

The court and civil records of Rensselaerswyck, Fort Orange and Beverwyck/Albany are replete with references to Andries De Vos, both in his official capacity as magistrate and involving personal law suits in which he appeared as either plaintiff, defendant or attorney. Andries was respected in that he held positions of responsibility; he also had an occasional detractor. Since so little biographical has been located about Andries De Vos, these court records may provide some insight into the man and his times. Not all simple suits by Andries against his debtors have been extracted.

The following extracts were taken from *Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswyck 1648-1652*. Translated and edited by Arnold F. J. van Laer. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1922.

Page 17 of the preface; [general time frame 1648-1652]. "The office of gerechtsperson was held by such men as Andries de Vos . . ."

Pages 32-33. "[8v] Court proceedings, 8 October 1648. Cornelis Segersz being cited on account of some derogatory remarks he is alleged to have made in the tavern about the person of Andries de Vos in his capacity as magistrate (*gerechts persoon*), the defendant declares that he has nothing to say about the person of Andries de Vos as regards his office and duty and conduct but what redounds to his honor and virtue, declaring that he conducts himself as an honest man is bound to do.

This he has declared before the court. A. de Hooges, Secretary"

Pages 44-45. "[15] Court proceedings November 19 Anno 1648. [15v] November 26, 1648. Whereas the wife of Cornelis van Es on September 18, Anno 1648, greatly slandered Councilor de Vos in his private and official capacity, which defamation de Vos called upon the director and the Domine to witness, to wit, that he, de Vos, was accused of having said that if he had a seat in the government he would make them suffer for the insults which they had heretofore offered to him, de Vos, of which proof, the plaintiff, with the director, as joint complainant, demand that she shall appear before the full council and acknowledge that she said too much and that she is heartily sorry, and furthermore, that she shall be condemned to pay a fine of six guilders, to be pledged immediately, and in addition be arbitrarily punished as an example to others, according to the ordinance of May 28, 1648, *cum expensis*.

The same against Cornelis van Es."

Page 57. "[21v] Court proceedings, January 7 Anno 1649. [In the margin is written:] The 14th ditto notice was served on van Es with injunction to van Es and his wife not to molest Andries de Vos and his family by word or deed and [the contract] was once more read to him by de Hoogens.

January [?], Vos also included in the injunction."

Page 59. "[22] Court proceedings, January 21 Anno 1649. [22v] Andries de Vos is to pay for the Patroon's dues on his mill at Bethlehem the sum of fl. 62:10 - a year."

Pages 143-144. "[75] Court proceedings, January 19 Anno 1651. Upon the request of Andries de Vos what the director has to say against his brother-in-law, Baerent Pietersz, the director answers that he sent 93 1/2 schepels of wheat to the mill and that he got back but 74 schepels.

The director says that he deserves more credence than a thief. Whereupon Andries de Vos says: "You may be that yourself.""

Pages 154-155. "[82] Court proceedings, February 16 Anno 1651. Andries de Vos, having been requested to act as assistant to the guardians of the orphans of the late Cornelis Maessen, accepts the appointment before the court.

Upon the petition of Andries de Vos, praying to be released [from his contract] regarding the use of the water and the building of a mill in the vicinity of the farm of Thomas Chamber, on account of the difficulties and inconveniences connected therewith, as shown in a previous remonstrance, his reasons are accepted by us at their face value and admitted to be valid; consequently, *fiat* is entered upon his petition."

The following extracts were taken from *Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck*. 2 vols. Translated and edited by Arnold J. F. van Laer. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1920-1923. Vol. 1: 1652-1656.

Page 97. “[84] 20 January 1654. There was read a petition of Andries de Vos, requesting permission to fence in a piece of land behind his lot, to the south of the third hill, into the woods, to be used as a pasture and meadow land.

Decided to note in the margin of his petition that as but few members are present at this meeting, he may present his request a week from today, when the court will take favorable action on the matter.”

Page 107. “[94] 27 January 1654. On the petition of Andries de Vos, presented on the 20th of the preceding month, praying for some land behind his lot, stretching towards the woods, to be used as a pasture and meadow, it is resolved to make the following apostil: Inasmuch as the people here intend for their support, each one according to his needs, to pasture and keep some cattle there themselves, the said request is for the reason aforesaid for the present denied and not granted.”

Page 112. “[99] 17 February 1654. It is resolved to summon the surveyor, Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh, to appear on the next court day, with reference to the garden heretofore granted to Jacob Jansz Schermerhooren, which it is understood has been given to Andries de Vos without the knowledge of this court.”

Page 155. “[140] 9 June 1654. Andries de Vos, having power of Attorney from Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, has delivered to the court a written answer to the written complaint heretofore presented to this court by the commissary in regard to the offenses committed by the aforesaid Vosburgh. The same being read, the commissary and officer here has agreed to make a replication thereto at the first opportunity as required by law.” [By way of explanation of some of his offenses, on May 12, 1654 (p. 140) Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh was cited for faulty suveying and for failure to relinquish his surveying records to the court. On May 19, 1654 (p. 149) he was cited by the court for failure to complete a bridge across the second kil as he had contracted to do.]

Page 157. “[142] 16 June 1654. Dirrick Bensinck, being summoned by the commissary and officer to appear before the court to testify in regard to the situation of his garden, drawn by lot by the Hon. Jacob Schermerhoren and with the leave and consent of this court transferred by him to the aforesaid Dirrick Bensingh, has declared as follows, to wit:

That last Whitsunday morning, while he, Bensinck, was standing in front of his door, Andries de Vos and Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh came to him and asked him, Bensinck, first whether he had complained about his garden to this court, whereupon he, Bensingh, said: "It is still my garden, although you people have inclosed it without my consent," and that he had enough reason to complain because they had taken his garden away from him without his knowledge and that they knew that it was his garden was certain, for they had previously asked him to contribute his share in erecting the fences between them. Whereupon they replied that rather than have him, Bensinck, make such a fuss about it, they would given [sic.] him back his garden, provided that he would pay and reimburse them for the expenses incurred by them on the garden. Whereupon he, Bensinck, answered them that they had no power to give away the garden, but that the authority in the matter rested with this court, which had once granted it to him. He therefore requests that he may be continued by this court in the possession of this garden and be allowed to keep what was once given to him, he, Bensinck, declaring [143] further that Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh, upon resurveying [the lots], found that on the side of his house, between him and Willem Hap, there was more ground [than originally stated] and that he had allotted them each a few feet of ground.”

Pages 160-161. “[145] June 18, 1654. A petition having been read of Andries de Vos and Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, demanding proof of the term "delinquent" in the order issued on the statement of the offenses committed by Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, filed in writing by the commissary and officer, it is decided to make an apostil thereon, as follows:

Whereas the Honorable Court ordered the defendant by Tuesday, being the next court day, to present his written rejoinder to a certain replication filed by the commissary and officer regarding the offenses committed by the defendant, which replication was sent to him by the court messenger and in the absence of the defendant and his wife presented by the court messenger to the defendant's attorney, the aforesaid court messenger has in a written return made to this court set forth that he received from the defendant's attorney the statement that the defendant's attorney, Andryes de Vos, was not inclined to receive any writs of the court until the charge of being delinquent had been proved to the defendant by the officer and that the aforesaid attorney had received instructions to that effect from the defendant

before his departure. Whereupon the court has concluded to order the aforesaid replication to be sent once more to the defendant's house, with the express command that he must strictly observe and comply with the order thereon issued by this court, the defendant, or his attorney, being further ordered once more, as they are hereby, that they, or either of them, must next Tuesday, without delay, appear before this court and at the same time deliver the documents or proofs which the defendant may have to submit in his defense, when the officer shall likewise produce his evidence to the contrary, to show that the defendant on all counts is a delinquent, as the officer fully undertakes to do.

And whereas the officer has requested that as he, in his capacity as aforesaid, is to prove the defendant to be a delinquent, the latter [may be ordered to] submit his counter proofs, if he has any, at the same time as the officer -- which request the court judge to be not unreasonable -- they finally order the defendant to appear on Tuesday next and to argue his case against the officer orally and in writing.”

Page 164. “[149] 30 June 1654. **Andries des Vos**, as attorney for Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh, being summoned to appear in court, is notified and ordered once more and as an extra warning to himself and his principal that he must two weeks from this date produce in court all the evidence which he may have in defense of Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh, on pain, etc. Meanwhile the officer, Dyckman, has not been neglectful but offered to deliver to this court the documents and papers which he can produce in support of his charges against Abraham Peitersz Vosburg and [requests] that the replication to which he must make answer be again sent to him by the court messenger.”

Pages 173-174. “[157] 31 July 1654. Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh being summoned by the commissary and officer to appear in court on account of the offenses committed by him and appearing with his attorney, **Andryes de Vos**, they both request that the matters pending before this court growing out of [acts] committed by him and his wife, Geertruyt Pieter's daughter, may at the [critical] juncture of time be composed and settled by arbitrators to be chosen by both sides. Whereupon the court, taking into account the present dangerous times, condescend to do so, on condition that if they can not come to any satisfactory agreement, the action shall remain unabated. On the side of the commissary were chosen and appointed the present honorable magistrates, and on the defendant's side Rutger Jacobsz and Goosen Gerritsen, whose award is inserted here as follows:

Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh and his attorney, **Andryes de Vos**, having this morning requested in court that the matters in dispute pending before this court [as to offenses] committed by the aforesaid Vosburgh and his wife, in actions, words or deeds, may be settled by arbitrators, it is by way of compromise agreed by the arbitrators appointed by the defendant on the one side and those appointed by the honorable court on the other side that all causes of action and claims which the officer may to this date have against the aforesaid Vosburgh shall be composed, annulled, canceled and settled, on condition that the officer shall receive from the aforesaid Vosburgh as a fine the sum of two hundred and fifty guilders, one half to be paid promptly within six weeks and the other half within six weeks thereafter. However, the aforesaid Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh is to remain deposed from his office of surveyor. **Andryes de Vos** is [sic] retain the garden inclosed by him, but the lot on which he [158] resides and which he enlarged far beyond its proper limits, contrary to the order of this court, he shall reduce in size according to the pleasure of this court, without any objection, and the whole extent of the garden of Luycas Pietersz shall revert, as it does hereby to this court. Provided, finally, that the wife of Abraham Pietersz Vorburgh shall come and appear before this court and declare that she has nothing to say about any of the members but what is honorable and of good repute. For the faithful performance hereof signed with their own hands, this 15th of July 1654. Was signed: Abraham Pietersz Vosburg. As arbitrators: Rutger Jacobsz, the mark X of Goosen Gerritsen, set with his own hand.”

Page 190. “[174] 1 December 1654. **Andryes de Vos**, plaintiff, against Claes Gerritsz, Cornelis Pietersz and Jan Andryesz, defendants, to give testimony to the truth, whether it is not known to them when Mr. Rensselaer, [either himself] or through Jan Barentsz Poest, took possession of the farm of Jan Barentsz Poest. They declare that they were there at that time and heard, to wit, Claes Gerritsz, that the taking out of the grain by **Andryes de Vos** was refused and that he was forbidden to have further access to the barn, such being done by them jointly, or as the deponents declare by Jan Barentsz Poest, offering to confirm this on oath.”

Pages 192-194. “[178] 22 December 1654. Interrogatories on which this honorable court, at the request of **Andryes de Vos**, is to examine Ryck Rutgertsz from Bunnick and Goosen Gerritsen.

Whether the witness, to wit, Goosen Gerritsen, does not admit having been some time ago with the plaintiff on the farm of Jan Barentsz Poest to trade together in regard to some dry boards and that they agreed about the purchase?

He admits that he heard [what was said].

Whether he, Andryes de Vos, did not then go out of the door and among other things complain that against his will he had been forcibly deprived by Jan Barentsz of the use of the barn, for the threshing of both oats and pease, and that he had thus far been unable to get a copy of the contract, so that he did not know at all how he must govern himself?

Answers, Yes.

Whether he, Andryes de Vos, did not send him, Goosen Gerritsen, to go to the honorable secretary, Anthonius de Hooges, to ask for a copy of the contract about the purchase of the [179] wheat and that the plaintiff, Andryes de Vos, would get it two days later when he came to the fort?

Answers, that upon this request he went to Anthonius de Hooges.

Also, whether Secretary de Hooges did not reply then that Mr Rensselaer had the contract and had locked it in his desk and that therefore he could not do so?

Answers, Yes, that he asked for it, but received for answer that Mr Rensselaer had locked it in his desk. This declaration he has confirmed by oath.

Whether Ryck Rutgertsz was not present on the farm and whether he acknowledges that he was present in the barn when Mr Rensselaer and Mons^r Adriaen vander Donck and a servant came there while they were busy putting the wheat in the barn as they were not allowed to put it in the stacks?

Answers, Yes.

Whether he, Ryck Rutgertsz, does not acknowledge that he then did not know that Mr Rensselaer had forbidden to put it in there because the summer wheat had to be put in there and that he was entitled to the barn as well as Andryes de Vos, as buyer of the grain, as he had bought his wheat on the same condition?

Declares, that Mr Rensselaer said that he was entitled to the use of the half of the barn and that he would have the use of it.”

Page 210. “16 March 1655. [196] Jan Barent Wemp, plaintiff, against Claes Gerritsz, defendant. Jan Thomasz, as attorney for the plaintiff, alleges that the wagon loaned by the plaintiff was broken by the defendant, but the defendant says that he did so in the service of Andryes de Vos.

Ordered that the plaintiff may summon the defendant, or Andryes de Vos, on the next court day to answer his complaint.”

Pages 224-225. “13 July 1655. [216] Tomas Clabbort, plaintiff against The[u]nis Jacobsz, defendant. He demands condemnation in the sum of fl.2270:-- , on account of the purchase of certain grain, less the amount that has been paid, etc.

The honorable court having heard the parties and also Andries de Vos, who interposed and undertook to carry on the defense for the defendant, and having taken into consideration all that is to be considered in the matter, condemn the aforesaid defendant and Andries de Vos, each *in solido* to tender and pay the aforesaid sum of fl.2270:-- . less the amount that has been paid, provided that one paying, the other shall be released, without prejudice to the cause of action for damages which the defendant and the interposer think they have against Mr Rensselaer and his associates, for various reasons, Actum ut supra.”

Pages 225-226. “13 July 1655. [218] Theunis Jacobsz, plaintiff, against Andries de Vos, defendant.

He demands that the defendant be condemned to indemnify him, the plaintiff, with reference to the judgment heretofore demanded by Tommas Clabbort against the plaintiff.

The defendant agrees to carry on the defense for the plaintiff.”

The following extracts were taken from *Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck 1657-1660*, vol. 2: *1657-1660*.

Page 19-20. "[45] Ordinary Session held in Fort Orange, February 27 Anno 1657. [46] Appeared before the court Jan Verbeeck and Evert Wendel, orphan masters of the court, who declared that seeing the bad management of Christoffel Davids in administering the estate left undivided between himself and his children, the heirs of Cornelia de Vos, his deceased wife, they had thought fit for the preservation of the said property and the protection of the children to nominate and propose [47] the persons of Andries de Vos, the father of the said Cornelia de Vos, and Arent Anderiessen, uncle on his wife's part of said children,¹ as curators thereof, for so far as the rights of the minor children are concerned; who, appearing before the court, have voluntarily agreed and promised upon oath to acquit themselves therein to the best of their knowledge and to the best advantage of the estate and the children. Wherefore the court have granted them authority as lawful curators of the said estate and guardians of the aforesaid children, with power to do therein and in all that is connected therewith as they jointly shall see fit for the benefit of the aforesaid estate and children, binding themselves to render an accounting whenever time and necessity shall demand it. Done in court of Fort Orange, the 27th of February Anno 1657."

Pages 41-42. "[73] Ordinary Session held in Fort Orange, 11 June 1657. Andries de Vos, plaintiff against Poulus Leendersen, defendant.

The plaintiff demands payment for ninety-one pine boards delivered to the defendant by Adam Roelantsen, to whom the plaintiff sent them four years ago to have said boards sold on his account at the Manhatans by Henderick Anderiessen, requesting that the said Henderick Anderiessen by his order may be cited and examined in the matter, producing also a note signed Poulus Leendersen vande Grift, whereby he acknowledges the receipt from Adam Roelantsen of ninety-three boards at 25 stivers apiece, and offers to give security for all further demands.

Appeared before the court, Henderick Anderiessen, who at the request of Andries de Vos declared that about four years ago he was asked by the said Andries de Vos to take some boards to the Manhatans and to deliver the same to Adam Roelantsen, to be sold there on account of Andries de Vos, which the deponent did, having delivered the said boards to Adam Roelantsen.

The defendant admits the receipt of the boards and that he wrote and signed a note for them, but declares that he did not use them for himself, but for the city of Amsterdam in New Netherland, protesting that according to the great burgher right granted to the city of Amsterdam in New Netherland he can not be cited before [74] this court nor be attached.

The court, considering the great loss which the plaintiff has suffered by being deprived of his money for so many years, as well as his present need and the fact that the note is absolutely, without any restriction, made payable by the defendant, condemn the defendant to pay the sum of one hundred and eighteen guilders and fifteen stivers to the plaintiff according to his own note, within the space of six weeks. Meanwhile, he is here, before his departure, to give sufficient security for the payment of the aforesaid sum, allowing him to bring such action for the recovery of the sum as the law may indicate.

On June 14. Anno 1657, I, the court messenger of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwyck, served the above judgment on Sr Poulus Leendersen vander Grift and read it to him in the name of the court, which said vander Grift answered: "I appeal from the judgment. I shall presently call on Mr La Montagne to have the appeal entered,

Was signed: Lodovicus Cobus, Court messenger

On June 14. Anno 1657, there appeared before me, Johannes Lamontagne, commissary of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwyck, etc., the Honorable Poulus Leendersen vander Grift, who declared that he appealed, as he appeals hereby, from the judgment given against him by this court in the suit between him and Andries de Vos, requesting a writ of appeal, which is granted him on condition that according to law he here pledge the sum in question either by depositing it with the court or by giving sufficient security. Done on the date above written."

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Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck. 4 vols. Translated by Jonathan Pearson. Edited by A. F. J. van Laer. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1869-1919. Vol. 4: New York State Library History Bulletin 11. *Mortgages 1, 1658-1680, Wills 1-2, 1681-1765.*

Part 1. Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts of Sale, Bonds, Powers of Attorney and Depositions, January 10, 1658 - November 4, 1660.

¹Arent Anderiessen's wife, Catalyntje de Vos, was a sister of Cornelia de Vos.

Page 34. “[285] Power of attorney from Andries de Vos to Arent Andriessen. Appeared before me, Johannes La Montagne, in the service of the General Chartered West India Company commissary of Fort Orange, the village of Beverwyck, etc., in the presence of the hereinafter named witnesses, Anderies de Vos, inhabitant of said village, who declared that he had constituted, as he hereby does constitute, Arent Anderiesen his attorney with power in his, the principal's, name to claim and demand of Jacob Coutillau, in charge of the estate of the late Mr Cornelis Werckhoven on Long Island, or others in possession of said estate, the payment of a certain sum which the said Mr Werckhoven, deceased, owed to him, the principal, as appears by an obligation written and signed by the aforesaid gentleman, dated the 10th of September A^o, 1652; also to cause the said Jakes Corteliou or others to be cited before the competent courts, to proceed against them to final judgment and to obtain execution thereof according to law; and furthermore in said matter to act as the said principal being present could do, provided that the attorney shall be bound to render an accounting and to turn over the balance to the principal, who hereby binds his person and estate, real and personal, present and future, submitting the same to all courts and judges. Done in Fort Orange the 13th of June A^o, 1658, in presence of Sacharias Sickels and Jan Lambers.

Andryes de Vos”

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Continuing from the *Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck 1657-1660*, Vol. 2.

Page 253. “[148] Extraordinary Session held in Fort Orange, 25 May 1660. [151] Andries de Vos, plaintiff, against Wynandt Gerritsen, defendant.

The plaintiff asks payment of the defendant for 46 boards.

Defendant denies the debt.

The honorable court orders the plaintiff to produce his evidence on the next court day according to his promise.”

Page 257. “[156] Ordinary Session held in Fort Orange, June 1 Anno 1660. Anderies de Vosch, plaintiff, against Wynandt Gerritsen, defendant.

The plaintiff demands payment for seventy-four boards and produces as witness Cornelis Theunesen van Slyck, who says that the defendant agreed to pay the debt.

The honorable court, having heard the parties, condemn the defendant to pay for the boards in question immediately.”

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The following extracts were taken from *Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck*. Vol. 3: *Notarial Papers 1 and 2, 1660-1696*. New York State Library History Bulletin 10.

Pages 196-197. Notarial Papers I, “[280] Power of attorney from Jacob Teunissen to Andries de Vos to obtain compensation from Elbert Gerbertsen for the loss of a stallion.

Jacob Theunisz hereby constitutes and empowers Andries de Vos as his special attorney either amicably or by means of judicial proceedings to obtain settlement of the claim which he has against Elbert Gerbertsz respecting and in the matter of a stallion which he had in use and which died through evident neglect; therefore, it need be, to proceed with the utmost rigor to judgment and execution thereof inclusive; likewise to compound and agree with him about it, promising at all times to hold valid whatever shall be done and performed in the matter aforesaid by the attorney. Done in Beverwyck, the 6th of November 1662.

Mark of Jacob Theunisz”

Pages 299-300. Notarial Papers I. “[465] Agreement between Andries de Vos and the orphan masters of Beverwyck regarding the settlement of the estate of the late Arent Andriessen Bratt (incomplete).

On this day, the 10th day of October 1664, Andries de Vos, father of Catalina Andriesz, widow of the late Arent Andriessz, of the first part, and (the honorable orphan masters Jan Verbeeck and Evert Wendel, orphan masters

of the village of Beverwyck, now called Albany),¹ of the second part, declared and acknowledged that they had fully adjusted, settled and squared accounts with each other respecting the paternal estate and inheritance of the six surviving children procreated by the aforesaid Arent Andriessz and Catalina Andriessz namely, Jeffie, Adriaentie, Andries, Dirck, Samuel and Cornelia Andriessz, and that in the presence of Hendrick Jochemsz, empowered hereto by the aforesaid widow, in manner following:

The honorable orphan masters hereby acknowledge that the said Andries de Vos has made a proper accounting and final settlement of the paternal estate of the aforesaid children, wherefore they, in their official capacity, release him from all further claims, with this condition that the aforesaid six children, after the death of said Andries de Vos, out of the most available property left by him, shall obtain and receive the sum of one hundred guilders in beavers or beaver's value, each to have an equal portion thereof, for which he, Andries de Vos, hereby binds and obligates himself . . . [not finished and canceled [sic.] in the record].

Agreement between Andries de Vos and Hendrick Jochemsen, as attorney for the widow of Arent Andriessen Bratt, regarding the settlement of the latter's estate.

[466] On this day, the 11th of October 1664, Andries de Vos, of the first part, and Hendrick Jochemsz, as attorney for Catalina Andriesz (daughter of said De Vos), widow of the late Arent Andriessz, of the second part, acknowledged that they had contracted and agreed with each other about what hitherto has been outstanding between him, De Vos, and the aforesaid Arent Andriessz, deceased, in respect to the use of the sawmill at Wapanicasick, which they have had in company and partnership, in manner following;

All accounts, debts and claims which they have against each other on that account are hereby canceled [sic.] and annulled, so that neither partner has any further claim upon the other; on this express condition, however, that the children of said Catalina Andriesz (procreated by said Arent Andriesz), after the death of the said Andries de Vos, out of the first and most available property left behind, shall receive the sum of one hundred guilders in beavers or beaver's value, for which he, De Vos, binds and obligates himself, wherewith the parties hereto mutually are agreed and content, the one making no further claim upon the other, and they therefore in manner above mutually release each other. All in good faith done in [467] Beverwyck, now named Albany, dated as above, in presence of Mr Jan Verbeek and Evert Wendel.

Andryes de Vos
Hendrick Jochemsz"

Source for the following is *Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady*. 3 Vols. Translated and edited by Arnold J. F. van Laer. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1926-1930. Vol. 1: 1668-1673.

Page 174. “[159] July 27, 1670? Andries de Vos requests by petition that on account of his advanced age and his small earnings he may for ever after be exempt from the slaughter excise.

The honorable court give for apostil: *Fiat* the petitioner's request.”

The final extraction is from *Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck*. Vol. 1. Translated by Jonathan Pearson. Albany: J. Munsell, 1869-1919.

Page 109. Appeared before me Johannes Provoost, secretary, etc., and in presence of the honorable Andries Teller, and Jacob Janse Schernerhoorn, commissaries, etc., Andries De Vos, burgess and citizen here, who declared, that in true rights, free ownership, he had sold, granted, conveyed, as by these presents he does grant and convey, in real and actual possession, to and for the behoof of the deaconry (*diaconye*) here in Albany, his house and lot and garden, here lying on the hill, adjoining and southward of the third kil, northward of the highway, westward of Paulus Martense [Van Benthuisen], eastward of a lot of the grantor, of such magnitude and limitation as it lies inclosed in its fence, together with a little piece of hop land, lying below on said third kil, bounding to the east Reyer Elbertse, to the west the kil, to the south and north the hill, and is in length on the south side, thirty-one rods; on the north side, thirty rods; breadth on the west side, fifteen rods; on the east side, twenty-three rods; and that, free and unencumbered, with no

¹The words in parentheses are crossed out and replaced by the name Hendrick Jochemsz. See next document.