

The De Vos Family

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When I was trying to determine the people who came to the New World and New Netherlands, now New York and New Jersey and people who lived closed to Victor Pootman of Aalburg, North Brabant, The Netherlands, I discovered a nucleus of towns that were centered around the town of Brakel, Gelderland, from which many immigrants to New York came including the towns of Leerdam, Schoonderwoerd, Heicop, Vianen, and Beesd to the north; Gorinchem on the Waal River to the west; Veen, Wijk, Aalburg, Well, and Bokhoven on the Maas River to the South; and Zaltbommel which is also on the Waal River to the east.

All these towns are at the corner of South Holland, Gelderland, and North Brabant Provinces in the Netherlands.

While on this trek, I also found a hamlet that was called Hoeven De Vosberg in North Brabant that seems to have been connected with the early Vosburg family that came to Renselaerswyk in American at an early date. Hoeven De Vosburg means Farmstead De Vosburg. The hamlet may have connections perhaps to both the Vosburg and De Vos families.

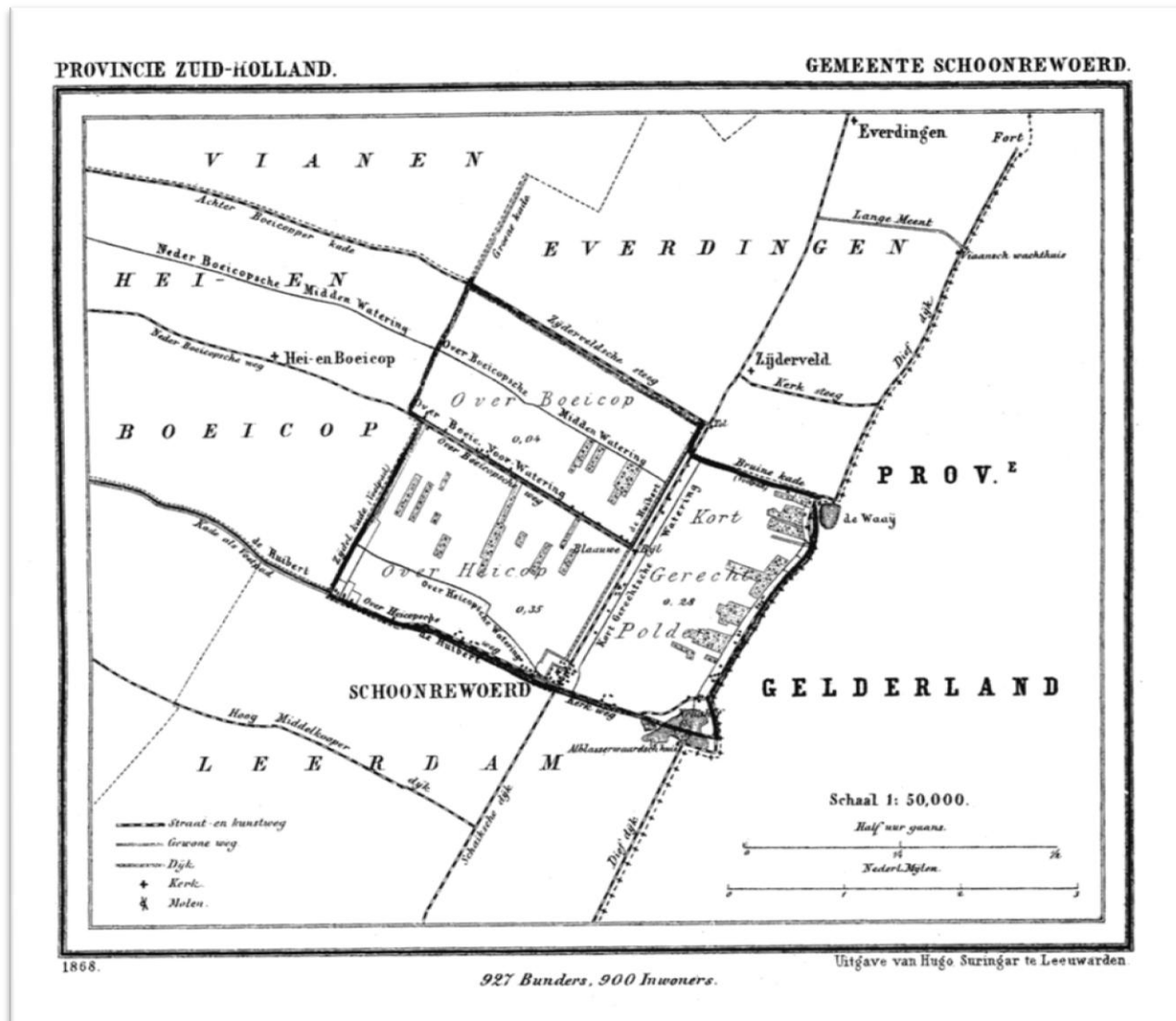
This document centers on the relatives, friends, and partners of Andreas De Vos.

Andreas De Vos may have been born in the neighborhood of Schoonderwoerd, South Holland, or perhaps even near Hoeven De Vosberg, North Brabant, The Netherlands.

Andreas De Vos married Margaret Pieterse Coeymans who was born in Schoonderwoerd. They removed to the New World to Renselaerswyk, New Netherlands, and were closely associated with Cornelius Corneliusz De Vos [Van Schoonderwoerd] whose mother may possibly have been Beeltje Corneliusz De Vos. Possibly Andreas De Vos was also a child of Cornelius De Vos, so Andreas and Cornelius De Vos [De Vosch] would then have been cousins.

Cornelius De Vos may have been the same person as Cornelius Corneliusz Bogart who came to American before 1640 and was a son of Cornelius Theunisz Bogart and Beeltje Corneliusz De Vos.

The American movie star Humphrey Bogart was a descendant of the Bogart family of Schoonderwoerd.



This is the 1867 Kuiper Map of Schoonderwoerd.

Both the Coeymans and the Bogart family came to America from Schoonderwoerd [and Heicop] South Holland.

There was a De Vos [De Vosch] family that lived in Zijdervelde, South Holland, which is between Schoonderwoerd and Vianen. Zijdervelde is located on the 1867 Kuiper map next to Schoonderwoerd. Whether Andreas De Vos was related to the Zijdervelde De Vos family is unknown.

Most of the people connected with Andreas De Vos in the Patroon of Renselaerswyk, New Netherlands, which was along the Hudson River were linked back to places just a couple of miles around Schoonderwoerd, South Holland, and some with the hamlet of Vosberg, North Brabant. The families of Schoonderwoerd included the Bogart, Schaets, Coeymans, De Vos, and

Van Nes families and also nearby were the Kortrecht and Middagh families. The Vosburg family came from Steenburgen and likely Vosberg, which adjoins Steenburg to its east.

The Coeymans, De Vos, and Vosburg families intermarried just before they moved to or were living in the New World.

The surname De Vos means The Fox while Vosberg means Fox Manor of Castle.

The Andreas De Vos Family

Andreas De Vos was born about 1599 and married Margrietje Pieterse Coeymans March 8, 1625. Margaret was born in 1603 in Holland and was the daughter of Pieter Coeymans.

Andreas and Margaret may have been married in Schoonderwoerd, South Holland as they came to the New World as a married couple.

Margaret Coeymans died in March 1665 in Beverwyck, NY, now Albany, New York.

Margaret and Andreas De Vos immigrated to America on *Den Eyckenboom*, or The Oak Tree, which was a sailing ship that departed from Amsterdam May 17, 1641, and arrived in New Amsterdam, now New York City in August 1641.

Cornelius Hendrickse Van Nes from Vianen also came to Renselaerswyk, New Netherlands, with Andreas De Vos on aboard *Den Eyckenboom* in 1641.

Children traveling with the Andreas De Vos family were likely Cornelia De Vos who was born about 1628, married Christopher Davidts, and died in 1657; Catalyntje De Vos who was born about 1630, married Arent Andreas Bradt who was the father-in-law of Johannes Pootman, married two more husbands, and died in 1712; Geertruy De Vos who was born about 1634 and married Barents Pietersen Coeymans; and likely Ariantje De Vos was born about 1638 and married Cornelius De Vos [who was likely the cousin and later the son-in-law of Andreas De Vos].

We do not know the name of the father of Andreas De Vos.

Andreas De Vos was a carpenter by trade.

Andreas occupied a farm at Bethlehem from 1642 and October 1648 and was referred to as *gerechts persoon* or a member of the court.

January 21, 1649, the Court of the Colony decided that Andreas should pay f?? a year for the patron's rights to the mill at Bethlehem.

October 18, 1650, Andreas De Vos entered into an agreement to lease the creek south of the farm of Thomas Chambers for six years at an annual rent of f/5? and to erect upon it a saw and grist mill, but February 16, 1651, he was released from his obligation on the ground of inconvenience.

Later after 1852 after he removed to Kingston, New York, Thomas Chambers the Englishman established an estate in Kingston that was known as The Manor of Fox Hall.

Margaret Pieterse Coeymans and **Andreas De Vos** had the following Children:

Children

1. **Cornelia Andreas De Vos.** She was born about 1628 and married Christoffel Davidts from England.
2. **Catalyntje Andreas De Vos.** She was born about 1630 and married three husbands—Arent Andriesz Bradt, Barents Janse Van Ditmars, and Claus Janse Van Bokhoven, which is near Aalburg, North Brabant.
3. **Geertruy Andreas De Vos.** She was born about 1634 and married Barents Pieterse Coeymans who was born near Schoonderwoerd.
4. **Daughter [Ariantje] Andreas De Vos.** She was born about 1638 and married Cornelius De Vos who was born in Schoonderwoerd.

Cornelius Corneliusz De Vos may have been both the cousin and the son-in-law of Andreas De Vos.

After the passing of his wife Dirckje Pieterse Coeymans, Cornelius De Vos remarried about 1666 and within two years they left to go back to the Netherlands.

Andreas De Vos sold a lot on behalf of Cornelius De Vos in 1667 as Cornelius was returning to Netherlands.

The Cornelius De Vos Family

Cornelius De Vos likely may have been the cousin, the brother-in-law, and the son-in-law of Andreas De Vos.

Cornelius Corneliusz De Vos from Schoonderwoerd, South Holland, The Netherlands, after arriving in New Amsterdam, removed to Renselaerswyk and served as a farm laborer for six years beginning September 4, 1640, at wages ranging from f80 to f100 a year.

He was likely the same person as *Cornelius Vos* and *Cornelius Corneliusz alias Vosje*.

January 29, 1649, *Cornells gen't vossgen*, Cornelius called vossgen, leased a farm adjoining Rem Janse on the north.

Albany Court records September 1, in 1654, mentioned the sloop of Cornelius De Vos that was to take furs to New Amsterdam [now New York City]. The furs at New Amsterdam were then reshipped to Europe.

Coeymans and the Past says that Cornelius De Vos was an employee of the Dutch West Indies Company at Beverwyck and married Dirckje Pieterse Coeymans.

Pearson in *Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany* also states that Cornelius De Vos/Vos/Vosje aka Van Schoonderwoerd, worked for the West India Company in Beverwyck and was married to Dirckje Pieterse Coeymans who was the sister of Barents Pieterse Coeymans.

In 1662 the surname of Cornelius De Vos [Vos] was in the Albany Court records and was also written as Vosch.

Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Renselaerswyk, Vol. 1 1656-1675 mentions that on January 9, 1665, "the estate left by Dirckje Pieterse, deceased, wife of Cornelius Vos", and it names Andreas De Vos and Barents Pieterse [Coeymans] as administrators.

The document discusses the sale of her goods at public auction. Among the short list of purchases and purchasers are the names of Lucas Pieterse and Barents Pieterse [Coeymans] and Andreas De Vos.

March 22, 1665 in Albany Court documents state "We the undersigned administrators and guardians of the estate of Dirckje Pieterse deceased late wife of Cornelius Vos . . ."

April 18, 1667, Albany court documents record "We the undersigned, commissaries of Albany, etc testify and declare that on the date underwritten before us came and appeared Andreas de Vos, father-in-law of Cornelius Vos . . ." In this document mention is made of the planned departure of Cornelius De Vos to Holland.

The Cornelius Bogart Family

The article "Bogart" in *Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families* states Cornelius Bogaert the son of Cornelius Teunis Bogaert and Beeltje was born in Schoonderwoerd, and married to Dirckje.

Cornelius Corneliusz De Vos was born about 1626 in Schoonderwoerd, and it is guessed by some that Cornelius De Vos was the same person as Cornelius Corneliusz Bogart.

The name Bogart was an occupational name that meant "orchard man" while de Vos may be an estate or honorary title.

Cornelius Corneliusz De Vos and **Dirckje Pieterse Coeymans** reportedly had the following children:

Children:

1. **Jacob Corneliusz [De Vos] Bogaert** was born in 1654 in Albany, New York, and died April 3, 1725, in Albany, NY.
2. **Jan Corneliusz Bogaert** was born in 1655 in Albany, NY and died in 1740 Poss. Kinderhook, NY.
3. **Hendrick Corneliusz Bogaert** was born in 1656 in Albany, NY, and died May 9, 1716, Marbletown, Ulster, NY.
4. **Jannetje Corneliusz Bogaert** was born in 1660 in Beverwyck, Albany, NY and died June 20, 1703, in Albany, NY.
5. **Cornelius Corneliusz Bogaert** was born in 1664 in Albany, NY and died in 1751 in Cossackie, NY.

Cornelius Corneliusz Bogart was born about 1626 in Beicop next to Schoonderwoerd the first born son of Beeltje De Vos and Cornelius Theunisz Bogart.

Cornelius Theunisz Bogart married Beeltje Corneliusz de Vos in 1610 in Beicop, which adjoins Heicop, near Schoonderwoerd. Beeltje was the daughter of Cornelius De Vos and an unknown mother, was born in 1592, and died December 10, 1661 in Schoonderwoerd.

Cornelius Theunisz Bogart married second Dirckje Bogart.

The Children of **Cornelius Theunisz Bogaert** and **Belitgen or Beeltje Corneliusz de Vos** were the following:

1. **Geertje Corneliusz [De Vos?] Bogaert** born in 1628 in Schoonderwoerd and died January 23, 1657.
2. **Gijsbert Corneliusz Bogaert** born in 1628 in Schoonderwoerd and died in 1684 in New Amsterdam, the New World
3. **Cornelius Corneliusz [De Vos] Bogaert** born in 1630 in Schoonderwoerd.
4. **Jannetje Corneliusz Bogaert** born in 1634 in Schoonderwoerd and died May 1, 1657 in Schoonderwoerd.

Cornelius Theunisz Bogart had a brother Gijsbert Theunisz Bogaert who was born in 1595 in Heicop and died December 10, 1684 in Heicop. He married first Aertje Kirkse (Coeymans) Bastions January 1, 1624 in Hei en Beicop, Schoonderwoerd. Aertje Kirkse (Coeymans) was born January 1, 1597 in Heicop and died December 1, 1646 in Heicop. Gijsbert Bogart married second an unknown.

Louw Theunisz Bogaert another brother of Cornelius Theunisz Bogaert was born in 1598 in Schoonderwoerd and died in 1677 in Vianen. He married Neeltje Lowendr Boogaertman in 1624. Neeltje Lowendr was born in Schoonderwoerd.

Cornelius Corneliusz Bogart Van Der Schoonderwoerd came to Renselaerswyk before 1640. His brother Gijsbert was in New Amsterdam in 1640 and in the Catskill, NY, before 1661 with four sons.

Whether Cornelius De Vos and Cornelius Bogart are the same person is really undetermined.

The Pieter Coeymans Family

Much is learned about the De Vos and Vosburg families by marriages in the Coeymans family.

The Coeymans family of early New Netherlands, or New York, descends from Pieter Coeymans of Heicop near Schoonderwoerd, South Holland, The Netherlands.

Pieter Coeymans had the following Children:

Children:

1. **Margaret Coeymans.** She married Andreas De Vos.
2. **Geertruy Coeymans.** She married about 1651 to Abraham Pietersz Vosburg. They were residents of Kinderhook, Columbia Co., NY. Geertruy married next to Albert Andriesz Bradt in 1669 and was legally separated from him in 1670.
3. **David Coeymans.**
4. **Arent Coeymans.**
5. **Barent Pietersz Coeymans.** He immigrated in 1636, was a miller on Norman's Kill, and married first before 1654 Agnietje— and second about 1665 Gertrude De Vos the daughter of Andreas De Vos and died 1710.
6. **Lucas Coeymans.**
7. **Jacob Coeymans.**
8. **Dirckje Coeymans.** She married to Cornelius Corneliusz De Vos.

Every Coeymans listed above with a known spouse married into a family that used the root name "Vos".

This seems to indicate a common origin or ancestor for the De Vos and Vosburg families.

Barent Pietersz Kojjemans [Coeymans] came to Renselaerswyk in the New World in the sailing ship *Den Harinck*.

Barent was engaged for six years beginning August 14, 1639, at f30 a year for the first two years, f40 for the next two years and f50 for the last two years. He worked for four years under Pieter Corneliusz the millwright and is in the accounts referred to as the latter's *jonghen* (boy).

Early in October 1645 Barent Pietersz and Jan Gerritsz entered into an agreement with De Hooges for sawing boards at the patron's mill on the fifth creek.

October 11, 1646, the agreement was canceled and a new one entered into whereby the two men jointly took charge of the saw mill, and Jan Gerritsz alone of both the mills. The contract lasted till the end of Jan Gerritsz' term of service.

May 18, 1648, perhaps when Jan Gerritsz passed, Barent Pietersz [Van Schoonderwoerd] and Rutger Jacobsz Van Woert [Van Schoonderwoerd] leased the saw mill and grist-mill on the fifth creek at an annual rent of f150.

From December 14, 1648, to December 14, 1654, the same men are charged with fi2\$ a year for water rights to a saw mill on the fifth creek that Rutger Jacobsz took over from Andreas de Vos. All these people except possibly Jan Gerritsz were likely from Schoonderwoerd.

December 14, 1654, the same water rights were leased to Barent Pietersz Coeymans and Teunis Corneliusz Spitsenburg for £150 a year.

August 3, 1656, the latter two men obtained permission to erect a third mill on the fifth creek for which they are charged f100 a year from Aug. 1, 1657.

After 1645 Barent Pietersz was sometimes referred to as Barent De Molenaer or the miller.

January 19, 1651, he Barent Pietersz Coeymans was called *swaeger [zwager]*, or brother in law, of Andreas de Vos.

The Abraham Pieterse Vosburg Family

The immigrant to the New World, New Netherlands, for the Vosburg family was Abraham Pieterse Vosburgh who married Geertruy Pieterse Coeymans the sister of Barent Pieterse Coeymans.

Barent Coeymans married Geertruy De Vos the daughter of Andreas De Vos.

Geertruy was also the sister of Dirckje Coeymans who married Cornelius Corneliusz De Vos and a sister of Margaret Coeymans who married Andreas De Vos.

There was a strong familial connection at an earlier date between the Coeymans, Vosburg, and De Vos families.

The line of the Vosburg family is likely the following:

Jacob Hoeven De Vosberg? He was likely born about 1550 at Hoeven De Vosberg, which is just two miles east of Steenbergen, North Brabant, The Netherlands.

Children:

1. **Pieter Jacobsz Vosberg.** He was born about 1590 in North Brabant, The Netherlands.

Children:

1. **Cornelius Vosburg.**
2. **Abraham Pieterse Vosburg.** He was born about 1620 in Steenbergen, likely Hoeven De Vosberg, North Brabant, The Netherlands, and married Geertruy Coeymans.

In the early 1600's a number of Vosbergen families lived in the neighborhood of Roosendaal, North Brabant, which borders the town of Steenbergen to its east.

Steenbergen is about four miles northwest of Roosendaal and, in between was the hamlet called Hoeven De Vosberg, which is today divided into Grote Hoeven De Vosberg and Klein Hoeven De Vosberg.

When searching for "Vosbergen" in North Brabant the town of Roosendaal comes up at the "Brabants Historisch Informatie Centrum" website.

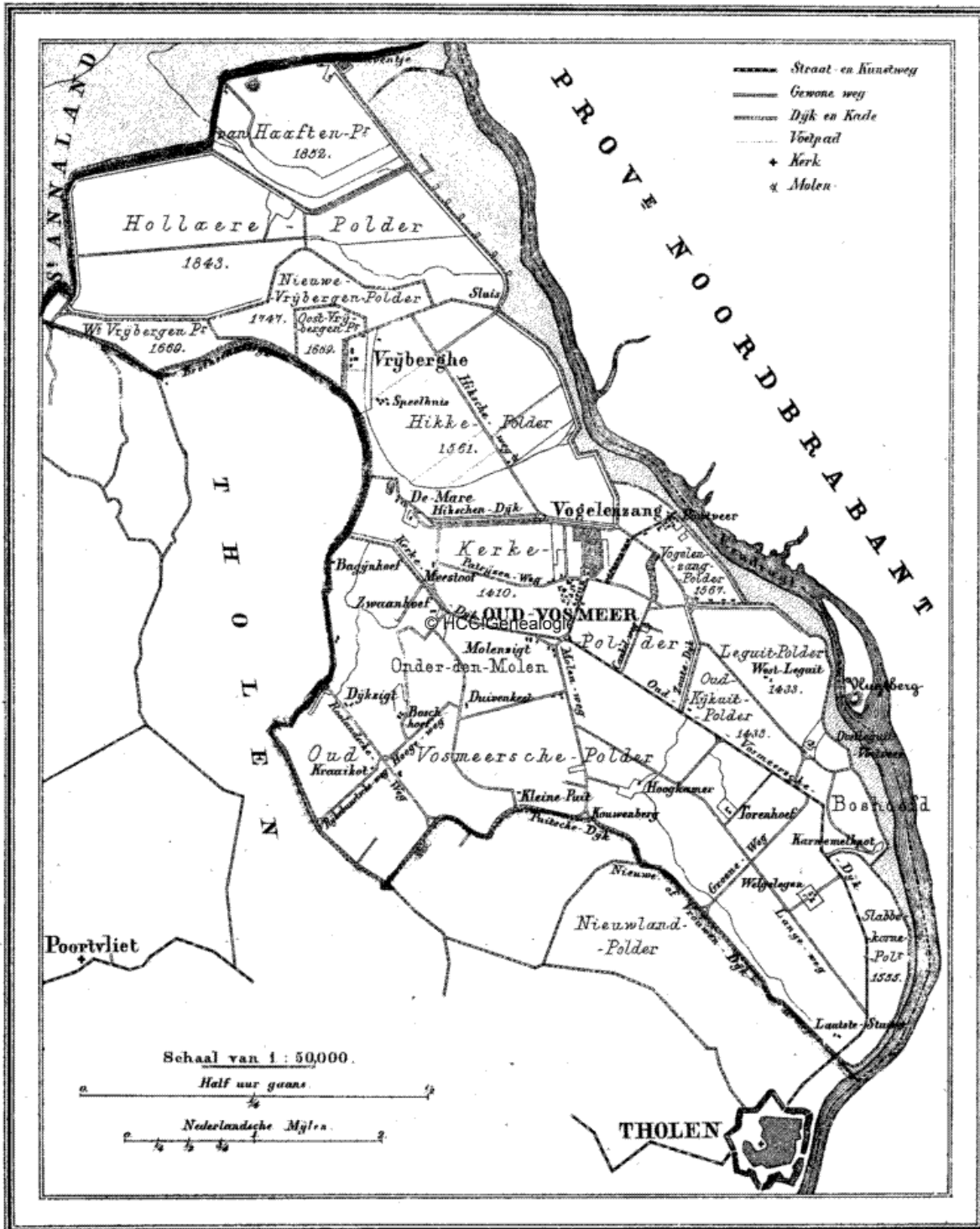
<http://www.bhic.nl/index.php?id=11460>

Nearby and west of Steenbergen on the east side of the Scheldt-Rijn Canal is Nieuw Vosmeer, or New Fox Lake, in North Brabant and on the West side of the Scheldt-Rijn Canal is Ouden Vosmeer, Old Fox Lake, which is in Zeeland.

Zeeland is home the well known family of De Vos who were Dutch painters.

PROVINCIE ZEELAND.

GEMEENTE OUD-VOSMEER.



1865.

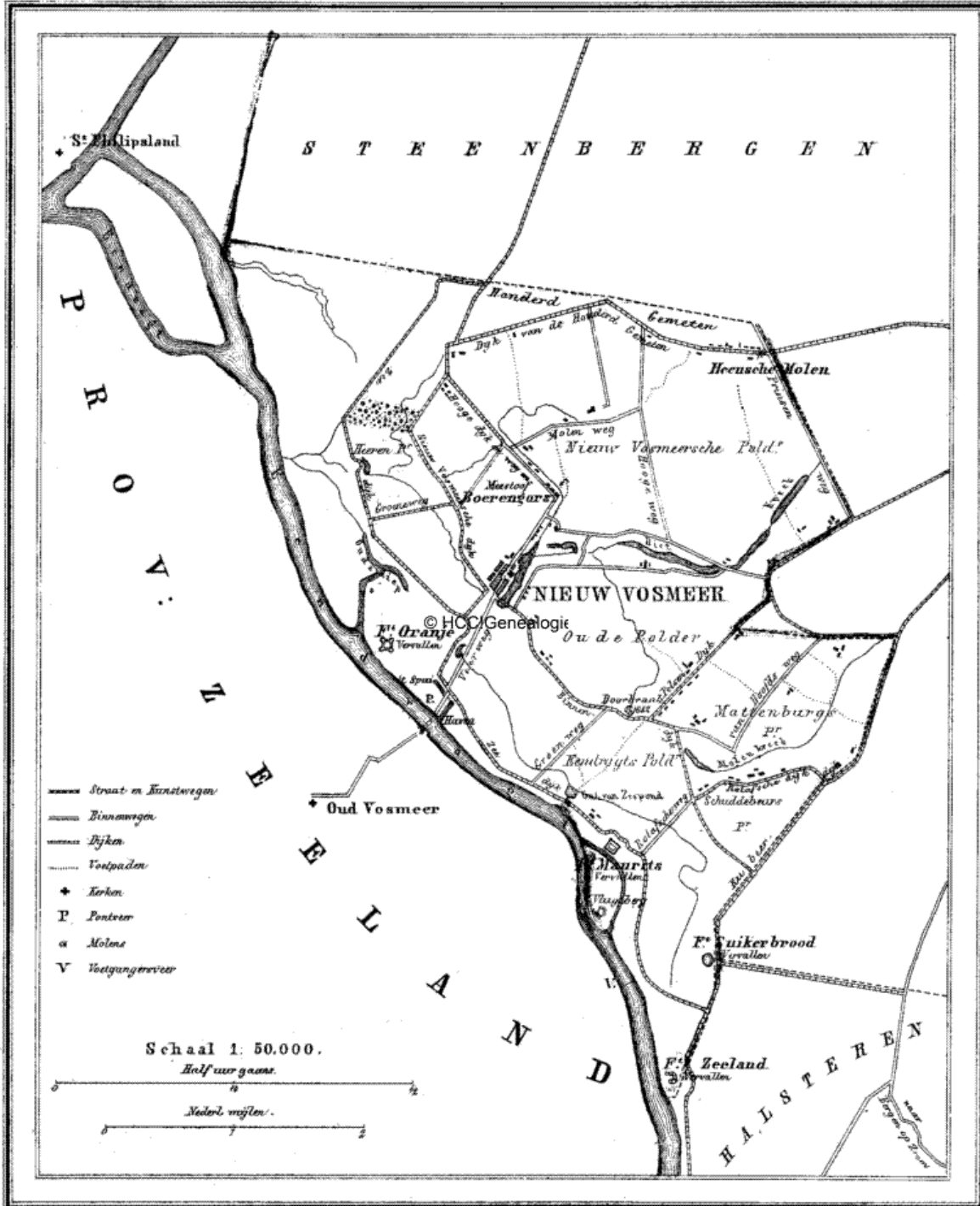
2433 Bunders. 1700 Inwoners.

Uitgave van Hugo Suringar te Leeuwarden.

This is the 1867 Kuiper Map that shows Oud-Vosmeer

Oud-Vosmeer is a village on the island of Tholen in Zeeland and is a part of the town of Tholen. Oud-vosmeer is situated about three miles northwest of Bergen op Zoom, is close to the Eendracht, and is part of the Scheldt-Rhine Canal.

The ancestors of the American presidential family Roosevelt may have had their origin home in Oud-Vosmeer.



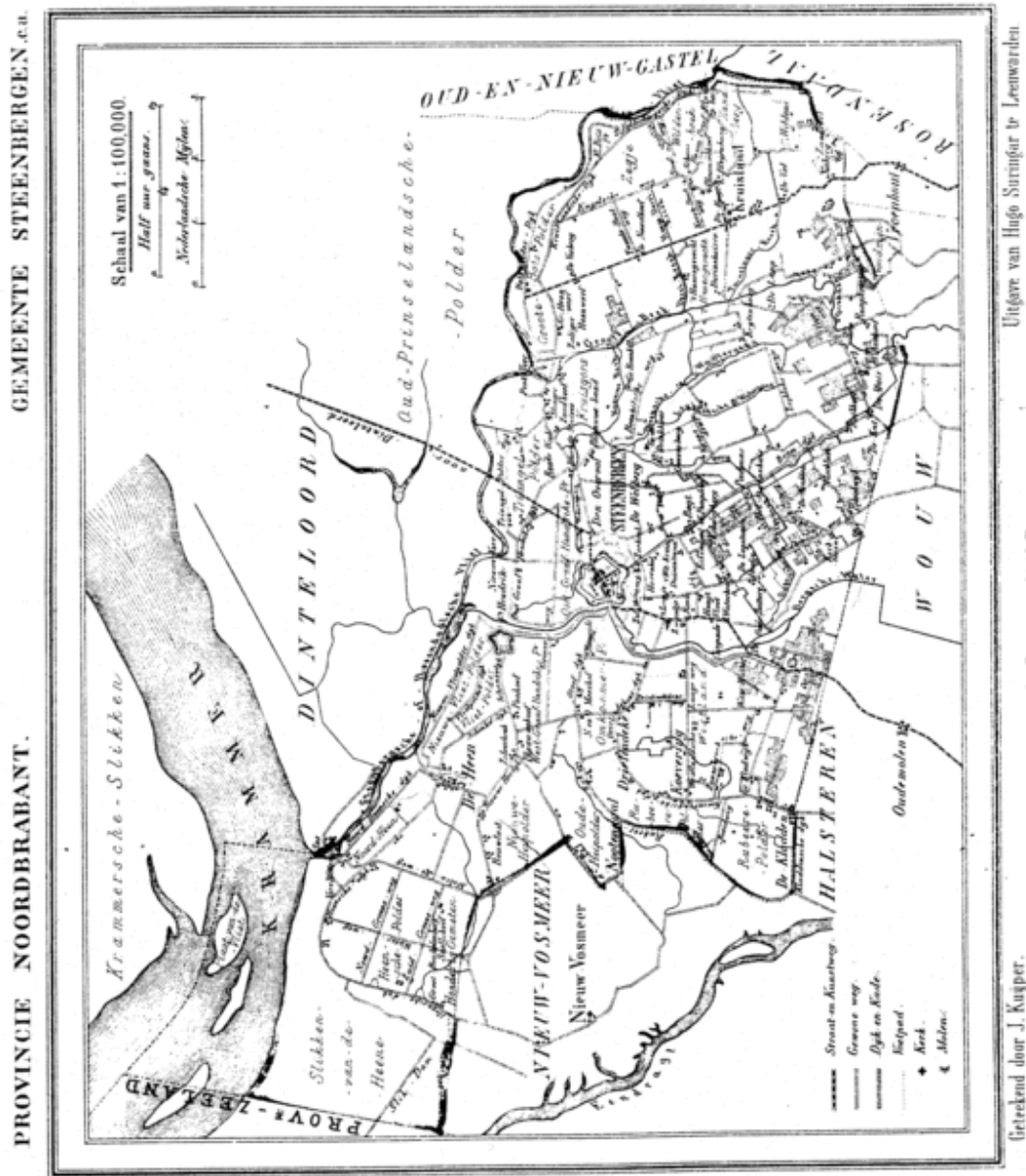
1866.

Uitgave van Hugo Suringar te Leeuwarden.

1764 Bunder. 1000 Inwoners.

The 1867 Kuiper Map of Nieuw-Vosmeer

Nieuw-Vosmeer is a village in the Dutch province of North Brabant. Today it is located in the municipality of Steenbergen about three miles northeast of Bergen op Zoom.



The 1867 Kuiper Map of Steenbergen shows just east of Steenbergen the hamlet of Hoven De Vosbergen in the town of Kruisland, which today is on the road called Vosberg.

The Dutch word “Vosmeer” means “Fox Lake”. At one time the area of Ouden Vosmeer and Nieuw Vosmeer was under water, but it was later drained.

On the Kuiper Map of Steenbergen Hoeven De Vosburg or the Farmstead De Vosburg may be seen about two miles east of Steenbergen.

The American immigrant Abraham Pieterse Vosburg in August 1649 was a settler in Renselaerswyk, New Netherlands, now New York, and was a surveyor, carpenter, and bridge builder.

Abraham married about 1651 Geertruy [Gertrude] Pieterse Coeymans the daughter of Pieter Coeymans.

She remarried after Abraham Vosburg’s passing Albert Andriesz Bradt and died at Kinderhook, New York, and her will was probated February 28, 1688

Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh took the “Oath to the Patroon” November 23, 1651.

April 15, 1652, he was given permission by the Court to continue building his house.

Abraham Vosburg and Derrick Janssen was appointed surveyor of buildings. Abraham Vosburg also appears to have been a surveyor of land. He held this office up to 1654 and probably later.

Abraham was by trade a carpenter and contracted with the authorities to build the first bridges at Beverwyck.

On March 17, 1654, a warrant was issued to the treasurer in favor of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, carpenter," to the amount of 200 florins, for building two bridges.

On May 19, 1654, he was fined for not finishing the bridge over the Second Kill. Further difficulties in the completion of the work took place in June, and he was compelled to employ Andreas De Vos as his attorney to protect his interests.

On September 2, 1654, a warrant was issued to the treasurer, "in favor of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh for his work on the two bridges in Beverwyck." But this did not settle the matter by any means, because as late as May 1, 1655, the Court granted him delay in paying his fines for not completing the work on time.

Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh became a sawmill operator and owner.

On September 30, 1656, Hans Janse and Abraham Pietersz Vosburch obtained a lease of the water power on the creek south of the farm of Jan Barentsz Wemp that commenced January 1, 1657, and ran for six successive years; rent, 100 guilders or 100 good merchantable boards and two pair of fowls each year.

A condition of the lease was that the lessees were not to sell liquor to the Indians.

A sawmill was erected on the creek that was later known as Wynant's Kill.

On August 26, 1658, Abraham [Pietersen] Voschborgh brought a suit against Wynant Gerritsz [Van Der Poel from Gorinchem, South Holland.]. He complained about Wynant Gerritsz' absence from the saw mill and that he had not put in his full time at work there according to their contract.

On January 29, 1657, Abraham Pieterse Vosburgh proposed to sell his house and lot in Beverwyck to the highest bidder. The lot was 10 rods deep and 4 rods wide and next to Thomas Clabbart's (Chambers) lot.

From Thomas Chambers will Chambers was later the "Lord of the Manor of Fox Hall".

Vosburg means "Fox Manor or Castle".

After a hostile demonstration by the Esopus Indians, Director Stuyvesant visited the place in the month of June, 1658.

Four carpenters came also on the 18th who were engaged by Mrs. De Hulter to remove her house, barns and sheds within the stockade and on the 19th to removed three more.

They were also engaged to make a bridge over the Kill.

While there is no mention of the name of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, there is a strong support that he was among the carpenters that came from Albany.

Geertruy Vosburgh, in 1661, asked for payment of boards delivered at Wildwyck.

The outlying settlers withdrew to the stockade for better protection, and no further severe encounters with the Indians took place until September, 1659.

Thomas Chambers engaged eight Esopus Indians to break off corn ears for him while he was gathering his crops for the winter. After the day's work he unwisely gave them a quantity of brandy probably as a reward for good service during the week. The Indians retired a short distance away, and after drinking the brandy they became noisy and quarrelsome>

The supply being exhausted, they tried to obtain more brandy from Chambers but were unable to do so.

The debauch continued well on into the night, and after a time soldiers were sent out from the fort to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. When the reconnoitering party approached the Indians, for some unexplained reason they became alarmed possibly by the rustling of the bushes in the wind and thinking that they were being attacked, they fired upon the drunken savages and one of the Indians was killed.

As a direct result of this ill-advised and apparently unprovoked night attack, Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh lost his life.

The Esopus Indians, always warlike and troublesome, were quick to revenge themselves upon the settlers.

The next morning, Sunday, they began to make threatening demonstrations, and a dispatch was prepared to be sent up the river to Albany, to notify the Vice-Director of the turn that affairs had taken. After dispatching the letter to the General, on a yacht hired for the purpose, by Jacob Jansen Stoll and Thomas Clapboard, the escort party while returning to the Fort were surprised by the Indians and at the strand they allowed themselves to be taken prisoners.

There were thirteen men in the party that was captured. The Sergeant with five soldiers: Thomas Clabbert; Jacob Jansen Stoll, (or Jacob Hab) who was badly wounded; "a carpenter, Abraham by name"; Pieter Dircksz and his man; Evert Pelt's (Pels') boy; and Lewes the Frenchman, who was killed.

In a letter from Vice-Director La Montagne to Director Stuyvesant, dated September 6, 1659, he states that the capture took place at the Esopus last Sunday the 21st about two o'clock the afternoon and in the list of those captured, the name Abraham Vosburgh appears in the place of Abraham, the carpenter.

The next day, Thomas Clabbert was exchanged for a savage, and one soldier escaped during the night leaving ten in captivity.

An account of certain Catskill Indians, giving their story of the origin of the affair is without date, but states that Thomas Chambers is free again have been cut in the head with a hatchet, one has been shot dead, the Sergeant is still living with two others. It is probable that the prisoners who were scalped were put to death shortly after their capture one historian says that they were "burned at the stake". It seems unlikely that Stuyvesant would have let such an outrage as this pass unmentioned in his dispatches.

A letter to Director Stuyvesant from Ensign Smidt of the garrison at Esopus dated November 1, 1659, states that as a result of the good efforts of two "Mahikander" Indians, two prisoners were returned to the Fort "on the first of this month." They were a soldier named Pieter Lamertzen, and a free man named Pieter Hillebrantzen.

In a letter from Ensign Smidt to Vice-Director La Montagne dated November 13, 1659, he says: "it is true we have got back two prisoners, but they keep the boy yet and have killed all the others." The boy of Evert Pels was still in captivity as late as February 24, 1660.

According to tradition, his life was saved by an Indian maiden whom he afterwards married, and it is said that he refused to be exchanged or ransomed.

The letter from Ensign Smidt reporting the uprising of the Indians at Esopus, gives the date of the capture as September 20th, but according to the calendar September 21st was Sunday and the last date is undoubtedly correct. September 21, 1659, is also assumed to have been the date of the death of Abraham Pietersen Vosburgh, as it cannot have been more than a few days from that, in any event.

The Van Nes Family

Cornelius Hendricksz van Nes (van Es) from Vianen a town a bit north of Leerdam and Schoonderwoerd was in the colony in 1641 and probably came with Andreas de Vos on *den Eyckenboom*.

From 1642 Van Nes was charged with tithes of a farm at Bethlehem that he seems to have occupied till the fall of 1648 when van Slichtenhorst brought actions against him for calling him a liar and a cheat and for throwing oat straw on the dump heap out of spite against the director and to the detriment of the next lessee.

In April 1649, Cornelius Van Nes made preparations to leave the colony but for some reason stayed, and August 25, 1650 he leased for eight years at f225 a year, a farm in Greenbush, formerly occupied by Tennis Corneliusz van Vechten together with six morgens of land belonging to the adjoining farm of Tennis Dircksz van Vechten.

Cornelius Van Nes served as *raets persoon* (councilor) for Renselaerswyk at an annual salary of f50 from 1652 to 1658 and again in 1660 and 1661.

He had lived with his wife Maijgen Hendricksz at Vianen, South Holland, in 1625, and owned land at Scherperswyck, near Lexmond in the neighborhood of Vianen as late as 1661.