with the half Hoeve in Doorn on the authority of Gijsbert van Velpen<sup>35</sup>, He is named in the abovementioned tithe accounts of the Dom in 1417 and 1418 as well as in part II of the document of 1419 cited previously. He possibly died without male offspring, because, in 1432, Jan van Wijk Jansz the younger (his cousin/nephew, see III) was enfeoffed with the half Hoeve.
3. Dirck Gijsbertsz van Velpen, mentioned in the tithe accounts of the Dom in 1417 and also in the document of 1419 above.
4. Gerrit Gijsberts van Velpen, mentioned in the tithe accounts of the Dom from 1410 to 1443. On 30 September 1440, he rented different pieces of land in Doorn from the St Barbara and St Lawrence Hospital and Jan van Wijk, his nephew, seals for him<sup>36</sup>. Among this was a field in the *herberge* [*hostel?*] *de Stopplenberge*, which is, incidentally, the same land as that rented by Theunis Pelgroms van Velpen in 1662.

**II Jan van Wijck van Velpen** Rented the tithe of Langbroek according to the above tithe accounts of 1415 of which his father Ghijsbert van Velpen is a guarantor. In 1425 a Jan Ghijsbertsz van Wijk leased the windmill of Doorn for two years from the Lords of the Dom<sup>37</sup>. In 1435 acknowledges the same *along with the land that he rented from the Lords of the to the 'cleyn camer'*<sup>38</sup>. In 1419 Johan, Claes and Dirck van Velpen *together rented the farm of St Catherine that I, Jan van Velpen, have used for ten years until now*. In this agreement, Johan sealed for himself and for Claes and Dirck van Velpen, his brothers<sup>39</sup>.

From **Jan II** one son is known

**III. Jan van Wijck Jans de Jongh**, apparently the same as Jan van Wiick van Velpen who, in 1443, sealed a transfer document in Manderen (Maarn) and used the same seal as Jan Gijsbertsz (<sup>40</sup>the lily emblem). In the registers of Oudschildgeld<sup>41</sup> from about 1449<sup>42</sup> and 1470<sup>43</sup> Jan Van Wijck of Doorn is named with land (among others) at Werkhoven. He is enfeoffed on 23 April 1435 with 4 morgen<sup>44</sup> in Nederlandbroek on the authority of Roelof van Walenborch as Johan van Wijck Johansz of Doorn, which land he, on 11 January 1434, further

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<sup>31</sup> BA 198

<sup>32</sup> [citizen living outside the town](#)

<sup>33</sup> GAU I NO 16 (Buurspraakboeken)

<sup>34</sup> DOM 853 pt 1 ff

<sup>35</sup> BA 110, part 1 fo 21a

<sup>36</sup> As note 17 cf note 3

<sup>37</sup> DOM 1413 pt 1

<sup>38</sup> DOM 1413 pt 2. [cleyn camer prob refers to a feudal chamber of the Domkapittel](#)

<sup>39</sup> See note 18

<sup>40</sup> See note 12

<sup>41</sup> [A local land tax, possibly deriving from a historic military levy](#)

<sup>42</sup> SvU48

<sup>43</sup> SvU 49

<sup>44</sup> [A morgen was a measure of land area- regionally variable. A Gelderland morgen was about 0.8ha](#)

assigns to Johan van Bommel. On 14 May 1432, he receives the fief of a half hoeve in Doorn which, in earlier times, was owned by Claes Ghijsberts van Velpen<sup>45</sup>. According to the Oudschildgeld Registers of Doorn and Langbroek, he used about 40 morgen in Doorn around 1470 for which he paid 40 ½ stoter<sup>46</sup>. In Langbroek he had one hoeve (=16 morgen) and two lots of 4 morgen<sup>47</sup>. In Werkhoven he had 4 morgen and one hoeve<sup>48</sup>. Jan van Wijk was married to Gouda Wouter Spronckxdr, who originated from Werkhoven (her father occurs several times as a tenant of land in that place)<sup>49</sup>. On 13 June 1440, Gouda was enfeoffed with a hove in Werkhoven named *Fekerdeyshoeve* by the Bishop of Utrecht.<sup>50</sup> When she was again enfeoffed on 28 March 1457<sup>51</sup> her husband, Jan van Wijck, did homage. She was still alive on 10 November 1472<sup>52</sup> at which time she assigned this hoeve to her daughter *Lijsbet Jansdr van Wijck*, the spouse of *Deric van der Haer*. From this marriage the following children are known.

1. Gijsbert van Velpen Jansz van Wijk [follows at IV](#)
2. Gheryt Jansz van Wijk married (2) Aleyt to whom on 20 Jun3 1508 he gave the usufruct of 8 Mudden<sup>53</sup>) from 1 hoeve, 1 viertel and 1 *akkertje* in Doorn<sup>54</sup>. On 24 Jan 1515 he gives these lands to his legitimate son, Jan Gerritss van Wijk, except for the usufruct of Aleyt mentioned above, so she must have still been alive then<sup>55</sup>. On 19 January 1510, Johan van Wijk Geritss, Jan van Zyst and Weyndelmoet, and Gouda Gerritsdr van Wijk declare that Gheryt van Wijk and. Aleyt, their father and stepmother have assigned 4 morgen in Nederlagbroek to Johan de Ridder<sup>56</sup>. On 17 December 1487 Gheryt van Wijk, yeoman of that place seals with the chequered cross<sup>57</sup>. In 1512 Gheryt van Wijck seals in the same way as shout of Sterkenburg.<sup>58</sup> Their descendants continue to use the name of Van Wijk and can be traced until the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
3. Lisbecht Jansdr van Wijk married before 1472 to Deric van der Haer of Werkhoven.

From them descend numerous offspring named Van der Haer /Verhaer of Werkhoven. Their children and some of their grandchildren are found in [the collection van Buchel] Booth<sup>59</sup> in a document from 1524 in connection with the inheritance of her uncle/great uncle, Henrick van der Haer (one of the children of Gouda who married Harman Jacobs of Werkhoven). This family of van der Haer appears regularly after 1360 in Werkhoven. In the 14<sup>th</sup> Century their distinctive seal exists, bearing an emblem of shepherds' shears, as used, for example, by Willam van der Hare, shout of Werkhoven on 26 Jan 1358<sup>60</sup>. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century this always occurs with three diamonds on the right (e.g. Dirck van der Haer, yeoman of Werkhoven on 24

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<sup>45</sup> BA 273 f33v and BA 110 pt 2 f65

<sup>46</sup> SvU 49 f51/52 A stoter=2½ stuijver

<sup>47</sup> SvU 49 f27, 28, 31

<sup>48</sup> SvU 49 f106/107

<sup>49</sup> Wouter Spronckxsoen named as tenant of 2 hoeven in Werkhoven in 1422 and with a further 1 Morgen. DOM 1082 pt 3

<sup>50</sup> BA 273 f28

<sup>51</sup> BA 275 f11

<sup>52</sup> BA 275 f79 See also dr A Joanna Maris Repertorium op de Stichtse Leenprotocollen uit het landsheerlijke tijdvak.

<sup>53</sup> 1 mudde= 4 bushels or around 160lb also see <http://rabbel.nl/Olddumes.html>

<sup>54</sup> DOM 2368 pt 3 f81

<sup>55</sup> DOM 2368 pt 3 f 136/7

<sup>56</sup> HSS 1432

<sup>57</sup> See note 12

<sup>58</sup> 28 February 1512. KKK 1311. On this occasion Ariaen van Wijk Jans and Jacob (partners?) transfer 2 morgen in Sterkenburg to the Convent van Wijck. Perhaps this Ariën is a son of the Jan Jansz van Wick mentioned under III4 and so thereby a nephew of Gheryt. He could also be his brother.

<sup>59</sup> HSS380 f70 where the following children are named: Jan v.d. Haer x Dorothea (ch. Dirck and Willem); Willem vd Haer x Geertruy; Cornelis vd Haer x Alith; Kunera vd Haer x Andries Goyertss; Gouda vd Haer x Harmen Jacobss; NN x Zal. Jan de Ruese (ch. Willem, Margrietm Dirck & Jacob); NN x Zal Aert Spijcker (ch. Henrick & Geertruy)

<sup>60</sup> OM 1249

April 1409<sup>61</sup>) so that a relationship with the widespread family van der Haer elsewhere in the *Sticht*<sup>62</sup> must not be ruled out.

4. Perhaps also Jan Jansz van Wijk who, in 1484, was the representative of the widow of Johan van Velpen Gysbertsz ([see IV2](#))

**IV Gijsbert van Velpen Jansz van Wijck** Enfeoffed on 23 January 1438 (at a very young age?) with the ½ hoeve in Doorn on the instructions of Jan van Wick de Jonge, his father<sup>63</sup>. His broken seal is to be found on a charter of 10 August 1468<sup>64</sup>, on which the chequered cross can be made out. In 1486 he was joint guardian and grandfather of the children of the deceased Johan van Velpen and Beatrice (see below). In 1460 and 1497 he renewed the agreement concerning the ½ hoeve<sup>65</sup> and had died before 1502, at which time this land passed to his son Pelgrum. He was probably married to a Sophia/Fy, judging by the fact that had two granddaughters with that name.

In this regard, the name of his son, Pelgrum, is also of interest, as it is a rare in this area. The only Pelgrum that we come across in the registers of Oudschildgeld from 1470 and in which Pelgrum van Velpen would be expected to be named, is Pelgrum Zannesz, yeoman of Werkhoven (who, together with his probable brothers Jan, Gelys, Erst and Jacob owned some land in Doorn and Cothen<sup>66</sup>). It appears that a Fye Sannendr owns 4 morgen in Werkhoven and is paid 4 stoters by Gijsbert Jansz for this<sup>67</sup>. Probably Fye, Pelgrum, Jacob, Erst, Gelys and Jan are children of Jacob Sanness of Catwijk who, in 1434 was a tenant of the Bishop of Utrecht in Werkhoven<sup>68</sup>.

The children of Gijsbert known at present are:

1. Pelgrum Gijsbertss van Velpen ([see V](#))
2. Johan Gijsbertss van Velpen, married to Beatris and died before 8 November 1484 when his son Johan van Velpen Johanss was enfeoffed with 4 morgen in Nederlandbroek with which his father Johan had been himself enfeoffed.<sup>69</sup> On 4 February 1475 he bought 4 morgen in Nederlandbroek from Jacob van der Koppel<sup>70</sup> which was further transferred by his widow Beatrice and her representatives, Korsten Peters and Jan Jansz van Wijck, to Dirck de Groet Hendrickx on 29 November 1484<sup>71</sup> The children, Jan, Jacob, Peter and Hericgen van Velpen, confirmed this transfer in the presence of Korsten Petersz and Gijsbert van Velpen, their grandfather and guardian on 1 February 1486.<sup>72</sup>

The three sons produced numerous offspring. In 1512, Peter van Velpen was schout of Doorn<sup>73</sup> and, in 1532, sealed a letter of Beernt Hermans of Nederlangbroek<sup>74</sup> with a chequered cross, as did a probable son of his, Matthijs Petersz van Vulpen<sup>75</sup> who, significantly, appears to have been Richter of the village

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<sup>61</sup> HSS 1584

<sup>62</sup> Ecclesiastical District, Diocese.

<sup>63</sup> BA 110 pt 2 p65

<sup>64</sup> Huisarchief Moersbergen inv 12

<sup>65</sup> BA 276 10 January 1460 and BA 279 26 May 1497

<sup>66</sup> DOM 2368 pt 3 f87/88 San Eerstens assigned 4 fields in the Stroet of Doorn which came to him upon the death of his brother Gelis Eerstens; sons of Ernst Sanness see also the previous reference to the work of dr. Maris.

<sup>67</sup> SvU 49 f106 (1470)

<sup>68</sup> BA 273 f12v

<sup>69</sup> BA 276

<sup>70</sup> DOM 1838

<sup>71</sup> DOM 1838

<sup>72</sup> DOM1838

<sup>73</sup> KKK 711

<sup>74</sup> SM1467

<sup>75</sup> He was also Richter in 1560 and 1578 according to an article in De Drie Staden 1999 p 47 'Landrechten van Buren en Beusichem uit 1383'. Possible link with the van Vulpen family of Marienwaerd (THJ)

of Malsen and Tricht in the 'land van Buren' in 1567<sup>76</sup>. Jacob van Velpen Jansz died on 20 March 1545 according to an inscription on a gravestone in the church of Doorn<sup>77</sup>. On 16 November 1557, his heirs transferred 2 morgen in Nederlangbroek<sup>78</sup>. They were Cornelis Jacobsz van Velpen, Jan Jansz Vos and Otto Petersz van Ommeren as representatives of his wife Jacob van Velpensdochteren, together with an unnamed daughter who had been married at one time to a deceased Elys Hermenss. There is more difficulty with the descendants of the third son, Jan, since, at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there exist at least three, and maybe more, individuals called Jan van Velpen. Probably this Jan Gijsberts moved to live near Leersum for, in 1594, the 4 morgen in Nederlangbroek were assigned to Gillis Daemss van Seist by a Jan Janss van Velpen living in Leersum.<sup>79</sup> A Jan van Velpen of Leersum was named in the account book of Oudschildgeld in 1536<sup>80</sup>

3. Bely Gijsbertsdr van Velpen, married (1) Cornelis Verschuer of Driebergen who died before 1512 when she is married again to Lambert Gerytss. On 17 January 1512, her children assign the estate of their father to her and to Lambert Gerytss, their uncle and stepfather<sup>81</sup>. They are; Henrick and Jan Cornelis Verschuer and Sophia Cornelisdr, married to Peter Jans.

**V Pelgrum Ghijsberts van Velpen** In 1484, named as leaseholder of the *Darthuisertiende*<sup>82</sup> According to the registers of Oudschildgeld between 1501 and 1511, in which the name of his father Gijsbert is crossed out several times, he was owner of various lands in Doorn and Langbroek<sup>83</sup>. After the death of his father on 10 March 1502 he is enfeoffed with the ½ Hoeve in Doorn<sup>84</sup>. He was married to Neel Heymerickxdr who is named in the register of Oudschildgeld of 1536 as Neel Pelgrumsweduwe of Wijck<sup>85</sup>. He died before 2 January 1535 when his son Jan came into possession of the half Hoeve in Doorn. His widow apparently survived him by a good number of years because her heirs disposed of a house in Wijk Bij Duurstede in 1562. These heirs were Jan van Vulpel Pelgrums the Elder, replacing Marigen 'with whom he had no children' for one half and Jan van Vulpel, Ffy Aert Hermanss with nine unnamed others for the other half.<sup>86</sup>

Pieces of information sometimes surface in strange places, as the following may illustrate. Some years ago I visited the Abbey of Berne in Heeswijk (N Brabant) for a completely different purpose. In the middle ages it seemed out that this Abbey had a subsidiary in Maarsbergen and the Deanery of Maarsbergen possessed extensive estates in Maarn. In 1561 there was a conflict between Lord Dierick Spierinck of Wel, Abbot of Berne, defendant and Dierick Ruysch, owner of the estate of Old Broeckhuysen near Doorn, over the mowing of heathland land near Valkenenghe which was one of the possessions of the Deanery. Records made by Anthonis van Grysperre a counsel acting on behalf of the Court of Utrecht based in Heeswijk contain extremely interesting material. What was the case?. Margriet Dierick Jansdr living in Leusderbroek and about 50 years old declared that,

*'on 6 August 1561, in Darthuizen, where the Dean was an important person, some neighbours, including Pelgrum van Velpen, often visited one another to help out with farm work. Pelgrum van Velpen made hay in the Valkenenghe with the consent of the Dean and people turned a blind eye to it. Also, it was also known that Pelgrum van Velpen had herded his sheep on the*

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76 SP 359 See 'De Drie Steden' 1999 p51. Mathijs Petersz van Vulpel is listed as Schout of Buurmalsen and Tricht in 1560 and 1578

<sup>77</sup> According to information from Mr Th M van Dijk. In the Ned. Herv. Kerck [of Doorn] there are probably more gravestones of members of the van Velpen family awaiting a thorough restoration.

<sup>78</sup> UBA I 1516

<sup>79</sup> RAU 1866 (Feudal records of the Lords of Gaasbeek)

<sup>80</sup> SvU 143 pt 2 f18; he had a homestead and some land Darthuizen together with 4 ½ morgen

<sup>81</sup> HSS 1164

<sup>82</sup> DOM 696 pt 12 The tithe lands of Darthuizen.

<sup>83</sup> SvU 51/52

<sup>84</sup> BA 279

<sup>85</sup> SvU 143 pt 2 f63, she owns 16 morgen in Nederlagbroek.

<sup>86</sup> RAU 580 pt3

*Valkenenghe. That was the sort of thing that happened in past times but not any more. They now say that Pelgrum was given special importance by the Dean’.*

And so, by the testimony of other witnesses, the story goes on. We noted from the account that Pelgrum used the estate at Oud Broechuysen for 30 to 50 years and a woman who had lived at the Deanery and who was a tenant of Manhorst, said that an 80 year old gentleman who lived at Leersum, Gerrit Evertss, who had his whole life long lived two bowshots away from the Dean, knew that 60 years ago, the Dean of that time, Jan Spierinck of Wel, allowed Pelgrum to harvest for two years and that there recently had taken place a dispute between servants of the Dean and the grandsons of Pelgrum, among whom was a Gijsbert Thonis van Velpen who he believed *also now ploughed on the Valkenenghe again*.<sup>87</sup>

Four children of Pelgrum van Velpen and Neel Heymerickx are known:

1. Jan van Velpen Pelgrumss the Elder, who was still alive in 1562(see above) and then was married to Marigen with whom he had no children. Perhaps this Marigen is identical to Maria van Noy who died on 31 August 1583.<sup>88</sup>

*Pelgrum van Velpen Jansz, Jacob Cornelis, Jan van Noy for himself and representing his brothers and sisters, heirs of their mother Maria van Noy, all living in the jurisdiction of Wijck* (concerning a rental agreement on behalf of Lord Vincent van Lockhorst). From this grouping one can conclude that Pelgrum Jansz was a son of a previous marriage of Jan van Velpen and that Maria was married formerly to a Van Noy. In that case, Jan Pelgrums van Velpen the Older may be identical to the Jan described under part VI, so we can more or less leave the above named Jan van Vulpem the younger in 1562.

2. Jan Pelgrumss van Velpen ([see VI](#))

3. Anthonis Pelgrums van Velpen, who died between 1554 and 1559. On 6 December 1513, he was enfeoffed with half of the *Clympt of Doorn*, which land he assigned to his son, Dirck on 13 March 1554<sup>89</sup> who immediately gave the usufruct of the remaining half to his wife, Lisbeth Gerritsdr of Werkhoven. In 1530, Anthonis was enfeoffed with a half Hoeve in Nederlagbroek which, after his death, passed to the abovementioned son, Dirck, on 2 September 1559. In 1545 he rented for ten years 1 Hoeve in Overlangbroek from the chapter of *Oud Munster* on which occasion, his brother Jan Van Velpen sealed for him.<sup>90</sup> Of Anthonis’ other son, Gijsbert already mentioned above under V, numerous descendants are known, but are not fully discussed here. In the register of Oudschildgeld of 1536 Anthonis van Velpen appears as owner of 39 Morgen in Doorn, Darthuizen and Nederlagbroek. Incidentally, he also used 26 Morgen in Overlangbroek belonging to the Oud Munster and to Eerst van Amerongen.

4. Sophia Pelgrumsdr van Velpen. She was married to Aernt Hermans die Wyse who, in 1500, was enfeoffed with land at Schevichhoven in Leersum, despite being under-aged<sup>91</sup>. Aernt died before 12 September 1553 when this land passed over to his son, Adriaen, while Sophia received the usufruct of the remaining half of that land on 2 July 1554<sup>92</sup>. Sophia was still alive on 17 May 1578 when, with Claes, oldest son of her son, Adriaen, she had a dispute with the hereditary tenants of Overlangbroek<sup>93</sup>.

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<sup>87</sup> Archive of the Abbey of Berne in Heeswijck (NB) inventory no IVG. This case is also quoted in OKG p 310/311 which includes the statement of another witness, Thonis Henricks aged 88 of Brussels, who had lived in Maarsbergen for over 50 years. Thonis stated that Pelgrum van Velpen and Willem de Cruijff took ‘two or three loads of hay’ from the Deanery lands with the permission and knowledge of the Dean.

<sup>88</sup> RAU 233 pt1 (procuraties voor Hof van Utrecht)

<sup>89</sup> BA 281 f96 and RAU 1866 pt 2 f 3 cf Maris(op cit)

<sup>90</sup> OM 2493

<sup>91</sup> BA 278 f55v

<sup>92</sup> RAU 1866 pt 2 f5 cf Maris op.cit.

<sup>93</sup> RAU 188 pt 8 (Civile Sentienten Hof van Utrecht)

The family De Wyse were already long-established landowners in the area of Darthiuzen, Langbroek and Leersum. They held feudal rights in the Molecamp in Darthiuzen (about 40 morgen) from the Domproost in 1500<sup>94</sup> and they were tenants of the bishop of Utrecht<sup>95</sup>... In 1609, the Molecamp came into the possession of Mr Jacob de Wys, lawyer of the Court of Utrecht after the death of his father, Sebastiaen de Wys, secretary of the Chapter of St Peter, who died at the Dom on 7 January 1608<sup>96</sup>. On 9 February 1575, Herman Jacobss de Wyse was appointed as schout of Overlangbroek for 4 years by the Dom<sup>97</sup>. A seal bearing the emblem of De Wyse is also known, namely that used by Wouter Jacobs de Wyse on 4 February 1475, probably a brother of Herman Jacobs de Wyse x Lysbeth<sup>98</sup>

**VI Jan Pelgrumsz van Velpen.** On 2 January 1535, he was enfeoffed with the half Hoeve in Doorn after the death of his father Pelgrum<sup>99</sup>. In 1545, he sealed a letter for his brother, Anthonis (see above). Before 11 May 1542 he married Beatrix Dierck Goessdr, daughter of Dierck Janss Goes, originating from Cothen. On this date, she was enfeoffed with three morgen in Cothen on the death of her father and it has further been determined that these three morgen passed to her son Jan after her death. The rights of ownership of this land were with the Lord of Culemborg<sup>100</sup>. She died before 3 October when her son, Jan Jansz van Velpen, was enfeoffed. It is possible that Jan had married for the second time to Marigen van Noy (see above V.1) but then Jan Jansz must have waited a few years after the death of his mother before accepting the enfeoffment. Jan himself must have died between 1562 and 1565 when his son, Jan received the half Hoeve in Doorn. In any case, there is a problem of two brothers named Jan, because the Jan of Cothen is not the Jan of Doorn (see below!). In 1536 Jan Pelgrumsz is mentioned as owner of a half hoeve in Doorn in the Register of Oudschildgeld<sup>101</sup>.

Dierck Jans Goes was enfeoffed with 3 morgen in Cothen on 18 June 1482/3 on the instructions of Claes de Rode<sup>102</sup>. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, particularly, the extensive Goes family was known as being among the oldest in Cothen. Dirck's father was probably Johan Spronck who was schout of Cothen in 1461<sup>103</sup> who was mentioned as Jan Spronck Henric Goessoen in the registers of Oudschildgeld of about 1449 and of 1479. His seal of that year was the same as, for example, that of Henric Goes Roeloffs of 1376<sup>104</sup>. In 1342 a Henric Brune, son of Theoderic called Goes, was mentioned, who leased 22 morgen from the Dom in a place called *Strimate*<sup>105</sup>. The arms of Goes bear a lion rampant.

The children of Jan Pelgrums and Beatrix Goes are to be noted:

1. Jan Jansz van Velpen was on 3 Oct 1564 enfeoffed with the 3 Morgen in Cothen already mentioned.<sup>106</sup> from which he gave the usufruct to his wife Mariken Jan Egbertsdr on 4 Sept 1582<sup>107</sup>. By 9 May 1600 he has died and the land has passed over to his brother Pelgrum Jans van Velpen, implying that he probably had no male descendants<sup>108</sup>. In any case he is different from :
2. Jan Jansz van Velpen, ([see VII](#))

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<sup>94</sup> DOM 2368 pt v3 f 78/79 On 27 May 1508 Aernt Hermanss was enfeoffed with this land after the death of his brother Egbert Hermanss de Wyse (with whom he was jointly enfeoffed in 1500: Same register f13)

<sup>95</sup> Cf in Maris under Leersum.

<sup>96</sup> Cf Ned. Leeuw LXXXVIII 172/173

<sup>97</sup> DOM 1 pt 20

<sup>98</sup> DOM 1838. The same charter as in note 57

<sup>99</sup> RAU 1866 pt1

<sup>100</sup> CUL 4776

<sup>101</sup> SvU 143 pt 2 f21

<sup>102</sup> CUL 4776.

<sup>103</sup> UBA II 1438 no 4

<sup>104</sup> DOM 1787

<sup>105</sup> DOM1228

<sup>106</sup> CUL 4777

<sup>107</sup> CUL 4777

<sup>108</sup> CUL 4777

3. Pelgrum Jansz van Velpen, was married to Elysabeth Jacob Herman de Wysedr of Wijk bij Duurstede (she thus shared an aunt with Sophia van Velpen, V4) with whom he is recorded in Wijk bij Duurstede in 1584<sup>109</sup>. She died before 6 November 1590 when her son, Willem Pelgrums van Velpen (x Margriet), transferred a rental agreement<sup>110</sup>. Pelgrum witnessed the enfeoffment of a Joest Jans van Velpen (x Marigen Dierck Vereemsdr) with the *Nyveltsaker* in Cothen in 1556<sup>111</sup>. He transfers the freehold of 9 Morgen of land in Cothen named the *Breevoert*, to his oldest son, William, in 1573<sup>112</sup>. It is worth noting how old such a name for a piece of land can be for, as early as 1387, the '*Breyvort*' was named in a lease<sup>113</sup>. In 1583 Pelgrum is a joint-heir of Maria van Noy (see above) and in the same year on 12 June he appears as an heir of his father Jan van Velpen, along with Frans Willemsz Clueting who had married the widow of Cornelis Pieters, another joint-heir.<sup>114</sup> Pelgrum had two sons: Willem, who married Maergriet Gerritsdr van Eynden (and had many children, among whom two had the name, Jan) and Jacob, an inhabitant of Werkhoven, who married Gericke Gijsbertsdr van Schaick,. The latter couple acted as witnesses many times in Utrecht, had no children and made over their property to the numerous family members<sup>115</sup>.

According to research carried out a few years ago into the origin of the existing Van Vulpen family of Beesd (and district) through the Centraal Bureau of Genealogy on the instructions of Mr. H.C. Van Vulpen of Bilthoven, the ancestor of this family is Dirck Joostensz van Vulpen, farmer of Beesd. Members of this family sealed with the chequered cross<sup>116</sup>. It is almost certain that this Dirck is a son of the abovenamed Joost Jansz van Velpen and Marigen Vereem Dirckxdr. Difficulty lies with the father of Joest. In 1536, a Jan van Velpen of Cothen appears in the register of Oudschildgeld, who is distinct from the Jan van Velpen of Leersum and the Jan Pelgrumsz of Doorn. Identification of these Jans has still not been successful. Two brothers with the patronymic Joost who had left *the land of their fathers* were named Steven and Huybert. Huybert's son Joost van Velpen moved to Utrecht where he was a grain merchant (he married there on 1 February 1609 to Mayken Hendrickxdr) and apparently farmed there. His only son Huybert was a lawyer in Utrecht. The names Huybert and Steven are significant here as they suggest that a relationship exists with the van Doorn family of Utrecht founded by Dirck Jansz van Velpen, who was also named van Doorn<sup>117</sup> of whom three sons are known to me, Jan Steven and Hubrecht<sup>118</sup>. Time will tell if Joost and Dirck could be brothers.

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<sup>109</sup> RAU 580 pt 1583-1593

<sup>110</sup> NU 188 (VHerwaarden)

<sup>111</sup> DOM 2368 pt 4

<sup>112</sup> DOM 2368 pt 4

<sup>113</sup> DOM 1789

<sup>114</sup> RAU 233 pt1

<sup>115</sup> NU 189 6 Feb 1619 and 22 Oct 1625; NU 203 30 Dec 1632

<sup>116</sup> For Example Nicolaas van Velpen 28 August 1708, feudal tenant of Gelderland. Information from the CBG  
<sup>117</sup> and

<sup>118</sup> Compare also the following information: Stichtse Heraut 1959; information about a house in the Plompetorengracht 13 Sept 1567 one third in the possession of Gertruyt Anthonis Jacobszoensdr, one third Dirck Jansz van Velpen and one third Jacob Taets van Lochorst(x Marie) On 9 September 1579 Steven Dirckx van Doorn is the nephew of Jacob Taets x Marriche. (Does anyone know the precise relationship?)

- Booth (Book 12 nr 1283 under Velpen ; see note 20a) lists the attestations on 6 July 1575 of Steven and Jan Dirckxzonen van Velpen.
- Yearbook CBG XV (1961) p213 marriage register of the Reformed Church of St Jacob of Utrecht for the years 1559-1571; Johan Dierickx van Fulpen x Agniet Lamberts v d Graeff.
- Gens Nostra XXV (1970) p96 Hubrecht Dirckx van Velpen is in 1571 one of the soldiers of Sebastiaen Craenhals at Haarlem, in the protection against the Sea-Beggars.
- Some information from Dordrecht: On 18 September 1624 (Orphans Court of Boedel 474) Marriage agreement of Steven Aertss van Doorn widower of Catharina Hendricx living in Doorn with Aelken Adriaensdr living in Gorcum; on 8 may 1603 (Old Judicial Archive Dort 748 f14) Anneken Dirckx van Doren widow of Cornelis Aertss van de Graeff; Finally, 22 July 1575(compare these references with those of the information from Booth given above Old Judicial Archive Dort 237) Dirck van Doren granted power of attorney of his brother Hubert van Doren. If there are readers with other information about the van Doorns who seem to come from the same area, I would like to know what you suggest.

**VII Jan Jansz Van Velpen** was enfeoffed with a half hoeve in Doorn on 11 May 1565 after the death of his father, Jan Pelgrumsz<sup>119</sup> and is himself dead before 25 September 1574 (from which it seems that he cannot be identical to the person named under VI) when his son, Pelgrom succeeded him in the tenure of the fief. He was married to Margriet Jansdr who, on 12 June 1602, made a will<sup>120</sup> at Utrecht naming the following children: Pelgrum (oldest son) Henrick, Elysabeth and Jantgen. She possessed at that time 3 morgen and a house and a half hoeve in Doorn.

Perhaps Margriet is herself also a van Velpen: On 22 November 1623<sup>121</sup>, her grandson, Antheunis Pelgrumsz van Velpen received 5 *akkers* of land in Doorn from the *Domproostij* after the death of his father Pelgrum Jansz, which she herself had received from Cornelia Jan Jansz den Oudendr (all according to the description of 1623). There is a break in the register of tenancies of the *Domproostij* from 1526-1566 and from 1574-1601, a critical period for the research of the van Velpens because of the problem of the several Jans. Cornelia's father Jan Jansz den Ouden is almost certainly a van Velpen and, in 1564, pursued a case before the Court of Utrecht in connection with the marriage agreement of his son Jan Jansz the Younger and a Cornelia Lambertsdr from Woudenberg dated 17 May 1561<sup>122</sup>. Margriet could possibly have been a sister of Cornelia and Jan Jansz the Younger. Further clarification of the inheritance of the 5 *akkers* comes from a disputed issue at the Court of Utrecht<sup>123</sup> in which Jan Jansz Van Velpen (now named in full) the Younger continued the case for his father Jan Jansz the Elder (x Bertgen) who, it can be concluded from the document, had died between 5 August 1574 and 7 December 1574; a date which would seem very close to the date of death of Jan Jansz van Velpen (VII). Cornelia should then be the sister of Pelgrum Jansz, and so not of Margriet Jansdr. The widow of Jan van Velpen of Doorn testifies with a son, Pelgrum (but without Jan) about our now familiar half hoeve of land. It appears that the forename, Jan, creates too many problems to allow us to connect Jan Jans the Elder with the Jan Jan Gijsberts van Velpen (IV2) or, possibly, with some other Van Velpens yet to be discovered. (See Conclusion)

Of Jan Jansz van Velpen are thus the following children known:

1. Pelgrum Jansz van Velpen ([see VIII](#))
2. Hendrick Jans van Velpen named in the abovementioned testimony and also in the rentbooks of the Deanery of Maarsbergen, appearing in 1595 as follows:  
*Henrick Jansz van Velpen: Bought by my Lord a blanket from Aleken Henrickx 6 guilders as reduction of his rent*<sup>124</sup>. He also appears in 1605 in the accounts.
3. Elisabeth Jansdr van Velpen. Named in the will previously mentioned
4. Jantgen Jansdr van Velpen named as above.

**VIII Pelgrum Jans van Velpen** rented from the St Lawrence and St Barbara Hospital various parcels of land in Doorn on 20 October 1595 (the same as in the description in 1440. See note 21)<sup>125</sup>. It appears that he came into the possession of the half hoeve on 25 September 1574 after the death of his father<sup>126</sup>. He died himself before 1622 when the various landholdings passed to his son, Anthonis Pelgrums van Velpen - the half hoeve, the 5 *akkers* and the tenancies of the Hospital already referred to. Pelgrum was probably married to Maeyche as two of his grandchildren had this name. Two sons of his are known :

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<sup>119</sup> RA 1866 pt 2

<sup>120</sup> NU 189 (Wittewael)

<sup>121</sup> DOM 2368 pt5

<sup>122</sup> RAU 188 pt5

<sup>123</sup> RAU 188 pt7 dated 3 April 1576. The case is that of Aeltgen Eelgis Hermansdr indebted to Claes de Ridder for the sum of 400 Carolus Guilders. On 5 August 1574 Jacob Anthonis filed a claim to seize 'two fine mares' belonging to Jan van Velpen in the supposition that these had been bought with the borrowed money.

<sup>124</sup> Archive of the Abby of Bern op. cit VA

<sup>125</sup> UBA II 1442 no 5

<sup>126</sup> RAU 1866 pt3

1. Jan Pelgrums van Velpen. In 1631 senior churchwarden of Doorn: He died before 22 November 1646 and married to Anna Jansdr.<sup>127</sup> On 1 September 1711, their goods were divided between : 1/3 to Aert Folkertss van Nykercken who had married Jannige Jansdr van Velpen, 1/3 to Maegjen Jansdr van Velpen, widow of Jan Willems Cnopper and 1/3 to the heirs of Cornelis Jans van Velpen, then already deceased (from whom came a flourishing family of van Vulpens and others in Doorn)<sup>128</sup>. The inheritance consisted of 32 morgen of moorland in *Buntland* in addition to *den Engh aanden Berg*, a feudal estate of the house of Hyndersteyen (of which unfortunately, no registers have been preserved)
2. Anthonis Pelgrums van Velpen ([see IX](#))

**IX Anthonis Pelgrumsz van Velpen**, married to Neeltgen Cornelisdr van Blankensteyn - see for further information the introduction and VIII. In her will of 18 June 1652 (as Neeltgen Cornelisdr), the following children were named: Cornelis Theunis, Jantgen(x Gerrit Thijmenss), Neeltgen(x Gerrit Hendrickx), Maeychen(x Jan Jansz Westenengh) and the still unmarried Evertgen, Merrichjen and Dirckgen. On 22 January 1663, as Neeltgen and the only son, Cornelis, were both deceased, the situation was as follows: Gerrit Hendrickx (named van Langelaar in 1654) widower of Neeltgen Theunis, Jan Janss Westenengh widower of Maecken Theunisdr, Jan Willems x Marigen Theunisdr, Wulpert Claes x Derrickgen Theunisdr and Evertgen Theunisdr, unmarried, make a transfer to Gerrit Tymenss married to Jannitgen Theunisdr their oldest sister<sup>129</sup>

Neeltje van Blankensteyn and her family likewise had their birthplace in Doorn. In 1562 Anthonis Cornelis Blankensteyn sealed as schepen of Doorn<sup>130</sup>. On 3 June 1513 Jan Ghijsbertsz gave his son Hendrick and daughter Weyn ‘2 *mudde of rye from his farmstead named Blankesteyn where he now lives*’ and ‘*1/2 hoeve in Twl[Tuyl<sup>131</sup>] in different parcels*’. At the same time he made over this farmstead to his son Jan Jansz. For his part, Jan Jansz gave the usufruct of half this estate to his wife Urssel Dirck Verhaersdr on 6 June 1517<sup>132</sup>.

We close this summary with a touching story about Anthonis Pelgrumsz that the *Civile Sententien*<sup>133</sup> of the Court of Utrecht produced for us. On 19 December 1612 a verdict was given in the dispute between Steventgen Hendrickxdr and Hendrick Cornelis, her father, on one side and Anthonis Pelgrumsz of Doorn on the other. (he wisely does not mention his aftername)<sup>134</sup>. What was the case? Antheunis had ‘promised to marry [Steventgen] in the house of Henrick Jans Coster and the Secretary of Doorn. Thereupon, Antheunis had drunk a glass of beer to the plaintiff and had given her his hand. Obviously, Antheunis decided he would rather not go through with it and Steventgen served a claim for 1000 Carolus guilders for loss of virginity, good name and reputation. However, the judges were reminded that : *the plaintiff at another time had been in Doorn in certain company there and had drunk so many beers and brandies that she had become so completely intoxicated that she went home and, on the way, sat in a garden and fell asleep there. In the morning she was very dirty. In the midst of all this, the plaintiff had given in to one named the Jonge Pauvorst and together they had gone to a cellar and had drunk brandy there - and this was a sign of what a ‘good name and reputation’ the plaintiff had.*

Steventgen made it clear that all of this was not true and that Antheunis was getting confused with other events which could be explained. She mentions, incidentally, that *the defendant is a person of wealth with prosperous parents - among the most prominent and richest in Doorn, and whose lands are estimated to be worth around ten thousand guilders*. After this, Anthonis is allowed to speak and continues: *he, the defendant, knows that on one evening in company with other young men, the plaintiff had said to him ‘Anthonis will you go with me’ and so he, the defendant, then asked where should I get some sleep? The plaintiff answered ‘With me’*. Once, he was coming from Wijk Bij Duurstede or Werkhoven, in a drunken state (his honesty is touching) to go to the

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<sup>127</sup> RAU 1246 pt1

<sup>128</sup> RAU 1246 pt2

<sup>129</sup> RAU 1246 pt1

<sup>130</sup> Huisarchief Moersbergen inv 21

<sup>131</sup> [Tyul Near Doorn](#)

<sup>132</sup> DOM 2368 pt3 f 177v

<sup>133</sup> [Registrar of the Civil Court of Utrecht](#)

<sup>134</sup> RAU 188 pt15

house of Steventgen's father so he could stay the night there and : *then the witness (the father, Hendrick) said to the plaintiff that she should put him (the defendant) to bed with her brother. As the plaintiff was going to bed herself she had spoken with him(the defendant) saying that the middle door of the room in which she slept would be left open and he(the defendant) should come and sleep with her and that ,conveniently, her sister had gone to sleep in another bed. She would wait for him.*

It is clear that Antheunis at once went to sleep without giving in to these temptations. Nevertheless the Court gave judgement against Antheunis with damages of 500 guilders to be paid to Steventgen plus the costs of the case, a bitter pill for Antheunis and his father Pelgrum Jansz ( who was again named). Moreover, such a story teaches us, that, in the light of history, we should not despair too much of the young people of today!

## CONCLUSION

It has not been the purpose of this article to present all the available material about the van Velpen family but to make a start. This means that a great deal of information has been omitted, especially that concerning the Van Velpens of Werkhoven and the Van Doorns. Perhaps it will possible to come back to these problems in a later magazine, especially those of the connections described briefly here. These problems are many, the possibilities likewise.

In conclusion, there is another Van Velpen who cannot be overlooked : Jan Claes van Velpen, who must have died between 1507 and 1515. According to Booth and the feudal records of Culemborg he was married to Elysabeth Jan Woutersdr van de Poll (from the well-known van de Poll family) and had children, Claes, Jan Dirck Jonge Jan, Anthonis and Cornelia<sup>135</sup>. His father Claes Johanss van Velpen was enfeoffed in 1471 with a farmstead in Doorn and 17 pieces of land in the Velperengh on the instructions of Johan Taetzen Frederickxsoen<sup>136</sup>.

Are there readers who could help with the identification of those named in this article – especially the unplaced Jans?



Seal of Jan Van Wijck van Velpen 1443

*Seal of Jan van Wijck van Vulpen, freeholder of Manderen dated 15 March 1443 (RA Utrecht, Oud-Munster, inv 1408)*

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<sup>135</sup> Boekje van Booth pt 12 no1283 mentioned above in note104/5

<sup>136</sup> CUL 4775