

FAMILY GROUP

Chart No. HERTEL-1

HUSBAND: HERTEL/HARTELL (de la Fresnière), Jacques Occupation: Interpreter,³ fur trader.¹⁰

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town(ship)	Province/County	Colony/Country	Misc. Information
Born:		abt	1603	Fécamp	Normandy	France	Immigrated 1615 with Champlain. ³ Syndic
Mar:		abt	1622	Canajoharie Castle [†]		New Neth.	[mayor] of Trois Rivières 1647. ²
Died:	10	Aug	1651 ⁶	Trois Rivières	Quebec	Canada	See Notes 1 and 2.
Cemetery: Side chapel, Church de l'Immaculée-Conception				Religion: Catholic			
Father: Nicolas HERTEL ⁴				m.		Mother: Jeanne MIRIOT ⁴	
b.		d.		b.		d.	
2 nd Wife: Marie MARGUERIE ¹⁴ b. 12 Sep 1620 ⁶ m. 23 Aug 1641 ⁴ d. 24 Nov 1700 ¹⁹							

WIFE: MOHAWK INDIAN, name unknown^{1**} Occupation:

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town(ship)	County	Colony/State	Misc. Information
Born:				Canajoharie Castle?		New Neth.	
Died:						New Neth.	
Cemetery: Buried on Hog Island, Schenectady, NY? ^{10**}				Religion:			
Father:				m.		Mother:	
b.		d.		b.		d.	
The order of children may not be correct							

CHILDREN & spouses

Event	Day	Mo	Year	Town(ship)	County	Colony/State	Misc. Information
*1. Ots-toch ¹⁰ /Olstock ⁹ HARTELL ¹⁰ /HERTEL	Born:	abt	1623	Canajoharie Castle		New Neth.	Not proven. See Note 1.
Cornelis Antonissen VAN SLYCK ^{1,5}	Mar:	abt	1639	Canajoharie Castle		New Neth.	
b. abt 1604 ⁸	d.	Dec	1676 ¹¹	Canajoharie Castle		New Neth.	
2. Wenutje ¹⁰ /Kinetic ⁹ HARTELL ¹⁰ /HERTEL	Born:			Canajoharie Castle		New Neth	Not proven. See Note 4.
BRADT? ^{10**}	Mar:						
b.	d.						
	Born:						
	Mar:						
b.	d.						
	Born:						
	Mar:						
b.	d.						

CHILDREN by 2nd Wife

Event	Day	Mo	Year	Town(ship)	Province	Country	Misc. Information
3. François Joseph HERTEL ¹³	Bpt:	3	Jul	1642 ¹³	Trois Rivières	Quebec	Ennobled 1716. ⁶
Marguerite De THAVENET ¹⁸	Mar:	2	Sep	1664 ¹⁸	Montreal	Quebec	
b. abt 1648 ⁶	d.	16	Sep	1708 ²²	Boucherville	Quebec	
	Died:	22	May	1722 ²¹			
4. Marie Madeline HERTEL ¹⁴	Born:	2	Sep	1645 ¹⁴	Trois Rivières	Quebec	CAN
Dr. Louis PINARD ¹⁶	Mar:	29	Oct	1658 ¹⁶	Trois Rivières	Quebec	CAN
b. 12 Jul 1634 ⁷	bur.	12	Jan	1695 ¹²	Champlain	Quebec	CAN
	Died:			1679-1680 ⁷			
5. Marguerite HERTEL ¹⁵	Born:	26	Aug	1649 ¹⁵	Trois Rivières	Quebec	Can
Jean CREVIER ¹⁶	Mar:	26	Nov	1663 ¹⁶	Trois Rivières	Quebec	CAN
bpt. 3 Apr 1642 ¹³	d.	12	Apr	1693 ¹⁷	Point-du-Lac	Quebec	CAN
	Died:	25	Dec	1711 ²⁰			
b.	d.						
	Born:						
	Mar:						
b.	d.						
	Born:						
	Mar:						
b.	d.						

[†]The Canajoharie referenced here is the old Indian castle of the sixteen hundreds, not the present-day town of Canajoharie.

William Maxwell Reid in *The Mohawk Valley: Its Legends and Its People* (New York, 1901), p. 6, says, "When Canajoharie Castle is spoken of it means the Indian Settlement in the town of Danube in Herkimer County and now known as Indian Castle."

Lorine M. Schulze in *The Van Slyke Family in America* (Midland, Ontario, 1996) p. 18, says, "The Mohawks had five castles or villages: Caughnawaga, Canajoharie situated near present-day Fonda, [Montgomery County] New York . . ."

REFERENCES – Chart No. HERTEL-1

1. Jonathan Pearson et al., *History of the Schenectady Patent*, ed. J. W. Mac Murray (Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1883), p. 189.
2. Benjamin Sulte, *Historie de la ville des Trois-Rivières et de ses environs* (Montreal: Eusebe Senecal, 1870), pp 105-106, and 195.
3. Reuben G. Thwaites, ed., *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in North America 1610-1791*, 79 vols. (Cleveland: Burrows Bros., 1896-1900), 9:305.
4. *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, ed. George W. Brown (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966), pp. 368 and 369.
5. *Livingston Indian Records 1666-1723*, ed. Lawrence H. Leder (Gettysburg, PA: Pennsylvania Historical Assn., 1956), p. 146, [2 July 1688 deposition of Jean Labate in Albany].
6. Rene Jette, *Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec des origines a 1730* (Montreal: University of Montreal Press for Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec, 1983), p. 566.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 918.
8. Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen, *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, trans. and ed. A. J. F. van Laer (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908), pp. 255-257. Cornelis Anthonnisen van Schlick's 2 April 1634 contract with the patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer gives Cornelis's age as 30 years.
9. Austin A. Yates, *Schenectady County, New York: Its History to the Close of the Nineteenth Century* (New York: New York History Co., 1902), p. 16.
10. Nelson Greene, ed., *History of the Mohawk Valley, Gateway to the West, 1614-1925*, 4 Vols., (Chicago: S. J. Clarke, 1925), 1:334.
11. "Burial Records of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, N. Y., 1654-1862, Deacons' Accounts, 1665-1676," trans. A. J. F. van Laer, *Dutch Settler's Society of Albany* 7 (1931-32):10.
12. *Repertoire des acts de bapteme mariage sepulture et des recensements du Quebec ancien*, 45 vols. (Montreal: University of Montreal Press, 1980-1988), 4:89, parish St. François-Xavier de Batiscan.
13. *Ibid.*, 4:127, parish l'Immaculée-conception-des-Trois-Rivières.
14. *Ibid.*, 4:130, parish l'Immaculée-conception-des-Trois-Rivières.
15. *Ibid.*, 4:135, parish l'Immaculée-conception-des-Trois-Rivières.
16. *Ibid.*, 4:190-191, parish l'Immaculée-conception-des-Trois-Rivières.
17. *Ibid.*, 4:261, parish St. François-du-Lac.
18. *Ibid.*, 5:460, parish Notre Dame de Montreal.
19. *Ibid.*, 12:297, parish l'Immaculée-conception-des-Trois-Rivières.
20. *Ibid.*, 12:358, parish St. François-du-Lac.
21. *Ibid.*, 15:84, parish Ste. Famille de Boucherville.
22. *Ibid.*, 15:219, parish St. Joseph de Chambly.

NOTES

1. Jacques Hertel's liaison with the unknown Mohawk Indian woman probably began in the early 1620's during his trips south into what was to become New York state. The name of Hartell, a French trapper and trader from Canada, has been handed down via family records as the father-in-law of Cornelis Van Slyck and the grandfather of Jacques Van Slyck. The similarities in the lives of Jacques Hartell of the family accounts and Jacques Hertel of Trois Rivières, Quebec, are almost too much to be coincidence, and suggest they were the same person.
2. *Dictionnaire genealogique des familles de Quebec*, reference 6 above, and the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, reference 4 above, are incorrect concerning the date of 1626 for Jacques Hertel's arrival in America. The census records of Champlain confirm an earlier date.
3. There is no direct proof that Cornelis Van Slyck was married to Ots-toch Hartell/Hertel or that Ots-toch Hartell/Hertel even existed. What is known is that Cornelis Van Slyck "had a squaw for a wife," and that he had a son named Jacques, certainly not your normal name for a Dutchman's son.
4. It is possible Arent Bradt was married previously to his marriage to Catalyntie De Vos in about 1648. By that time Arent had been in New Netherland for 12 years.

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OTS-TOCH and the Case for JACQUES HERTEL

As mentioned previously, it is undisputable that Cornelis Van Slyck took as a wife a Mohawk Indian woman.¹ Purportedly her name was Ots-toch.² Much legend surrounds this alliance which it is doubtful was ever formalized in the Christian sense. It appears, however, that Cornelis was faithful to the union as there is no indication that he was ever married to anyone else.

Purportedly Ots-toch was the daughter of a Frenchman named Harttell and a Mohawk Indian mother.³ While this is the stuff legends are made of, in this instance there are some facts that lend credence to it.

It is fact that one Jacques Hertel was among the young men brought to New France by Samuel de Champaign in the early 1600's.⁴ It is also true that these young men, interpreters and *coureur de bois*, roamed the areas south into what was later to become New York State.⁵ At one point (1629-1633) the French, including Jacques Hertel, were driven out and scattered when Quebec was captured by the English Kirke brothers.⁶

It is possible it was at this time or perhaps earlier that Jacques formed a liaison with a young Indian girl living at one of the Mohawk castles. According to one author she bore him two daughters, "one named Ots-toch who married Cornelis Van Slyck, and a second named Kenutje who married a Bradt."⁷

Many Bradt historians take exception to a Mohawk/Bradt alliance and clearly Kenutje could not have been married to Albert, the older of the two Bradt brothers who were early colonists in New Netherland.⁸ It appears that Arent, the younger Bradt brother, had been in the colony for more than ten years before marrying Catalyntie de Vos.⁹ This leaves open the possibility that he could have had an earlier relationship with a Mohawk woman, although nothing suggests that this was the case.

Cornelis Van Slyck is said to have spent considerable time at the Mohawk castle of Canajoharie and purportedly all his children were born there.¹⁰ They were Cornelis, Jacques, Martin Mouris, Hillitie and Lea;¹¹ the order of their births is not known.

This compiler has speculated on whether or not Peter Borsboom's wife Grietie, who had some degree of Mohawk heritage, might also have belonged in this family. Hillitie Van Slyck spoke to Dankerts of having "sisters,"¹² and the Mohawks gifted Peter Borsboom with a small island in the river next to Van Slyke's Island in the right of his wife Grietie.¹³

One of the most convincing pieces of supporting evidence to the Jacques Hertel lineage is the fact that one of Cornelis Van Slyck's sons was named Jacques.¹⁴ It is almost inconceivable that a Dutchman and his Mohawk Indian wife would choose the French name "Jacques" for one of their sons without a compelling reason.

In the history of the Vrooman family Harttell has been handed down as the surname of the father of the half-breed Mohawk woman with whom Cornelis Van Slyck was allied.¹⁵ Harttell bears a striking similarity to Hertel.

Although proof positive is lacking and likely will never be forthcoming, a convincing case can be made that the Jacques Hertel who accompanied Champaign to New France is the same as Mr. Harttell of the Vrooman family records.

¹*Livingston Indian Records 1666-1723*, ed. Lawrence H. Leder (Gettysburg, PA: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 1956), p. 146

²Jonathan Pearson et al., *A History of the Schenectady Patent in the Dutch and English Times: Being Contributions Towards a History of the Lower Mohawk Valley*, ed. J. W. McMurray (Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, Printers, 1883), p. 189.

³*Ibid.*

⁴Reuben G. Thwaites, ed., *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents; Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in North America 1610-1791*, 79 vols. (Cleveland: Burrows Bros., 1896-1900), 9:305.

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶Benjamin Sulte, *Histoire de la Ville des Trois-Rivieres et de ses Environs*, (Montreal: Eusèbe Senécal, imprimeur-éditeur, 1870), p. 105.

⁷*A History of the Schenectady Patent in the Dutch and English Times: A History of the Lower Mohawk Valley* (Albany: J. W. MacMurray, 1883), p. 189. Editor's note: Statement of tradition in his family regarding Ots-toch, by Lawrence R. Vrooman, of Courtland County, New York.

⁸Cynthia Brott Biasca, *Descendants of Albert and Arent Bradt* (Fremont, CA: By the Author, 1990), p. 1.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 2.

¹⁰*Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck*, 4 vols., trans. Jonathan Pearson, rev. and ed. Arnold J. F. van Laer, New York State Library History Bulletin 10 (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1869-1919), vol. 3: Notarial Papers 1-2, 1660-1696, p. 144. Also *A History of the Schenectady Patent*, p. 188.

¹¹*A History of the Schenectady Patent*, p. 188.

¹²*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts 1679-1690*, ed. Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, c1913), p. 303

¹³New York Letters Patent, Book 3:94-95, 9 November 1670.

¹⁴Jacques Cornelisz Van Slyke's father's name is established by the Dutch system of patronymics.

¹⁵*A History of the Schenectady Patent*, p. 189.

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**REBUTTAL TO "JACQUES HERTEL AND THE INDIAN PRINCESSES,"
by Cynthia Brott Biasca which appeared in the April, 1997, *New York Genealogical and
Biographical Record*, 128:2:91-97**

In the title article Mrs. Biasca is disavowing any connection that the Bradt and Van Slyke families might have had with Jacques Hertel of Trois Rivières, Quebec. While this relationship has been much fantasized, it is my opinion that at least concerning the Van Slykes a relationship probably did exist.

Following are the three most frequently cited sources suggesting an association between various Mohawk women and Jacques Hertel/Mr. Hartell with the Van Slyke and the Bradt families of New Netherland.

Austin A. Yates. *Schenectady, New York, Its History to the Close of the Nineteenth Century*. N.p.: New York History Co., 1902, pp. 16-17.

"Arent Andreas Bradt was a half-breed, the son of Andreas of Albany and Kinetis, a daughter of a Mohawk chief. Arent Bradt was an actual resident of Schenectady. Curler and Bradt were brewers and warm personal friends. Cornelise Antoinsen Van Slyck had married Olstock, a sister of Bradt's wife. It was Bradt and Van Curler Slyck [?] who induced the speculative Van Curler to enter into the deal. Bradt bought his lot before Van Curler obtained his charter, had built his house and lived in it before the survey. He died in 1668, one year before the little township was plotted out. Arent's son, Andreas Arent, married a half-breed daughter of Jacquesse Cornelise Van Slyck. He and his wife were killed in the massacre and left one son surviving, Arent Bradt, who subsequently became one of the most prominent and distinguished men of Schenectady."

The previous account is badly garbled. There was no Andreas Bradt of Albany. Arent Andries Bradt was born in Europe and his parents were deceased before he came to New Netherland.¹ Although Arent is considered one of the original proprietors, it is doubtful that he ever actually lived in Schenectady. After Arent's death in Albany about 1662/1663,² not 1668, his widow, Catalyntje De Vos, and their children settled in Schenectady.

Margarita (Van Slyck) Bradt, daughter of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck and wife of Andres Arentse Bradt, could not have been more than one-quarter Indian or possibly less.³ Margarita did not die in the 1690 Schenectady Massacre. She survived to later marry Adam Vrooman.⁴

Nelson Greene, editor. *History of the Mohawk Valley, Gateway to the West 1614-1925*. 4 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1925, 2:334-36.

"About 1620, a French trader named Hartell entered the Mohawk country and became enamored of an Indian girl, who owned the island in the river at Schenectady, now call Hog Island. The Iroquois woman was possessed of the land under the laws of the Five Nations as related in the chapter on Mohawks and Iroquois. Hartell had two children by this woman -- one called Ots-toch who married Cornelis Antonissen Van Slyck and Kenutje who married a Bradt. Ots-toch was wild and savage like her mother while Kenutje was small and handsome and very white like her father Hartell. " (See note below.)

Note: Coincidentally Hog island was the island confirmed by English patent in 1670 to Peter Borsboom validating the earlier gift to Peter by the Mohawks given in the right of Peter's wife Grietie who was related to the Mohawks. This compiler is of the opinion that Grietie Borsboom could have been a daughter of Cornelis Van Slyck.⁶

"The mother of these two half-breed (French and Mohawk) girls, at her death, was buried at the point of Hog Island toward the old highway bridge, which is shown in the illustration of the Great Western Gateway Bridge, published herein. The foregoing comprises two instances of "Indian marriages" between Dutch and French traders and Mohawk women. There were a number of such alliances and many Valley families of today have a strain of Iroquois blood of the Mohawk nation, although it is now frequently totally unknown by these very same descendants of the Canienga, as the Mohawks called themselves."

It is factual that Cornelis Van Slyck had "a squaw for a wife."⁵ The Bradt in question could have been Arent Andriess Bradt. It is believed that Arent, who immigrated in 1637,⁶ probably did not marry his known wife, Catalyntje De Vos, until the late 1640's.⁷ This would have been a long time for a young man in the colony to have remained without a wife. There is a remote possibility Arent could have had an earlier Indian wife or at least a liaison with an Indian woman. I am not promoting this theory, merely noting that it is faulty genealogy to patently discount it when so little is known of Arent during this time period.

While this account perpetuates the same questionable legend found in the others, it has one point worth noting. Obviously the author did not find marital alliances between Dutch and French traders and Mohawk women that unusual.

Jonathan Pearson et al. *History of the Schenectady Patent in the Dutch and English Times: A History of the Lower Mohawk Valley.* ed. J. W. MacMurray (Albany: Joel Munsell, 1883), p. 189. The following appears as a footnote to the entry of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck in the chapter, "Adult Freeholders."

"*Gautsch*, pronounced Hotch (nearly); can it be an abbreviation for Ots-toch, his mother's name? "A squaw was queen of the island which lies back of Washington street. She was buried on the island, under an old willow tree at the point toward the bridge. She had two children by a Frenchman – Mr. Harttell. Otstoch was like her mother, savage and wild. She married Cornelis Van Slyck. Kenutje, the second child, was small and handsome, like her father Mr. Harttell; she was very white. She married a Bratt." – *Statement of tradition in his family, by Lawrence R. Vrooman, of Courtland county. – M' M.*"

Mrs. Biasca conducted research attempting to find the origin of the information contained in the foregoing accounts. She was able to do this only to a limited degree as undoubtedly the legends had been handed down verbally in the beginning and were obviously embellished and distorted. As she could not verify the stories and as they contained obvious misinformation, she elected to discredit virtually everything found within them. In other words, she "threw out the baby with the bath water". Her article did not have the appearance of evenhandedness. No theory was ever addressed as to why the Dutchman Cornelis Van Slyck and his all or part Indian wife chose the French name "Jacques" for their son when there is no known record of this name in the Van Slyck family.

The time line for Jacques Hertel and a possible Mohawk alliance is well within the realm of possibility. If Cornelis Van Slyke's French/Indian wife were born by about 1623, she could easily have given birth to Jacques Van Slyck in 1639.⁸

Mrs. Bianca points to the fact that no mention of this episode in Hertel's life is found in Canadian archives. Regarding the absence of references in Canadian sources, would one seriously

expect to find anything in Canadian biographies or records of the Catholic Church regarding any alliances Jacques Hertel might have formed, or of any half-Indian children he might have fathered, during his forays into the wilds of what was later to become New York state?

Jasper Danckaerts. *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts 1679-1680*. eds. Bartlett Burleigh. James and J. Franklin Jamison. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913, pp. 301-314. The Danckaert interviews are the most substantial background offered. Even they afford room for interpretation. Illetie/Hillitie Van Slyck's Indian mother's aversion to Christianity could have been attributable to the support the French Catholic authorities afforded the enemies of the Mohawks or the persistent attempts of the missionaries to convert the Indians.

Danckaerts speaks of Hillitie's "full-blooded nephew Wouter." If Hillitie's mother also had children by a Mohawk man besides those begotten with Van Slyck, the implication here, the offspring of these children might well be regarded as full-blooded Indian. There is also the matter of the nephew's name "Wouter" which is clearly Dutch and might indicate that although raised as one, he was something less than 100% Mohawk. It is very possible as some researchers believe, that Wouter was the offspring of Cornelis Van Slyck's son Marten Mouris and an Indian wife who may have predeceased him. A child of this union would have been Hillitie's nephew and three-fourth Mohawk.

Mrs. Biasca is an acknowledged authority on the genealogy of the Bradt Family. She does not enjoy the same status regarding Van Slykes and their allied families.

This rebuttal is an attempt to provoke discussion. Let's cut to the quick; discard the fantasy of Indian princesses and the like and examine the possible. Arent Bradt could have had a wife previous to his marriage to Catalyntje De Vos; the French definitely came as far south as the Mohawk settlements; and there is too much similarity between the names Hertel and Harttell to disregard. Additionally Jacques Hertel was old enough to have fathered a daughter who could have given birth to Jacques Van Slyck in 1639. Lastly, there is no record of anyone in or close to the Dutch/Indian VanSlyck family by the French name "Jacques." *E. M.*

¹Robert G. Cooney, Jr., "Bradt Records from Amsterdam," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 118 (July 1987):133-134. This is a translation of the 1632 Amsterdam, Holland, marriage record of Albert Andriess [Bradt] stating that he was born in Norway and that his parents are deceased. As Arent Andriese was Albert's brother and is presumed to have immigrated to New Netherland with him in 1637, Arent Andriese would have to have been born in Europe.

²Jonathan Pearson et al, *History of the Schenectady Patent in the Dutch and English Times: A History of the Lower Mohawk Valley*, ed. J. W. Mac Murray (Albany: Joel Munsell, 1883), p. 93; and Peter R Christoph, *Albert Andriessen Bradt: A Norwegian Settler in Rensselaerswyck*, (Sarasota, FL: Bradt Family Association, 1987), p. 39.

³Margarite (Van Slyke) Bradt's mother was Griete Ryckman of Norwegian ancestry and her father Jacques Van Slyck was only part Indian, making her considerably less than "a half-breed."

⁴“Marriages: [Reformed Dutch] Church of Jesus Christ at New Albany, Part 1, 1683-1700,” *Yearbook of the Holland Society of New York* (1904):29. Marriage on January, 1697, of Adam Vrooman, “widower of Grietje Ryckman,” whom Grietje married after Jacques Van Slyck's death.

⁵Lawrence H. Leder, ed. *The Livingston Indian Records*, (Gettysburg, PA: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 1956), p.146.

⁶*New York Letters Patent, Book 3*, pp.94-95, 9 November 1670, (Albany, NY: New York State Archives) p. 89. A confirmation of an earlier Dutch patent from the Mohawks to Peter Borsboom.

⁷John O. Evjen, *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674*, (Minneapolis: K. C. Holter Publishing Co., 1916; reprint ed., Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972), p. 34.

⁸*Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck*, 4 vols., trans. Jonathan Pearson, (Albany: J. Munsell, 1869), vol. 1: 1656-1675, pp. 390-391. “Cataryn Anderiese De Vos, widow of the late Arent Andriese [Bradt]” made a contract with the orphan masters in 1664 which established the birth years of their children. Although Arent and Catalyntie's exact marriage date is not known, this suggests it to have been in the late 1640"s.

Elizabeth Meredith

January, 2013

JACQUES HERTEL (de LA FRESNAYE)

by Madeline H. Carey, Scot Vandelinder and Arlene Coppernoll Cuba

1603

"JACQUES HERTEL, born at Fecamp in Caux country of Normandy, France, was the son of Nicolas Hertel and Jeanne Miriot".

Source: "History of the Village of Trois-Rivieres", by Benjamin Sulte, pub. in Montreal, 1870.

1615

"Jacques Hertel came to Canada in 1615 as a young man, employed by Champlain to serve as an Interpreter and Liason agent with the Indians".

Source: "History of Trois Rivieres" by Benj. Sulte.

"History of Canada", by Gustave Lanctot.

"The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents; Travels of the Jesuit Missionaries in North America, 1610-1791", pub. by the Burrows Bro. company, 1896, '97, '98, '99, 1900, '01, Vol. 9.

1620

"Hartell, the French trader, among the most famous of the woodsmen-traders in the Mohawk Valley about 1620, whose Mohawk wife was "queen" of Hog Island at Schenectady, had two children: Ots-toch who married Cornelis Antonissen Van Slyck and Kenutje who married a Bradt. Ots-toch was wild and savage like her mother while Kenutje was small and very white like her father, Hartell".

Source: "History of the Mohawk Valley", by Nelson Greene

1620

"The object of Champlain in enlisting Brule, Nicolet, Marsolet, Hertel, Marguerie and other grown up boys for service in Canada from 1608 to 1620, was to educate them as interpreters. They could all read and write; some of them were even perfect scholars".

Source: "Annals of the Ottawa", in the Ottawa Evening Journal, January 12, 1889, copied from "The History of Brule's Discoveries and Explorations".
Writer for the paper was Benjamin Sulte.

1624

"In early July 1624, six delegates from the Five Nations came to propose a treaty of peace and shortly thereafter, thirty-five Iroquois canoes came down the Richelieu River to barter furs with the Frenchmen for the first time".

Source: "History of Canada" by Lanctot.

(It is possible that Hertel could have been involved in achieving this peace with the Iroquois, however, there is no proof recorded.)