

Jonathan Pearson, trans. *Early Records of the City and County of Albany and the Colony of Rensselaerswyck*. Vol. 3. Revised and edited by A. J. F. Van Laer. New York State Library History Bulletin 3. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1916.

[The first of these documents is unique. It was generated by the death of Seger Cornelissen which occurred June 23, 1662, during a barroom brawl. Cornelis Segersz van Voorhout and Brechie Jacobsz the parents of the deceased, along with the deceased's widow, his siblings and their husbands and "all other their relatives, blood relations and kindred" are affirming that they forgive Andries Herbertsz Constapel. The request for forgiveness is being made by Andries's sister-in-law, Folckertie Juriaensz. Further the relatives request that the authorities not prosecute Andries and that as much as possible Andries distance himself from the relatives of Seger for "the prevention of greater mischief."]

Notarial Papers 1 and 2, 1660-1696

pp.165-167

**Agreement between the relatives of the late Seger Cornelissen van Voorhout and Folckertje Juriaesen, sister-in-law of Andries Herbertsen Constapel, the parties of the first part engaging not to prosecute said Constapel for the slaying of Seger Cornelissen.**

[231] On this day, the 27th of June 1662, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Cornelis Segersz van Voorhout<sup>1</sup> and Brechtie Jacobsz's daughter, married people, father and mother of the late Seger Cornelisz van Voorhout;<sup>2</sup> Jannetie Theunisz's daughter van Vechen, widow of said Seger Cornelisz, assisted by Dirck Theunisz, her brother; Cornelis Cornelisz van Voorhout, brother of the said Seger Cornelisz, deceased; Jacob Schermerhoorn, husband and guardian of Jannetie Cornelisz's daughter van Voorhout; and Hans Carelsz, husband and guardian of Neeltie Cornelis van Voorhout, as well as for themselves as herein representing and undertaking for Francois Boon, husband and guardian of Lysbet Cornelisz van Voorhout, sister of said Seger Cornelisz van Voorhout, deceased, and all other their relatives, blood relations and kindred, of the first part; and Folckertie Juriaensz, wife of Jan Franssen van Hoesen, in the name and on the part of her sister Annetie Juriaens, wife of Andries Herbertsz Constapel, of the second part; all dwelling, some in the village of Beverwyck and others in the colony of Rensselaerswyck (known to me, the notary, and the undersigned witnesses); which said persons declared that last Friday, the 23d day of this month (God help us), it unfortunately happened that in the course of a dispute between said Seger Cornelisz and Andries Herbertsz Constapel occurring in the tavern of Anthony Jansz in Beverwyck aforesaid, he Seger Cornelisz, with a cue of the billiard table struck said Constapel over the head and severely wounded him, whereupon he, Constapel, [232] stabbed him, Seger Conrelisz, in the belly with a knife, in consequence of which (after they on Saturday, the 24th day of this month, had forgiven each other this misfortune and accident from the bottom of their hearts) said Seger Cornelisz in the latter part of the night died. NOW THEREFORE, since this matter is very grievous to both sides, the parties of the first part at the request of Folckertie Jurriaens, henceforth and forever heartily forgive said Andries Herbertsz Constapel for whatever offence he may have committed thereby, without desiring now or at any time hereafter to inflict or to cause to be inflicted upon him any manner of punishment or revenge; provided that Andries Herbertsz be holden, for the prevention of greater mischief, to avoid and wherever it may be to keep himself as much as possible out of the way of the relatives of the deceased; hoping, asking and praying that the same pardon and forgiveness may be granted to him by the honorable director general and council of New Netherland, promising nevermore to do nor cause anything to be done contrary hereto in any

manner, binding themselves thereto as by law provided. All in good faith, done and executed in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, in the presence of Domine Gideon Schaets, minister of the holy Gospel, Mr Jan V[er]beeck, and Adriaen Appel, as witnesses hereto called.

CORNELIS ZEEGERS  
This mark X was made by BRECHIE  
JACOBSZ, aforenamed  
JANTJE THEUNISZ  
This mark + was made by THEUNIS  
DIRCXSZ VAN VECHTEN  
This mark + was made by CORNELIS  
CORNELISZ, aforenamed  
JACOB JANSEN SCHERMERHOOREN  
DIRCK THEUNISZ  
HANS CAREL:  
This mark X was made by FOLKERTIE  
JURRIAENSZ, aforenamed

Gideon schaets, pastor in Beaverwyck  
Jan Verbeeck  
A: Appel

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.  
1662

<sup>1</sup> Though Cornelis Segersen as well as his children who were born in Holland are in the records commonly referred to, and also sign themselves, as "van Voorhout," Cornelis Segersen is designated as "van Egmont" in his contract with the patroon of August 25, 1643, in *Van Rensselaer Bowier Mss.*, p. 679, and the same name occurs in connection with the baptism of children of the third and fourth generations in the records of the Reformed Dutch churches at New York and Albany. In view of these facts, Mr Richard Schermerhorn, jr, in his *Schermerhorn Genealogy and Family Chronicles*, p. 37, has expressed the opinion that although Cornelis Segersen "undoubtedly came direct from Voorhout to this country, he belonged to the original Egmont family of Holland from which the town of Egmont takes its name." Leaving aside the question as to whether the place took its name from the family, or, as generally held, the family took its name from the place, it may, in the absence of any direct proof to the effect that Cornelis Segersen belonged to the famous Egmond family of which the ill-fated Count Lamoral van Egmond, beheaded at Brussels in 1568, was the last conspicuous member, be remarked (1) that the name "van Egmont," or "van Egmond," was borne in Holland by other families than that [of] the lords of Egmond; (2) that in the seventeenth century there was a noble family by the name of "van Voorhout." of which Simon van Leeuwen in his *Batavia Illustrata*, p. 1138, relates that the first known member, Willem van Voorhout, knight, together with Allert, lord of Egmond, and other knights, was slain by the Frisians at Schorel (Schoorl) in 1168 and buried in the abbey of Egmont; and (3) that according to Bernard J. M. de Bont, *De "Regale" Abdij van Egmond* (Amst. 1905), p. 12, the abbey of Egmond, among other revenues, received the tithes of the church at Voorhout, so that it is quite possible that Cornelis Segersen was born at or near Voorhout on land that formerly (the abbey was destroyed in 1573) belonged to the jurisdiction of the abbey of Egmond, and that he described himself indiscriminately as "van Voorhout." or "van Egmont." Names derived from wealthy abbeys seem to have been not uncommon.

<sup>2</sup> In *New York Colonial Manuscripts*, v. 16, pt 2, p. 70, he is referred to as "Segeer Cornelissen Wip." and in *Early Records of Albany*, I:246, as "Keesie Wyp."

[Footnotes which did not refer directly to the van Voorhouts have been omitted.]

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Notarial Papers 1 and 2, 1660-1696 pp. 259-261

**WILL OF CORNELIS SEGERSEN VAN VOORHOUT AND HIS WIFE**

[395] In the name of the Lord, Amen. Know all men that upon this 22d day of November 1663, about eleven o'clock in the morning, before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and the hereinafter named witnesses, personally came and appeared Cornelis Segersz van Voorhout, husbandman, and Brechie Jacob's daughter, his wife, dwelling in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, to me, the notary, and the afternamed witnesses known, said Cornelis Segers being sound of body

and she, Brechie Jacob's dr., indisposed, though up and about, both having perfect command and use of their faculties, reason memory and understanding as far as one could judge from outward appearances; which appearers, considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the hour thereof, and therefore wishing to anticipate the same by a proper disposition of their temporal estates, declare that without any inducement, persuasion or misleading of any persons they have mutually made, ordained and determined this their last will and testament in manner following: First and before commending their immortal souls, whenever they shall be separated from their bodies, to the gracious and merciful hands of God, their Creator and Redeemer, and their bodies to a Christian burial, and jointly and severally declaring that heretofore they have neither made nor executed any testamentary disposition and they, the appearers and testators, therefore now proceeding hereby to make and to dispose in the matter, they, the appearers and testators, by these presents do nominate and institute [396] as their sole and universal heirs, their children, viz: Cornelis Cornelissz van Voorhout, Lysbet Cornelis, wife of Mr Francois Boon, Jannetie Cornelis, wife of Jacob Schermerhoorn, Neeltie Cornelis, wife of Hans Carelssz, and the children of Claes Colnelissz van Voorhout, deceased, representatives of their father, and that with regard to the entire estate, real and personal, claims and credits, gold and silver, coined and uncoined, jewels, clothing, linen and woolen, household furniture, etc., nothing excepted or reserved, which the survivor of both of them shall vacate and leave behind at his or her death, to do therewith as with their own property, without question or opposition from any persons; provided nevertheless and with this express restriction and condition that the survivor of both of them shall remain in full possession of the estate and enjoy the income and usufruct thereof during his or her life, [the testators] therefore not willing or desiring that any accounting or inventory of the estate shall be demanded of the survivor, under any pretext whatever, but that the same on the death of the one longest living shall at once be apportioned and divided between the said children, or in case of the decease of their aforesaid children the grandchildren in the place of their parents as hereinbefore stated. Finally, the testatrix likewise hereby bequeaths to said Neeltie Cornelis, her youngest daughter, all the linen and woolen clothing which she may die possessed of, to be immediately possessed and made use of on her death; all this for good reasons the appearers' minds thereto moving. [397] All which aforesaid condition they, the appearers and testators, mutually declare to be their last will and testament, willing and desiring that the same, after the decease of the first of the two, shall be executed and performed, and that the same shall have effect whether as testament, codicil, donation, gift in anticipation of death, or otherwise, even though certain formalities demanded by law or practice have not herein been fully observed and complied with; desiring that the utmost benefit may be enjoyed herefrom and that one or more copies hereof may be made and delivered by me, the notary, in the usual form, to be used as occasion may require. This done and executed in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, in the presence of Wouter Albertsz van der Uythoff, baker, and Harmen Thomassz van Amersfort, shoemaker, both dwelling in Beverwyck, called as witnesses hereto.

CORNELIS ZEEGERSZOOM VAN VOOR-  
HOUT

This mark X was made by BRECHIE  
JACOB'S dr., aforenamed

*Wouter Albertsen*  
*Harman Thomansz*

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*  
1663

## GENEALOGICAL NOTES ON A VERY OLD NEW YORK FAMILY AND SOME OF ITS BRANCHES.

(Egmont, Boon, Toll, Post, Wessels, Van Dyck, Segers.)

CONTRIBUTED BY RICHARD SCHERMERHORN, JR.

This article has been written principally with a view of presenting some early records of one of the very oldest Dutch families of America. It may be of further interest, however, in that it opposes some deductions of certain well-known early genealogists and historians and at any rate it should be valuable as an illustration of how important it is for all students of history and genealogy to base the results of their researches on original sources of information and not from later less authoritative treatises or compilations.

The Egmont family of Holland was a notable one. It is descended from Kings and for generations Egmonts have held high position in the service of their country and the regard of their countrymen. Their history is part of the history of the Netherlands and their name appears constantly in Dutch and Flemish archives. This family first came to the writer's notice when he took up the study of *Schermerhorn Genealogy*. There was a family tradition to the effect that the wife of the original Schermerhorn settler (Jacob Janse Schermerhorn) was an Egmont—Jane Egmont. So, indeed, had the first genealogist of the family, Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, recorded it. His genealogy was completed in 1847, taking manuscript form only. He had visited Holland, not particularly in Schermerhorn interests, but principally for data in connection with the claims of certain descendants of the much talked of Anneke Jansz, of Trinity Church property fame. Unfortunately he gave no authorities for the various deductions made in connection with Schermerhorn Genealogy and therefore the extent of his studies can hardly be gauged. No question was raised, however, at that time, concerning his version of the Egmont connection, and the Egmont name became circulated through the Schermerhorn family, used both as Christian name and middle name by many.

It was during the period of the 1830s and 40s that American families first woke to real interest in ancestor seeking. Commercial enterprise had given fortunes to many besides those possessing the large landed estates, and the class of the socially elect had begun somewhat to extend its lines. The fad of pedigrees became of importance and coats-of-arms much sought after. However, some forty or fifty years elapsed before research in Schermerhorn Genealogy was again taken up, and in the early 90s, two members of the family, of different branches, and work-

ing independently, undertook a serious and detailed study of the subject. Pearson and O'Callaghan had then made their exhaustive researches and compilations. Many of the early New York State documents had been published and made more easily accessible than before, and the old wills, land papers, court records and other manuscripts had been gathered together and placed in form suitable for public reference. Neither Pearson nor O'Callaghan had mentioned an Egmont family among the original emigrants, and it was a Jannetie van Voorhout, daughter of Cornelis Segers, who appeared in their works as the wife of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, and not Jannetie Egmont. Their authority for this was readily at hand, being contained in the will of Cornelis Segerse van Voorhout, which had been discovered and translated. Both of the Schermerhorn Genealogists arrived at the same result; they could find no trace of a Jannetie Egmont or even very early records of an Egmont family, and the evidence was quite conclusive that a Jannetie van Voorhout was the wife of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn. Therefore the genealogist of 1840s must have been in error and this decision they recorded. As both of these gentlemen were of abundant means and high intelligence and had apparently studied their subject most comprehensively, the author of the *Schermerhorn Genealogy*, 1914, was prepared to accept their decision, and for the time, he did. But a chance scrutiny of some early baptismal records of the Albany Dutch Church called his attention to the coincidences of a Schermerhorn being witness to the baptism of an Egmont (the Egmont name first appeared in Albany records in 1684) and close examination of other baptismal records connected with the Egmont name, determined clearly the Egmont identity with the family called by Pearson and O'Callaghan, Van Voorhout. He then searched carefully through the records of the New York City Dutch Church, and trace of the family was again discovered, although the Egmont name actually appeared there only twice (as van Egmont). It occurred again, however, in Staten Island church records, and it was finally possible to determine positively that the Egmont families in New York City and Staten Island were also descendants of the early settler who signed his will as Cornelis Segerse van Voorhout. To develop the theory completely, evidence was also found in a copy of the original contract between Cornelis Segerse and Patroon Van Rensselaer, executed in Holland previous to the former's departure for America. In this document Cornelis Segerse signed his name as Cornelis Segerse van Egmont (see Van Rensselaer-Bowier MSS., 1908; these MSS. discovered and published some years after the published articles by Louis Y. Schermerhorn and Wm. C. Schermerhorn). No other conclusions could be acceptable and therefore the Reverend gentleman of the 1840s was shown correct after all, however his deductions had been reached, and family tradition had vindicated itself.

Before 1700 the heads of most Dutch families took as surnames, their father's Christian name, with *se* or *sen* attached, and in other cases terminations were used indicative of their former residence in Holland, such as van Amsterdam (Jacob Janse Schermerhorn's first surname), van Antwerp, van Hoorn, van Wyk, van Valkenburgh, etc. Some of the families, however, possessed distinctive family names in Holland and when for some reason, or other, they neglected to use these upon their arrival in America, as the necessity became apparent to take a name which would positively distinguish them from others, they reached back in family history and took the name which others of their kin had borne before them. This happened in the cases of many of the Dutch families in America, and often this original surname did not put in an appearance until the third generation in this country. This was the case with the Egmonts. Voorhout had probably been their residence immediately before their departure to America and in a few instances Cornelis Segers and his sons signed "van Voorhout" after their names. In most cases on record, however, the names are simply Cornelis Segerse, Cornelis Cornelise, Claes Cornelise and Segeer Cornelise. "Van Voorhout" was not handed down to later generations as a family name, and "Egmont" was. The town of Voorhout is a small place near Leyden, about 20 miles southwest of Amsterdam. Egmont, which consists of little else than the ancient castle of the family, is about 10 miles west of the village of Schermerhorn and 20 miles northwest of Amsterdam. The sons of Cornelis Segers did not use the Egmont name but their sons did and so continued it to later generations. In the case of Segeer, the third son, it is believed that he died without issue. There is at least no record of any of his descendants, and though Pearson and O'Callaghan claimed that the Segers (Seeger, Sager) family of New York were descended from the van Voorhouts, the writer has not only been unable to find proof that such was the case, but all evidence is entirely contrary to the assumption. The Egmont family of America, however, apparently died out at an early day, the cause being a scarcity of male issue. The writer believes, nevertheless, that the early records of this family have a decided genealogical value and are worthy of record, for the benefit of the descendants bearing other names, if nothing else.\* If some

\* While it is quite reasonable to believe that Cornelis Segerse van Egmont was a member of the historic Egmont family of the Netherlands and that it is not beyond possibility that Lamoral Egmont's branch, considering the severe decline in fortunes of this family, was also that of Cornelis Segers, nevertheless it should be understood that the author has encountered no data to prove this and at the present moment assumption founded on certain known conditions, is his firmest basis of reckoning. There were other branches of the Egmont family from which Cornelis Segers might easily have descended. In fact the author has been informed that there were other individual families of Egmont in Holland and that the name in some cases might have been derived from land belonging to the famous abbey of Egmont, which was destroyed by the troops under Sonoy in 1572. A careful study of Flemish genealogy and history would

time in the future, Holland records could be studied to the extent of ascertaining the exact connection between the famous Egmonts of the Netherlands and the American emigrant, Cornelis Segerse van Egmont, one of the most interesting passages of American-Dutch Genealogy would be developed.

It may be pertinent to note the historical facts concerned with the passing of the Egmont influence in Holland and its possible bearing on the cause for a member of the family seeking to emigrate to the wilds of primitive America. The last influential head of the family of Egmont, Count Lamoral, in company with Count Hoorn, was executed on June 5, 1568, at the instance of the Duke of Alva. The sentence, especially in the case of Egmont, was known to have been wholly unjust and for political reasons solely. It is said that the general indignation arising from this event furnished the prelude eventually leading to the revolt of the Netherlands. Soon after this, history informs us, his widow and eleven children (eight of them girls) had been reduced to extreme want and compelled to take refuge in a convent. It is quite possible that later on their influential connections made some provision for them, as the sons are later found enjoying certain positions of some distinction, but two of the latter, Philip and Lamoral, became embroiled in political troubles, as had their father before them, though less creditably, and falling into disgrace, brought fresh disaster to the family. It seems there was cause enough in those days for an Egmont to desire to seek new lands and endeavor to forget.

#### GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.

I. CORNELIS SEGERSE EGMONT (van Egmont, van Voorhout); b. about 1599; m. Brechie Jacobsen; b. 1598; d. April, 1667.

#### Children.

- 2 Cornelis, b. 1621; m. Catalyntje Frans.
- 3 Claes, b. 1623; m. Brechie Maryns.  
Lysbeth, b. 1627; m. (1) Gysbert Cornelise van Weesp;  
m. (2) Francis Boon.  
Segeer, b. 1629; m. Jannetje Teunise Van Vechten.  
Jannetie, b. 1633; m. Jacob Janse Schermerhorn.
- 4 Neeltje, b. 1635; m. Hans Carelse Toll.

Cornelis Segerse van Egmont made a contract with Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Aug. 25, 1643, and sailed from Amsterdam

be necessary to establish the real facts of the case or at least the most reasonable probabilities. But the author hardly believes that the last theory of the origin of the name was likely in connection with Cornelis Segers. He may have had good reason for discarding the Egmont name upon his arrival in America, but its recurrence in later generations certainly would seem to convey to it an importance which could hardly be derived from the condition of a mere residence in a place. If the last were principally considered, then "van Voorhout" would have been continued as the family name.

in Sept., 1643, on *het Wapen van Rensselaerswyck* with his wife and children. On his arrival in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, he took up a farm, formerly occupied by Brant Peelen, on Castle Island, near Albany (opposite Bethlehem, Albany Co.). In 1644 his rent consisted of 276 schepels of wheat and 320 schepels of oats, which was by far the highest rent of any of the farms in Rensselaerswyck at that time. In 1646 he took over from Adrian Vanderdonck the other farm on Castle Island, called Welysburgh, thus coming into possession of the entire Island (V). He was one of the largest farmers, if not the largest, of the period, in Rensselaerswyck. He maintained a brewery on his property as well (A 1). In an undated will (1643-8) the sixth child Lysbeth is mentioned as being married and not living with them and therefore not assisting them in "acquiring property, shall receive as an acknowledgement, one pound Flemish," and nothing else. In 1651 there were 13 horses and 22 cows on the farm of Cornelis Segerse and the farm contained 70 morgens (140 acres) and the annual rent was 1210 florins (V). Among those signing the oath of fidelity to the Patroon, May 21, 1653, are found the names of Cornelis Segers and Cornelis Cornelise van Voorhout (A 2). On May 12, 1654, Cornelis Segersen was appointed guardian of two children of Gysbert Cornelissen, deceased, at the request of the mother, Elisabeth Cornelissen (B). Cornelis Segerse speculated considerably in Albany real estate, purchasing property in 1654, 1657 and 1658, some of which he later sold. In 1667 he was the owner of a lot in Albany on the S. W. corner of what is now Columbia St. and Broadway (E). He made his will Nov. 22, 1662, which he signed "Cornelis Segers van Voorhout." The following children were mentioned: Claes Cornelissen, deceased; Lysbeth, the wife of Sr. F. Boon; Jannetie, the wife of Jacob Schermerhorn; Neeltie, the wife of Hans Carelsen (D). His name last appears in Albany County Records, Jan. 2, 1676-7.

2. CORNELIS CORNELISE, son of (1) Cornelis Segerse Egmont and Brechie Jacobsen; b. 1621; m. Catalyntje Frans, who d. 1690-1, in New York. She was a widow in March, 1669, when she married in New York, Dirck Teunissen.

Children:

- 5 Seger, m. Femmetje Laurens Sluys. (Record follows.)  
Jacob, m. Mch. 27, 1678, in New York, Geertje Pieters, "van N. Amersfort."
- 6 Marritje, m. Elias Post. (Record follows.)
- 7 Lysbeth, m. Warner Wessels, Jr. (Record follows.)
- 8 Maghdalena, m. Jacob Franse Van Dyck. (Record follows.)

Cornelis, son of Cornelis Segerse, sometimes signed his name Cornelis Cornelise van Voorhout, undoubtedly to distinguish himself from others by name of Cornelis Cornelise. His name first

appears in Colonial records, when May 21, 1653, he with his father, signed the oath of fidelity to the Patroon, signing his name Cornelis Cornelisz van Voorhout (A 2). According to the Van Rensselaer papers, he is charged from Jan. 31, 1652, to Jan. 31, 1658, with an annual rent of f100, apparently for 6 morgens (12 acres) of land in Greenbush, formerly owned by Christoffel Davids, which were leased to Teunis Dircksz van Vechten, Jan. 31, 1650, and would seem to have been occupied by Cornelis Cornelise after that year (V). Between 1654 and 1659 there are records of numerous real estate transactions between Cornelis Cornelise and others, although in some of these cases it is possible some other Cornelis Cornelise was the one involved. He evidently maintained a brewery on his property in Greenbush, which is mentioned in 1661 and again in 1667 when it was disposed of at sheriff's sale (B). His name appears last on public records, July 3, 1668, when Cortelis Cornelise van Voorhout was witness to power of attorney given by Tys Evertse de Goyer to Jacob Schermerhorn on the latter's departure to Holland (G). Cornelis Cornelise evidently died in 1668, and probably the next year his family removed to New Amsterdam, undoubtedly at the instance of the brother-in-law, Francis Boon, who had located there.

3. CLAES CORNELISE, son of (1) Cornelis Segerse Egmont and Brechie Jacobsen; b. 1623; d. before Nov. 22, 1662; m. Oct. 17, 1649, in New York, Brechie Maryns, dau. of Maryn Adriaensen van der Veere\* and Lysbet Tyssen. Brechie Maryns m. (2) Jan Tyssz Goes and d. before Feb. 1, 1663 (B & T).

\* Maryn (Marinus, Marin) Adriansz (Adriaensen) van der Veere entered into an agreement with Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer at Amsterdam, on Jan. 12, 1631, to engage in the planting of tobacco at Rensselaerswyck, for a period of three years. He had evidently been in America previously, as the farm on which he was to locate was one "which he began to clear before his departure," and also referred to was "a son born before in that country." He sailed for America in "de Eendracht" shortly after July 7, 1631, with his wife Lysbet Thyssen, a child and four or five assistants. He located on property "on the north side of Fort Orange (Albany)," and in July, 1632, was appointed one of the schepens and councilors of Rensselaerswyck. But he was evidently unsuccessful in tobacco planting, a situation being reached as late as April 23, 1634, causing the dissatisfaction of Patroon Van Rensselaer, who expressed the wish that he could have employed Maryn instead as a "skipper to cruise along the coasts of New Netherland" for trading purposes (V.). Soon after, Maryn must have removed to New Amsterdam and on February 19, 1639, Claes Cornelissen Swits deeded to him a house and plantation on the North River. On August 16, 1641, he received by deed from Hendrick Jansen another piece of property and September 20, 1642, he deeded to Jan Jansen Damen, land in Smith's Valley (C.). He was one of the "12 men" chosen by Kieft August 29, 1641, to aid the latter in the direction of the affairs of the colony.

Maryn Adriaensen took active part in the early Indian troubles with which New Amsterdam was concerned. On one occasion in 1641, the burghers became dissatisfied with official action in connection with an affair resulting in the murder of Claes Cornelissen Swits by an Indian of a neighboring tribe. The Chiefs promised to deliver the murderer to New Amsterdam for punishment, but actually could not be brought to do so. Maryn