

# JOHAN VARDEMAN IN COLONIAL DELAWARE

Supplement

Prepared for:

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## RESEARCH STANDARDS

The Genealogical Proof Standard, maintained by the Board of Certification for Genealogists®, consists of five conditions by which genealogists assess the reliability and accuracy of their research:

- *Reasonably exhaustive research—emphasizing original records providing participants' information—for all evidence that might answer a genealogist's question about an identity, relationship, event, or situation.*
- *Complete, accurate citations to the sources or sources of each item of information contributing—directly, indirectly, or negatively—to answers about that identity, relationship, event, or situation.*
- *Tests—through processes of analysis and correlation—of all sources, information items, and evidence contributing to an answer to a genealogical question or problem.*
- *Resolution of conflicts among evidence items pertaining to the proposed answer.*
- *A soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion based on the strongest available evidence.*<sup>1</sup>

While every effort has been made to meet the conditions of the Genealogical Proof Standard in this research, time constraints have restricted the research. This report relates the conclusions based on information in the records reviewed and cited within. Continued research may reveal inconsistencies or inaccuracies which could lead to new conclusions.



*The words Certified Genealogist and its acronym, CG, are a registered certification mark, and the designations Certified Genealogical Lecturer and its acronym, CGL, are service marks of the Board for Certification of Genealogists®, used under license by board certificants after periodic evaluation.*

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<sup>1</sup> Board for Certification of Genealogy, *Genealogy Standards*, second edition, revised (Nashville, Tennessee: Ancestry, an imprint of Turner Publishing Company, 2021), 1–2.

## SUPPLEMENTAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This supplemental report is prepared in anticipation of our upcoming meeting. The outline of the conversation will include the following items:

- 1) A discussion on the value of additional Vardeman surname document searches, including Tone Halverson's list of sources;
- 2) A brief review of the combined, Gary Vardeman, Jack Vardaman and David Vardiman DNA test results;
- 3) A brief overview of the most recent report from this author;
- 4) A focused discussion on how to prove John Vardeman's connection to Willem, Engeltie, or Gerrit Van Diemen/Van Immen;
- 5) A brief discussion of your location methodology for the Johan Vardeman 313-acre plantation;
- 6) Future research time requirements to confirm Vardeman family connections to the Willem, Engeltie, or Gerrit Van Diemen/Van Immen.

You have approved 5 hours for this report and a teleconference.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH

### Comparing Resources Used in Recent Report to Tone Halverson’s List of Sources

A spreadsheet titled “File #4 – Salt Lake Research Status April 1, 2023” was distributed to this researcher with titles of published volumes of research materials compiled by Tone Halverson. From those, this researcher has utilized:

Spreadsheet number	Title	Results by this Researcher
29 “military records”	Peden, Henry C., Jr, <i>Colonial Delaware Soldiers and Sailors, 1638 – 1776</i> (Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2008).	No findings
	No other matching searches	

#### Published Resources used by this researcher in last report not found in Halverson List:

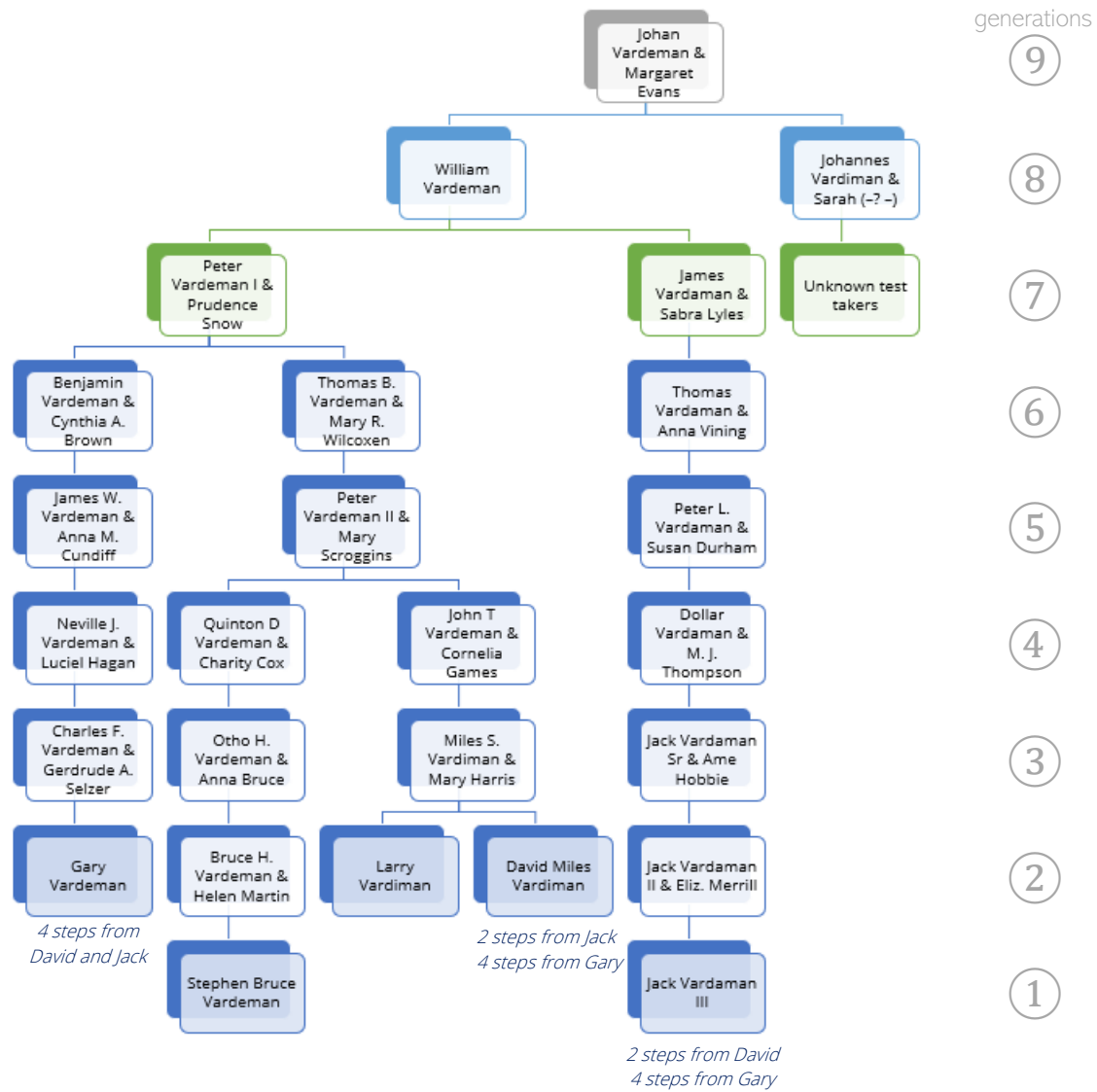
- Charles Gehring, ed., translator, *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, Vols. 18–19, Delaware Papers: Dutch Period, 1648–1664* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.: 1981).
- Charles Gehring, *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch Vols. XX-XXI, Delaware Papers (English Period)... 1664–1682* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., reprinted 1977); viewable at *New Netherland Institute*, <https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/>.
- Scott, Kenneth, and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, eds., *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch The Register of Salomon Lachaire, Notary Public of New Amsterdam, 1661–1662* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., reprinted 1978); viewable at *New Netherland Institute*, <https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/>.
- Peter Stebbins Craig, *1671 Census of the Delaware* (Philadelphia: Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 1999); partial book & full name list viewable at <https://nc-chap.org/cranehook/1671census.php>.
- “Map Showing the Counties of Maryland During the Period 1670–1680,” Baltimore: Maryland Geological Survey, 1906; *John Hopkins University*, Sheridan Libraries, Maryland State Sheet Maps Series, <http://jhir.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/36318>.
- *The Duke of York Record: Original Land Titles in Delaware, 1646-1679* (Wilmington: Sunday Star Print, 1899; reprinted Family Line Publications, 1988); *FamilySearch*

(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSGD-P33C-7?i=272&cat=45873>).

- *Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1676–1681, Vol.1.* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Wickersham Printing Co., 1904); *FamilySearch*, <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/216746>, digital book.
- “Tax Assessments in 1683–84 in the New Castle Constabulary,” New Castle, Delaware, Community History and Archaeology Program, *Institute of Maritime History*, <https://nc-chap.org/census/tax1683/>.
- *Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1676–1681, Vol.1.* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Wickersham Printing Co., 1904).
- *Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, Vol. II, 1681–1699, Land and Probate Abstract Only* (Greenville, South Carolina, Southern Historical Press, Inc., reprinted after 1934). [Not online.]
- *Ancestry*, “Delaware. U.S, Land Records, 1677–1947” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61025/>).
- *FamilySearch*, New Castle County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Indexes and Deed Volumes A1–E1, <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/333475>.
- *FamilySearch*, New Castle County, Delaware, Land Warrants and Surveys, 1671–1772, <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/45825>.
- *FamilySearch*, New Castle County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Land Surveys, 1680–1769, <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/45825>.
- *FamilySearch*, New Castle County, Delaware, Land Warrants, 1684 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3J-KW3P?i=202&cat=45825>); referencing IGN imaged film 7834354.
- Wright, F. Edward. *New Castle County, Delaware, Marriage References & Family Relationships, 1680–1800* (Lewes, Delaware: Colonial Roots, 2011). – findings under “Negative or Inconclusive Results,” mostly about the next generation and not substantive to the research question.
- Wright, F. Edward, *Colonial Families of Delaware, Vol. 5: New Castle County* (Berwyn Heights, Maryland, Heritage Books, 2019). – no findings.

Most of the published materials in Halverson’s list were either unavailable to this researcher or not appropriate to the specific research question.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REVIEW OF DNA RESULTS



### Y-DNA GROUPS

The tests for Gary, Jack, and David have all been upgraded to a minimum Y-111 or higher. The result is that the father's line DNA is easier to follow and less likely to be broken down in the subsequent nine plus generations since immigration from Europe. Each "step" is a mutation change between father and son. These are unpredictable; however the closer one can get to someone with less steps on a longer chain of Y-DNA, the better the chance of finding a relative.

In the upgraded tests, Gary and David match less 2 steps and Jack matches them less 4 steps. The tests for the other individuals are unknown because of the lower number of tested STRs on the Y markers.

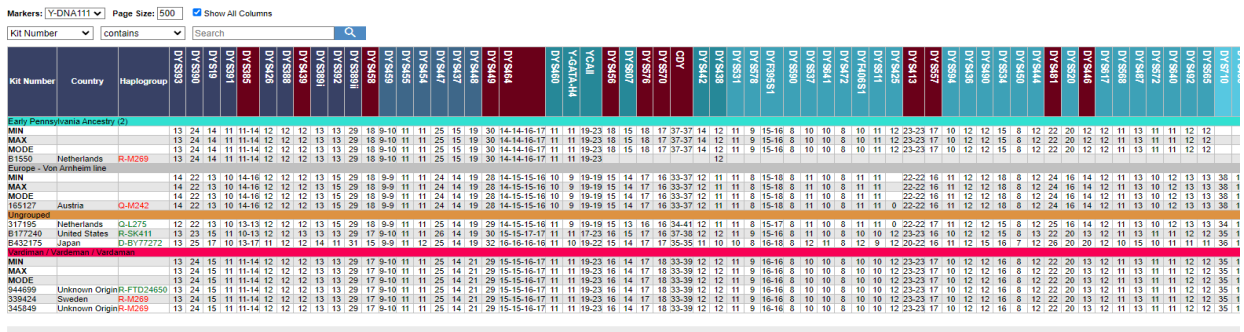
TABLE 1: UPDATED COMPARISON OF VARDIMAN Y-DNA TEST TAKERS NOV 2023

Test Taker	Gary	Jack	David	Larry	Stephen	Tony
Kit# 944699 Gary Vardiman Y-DNA 111/Big 700	X	(Y-111) 4 steps	(Y-111) 2 steps	(Y-37) exact	(Y-37) 1 step	(Y-37) 4 steps
Kit# 345849 Jack Vardiman Y-DNA 111 Big 700	(Y-111) 4 steps	X	(Y-111) 2 steps	(Y-37) exact	(Y-37) 1 step	(Y-37) 4 steps
Kit# 339424 David Vardiman Y-DNA 111	(Y-111) 2 steps	(Y-111) 2 steps	X	(Y-37) exact	(Y-37) exact	(Y-37) 4 steps
Kit# Larry Vardiman Y-DNA 37	(Y-37) exact	(Y-37) exact	(Y-37) exact	X		
Kit# Stephen Vardiman Y-DNA 37	(Y-37) 1 step	(Y-37) 1 step	(Y-37) exact		X	
Kit# Tony C. Singer Y-DNA 37	(Y-37) 4 steps	(Y-37) 4 steps	(Y-37) 4 steps			X

Gary, Jack, and David's results were also entered into two Y-DNA project groups. On the Van Norman Y-DNA Project, this is a partial screenshot of the most similar candidates to your matches.

Van Norman Y-DNA Project - Y-DNA Colorized Chart

For genealogy within the most recent fifteen generations, STR markers help define paternal lineages. Y-DNA STR markers change (mutate) often enough that most men who share the same STR results also share a recent paternal lineage. This page displays Y-Chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) STR results for the project. It uses the colorized format. The columns display each project member's kit number, paternal ancestry information according to project settings, the paternal tree branch (haplogroup), and actual STR marker results. The color coding of STR names is explained here. In the haplogroups column, haplogroups in green are confirmed by SNP testing. Haplogroups in red are predicted. Above each subgroup, we display the minimum, maximum and mode values for each STR marker in the subgroup. STR marker values that differ from the mode values are color-coded. You can read about the coding system here. You may learn more about Y-DNA STRs on the Understanding Y-DNA STRs learning page.



The first screenshot only serves to show that the markers are compared side-by-side. In a larger focused screenshot, see that the last three kit numbers represent David, Gary, and Jack (in that order). All are haplogroup R-M269, excepting Gary's whose haplogroup has been subdivided off to a more specific branch of R-M269 because he has taken the Y-700 test.

Towards the top is a single entry for kit number B1550, of "Netherlands" (or that is where he knows his family is from) and he shares haplogroup R-M269. This test-taker has only a 25-marker test, but because he runs so much closer than others, it may be worth the time reaching out to him. He has no family tree posted, but his email is listed as [cvannorman@mac.com](mailto:cvannorman@mac.com).

### Van Norman Y-DNA Project - Y-DNA Colorized Chart

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Markers: Y-DNA111 | Page Size: 500 |  Show All Columns

Kit Number | contains | Search

Kit Number	Country	Haplogroup	DY S393	DY S390	DY S19	DY S391	DY S385	DY S426	DY S388	DY S439	DY S391i	DY S392	DY S391ii	DY S458	DY S459	DY S455	DY S454	DY S447	DY S437	DY S448	DY S449	DY S464	DY S460	Y-GATA-H4	YCAII	DY S456	DY S607	DY S76	DY S70	GDY	DY S442	DY S438	DY S531
<b>Early Pennsylvania Ancestry (2)</b>																																	
MIN			13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	14-14-16-17	11	11	19-23	18	15	18	17	37-37	14	12	11
MAX			13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	14-14-16-17	11	11	19-23	18	15	18	17	37-37	14	12	11
MODE			13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	14-14-16-17	11	11	19-23	18	15	18	17	37-37	14	12	11
B1550	Netherlands	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	14-14-16-17	11	11	19-23	18	15	18	17	37-37	14	12	11
<b>Europe - Von Arnheim line</b>																																	
MIN			14	22	13	10	14-16	12	12	12	13	15	29	18	9-9	11	11	24	14	19	28	14-15-15-16	10	9	19-19	15	14	17	16	33-37	12	11	11
MAX			14	22	13	10	14-16	12	12	12	13	15	29	18	9-9	11	11	24	14	19	28	14-15-15-16	10	9	19-19	15	14	17	16	33-37	12	11	11
MODE			14	22	13	10	14-16	12	12	12	13	15	29	18	9-9	11	11	24	14	19	28	14-15-15-16	10	9	19-19	15	14	17	16	33-37	12	11	11
165127	Austria	Q-M242	14	22	13	10	14-16	12	12	12	13	15	29	18	9-9	11	11	24	14	19	28	14-15-15-16	10	9	19-19	15	14	17	16	33-37	12	11	11
<b>Ungrouped</b>																																	
317195	Netherlands	Q-L275	12	22	13	10	13-13	12	12	12	13	15	29	18	9-9	11	11	25	14	19	29	14-15-15-16	11	9	19-19	15	13	16	16	34-41	12	11	11
B177240	United States	R-SK411	13	23	15	11	10-13	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9-10	11	11	26	14	19	30	15-15-17-17	11	11	17-23	16	15	17	16	37-38	12	12	11
B432175	Japan	D-BY77272	13	25	17	10	13-17	11	12	12	14	11	31	15	9-9	11	12	25	14	19	32	16-16-16-16	11	10	19-22	15	14	17	17	35-35	11	10	10
<b>Vardiman / Vardeman / Vardaman</b>																																	
MIN			13	24	15	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10	11	11	25	14	21	29	15-15-16-17	11	11	19-23	16	14	17	18	33-39	12	12	11
MAX			13	24	15	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10	11	11	25	14	21	29	15-15-16-17	11	11	19-23	16	14	17	18	33-39	12	12	11
MODE			13	24	15	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10	11	11	25	14	21	29	15-15-16-17	11	11	19-23	16	14	17	18	33-39	12	12	11
944699	Unknown Origin	R-FTD24650	13	24	15	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10	11	11	25	14	21	29	15-15-16-17	11	11	19-23	16	14	17	18	33-39	12	12	11
339424	Sweden	R-M269	13	24	15	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10	11	11	25	14	21	29	15-15-16-17	11	11	19-23	16	14	17	18	33-39	12	12	11
345849	Unknown Origin	R-M269	13	24	15	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10	11	11	25	14	21	29	15-15-16-17	11	11	19-23	16	14	17	18	33-39	12	12	11

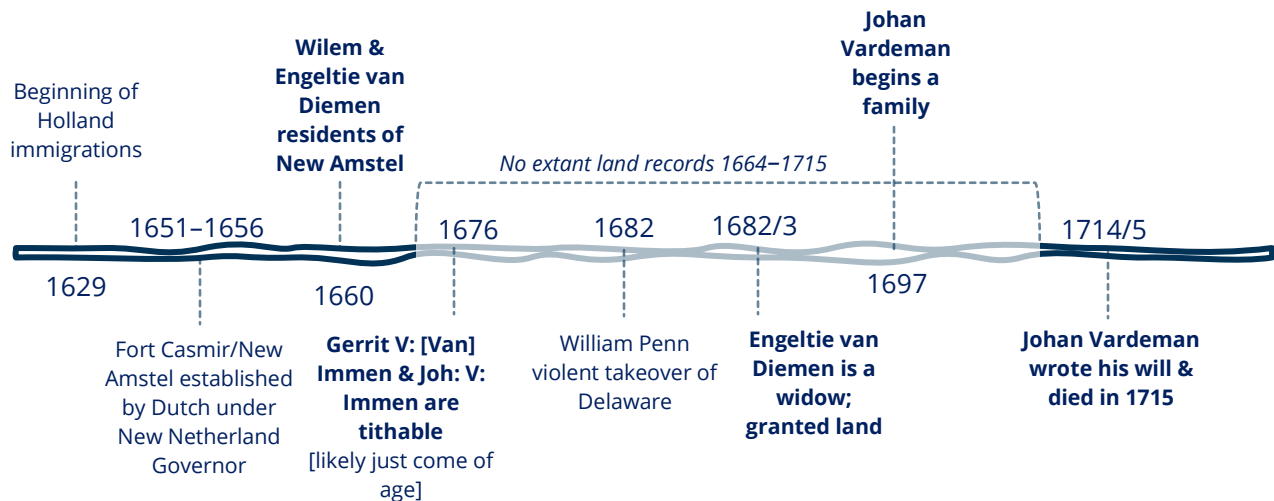
**Charles Cecil Van Norman** Y-DNA25

Markers Tested 1 to 25	Genetic Distance 1 step <a href="#">Link on Family Tree</a>	Big Y STR Differences Not Available	Y Haplogroup R-M269	Paternal Country of Origin Netherlands	Paternal Earliest Known Ancestor Samuel Van Norman, b. 1768 and d....
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Match date: June 16 2014



## SUPPLEMENTAL REVIEW OF VAN DIEMEN & VAN IMMEN RESULTS



The above timeline is a short summary of events in New Castle history and of the results of the research from the previous report and citations are found therein.

The researcher believes that it is very possible that given the lack of other persons named Vardeman or similar, the investigation should focus on Wilem and Engeltie van Diemen and on Gerrit van Immen as probable relatives. From these newly found records, the ancestor, Johan Vardeman, could likely be the son of the van Diemen couple and brother of Gerrit.

To find the answers, more research is necessary into additional records, preferably in person at the Delaware State Archives, which has collections not available online. Another reliable strategy, especially as evidence of a parent-child relationship, would be to discover that the lands granted to the widow Engeltie van Diemen in 1682/3 are the same or part of the same plantation that the ancestor Johan Vardeman held at his death in 1714/5.

## SUPPLEMENT: USING LAND RECORDS TO FIND ORIGINS & RELATIONSHIPS

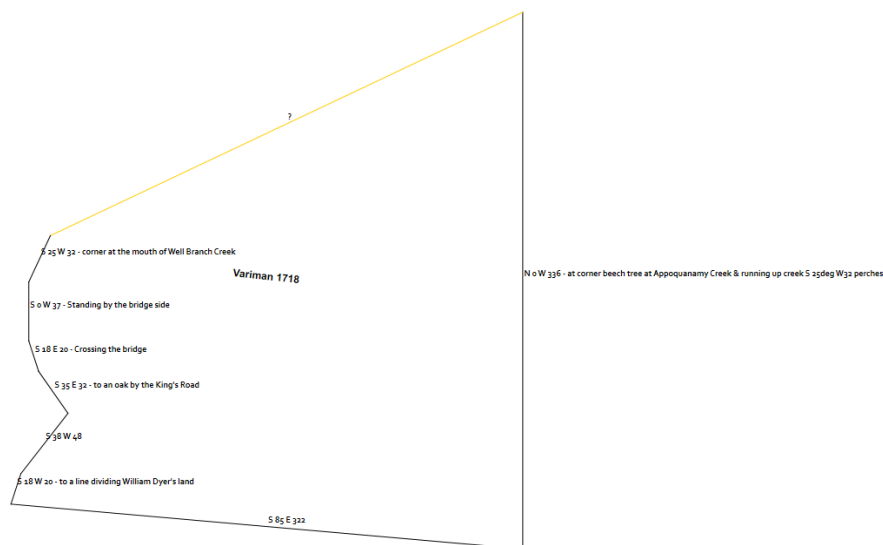
Johan Vardeman's land in New Castle County was sold after Johan's death by his son, John [Johannes] "Wardeman" in 1718 to Silvester Garland. It was described as a 313-acre plantation with a dwelling house, lying on what is now known as the Appoquinimink Creek; the plot description was laid out in a system of metes and bounds (compass directions, lengths of property line, and landmarks). The witnesses to the sale (traditionally local people, one to represent the seller and one to represent the buyer) were James Dyre and John Heally.<sup>2</sup>

This researcher located Johan Vardeman's land using a series of other related lands which were interrelated to the Vardeman land at some time. A little like putting together a puzzle from the back side, the areas of the known neighbors had to be fit together first. Then the Vardeman lands could be placed, according to the deed instructions.

The platting and land-puzzle fitting started in this order:

1. I entered my *Google Earth Pro* program for New Castle County and carefully traced the lines for the requisite bounds, especially the creeks that are still in existence. I noted churches, historic sites, or other things that may help me match the map or deeds.
2. I took part of Rea & Price's 1894 map of New Castle County and uploaded it as a overlay to my *Google Earth Pro* program. It had to be stretched and figured to match the modern equivalent.

3. [DOCUMENT 3] From the 1718 John Werdeman deed, the metes and bounds produced the clues that 1) the land was on

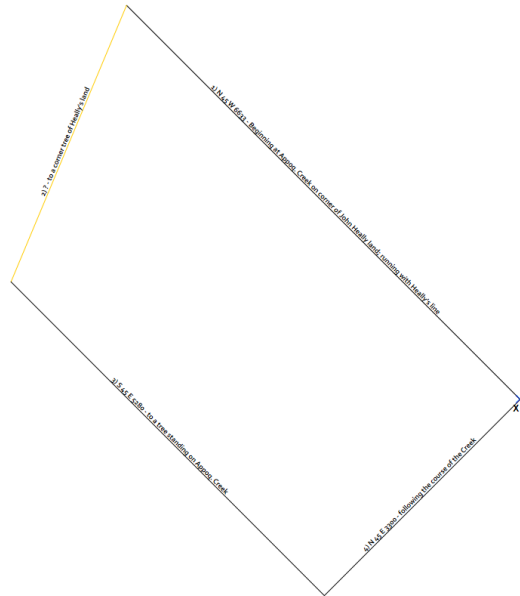


<sup>2</sup> *Ancestry*, "Delaware. U.S. Land Records, 1677-1947" (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61025/>), imgs. 50–52, New Castle County, Delaware, Recorder of Deeds, Vol. E1: 274–279, John and Sarah Werdeman to Silvester Garland, 9 February 1718.

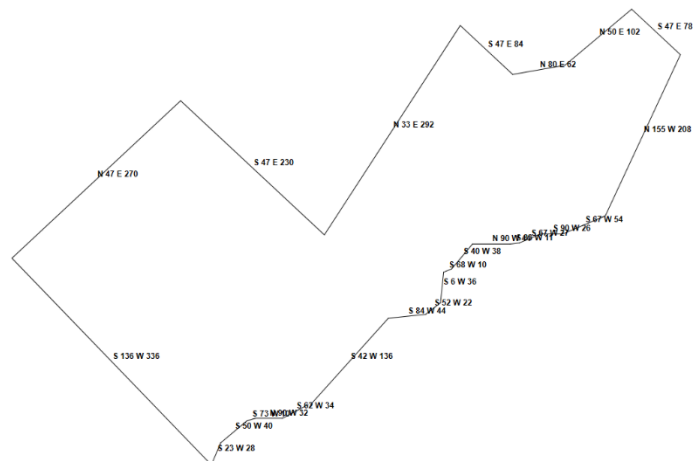
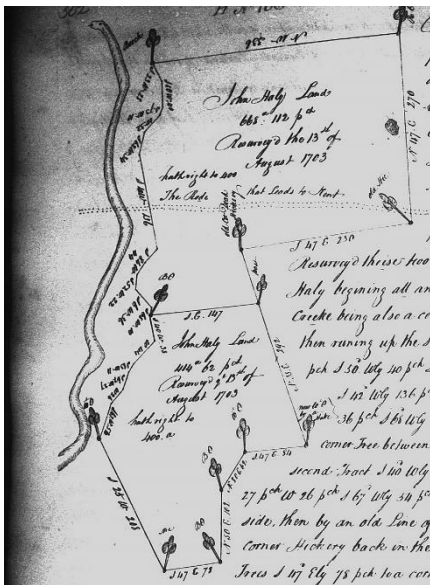
Appoquinimink Creek or a significant branch of it especially since a starting point was a tree was standing on the banks of the creek, 2) Well Branch creek was another of the bounds listed, 3) a bridge was mentioned, which, even if it's gone, indicates a road passing over one of the creeks, 4) William Dyer was a current neighbor, and 5) the buyer, Silvester Garland was likely to be a neighbor.

The north-south directions were difficult to adjust from the colonial period (they were transposed), but the metes-and-bounds plat looked like this.

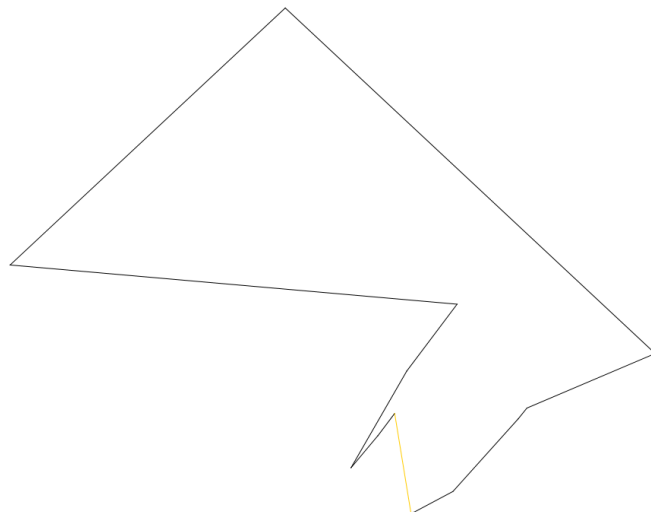
- [DOCUMENT 3] I found a purchase by William Dyer in 1707 (which I accidentally listed as 1694 in the picture). That let me know that other neighbors were Edward Cantwell and John Heally. Dyer's land also sat by "Apoquinemy" Creek and south of Drawer's Creek. Drawer's Creek is just east of Middletown and a branch running north off of Appoquinimink Creek. The plat also had to be turned because the north-south directions were backwards. The original plat before offset was this to the right.



- [DOCUMENT 6] The survey book with John Heally's 1703 resurvey of his property was the most helpful as it gave the most explicit instruction and drawing of the placement of the land. Without it, I would not have known that the instructions were north-south transposed.

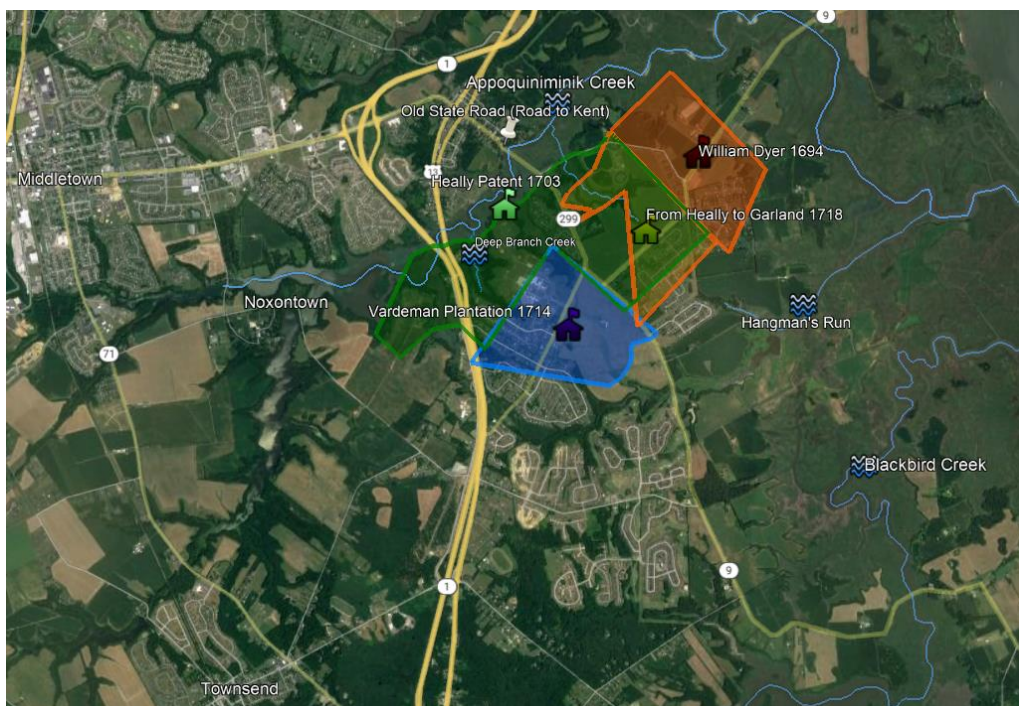


6. [DOCUMENT 8] An additional deed from 1718 mentioned the dividing line of "John Vardiman's" land, so it's inclusion also was necessary. That deed placed itself near William Dyer's land, the Appoquinimink Creek, and the Well Branch Creek.



The researcher feels confident that the property owned by Johan Vardeman at the time of his death and sold by his son was about 3 miles northeast of Townsend, Delaware, and sits closer to the east of Noxontown and south of Odessa. While the platting below is likely not an exact placement, due to the location of the other lands, it is definitely in the correct approximate area. More detailed images were found in the previous report

IMAGE 1: RECREATED PLAT FOR VARDEMAN 1714



*Image created with a combination of Metes and Bounds software, desktop Google Earth Pro, and the 1718 Vardeman deed and contemporaneous other land records.*



## Rebecca Whitman Koford, CG, CGL

holds credentials as a Certified Genealogist<sup>®</sup> and as a Certified Genealogical Lecturer<sup>SM</sup>. She focuses in Maryland, Upstate New York, Virginia, District of Columbia, military records from the Revolution through the Civil War, federal records at the National Archives (Washington, DC), and land records from the Colonial times to the present. She has spoken for the National Genealogical Society Conference (NGS), RootsTech, Legacy Family Tree Webinars, APG, the Maryland State Archives, and the Virginia State Archives, as well as various local conferences across the states. She has published articles in the *NGS Magazine*, *APG Magazine*, *SAR Magazine*, *Maryland Genealogical Society Journal*, and is co-author of the recently released *NGS Research in the States* series book on Maryland.

Rebecca is the Course I coordinator for The Institute of Genealogical and Historical Research (IGHR) and the course coordinator of the Advanced Research Tools: Land Records course at the Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy (SLIG). She has also been an instructor at the Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh (GRIP). She is a graduate and former mentor of the *ProGen* Study Group, an online peer-led study program based on the book *Professional Genealogy*; and served as the *ProGen* Administrator from 2015–2020. Rebecca is the Executive Director at the Board for Certification of Genealogists<sup>®</sup> and as Director of the Genealogical Institute on Federal Records (Gen-Fed) held annually at the National Archives in Washington, DC.