

Children:

Maryn, b. 1651.

- 9 Jacob, b. 1653; m. Maria Lucasz. (Record follows.)
 Lysbeth, b. 1655; possibly the Lysbeth Claese who m. (1) Jan Harris, and m. (2) July 12, 1694, in Albany, Jean Kerr. (On May 23, 1673, a "Lysbeth Claes Wipp, j. d. van N. Albanien" m. in New York, "William Hom (Homs, Holmes).") They had daughters Brechtie, Marie, Jannetje, Judith and Presilly, the last baptised, Nov. 3, 1697. "Wip" was attached to the name of Seger Cornelise in several early records.)
- 10 Tryntje, b. 1658; m. (1) Elias Van Gyseling; m. (2) William Haal (Hall). (Record follows.)

Adriaensen and two others representing the burghers-at-large petitioned the Director, William Kieft, for permission, therefore, to descend upon the Indians, who were encamped at Corlaers Hook and teach them a lesson. Kieft granted the authority (February 25, 1642) and a party of burghers and soldiers led by Maryn Adriaensen and Abraham Planck attacked the Indians two or three days later, killing many and taking a number of prisoners. This led to considerable later complication in the community's dealings with the Indians, and various affrays. On one occasion in which the maize of the Indians had been stolen by some of the settlers, the Indians had in return burned some houses of the latter. This led to an upbraiding of Maryn Adriaensen as having been the original cause of this trouble. Maryn's own barn had been burned and he took the upbraiding much to heart. Blaming Director Kieft for endeavoring to shift responsibility, he became so wrought up that he proceeded to the Director's house with sword and pistol in hand, and addressing him saying, "What devilish lies art thou reporting of me?" would have caused serious disturbance had it not been for the quick action of some bystanders who overpowered and disarmed him. He was thereupon arrested and sent to Holland for trial despite the protests of many of the burghers who desired that he be pardoned (F.). Undoubtedly his sentence was not severe as he returned to New Amsterdam and on May 9, 1647, received a patent of land called Awiehaken on the west side of the North River bounded on the North by Hoboken Kill (C.). He died before May 4, 1654, when his widow, "married yesterday to "Geerlief Michielsens," requested that guardians be appointed over her minor son Tys Marynsen in order that the paternal estate might be settled, and mentioned "her daughter residing at Fort Orange, who is now come with her husband" (T.).

Maryn Adriaensen was undoubtedly a figure of some individuality in the early days of New Amsterdam. He possessed little or no respect for Director Kieft and in the many papers relating to the attempted assassination, his character is described in various terms. The following extract will give some idea of what certain of the officials thought of him: "Maryn Adriaensen a resident of this place and formerly one of the freebooters and sailors of Compaan having at different times behaved very insolently, as endeavoring to force his way on board the Company's ship, when ships arrive, accosting the Director these times with quite an unbearable arrogance and abusing his good will and affection for the community . . ." (F.). But however this may have been Maryn had much influence among the citizens and was distinctly a leader among them as is evidenced by the long deliberations and legal procedure following Maryn's hotheaded assault upon Kieft, in an endeavor to get at the true facts of the case. One of Maryn's men, in fact, was killed in attempting to rescue him. We can hardly judge of the rights of the case as presented in the various documents, but it is even quite possible that Maryn may have had much excuse for his attitude.

Claes Cornelise, second son of Cornelis Segers, in one or two instances signed his name Claes Cornelise van Voorhout. It would appear, however, that in most cases the latter termination was not used. He occupied a farm on Papscaene Island, near Albany, from 1648 to 1658, and in 1650, this farm contained 28 morgens (56 acres) and there were employed thereon, 7 horses and 10 cows (V). On Feb. 1, 1663, his children were mentioned, with ages given, and agreements made that Jan Tyssen, their stepfather, support Maryn and Jacob, the other two to be supported by their next of kin (B).

GYSBERT CORNELISE VAN WEESP, first husband of LYSBETH, daughter of (1) Cornelis Segers Egmont, was in Amsterdam as early as June, 1639, and in 1641 was in Rensselaerswyck (V). He had evidently been in the service of the West India Co., accounts being mentioned as due him in early records (C). He was also called Gysbert "op de Berg" from the fact of his having a farm called the "Hooge Berg" situated on the east side of the Hudson River a little below Albany, which he rented in 1649. He was also referred to as Gysbert Cornelise "waert" (tavern keeper) and his name is also found expressed as Gysbert Cornelise:Ouwerkerk. He died between October 25, 1653, and August 22, 1654 (J & V). His lot in Albany was on the south side of Maiden Lane, between N. Pearl and James Sts. (E).

FRANCIS (FRANCOIS) BOON, second husband of LYSBETH CORNELISE EGMONT, was born in 1629 and married the latter shortly after her husband's death in 1653-4 (F & G). He was an Indian trader (L 55) and some years after his marriage removed to New Amsterdam. His property in Albany included what is now a strip comprising the entire south side of Maiden Lane, between N. Pearl and James Sts. (E). His name appears in Albany records between 1654 and 1663, when he is mentioned as Treasurer of the Town Revenue (1659); Deputy to accompany La Montagne to the Esopus to meet the Director-General (1659) and Magistrate, 1658, 59, 60, 62, and 63 (C & G). He figures in New Amsterdam records from 1660 to 1669, when he is mentioned as Attorney, Deacon and Alderman, 1668, 69 (C, F & T). He probably removed to New York in late 1663 or early 1664, as January 13, 1664, he and his wife Lysbeth joined the N. Y. Ref. Dutch Church. Boon's place of business was at the "Marketfield" on the east side of Broadway, New Amsterdam, opposite Bowling Green (V 49). He became a man of wealth and after some years' residence in New Amsterdam, removed to the West Indies, where his wife, Lysbeth, died (V 55). The writer has made no serious attempt to determine the extent of his family. A son, Jacob, was baptized June 6, 1666, in New York, and a Frans Boon (widower of Marritie Remmits), possibly another son, was married February 12, 1697, to Catharine Blanck, in New York. Records show that a Francis *Bond* lived on the Island of Barbadoes as early as 1678 (S). He was born in Bodruyn, Cornwall, England,

and in 1696 was President of the Council in Barbadoes. He died Aug. 3, 1699 (N). The names of the following who may have been related to Francis Boon are found among the early N. Y. Dutch records, the name being expressed as Boon, Boons, Boom, Booms, Bone, Bones, Bonnen, Bonen: Agnietje, 1655-75; Jannetje, 1655-76; Metje, 1659; Mathys, 1659; Dirck, 1672; Annetie, 1680. A Richard Boone was the father of Thomas of St. John's, Dominica, who died in New York, Sept.-Oct., 1771 (S).

SEGER CORNELISE, third son of (1) Cornelis Segerse, apparently left no issue. At least no record has been found of any, after very careful search. He died June 24, 1662, of a knife wound inflicted the day before at the tavern of Anthonis Jansz, in Albany, by Andries Herbertsz Constapel, whom he had severely wounded in the head with a piece of wood (B). (When two fought with knives, a custom of frequent occurrence at this time, the survivor was held guilty of murder if he stabbed his antagonist and death ensued; but only of manslaughter if he cut or slashed him. In 1642 fighting with knives was wholly prohibited (A 10).) The records seem to show that Seger was of very mischievous and dissipated character, a frequenter of drinking places and quarrelsome. His name is first mentioned in an action by Martin, the Brewer, July 7, 1654, when the latter stated that "Seeger Cornelissen had broken in the door of their house, because they would not let him in and give him to drink." A record of Aug. 9, 1654, is to the effect that "De Vryes complains of Seeger Cornelis and Harmen Herpertse (?) for ringing bells at his door and before his house, and complains of their blowing horns at him, in presence of Jillis Pieterse and the neighbors about there" (G). On May 29, 1657, evidences of another quarrel appear when a judgment against Steven Jansen was brought for wounding Seger Cornelissen Wip, with a knife (C). Nothing else excepting a few minor real estate and other transactions are recorded of him. As his brother Claes Cornelissen testified against him in the episode with Martin the Brewer, it seems likely that even his own family had little sympathy with him, and his untimely death must have been brought about through his own recklessness and dissipated habits.

JANNETIE CORNELISE, dau. of (1) Cornelis Segers Egmont and Brechie Jacobsen. See *Schermerhorn Genealogy*, 1914.

4. NEELTJE CORNELISE, dau. of (1) Cornelise Segerse Egmont and Brechie Jacobsen, b. 1635; d. bef. April 1, 1670; m. Hans Carelse Toll.

Children:

- 11 Carel Hanse, b. about 1660; m. Lysbeth Danielse Rinckhout. (Record follows.)
- 12 Rachel Hanse, b. about 1665; m. (1) David Willemse Marinus; m. (2) Jeremi Tickston. (Record follows.)

Hans Carelse Toll was in New Amsterdam between 1659 and 1666, in most cases during this period, his name being expressed as Hans Carelsen. In 1662 he is mentioned as Hans Carelsen Noorman (K), and his name appears in Albany County Records, Dec. 9, 1659, as Hans Carelsen Toll. On April 1, 1671, were married in New York, "Hans Carelsen, widower of Neeltie Cornelis, residing at Albany," and "Geertje Teunis, widow of Cors Janszen, residing here at N. Yorck." The house of Hans Carelsen in Albany is mentioned May 10, 1671 (B). Hans Carelsen died before May 20, 1685, as on that date his widow married Francisco Anthony (T).

KEY TO REFERENCES.

- | Index. | Name of Book. |
|--------|--|
| A. 1. | <i>Albany Annals</i> , Munsell, 1850-60, Vol. 1. |
| A. 2. | <i>Albany Annals</i> , Munsell, 1850-60, Vol. 2. |
| A. 3. | <i>Albany Annals</i> , Munsell, 1850-60, Vol. 6. |
| A. 8. | <i>Albany Annals</i> , Munsell, 1850-60, Vol. 8. |
| A. 9. | <i>Albany Annals</i> , Munsell, 1850-60, Vol. 9. |
| A. 10. | <i>Albany Annals</i> , Munsell, 1850-60, Vol. 10. |
| B. | Albany County Records, County Clerk's Office, Albany, N. Y. |
| C. | <i>Calendar of N. Y. Historical MSS.—Dutch</i> , 1630-64; <i>English</i> , 1664-1776; O'Callaghan, 1865, 66. |
| D. | <i>Calendar of Wills</i> , Fernow, 1896 (Soc. Col. Dames). |
| E. | <i>Collections on the History of Albany</i> , Munsell, 1865-71. |
| F. | <i>Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York</i> , O'Callaghan, 1853-87. |
| G. | <i>Early Records of the History of the City and County of Albany</i> , Pearson, 1869. |
| H. | <i>Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady</i> , Pearson, 1873. |
| I. | <i>History of Greene County, N. Y.</i> , Beers, 1884. |
| J. | <i>History of New Netherland</i> , O'Callaghan, 1846-48. |
| K. | <i>Holland Society Yearbook</i> , 1900. |
| L. | <i>Manual of the Common Council of New York</i> , Valentine. |
| L. 49. | Same for 1849. |
| L. 50. | Same for 1850. |
| L. 53. | Same for 1853. |
| L. 55. | Same for 1855. |
| L. 63. | Same for 1863. |
| M. | Minutes of the Common Council of New York. |
| N. | <i>Monumental Inscriptions in the British West Indies</i> , Archer, 1875. |
| O. | <i>New Netherland Register</i> , O'Callaghan. |
| P. | <i>New Jersey Archives</i> . |
| Q. | <i>New York Archives</i> , V. 1. |
| R. | <i>New York Genealogical and Biog. Record</i> , Oct., 1913. |
| S. | <i>New York Hist. Soc. Colls. Wills</i> . |
| T. | <i>Records of New Amsterdam</i> , Fernow, 1897. |
| U. | <i>Report of N. Y. State Historian</i> , 1896, 7. |
| V. | <i>Van Rensselaer-Bowier Mss.</i> , N. Y. S. Lib., 1908. |
| W. | <i>American Ancestry</i> . |
| X. | <i>Hudson-Mohawk Genealogies</i> . |
| Y. | <i>Genealogical Dictionary</i> , V. 4, Savage, 1862. |
| Z. | <i>Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic</i> , Motley. |

GENERAL AUTHORITIES.

Baptismal and marriage records of Reformed Dutch Churches of Albany, New York, Schenectady and Kingston.

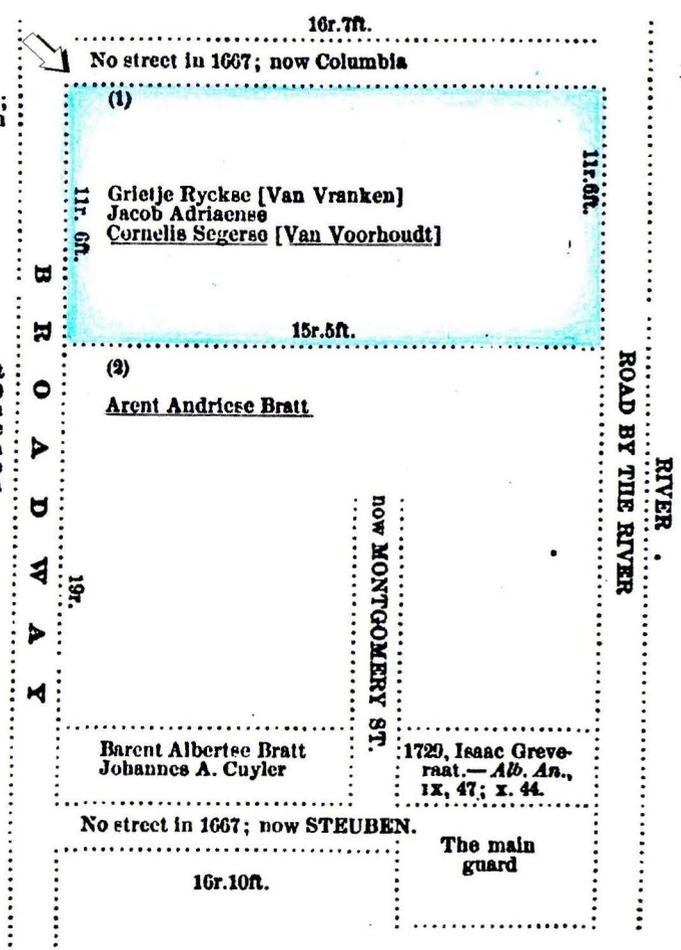
(To be continued.)

Broadway East Side, Columbia to Steuben.

(1). In 1652-67, patented to Jacob Adriaense (Soegemackelyck, alias Rademaker Van Utrecht); 1667, Cornelis Segerse (Van Voorhoudt); 1729, Grietje Ryckse (Van Vranken) had a lot on what is now Montgomery street.—*Patents*, 394, 444, 456, 500; *Alb. An.*, ix, 47.

(2). 1652-67. Patented to Arent Andricse Bratt.—*Patents*, 444, 456. 1700-1, Barent Albertse Bratt owned a portion of his uncle's lot (2), and was forbidden to enclose the highway (Steuben street) at the backside of the main guard. He then lived "without ye north gate westward of ye main guard."—*Alb. An.*, iv, 109, 127; x, 60; In 1729, Johannes A. Cuyler had a lot on what is now the east corner of Steuben and Broadway, a portion of this patent.—*Alb. An.*, ix, 47. On the south east corner was the main guard by the river bank whence the palisades enclosing the north side of the village passed up the hill on the present line of Steuben street. Steuben and Columbia streets from Broadway to the river were not laid out at this early day, (1667).

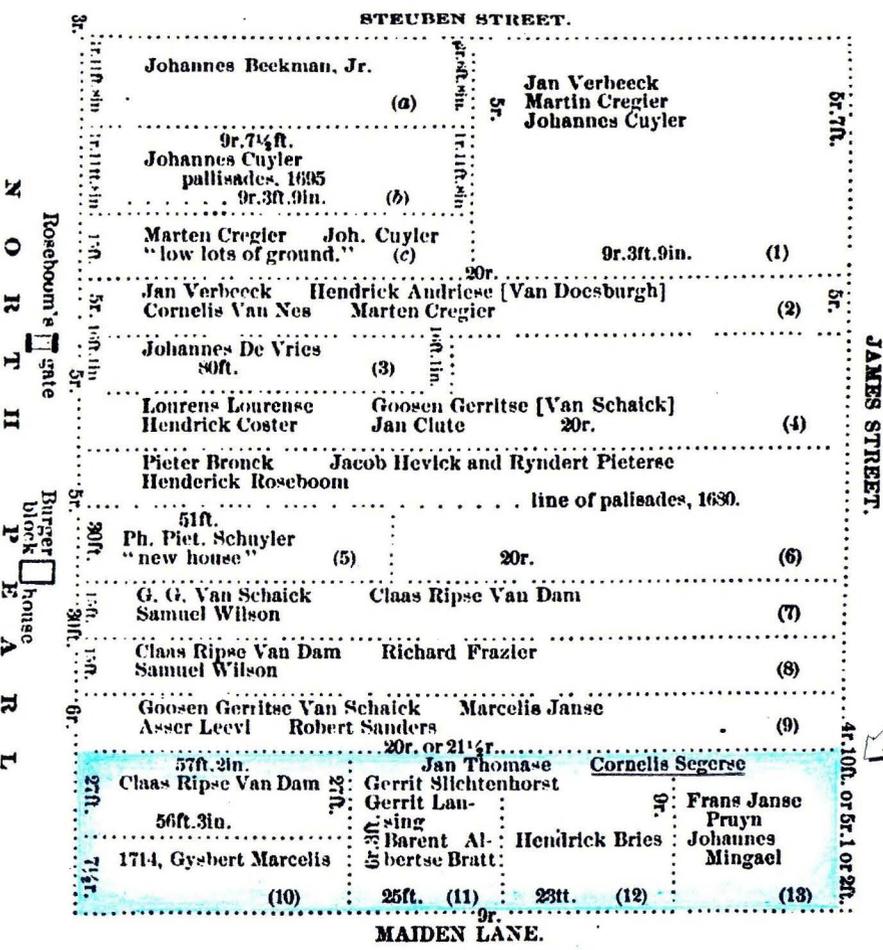
The owners of the above lots in 1790 may be seen in *Coll. Hist. Albany*, II, 577.



“Cornelis Segerse [Van Voorhoudt],”
Collections on the History of Albany. 4 vols. Albany: J. Munsell, 1865-1871.

North Pearl, east side, Maiden Lane to Steuben.

- (a). This lot was sold by the city to Johannes Beckman, Jr., in 1720 for £83.18.6d. Steuben street at this corner was 3 rods wide, Ryndland measure. — *Alb. An.*, viii, 351-3; ix, 29.
- (b). This lot was sold to Johannes Cuyler by the city in 1720, for £51.188.6d. — *Alb. An.*, viii, 351-3.
- (c). In 1695, Marten Cregier was permitted to erect a house upon this narrow lot lying between his lot and the palisades; 1679-1714, Johannes Cuyler. — *Alb. An.*, ii, 139, 142; iii, 25, 37; vi, 290; vii, 19; viii, 231.
- (1). 1670, Jan Verbeeck; 1687, Marten Cregier; 1734, Johannes Cuyler. — *Alb. An.*, iii, 25; vii, 20; viii, 251-3; x, 53.
- (2). 1653, patented to Jan Verbeeck; 1657, Hendrick Andriese [Van Doesburgh], whose widow, Maritje Damens married Cornelis Van Nes; her daughter married Marten Cregier, Jr., and inherited this lot; 1667, patented to Cornelis Van Nes; 1679, Marten Cregier. — *Patents*, 348; *Alb. Co. Rec.*, 13, 362, 383, 501; *Deeds*, iii, 26.
- (3). This small parcel of the larger lot (4) was sold in 1680 by Jan Clute to Johannes De Vries.
- (4). 1653, patented to Lourens Lourense; 1661, Goosen Gerritse [Van Schaick], who conveyed it to his son-in-law, Hendrick Coster; 1672, Jan Clute; 1679, this conveyance to Jan Clute was confirmed by Jan Lansing, husband of Gertie, widow of the late Hendrick Coster, deceased. — *Patents*, 371, 398; *Alb. Co. Rec.*, 262, 363, 487, 504; *Deeds*, iii, 26.
- (5). This parcel of the larger lot (6) was sold in 1677 by Hendrick Roseboom to Phillip Piet. Schuyler; the palisades then formed its northern boundary, and on it Schuyler built a house.
- (6). 1634, patented to Pieter Bronck; 1659, occupied by Jacob Thennise; 1662, Jacob Gevick and Ryndert Pieterse; 1662-70, Hendrick Roseboom. The palisades passed through the middle of this lot, and the gate in Pearl was commonly called Roseboom's gate, and the adjacent black house, the Burger block house. — *Patents*, 371, 400; *Alb. Co. Rec.*, 92, 153, 159, 159, 190, 200, 243, 304, 305, 304, 362, 363; *Deeds*, iii, 26.
- Lots (7), (8) and (9) formed parts of the greater lot patented to Goosen Gerritse [Van Schaick], in 1654, who sold the same in 1654, to Marcellis Jansse; in 1659 the latter conveyed the northerly half to Cornelis Wynkoop, and in 1668, C. W. conveyed the same to Claas Ripse [Van Dam].
- (7). This small parcel Claas Ripse V. D. sold to Gerrit Theunise in 1672, who conveyed the same to Richard Frazier.
- (8). Claas Ripse to Omy La Grange in 1671; later (1677), Samuel Wilson became the owner of (7) and (8), and to perfect the title the commissarissen conveyed the same to Pieter Meeus Vrooman whose wife's former husband, Gerrit Jansse Stavast, bought the parcel No. (8) of Richard Frazier lately deceased in England. P. M. Vrooman conveyed to Elizabeth Claas, widow of Jan Burger, deceased, and she to Samuel Wilson.
- (9). This southerly half lot Marcellis Jansse conveyed to Asser Leevi, a Jewish merchant, in 1661, and in 1662, Asser Leevi to Robert Sanders. — *Patents*, 352, 380, 479; *Alb. Co. Rec.*, 1, 92, 143, 158, 200, 261, 308, 362, 371, 401, 465, 488, 507, 508.
- Lots (10), (11), (12) and (13), are portions of a larger lot patented in 1654, to Jan Roeloffs, son of the noted Anneke Jansse; 1657, Jan R. conveyed the whole parcel to Cornelis Segerse [Van Voorhout]; and 1657 or c. Segerse the same to Gerrit Slichtenhorst, who retained the westerly half, but divided the easterly half into 3 smaller parcels and sold
- (11). to Gerrit Lansing; and Gerrit L., in 1668-70, to Barent Albertse Bratt;
- (12). in 1668, to Hendrick Bries, and
- (13). to Frans Janse Pruy, in 1668; Johannes Mingael, 1703-29. — *Patents*, 393; *Alb. Co. Rec.*, 1, 50, 60, 200, 250, 288, 362, 414, 491, 471; *Alb. An.*, ix, 102, 183; vi, 290; vii, 58; ix, 46.
- In 1714, Gysbert Marcellis occupied the easterly corner of Maiden lane and Pearl. — *Alb. An.*, vii, 13, etc. In 1675, Gerrit Slichtenhorst conveyed a portion of the westerly half of his lot to Claas Ripse Van Dam. — *Alb. Co. Rec.*, 144.



Diagrams of Lots in Beverwyck. 4:211

P.

Tenths of those who still reside with the Patroon on the common domain.

[From the Rensselaerswyck MSS.]

NAMES OF SETTLERS.	Year.	Wheat. Schepels.	Oats. Schepels.	Rye. Schepels.	Barley. Schepels.	Buck- wheat. Schepels.	Peas. Schepels.
Michel Janssen.	1645	20	20				2
Teunis Dircksen van Vechten.	1642	32	48				
	1643		18				
	1644	22	44				
	1645	16	54				2
	1646	24	25				
	1647	30	30				
Cornelis Maessen.	1644	12	30	8			1
	1645	17	22	4			2
	1646	10	16		12	2	3
Simon Walinghen.	1644	24	26				
	1645	10	20				1
	1646	16	10				
Cryn Cornelissen.	1645	12	30				
	1646	16	24				
Cornelissens Clerk.	1646	36	24				

☞ The tenths of Broer Cornelissen for 1645 are not ascertained.

Composition for Tenths and Thirds for those who hold under that contract.

NAMES OF SETTLERS.	Year.	Wheat. Schepels.	Oats. Schepels.	Rye. Schepels.	Barley. Schepels.	Buck- wheat. Schepels.	Peas. Schepels.
Adriaen van der Donck.	1643		28				
	1644	112					
	1645	145	55				12
☞ <u>Cornelis Segers.</u>	1644	276	320				
	1645	100	150		50		1
	1646	60			66		
Cornelis van Es.	1642		60				
	1643	30	64				
	1644	120					
	1645	70	55			35	5
	1646	fl. 140	in grain				
☞ <u>Andries de Vos.</u>	1642		100				
	1643	30	6				
	1644	188					
	1645	105	95			35	2
	1646	45	50			20	2
Rutger Jacobsen, [tenths.]	1645	9	20				1
	1646	16	35				
Willem Fredericksen.	1645		8				
Adriaen Hybertzen.	1646		6				
Christoffel Davits.	1646	fl. 30	for tobacco and oats.				

☞ N. B. Willem Fredericksen quit his bouwerie after a year, because it did not suit him. The bouwerie heretofore occupied by A. Van der Donck, has, by purchase of whatever belonged to him, and of his lease, been transferred to Cornelis Segers. So this year [1646] it brings little or no rent because no seed of any account has been sown there.

DE VOS

Andries De Vos, the immigrant, was the father of our ancestor Catalyntje De Vos, whose first husband was Arent Andriessen Bradt.¹ Biographical information on Andries De Vos is scarce. Nothing is known for certain of his European origin except that he was fluent in the Dutch language. Andres De Vos arrived in the colony in 1641 on the *Eyckenboom*.² He was a carpenter by trade and was more than minimally educated as he held offices in the colony such as magistrate (*gerechts persoon*) and deacon.³ Andries' birth and death dates are unknown, but he probably was born about 1600.

There is no consensus among researchers concerning the name of Andries' wife nor are the names of all his children known. An undocumented source states Andries was married to Margrietje Coeymans 8 March 1624/25 in Holland.⁴ He is described both as the brother-in-law and as the father-in-law of Barent Pietersz Coeymans.⁵ On 23 March 1665 he paid for a large and a small pall for his wife and child.⁶ In October, 1670, he described himself as "of advanced age and having a small income."⁷ The last record found for him is an April, 1675, real estate transaction in which Andries conveys "for the behoof of the deaconry" his house, lot, garden, etc., in Albany.⁸ Found in the Deacons' Records of the Second Dutch Reformed Church of Albany for the years 1673 through 1674 are various disbursements for maintenance to someone referred to as "Old Vos."⁹ It is not known if this reference might be to Andries De Vos. Could this have any connection to Andries deeding of his property to the deaconry?

Following is a brief biography of Andries De Vos plus additional references:

Jonathan Pearson. *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany from 1630 to 1800*. 1872; reprint ed., Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978.

Page 42. "Andries De Vos was in Beverwyck as early as 1640, and magistrate in 1648; he owned the land north of Steuben and west of Pearl streets, extending across the *Vossen kil*; besides this he owned and sold diverse other lots as late as 1675. His wife (name unknown) and one child d. in March, 1665; he had at least three other children: a daughter who m. Barent Pieterse Coeymans, Cornelia, who m. Christoffel Davidts, and d. 1657; and Catalyntie who m. three husbands: 1st: Arent Andriese Bratt, by whom she had six children; 2d, Barent Janse Van Ditmars, who was killed at Schenectady, Feb. 9, 1690; and 3d, Claas Janse Van Boekhoven, whom she survived, and died in Schenectady, in 1712."

Page 42. "He [De Vos (Vos, Vosje) Cornelis, Van Schoenderwoert] m. Dirckie Pieterse Coeymans, sister of Barent Pieterse C., who died in 1665." "Soon after he returned to Holland."

Page 145. "Cornelis Cornelise Vos (Vosje *alias* Van Schoenderwoert), *de boer*, in Beverwick 1654-67; owned a sloop running between Beverwyck and Manathans, Reynicks skipper. His first wife was Dirckie Pieterse, who d. in 1665, when her household stuff was sold to pay her funeral expenses. In 1667 Andries De Vos is called his father-in-law."

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*. Translated and edited by Arnold F. J. van Laer. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908.

Page 825. "Andries de Vos was a carpenter by trade and sailed by den *Eyckenboom* in May, 1641. He occupied a farm [at Bethlehem?] from 1642 and in Oct. 1648 is referred to as *gerechts person* (member of the court). Jan. 21, 1649, the court of the colony decided that he must pay fl.62:10 a year for the patroon's rights of the mill at Bethlehem. Oct. 18, 1650, he entered into an agreement to lease the creek south of Thomas Chambers' farm for six years at an

annual rent of fl.75 and to erect thereon a saw- and grist-mill, but Feb. 16, 1651, he was released from his obligation on the ground of inconvenience. He was a brother-in-law of Barent Pietersz Kojjemans."

The previous extracts present some confusing statements. If Cornelis Cornelise Vos returned to Holland in about 1665 after the death of Dirckie Pieterse, how is Andries De Vos called his father-in-law in 1667? Did he return to the Colonies? Was Barent Pietersz Coeymans Andries De Vos's son-in-law, brother-in-law, or both?

Again to quote from the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*.

Page 561. "18 July 1641, Kiliaen van Rensselaer to Arent van Curler. I think that *Ian Cornelisz Timmerman* will know how to build it [a church], or else Andries de Vos, who sailed with *vander donck* as a farmer and who is an experienced carpenter."

Page 565. "P. S. I forgot to write in the letter about the carpenters who have no work especially in the winter when the wood [cells] are closed and [the trees] fit to cut down. A goodly number of oak trees should then be cut down, using as much as is necessary for timber and cutting the others to the length of pipe staves, which measure the cooper will probably know. . . . And in order to get the work done more cheaply you might give the carpenters piecework and, with the advice of *Jan Cornelissen*, andries de vos, and Cornelis Teunissen, settle for yourself how much each carpenter ought to accomplish per day"

Page 612. "3 June 1642, Memorandum from Kiliaen van Rensselaer to Megapolensis. And as at present, carpenters are somewhat scarce there, especially journeymen, we must exercise prudence and rather have a little patience than get under obligation to these people. There are several masters but few journeymen; some of the fellows who now go over might be assigned as helpers to the carpenter who came to the country with *anthonie de hooges*. They will try to conspire against us but we must try to divert them from their purpose, and, as was said, rather have patience than grant them such unreasonable wages. The houses which were contracted for on the advice of Officer *vanderdonck* cost a good deal more than is paid here though andries de Vos according to his contract is bound to be satisfied with the latter, so that this matter must be carefully seen to."

Page 688. "5 September 1643, Redress of the abuses and faults in the colony of Rensselaerswyck. In order to remedy as much as possible the aforesaid abuses [by the colonists] so that the patroon may some day enter into the right use, arrears and returns of his lands and his half profit on the furs, in the first place all farmers must first pay the just tenth of all crops of this season, without composition of any kind.

Then, those contracts so provide must pay the patroon's third, while those on the half share plan, after deducting the above tenth, must divide the remaining nine tenths into three equal parts, one third to go to the patroon and two thirds toward the wages of the farm hands and the profits of the farmers, and settle accounts accordingly; warning being hereby given to all farmers on the half share system whose lease expires that they will have to accept the terms of Andries de Vos and *Cornelis van Ness* and of Cornelis Zegersen who sails by this ship [Het Wapen van Rensselaerswyck], or else leave the colony, it being the intention of the patroon that the wages of the farm hands be defrayed out of the produce directly after deduction for the tithe has been made and that the same shall not be charged to the patroon."

Page 695. "Since Andries de Vos and *Cornelis van Nes* have each written for two servants, the four men from *Hilversum* will be allowed them, but as one is a shoemaker and another understands wagon making, the shoemaker, if he wishes to be free and to repay the patroon for his advance and expenses, shall be permitted to earn something toward this by making shoes, which he could well do at the house of *van Nes* while assisting him at other times on the farm; likewise the wheelwright at the house of de Vos and, since *Lubbert Ghijsbertsen* the wheelwright lives near there, this servant could help both the said *Lubbert* and de Vos, the latter to reach some agreement with each other in regard to the matter, but if *Lubbert* should not want this, the young wheelwright may come to some understanding with de Vos as to what he shall earn with the tools which he takes with him at the expense of the patroon, and shall at the same time assist him on the farm, for some means must be found whereby the patroon shall be repaid for his disbursement for the tools together with the advance of 100% on the same."

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