

Portion of "The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware". Peter Stebbins Craig, 1993. Used on <http://nc-chap.org> with permission

Chapter 2

The Wicaco Congregation

On the last day of May 1693, twenty-six members of the Swedish congregation at Wicaco gathered at the log church to sign the letter to Sweden requesting new ministers for the Delaware.¹ Their church, facing the Delaware River on the site of today's Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church in Philadelphia, had originally been built in 1677 to serve the Swedes living above the Schuylkill River, with the 1646 church at Tincicum Island continuing to serve members located between the Schuylkill and Marcus Hook.² However, when Tincicum Island passed out of Swedish ownership in 1683, the church at Tincicum was abandoned.³ By 1693, the Wicaco

¹ The 26 signatures (or marks), in the order of their appearance, were: Peter Gunnarsson Rambo [by his mark], Peter Rambo Junior [mark], Sven Svensson [mark], Otto Ernest Koch, Andreas Bengtson, Capt. Larss Cock, Anders Bonde, Caspar Fisk, Hans Geörge, Israell Helm, Mårten Mårtensson [mark], Piter Yokum, John Stille, Mårten Mårtensson Junior [mark], Lars Büür [mark], Gunnar Rambo [GR, his mark], Erick Kock [EK, his mark], Piter Cock, Erick Mollika [mark], Michel Leikan [ML, his mark], Carl Göstaffsson [C, his mark], Anders Wheler [4, his mark], Hans Whollson, John Hoppman [i, his mark], Jesta Jesta and Hans Leikan [H, his mark]. Also signing, from the Crane Hook congregation, were Broor Sinnike [B, his mark], Jesper Wallraven [GW, his mark], Olle Thomason and Peter Mounsson [p, his mark]. *SEH*, #181.

² On 13 May 1675, Governor Edmund Andros of New York approved a proposal "that the Magistrates up the River have liberty to build a Church at Wiccakoe, to bee for the Inhabitants above Passayunck, with power to raise a tax for its building and to agree upon Maintenance for the Minister. * * * For Upland etc. The Church at Tinnicum Island. For Crane Hooke another." *NYHM*, 20:63b. Four days later, the Upland court, sitting at Peter Rambo's house at Passyunk, levied two fines, one half of which were "to bee towards the building of the new church at Wickakoe." *NYHM*, 20:65c. Construction was completed by 9 June 1677, Trinity Sunday, when Jacob Fabritius delivered his first sermon at Wicaco. *Acrelius*, 180.

³ William Penn wrote on 16 Aug. 1683 that the Swedes had three churches, at Christina (Crane Hook), Tincicum and Wicaco. *PWP*, 2:455. Six days later, on 22 Aug. 1683, a consent judgment was entered by the Upland court in which Otto Ernest Cock agreed to surrender Tincicum Island to Arnoldus de la Grange, who claimed title through purchase of the island by his father from Armegot Printz. De la Grange then sold the island on 2 February 1683/4

congregation embraced 102 Swedish households extending from Neshaminy Creek in Bucks County to Marcus Hook, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, and from Pennsauken Creek in Burlington County to the southern boundary of Gloucester County (Oldmans Creek) on the New Jersey side of the river.

Identification of the 554 Swedish church members living within this area is facilitated by the fact that in 1697 the new Wicaco minister, pastor Andreas Rudman, made a house by house enumeration of his congregation, which was later copied and preserved.⁴ The present chapter focuses on the first 37 of the listed households attached to the Wicaco church in 1693. In each instance, the household's location is shown as evidenced by contemporary land records. In addition, the value or size of each property is shown (in pounds or acres) as reported in contemporary tax records.⁵

Peter Rambo and His Sons

#1. **Peter Gunnarsson Rambo** (Passyunk, £100): Heading the list was the revered Peter Rambo from Hisingen, near Gothenburg, then 81 years old, who had arrived in New Sweden on the second voyage of the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1639-40. Employed initially as a farm hand at ten guilders per month, Peter sent part of his wages home to his father, Gunnar Petersson.

to Christopher Taylor. *CCR*, 1:28-30, 40. The 10 August 1684 subscription list of Wicaco church members for the support of Fabritius included not only Swedes living north of the Schuylkill but also the Swedes living between the Schuylkill and Darby Creek. *PMHB*. 2:342. Swedes from Calcon Hook down to Marcus Hook and from Gloucester County may have continued to assemble for worship at the glebe land at Upland until the death of pastor Lars Carlsson Lock in September 1688. However, after Lock's death, the trustees of the church at Wicaco, "with consent of the Swedes' congregation of Wicaco and Crane Hook," sold the seven acres of glebe land at Upland by deeds of lease and release dated 28 and 29 December 1693, recorded 9 Dec. 1701. *Smith*, 555-56; *Acrelius*, 188; *UCR*, 200-01; *CCR*, 2:80. The consent of the Crane Hook congregation was in the form of a letter to Sven Svensson dated 12 Nov. 1693 from the Crane Hook churchwardens (Hendrick Evertsson, Anders Andersson, Gisbert Wallraven, Paul Mink and Charles Springer) which demanded half of the proceeds because part of the lot "which formerly the pastor did live upon . . . belongs to us and part belongs to you." *Smith*, 555. The pastor referred to was Lars Carlsson Lock. Fabritius resided in a glebe house provided by Sven Svensson adjoining the Wicaco church. *Myers*, 403-04; *Acrelius*, 206.

⁴ Rudman's 1697 census, as translated by Rev. Nicholas Collin, is printed in *PMHB*, 2:224-228. In some instances, Rudman also added births or deaths occurring in 1698 and 1699.

⁵ The 1693 tax list for Philadelphia County appears in *PMHB*, 8:82-105; for Chester (now Delaware) County in Futhy & Cope, *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, 233-34; for New Castle County in *PGM*, 37:1-14 (1991); for Bucks County, the tax list at the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa.. A 1694 assessment list for Gloucester County, N.J., is reported in Frank H. Stewart, *Gloucester County under the Proprietors*, 30.

On 1 November 1644, Peter Rambo became a freeman and settled in Kingsessing. In 1653 he joined other freemen in signing the complaint against Governor Printz. Under Governor Rising's rule, he served on the Council of New Sweden. He also served on the court under Swedish, Dutch and English rule for 29 years. On 7 April 1647, Peter Rambo married Brita Mattsdotter from Vasa. By 1669 they had moved to a 300-acre plantation at Passyunk. They had four sons (named below) and four daughters, one of whom died at the age of eight. Two other daughters married Anders Bengtsson (see #14) and Peter Mattsson (see #60). The third married daughter has not been identified; she died by August 1694. Peter Rambo's wife died 12 October 1693 and Peter himself was buried on 29 January 1698 at the age of 85 years and almost eight months.⁶

#2. **Peter Rambo, Jr.** (Pennypack, Dublin township, £100): A church warden, he was born in Kingsessing, New Sweden, 17 June 1653. On 12 November 1676 he married Magdalena Skute, born 25 March 1660 near the Schuylkill, the daughter of Captain Sven Skute, who had been the chief military officer in New Sweden under Governor Printz and Governor Rising. Peter and Magdalena Rambo established their home on a 300-acre tract called "Ramstorp" in Pennypack. Completing the household of six in 1693 were their children Sven (born 19 October 1677), Brigitta (10 March 1679), Peter (20 Dec. 1682) and Anders (2 April 1691). Peter Rambo, Jr., was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1709. He died at Pennypack in his 77th year on 12 December 1729, survived by his wife who was named executrix of his will.⁷

#3. **John Rambo** (Little Mantua Creek, Gloucester County, 175 acres): John Rambo, born in 1661, and Brigitta Cock, born in 1665, were married over a year after the birth of their first child, Brigitta Rambo, who was born 15 Nov. 1685. In 1687 they established their home in Gloucester County on lands provided by John's father. Filling out the household of six in 1693 were Catharine (born 4 Oct. 1689), Margaret (23 Jan. 1691) and John (6 July 1692). John Rambo was a justice on the Gloucester County court, 1695-98, 1711-16 and 1724-27. He also served in the West Jersey General

⁶ *Johnson*, 463, 602, 605, 612, 721; *Huygen*, 4; *New Sweden Journal*, 348, 390; *NYHM*, 20:23, 21:103; *PMHB*, 2:227; 91:37; 92:14-15; letter from Peter Gunnarsson Rambo to his sister in Gothenburg, undated but clearly written on 31 May 1693, *SEH*, #187 (see translation in Appendix); burial record of Peter Gunnarsson Rambo as copied by Nicholas Collin from Gloria Dei church book, Amandus Johnson Papers, Balch Institute, Philadelphia, box 69, folder 6; will of Peter Rambo dated 3 Aug. 1694, proved 6 Nov. 1698, Phila. wills A:423. A possible candidate for the third married daughter is the unknown wife of John Gustafsson Jr. [Justis], who was a widower in 1697. See household #20. For a genealogy of the Rambo family, see Beverly Nelson Rambo, *The Rambo Family Tree* (1987).

⁷ Subsequent children were Elias (b. 7 Feb. 1694) and twin sons Jacob and John (28 Mar. 1697). *PMHB*, 2:225, 341-42; *UCR*, 61, 123-24; *LLP*, 1:624-25; Phila. wills, E:133. Peter Rambo, Jr., was a church warden in 1684 and 1693. *PMHB*, 2:342; *Smith*, 555.

Assembly from 1697 to 1701. John's wife Brigitta, a daughter of Peter Larsson Cock, died 21 Aug. 1726. John was buried 17 October 1741 at the age of 80.⁸

#4. **Anders Rambo** (Passyunk, living with his parents, #1): Anders Rambo, born 1658, was married to Maria Cock, born 1661, another daughter of Peter Larsson Cock. Their household of six also included three children: John (born c. 1687), Anders (1689) and Peter (c. 1691) and a hired man, Peter Homman, son of Anders Andersson Homman (#66). Anders Rambo died at Passyunk in 1698; his widow was still living in 1717.⁹

#5. **Gunnar Rambo** (Shackamaxon, Northern Liberties, £100): Gunnar, born in January 1649, was the eldest of the four Rambo brothers. He, too, married a daughter of Peter Larsson Cock — Anna Cock, born c. 1652. Their eldest son, John Rambo, apparently was hired out to another family. Children then living at home were Peter (born 1678), Gunnar (1680), Anders (1682), Måns (1684), Brigitta (1685), Gabriel (1687) and Matthias (1690). As a resident of Shackamaxon, Gunnar served on the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1685. He sold his Shackamaxon plantation in 1697 and moved, with his son John, to Matsunk on the Schuylkill in Upper Merion township. Gunnar died there in January 1724 at the age of 75. His wife predeceased him.¹⁰

The Sons of Peter Larsson Cock

Peter Larsson Cock was born at Bångsta, Turinge parish, Stockholm län, in 1610, and adopted the surname of Kock (meaning "cook" in Swedish) in 1641 when, having been sent as an imprisoned soldier to New Sweden, he became the cook on the ship. On the same voyage was **Måns Svensson Lom** with his wife, two "almost grown up daughters" and a small son. This writer believes that Peter's wife Margaret, whom he married in 1643, was one of these daughters. They had thirteen children, one of whom died young. The

⁸ Subsequent children: Peter (b. 6 Jan. 1694), Maria (5 May 1695), Elisabeth, Anders, Gabriel, Martha, Deborah. *Soderlund*, 215; *PMHB*, 2:225; *RPN*, 234-62, 328-30; *GMNJ*, 13:12, 16; *GCR*, 1:153-191, 370-88; 2:41-71, 453-92; *NJA*, 30:390 (will of 12 Apr. 1740 proved 21 Nov. 1741). For Brita Cock's successful litigation to force John Rambo to fulfill his promise of marriage, see Samuel W. Pennypacker, *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*, 79-84, 108, 112-14.

⁹ Subsequent children: Brigitta (b. c. 1693), Maria (c. 1695) and Martha (c. 1697). *Soderlund*, 215; *PMHB*, 2:227, 341. Anders Rambo had been named executor of his father's will but died before it was probated on 6 November 1698 when Peter Rambo, Jr. (#2), was named in his place. Phila. wills, A:423. Letters of administration for Andrew Rambo's estate were granted to Mary Rambo, his widow, 16 April 1717. Phila. Admin., B:146; *PGM*, 20:57.

¹⁰ Subsequent child: Elias (b. 1693). *PMHB*, 2:226, 341; *NYHM*, 20:101, #12; *Wharton*, 41-43; *PA2d*, 19:476, 765; *Gibbons*, 44-45; *LLP*, 1:623-24; Gloria Dei accounts; Gunnar Rambo will of 4 Jan. 1723/4 pr. 20 March 1723/4, Phila. wills, D:388. By 1697 John Gunnarson Rambo had married Anna Lycon (see #18) and had one son, Peter. *PMHB*, 2:227; *NJA*, 23:287.

six sons are listed below. Three daughters married Rambo sons (see #3-4-5). Three others married Anders Petersson Longacre (#34), Robert Longshore (#203) and Bengt Bengtsson (#46). After becoming a freeman, Peter Cock settled on an island at the mouth of the Schuylkill River. In July 1651 he witnessed two Indian affidavits confirming that the Swedes were owners of the land on which Stuyvesant had built Fort Casimir, his name being erroneously copied as Peter Bock (instead of Kock). Governor Printz accused him of illegally trading guns with the Indians and, after Cock had been exonerated by the jury, sentenced him anyway, to three months of hard labor. This incident was one of the grievances in the freemen's 1653 complaint against Printz, which Peter Cock signed. Under Governor Rising, Cock served as a judge on the court, a position that he retained under Dutch and English rule until succeeded by his eldest son Lars in 1680. Frequently called upon to handle negotiations with the Indians, Peter Cock also won favor with the English by capturing Marcus Jacobsson, the instigator of the so-called Long Finn Rebellion of 1669. Peter Cock died at his island, which he called "Kipha," 10 Nov. 1687. His widow Margaret, who had been born in Roslagen, Sweden, was buried 13 Feb. 1703 at the age of 77.¹¹ During the 18th century, the family surname evolved into Cox.

#6. Lars Petersson Cock (Passyunk, £150): Generally known as Captain Lasse Cock, Lars was a Wicaco church warden, had served as a justice on the court since 1680, was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and was frequently called upon by William Penn's government to act as interpreter and witness to treaties with the Indians of Pennsylvania. Born in New Sweden 21 March 1646, he married on 15 May 1669 Martha Ashman, English, born in August 1650. She was the daughter of Robert and Katherine Ashman, who had moved from Long Island to Passyunk by 1666. As a result of this union, Lasse acquired greater skill with the English language than his Swedish and Finnish contemporaries. Initially, Lasse Cock's family lived at Shackamaxon, but by 1678 their home plantation was located at Passyunk. By 1693 his wife had borne eleven children, three of

¹¹ Letter from Lars Persson Cock to his uncle Måns Larsson in Bångsta dated 31 May 1693, *SEH* #186; *Johnson*, 151-52, 440-42, 462-63, 712, 715; *Huygen*, 26; *Soderlund*, 213; *PMHB*, 91:37; *Kalm*, 219; *Benson*, 730, 732-33; *PA3d*, 1:39-40; Peter Cock will of 25 June 1687, proved 4 Mar. 1688/9, *Phila. wills*, A:126. Lasse Cock's letter (translated in the Appendix) identifies Peter Larsson Cock's father as Lars Petersson of Bångsta.

Måns Svensson Lom, a tailor and former lieutenant, came to New Sweden in 1641 as a freeman and died before 1654 when his widow signed the loyalty oath. *Huygen*, 40; *Johnson*, 152, 413, 712, 720. She then married Lars Andersson Collinus, a minister's scribe, who arrived on the *Eagle* in 1654. *DH*, 23:20; Von Elswick 1655 accounts. He became the stepfather of Peter Månsson Lom, Sven Månsson Lom and five Lom daughters: Margaret (wife of Peter Cock), Catharine (wife of John Wheeler and mother of Anders Wheeler, #40), Beata (who married Lars Carlsson Lock; see #68), Christina (who married Mårten Garretts-son and was mother of Johan Skute's wife, see #37), Helena (who married Michael Nilsson Lycon, #18) and Maria (who married Johan Mattsson, #62). See *Stille*, 170, n.90.

whom had died in childhood. Their eldest child, Catherine, born December 1669, had left home and was living nearby with her English husband, Richard Rhodes (Passyunk, £60; not shown in 1693 church census). Lasse's household included their son Peter, born 20 Jan. 1671, his wife Elisabeth, daughter of Anders Svensson (see #17), six unmarried children, John (born 20 Jan. 1673), Anders (1675), Robert (Sept. 1681), Måns (4 Nov. 1683), Margaret (18 Feb. 1685) Lars (15 Aug. 1688) and a grandson, Lars Petersson Cock (1692). Captain Lasse Cock died in October 1699. His widow was still living in 1724.¹²

#7. **Eric Petersson Cock** (Shackamaxon, £100): Eric was married to Elisabeth, daughter of **Olof Philipsson**, a Finn from Letstigen in Värmland, who had arrived in New Sweden with his wife and five children on the *Mercurius* in 1656. Eric's children: Peter (born 1674), John (1676), Lars (1683), Olof (1685), Helena (1687), Margaret (1689) and Anna (1693). By 1697 the family had moved to Mantua Creek, Gloucester County, where Eric died in 1701. His widow was described as being "80 or more" when she died in April 1735.¹³

#8. **Måns Petersson Cock** (Shackamaxon, £100): Måns Cock was married to Gunnilla, daughter of Jonas Nilsson (see #22). Their household included six children: Margaret (born 1681), Peter (1683), Jonas (1685), Helena (1687), Gabriel (1690) and Maria (1692). An Indian trader, Måns Cock assisted the new Pennsylvania government in negotiating land agreements with the Indians. By 1697 the family moved to Senamensing, Burlington County. Later, they resided in Gloucester County, where Måns was still living in 1720.¹⁴

¹² Subsequent children: Deborah (b. 7 July 1693), Gabriel (25 Mar. 1695). Lasse Cock's 1693 letter (see Appendix); *PMHB*, 2:227, 342; *Smith*, 555; *Gibbons*, 41-45, 51; *NYHM*, 20:101, #12; *UCR*, 116-18; *Soderlund*, 215; *PGM*, 6:14-15, 283; *LLP*, 1:288-90; Lawrence Cock will of 1 Oct. 1699, proved 1 Dec. 1699, Phila. wills, B:28. On 25 May 1694 Lasse's son John married Margaret, daughter of Sven Svensson (see #15). *PMHB*, 2:227.

¹³ Subsequent children: Maria (b. 1695), Eric (c. 1698). *PMHB*, 2:225, 341; *NYHM*, 20:101 #12; *GCR*, 1:179, 183, 228, 292; *NJA*, 23:277; West Jersey deeds, A-P:491 and Glo.A:129-30. The parents of Eric's wife are identified by the lawsuit in the New Castle court on 23 Oct. 1677 by Eric Cock and Eric Poulson [Mullica], acting for their "brother" Nils Olsson, deceased. *NCR*, 1:137. Both were brothers-in-law of Nils Olsson as shown by Eric Mullica's passport of c. 1684 which identifies his wife as "Ingeri Philips" from Värmland who arrived in the Delaware River on the *Mercurius*. *Benson*, 715; *Kalm*, 185. Olof Philipsson, his wife and five children were passengers on the *Mercurius* in 1655-56. *Johnson*, 725. They were described as being from "Letstigen," the name of an old road in Närke and Värmland leading from Örebro to Kristinehamn via Kvistbro, Svarta, Nysund (where it crosses the Let River) and Visnum. C. M. Rosenberg, *Geografiskt Handlexikon öfver Sverige*, 2:29.

¹⁴ Subsequent child: Catharine (b. 1696). *PMHB*, 2:224; *PWP*, 3:107, 113; *PA1st*, 1:93, 117; Phila. deeds, E-5:311; West Jersey deeds, Z:488; *GCR*, 2:572. Måns Cock and his wife Gunnilla were involved in frequent litigation at the Burlington County court between 1697 and

#9. **John Petersson Cock** (Crum Creek, Ridley tp., £40): John Cock born in 1656, was married to Brigitta, daughter of Nils Larsson Frände or Friend (see #85). Their five children as of 1693 were Peter (born 1679), Catharine (1681), Charles (1685), Magnus (1688) and Anna (1690). Previously, they had lived at Passyunk. In 1700 they moved to St. Georges Creek in New Castle County, where John Cock was buried in his own garden on 16 Dec. 1713. His widow was still living in 1720.¹⁵

#10. **Peter Petersson Cock** (Passyunk, £80): Peter Cock, Jr. (b. 1658) was married to Helena, daughter of Israel Helm (#65). Their five children were Maria (born 1683), Helena (1685), Peter (1688), Margaret (1690) and Israel (1693). Peter Cock became a church warden of Gloria Dei in 1704 and was a vestryman from 1705 until his death. He died by 15 May 1708 when letters of administration were granted to his widow.¹⁶

#11. **Gabriel Petersson Cock** (Peter Cock's Island, Kingsessing, £150): In consideration for caring for his aged parents, Gabriel Cock (born 1663) inherited his father's island in the Schuylkill. Gabriel's wife was Maria, a daughter of Nils Larsson Frände (see #85). Residing in their household, in addition to his mother Margaret Cock and a Swedish servant (probably Matthias Hendricksson), were three children: Peter (born 1688), Gabriel (1690) and Rebecca (1692). In 1714, after selling his father's island, Gabriel moved his family to St. Georges Creek in New Castle County to live with the family of widow Brigitta Frände Cock (see #9).¹⁷

1709. *BCR, passim*. No will or administration has been discovered for either of them. Måns Cock and his son Gabriel pledged £2 to the Raccoon church on 27 Feb. 1720 for the church glebe. *RPN*, 115.

¹⁵ Subsequent children: Maria (b. 1693), John (1695), Augustine (c. 1698), Elias (c. 1700). *PMHB*, 2:228; *Soderlund*, 215; *DH*, 5:182-83, 282; John Cock will of 3 Dec. 1713, pr. 14 Aug. 1714, *NCW*, 18-19. John Cock was taxed for land at Crum Creek in 1693 although the deed confirming his purchase of 280 acres was not executed until 25 March 1694. This land was sold 26 Nov. 1700. *PA2d*, 19:298. Meanwhile, on 7 November 1700, he had purchased 854 acres at St. Georges Creek, New Castle County, from Jacob Young, Jr., of Maryland. New Castle deeds, G-1:199. John Cock's wife is identified by the Chester court entry of 13 December 1698, when a grand jury presentment against "John Cock's wife and her sister," Sarah Friend, was dismissed. *CCR*, 2:29. New Castle court records show the entry of a judgment on 15 Nov. 1720 by Martha Cock [widow of Lasse Cock] for a £6 debt against Bridget Cock, executrix of John Cock.

¹⁶ Subsequent children: Måns (b. 1695), Catharine, Deborah, Susannah. *PMHB*, 2:227; *Soderlund*, 215; Phila. deeds, I-12: 157; Phila. Admins. B:66, *PGM*, 20:46. See also 1701 will of Israel Helm, *NJA*, 23:221.

¹⁷ Subsequent children: Margaret (b. 1695), David (1697), Anna (c. 1699), Ephraim and possibly Isaac and Frenne or Friend. *PMHB*, 2:227; *Soderlund*, 213; *PA3d*, 1:39-40; *Friend*. 31-32. Gabriel Kock's daughter Annika and David Kock appeared as baptism sponsors at Holy Trinity Church in New Castle County on 16 Dec. 1718. *HTR*, 2:86. Ephraim was baptized 20 June 1705 at St. Pauls Church in Chester. The name of Gabriel Cox appeared

Anders Svensson Bonde's Family [Boon]

#12. **Anders Svensson Bonde** (Boon's Island, Kingsessing, £350): Anders Svensson, born in 1620 in Sweden, came to New Sweden in 1639-40 on the *Kalmar Nyckel*, having been hired in Gothenburg as a laborer at a wage of five guilders per month. Later adopting the surname of Bonde ("farmer" in Swedish), he was promoted on 1 May 1643 to the position of gunner. In 1653 he returned to Sweden with Governor Printz, only to come to America again on the *Mercurius* in 1656. By 1660 he had married Anna (parents not identified), who had been born in Nya Kopparberget, Ljusnarsberg parish, Örebro län. Under English rule, the second syllable of his surname was dropped so that the surname became "Boon" in most civil records. Aside from the parents, the household in 1693 included his second son Peter (b. 1664), Peter's wife Catharine (daughter of Mårten Mårtensson, Jr., #31), and seven unmarried children: Hans (born 1669), Nils (1675), Olof (1677), Margaret (1679), Brigitta (1681), Anders (1683) and Ambora (1685). The eldest daughter, Catharine, was then married to Anders Jonasson (#25). Anders Bonde's will of 18 April 1694 was proved 1 June 1696. His widow Anna was allegedly 79 when buried on 11 Jan. 1713.¹⁸

#13. **Sven Andersson Bonde** [Boon] (Calcon Hook, £50): Sven Bonde or Boon, eldest son of Anders Bonde (#12), born in 1661, was married to Brigitta, daughter of Sven Svensson (see #15). Their children: Gertrude (born 1689), Catharine (1691) and probably a third who died before 1697. Swan Boon died in November 1729. His widow was still living at Calcon Hook in 1753.¹⁹

twice in New Castle court records on 16 Aug. 1720; it is uncertain whether this was the father or the son by the same name. New Castle court records also show that in 1727 Gabriel Cox, having a wife named Magdalena, served as administrator of the estate of Augustine Cox, son of John Cock. No record of the death of Gabriel Cock, Sr., or that of his wife has been found.

¹⁸ *PMHB*, 2:227; *Soderlund*, 213; *Johnson*, 710; *Huygen*, 5; *New Sweden Journal*, 1180, 1320; *MGB*, 41, 87; *Kalm*, 219; Andrew Swanson Boone will, Phila. wills, A:339; Ann Boon will of 8 Jan. 1712/13, Phila. wills, C:337. In 1705 Peter Boon moved to Boughttown in Penn's Neck, where he acquired the one-third interest then owned by Matthias Nilsson Stark (#163). Peter died in 1707, survived by three sons (Andrew, Morton and Peter) and his widow Catharine, who later married John Savoy, son of Isaac Savoy (#158). See wills of Peter Boon, Sr., and Peter Boon, Jr., *NJA*, 23:45; 30:52, and land transactions identified in Phila. deeds, E-4/7:131.

¹⁹ Subsequent children: Anders (b. 1695), Margaret (1699). *PMHB*, 2:228; 1696 will of Swan Swanson, Phila. wills, A:346; will of Swan Boon of 2 Nov. 1729, proved 26 Nov. 1729, Chester County wills, A:306; Phila. County deed of 14 Nov. 1732, F-6:91. The daughter Margaret was not named in Swan Boon's will, having already been granted land in 1725 after her marriage to Charles Justis (son of Gustaf Gustafsson, #21). Phila. deeds, IC-11:558. Gloria Dei records show that Margaret Justis died 24 Dec. 1752 at the age of 53. The 1753 Wicaco census confirms that widow Brigitta Boon was then living at Calcon Hook.

The Bengtsson [Bankson] Family

#14. **Anders Bengtsson** (Moyamensing, £200): Anders Bengtsson, born on Hanström farm in Fåxarn, today Fuxerna parish, Älvsborg län, northeast of Gothenburg in 1640, arrived on the *Mercurius* in 1656. On 22 November 1668 he married Gertrude Rambo, born 19 Oct. 1650, daughter of Peter and Brita Rambo (see #1). Anders wrote his own name as Andreas Bengtston and was known in English records as Andrew Bankson. His descendants used Bankson or Bankston for their surname. As of 1693 his eldest son Bengt had left home (see #46). Other children: Anders (born 1672), Peter (6 Mar. 1677), Catharine (29 Jan. 1679), John (31 Mar. 1681), Jacob (19 Oct. 1684), Brigitta (10 Apr. 1687) and Daniel (22 Jan. 1691). A long-time church warden and lay reader of the Wicaco church, Anders Bengtsson was also politically active. He was a court justice 1681-82, 1693 and 1701-03 and was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1683, 1686 and 1698. He suffered an accidental death, drowning in the Delaware River, and was buried 14 Sept. 1705. His wife survived him.²⁰

Sven Gunnarsson's Sons [Swanson]

Sven Gunnarsson, who was sent to America for punishment, arrived in New Sweden with his wife and several small children on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640. After becoming a freeman, he settled in Kingsessing and was one of the freemen signing the 1653 complaint against Governor Printz. Before 1664 he moved with his three sons to Wicaco, where he died c. 1678. He had two known daughters, Gertrude who married Jonas Nilsson (see #22) and a daughter who married Peter Månsson, son of Måns Svensson Lom, and moved to Cecil County, Maryland. His three sons were Sven Svensson, born in Sweden, Olle Svensson, born on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640, and Anders Svensson, born in New Sweden in 1644.²¹

#15. **Sven Svensson [Swanson]** (Wicaco, £250): A Wicaco church warden, Sven Svensson was the eldest and sole surviving son of Sven Gunnarsson in 1693. He was born in Sweden and his wife Catharine (parents not identified) was born near Stockholm. Sven Svensson was a justice on the Upland court in 1681-82 and was elected to the Pennsylvania

²⁰ Subsequent child: Joseph (b. 2 May 1696). *PMHB*, 2:227, 342; *Smith*, 555; *Kalm*, 219; *Benson*, 723, 728; *Acrelius*, 90, 181; *Clay*, 51, 60, 96, 119; Andrew Bankson will, Phila. wills, C:38; *LLP*, 1:184-86. By 1695 Anders Bengtsson, Jr., had married Gertrude, probably a daughter of Lars Boore (#50). *PMHB*, 2:225.

²¹ *Huygen*, 10; *Kalm*, 226; *Benson*, 731; *Johnson*, 463, 702, 718; *UCR*, 78, 134-35; *LLP*, 1:693-94; *Yocum*, 248-49; *Stille*, 170, n.90. The suggestion in *Johnson*, 711, that Sven Gunnarsson was the brother of Peter Gunnarsson Rambo is erroneous; Peter's letter to his sister in 1693 made no mention of Sven Gunnarsson or his children. No kinship between the two families is evidenced in contemporary records.

Assembly in 1683. His will of 21 July 1696, proved 8 October 1696, named four daughters: Brigitta, who in 1693 was married to Sven Bonde (#13); Margaret (born 1671); Barbara (1674); and Catharine (1682). His only known son, Lars Svensson, died unmarried by 1693. Sven's widow Catharine was allegedly 92 years old when she was buried 19 August 1720.²²

#16. **John Olleson Svensson [Swanson]** (Wicaco, £30): Although **Olle Svensson** ("Wolla Swanson") was still carried on the 1693 tax list, he had died in the summer of 1692. Born on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640, Olle had married Lydia Ashman, daughter of Robert Ashman and sister of Lasse Cock's wife (see #6). Olle served as justice on the Upland court 1673-1680. In 1693 all of his children still lived at home with their mother Lydia: John (born 1667), who died at Raccoon Creek, N.J., in 1736 without issue; Peter (1668); Swan; Maria; Brigitta; Lydia (1680); Catharine; and Judith (1688).²³

#17. **Gunnar Andersson Svensson [Swanson]** (Wicaco, £30): Gunnar's father, **Anders Svensson**, wrote his will 8 Jan. 1687/8 and presumably had recently died, although his name was carried on the 1693 tax list. Anders' widow Anna (parents not identified) was buried 8 December 1709. In the church census she lived with four unmarried children: Gunnar (born 1667, died 1702 without issue), Margaret, Christopher (1678) and Anders (1686). Three other daughters had married and left home: Catharine who married Anders Wheeler (see #40), Christina who married Måns Justis (see #41), and Elisabeth who married Peter Cock, son of Lasse Cock (see #6).²⁴

²² *PMHB*, 2:226, 342; *Smith*, 555; Swan Swanson will, Phila. wills, A:346, *PGM*, 2:30; *Kalm*, 226; *Benson*, 731. "Swen Swenson & son" were tydable (aged 16-60) in 1677. *UCR*, 78. The son presumably is the same person as "Lasey Swanson" who witnessed, with Swan and Andrew Swanson, an Indian deed in West Jersey on 10 Sept. 1677. Frank H. Stewart, *Indians of Southern New Jersey*, 60-61. Both Swan and "Laurence" Swanson witnessed a bond by pastor Fabritius on 21 April 1684, but only the father's name appeared on a pledge list of 10 August 1684 for Fabritius' salary. Gloria Dei records; *PMHB*, 2:342. The reported age of Swan's widow at her death (*Kalm*, 219) is suspect; if true, she was 54 years old at the time of the birth of her youngest daughter.

²³ Rudman's 1697 census omits the names of several children named in Olle Svensson's will of 7 May 1692; administration was granted to his widow on 18 Aug. 1692. *PMHB*, 2:226; Phila. Admin. A:153, *PGM*, 1:89. All of his children were still living on 11 June 1700 when they received a deed for land at Woodbury, Gloucester County, for land purchased by their father. Frank H. Stewart, *Notes on Old Gloucester County, NJ.*, 3:109. Olle Svensson's wife is identified in a Jamaica, Long Island, deed of 22 July 1690, executed by "Wooly Swanson" and "Lasse Cokse" of Philadelphia County, on behalf of their wives Lidiah Swanson and Martha Cokse, daughters of Robert Ashman, deceased. *Records of the Town of Jamaica. L.I.*, 1:325. Lydia Swanson died shortly before 28 Jan. 1731 when her lawsuit against Benjamin Vining was discontinued by the Gloucester County court because of the death of the plaintiff. *GCR*, 2:229. The Gloucester County will of her son John Swanson, signed 29 Sept. 1736 and proved 14 Dec. 1736, named only siblings and cousins as beneficiaries. *NJA*, 30: 468-69.

²⁴ *PMHB*, 2:226; Andrew Swanson will, proved 25 Sept. 1694, Phila. wills, A:259; Gunnar Swanson will of 2 March 1702, proved 18 May 1702, Phila. wills, B:231. Anna's burial is

The Lycon Brothers, Peter and Michael Nilsson

The first recorded presence on the Delaware of the brothers Peter and Michael Nilsson occurred in 1671 when Peter was working for Armegot Printz at her "Printztorp" plantation on Upland Creek and Michael shared a Shackamaxon plantation with Lasse Cock (#6), his nephew. It is uncertain when the Lycon brothers arrived in America. Their father has not been identified. Both brothers were born in Sweden, possibly in Lyckan, Gunnarsskog Parish, Värmland. *Lyckan*, meaning "a clearing in the woods" or "a glen" was also a common suffix in other Swedish place-names in Värmland and elsewhere. Their adopted surname had no standard spelling, although Likens and Lycon appear to have been the preferred names among their descendants.

Peter Nilsson Lycon, apparently the eldest, joined his brother Michael Nilsson at Shackamaxon by 1675. His will of 21 Jan. 1691/2 was not proved until 10 March 1696/7, although he clearly was dead by 1693. His surviving sons were Nils (see #42) and Anders and Hans (see #19). In addition to three minor daughters named in his will (Anna, Magdalena, Brigitta), he had a daughter Ingeborg who was married to Måns Jonasson (see #24).²⁵

#18. **Michael Nilsson Lycon** (Shackamaxon, £150): Born in Sweden, Michael Nilsson was married in 1670 to Helena, probably a daughter of Måns Svensson Lom. In 1671, with Peter Larsson Cock, he secured the first land patent at Shackamaxon and resided at this location until 1699 when he purchased land on Mantua Creek in Gloucester County. The 1697 church census shows him born in 1644, but the record of his burial on 17 April 1704 states that he was aged 73 at the time of his death. His widow Helena was described as aged 70 at the time of her burial at the Raccoon Creek church on 3 Jan. 1720. In 1693 their nine children were: Catharine (born 1671), Anna (21 Aug. 1673), Gertrude (16 Dec. 1675), Nils (20 Feb. 1677), Måns (10 Mar. 1679), Anders (11 Mar. 1682), Christina (17 Feb. 1684), Michael (11 Oct. 1686) and Helena (29 Dec. 1689).²⁶

#19. **Anders Nilsson Lycon** (Shackamaxon, £200): Anders and his brother Hans, bachelor sons of the deceased Peter Nilsson Lycon, shared their father's former plantation with one of their sisters. Although their

shown in Collin's notes, Amandus Johnson papers, Balch Institute, 69/6. Her youngest daughter Margaret married Valentine Cock (see #33) by 1697.

²⁵ *NYHM*, 20:101 #12, 21:104; will of Peter Lykell alias Neallson, Phila. wills, A:352, *PGM*, 2:31.

²⁶ Subsequent child: Zacharias (b. 26 Dec. 1696). *NYHM*, 20:101 #12; *PA2d*, 19:399; *PMHB*, 2:226; *Kalm*, 219; *Stille*, 170, n.90; Michael Laycon will of 17 Aug. 1703 proved 24 Sept. 1707, *NJA*, 23:287; West Jersey deeds, AP:491, Glo. C:59; *RPN*, 326. By 1697 the two eldest daughters were married. See John Gunnarsson Rambo (#5) and Laurence Huling (#207).

patronymic was properly Petersson, not Nilsson, contemporary records gave them the alias of "Nelson", their father's patronymic. They married soon after 1693: Anders to Anna (parents unknown), Hans to Gertrude, daughter of John Classon (see #51-53). Both were soon to leave Shackamaxon: Anders went first to Matsunk, later to Manatawny (Amity township, Berks County) where he purchased land from his brother-in-law Måns Jonasson in 1721 (see #24). Hans went to Pennypack Creek in Dublin township where he died in 1751.²⁷

The Family of Johan Gustafsson [Justis]

Johan Gustafsson from the Kinnekulle area, Skaraborg *län*, came to New Sweden in 1643 as a soldier under Governor Printz. Printz' successor, Governor Rising, promoted him to the position of a gunner and, as such, he was stationed at Fort Trinity (New Castle) in 1655 when Captain Sven Skute surrendered the fort to the Dutch. He married by 1654 Brita Månsdotter, probably the daughter of the freeman Måns Andersson, who had arrived in New Sweden on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640. After Måns joined in the 1653 complaint against Governor Printz, he fled New Sweden and obtained refuge at Fort Casimir (New Castle) where he remained after Rising took the fort and renamed it Fort Trinity. Following the Dutch takeover in 1655, he rejoined the up-river Swedes, locating near Fort Christina (Fort Altena to the Dutch), but in 1661 moved to the southeast side of the Elk River in Cecil County, Maryland.²⁸

²⁷ *PMHB*, 2:226, 341; *PA2d*, 19:765; *Gibbons*, 41, 44, 48; Berks Co. deeds, B1:69; *Keen*, 37. The last discovered reference to Anders Lycon is on 12-13 May 1733, when Andrew Likin and his wife Anne sold 200 acres at Manatawny, acquired in 1721 from Måns Jonasson, to Benjamin Boone of Oley township (who had married their daughter Susanna). Berks County deeds, B1:68-69. Other apparent children included Christina, Brita (who married pastor Samuel Hesselius in 1720, *Burr*, 258), Andrew (who moved west to Lykens Valley near Harrisburg (A. Howry Espenshade, *Pennsylvania Place Names*, 278), Anna, Peter, Maria and Phoebe. Hans and Gertrude Lycon had four known sons: John (born c. 1696), Peter (2 Jan. 1699), Hans (c. 1701) and Nicholas (c. 1703), the latter two of which had tenure of the family plantation in Lower Dublin township when it was taken in execution of a court judgment in 1750. *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 31 May 1750.

²⁸ For Johan Gustafsson's career in America 1643-56, see *Johnson*, 714; *Huygen*, 70; *MGB*, 30, 80; C.A. Weslager, "A Ruse de Guerre and the Fall of New Sweden," *DH*, 23:20; *NYHM*, 18:20, 21 (2 Jan. & 23 Feb. 1656); *PMHB*, 2:227. For Måns Andersson on the Delaware, see *Johnson*, 463, 710; *Huygen*, 7; *Rising*, 189, 195; *NYHM*, 18:20, 21 (29 Dec. 1655, 23 Feb. & 13 Apr. 1656); *DH*, 6:31; *DYR*, 134; *NCR*, 1:182, 291. Måns Andersson went to Maryland with his wife and six unmarried children in 1661 and was described as a "native of Sweadland" when he was naturalized by Maryland on 6 June 1674. Maryland Land Patents, 5:175, 187; *Skordas*, 9; *MA*, 2:400. He was still alive on 25 Jan. 1677/8 when he presented evidence to the New Castle court regarding his former land. *NYHM*, 21:72.

After the surrender of New Sweden to the Dutch, Johan Gustafsson moved northward to Kingsessing where he died c. 1682, leaving a widow and at least eleven children. They kept Gustafsson as their surname, but it was heard and written by the English as Eustason, Justison, etc.²⁹ Justis, Justus or Justice finally evolved as the family surname. By 1693, several members of the family had married and left home: Gustaf (#21), Måns (#41), Anna (#32) and Hans (#149).

#20. **Brita Gustafsson [Justis]** (Kingsessing, £100): The tax list states that she had two sons of age at home. She had three such sons in 1693 who are not accounted for elsewhere: Charles (born 1660), John (born c. 1668, a widower in 1697) and Peter (born 1670). One of these, probably John, was not included in the 1693 census for her household. The other children at home, all minors, were: Elisabeth, Sven (born 1677) and Anders (1681). In 1699 part of the family plantation was sold and Brita went to live with her daughter Anna (#32), who provided her a home until Brita was buried at Holy Trinity Church in Wilmington on 22 August 1724.³⁰

#21. **Gustaf Gustafsson [Justis]** (Kingsessing, £80): Gustaf, the eldest of nine sons of Johan Gustafsson, was born in 1655 and married by 1681 Anna, a daughter of Mårten Mårtensson, Sr. (see #30). At the time of the census they had five children: John (born 1682), Måns (1684), Gustaf (8 Feb. 1686), Mårten (1689) and Anders (1691). The eighth in the household was Gustaf's brother Jacob, born in 1673, who was buried 30 Aug. 1699 with another brother, Peter Justis (see #20). Gustaf was still a resident of Kingsessing when the will of Justa Justis was signed on 7 Feb. 1721/2; it was proved ten days later. His wife Anna had predeceased him.³¹

²⁹ *DYR*, 144; *NYHM*, 21:104; *UCR*, 78, 128; *CCR*, 1:4, 9. John Gustafsson's name last appears in a public record on 14 March 1681/2 when it was agreed that the lawsuit by Peter [Mattson] Dalboe vs. John Eustasson for trespass would be referred to arbitration. *CCR*, 1:11-12.

³⁰ *PMHB*, 2:227; *Soderlund*, 213; Ruth Springer note, *DH*, 5:276-77. By 1697 Elisabeth Justis had married Matthias Petersson of the Crane Hook congregation (see #107).

³¹ Subsequent children: Peter (b. 1693), Helena (1695), Charles (15 Oct. 1697), Maria. *PMHB*, 2:226; *Soderlund*, 213; *DH*, 5:276; Phila. wills, D:208. The burial on 30 Aug. 1699 of two unnamed brothers of Göst Gøstasson, one aged 29 and the other 26, was recorded in the now-lost Gloria Dei church book. Collin notes, Amandus Johnson papers, Balch Institute, 69/6. One of these was Peter who was named in the 1697 census with a wife Brigitta and a son Peter, *PMHB*, 2:227, but who did not join in the sale of the family farm on 22 Nov. 1699, *DH*, 5:276. The other unnamed brother (Jacob) is identified in Gloria Dei accounts. Anna Gustafsson was still living in 1717 when she joined her husband and her third son (Justa Justason, Jr.) in a deed selling 200 acres at Manatawny, Berks County, to Marcus Huling. Phila. deeds, F-1:198.

Jonas Nilsson and His Jonasson [Jones] Sons

#22. **Jonas Nilsson** (Kingsessing, £200): Jonas Nilsson, born in 1620 in Skåning hundred, Skaraborg *län*, came to New Sweden in 1643 as a soldier with Governor Printz and was described in the accounts of the colony as a tailor. After marrying and becoming a freeman in 1654, he established his farm at Kingsessing with his wife Gertrude, daughter of Sven Gunnarsson. In July 1654, he sailed to Sweden on the *Eagle*, but promptly returned on the *Mercurius* in 1655-56. As of May 1693, when the census was taken, most of his children had left home. (See #8, 23-26, 35, 55) Still at home were his wife and his two youngest sons, Jonas and Jonathan. Jonas Nilsson, being "very sick of body," signed his will on 14 Jan. 1691 [1691/92] and died in October 1693. His wife apparently died before 1697. Each of their sons took the patronymic of Jonasson which evolved into the surname of Jones.³²

#23. **Nils Jonasson [Jones]** (Aronameck, Kingsessing, £60): Nils Jonasson married c. 1682 Christina, daughter of Olof Nilsson Gästenberg (see #48-49). Although only six persons are shown in their household, they had five children by this time: Sven (born 1683), Helena (1685), Peter (1687), Margaret (1689) and Brigitta (1691). Nils died in Kingsessing in January 1735 at the reported age of 79 years and eight months.³³

#24. **Måns Jonasson [Jones]** (Aronameck, £40): Måns Jonasson (Mounce Jones) was born in 1663 and married c. 1690 Ingeborg, the daughter of Peter Lycon (see #19). They had one child, Margaret (born 1691), at the time of the census. By 1704 he had moved to the Swedes' tract at Manatawny in Amity township, Berks County, where he wrote his will dated 29 March 1727, proved 5 May 1727. His wife survived him.³⁴

#25. **Anders Jonasson [Jones]** (Aronameck, £40): Anders Jonasson (Andrew Jones) was married to Catharine Bonde (see #12). Their household included two children: Börje (born 1692) and Sven (1693).

³² None of the four in the 1693 household was listed in Rudman's 1697 census, although both Jonas and Jonathan Jonasson were still living. For Jonas Nilsson and his wife Gertrude, see *Johnson*, 713, 721; *MGB*, 32, 93; *Huygen*, 59; *NYHM*, 21:104; *Soderlund*, 213; *Yocum*, 247-49; Jonas Nelson will, proved 23 Oct. 1693, Phila. wills, A:245. Jonas apparently visited Sweden in 1654-55 without his wife, as his eldest son, Nils Jonasson (#23), was born in America in 1655.

³³ Subsequent children: Anders (b. 1693), Cissela [later known as Priscilla] (1695), Christina. *PMHB*, 2:226, 341; *Yocum*, 249; Neels Jonason will of 27 Oct. 1721 and codicil of 6 Jan. 1734/5, Phila. wills, E:317. His wife Christina was still living when the original will was executed.

³⁴ Subsequent children: Peter (b. 1693), Christina (1696), Jonas (23 Sept. 1698), Anders, Magdalena, *PMHB*, 2:226, 30:297; Berks Co. deeds, B1:69; Mouns Jones will of 29 Mar. 1727, proved 5 May 1727, Phila. wills, E:41; *Yocum*, 266-68. The Mouns Jones house at Douglassville, Pa. (former Manatawny), a stone house with a 1716 datestone on the front wall, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Andrew Jones was still a resident of Kingsessing when he wrote his will on 18 Nov. 1728, proved 31 December 1728. His wife predeceased him.³⁵

#26. **John Jonasson [Jones]** (residence unknown): John Jonasson (John Jones) was cut off in his father's will with a bequest of only one shilling. He was married to Catharine Lock, daughter of Lars Carlsson Lock and Beata Lom (see #68-69). By 1697, Catharine was "housekeeper" for John Bowles (see #36) and remained in this capacity until Bowles' death twenty years later. Bowles left his entire estate to Catharine and her five daughters, all of whom were born after the 1693 census was taken. Catharine, described as "Carin Jones or Lock," was buried in Gloucester County 22 March 1720. Her estranged husband, John Jones, was still living in 1728 when he was named co-executor of his brother Andrew's will.³⁶

The Geörgen or Urian Family

#27. **Hans Geörgen [Urian]** (Calcon Hook, £50): The Gloria Dei record of the burial of Hans Geörgen on 24 Apr. 1713 reports that he was born in Brandenburg, Germany. He had become a resident of the Delaware by 1671 when, as "Hance Urian," he was shown as a resident of Upland. His household of eleven in 1693 included his second wife Elisabeth, his children Johannes (born 1679), Anna Maria (1680), Helena (1685), Fredric (1687), Elisabeth (1689), Anders (1690) and Dorothy (1692), his stepson Lars and perhaps another stepchild. Hans' widow Elisabeth died of consumption and was buried on 20 Jan. 1717.³⁷

The Peterson or Stake Family

#28. **Måns Petersson Stake** (Calcon Hook, £50): Måns Petersson, alias Stake (pronounced almost like "sta1ker"), was from Åbo (Turku, Finland). He came to New Sweden on the *Eagle* with Governor Rising in 1654 as the governor's provost marshal. After the surrender of New Sweden, he

³⁵ Subsequent children: Jonas (b. 1695), Nils, Anders, John, Måns, Anna, Catharine. *PMHB*, 2:227; Ann Boon will, Phila. wills, C:337; Andrew Jones will, Phila. wills, E:93.

³⁶ Catharine's subsequent daughters as named in the will of John Bowles: Beata, Elisabeth, Anna, Maria, Rebecca. *NJA*, 23:47. Beata Jones married Anders Petersson at the Raccoon church (Swedesboro), 16 Nov. 1720. *RPN*, 306. Her mother's burial is reported in *RPN*, 326. The 1697 census, as translated, describes Catharine as the "daughter" of John Jones and as John Bowles' "wife," *PMHB*, 2:226, but she is described as "housekeeper" in John Bowles' will.

³⁷ *PMHB*, 2:228; *NYHM*, 21:104. All seven children were still living when "Hans Uring" signed his will dated 5 March 1713, proved 7 May 1713. *PMHB*, 12:374. His burial record was copied in *Kalm*, 219; his wife's in Collin's notes, Amandus Johnson papers, Balch Institute, 69/6. For a genealogy of the Hans Geörgen family, see John J. Hesen, *The Urians of America: The Descendants of Hans Geörgen* (Orr's Island, Maine, 1989).

gravitated to New Amsterdam where he became one of the first settlers of Harlem. On 24 Jan. 1663 he married, in Brooklyn, Magdalentje Lamberts Van Tellickhuysen from Steinfurt, Germany, widow of Adam Dircksen. She predeceased him by a number of years. After the imposition of heavy fines by the Harlem court for drink-inspired misdemeanors, Måns moved to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1666. In 1671 he purchased Israel Helm's quarter interest in Calcon Hook and thereafter was constantly embroiled in litigation with his neighbors arising from incidents attributable to his drinking habits. On 13 March 1695 he gave his plantation to his son, Peter Petersson (#29). Måns was living with his son in 1697.³⁸

#29. **Peter Petersson Stake** (living with father, #28): Born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1667, Peter Petersson alias Stake was a small boy when his father returned to the Delaware. His family of three included his wife Anna, daughter of Caspar Fisk [Fish] (see #58), and their child Magdalena, born 1692. Peter assiduously avoided using Stake as a surname and opted instead for the surname of Peterson (his father's patronymic). He was also known as Peter Månsson. On 1 August 1711, Peter Peterson sold his quarter interest in Calcon Hook and moved to the Maurice River in Salem County, N.J., where he acquired 920 acres and a sawmill. His will of 18 Sept. 1733, proved 18 Oct. 1735, named his wife Anna and eleven children.³⁹

The Mårtensson or Morton Family

#30. **Mårten Mårtensson, Sr.** (Ammansland, Ridley township, £50): Old Mårten Mårtensson, "born in Finland in Sweden" and said to be about 100 years old, was buried at Ammansland on 31 May 1706. In 1693 he was residing with his wife Helena, widow of Johan Grelsson (see #92), and his son Anders Mårtensson, b. 1671, in a double-house, also occupied by his son Matthias and his family (see #32). Mårten had arrived in New Sweden from Värmland on the *Eagle* in 1654 and had married Helena shortly after the death of Johan Grelsson in 1683. Mårten's other known children were Mårten, Jr. (#31), Anna (#21), Brigitta (#88) and Lars Mårtensson, who was tydable in 1677 but disappeared from records after being granted land

³⁸ *Johnson*, 503, 716; *Weslager, DH*, 23:20; John O. Evjen, *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674*, 341-44; *PMHB*, 2:228; *UCR*, 47, 60-61, 70, 72, 79, 89, 132, 170, 176-78, 180-82, 186, 189; *CCR*, 1:8-16, 19-20, 22, 26, 36-37, 40, 63, 70, 80, 83, 93, 99, 101, 114, 123-24, 201, 224, 251-52, 259, 315-16, 343; H.T. Smith papers, HSP. A 1683 map of Chester County displays the house of "Moun Stocking" between "Hans Urong" [Hans Geörgen] and "Mortin" [Mårten Mårtensson, Jr.], his two most frequent opposing litigants. *Morton*, 21.

³⁹ Subsequent children: Peter (b. 1695), Henry (c. 1697), Aaron, Gabriel (bapt. 3 Dec. 1704 at St. Pauls Church in Chester), John, Matthias, Sarah, Rebecca, Christina and Helena. *PMHB*, 2:228; Chester court records, 1687-1705; H.T. Smith papers, HSP; *GMNJ*, 54:121, 125; *NJA*, 30:377.

by the New Castle court in 1678. Mårten's widow Helena was buried 8 Feb. 1713 at the reported age of 97.⁴⁰

#31. **Mårten Mårtensson, Jr.** (Calcon Hook, £50): Shown as "little Morton" on the 1693 tax record, Mårten Mårtensson, Jr., was born in Sweden and came to New Sweden with his parents in 1654 (see #30). His wife was Margaret, daughter of **Bartil Eskilsson**, a Finn from Sunne parish, Värmland, who had been sent to New Sweden in 1641 with his father (Eskil Larsson) as punishment for forest-burning. Their children: Mårten (born 17 June 1675), Lars (5 Oct. 1678), Anders (8 Sep. 1681), John (1 June 1683), Jacob (24 May 1686), Margaret (27 Mar. 1688), Matthias (8 Sep. 1690). Their eldest daughter Catharine was married to Peter Boon (see #12). Living with the family was John Bartleson, the wife's unmarried brother. Morton Mortonson of Calcon Hook wrote his will on 21 November 1718 and was buried 23 Dec. 1718 at the reported age of 75.⁴¹

#32. **Matthias Mårtensson** (Ammansland, living with #30): Born in 1669, Matthias was living in an addition built onto the house of his father, Mårten Mårtensson, Sr. Matthias was married to Anna, daughter of Johan Gustafsson (see #20). Their children: Anders (born 1691), Mårten (1692). After the death of Matthias in December 1707, his widow Anna moved to New Castle County where she became the second wife of Jonas Walraven (#111) and, after his death, the second wife of Charles Springer (#118). All of her children were by her first marriage.⁴²

⁴⁰ *PMHB*, 2:228; *NYHM*, 21:104; *Wharton*, 97-98; *Morton*, 3-6; *Kalm*, 219. Another Mårten Mårtensson, glasare [glassmaker], from Jomala, Åland, who arrived in New Sweden as a freeman in 1643 and joined the 1653 complaint against Printz (*Johnson*, 463, 702, 714), signed the 1654 loyalty oath to Governor Rising as an "old freeman" whereas this Mårten Mårtensson signed the same oath as a "new freeman," using the same mark as appears on the 1693 church letter to Sweden. See note 1, *supra*. For references to Lars Mårtensson, see *UCR*, 79; *NCR*, 1:182.

⁴¹ Subsequent children: David (b. 20 Feb. 1695). *PMHB*, 2:228; *Morton*, 11-12, 40-41; *Johnson*, 149; *Huygen*, 46; *Kalm*, 219; Morton Mortonson will, probated 1 Jan. 1718/9, Chester County wills, A:69; John Hill Martin, *History of Chester*, 136-37. According to his burial record, Mårten Mårtensson, Jr., was eight years old when he arrived in New Sweden, which would place his birth year at 1646. His son John was the father of John Morton (1725-1777), signer of the Declaration of Independence. *Morton*, 1, 12-14, 41.

⁴² Subsequent children: Maria (b. 1695), John (14 Apr. 1697), Christina (23 Oct. 1699), Peter, Matthias. *PMHB*, 2:228; *Morton*, 40-41; *DH*, 5:277, 286; Martin, *History of Chester*, 137. The Morton homestead, where Matthias lived for his entire life, is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is located in Prospect Park, Delaware County, north of Darby Creek and west of Route 420. The payment for Matthias Mårtensson's funeral on 28 Dec. 1707 is recorded in pastor Sandel's accounts at Gloria Dei. Matthias' brother Anders Mårtensson then assumed the duty of caring for their aged stepmother Helena (see #30) until her death in 1713, after which Matthias' eldest son Andrew Morton returned from New Castle County to claim his inheritance, the Morton homestead property. Chester County deeds, E:23-24.

The Family of Otto Ernest Cock

#33. **Otto Ernest Koch [Cock]** (Boon's Island, Kingsessing, £200): Described as a Holsteiner, he wrote his name as Otto Ernest Koch ("cook" in German) but his last name was invariably spelled Cock in official records. His descendants used the surname of Cox. Otto was a resident of Kingsessing by 1671, served as a justice on the Upland court 1676-83 and served for many years as a Wicaco church warden. From 1675 to 1683 he also owned Tinicum Island. His wife Christina (parents not identified) was born in Nya Koppaberget and was the sister of Anders Bonde's wife (#12). Their children: Eliza, Valentine and Zacharias (born 1674). Christina was buried 3 July 1709 at the age of 74; Otto died in 1722.⁴³

The Peterson or Longacre Family

#34. **Anders Petersson Longacre** (Syamensing, Kingsessing, £80): Born in 1657, Anders Petersson was the son of **Peter Andersson** who came to New Sweden on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640. Peter was employed in Gothenburg with a promised wage of 10 guilders per month. In New Sweden, he sent part of his wages home to his father, Anders Olsson in Gothenburg. After Governor Printz' arrival, he was chosen to work on the governor's yacht. Returning to Sweden with Printz in 1653, Peter Andersson collected his accrued wages and came again to America on the *Mercurius* in 1655-56. He settled in Kingsessing where he died c. 1679. His widow Gunnilla thereafter married Henry Jones, a hatter and felt-maker from Wales, who became the first Englishman to sit on the Upland court in 1680.⁴⁴ In 1681 Anders Petersson, who inherited his father's plantation at Syamensing, married Magdalena Cock, daughter of Peter Larsson Cock. The chosen surname of Longacre [*Långåker*, Swedish for "long field"] first emerged in 1693. Children then in the household were Peter (born 1682), Anders (1684), Margaret (1688), Helena (1690) and Maria (1692). Andrew Longacre's will

⁴³ *PMHB*, 2:227-28, 342; *Smith*, 555; *NYHM*, 20:31-33, 21:104; *UCR*, *passim.*; *CCR*, 1:1-32; *Kalm*, 219. Otto died between 12 Oct. 1721, when he gave his son Valentine his half of Boon's Island, and 10 March 1723, when his estate sold Otto's land holdings in the Swedes' tract at Manatawny. Phila. deed books H-11 and H-18. He was called a Holsteiner by Jasper Danckaerts, Dutch, who visited Otto at Tinicum Island, 21 Nov. 1679. Bartlett B. James & J. Franklin Jameson, *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, 103. By 1697 Eliza Cock had married Matthias Nitzelius and Valentine Cock had married Margaret, daughter of Anders Svensson (#17). *PMHB*, 2:227-28.

⁴⁴ *Johnson*, 619, 699, 706, 710; *Huygen*, 5; *New Sweden Journal*, 348, 414, 1180, 1320; *NYHM*, 18:86a, 20:23, 65c; 21:104; *UCR*, 53, 78-79, 165, 169, 172-74; *PGM*, 1:62.

of 10 October 1718 was proved 10 Dec. 1718. His widow Magdalena was still living in 1722.⁴⁵

The Peterson or Yocum Family

#35. **Peter Petersson Yocum** (Aronameck, £100): Peter was born in New Sweden c. 1652. His father, a soldier named **Peter Jochimsson** from Schlesvig in Holstein, had arrived in New Sweden on the *Swan* in 1643 and became a freeman on 1 November 1652. He was one of the 22 freemen signing the 1653 complaint against Governor Printz. In the summer of 1654, Governor Rising chose him to go to New Amsterdam on a diplomatic and spying mission. Peter Jochimsson died there. Thereafter, his widow, known in 1693 as Ella Steelman (#54), married Hans Månsson who raised Peter Petersson as his own son. Peter Petersson, who adopted the surname Jochim (Yocum) c. 1675, married Judith, daughter of Jonas Nilsson (#22), and had seven children by May 1693: Peter (born 1677), Måns (1678), Catharine (1681), Charles (1682), Sven (1685), Julia (1687) and Jonas (1689). Peter Petersson Yocum, who had been prominent as an Indian trader and as an Indian interpreter for William Penn, died in 1702. His widow thereafter moved with her younger sons to Manatawny (Berks County), where she died in 1727.⁴⁶ Their descendants used the surname of Yocum or Yocom.

Up the Schuylkill: John Bowles and John Skute

#36. **John Bowles** (Nitapkung, Blockley township, £150): In the 1671 English census, "John Boulsa" was living in Kingsessing below Aronameck, adjoining Johan Gustafsson. The Dutch scribe of the Upland court called him "Jan Boelsen." Whatever his national origin, he was naturalized as "John Boules" in 1683 and was always associated with the Swedes. He sold his Kingsessing land to Gustafsson in 1679 and moved up the Schuylkill to lands purchased from the Indians where he was residing as a bachelor in 1693. By 1697 Catharine Lock, wife of John Jonasson (#26), had joined him at this location as his "housekeeper." They moved in 1698 to Repaupo Creek in Gloucester County where, despite court harassment, the arrangement continued. John Bowles' will of 4 March 1714/5, proved 6 July 1718, left his

⁴⁵ Subsequent children: Catharine (b. 1696), Gabriel, Anna, Magdalena, Brita. *PMHB*, 2:226, 341; *Soderlund*, 213; *UCR*, 78, 184; Phila. wills of Peter Cock (A:126), Andrew Longacre (D:107) and Gabriel Longacre (N:363).

⁴⁶ Subsequent children: Anders [the author's ancestor] (b. 1693), John (1696) and Maria. *PMHB*, 2:226; *Soderlund*, 213; *Yocum, passim*. For additional references to Peter's father, Peter Jochimsson, see *Huygen*, 63; *MGB*, 23, 78; *Rising*, 93, 107, 111, 112, 163, 165, 183, 195. Peter Jochimsson also had a daughter Elisabeth (b. c. 1654), who married an English soldier, John Ogle. *Yocum*, 270, n24; *Stille*, 147-49.

extensive estate to his housekeeper Catharine Jones and her five Jones daughters.⁴⁷

#37. **John Svensson Skute** (Nitapkung, Blockley tp., £120): Born 4 September 1654 at Fort Trinity (New Castle), where his parents Captain **Sven Skute** and **Anna Johansdotter** were then stationed, John Skute went up-river with his parents after the surrender of New Sweden to the Dutch. With John Bowles (#36) he obtained 400 acres on the Schuylkill above Aronameck in 1680 and made this his home until his death in 1722. His wife Armegot, born 1664, was the daughter of **Mårten Garretsson** and **Christina Lom** of the Christina River in New Castle County. After her father drowned in 1680, she and her younger brothers, Garret and Mårten Mårtensson (later Garrett), moved to the Philadelphia area to live with their Lom relatives. As of 1693 there were two Skute children: Christina (born 4 Sept. 1687) and Sven (10 Jan. 1692). Armegot, also known as Alumkie, was 91 years old when she died 22 March 1755.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ *PMHB*, 2:226; *NYHM*, 21:104; *DYR*, 144; *UCR*, 128, 188, 193, *Soderlund*, 197; *PA2d*, 19:57, 350; *NJA*, 21:671, 675; West Jersey deeds, Glo. A:14. In June 1700, the Gloucester County grand jury filed a presentment against John Bowles for keeping Catharine Jones with several children (one a bastard) and ordered him to send Catharine to her last abode or face trial. *GCR*, 1:220. At the next court, in September 1700, the grand jury presented John Bowles for entertaining another man's wife, with two or three children, she being a person of ill-fame and he heretofore having kept other women. *GCR*, 1:226. On 2 June 1701, John Bowles was discharged, without trial, "no further reason appearing" to proceed further. At his death, Peter and Gustaf Lock were bondsmen for Catharine, executrix of his estate. *NJA*, 23:47. See also note 36, *supra*.

⁴⁸ Subsequent children: Jacob and perhaps others. *PMHB*, 2:226, 341; *UCR*, 62, 73, 114-15, 193; *Benson*, 727, 732; Phila. Admins. C:28; *HTR*, 2:236; *Stille*, 169 n.84, 170 n.90, 171 n.104. On Sven Skute and his wife, see Karl Gustav Olin, *Våra första amerikafarare*; Alf Åberg, *The People of New Sweden*; and *Rising passim*. Sven Skute, a veteran of the Thirty Years War, came to New Sweden in 1643. After he surrendered Fort Trinity to the Dutch in September 1655, Sven Skute remained at their Fort Casimir (present New Castle) until March 1656 when he sold his property and moved to the Kingsessing area where he became captain of the Swedish militia. *NYHM*, 18:21, 94; *NYCD*, 12:212-13. He died c. 1665, survived by his son John and three known daughters: Christina, who married William Warner, Jr., of Blockley township and Gloucester County (*NJA*, 23:492); Magdalena, born 1660, who married Peter Rambo, Jr. (#2); and Gertrude, born 1664, who married John Stille (#39). Armegot Skute's brother Garret Mårtensson Garrett married Magdalena (parents not identified) by 1697. *PMHB*, 2:226. Following her death, he then married Regina Huling (see #207). Her other brother Mårten Mårtensson Garrett married Brigitta, the youngest daughter of Jonas Nilsson (#22; see #55). *Yocum*, 249. Both brothers lived at Nitapkung on land originally surveyed for their uncle, Sven Månsson Lom, and later owned by their first cousin, Anders Wheeler. *NCR*, 1:428; *PMHB*, 92:15; Phila. deeds, E-F5:9 and H-4:96-97.

Chapter 3

The Wicaco Congregation - Continued

Identification of the families belonging to the Swedish church at Wicaco resumes with the listing of the remaining families residing between the Schuylkill River and Neshaminy Creek, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, and in the area surrounding Pennsauken Creek in Burlington and Gloucester counties, New Jersey.

The Holstein Family

#38. **Matthias Claessen Holstein** (Passyunk, £100) chose his surname from his place of origin. At the time of his burial, 9 April 1708, pastor Andreas Sandel reported that old Matthias Holstein had been born in Dittmarschen in Holstein. Born in 1642, his name first appeared in Delaware River records in the census of 1671 as a resident of Passyunk. He was a faithful member of the Swedish church and both of his wives were undoubtedly Swedish. By his first marriage (name of wife unknown), he had four sons who survived him: Laurence (born 15 Sep. 1677), Anders (19 Jan. 1679), Matthias (1 July 1681) and Frederick (13 Jan. 1684). In 1688 he married Catharine (probably a sister of Peter Petersson Stake, #29), then only 15 years old, and had a fifth child, Peter (born 16 Jan. 1691), by the time of the 1693 census. Matthias' second wife was named executrix of his will, signed 14 Dec. 1706. Peter Mounce (the patronymic of Peter Petersson Stake) was to serve as her adviser. Matthias' descendants retained Holstein or Holston as the family surname.¹

¹ Subsequent children: Henry (b. 29 Mar. 1694) and Catharine (10 Jan. 1697). *PMHB*, 2:227, 342; *Kalm*, 219; *NYHM*, 21:104; *Soderlund*, 215; *PA3rd*, 1:41-42; *UCR*, 57, 78, 113-14; will of Matthias Holstein, proved 24 May 1708, Phila. wills, C:97. Anna M. Holstein, *Swedish Holsteins in America from 1644 to 1892*, erroneously claims that Matthias Holstein was born in 1644 in America of parents who arrived on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1638 and married, as his first wife, Brita Gästenberg (see #52). Her genealogy traced descendants of Matthias Holstein, Jr. (1681-1737), who married Brigitta Gunnarsdotter Rambo (see #5); other lines were not followed.

The Stille Family

Olof Petersson Stille, of Penningby and Humlö in Länna parish, Roslagen, Uppland, came to New Sweden in 1641 as a freeman with his wife, his daughter Ella (then 7) and his son Anders (then 1½) after two sentencings had brought him to economic ruin. He first settled at Techoherassi on the north side of Ridley Creek, moving by 1664 to Moyamensing, where he died c. 1684. Under Printz' rule, he was the alleged instigator of the 1653 complaint against Printz, signed by himself and 21 other freemen. However, Governor Stuyvesant approved his appointment in 1656 as the chief justice of the Swedes' court, a position that he held for several years. His daughter *Ella married first the Swedish soldier Peter Jochimsson (see #35) and then the freeman Hans Månsson (see #54)*. **Anders Stille** moved by 1658 to New Castle County, where he died before 1693, leaving minor sons named Jacob and (probably) John.²

#39. **John Olleson Stille** (Moyamensing, £100): Born in New Sweden in 1646, John inherited his father's farm and married by 1683 Gertrude Skute (1664-1744), youngest daughter of Captain Sven Skute and Anna Johansdotter (see #37). By the time of this census, they had five children: Christina (born 1684), Anna (1685), Olof (1687), Sara (1690), and John (1692). Seven more were to follow. John Stille died at Moyamensing on 24 April 1722; his widow on 16 Jan. 1744. Both were buried at Gloria Dei.³

The Swedish Wheeler Family

Accompanying the Stille family to America in 1641 was the family of Måns Svensson Lom, whose daughter Catharine Lom married an Englishman named **John Wheeler**. Wheeler became a freeman in New Sweden and joined 21 other freemen in signing a 1653 protest against Governor Printz' allegedly harsh rule. He fled New Sweden, moving first to the Fort Casimir area (present New Castle). By 1658 he had moved to the Sassafras River in Cecil County, Maryland, with his wife Catharine and three minor children, Samuel, John and Anna. A third son, Anders, was born in Maryland. When granted denization by Maryland in 1661, John Wheeler was described as "Swedish." His wife died by 1671. John died c. 1677, leaving his "Roundstone" estate on the Elk River to his son Samuel and his "Wheeler's Point" estate on the Sassafras to his son John. Samuel Wheeler remained in Maryland where he was survived by three married daughters.⁴

² *Stille, passim.*; *Huygen*, 40; *Åberg*, 25-26.

³ Subsequent children: Brigitta (b. 1693), Barbara (1697), Peter (11 April 1699), Gertrude (18 March 1701), Morton (Feb. 1704), Helena (27 Oct. 1705), Allemisha (Dec. 1709). *PMHB*, 2:227, 341-42; John Stille will of 24 Apr. 1722, proved 1 Sept. 1722, Phila. wills D:327; Gertrude Stille will of 3 Jan. 1743/4, proved 18 Jan. 1743/4. Phila. wills, G:85; *Stille*, 151-55.

⁴ See *Stille*, 143, 146, 155-56, n. 90, 123, 136, 137.

#40. Anders Johnsson Wheeler (Moyamensing, £80): The youngest son of John Wheeler and Catharine Lom, Anders Wheeler and his brother John moved from Cecil County to the Philadelphia area c. 1678 to live on property acquired by their mother's stepfather, Lars Andersson Collinus. John Wheeler, Jr., lived on the Schuylkill and died without issue. Anders Wheeler married Catharine, daughter of Anders Svensson (see #17), and inherited the Moyamensing estate of his step-grandfather, Lars Andersson. They had two children by 1693, John (born 1690) and Anders (1692). Catharine died after 1697. Anders Wheeler's second wife, mother of most of his surviving children, was named Anna Maria (probably the daughter of Hans Geörge, #27), whom he married 23 Nov. 1704. Anders Wheeler died at Moyamensing in 1720; his second wife died soon thereafter.⁵

Måns Gustafsson [Justis]

#41. Måns Gustafsson [Justis] (Wicaco, living with wife's family, #17): The second son of Johan Gustafsson and Brita Månsdotter (see #20), Måns Gustafsson was born in 1658 and had recently married Christina, daughter of Anders Svensson, at the time this census was taken. They soon moved to a 215-acre tract in the Northern Liberties on the northeast bank of the Schuylkill which was granted to Anders Svensson's heirs by William Penn in exchange for land surrendered for the City of Philadelphia. Generally known as Mounce Justice, Måns died in the Northern Liberties in 1749; his widow's will was proved in 1762.⁶

Nils Lycon

#42. Nils Nilsson Lycon (Northern Liberties, £150): On 12 Jan. 1691, "Nicholas Nellson" asked the Board of Property to replace his meadow north of Philadelphia because it was being drowned by a new mill. Otherwise, however, he was known as Nils Lycon (by its many spellings), the eldest son

⁵ Subsequent children by his first wife: Lars (b. 1693), Anna (1696). Anna was the only child by the first marriage to marry and have issue. Children by second wife: Maria, John (b. c. 1713), Samuel (30 Sep. 1715). *PMHB*, 2:227, 342; *Stille*, 175 n. 137; Mary Pitz, *The Wheeler Family* (1985), Ms., American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia; Andrew Wheeler will of 17 March 1719/20, proved 26 March 1719/20, Phila. will book D; Phila. orphans court records, 1734. Peter Kalm, writing about 1750, reported that "Anders Whiler who is counted among the Swedes, was an Englishman on his father's side but a Swede on his mother's." *Benson*, 731-32.

⁶ Their children: John (born 1695), Anders (1697), Peter (c. 1699), Brita [Bridget], Måns [Maurice] (13 Dec. 1703), Anna [Ann], Gunnar and Christina [Christiana] (1710). *PMHB*, 2:226, 342; 38:437-42; *Soderlund*, 213; Penna. patents, AA-6:177; Phila. deeds, H-4:358; Maurice [Mounce] Justice will of 12 Feb. 1743/4 & codicil of 18 Sept. 1749, proved 2 Nov. 1749, and Christiana Justice will of 7 Dec. 1750, proved 30 Apr. 1762, Phila. wills I:190 and M:287; Lott and Mary Justice Dunbar Bible, HSP.

of Peter Nilsson Lycon (see #19). He lived on a tract adjoining Shackamaxon known as "Poor Island," granted to his father in 1680, surveyed in 1683, and conveyed to him before his father's death. By his wife Maria Gästenberg (see #49) he had nine known children, three of whom were born by the date of this census — probably John, Peter and Christina. Nils died at "Poor Island" on 4 Dec. 1721 at the age of 55, survived by his wife and six daughters.⁷

The Mullica Family

Contrary to the Mullica genealogy,⁸ Eric Mullica did not arrive in America in 1663 and Ingeborg Helm was not the mother of any of his children. He was of the second generation, the son of **Pål Jönsson the Finn**, also known as Pål Malich or "the little Pål," who arrived in New Sweden as a freeman on the *Eagle* in 1654 with his wife Margaret and children.⁹ The nickname of "the little Pål" helped to distinguish him from another Pål Jönsson, who was a soldier for both Governor Printz and Governor Stuyvesant.¹⁰ Pål Jönsson the Finn emigrated to Maryland in 1661 with his wife and younger children (described as Anders, Annakin, Christian and Hendrick) and was granted denization on 29 July 1661 under the name of "Paule Johnson, Swedish, late of New Amstel." He died before 14 April

⁷ Subsequent children: Gertrude (b. c. 1693), Maria (c. 1695), Anna (c. 1697), Elisabeth (c. 1699), Brita (c. 1701) and Susannah (c. 1703). *PMHB*, 2:226, 342; *Keen*, 37; will of Neeles Laicon of 3 December 1721, proved 17 Jan. 1721/2, Phila. wills D:206; *UCR*, 160; *Old Warrants & Surveys*, Harrisburg, D87:26. Both sons and the daughter Gertrude were not named in the will.

⁸ Charles J. Werner, *Eric Mullica and His Descendants* (New Gretna NJ 1930), 41-45.

⁹ *Johnson*, 719. In 1655, "the children of Paul Malich, the little Pole," received aid from Governor Rising's charity fund. *Johnson*, 547. This led one writer to conclude that he was Polish. Floyd Mulkey, "The Mullica Family of New Sweden," *PGM*, 14:308-310 (1944). Confirmation that this Pål Jönsson arrived in New Sweden in 1654 is the 9 June 1654 list of "newly arrived freemen" pledging allegiance to Governor Rising at Tinicum Island, which "Påffvel Jansson" signed with his mark. *Handel och sjöfart* 194, Riksarkivet, Stockholm. Confirming that he was a Finn, Margrite, "the wife of Pauwl Joensen Fin," petitioned the Dutch court at Fort Casimir on 21 July 1656 for an order restraining Anders the Finn from taking her grain. *NYHM*, 18:21.

¹⁰ Pål Jönsson from Jämtland came to New Sweden as a farm hand in 1641, became a soldier for Governor Printz on 1 October 1646 and returned to Sweden with Printz in 1653. *Johnson*, 152, 352, 619 n.2, 704, 711; *Huygen*, 22; *MGB*, 44. He came again to New Sweden on the *Mercurius* in 1655-56 (*New Sweden Journal*, 1320) and became a sergeant for the Dutch at Fort Casimir. On 7 April 1661 Governor Peter Stuyvesant granted him a patent for a lot near Fort Altena (former Fort Christina, now Wilmington), adjoining "Jan Staelcop" (see #101). *NYHM*, 18:21 (31 Jan. & 14 Feb. 1657); *NYCD*, 12:169-70, 175; *NYHM-Land Papers*, 102, HH:124.

1664, when pastor Lars Lock drafted a deed of division of his property between Paul Jöns' widow and her children.¹¹

Pål Jönsson's widow was fined 100 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion of 1669. Drawing a similar fine was her eldest son John Paulson, who appeared in the 1671 census as a householder at Moyamensing (as "Molickka") and on the 1684 pledge list of the Wicaco church (as "John Polsson").¹² Anders Pålsson, who accompanied his parents to Maryland in 1661, remained in Cecil County and was naturalized on 6 Nov. 1683 as "Andrew Poulson alias Mullock." He was still living on 7 July 1690 when he sold 100 acres of "Successor" (located at Sahakitko, present Elkton, Maryland).¹³

#43. **Eric Pålsson Mullica** (Tacony, Oxford township, £50): Born in April 1636 in Mora, Delsbo parish, Hälsingland, Sweden, Eric Pålsson alias Mullica had arrived in New Sweden with his parents on the *Eagle* in 1654. He married, by 1667, Ingeri, born c. 1646, who had arrived on the *Mercurius* in 1656 with her father, Olof Philipsson (see #7) from Letstigen, Värmland. In partnership with Christiern Thomasson (see #205) and Olle Nilsson Gästenberg (see #48-49), Eric Mullica settled on a 950-acre tract named Tacony, adjacent present Frankford Creek. This property was surveyed for them on 20 October 1675. Eric and Ingeri Mullica had eight children: Anna (born 1668), Anders (1670), Olof (1673), Eric (1675), John (1677), Helena or Ella (1680), Catharine (1682) and Stephen (30 Apr. 1684). By 1693 the household had been reduced to eight persons, the mother Ingeri having died and Anna having married John Reynolds (English). Between 1693 and 1697, Eric Mullica married Ingeborg, the daughter of Israel Helm (see #65), and moved with his youngest children to "Takokan" near Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, on a river that would soon be named after him — the Mullica River. Eric Mullica died before 29 Sept. 1704, when pastor Andreas Sandel preached a sermon at Little Egg Harbor for "Widow Mollicka" and Eric's youngest children.¹⁴

¹¹ Maryland Land Patents, 4:552; *Skordas*, 261; *MA*, 3:430; *Acrelius*, 177.

¹² *NYHM*, 20:6, 21:104; *PMHB*, 2:342.

¹³ *MA*, 7:487, 489, 516, 576, 604; Cecil County deeds, 2:346-48. In 1678, "Andrew Poulson," complaining that he was "a pore man and having a great family," petitioned New York Governor Edmund Andros for the restoration of land at Appoquinimink Creek in New Castle County, the patent for which had been allegedly coerced from him when, after the brief Dutch takeover of the Delaware in 1673-74, he was taken as a spy and imprisoned by the English. *NYHM*, 21:34.

¹⁴ *PMHB*, 2:225-26, 342; 1684 "passport" quoted in *Kalm*, 185, and *Benson*, 715; *Johnson*, 725; *Wharton*, 45-46; *NYHM*, 20:87b, 101 (#18), 21:57; Sandel's journal as abstracted in *PMHB*, 30:296. In 1704, three of Eric Mullica's sons (Olof, Eric and John) purchased lands on Raccoon Creek where they founded the present town of Mullica Hill, Gloucester County. Federal Writers' Project, *The Swedes and Finns in New Jersey*, 69.

The Keen Family

Notwithstanding the contrary claim in Dr. Gregory Keen's classic genealogy,¹⁵ the progenitor of this family was not born in Sweden. Known as Jürgen Schneeweiss ("snow-white" in German) or as **Jürgen Kühn** ("bold" in German), Governor Printz' monthly account book shows quite plainly that he came from Saxony, Germany.¹⁶ Northern Europe was a fertile recruiting ground for the Swedish army during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648).¹⁷ The origins of the Swedish soldiers sent to New Sweden reflect this fact.

Jürgen Schneeweiss (later Kühn) arrived in New Sweden with Governor Printz in 1643. After the surrender of the colony to the Dutch, he made his residence at Upland (present Chester). On 4 August 1668, as "Juriaen Keen," he was granted a patent for three lots at Upland then in his possession, containing 400 acres. He remained a resident of Upland until his death. The last reference to him alive occurred on 1 Mar. 1687/8 when "Urine Keen" conveyed land in Chester town (former Upland) for a Quaker meeting house.¹⁸

Jürgen Keen had two sons, Hans (see #95) and Jonas (#44). His only known daughter was Anna, who married c. 1668 **James Sandelands**, of Scotch origins. An English soldier, Sandelands obtained a patent at Upland for 200 acres on 6 August 1668 and received his discharge from the army in 1669. He died in Chester, 12 April 1692, and was survived by his wife, two married daughters (Eleanor, married to George Foreman, and Catharine, married to Jasper Yeates) and five minor children (Christian, Mary, James, Jonas and Lydia).¹⁹

Gloria Dei accounts show Mrs. Anna Runnels [Reynolds] pledged £1.4.0 for Rudman's salary in 1697 and John Runnels [Reynolds] of Neshaminy contributed £3 for building Gloria Dei in 1698. Rudman's 1697 census, *PHMB*, 2:226, and later Raccoon church records identify six "Runnels" children who were adults by the 1720s: Elsa, Olof (William), John, Ingrid, Eric and Gilbert. *RPN*, 32, 34-35, 235-37, 241-42, 244, 260, 305-06, 308, 327-28, 332. Although Richard Reynolds of New Castle also had a Swedish wife named Anna, his will named children by the names of Mary, John, Sarah and Richard. *Burr*, 44, 63-64; *NCR*, 2:194, 199; *NCW*, 13.

¹⁵ Gregory B. Keen, *The Descendants of Jöran Kyn of New Sweden* (Philadelphia 1913).

¹⁶ The accounts for Jürgen Kühn in the *Monat Gelder Buch*, pp. 26 and 74, are captioned "Jürgen Schneeweiss von Sachsen."

¹⁷ Between 1630 and 1675, a majority of Swedish soldiers were mercenaries employed from other Protestant countries. Michael Roberts, *The Swedish Imperial Experience, 1560-1718* (Cambridge, England, 1979), 44-46, 56.

¹⁸ *Johnson*, 667, 706, 713, 720; *Huygen*, 61; *MGB*, 26, 74; *NYHM*, 19:72-73, 20:23, 21:104; *Smith*, 520; *UCR*, 79; *CCR*, 1:84, 90, 112, 120; *Keen*, 12-13.

¹⁹ *NYHM*, 20:23, 21:104; *Smith*, 520-21; *CCR*, 1:90, 112, 268, 283-84. Sandelands' 1669 discharge is reported in *NYHM-General Entries*, A:389. After the death of Sandelands, Anna Keen married in 1692 Peter Baynton, English, by whom she had an additional child, Rebecca,

#44. **Jonas Jürgensson Keen** (residence uncertain): His name first appears in public records on 17 May 1675 when he was appointed ensign of the Upland militia. On 12 March 1677/8 he acquired 200 acres at Upland from his brother Hans. Within a year, Jonas sold this land and acquired a share of a 500-acre tract in Burlington County with Hans Månsson (see #54) and Frederick King (#55). He acquired another 100 acres in his own name in 1682. His name last appears in Burlington County records on 20 Feb. 1693, as a grand juror. The next and last reference to him occurred on 2 March 1694/5 when the inventory of his estate (£55.15.0), under the name of "Jonas Skeen" of Cesarie (Cohansey) River, was filed in the Salem County court. His widow, "Katherine Skeen," who administered his estate, was buried under her rightful name at the Raccoon church on 5 October 1715. Of the children of Jonas and Catharine Keen, only three have been identified — Måns (Mounce), Göran (George) and Catharine.²⁰

#45. **Matthias Hansson Keen** (living with Harman Enochs, Tacony, £60): The eldest son of Hans and Willemka Keen (see #95), Matthias Keen was born in 1667. On 10 Apr. 1688, Michael Fredericks deeded to Eric Mullica an undivided half of two tracts at Tacony "now in the tenure and occupation of Mathias Keen." Mullica reconveyed this land to Matthias Keen on 5 June 1688. A contemporary map by Thomas Holme shows the properties owned by "Enock & Keene," although the deed for the other half to Harman Enochs' widow was not executed until 1 Sept. 1705. In 1693 Enochs paid taxes on the property. Matthias Keen married by 1691 Henrietta, the daughter of John Classon (see #51-53). Their household in May 1693 included their first child, Maria (born 1692). Five more were to follow. Matthias was an active supporter of the church, serving as vestryman and chairman of the building committee for Gloria Dei. He also served in the Pennsylvania Assembly from October 1713 until his death at Tacony on 13 July 1714. His first wife predeceased him and he was married to Sarah (parents not identified) at the time of his death.²¹

born c. 1693/4. *UCR*, 1:263, 268, 284, 341; *Keen*, 17-25, 40-60; *LLP*, 1:190-91, 656-58.

²⁰ *NYHM*, 20:65c; *UCR*, 78, 89-90, 107; *PMHB*, 2:342, 92:23 n33; *BCR*, 1, 3, 10-12, 28, 43-44, 148; *NJA*, 21:352, 399, 402, 23:422; *RPN*, 324; *Keen*, 16-17, 34-39. Adding to the paucity of records on Jonas Keen's family is the conflict among records: In 1748 Peter Kalm described his son Måns Keen as "near seventy years old" and therefore born c. 1678. *Benson*, 211. However, when Måns died of pleurisy on 3 June 1770, he was described as "about 105" and therefore born c. 1665. *RPN*, 333. His obituary in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* gave his age as 105 years and eight months. *Keen*, 38-39. Göran (George) Keen, who married Ella Mullica in November 1706, was described as a widower aged 64 when he married the widow Margaret Justis on 8 June 1745, suggesting he was born in 1681. *RPN*, 329; *Acrelius*, 444. The daughter Catharine married Samuel Hunter of Salem County on 31 October 1695. *NJA*, 22:375.

²¹ Subsequent children: Christina (b. 1693), John (1695), Anna (7 Sep. 1697), Jonas (16 Sep. 1698) and Matthias. *PMHB*, 2:225, 341; *Clay*, 107; Phila. deeds, H-13:502-03, E-7/8:64; *PWP*, 3:649; *Keen*, 25-32.

#46. **Bengt Andersson Bengtsson** (Moyamensing, £80): Bengt Bengtsson, often called Benjamin Bankson in civil records, was born in 1669, the eldest son of Anders Bengtsson (#14) and Gertrude Rambo. He was married to Catharine Cock, also born in 1669, daughter of Peter Larsson Cock. The first of their four known children would not be born until 1694. Bengt Bengtsson served many years as a church warden and member of the council of Gloria Dei church, finally retiring in favor of his younger brother Jacob Bengtsson in 1744. He died at Moyamensing by 1748 when letters of administration were issued for his wife's estate.²²

#47. **Christiern Claesson** (Tacony): His origins are unknown. His name first appears in Delaware River records in 1677 when he was listed among the taxables at Marcus Hook. On 11 Sept. 1677, the Upland court granted "Christian Claesse" 100 acres at Tacony, bounded on both sides by the lands of Michael Fredericks. This tract, which he called "wee Lanasco", was surveyed 4 May 1680, and is shown on Holme's map of Pennsylvania. On 12 Sept. 1682, his wife Margaret Clause sued Williamke Keen (see #95) for assault and lost her case. The five children of Christiern and Margaret Claesson, as of 1693, were Claes (born 1683), Anna (1685), Catharine (1687), Christina (1689) and John (1691). Christiern pledged support for the Wicaco church in 1684 and signed the 1698 agreement to locate the new Gloria Dei church at Wicaco.²³

Olof Nilsson and His Gästenberg Family

Olof Nilsson, from Letstigen, Värmland, arrived in New Sweden on the *Mercurius* in 1656 accompanied by his wife. Under Dutch rule, *i.e.*, before 1664, he and five associates were granted a 1,000-acre tract at Marcus Hook, where he still resided in 1671. Soon after this tract was resurveyed by the English on 27 July 1675, Olle Nilsson joined Eric Mullica and Christiern Thomasson in their Tacony settlement, which was surveyed for 950 acres on 20 October 1675. By 1684 he had chosen the surname of Gästenberg, pronounced "Yestenberry" and spelled erratically in contemporary records. The name may have been derived from *gasten*, "the ghost," and *berg*, "mountain." Olof Nilsson's will, dated 6 April 1692, was proved 17 June 1692. His two sons, Nils and Eric, are shown below (#48-49). His three daughters, as named in Eric's will, were Christina, Maria and Brita, who in 1693 were married to Nils Jonasson (#23), Nils Lycon (#42) and Dirick Johnsson

²² Known children: Daniel (born 1694), Peter (1697), Jacob (1704), Maria. *PMHB*, 2:227, 342; *PA2d*, 7:707; *Pennypacker, Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*, 81; Phila. deeds, G-6:165, G-7:186-7; Phila. County orphan court records; *Burr*, 347-48; *Clay*, 140; Ormond Rambo, Jr., *The Cock Family*, Ms., ASHM, 19; Beverly Rambo, *The Rambo Family Tree*, 29.

²³ Subsequent children: Elisabeth (b. 1694), James (1695), Christiern (29 Sept. 1697), Gustaf, Gertrude and Margaret. *PMHB*, 2:226, 342; *UCR*, 61-62, 80, 171, 190; *CCR*, 1:18, 21; *PWP*, 3:649; Old Warrants & Surveys, Harrisburg, D-71:72; Hildeburn papers, HSP.

(#52). His wife Cecelia, born in Örebro, Sweden (allegedly in 1619), was buried at Gloria Dei on 26 May 1703.²⁴

#48. **Nils Nilsson Gästenberg** (Pennypack, Dublin township, £64): Born in 1659 at Marcus Hook, Nils was frequently described as Nils Nilsson (his father's patronymic). He was so named in the 1693 tax record, although named Gästenberg in the church census. In 1680 he married Maria, born in 1663, the daughter of **Gustaf Danielsson**, who had arrived in New Sweden on the *Eagle* in 1654 and died intestate at Upland in 1681. In 1693 Nils and Maria Gästenberg had five daughters: Ingeborg (born 1681), Anna (1683), Helena (1685), Maria (18 Jan. 1690) and Brigitta (11 April 1691). Both parents died by 1699.²⁵

#49. **Eric Nilsson Gästenberg** (Pennypack, £100): Shown in the 1693 tax record as "Erick Nellson," Eric died as Eric Gästenberg 8 Jan. 1725 [1724/5] at the reported age of 65. His wife, variously named as Hasin, Hannah, Hanshe and Hunshe, was a daughter of John Classon (see #51-53). After she died intestate in 1745, there was a scramble among collateral heirs to share in her estate of over £400. She and Eric had no children. In the 1693 census their household included Eric's aged mother.²⁶

The Boore Family

Among the passengers arriving in New Sweden in 1641 was a sailor named **Lars Thomasson** from Veddige parish, Halland län, Sweden, who served many years on Governor Printz' sloop, became a freeman, married and in 1653 joined 21 other freemen in complaining about Printz' rule. As

²⁴ *Johnson*, 725; *Wharton*, 45-46, 62-63; *DYR*, 99; *Smith*, 520-21; *NYHM*, 20:87a, 101 (#18), 21:57, 104; *PMHB*, 2:342; *Phila. wills*, A:51, D:418; *Kalm*, 219. Cecelia's birth year looks suspect: all of the children were born in America.

²⁵ Subsequent children: Peter (born 3 Aug. 1693), Abigail (11 Mar. 1697). *PMHB*, 2:225, 342. The mother's father is identified by the fact that in Rudman's 1697 census the household included Marcus Huling, described as "the wife's sister's son." Gustaf Danielsson, also known as Justa Benes or Buys, is correctly shown in *Johnson*, 718, as arriving on the *Eagle* in 1654. Von Elswick's accounts show that he was a soldier and tailor at Fort Trinity (New Castle) in 1655. He was a resident of Upland by 1663 (as Justa Buys), was shown in the 1671 census as "Eusta Benes" and described as "Eusta Daniell" in 1681-82 when two of his sons-in-law, Caspar Fisk (#58) and Marcus Lawrence (father of the Huling brothers, see #207), quarreled over administration of his estate. *NYHM*, 19:73, 21:104; *UCR*, 78; *CCR*, 1:8, 19, 23; *Keen*, 14. Gloria Dei accounts show payment for Nils Gästenberg's funeral on 17 April 1698 and for Maria Gästenberg's in 1699.

²⁶ *PMHB*, 2:225, 342; October 1876 reading of Eric's Gloria Dei gravestone by Jacob Engelbrecht, Engelbrecht Diary, Frederick County Maryland Historical Society; will of "Eric Gustenberg," dated 28 May 1719, proved 9 Feb. 1724/5, *Phila. wills*, D:418, abstracted in *PMHB*, 12:374; *Phila. orphan court records*, HSP, where the surname is spelled "Gashenberry" and "Gusanberry." With the death of Eric's widow, the surname of Gästenberg died out as Eric's brother Nils also had no male heirs.

a freeman, Lars Thomasson adopted a surname which was generally written as "Boers" by contemporary scribes (probably a variant of *bjur*, meaning "beaver" in Swedish). But the name transition is clear, because Lars Thomasson always used a distinctive mark, an arrow pointing upward with an "x" in the middle.²⁷ His wife, for many years a widow, was described in her old age as Swedish and the mother of Lars Bure. She gained some notoriety by the fact that she had been scalped by Indians in her youth and no hair thereafter grew on her head.²⁸

#50. **Lars Larsson Boore** (Pennypack, £124): Lars Larsson, son of Lars Thomasson, was born in New Sweden in August 1648. Until the mid-1680s he generally used the patronymic (Larsson, Laurensen, Lawson), although his name was entered as Laers Boers in the 1677 Upland court tax list. The spelling of his chosen surname varied considerably (Bure, Buur, Boer, Boor, Bore, Boore), but became standardized as Boore in later generations. As Laurence Laurensen, he was one of the six original patentees of Karraconks (Carcoens) Hook in Kingsessing, surveyed on 19 June 1675 for 560 acres, "which they have long inhabited." With Olle Olleson Kuckow (#188), Laers Laerson moved in 1680 to a 670-acre tract called "Pleasant Hill" between Poquessing and Pennypack creeks. He remained at this location until his death in 1708. His wife Elisabeth (parents not identified), born in February 1654, was named in his will of 27 Nov. 1708, but was deceased by the time it was proved, 7 Feb. 1708/9. In 1693 their household included five children, Gertrude, Lars (born 1678), Elisabeth (14 Mar. 1687), Maria (7 Aug. 1689) and Anders (20 Sep. 1691), and either Lars Boore's aged mother or a servant.²⁹

John Classon and the Johnson Family

John Classon, also called John "Paerde Cooper" (horse trader in Dutch), and his brother **Peter Classon** (father of Jacob Classon of the Crane Hook congregation, #136) shared the "Mill Dorp" plantation on the Christina

²⁷ *Johnson*, 463, 702, 712; *Huygen*, 37; *Yocum*, 269 n5, 19; 1654 loyalty oath at Tinicum Island, where Lars Thomasson [by his mark] is shown as an "old freeman"; *NYHM*, 18:20 (where his mark is shown next to the name "Klaes Tomasse"), 21 (29 Dec. 1655, as "Laurns Bors"; 13 Apr. 1656, as "Laers Boers"; 22 Sept. 1656, as "Louwerns Borsen"; 10 Jan. 1657, as "Laers Boers"), *DYR*, 134 ("Laers Boers").

²⁸ She became "the mother of a number of children," although only her son Lars Larsson Boore has been identified. *Acrelius*, 55; *Benson*, 268.

²⁹ By 1694 the daughter Gertrude had married Anders Bengtsson, Jr., and was living next door. *PMHB*, 2:225; *UCR*, 60, 65-66, 79, 143-44; *CCR*, 1:4, 7-8, 13-14; *PWP*, 3:649; Old Warrants & Surveys, Harrisburg, D-72:114, D-66:70; Phila. deeds, E-1/5:37, I-5:411, I-8:533; *PA2d*, 19:613-14; will of Lawrence Boor Sr., Phila. wills, C:152. The 1675 survey for Karraconks Hook has been misfiled in New Castle County Surveys, A:31, Delaware State Archives, Dover, Dela.

River in 1669-71.³⁰ Both were probably sons of Clas Jansson, who was a passenger on the first voyage of the *Kalmar Nyckel* to New Sweden in 1637-38 and who is recorded as the first settler at the site later called "Mill Dorp."³¹ By 1677 John Classon owned land at Passyunk, property which he sold to Anders Bengtsson in 1681. On 11 Sept. 1677 the Upland court granted him 300 acres on Neshaminy Creek. By a later grant from William Penn, this was expanded to 525 acres.³²

John Claesson and his eldest son, Claes Jansson, each pledged 12 guilders to the Swedish church at Wicaco on 10 August 1684. The father apparently died soon thereafter. In 1693, he was survived by three sons (#51-53) and six known daughters: Anna (then the widow of Francis Walker), Hasin or Hannah (wife of Eric Gästenberg, #49), Henrietta (wife of Matthias Keen, #45), Gertrude, Elisabeth (born 1678) and Catharine (1680).³³

³⁰ See 1671 census, *NYHM*, 21:104/105, and patent of 26 Mar. 1669 to Jean Paul Jacquet for the adjoining plantation, bordering "the land and fence of Pieter Claesen and Jan Claesen." *DYR*, 158. The patent for Mill Dorp, however, was issued in the name of only Pieter Claesen, apparently the elder of the two. *DYR*, 143. A possible third brother was Christiern Claesson, #47.

³¹ Clas or Klas Jansson (also recorded as Jansen, Johansson and Hansson) went to New Sweden with Minuit in 1637 and remained in the colony continuously, 1638-1655. *Johnson*, 463, 547, 699, 700, 710; *Huygen*, 1. His name does not appear on the 1644 roll list because that list included only soldiers and servants of the company; Clas was a freeman by that time. In 1653 he signed the protest to Governor Printz and in 1654 he signed the oath of allegiance to Governor Rising as one of the "old freemen." *Yocum*, 269-70, n. 5, 19. (In the cited notes and in *Yocum*, 265, the author incorrectly stated that Clas was the father of Matthias Claessen Holstein. The two were unrelated; see #38.) Governor Rising's 1667 inventory of property confiscated by the Dutch in 1655 (*Handel och sjöfart* 194, Riksarkivet) identifies the land on the Christina River opposite Fort Christina (the location of later Mill Dorp) as "Claes' land." This must be a reference to Clas Jansson, as he was the only freeman named Clas in the colony in Rising's time. According to Kalm, the progenitor of the Philadelphia area Johnsons came from Västergötland, Sweden. *Kalm*, 225; *Benson*, 730.

³² *UCR*, 63-64, 78, 97, 108, 133, 143, 158, 194; *PA2d*, 19:350; *Keen*, 19-20; Old Warrants & Surveys, Harrisburg, D-67:297; Bucks County deeds, 5:36.

³³ *PMHB*, 2:226, 342. By her first marriage to Francis Walker, Anna had a daughter Frances Walker, born in 1677, who married c. 1697 Jonas Hansson Keen (see #95). *Keen*, 33-34. Francis Walker and his partner Dunk Williams were part of Robert Ashman's group securing a patent at Passyunk on 1 Jan. 1667/8. *PA2d*, 19:137-38, 349; *NYHM*, 21:104. On 30 Oct. 1675, a 450-acre tract known as "Point Pleasant" was surveyed for them on the lower side of Neshaminy Creek. *Wharton*, 65-66. In 1685/6 Francis Walker also owned 300 acres near Duck Creek, New Castle County, with Anna's two eldest brothers, Clas and Dirick. *NCR*, 2:122. The 1693 tax list for Bensalem township, Bucks County, valued Widow Walker's property at £20. Living nearby was Michael Fredericks, still a bachelor, with no land. They were married by 1697. *PMHB*, 2:226. Walker's former partner, Dunk Williams (Neshaminy Creek, Bensalem township, £53), also had a Swedish wife named Walborg. *PMHB*, 2:227. His will, signed as Dunk Williamson, dated 12 Feb. 1697/8, proved 1 Mar. 1699/1700, named four children: William, John, Hanna and Margaret. William Williamson married John Classon's

#51. **Claes Johnsson** (Neshaminy, Bensalem township, Bucks Co., £80): Born c. 1658, Claes Johnsson was married to Walborg, born c. 1661, the daughter of **Matthias Bengtsson**. Her father had been deputy scout and court-messenger for the Upland court before his death on 9 Sept. 1662. Their children in 1693 included John (born 1683), Lawrence (1688) and Derick (1691). Claes Johnson died in December 1723, "probably 65 years old," and his widow Walborg died in April 1732, "aged about 68 or 70 years."³⁴

#52. **Dirick Johnsson** (late of Neshaminy): On the original of the 1693 census of the Swedes, the "5" opposite his name had a line drawn through it — an apparent recognition that he had just been executed for murder. Born c. 1660, Dirick married Brita Gästenberg, sister of Nils and Eric Gästenberg (#48-49). They had three children: John (born 1690), Peter (1691) and Brigitta (1693). On 14 April 1693, the Bucks County grand jury indicted Derick Clawson, alias Jonson, for murdering an unidentified person whose body was found near the mouth of Neshaminy Creek on 8 May 1692. He was promptly tried, convicted and executed. His property was also ordered to be confiscated. A year later, on 24 May 1694, his widow Brita was granted relief by the Pennsylvania Provincial Council and allowed to retain Derick Johnson's former lands. She then married John Enochs, son of **Garret and Gertrude Enochs**, and had additional children.³⁵

daughter Elisabeth; Margaret Williamson married John Classon's son John Johnson (#53). Owen Moon Jr., *A Sketch of Dunk Williams of Neshaminy* (Trenton, N.J., 1916), 63-67; *Keen*, 37. Dunk Williams, described as Scotch, was buried at Gloria Dei Church in 1699, according to Nicholas Collin's copy made from now-lost burial records. Amandus Johnson Papers, Balch Institute, box 69/6. After William Williamson died on 23 Dec. 1721, his widow Elisabeth remarried Edward Hill, who in 1746 became administrator of the estate of Elisabeth's sister, Hannah Gästenberg (see #49). Of John Classon's other daughters, Gertrude married Hans Lycon (see #19) and Catharine married Eric Hansson Keen (see #95). *Keen*, 32, 37.

³⁴ Subsequent children: Gertrude (born 1694), Barbara (c. 1697), Richard and Elisabeth. *PMHB*, 2:226, 341-42; will of Claus Johnson dated 25 Nov. 1723, proved 10 Jan. 1723/4, Bucks County wills, 1:78. On Matthias Bengtsson, who apparently arrived in New Sweden in 1648, see *Johnson*, 602; *Rising*, 221-23; *NYHM*, 19:20b, 65.

³⁵ Subsequent children: Hannah Enochs (born 1696), John Enochs (c. 1698). *PMHB*, 2:226; *UCR*, 78, 178-79; Bucks County court records, 166, 180-81; *Pennsylvania Provincial Council Minutes*, 1:382-83, 442; Bucks County deeds, 5:36. Although not shown in the 1693 census, the Enochson or Enochs family had close associations with the church. The brothers Garret and Harman Enochson, apparently not Swedish but rather of Dutch or German origins, were renting property in Kingsessing in 1673. *UCR*, 173. Garret was then married to Gertrude, who clearly was Swedish. Their eldest son Enoch Enochson was born in 1670. Subsequent children were John, David, Henry, Catharine, Elisabeth and Maria Enochson. Before 1683, Garret Enochson acquired 100 acres of land in Kingsessing from Hans Månsson. He died by 2 July 1696 when Enoch Enochson, his son and heir, sold the Kingsessing property. Gertrude then married his brother Harman Enochs who in 1693 was taxed for the

#53. **John Johnsson** (living with #51): The youngest of the three sons of John Classon, John Johnsson had recently married Margaret Williamson when the 1693 census was taken. She was the daughter of Dunk Williams (Scotch) and his Swedish wife Walborg (parents not identified). John Johnson died in Bucks County in late 1721; his widow Margaret was still living in Bucks County in 1747.³⁶

Other Philadelphia County Families

#95. **Hans Keen's widow** (Tacony, £30): Hans Jürgensson Keen was already a resident of Tacony on 12 March 1677/8 when he deeded his Upland property to his brother Jonas (#44). He died before 10 August 1684, when his widow Willamke Kühn was listed as a contributor to the Wicaco church. Their eldest son, Matthias Keen (#45), was married and had started his own family in 1693. Still living at home were four children: Gertrude, Eric, Jonas and George. Soon after 1697, Williamke remarried the widower Caspar Fisk (#58). She also outlived her second husband and was described as Williamkie Kyhn when buried at the Raccoon church (Swedesboro, New Jersey) in 1722.³⁷

#203. **Robert Longshore** (Kingsessing, £200): An Englishman and deputy surveyor for William Penn, Robert Longshore became part of the Swedish community when he married Margaret Cock, born 1667, the daughter of Peter Larsson Cock. In 1693 their household of four included

"Enock & Keene" property in Oxford township (Tacony), appraised at £60. By 1702 she was again Widow Enochs. She married as her third husband the Swedish bachelor Laurence Bartleson, alias Lasse Parker (see #92), who died 13 Oct. 1705. For her fourth husband, she married a French Huguenot widower, Andreas Souplis [Supplee], whom she also survived. The will of widow Gertrude Supplee, dated 5 Oct. 1737, proved 20 Nov. 1738, asked to be buried at Gloria Dei beside her "late husband," which we take to mean Andreas Souplis. George E. McCracken, "Enochsons of Delaware," *The American Genealogist*, 37:104-110, 219-228 (1961); *PMHB*, 2:342; *PWP*, 3:501; Phila. deeds, E-3:62, 66; E-7/8:64; *NJA*, 21:669 (deed dated 1 Apr. 1696 to Lawrence Bartleson of Pennsylvania, planter, for 200 acres in Gloucester County); nuncupative will of Lassey Parker of Ridley township, Chester County, 11 Oct. 1705, witnessed by Enoch Enochson and translated from Swedish into English by Susannah Enochson, bequeathing his 200 acres in West Jersey to his nephew Jacob Archer, Phila. wills, C:14, Chester County wills, C:24.

³⁶ Their children, as named in John Johnson's will of 2 Nov. 1721, proved 13 Jan. 1721/2: John, Peter, William, Williamet, Maria, Elisabeth and Hanna. Bucks County wills, 1:61; *PMHB*, 2:226 (which calls him John Classon, his father's patronymic); Moon, *Dunck Williams of Neshaminy*, 63-64, 72; Bucks County deeds, 8:45. See also note 33, *supra*.

³⁷ *UCR*, 89-90, 179-80, *PMHB*, 2:226, 342; *RPN*, 327; *Keen*, 14-16. Rudman's 1697 census incorrectly names her son George as Peter. Shortly after the 1693 census, her daughter Gertrude married Peter Steelman (see #54). On 25 Jan. 1706/7, Casper Fish and his wife Williamka (widow of Hans Keen) and her sons Matthias, Jonas and George Keen conveyed their interests in the Tacony plantation to her son Eric Keen. Phila. deeds, E-3:62.

two children: Euclid and Alice (Elsa). Longshore died intestate and letters of administration were issued to his widow Margaret on 12 March 1694/5. In 1696 she married another Englishman, Thomas Jenner, a carpenter, by whom she had a third child, Maria, born in 1697. Margaret was again a widow when she wrote her will, dated 5 October 1701 and proved 19 October 1701, leaving her Kingsessing plantation to her son Euclid Longshore and making provisions for her two daughters.³⁸

#204. **Andreas Derricksson** (City of Philadelphia, £800) was the only member of the Wicaco congregation living in the City of Philadelphia in 1693. Born in Sweden and describing himself as a gentleman, merchant and mariner, he was a recent immigrant and, by the end of 1693, had moved to the north side of Indian River in Somerset County, Maryland, where he settled, married and raised a family, dying in 1716.³⁹

#205. **Christiern Thomasson's widow** (Tacony or Pennypack, not taxed): The name of this widow is unknown. Her husband, Christiern Thomasson, a Swede, joined Eric Mullica (#43) and Olle Nilsson Gästenberg (see #48-49) as the first settlers of Tacony, surveyed 25 Oct. 1675. He was naturalized by William Penn, 11 Jan. 1682/3, and is last mentioned alive in 1689 when he sold his share of Tacony to Henry Mellows. The family's residence thereafter is unknown. In 1697, his four daughters were living with the family of Peter Rambo Jr. at Pennypack (#2). There were six known children living in 1693: Anna (born 1674), Maria (1676), Ingeborg, Thomas, Lars and Helena (1687). In 1714, the four surviving children, as heirs of Christian Thompson, executed a deed to the widow Sarah Mellows for the land sold by their father in 1689.⁴⁰

³⁸ *PMHB*, 2:226; *CCR*, 1:372-73; *PA2d*, 19:60, 77, 165, 227-28, 270, 309-10, 362, 419, 427, 547-48, 550; *Phila. Admin.*, A:208. Margaret Cock was described as "about 19" on 7 Oct. 1685 when she testified in her sister Brita's lawsuit against John Rambo. Pennypacker, *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*, 81. Her will, under the name of Margaret Jenner of Kingsessing, widow, was witnessed by her brother Peter Cock and her brother-in-law Anders Longacre and is abstracted in *PGM*, 3:152. It is probable that she married Robert Longshore by 25 June 1687, as Robert Longshore was a witness to her father's will on that date. *PGM*, 2:73.

³⁹ Mary Burton Derrickson McCurdy, "George Thompson, the *Welcome* Passenger," *PGM*, 29:21-26 (1975). Andreas Derrickson had two children, Samuel and Mary, born before 1704 by his first wife, Temperance Hopkins, and four children (Joseph, Benjamin, Temperance and Andreas) by his second wife, Mary. See will of Samuel Hopkins, Sr., *MCW*, 3:226, and will of Andreas Derrickson of Somerset County dated 7 Sept. 1715, proved 13 June 1716. *MCW*, 4:46.

⁴⁰ *Wharton*, 45-46; *PWP*, 2:337; *PA2d*, 19:557; *Phila. deeds*, E-9/7:170. The four heirs joining the deed were Thomas Thompson and his wife Elisabeth, Lacy Thompson, Anna and her husband Swan Rambo (see #2) and Mary and her husband Lars Boore, Jr. (See #50). Christiern Thomasson may have been a brother of Olle Thomasson (see #113).

#206. **Paul Johnsson Salung** (Shackamaxon, Northern Liberties, head tax): The brothers **Anders and Bengt Jönsson**, Finns from Salungen, Mangskog parish in the Jösse hundred of Värmland, arrived in New Sweden as young freemen on the *Eagle* in 1654 and first settled in the area between Fort Christina (Wilmington) and Fort Trinity (New Castle) later known as Crane Hook, but identified as "Salungen" by Lindeström and Rising. After the area came under Dutch rule, the two brothers moved to Carkoens Hook, Kingsessing, which they had "long inhabited" by the time it was surveyed 19 June 1675. Both brothers alternated between use of Salung and Johnson as their surname. Bengt Johnsson Salung, born in 1633, married Anna Larsdotter (father not further identified), who in 1680 was accused of living in adultery with another man. Bengt's name disappears from records after 1683; he had no known children. By 1679 Anders Johnsson Salung had acquired 100 acres on Cohansink Creek, adjoining Shackamaxon, most of which he sold (as Andrew Johnson), 18 Oct. 1686. A year later, on 28 Oct. 1687, "Paul Johnson, son and heir of Andreas Johnson," sold the remainder. In 1693 Paul Johnson of the Northern Liberties was assessed a head-tax (adult, owning no land). The church census named him Pål Sahlunge.⁴¹ Of the other two persons in his household, only one can be identified: Clement Pålsson Corvhorn, called "Clement Pudding Bag" by the tax collector, the brother of Pål Pålsson of Raccoon Creek (see #81).

Hans Månsson and the Steelman Family

It is appropriate that the first New Jersey entry on the 1693 census (#54) is the household of Hans Månsson's widow, Ella Steelman.

⁴¹ The 1654 loyalty oath to Rising, preserved in *Handel och sjöfart* 196 at Riksarkivet, Stockholm, lists among the "new freemen" "Anders i Salungen," followed by "Bengt Jönsson, ditto." Lindeström wrote that the land between the Christina River and Sandhook (New Castle) was "here and there settled by Finns." *Lindeström*, 173. His maps A and B identify "Salunge" at this location. *Id.*, 152, 156. Governor Rising's 1667 listing of losses to the Dutch mentions 16 acres of cleared land "all the way from Christina Creek to Jöhs Ante's fields" and grain "parceled out on half-shares to several freemen," including "Jöhs Ante at Jös-antes" and "at Salungen to 2 peasants." (Translation by Dr. Richard H. Hulan from *Handel och sjöfart* 194, at Riksarkivet). The 1675 survey, naming "Andrew Saling" and "Bank Saling," is filed with New Castle County Land Surveys, A:31, Delaware State Archives, Dover. In the 1671 census, both "Andrew Salloon" and "Bent Salloon" were heads of household at Carkoens Hook. *NYHM*, 21:104, *Eckman*, 17. The 1677 tax list names them Andries and Benck "Saling." *UCR*, 79. For other references to Bengt Johnson Salung, see *UCR*, 60, 112, 170, 180, 182. His name last appears, as "Banke Johnson," aged 50, in the Kingsessing census of 1683. *Soderlund*, 213. For Anders Johnson Salung, see also *UCR*, 60; *PWP*, 2:337 (naturalized in 1683 as "Andrew Salem"), 3:647 ("And. Salung" in Northern Liberties on Holme's map); *PA2d*, 19:444-45 ("Andries Johnson"); Phila. deeds, E-1/5:629. Paul Johnson's deed is reported in E-1/5:631. Paul Johnson later appears in the Penn's Neck church where two daughters, both named Christina, were baptized in 1715 and 1723. The pastor noted that the parents did not go to church. *RPN*, 8, 236, 247.

Hans Månsson was the first settler on Pennsauken Creek at "Senamensing" (now Cinnaminson, N.J.). Born in 1612, Hans Månsson was described as a trooper from Hanaskede, Valle hundred, Norra Ving parish, Skaraborg *län*, when he was arrested in the autumn of 1640 for "ruining" eight fruit trees in the Royal Garden at Varnhem in order to obtain materials for mane combs. For this crime, he was sentenced on 31 May 1641 to the choice of being hanged or going to New Sweden with his wife and children. He chose the latter. The fate of his first wife and children is not known. Upon the expiration of his sentence as a laborer, Hans Månsson became a freeman, settling at Aronameck in Kingessing. In 1653 he was one of the freemen signing the complaint against Governor Printz. After the death of Peter Jochimsson in 1654 (see #35), Hans married Peter's widow, Ella Olofsdotter Stille, and became the father of six sons, who initially took the surname of Hansson: John (#142), Jöns or James (#57), Christiern (not listed in the 1693 census), as well as Peter, Charles and Eric (see #54). On 14 May 1669, Hans Månsson was granted an English patent for his Aronameck plantation, over 1100 acres, extending from the Schuylkill River to Cobbs Creek in Kingessing. Having moved to New Jersey, he sold this tract in 1681 to his stepson Peter Petersson Yocum (#35). His 500-acre New Jersey tract, based on a permit issued in February 1674, was located on the north side of Pennsauken Creek, and shared with Jonas Keen (#44) and Frederick Fredericksson König or King (#55), when a patent was finally issued 23 Feb. 1683/4. Hans acquired another 100 acres on 10 Apr. 1688. He probably died c. 1691. On 10 May 1692 his property was taxed to "Widow Hance." Thereafter his widow and sons adopted Steelman (Stille + Måns) as their surname.⁴²

#54. **Peter Hansson Steelman** (Senamensing, Chester township, Burlington Co.): In 1693 the widow Ella Steelman, born in Sweden in 1634, resided with her three youngest sons, Peter (born in Senamensing c. 1674), Charles (1679) and Eric (1681). Soon after the 1693 census Peter Steelman

⁴² Rev. Robert B. Steelman and James F. Steelman, "A Riddle Resolved: Hans Månsson was the Swedish Trooper in 1641," *Bulletin of Gloucester County Historical Society*, 22:57 (June 1991); *Johnson*, 463, 596, 602, 705, 712, 720; *Huygen*, 29; *Rising*, 175, 195, 197, 199; *DYR*, 144; *NYHM*, 18:86a, 20:23, 134; 21:104; *Wharton*, 69-71; *Smith*, 523; *PA2d*, 19:389-90, 487; *PMHB*, 2:342, 91:35-40; *UCR*, 64, 74, 77, 107, 114-15, 174, 181-82; *BCR*, 1, 3, 28; *NJA*, 21:352, 364-66, 402, 430, 438; Ross K. Cook and Arthur Adams, "Captain Hans Månsson, Ancestor of the Steelman Family," *NYGBR*, 79:113-121 (1948); *Yocum*, 248, 250-54; *Stille*, 147-48, 176a.

The son Christiern Steelman had left home by 1693, but his whereabouts at that time is unknown. By 1709, described as a cordwainer, he was a resident of New Castle County and had married Mary, daughter of the Quakers John and Mary Cann who arrived in West Jersey on the *Griffin* in 1675 and widow of James Claypoole, Jr., who died in 1706. *DH*, 5:278 n.19; Herbert Standing, "Quakers in Delaware in the Time of William Penn," *DH*, 20:136 (1982). It is unknown whether Christiern had any children. He was a faithful communicant at Holy Trinity Church until 1737 and frequently appeared as a baptismal sponsor. *DH*, 5:278-289; 6:58-65, 147-158, 238-250, 311-329; *HTR*, 2:84-85, 150, 180, 187, 219; *Burr*, 329.

married Gertrude, the daughter of Hans and Williamke Keen (see #95). By 1697 they had two children and resided at Great Egg Harbor (Atlantic City). Charles Steelman married (after 1697) Anna Nelson, daughter of Anthony Nilsson (see #63) and had three surviving children (Margaret, Eleanor and Charles) before his death in Senamensing in 1708. Eric Steelman married Brita (parents not identified) and moved to Gloucester County, where he died of smallpox 10 May 1731. Old Ella Steelman was buried 22 Jan. 1718 in Gloucester County.⁴³

The König or King Family

#55. **Frederick Fredericksson King** (Senamensing): The 1693 church census names him "Friedrich König," the name also assigned to him when he pledged support of the Wicaco church in 1684, suggesting that Frederick was of German origins. In Delaware River records, he was also called Frederick Frederickson and, finally, Frederick King. Born in September 1659, he was present in Burlington County as early as 1680 when he was shown as sharing 500 acres on Pennsauken Creek with Captain Hans Månsson (#54) and Jonas Keen (#44). He also bought 200 adjoining acres with John Hansson Steelman (#142). In 1686, Frederick King married Christina, daughter of Jonas Nilsson (#22), and by 1693 they had one son Elias (born May 1690). Others in the household of six included his wife's sister Brigitta and her brother Peter Jonasson. Frederick King was chosen constable of Chester township on 21 Feb. 1697/8, but drowned in the Delaware River 24 Sept. 1698, leaving a widow and five children.⁴⁴

⁴³ The family of Peter Steelman's wife is identified in Sandel's diary entry for 29 Sept. 1704, Frank Blomfelt, *Andreas Sandels Dagbok, 1701-1743* (Uppsala 1988), 57, 121. It now seems clear to this writer that Charles and Eric were sons, not grandsons, of Ella. Cf. *Stille*, 147-48, 166-67 n. 49. Rudman's 1697 census showed her living with her two "sons" Eric, aged 16, and Charles, aged 18. *PMHB*, 2:225. As Ella presumably had an older son named Charles (Cook & Adams, *NYGBR*, 74:116), these appeared to be grandsons. Cook and Adams asserted that Charles Steelman was the eldest son based upon his name appearing on a town resolution presumably dated 26 May 1692, printed in *Genealogy of the French Family*, 1:119-20. It is now apparent that this date is in error, as the signers of that resolution also included Måns Cock (#8), who then lived in Shackamaxon near Philadelphia, and Gustaf Fish (see #58), born 10 Dec. 1678, who would have been only 13 when the resolution was supposedly adopted. The earliest discovered reference to Charles Steelman's name on a resolution is thus 17 October 1698 when he signed a town meeting resolution choosing Gustaf Fish (then almost 20) to replace the deceased Frederick King (#55) as constable. *Id.*, 121. It is likely that the "1692" resolution was in fact adopted in 1699. For other references to Ella Steelman and her three youngest sons, see *Stille*, 165-67, n. 48-50; *Yocum*, 250.

⁴⁴ Subsequent children: Julia (born Sept. 1693), twins Andrew and John (11 Dec. 1694) and Alexander (31 Mar. 1697). *PMHB*, 2:224, 342; *BCR*, 1, 3, 12, 28, 33, 184, 193, 201; *NJA*, 21:352, 361, 402, 461, 466. Gloria Dei's account book shows that the widow Christina King took, as her second husband, Niclas Lindemeyer, who fulfilled his predecessor's pledge toward the building of Gloria Dei church. They had two sons, George (1701-1765) and Christopher

The Toy Family

#56. **Elias Johnsson Toy** (Senamensing): The father of Elias Toy (who wrote his name as "Elias Tay" in Wicaco church records) has not yet been discovered. Born in October 1664, probably of a Dutch father and Swedish mother, Elias Toy is first mentioned in Delaware River records under the name of Elias Johnson in 1682 when he joined Jonas Keen and John Hance [Steelman] of Senamensing in a lawsuit to collect £17 for boards supplied to William Penn's agent William Markham. On 10 Aug. 1684, as Elias Tay, he pledged 12 guilders to support the Wicaco church. On 20 April 1689 he purchased 139 acres at Senamensing from Frederick King (#55). He was soon joined at this location by his mother Christina, widow of Marcus Lawrence (see #207), and his sister Susannah (see #57). In February 1690 Elias married Gertrude, born 1671, daughter of Anthony Nilsson (#64). By the time of the 1693 census their household included two children, Frederick (born 30 July 1690) and Margaret (14 Dec. 1691). Other children followed. The first wife of Elias Toy died c. 1705. On 22 Nov. 1708, Elias Toy deeded land to Maria Gästenberg, then 18, the daughter of Nils Gästenberg (#48). They soon married and had three sons. Elias Toy died in Senamensing before 22 Feb. 1719/20 when the inventory of his estate, endorsed by his widow, was filed in the Burlington County court.⁴⁵

#57. **Jöns Hansson Steelman** (Senamensing): In 1693 Elias Toy's sister Susannah was living with her husband, Jöns Hansson Steelman, their son Anders (born 1691), and Susannah's mother Christina. Jöns (called James in English records) was the second son of Han Månsson and Ella Steelman (see #54). On 10 Nov. 1695 James Steelman acquired 500 acres near Great Egg Harbor (Atlantic City area), to which he later added further lands. As one of its first residents, he was chosen 1 June 1696 to lay out a road between Great Egg Harbor and Gloucester. The will of James Steelman

(c.1703-1756). Her second husband, born in Stockholm in 1664 to Georg (Jürgen) Linde-meijer and Lucia Wolf, was buried at Gloria Dei on 9 Sept. 1705. L.M.V. Örnberg, *Svenska ättartal*, 9:243, 10:316-17; *Kalm*, 219.

⁴⁵ Subsequent children by his first wife: Maria (born 4 Sept. 1693), Christina (1694), Isaiah (20 June 1697), Andrew (1699). *PMHB*, 2:224, 342; Rudman's Gloria Dei record book; *BCR*, 10, 148, 150, 155, 192, 295, 298, 306, 325; *NJA*, 21:461, 466; *NJA*, 23:469-70, 30:487; *Clay*, 96; *Keen*, 35. Gloria Dei burial records show that Andrew Toy died at Pennypack, Philadelphia County, on 12 Aug. 1752 at the age of 53. Elias Toy's first wife is identified as "daughter of Nelson" in Rudman's 1697 census; Anthony Nilsson (see #63-64) is the only eligible candidate for her father. Elias Toy's first wife was still living when they were visited by pastor Andreas Sandel on 27 Sept. 1704. *PMHB*, 30:295. His second wife is identified in West Jersey deeds, BB:274, and the will of Eric Gästenberg of 28 May 1719, naming his niece Mary Toy, Phila. wills, D:418. Her three sons, Nicholas (b. c. 1709), Daniel (c. 1711) and James (c. 1714) are identified in West Jersey deeds and probate records. In the mid-18th century, Peter Kalm reported, "Toy was said to have come from Holland, but old [Mårten] Garret claimed the family of that name came from Finland." *Kalm*, 226; *Benson*, 731.

of Great Egg Harbor, dated 2 Aug. 1734, proved 10 Jan. 1734/5, named eight children, the youngest of whom was born by his second wife, Catharine Ouster, whom he married 13 June 1730.⁴⁶

The Fish Family

#58. **Caspar Fisk** (Fish) (Putshack, Pennsauken Creek, Gloucester County): Although not born in Sweden, he consistently signed his name as Caspar Fisk (the Swedish word for "fish"), and probably was the son of **Johan Fisk**, who came to New Sweden on the *Swan* in 1648.⁴⁷ Caspar was born 4 Feb. 1651, presumably in New Sweden. On 17 April 1675 he married Margaret, born 1656, daughter of Gustaf Danielsson of Upland. In 1676, in partnership with Peter Petersson Yocum (#35), Fisk was granted 500 acres called "Pimmepaka" (Pennypack), where he lived briefly before moving to West Jersey. On 7 Aug. 1682, both he and Marcus Lawrence, his wife's brother-in-law, obtained 100 acre tracts on the south side of Pennsauken Creek, where he lived until his death in 1708. Caspar Fisk was a Wicaco church warden in 1684 and 1693. In the latter year his household included six children, Johan (born 15 Sep. 1677), Gustaf (10 Dec. 1678), Elias (16 June 1681), Caspar (9 Feb. 1684), Susannah (11 Jan. 1688) and Maria (15 May 1693), plus two orphaned children of Marcus Lawrence (see #59). His eldest daughter Anna had left home and was living with her husband, Peter Petersson Stake (#29). After Caspar's first wife Margaret died in childbirth 14 Nov. 1697, he married Williamke, the widow of Hans Keen (#95). In civil records Caspar's name was invariably written as Casper Fish, and Fish became the family surname.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Subsequent children: Susannah (b. 1693), Hans, John, James, Elias, Maria, Peter. *PMHB*, 2:225; *NJA*, 21:670; 22:358; 30:453; *RPN*, 115; *GCR*, 1:168, 200, 227, 336, 338, 350, 365-72; 2:21, 74, 89, 540, 553, 576; *Stille*, 164-65, n.47.

⁴⁷ Caspar Fisk's eldest son was named Johan. The only Fisk in New Sweden was Johan Fisk. Pastor Rudman reported in the Wicaco church book that Fisk arrived on the *Swan* (1648). *Kalm*, 189; *Benson*, 720. A military roll list of New Sweden, current as of late 1648, includes Johan Fisk among the recently-added common soldiers. *Handel och sjöfart* 194, Riksarkivet, Stockholm. Apparently he soon became a freeman, as no account was established in his name in the *Monat Gelder Buch*. Johan Fisk was one of the 22 freemen signing the 1653 complaint against Governor Printz (*Johnson*, 463), but changed his name to Johan Skovel ("shovel" in Swedish) before signing a more detailed complaint against Printz in 1654. As Johan Skovel, he also signed the 1654 loyalty oath as an "old freeman," sold his plantation to Rising the same year, and signed the loyalty oath to the Dutch after Rising's surrender in 1655. *Yocum*, 269-70, n.19, 21; *Rising*, 189, 195; *NYHM*, 18:20.

⁴⁸ Subsequent child: Abigail, born 1697. *PMHB*, 2:224, 342; *Smith*, 555; *Clay*, 96; *Wharton*, 43-45; *NYHM*, 20:87, 101 (#17); *PA2d*, 19:485; *UCR*, 74, 77; *CCR*, 1:8, 19, 23; *BCR*, 20, 29, 32, 33; *GCR*, 1:16, 102, 116, 121, 212, 334; *NJA*, 21:358, 398; will of Casper Fish dated 25 Jan. 1707/8, proved 18 Oct. 1708, *NJA*, 23:164. For a genealogy of the family, see Edyth Roth, *Swedish Fish and Tangled Lines*, Ms., GCHS, Woodbury, N.J.

Marcus Lawrence and the Huling Family

Marcus Lawrence (to use the English spelling) was a Holsteiner, first found in Delaware River records in 1669 when he drew a nominal fine for involvement in the Long Finn Rebellion. By 1675 he had joined Olle Fransson (#159) and Nils Nilsson alias Repot (see #168) on a 700-acre plantation at the Bought in present New Castle County, north of Christina (Wilmington). He had two known wives, the first of whom was a daughter of Gustaf Danielsson of Upland. On 7 Aug. 1682 he and Caspar Fisk each acquired 100 acres at Putshack on Pennsauken Creek. Marcus Lawrence later added another 100 acres to his holding. He had three children: Laurence (#207), Regina (born c. 1682) and Marcus (1684). His first known wife died at Putshack and Marcus next married widow Christina, mother of Elias Johnsson Toy (#56). On 4 May 1689, Marcus Lawrence, on his deathbed, asked his wife Christina if she would stay with his children. She said she would first have to consult with her son. Lacking time to await an answer, he then named three Englishmen to manage his estate. In 1693 his two youngest children were living with their uncle, Caspar Fisk (#58). Later, as of 1697, they resided with their Gästenberg relatives (#48-49). Both of Marcus's sons used the surname of Huling, a name associated with their father only posthumously.⁴⁹

#207. Laurence Marcusson Huling (Putshack): Laurence Huling was the eldest son of the late Marcus Lawrence. Before 1697 he married Catharine, daughter of Michael Lycon (#18), and had one son, also named Laurence. On 30 March 1700 he signed a receipt for his 100 acres at Putshack, inherited from his father, and a lease for the other 100 acres controlled by the surviving guardian of his brother Marcus Huling. The will of Lorens Hollins, dated 21 Aug. 1700, witnessed by pastor Andreas Rudman, Michael Laicon and Caspar Fisk and proved in the Gloucester County court on 1 March 1700/01, granted his entire estate to his wife. She was still living when her father wrote his will on 17 Aug. 1703.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ *NYHM*, 20:5, 6, 88b; *Wharton*, 34-36; *DYR*, 95; *NCR*, 1:161, 163, 433, 2:113; *CCR*, 1:19, 23; *NJA*, 21:356, 358, 398, 409, 677, 23:285; *BCR*, 20, 29; *GCR*, 1:14, 26; *PMHB*, 2:225; *GMNJ*, 13:27-28. Proceedings involving Marcus Lawrence's nuncupative will did not identify his widow by name. *NJA*, 23:285. However, the place and circumstances clearly indicate that she was the mother of Elias Toy.

⁵⁰ Subsequent child: Michael, born c. 1699. *PMHB*, 2:225; *NJA*, 21:677, 23:233-34, 287. Lawrence Huling's brother Marcus moved to Manatawny around 1710 and married Margaret, daughter of Måns Jonasson (#24). *PA2d*, 19:499; *PMHB*, 30:445; will of Peter [Månsson] Jones of 27 June 1739 naming his "brother" Markus Hulings co-executor. Phila. wills, F:121. Regina Huling married Garrett Mårtensson Garrett (see #37) on 21 Oct. 1702 and lived at Nitapkung, Blockley township, Philadelphia County. Bible records as quoted in 4 April 1713 letter from Samuel Garrett to Gregory B. Keen, HSP.

Chapter 4

The Wicaco Congregation - Concluded

The description of the families attending the Swedish log church at Wicaco concludes with the households in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and in Chester County, Pennsylvania. For those residing on or below Raccoon Creek in New Jersey and at Marcus Hook in Pennsylvania, the distances to church discouraged attendance and, by 1697, they had become members of the "lower" Swedish church at Crane Hook.

The Ekoren (Jones) Family

Anders Jonsson, also known as **Anders Ekoren** ("the squirrel" in Swedish), arrived in New Sweden on the *Eagle* in 1654 and was stationed at Fort Christina in 1655 when the colony was surrendered to the Dutch. He relocated to the Schuylkill River and, as "Andries Inkhorne," was listed as one of the original inhabitants of Carkoens Hook in Kingsessing. In 1678, "Andries Jonson Inckhooren" was granted 200 acres on the west side of the Schuylkill "just before Beaver Island" and apparently was living at this location when he sold his share of Carkoens Hook to Otto Ernest Cock (#33) in 1682. He probably died soon thereafter, survived by his wife Karin Ekoren and two known sons, John Ekoren (#93) and Staffan Ekoren (#59).¹

#59. **Staffan Jonsson Ekoren (Jones)** (Little Mantua Creek,² Gloucester County) was named as Staffan Jonsson on the 1684 list of contributors to the Wicaco church and as Staffan Ekorn in this 1693 census, but throughout most of his life he was known as Stephen Jones. At the time of

¹ *Johnson*, 719, 726; Von Elswick's accounts, Riksarkivet, 1655; New Castle County Surveys, A:31, Delaware State Archives, Dover; *NYHM*, 21:104; *UCR*, 80, 87, 180, 193; *CCR*, 1: 5, 9-12, 19; recital in Phila. deed, I-8:533. Anders Ekoren's name did not appear among the church contributors for 1684. However, the name of widow Catharine (Karin) Ekoren appears in pastor Rudman's church accounts as late as 1701.

² Present Mantua Creek was called Great Mantua (or Great Mantoos) Creek in 1693. Little Mantua (or Mantoos) Creek is a small tributary of the Delaware a short distance above Mantua Creek.

the census, he had recently married Anna Mattsson, daughter of John Mattsson (see #62) and was probably living on land provided by his father-in-law. In 1693, their household of five also included their first son, Anders (born 1693), his wife's sister Gertrude, and his mother Karin Ekoren. After the death of his first wife on 10 June 1721, Stephen Jones married Catharine Fredericksdotter Hoffman, widow of John Lock (see #68). Stephen undoubtedly was in his 80s when he died in the middle of the 18th century.³

The Mattsson and Dalbo Families

When the *Charitas* left Stockholm for New Sweden in 1641, its passenger list included two brothers: **Anders Hansson** and **Matts Hansson**. Matts, a gunner, was accompanied by his wife Elisabeth. Matts served as a gunner until 1 December 1646, when he became a freeman. Anders meanwhile had married Anna; one of their daughters was the first to be buried at the Tincum Church in 1646. Both Hansson brothers joined in the July 1653 complaint against Governor Printz and thereafter fled. Anders and his family made it safely to Kent Island in Maryland.⁴ However, Matts apparently was overtaken and murdered by Indians employed by acting governor Johan Papegoja.⁵

³ Subsequent children included John (born 1695), Jonas (6 Aug. 1697), Catharine, Joseph, Abraham (4 Dec. 1714); by second wife, Sara (5 Nov. 1723), Marta (12 Sept. 1726). *PMHB*, 2: 225, 342; *RPN*, *passim*. On 24 Nov. 1748, "old Stephen Jones" was the sponsor at a Lock baptism at the new Moravian Church at Piles Grove, of which he was a charter member. *GMNJ*, 13:22; *Acrelius*, 441. However, his wife Catharina was described as a widow in the 1754 Raccoon church census.

⁴ Anders and Anna Hansson had six known children: Catharine, (buried 28 Oct. 1646), Hans (born c. 1645), Frederick (c. 1647), Catharine (c. 1649), Margaret (c. 1651), Barbara (Oct. 1655). Anders Hansson died at Beaver Neck, Kent County, Maryland, in June 1655. His widow then married Andrew Elena, described as a Spaniard, 5 May 1656, and had two additional children, Sarah (b. 11 Aug. 1658) and Ann (c. 1659). Widowed again, she married Malcolm MacKenny, by whom she had a son John (b. c. 1662-65). Her fourth husband, John Dabb, was father of her last child, Lettis (b. c. 1667). See George Ely Russell, "Anicake (Hanson) (Elena) (MacKenny) Dabb of Kent County, Maryland, 1652-1674," *The American Genealogist*, 54:159 (1978); *Johnson*, 152, 367, 463, 711. Hans Hanson (c.1645-1704), son of Anders and Anna Hansson, later achieved prominence in the Maryland legislature. Edward C. Papenfuse, *et al.*, *Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789*, 1:404-05. George A. Hanson, a descendant, stated erroneously in his book, *Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland* (1876), 110-113, that Anders was one of four brothers placed in Governor Printz' care by Queen Christina in 1642. This fiction, which bestowed "Swedish" ancestry on an English John Hanson (grandfather of John Hanson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence) was rebutted by George Ely Russell in "John Hanson of Maryland: A Swedish Origin Disproved," *The American Genealogist*, 63:211 (1988).

⁵ Upon his arrival in New Sweden, Governor Rising was told that after Printz' departure (in 1653), fifteen men had run away to "Virginia" and that Lt. Papegoja had hired Indians to retrieve them. The escapees resisted and two of them were killed, their heads being brought

Elisabeth, the widow of Matts Hansson, returned to New Sweden with her sons John Mattsson (#62) and Peter Mattsson (#60) and soon married again. Her second husband was **Anders Larsson Dalbo** from Dalsland, who had been Printz' provost marshal. Dalbo had arrived in New Sweden in 1640 on the *Kalmar Nyckel* and was appointed to his military post by Governor Printz on 1 November 1647. After Printz' departure in 1653, Dalbo became a freeman and signed the 1654 loyalty oath to Governor Rising. He settled at Kingsessing and in 1656 was described as the lieutenant of the up-river Swedes. He died before 1671 when Elisabeth Dalbo was listed as the head of household at Kingsessing.⁶ Her children by her second marriage included Lars (Lasse) Dalbo (1657-c.1686)⁷, Olof Dalbo (#61) and Anna, wife of Reynier Petersson (#87). In 1700, pastor Rudman reported the burial of Elisabeth, "born in Sweden, Anders Dalbo's widow and previously married to Mats Hanson," at the age of 78.⁸

#60. **Peter Mattsson** (Little Mantua Creek, 450 acres): Sometimes called Peter Dalbo (after his stepfather), Peter Mattsson was born in 1647 in New Sweden. On 16 Feb. 1674 he married Catharine Rambo, born c. 1655, daughter of Peter Rambo (#1). Initially they settled on a 300-acre plantation at Passyunk, surveyed in 1675, adjoining her father's farm. Later, with his father-in-law, Peter Mattsson acquired additional acreage in the area, which was divided in 1684. In the same year, "Peter Dalbo of the

back to Fort Christina by the Indians. *Rising*, 157, 163. It is presumed that Matts Hansson was one of the two victims, as his name does not thereafter appear in New Sweden records. *Johnson*, 153, 307, 463, 701, 711; *Huygen*, 16; *MGB*, 13. He is not to be confused with Matts Hansson from Borgå, Nyland (Porvoo, Finland), who was sent to New Sweden on the *Charitas* in punishment for a minor crime, later became a freeman, also signed the 1653 complaint against Printz, signed the 1654 loyalty oath to Rising and volunteered in 1655 to help defend Fort Christina. *Johnson*, 152, 705, 712, 755; *Huygen*, 26; *Yocom*, 269 n. 5, 270 n. 21; *Weslager*, *DH*, 23:7, 17; *Handel och sjöfart* 196, Riksarkivet, Stockholm. Matts Hansson from Borgå later became one of the justices on the Swedes' Upland court. *NYHM*, 19:25, 73.

⁶ *Johnson*, 599, 664, 700, 704, 711, 718; 1654 loyalty oath, Riksarkivet; *Weslager*, *DH*, 23:12-13, 20; *Huygen*, 9; *MGB*, 42; *NYCD*, 12:212-13; *NYHM*, 21:104. *Johnson* errs at p. 453 in claiming that Dalbo returned to Sweden in 1653.

⁷ Lasse Dalbo was listed as 26 in the 1683 census of Kingsessing (taken by him), which shows him as the owner of the 120-acre Dalbo plantation. *Soderlund*, 213. His name appeared frequently in the records of the Upland court, 1677-1682. *UCR*, 48, 51, 58-60, 62, 79, 88, 95, 144, 159, 162, 176, 184, 190; *CCR*, 1:3-7, 11, 16-17, 19, 22-23. On 3 Feb. 1684/5, the Chester County court directed that Lasse Dalbo be paid £7.2.6 for building a courthouse and prison. *CCR*, 1:50. He died before 29 Feb. 1687/8 when Elisabeth Dalbo, widow, and her three surviving sons (John, Peter and Olle) sold the family plantation at Kingsessing to James Hunt. *PA2d*, 19:298.

⁸ Note in the handwriting of pastor Nicholas Collin of burials reported in the now-lost Gloria Dei book of baptisms, marriages and burials, 1697-1750, Amandus Johnson papers, Balch Institute, Philadelphia, box 69, folder 6.

Schuykill" was granted 200 acres on Little Mantua Creek in Gloucester County, where he made his home until his death in 1699. In 1693 their household of nine included seven children: Brigitta (born 1675), Elisabeth (7 Feb. 1678), Catharine (29 Dec. 1679), Maria (11 May 1682), Peter (27 May 1685), Matthias (12 Aug. 1688) and Margaret (1 Feb. 1692).⁹

#61. **Olof Dalbo** (Little Mantua Creek, 175 acres): Generally known as Woolley Dalbo or William Dalbo in civil records, Olof Dalbo was born in 1660 in Kingsessing and married by 1684 Catharine (Carin) Friend, daughter of Nils Larsson Frände (see #85). In the same year he moved to Gloucester County, where he served in the West Jersey legislature in 1685-86. Later he acquired a large tract known as "Fishing Place" on Raccoon Creek, where he died in the winter of 1711-12. He served his county in many ways, as overseer of roads (1687), constable (1690-91), overseer of the poor (1705-08), tax assessor (1708-10) and was a justice on the county court at the time of his death. His wife died 19 April 1721 at the age of about 60. In 1693, their household included his mother Elisabeth and four sons: Anders, Lars, Gabriel and Charles.¹⁰

#62. **John Mattsson** (Great Mantua Creek, 200 acres): Sometimes known as John Dalbo (after his stepfather), John Mattsson was probably older than his brother Peter, although no reference to his age survives. He married by 1672 Maria Lom, daughter of Måns Svensson Lom and step-daughter of Lars Andersson Collinus, who married Lom's widow. Lars Andersson Collinus arranged for him to have a quarter interest in the plantation he owned at Moyamensing with Anders Bengtsson (#14) and Olof Stille (see #39). John and Maria Mattsson sold this land on 25 Sept. 1684 and were described as being "late of Philadelphia County but now of Great Mantua Creek" when the deed was acknowledged on 6 Dec. 1684. Although John Mattsson's household had eleven persons in the 1693 census, several of these were nephews and nieces, children of Lars Lock and Beata Lom (see #68). John and Maria Mattsson's known children were three sons, Matthias, Måns and Anders, and at least four daughters, including Anna (married to Stephen Jones in 1693, see #59), Gertrude (see #59), and

⁹ Subsequent children: John (born 14 June 1694) and Jacob (25 May 1697). *PMHB*, 2:224-25, 342; 92:14-15; *Soderlund*, 215; *Wharton*, 47-48; *UCR*, 87; *NJA*, 21:358, 403, 652; *GMNJ*, 13:13; will of Peter Mattson alias Dalbo, dictated 3 Oct. 1699 to Anders Rudman, minister of Wicaco church, and proved 1 March 1700/01; inventory of 2 April 1700. *NJA*, 21:662, 23:312. Administration of Peter Mattsson's Pennsylvania properties was granted to his widow Catharine on 17 Nov. 1701. *Phila. Admins. A*:347. She was still living on 31 May 1709 when she and her eldest son, Peter Matson, conveyed an island on the Schuykill to Justa Justason (#21). *Phila. deeds*, E-4/7:272. Two of her daughters married Swedish ministers: Elisabeth, who married pastor Andreas Rudman, and Maria, who married pastor Andreas Sandel.

¹⁰ Subsequent children: Peter, John, Sarah, Berthil and Elisabeth. *PMHB*, 2:225; *Soderlund*, 213; *Friend*, 29-31; *BCR*, 26; *GCR*, 1:28, 57, 63, 85, 182, 335, 358, 362, 376; *GMNJ*, 13:12, 15-16; West Jersey deeds, Basse:18, 31; O:431; *NJA*, 21:676; 23:125-26; *RPN*, *passim*.

Maria. Maria and other daughters (unnamed) may have been born after 1693. John Mattsson died in 1701; his wife predeceased him.¹¹

Nils Mattsson and the Nelson Family

#63. **Anthony Nilsson alias Long** (Great Mantua Creek, 100 acres): Born in Sillesön, Torshälla, Södermanland *län*, Sweden, Anthony Nilsson was a young boy when his parents (see #64) sailed to New Sweden on the *Eagle* in 1653-54. He was married by 1670, although the name of his wife is unknown. In 1677 he was granted 100 acres on Crum Creek; the survey named him Anthony Nilsson alias Long, presumably because he was unusually tall. In 1684, he acquired 100 acres along the east side of the Delaware River, southwest of Great Mantua Creek. In 1685 he was named constable of Gloucester County and also elected to the West Jersey Assembly. He died in April or May 1695, survived by his wife and five known children: Gertrude (born 1671) who was married to Elias Toy (#56), Catharine (1 May 1674), Anna (July 1676), Gabriel and Abraham.¹²

#64. **Nils Mattsson** (living with #63): Old Nils Mattsson was buried at the Wicaco church on 15 March 1701 at the age of 87. In 1693 he lived near his son with two of his grandchildren, but by 1697 he had become a charity case, being cared for (at church expense) at the house of Peter Petersson Stake (#29). From 1698 until his death, Nils was cared for by Mårten Mårtensson, Jr. (#31). A millwright from Sillesön, Torshälla, Södermanland *län*, Nils brought his wife and family to New Sweden on the *Eagle* in 1654. Initially, Rising assigned him a plantation in "Finland," the name then given to the area south of Upland. On 24 Sept. 1655, Rising issued a testimonial on behalf of "the honest and intelligent Nils Matson." In 1671 Nils Mattsson (sometimes called Long Nils in contemporary records) was a resident of Upland, but he soon moved to a tract on Crum Creek, which was patented to him on 10 March 1670/1. On 7 Feb. 1683/4, his wife Margaret was indicted for being a witch. After the trial on 27 Feb, 1683/4, the jury concluded that she was not guilty of the charges in the indictment.

¹¹ *PMHB*, 2:342; *UCR*, 78, 100; *PA2d*, 19:353-54; Phila. deeds, E-1/5:47; *GMNJ*, 13:12; will of John Matson of Greenwich township, Gloucester County, dated 12 March 1700/01 and inventory of 3 May 1701. *NJA*, 23:311. Fewer details are known about the John Mattsson family because the copyist of Rudman's 1697 census skipped his family (along with that of Israel Helm, #65).

¹² *PMHB*, 2:224; *UCR*, 55, 65, 79, 108-09, 121-22, 172; *CCR*, 1:33-34; *NJA*, 21:358, 403, 408; *GMNJ*, 13:11, 17. The will of Anthony Nelson, written in April 1695 and proved by his widow on 1 June 1695, has not survived. *GCR*, 1:153. For a genealogy of his Nelson family, see Elmer Garfield Van Name, *Anthony Nelson* (1962).

In the meantime Nils Matsson sold his Crum Creek farm on 18 Feb. 1683/4 and moved to Gloucester County with his son's family.¹³

The Helm Family

#65. **Israel Åkesson Helm** (Clonmell Creek, 200 acres): Israel's father, **Åke Israelsson**, was a musketeer on the 1641 voyage of the *Charitas* to New Sweden, but died on 7 Oct. 1641, one month before the ship arrived at Fort Christina. Israel was also on the ship and was classified as an orphan on the New Sweden accounts, 1641-48, although his mother was still living in Stockholm.¹⁴ After 1643 he lived with Governor Printz' family. On 1 March 1648, after Israel became 18, Printz employed him as a soldier. Returning to Sweden in 1653, Israel came again to New Sweden two years later on the *Mercurius*. He went to Europe one final time, in 1662-63, in the company of Armegot Printz. While there, he helped Governor d'Hinojossa recruit new settlers for America, 32 of them Finns, whom he accompanied on the *Purmelander Kerck*, arriving 3 December 1663. The governor rewarded Israel's efforts by naming him a "high councillor" (justice of the Upland court) and by granting him a monopoly on the Indian fur trade among the up-river Swedes. He continued as a justice of the Upland court until 1681, having acquired (by 1668) the surname of Helm (from *hjelm*, meaning "helmet" in Swedish) and the title of Captain. In 1668 Israel Helm was one of four patentees for Calcon Hook. He sold his interest in 1671 to Måns Petersson Stake (#28) and moved to Upland. Apparently through his trading with the Indians, Helm acquired, by 1677, a claimed 600 acres in West Jersey, which was subsequently whittled down to 100 acres by a hostile West Jersey government. On 9 March 1679/80 he sold his Upland plantation to James Sandiland and when he finally received a deed for his West Jersey property, 3 May 1686, it was defined as 100 acres south of Clonmell Creek "on which Helme's house now stands."¹⁵

¹³ *PMHB*, 2:228; Rudman's Gloria Dei accounts & Nicholas Collin copy of burial record in Amandus Johnson papers, Balch Institute, box 69, folder 6; *Rising*, 189, 195; *Benson*, 721-22; *NYHM*, 18:21 (14 Aug. 1656); 19:20b (p. 262); 19:73; 21:104; *UCR*, 79, 91, 146; *PA2d*, 19:239-41; *PA3d*, 1:50; *Smith*, 521; Pennypacker, *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*, 35-38; Van Name, *Anthony Nelson*, 1-4.

¹⁴ *Charitas* crew list, 1641-42, *Handel och sjöfart* 60, Riksarkivet, Stockholm; *New Sweden Journal*, 102, 117, 146; *Huygen*, 47.

¹⁵ *Benson*, 716, 719; *MGB*, 85; *NYHM*, 19:89, 91; 20:11, 14, 23, 24, 32, 56, 62, 63b, 65c, 94, 96, 135, 142; 21: 78, 82, 85, 104, 109; *NYHM-General Entries*, O2:207; E4:184; *UCR*, 35, 45-47, 50, 53-54, 59-60, 67, 74, 83, 85-86, 94, 127, 138, 154, 160, 165, 175, 189; *CCR*, 1:5-6, 9, 29-30; *Smith*, 520; Penna. Exemplification Book 8:449; Delaware County deeds, A:294; *BCR*, 26; *NJA*, 21:412; *GMNJ*, 13:11, 14; Martha Helms Bates, *Israel Helm, A Swedish Settler of Pennsylvania and New Jersey* (1960), Ms., HSP. On 6 April 1677, Governor Andros of New York authorized Israel Helm to acquire land from the Indians opposite Burlington Island, of

In 1693, Israel Helm's household of five probably included two sons (Hermanus and Åkenus), a daughter Elisabeth (who married by 1695 George Lawrence, an Englishman) and a daughter Ingeborg (who married by 1697 Eric Mullica, #43). Other children included his eldest son Israel Helm, Jr., who had gone to sea and was never heard from again, and three married daughters Helena (wife of Peter Cock, #10), Maria (wife of Andrew Robeson, #202) and a third, name unknown (wife of Anders Friend, #86), who predeceased her father. After Rudman's arrival in 1697, Captain Israel Helm served as his principal source on the history of New Sweden. The will of Israel Helm was dated 17 June 1701 and proved 2 March 1701/02.¹⁶

The Homman or Homan Family

#66. **Anders Andersson Homman** (Repaupo Creek, 450 acres): Born December 1620 in Sollentuna parish, Stockholm *län*, Anders Andersson Homman came to New Sweden on the *Swan* in 1643 as a soldier. Effective 1 March 1648, he was promoted to the position of trumpeter. After the surrender of New Sweden, he chose to remain in America and married Catharine (parents unknown), who was born in Finland. He was one of the original patentees of Carkoens Hook in Kingsessing and served as constable of the Upland court, 1678-80. On 26 March 1684, Andreas Anderson of "Carkas Hook" was granted 150 acres on Repaupo Creek in Gloucester County. Frequently, thereafter, this creek was called Trumpeter's Creek or Hoeman's Creek after its first resident. He had eight known children: Matthias, Lars, Rebecca, Olof, Peter, Anders, Michael and Brigitta, most of whom resided at home in 1693. Anders was buried in the old Glebe burial

which he was to retain 200 acres for himself. *NCR*, 1:99; *NYHM*, 20:115a. On 13 Nov. 1677, the Upland court granted Nils Larsson Frände (see #85) 200 acres adjoining Helm's 200 acres. *UCR*, 71. William Penn later acquired both properties for his Pennsbury estate (see Penn's reference to "Israels Creek or Pennsbury Creek" in a 1689 letter, *PWP*, 3:261). As a replacement, Penn granted Israel Helm and Israel Helm, Jr., 474 acres on the Brandywine in New Castle County. *PA2d*, 7:193-94; *NCR*, 2:121, 170.

¹⁶ Israel Helm's wife (name unknown) was apparently still living in 1686 when she was listed as a debtor to the estate of John Claypoole of Philadelphia, *PGM*, 1:60, but had died by 1693. The will of Israel Helm asked that he be buried next to his wife on Tincum Island. The will identifies his three sons (Israel Helm being "now absent") and the daughter Helena (Mrs. Peter) Cock. Original will, State Archives, Trenton, N.J., abstracted in *NJA*, 23:221. Rudman's 1697 census identifies Eric Mullica's wife Ingeborg as Helena's sister. *PMHB*, 2:225. George Lawrence, whose wife was named Elisabeth, named his "brother Maunus Helmes" co-executor of his will in 1721. *NJA*, 23:283. See also Andrew Robeson #202 and Anders Friend #86. Israel Helm, Jr., disappeared from Delaware River area records after 9 June 1691 when he confessed to the Chester County court that he had killed a goose and posted bond for his later appearance on hog-stealing charges. *CCR*, 1:237-38. Later deeds state that he "was absent in remote parts beyond the seas" and "never returned to these parts of America but died." West Jersey deeds, A-H:230. For Captain Israel Helm as the historian, see *Benson*, 718.

ground at Upland (Chester) on 9 Sept. 1700. His will left his entire estate to his son Matthias, who was charged with the duty of maintaining his mother Catharine during the remainder of her life.¹⁷

The Derickson/Erickson Families

#67. **Olle Dericksson** (Repaupo Creek): Information on Olle Dericksson (born in Sweden) and his apparent brother Peter is quite sketchy. Olle at first alternated between the names Dericksson and Ericksson, while Peter consistently stayed with the name Ericksson. **Peter Ericksson**, one of the original patentees of Carkoens Hook in Kingsessing in 1675, had become a resident of Repaupo Creek by 26 March 1684 when he acquired 100 acres near Israel Helm. Although not named in the deed, Woolley Derickson claimed to be a co-owner.¹⁸ Peter soon moved on, first to the Cohansey River and then to the Maurice River, passing out of reach of the churches on the Delaware.¹⁹ By 1687, Woola Erickson was being taxed for the 100-acre farm on Repaupo Creek. Woolley Derickson or Erickson, who had resided at Marcus Hook, 1679-84, continued to appear in Gloucester County court records to 1693. His household of seven in 1693 probably included Hermanus ("Manne"), Zacharias and Swan Derickson whose names later appear in Delaware River valley records.²⁰

¹⁷ *PMHB*, 2:225, 227, 341; 3:410; *Johnson*, 713; *Huygen*, 60; *MGB*, 22, 73; *Soderlund*, 213; *NYHM*, 19:20b, 21:104 (as Andrews Trumpeter); New Castle County Surveys, A:31; *UCR*, 51, 59-60, 79, 104, 110, 112, 133-34, 156, 159, 171, 180-82, 189, 193; *CCR*, 1:7, 9; *NJA*, 21:403; *BCR*, 27; *GMNJ*, 13:11; nuncupative will of Andrew Howman of Sept. 1700, proved 23 Feb. 1700/01, *NJA*, 23:242. In October 1701, Matthias Hoeman sued Benjamin Braman in the Gloucester County court, seeking the return of his father's brass trumpet worth £3. The suit was amicably settled the following March. *GCD*, 146; *GCR*, 1:250.

¹⁸ New Castle County Surveys, A:31; *UCR*, 60, 70-71, 79, 193; *CCR*, 1:3-5, 19-20; *NJA*, 21:431; *BCR*, 25, 27.

¹⁹ Peter Erickson was involved in three Gloucester County lawsuits in 1685, *BCR* 46, 48. In 1688, however, 200 acres were surveyed for him on the Cohansey River in Salem County (surveys, SCHS). On 2 July 1694, Peter Erickson of Cohansey was given land by the Indians near the Maurice River for his services as an interpreter. Salem deeds, 6:194. On 1 Sept. 1702, the case of John Brown vs. Peter Erickson, "now or late of Maurice River," was settled at the Gloucester County court. *GCR*, 1:330. Peter Erickson was the progenitor of the Ericksons later found in the Maurice River area.

²⁰ *PA2d*, 19:448; *UCR*, 68, 80, 108, 128, 152; *GMNJ*, 13:11; *Stewart, Gloucester County Under the Proprietors*, 22; *BCR*, 26; *GCR*, 1: 14, 93, 113, 119. He may be the same person as William Derickson who appears in Chester County records in 1707-08. *CCR*, 2:155, 163. Manne Derickson, who married Christina Cobb c. 1702, made his residence on Repaupo Creek. Zacharias Derickson, who married Helena Vander Veer c. 1701, made his residence in New Castle County. Swan Derickson had children baptized at St. Pauls Episcopal Church in Chester, Pa., 1705-06.

The Lock Family

Lars Carlsson Lock adopted his surname from his place of origin, Lockerud, near Mariestad, Skaraborg län.²¹ He came to New Sweden as a minister on the *Swan* in 1648, was accused by Printz of inspiring the 1653 "rebellion" against him, but was spared being sent back to Sweden for trial by proving to Rising's satisfaction that he was innocent.²² After the surrender, Lock found himself the only minister left to serve the Swedes on the Delaware. He married himself twice — much to the horror of Armegot Printz.²³ His first wife was named Catharine. She eloped on 9 Sept. 1661 with Jacob Jongh from Gothenburg.²⁴ Within a month, Lock asked permission to remarry, this time to a girl 17 or 18 years old. His marriage to Beata Lom, daughter of Måns Svensson Lom and reputedly the first Swedish girl born in New Sweden, took place in January 1662.²⁵ Notwithstanding Lock's involvement in the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669, Governor Andros granted Lock a riverfront tract northeast of Upland Creek (used for glebe land), later supplemented by a patent for Olof Stille's former plantation on Ridley Creek. Lock died in September 1688. His wife Beata died in the spring of 1689. They were survived by five sons — Anders (#68),

²¹ 27 June 1721 letter from Jonas Lidman, pastor of Gloria Dei at Wicaco, to Jesper Swedberg, cited in the latter's autobiography. The same source claims that Lock was 84 years old when he died in 1688, which seems to be an exaggeration. Swedberg, *America Illuminata* (1727), Ms. A-1021, Kungliga Biblioteket (Royal Library), Stockholm.

²² *Johnson*, 710, 716; *Rising*, 185. Rising, however, reported back to Sweden that Lock was too ill to return to face trial. *Myers*, 150.

²³ 1662 letter from Governor Printz to Count Per Brahe, quoted in Richard H. Hulan, "New Sweden and Its Churches," *Lutheran Quarterly*, 2:25-26 (Spring 1988). There was, of course, no other minister on the Delaware to perform the rite.

²⁴ *NYHM*, 19:13, 14. Jacob Jongh had arrived in New Sweden in 1654 as a scrivener and clerk. *Johnson*, 503, 716. After the elopement, the couple obtained refuge in Westchester County N.Y., where Jacob Young was appointed constable at Anne's Hook Neck in 1671. *NYHM-General Entries*, A:639, 642, 645, E4:39. Thereafter Jacob Young and Catharine returned to the Delaware with pastor Fabritius. Young became the *klockare* [parish clerk] for the church at Wicaco, also serving as schoolmaster. *UCR*, 80, 113; *PMHB*, 91:35-37; *PWP*, 2:546; *Acrelius*, 178; *Kalm*, 194, 228; *Benson*, 733. On 1 Jan. 1684/5, Peter Nilsson [Lycon], Michael Nilsson [Lycon] and Gunnar Rambo granted Jacob Jongh of Gothenburg fifty acres at Shackamaxon. Phila. deeds, E-1/5:560. The nuncupative will of Jacob Young of Shackamaxon, schoolmaster, who died 11 April 1686, gave his whole estate to "our girl Hester Young whom I have brought up." Phila. wills, A:439; *PGM*, 3:20. On 8 Aug. 1688, Catharine Tanck, late wife of Jacob Young of the County of Philadelphia, and her current husband John Tanck of said county sold three acres of meadow in Westchester County, lately in the possession of Jacob Young, deceased. Westchester County deeds, A:275-276. Catharine Tanck, born in Sweden, was buried on 14 Aug. 1713 at the age of 78. *Kalm*, 219.

²⁵ *NYHM*, 19:13-16, 25, 26; John E. Roos & Harry Krogerus (transl.), *Pehr Kalm Rese-journal* (Helsingfors 1985), 3:379.

Måns (#69), John, Peter and Gustaf — and at least three daughters, Catharine (see #26), Maria and a third not yet identified.²⁶ In 1693 the younger children were living in the household of their uncle John Mattsson (#62).

#68. **Anders Lock** (Repaupo Creek, 130 acres): Born about 1663, Anders Lock was appointed constable of Ridley township, Chester County, in December 1687 under the name of "Andrew Carolus." On 3 October 1689, described as Andrew Locke, he was named guardian of his orphan brothers and sisters and, with his brother Måns, sold off their father's lands in Ridley township and immediately moved to Repaupo Creek where, in February 1689/90, Andrew Lock was taxed for 130 acres of land. In 1694, he married Christina Fish, sister of Caspar Fish (#58) and widow of Hans Pettersson (#70). Anders died of a rattlesnake bite and was buried 5 August 1716.²⁷

#69: **Måns Lock** (living with #68) apparently died unmarried and without issue prior to 1700. He served as constable of the Gloucester County court in 1693 and his name periodically appeared in Chester and Gloucester County court records, 1687-1697.²⁸

²⁶ References to Lock use several variations of his name, including Laurentius Carolus Lockenius, Domine Lars, Heer Lars and Mr. Lausa. *NYHM*, 20:5, 6, 23, 87b, 101 (#11), 112, 113, 119, 124, 135, 21:57, 104; *NYHM-General Entries*, W:257, E:32:43-45; *NCR*, 1:73-74, 88-89, 114, 143, 324, 332, 479; *UCR*, 74, 98, 121, 128, 131-32; *CCR*, 1:12-13, 23-26, 32, 43-44, 46-48; *DYR*, 109-110; *Wharton*, 38-39; *Smith*, 520, 524; *Acrelius*, 83, 100-01, 177, 188; *Roos & Krogerus*, *Pehr Kalm Resejournal*, 3:379. Letters of administration on the estate of Lawrence Lock were granted to his eldest son Andrew Lock, 12 June 1689. *Phila. Admins. A*:69-70, *PGM*, 19:254. On 6 March 1688/9, shortly before her death, Lock's widow (misnamed Elizabeth Lock in the record) secured treble damages for the theft of 44 shillings by her servant, James Brown. *CCR*, 1:150-52. The sons of Lars Lock are identified by Gloucester County court records and the records of the Swedish church at Raccoon. The daughter Maria is identified by her 1697 complaint to Andrew Robeson (#202) that Hermanus Helm had fathered her illegitimate child, a charge upheld by the court. *GCD*, 183; *GCR*, 1:179-181. Peter Kalm interviewed Lock's youngest daughter on 10 April 1749, but did not record her name. *Roos & Krogerus*, *supra*. For a genealogy of the Lock family, see Edith M. Davis Locke, *Descendants of The Reverend Larrs Karlsson Lock* (1986).

²⁷ Children of Anders and Christina Lock: Maria (born Aug. 1695), Israel (c. 1697), Lars (c. 1699), Helena (c. 1701), Måns (c. 1703) and Anders (c. 1705). *CCR*, 1:114, 173-75, 185, 237; *GCR*, 93, 102, 124, 132, 157, 163, 200, 202, 245, 361, 363; 2: 469; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23; *GCD*, 59, 181, 213, 316, 366; *NJA*, 21:684; West Jersey deeds, G-G: 375; *PMHB*, 2:225; *RPN*, 306, 308, 325.

²⁸ *CCR*, 1:118, 124, 174-75, 215-16, 2:21; *GCR*, 1:126, 157, 171, 183; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 30.

Hans Petersson, the Swede

#70. **Hans Petersson** (Repaupo Creeek, 150 acres): Born in Sweden c. 1648, Hans Petersson was one of the original patentees of Carkoens Hook in Kingessing, where he resided from prior to 1671 until 1684. He had arrived on the Delaware by 1669 when he was fined 100 guilders for his role in the Long Finn Rebellion. On 17 June 1684, he acquired 50 acres on Repaupo Creek, later adding another 100 acres. He married Christina Fish and had five children as of 1693: Catharine (born 1682), Peter (1684), Fredric (1686), Elisabeth (1688) and John (c. 1691). Hans died within a year after this census. His widow then married Anders Lock (#68).²⁹

The Robeson Family

#202. **Andrew Robeson** (Raccoon Creek, 750 acres): Occupying a large tract called "New Stockholm" fronting on the Delaware River north of Raccoon Creek was Andrew Robeson, probably of Scotch birth, who had recently married Maria, a daughter of Israel Helm (#65). The third in their household was probably Andrew Robeson, Jr., an infant. Robeson was the nephew and namesake of another Andrew Robeson, a merchant from Clonmell, Ireland, who was one of the original English proprietors of West Jersey. The younger Andrew Robeson played an influential role in persuading his uncle to honor the Swedes' land claims in West Jersey (premised on direct purchase from the Indians) and, after the death of his uncle in 1694, exercised the same role as executor of his uncle's estate. In 1702 the Robeson family moved to Philadelphia County. Maria Robeson died 12 Nov. 1716 and was buried at Gloria Dei. Andrew Robeson then moved to the Swedish settlement at Manatawny (Amity township). He died at the age of 66 on 19 Feb. 1719/20 and was buried at the Swedes' log church (now St. Gabriels) at Douglassville in present Berks County.³⁰

²⁹ Subsequent child: Regina (b. c. 1693). *PMHB*, 2:225; *Soderlund*, 213; *NYHM*, 20:6, 21:104; *New Castle County Surveys*, A:31; *UCR*, 58, 60, 65, 79, 112, 129, 136, 144, 158, 175-76; *NJA*, 21:403; *GMNJ*, 13:11; *BCR*, 26-27; *GCR*, 1:6, 11, 281; *Stewart, Gloucester County*, 23, 30.

³⁰ Subsequent children: sons Israel, Jonathan, David, Thomas, Samuel and Peter, daughters Magdalena, Helena (Elinor), Maria, Margaret. *NJA*, 21: 405, 412, 678, 680; *West Jersey deeds*, Basse:31; AP:491; E:337; Glo.A:196-7; AC:254; Phila. deeds, F-5:77; Morton L. Montgomery, *History of Berks County, Pa.* [which describes Andrew Robeson as a Swede]; Kate Hamilton Osborne, *An Historical and Genealogical Account of Andrew Robeson of Scotland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and of His Descendants* (1916), 1-48. The Robeson genealogy asserts, without authority or analysis, that Andrew Robeson's wife was Mary Spencer of "Stuart" descent. *Id.*, 15. The name given to her second son (Israel), the place of her burial and her husband's close associations with the Helm family and other area Swedes provides convincing evidence that she was Maria Helm. Andrew Robeson was bondsman for George Lawrence (Israel Helm's son-in-law) when the latter was named executor of his father's estate, 3 Dec. 1695; witnessed the will of Israel Helm on 17 June 1701 and (with

The Kolman (Coleman) Brothers

#71. **Hendrick Andersson Kolman (Coleman)** (New Stockholm, Raccoon Creek, 200 acres): On 3 April 1693, shortly before the church census, "Henry Coleman alias Anderson" had been named executor of the estate of "his brother Lasse Coleman alias Anderson" in Gloucester County.³¹ **Lars Andersson Kolman (Coleman)** was a resident of Carkoens Hook in Kingsessing in 1671, but moved by 1677 to land north of Raccoon Creek which had been acquired from the Indians. He claimed (and was taxed for) 200 acres, but had no English deed to prove ownership. Under the governing law, "his land" was owned by West Jersey proprietor Andrew Robeson (see #202). Although Lars was a prosperous and successful farmer, there is no evidence that he married or had children.³² Hendrick Andersson Kolman, born in Sweden but of Finnish ancestry, was probably the elder of the two. He had gained considerable notoriety in 1669 as the principal accomplice of the "Long Finn," who urged the Swedes and Finns to take up arms against the English. Hendrick was arrested and fined 930 guilders. In 1671 he resided at Carkoen's Hook, Kingsessing, but moved in 1675 with Peter Larsson alias Putcan to a 100-acre tract on the northwest side of Mill (Darby) Creek opposite Carkoen's Hook. He sold his half to Otto Ernest Cock, 21 Dec. 1696. He probably died soon thereafter. In 1693, his wife Anna and his daughter Anna were probably residing in Ammansland with John Hendricksson (#91). The daughter married John Friend (see #85) in 1696. Widow Anna Coleman was still living on 12 Sept. 1703 when she was named in the will of Hendrick Torton (#90).³³

Jöns Gustafsson and His Justis Family

#72. **Jöns Gustafsson** (Raccoon Creek, 300 acres) had been sent to New Sweden on the *Mercurius* in 1655 as a punishment. A watchman, he had been found guilty of shooting a doe and her fawn in a game preserve at Omberg, a ridge of hills east of Lake Vättern. Shortly after his arrival, he married a daughter of Knut Mårtensson from Vasa, Finland (see #84) and

George Lawrence) was bondsman for Hermanus Helm, executor of the estate, 2 March 1701/2. *NJA*, 23:221-22, 285. Andrew Robeson, Jr. (c. 1692-1740), married Gertrude Magdalena Rudman (1699-1769), eldest daughter of pastor Andreas Rudman and Elisabeth Mattsson. Robeson genealogy, *supra*, 20.

³¹ *NJA*, 23:102.

³² For references to Lars (Lasse) Coleman, see *NYHM*, 21:104; *UCR*, 47, 54, 70, 71, 80, 142-143; *CCR*, 1:102, 130; *NCR*, 1:465; *BCR*, 14, 16, 25; *GMNJ*, 13:11; *GCR*, 1:82; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23.

³³ *NYHM-General Entries*, O2:500; *NYHM*, 20:5, 6, 21:104; *Wharton*, 66-68; *UCR*, 79, 119, 144, 158-59, 193; *CCR*, 1:3, 4, 7, 380, 391; *PA2d*, 19:555; *PMHB*, 2:228; will of Henrick Tauton of Amosland, Chester County, Phila. wills, B:324.

John, Nicholas, Michael and Måns (born 1714), and daughters, of whom only Brigitta was named. Another daughter (Magdalena) was then married to Måns Keen (see #44), who was co-executor of the will. At the baptism of John Hopman's youngest child, his wife was named Berthil.³⁶

#74. **Frederick Hopman (Hoffman)** (Raccoon Creek, 100 acres): Probably the eldest son, Frederick Hopman was granted his own land, 20 April 1683. He was one of the original church wardens at the new Swedish church on Raccoon Creek in 1703. The name of his wife is unknown. Frederick died some time after 1728, without a will. Raccoon church records identify four sons (John, Paul, Anders and Lars) and five daughters (Magdalena, Anna, Catharine, Armegot and Maria).³⁷

#75. **Anders Hopman (Hoffman)** (Raccoon Creek, 150 acres): Anders Hopman was of age by 1689. In 1697 he acquired property in Salem County and was a resident of Piles Grove when he wrote his will on 29 Sept. 1725. He was buried 25 April 1727. His will named his wife Maria, sons Lawrence, John, Anders and Måns and daughters Catharine, Maria, Beata (born 1712), Rebecca (1715), Margaret (1718), Susanna (1721) and Magdalena (1724).³⁸

#76. **Nicholas Hopman (Hoffman)** (Raccoon Creek, 150 acres): Although the church census shows Nicholas as the head of a household of five, the 1694 tax list shows **Mountz (Måns) Hopman** as the fourth Hopman household. Both were then unmarried and undoubtedly living together, perhaps with their mother, their brother Carl and their sister Catharine. Nicholas was still not married when assigned a pew at Holy Trinity in 1699 and apparently died soon thereafter.³⁹ Måns also apparently never married and died around 1702.⁴⁰ **Carl Hopman (Hoffman)** acquired 200 acres at Piles Grove, Salem County, in 1698 and resided at this location when he was buried on 10 Jan. 1718. He married Elsa Cobb, 15 Oct. 1713, and had two

³⁶ *GCR*, 1:6, 168; *GMNJ*, 13:11; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23, 30; *HTR*, 1:30, 32, 45, 47; *NJA*, 21:616, 631-32; 23:237; *RPN*, 235, 324.

³⁷ *NJA*, 21:413-14; *GMNJ*, 13:10, 33; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23, 30; *HTR*, 1:30, 45, 47; *RPN*, *passim*. The sons John and Anders were sometimes given the patronymic Fredericksson in Raccoon church records.

³⁸ Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 21, 23, 30; *HTR*, 1:30, 42, 45, 47; *NJA*, 21:622, 23:232; *RPN*, 233, 237, 241, 245, 250, 328.

³⁹ He also donated £1 to the church and worked six days on its construction. *HTR*, 1:30, 32, 45.

⁴⁰ He pledged £1 for construction of Holy Trinity and was assigned a pew in 1699. *HTR*, 1:30, 45. On 23 July 1698, he purchased 200 acres in Salem County, adjoining his brothers John and Charles. *NJA*, 21:629. He is last sighted on 2 March 1701/2 when he testified in a Gloucester County court proceeding. *GCR*, 1:253.

sons, William (born 6 Feb. 1715) and Carl (28 Oct. 1716). His widow and her second husband, Elias King, administered his estate.⁴¹

The Jönsson or Halton Family

The probable progenitor of the Halton family was **Jöns Jönsson**, a Finn from Letstigen, Värmland, who was listed in October 1655 as about to go to New Sweden on the *Mercurius* with his wife and six children.⁴² Later records disclose the presence of Olle, Peter and Måns Jönsson whose patronymic was later replaced by Halton. Along with Nils Larsson Frände (see #85), Olle Rawson (#135) and their associates, **Olle Jönsson** (also known as "Carringa Olle") was licensed by the New Jersey governor in 1668 to buy Indian lands on the east side of the Delaware River. The subsequent purchase agreement, executed 15 Nov. 1676, conveyed the lands to Hans Hoffman and **Peter Jönsson**. In 1684 it was represented that Måns Jönsson, Hans Hopman and Peter Jönsson were the purchasers of 450 acres extending from Raccoon Creek to Oldmans Creek.⁴³ It may be inferred that Olle Jönsson died before 1677 as his name is missing from the tax list that year.⁴⁴ In 1684, Peter Jönsson moved to Penn's Neck, Salem County, dying in 1692. He called himself Peter Halton in his will, naming his wife as Mary and his children as Frederick, Andrew and Brita.⁴⁵

#77. **Måns Jönsson Halton** (Raccoon Creek, 200 acres): Måns Jönsson, born in Sweden, was fined for involvement in the Long Finn Rebellion and moved to the Raccoon Creek area by 1673. He continued to use the name Jönsson until 1685 when, as "Mouns Houlton," his land adjoining Hans Hopman's was finally surveyed. Thereafter, he consistently was known as Måns Halton. The name of his wife is unknown. He died 24 March 1726. His will of 4 June 1723 named sons Jöns (James), Måns (Moses), Nils, Carl (Charles), Peter and daughters Ingeborg, Anna and Brita.⁴⁶

#78. **Lasse Halton** (Raccoon Creek, 100 acres): Born c. 1668, Lasse Halton was the eldest son of **Olle Jönsson** and in 1693 was probably residing with his brothers Hans and Carl Halton. Lasse later married a daughter of

⁴¹ *NJA*, 21:629, 23:237; *RPN*, 236, 238, 305-06, 325.

⁴² *Johnson*, 725.

⁴³ *NJA*, 21:3; *NCR*, 1:463-66; *BCR*, 25.

⁴⁴ *UCR*, 80. The list did include, however, "Hans Hofman & his two sons; Peter, freeman [Peter Jönsson] and Moens Junsen [Måns Jönsson]." See also Lasse Halton, #78.

⁴⁵ Thomas Shourds, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony* (1876), 492, 494; *NJA*, 21:571, 572, 595; 23:203.

⁴⁶ *NYHM*, 20:6; *GMNJ*, 13:11; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23, 30; *HTR*, 1:30, 32, 45, 47; *RPN*, 327; *NJA*, 21:358; 23:236. John and Olle Halton, who contributed labor to building Holy Trinity Church in 1698-99, may also have been sons of Måns Halton. *HTR*, 1:31-32.

Matthias Jönsson of Penn's Neck. The names of their children, if any, are uncertain. He moved to Piles Grove, Salem County, around 1707, after selling his Raccoon Creek plantation to his brother Hans.⁴⁷

The Sträng (String) Family

#79. **John Andersson Sträng** (Raccoon Creek, 50 acres): Apparently born in America of Swedish parents, John Andersson Sträng (meaning "strict" in Swedish), sometimes known as "John Anderson the big," had established residence on Raccoon Creek by 1687. He claimed 100 acres, which he shared with Pål Pålsson (#81) in 1693, and finally received a deed confirming his ownership in 1701. He died at his farm on 7 July 1726. His wife Brigitta was buried 30 Jan. 1728. Their children included Anders (born c. 1679), Peter, Carl (c. 1693), Lars (c. 1698), Ella, Maria, Anna and Christina.⁴⁸

The Petersons of Raccoon Creek

#80. **Olle Petersson** (Raccoon Creek, 150 acres): According to his own testimony in 1740, Olle (William) Petersson was then 92 years old and came to America in 1658 when the Dutch controlled the Delaware River. He

⁴⁷ The 100 acres occupied by Lasse Halton was taxed to his mother "Madlen Janson" in 1687, *GMNJ*, 13:11. Her name was replaced by that of Lasse Halton in the 1690 and 1694 tax lists. Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23, 30. He was of age by 5 Sept. 1689 when he was fined for not serving on a coroner's inquest. *Id.*, 20. Lawrence Holton was named constable of Greenwich township, Gloucester County, 12 March 1705/6, *GCR*, 1:337, but, as Lance Holton, was overseer of roads in Piles Grove in 1709. H. Stanley Craig, *Salem County Genealogical Data*, 2:224. The last confirmed sighting of him is his appearance in February 1728/29 as a Salem County grand juror. *Id.*, 152. The final accounting of the estate of Matthias Jönsson, filed in 1730, showed a payment to Lausy Halton for his wife's filial portion. *NJA*, 21:263-64. He had picked out his grave site at Raccoon church in 1724. *RPN*, 27. The will of Hans Halton of 2 April 1736 recites that he had acquired Lars Halton's 100-acre plantation. The children of Hans and Brigitta Halton (married by 1699) included Charles, Magdalena, Catharine (buried 1731), Lars (born 1713), Sarah (1714), Susanna (1716), Rebecca (1719) and John (1721). *NJA*, 30:212-13; *HTR*, 1:32, 45, 47; *RPN*, 233, 236, 238, 242, 246, 253, 328-29. Carl (Charles) Halton married Maria, daughter of Matthias Jönsson (*NJA*, 23:263-64), and, following her death, Gunnilla Fransson (see #159), the widow of John Bartleson (see #188). By his second marriage, he had daughters Maria (b. 17 Sept. 1723) and Christina (31 May 1728). Charles Halton died at Penn's Neck in 1738 and his widow died in 1755. *RPN*, 248, 256; *NJA*, 30:244; 32:162.

⁴⁸ *GMNJ*, 13:10; *NJA*, 21:682; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 21, 23, 30, 40; *GCR*, 1:19, 49, 53, 67, 75, 112, 122, 165, 202; *GCD*, 200, 218, 334, 361, 366; *HTR*, 1:41; *RPN*, 27, 120, 233, 240, 241, 255, 256, 258, 305, 307, 327, 328, 333, 334; Frank H. Stewart, *Notes on Old Gloucester County*, 3:260; Everett N. Strang, "The Strang Family of Southern New Jersey," *GMNJ*, 45:111-19 (1970). Citations to John Anderson "the little" in Gloucester County records are references to John Andersson Cock (see #119).

further stated that he lived twenty years on the Christina River and then moved to West Jersey. A son later told Peter Kalm in 1749 that Olle emigrated from Uppland, Sweden. This information identifies his father as **Peter Olleson** who acquired a share of Boughttown in Penn's Neck in 1676 and whose will of 19 April 1691 named three sons: Lars (#160), Hendrick and "Wooley" Petersson.⁴⁹ Olle or William Petersson died at the age of 95 and was buried 27 June 1742. With his wife (name unknown) he had at least eight children, including Lars, Måns, Anders, Zacharias, Catharina, Margaret, Maria and Magdalena.⁵⁰

The Pålsson or Corvhorn Family

#81. **Pål Pålsson Corvhorn** (Raccoon Creek, 50 acres). The entry of "*Lars Paulsson*" in the 1693 church census is difficult to explain. By civil records, one would expect the entry of *Pål* Paulsson, the son of **Pål Larsson Corvhorn**. Pål Larsson and his brother Hendrick Larsson (see #191), both Finns, arrived on the *Eagle* in 1654 as soldiers. Before the year ended, Pål deserted and moved to Maryland. He had moved back to Marcus Hook by 1669 when fined in the Long Finn Rebellion. The 1671 census listed him as "Powell Corhold" and head of a household at Marcus Hook. In November 1677 "Poull Corvorn" appeared on the tax list in the Raccoon Creek area after Måns Jönsson [Halton] (#77). In 1684 "Poule Curvon" claimed to possess about 100 acres of land in the same area. The last discovered reference to Pål Larsson Corvhorn was a tax list of 15 June 1687, showing "Paul Lawson" residing on the north side of Oldmans Creek with no land and four cows. The 1690 and 1694 tax lists show "Paul Paulson" (presumably his eldest son) taxed for 50 acres on Raccoon Creek, taken (it would appear) from John Andersson Sträng's original 100 acres (see #79). The name of Pål Pålsson continues to be found in Gloucester County records through 1701 and, in 1699, Pål Pålsson and his wife were assigned pews in the new Holy Trinity Church.⁵¹ Later Pålssons/Paulsons in Raccoon church records appear to be descendants of Pål Pålsson.

In 1693, Pål's brother **Clement Pålsson Corvhorn** lived with Pål Johnson Salung near Shackamaxon, where he was taxed as Clement "Pudding Bag,"

⁴⁹ *PA2d*, 16:520-21, 526, 706, 708; *Benson*, 712; *GMNJ*, 13:19; *NJA*, 21:543, 564-65, 566, 23:524.

⁵⁰ *GMNJ*, 13:11; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23, 30; *RPN*, 305, 306, 309, 330; *Burr*, 110-11; will of William Peterson dated 9 May 1740, proved 26 Sept. 1743, *NJA*, 30:377.

⁵¹ For references to Pål Larsson Corvhorn, see *Rising*, 221; *Skordas*, 284 (citing Maryland Land Patents, 4:63, "Paul Lawson"); *NYHM*, 20:5-6, 21:104; *UCR*, 80; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 10; *BCR*, 26; *GMNJ*, 13:11. For references to Pål Pålsson of Raccoon Creek, see Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 21, 23, 30, 36, 39; *GCR*, 1:49, 67, 103, 159, 189, 200, 245; *GCD*, 114, 189; *Burr*, 63, 65; *HTR*, 1:45, 47.

an English equivalent of Corvhorn [now spelled *korvhorn* in Swedish and meaning "sausage horn"]. His name thereafter appears in Gloria Dei accounts, 1697-1704, as "Clem Paul" or "Clem Corhonen." Later he moved to Raccoon Creek, where he was known as "Clemens Corinna" in Raccoon church records and as "Clement Corronett" in civil records. When he died intestate in the winter of 1726/7, Eva Mullica was named to administer his meager estate.⁵²

Hans Olleson's Family

#82. **Hans Olleson** (Oldmans Creek, 150 acres): Among those fined in the 1669 Long Finn Rebellion was "Hans Wolason" who, as "Hans Olieson," was one of the six original grantees for 1,000 acres at Marcus Hook under Dutch rule, reaffirmed by the English in 1676. Although born in Sweden, it is uncertain when Hans Olleson arrived in America. He remained at Marcus Hook until about 1682 when he moved to Oldmans Creek, claiming 150 acres under the Swedes' 1676 purchase from the Indians. William Penn granted him a deed for this property, located in Salem County, in 1690. In 1702, Haunce Oulson and his sons William and Charles Oulson sold this land to William Slubey (#162).⁵³

The Denny Family

#201. **Thomas Dennis (Denny)** (Oldmans Creek, 90 acres): Thomas Dennis or Denny was a resident of Marcus Hook, 1676-77, but a shoemaker in Newton township, Gloucester County, by 1684. In 1690 and 1694, he was taxed on 90 acres in the lowest part of Gloucester County. The will of Walter Forest, written 18 March 1691/2, named the children of "Thomas Dinnis" as being John, Samuel, Rebecca, Mary and Hannah. It may be presumed that his wife was Swedish. The will of Thomas Dennis, once more of Newton township, dated 12 Dec. 1720, named his surviving children as Thomas, William, Mary and Hannah. Thomas Denny, Jr., married Maria Cobb (see #94) by 1712 and, as a resident of Raccoon Creek, was an active member of the Swedes' church at Swedesboro.⁵⁴

⁵² "Clement Paul" was listed in Rudman's 1697 census, *PMHB*, 2:228. For other references to him, see 1693 tax list for Philadelphia County, *PMHB*, 8:96; Gloria Dei accounts, 1697-1704; *RPN*, 6, 115; *GCR*, 2:9, 551; *NJA*, 23:111, 125.

⁵³ *NYHM*, 20:5, 87b, 101(#1), 21:104; *Wharton*, 62-63; *Smith*, 520-21; *DYR*, 99; *UCR*, 80, 108, 110, 135; *CCR*, 1:10; *NCR*, 1:473, 490-91, 2:20-21; *BCR*, 25; *NJA*, 21:627, 635, 645-46; *GCR*, 1:333; *GCD*, 64, 398. In 1693, the family may have been living on 400 acres north of Oldmans Creek, rented from Cornelius Empson. Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 30.

⁵⁴ *UCR*, 55, 85; *NJA*, 21:432; *GMNJ*, 13:10; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23, 30; *NJA*, 23:135, 170; *RPN*, *passim*.

Residents of Marcus Hook

Marcus Hook, at the southern end of Chester County, was largely drained of its original Swedish and Finnish settlers by 1693. Only two families remained:

#83. **William Talley** (Marcus Hook, 225 acres): In 1687 William Talley, presumably English, married Eleanor or Helena, the widow of **John Johnsson**. John was born in Sweden, the second son of **Johan Hendricks-son**, a freeman who arrived in New Sweden on the *Eagle* in 1654. His father was sick on his arrival but still living in September 1655 when he signed an affidavit describing the surrender of Fort Trinity to the Dutch.⁵⁵ When John's brother Hendrick Johnsson died in 1676, John Johnsson and Mårten Mårtensson were named overseers of Hendrick's estate for the benefit of Hendrick's minor children (see #88, #91). The will of John Johnsson, dated 16 March 1684/5 and proved 17 April 1686, named six children: Peter, Catharine, Margaret, Anna, Gabriel and Christina Johnson. William Talley helped administer the estate and soon married the widow Eleanor. She had two more children by her second marriage, Thomas and Maria. William Talley died in 1702 in Brandywine hundred. On 21 Nov. 1721, the New Castle court awarded 40 shillings to Elinor Johnson, a "sickly, ancient and poor widow."⁵⁶

#84. **Mårten Knutsson** (Marcus Hook, 45 acres): The name of Mårten Knutsson had many variations. Dutch and English scribes usually wrote his name as "Canuteson" or its equivalent and he was sometimes called Mårten Mårtensson. His father, **Knut Mårtensson** from Vasa, Finland, came to New Sweden on the *Charitas* in 1641 and became a freeman on 1 November 1644.⁵⁷ Mårten was tydable and living in Marcus Hook with his father in 1677. Later, he married Maria, daughter of Dr. Timen Stiddem (see #102-106). Mårten Knutsson and his wife Maria parted with their share of Timen Stiddem's land on 1 August 1717 and conveyed their Marcus Hook property to their son Erasmus Morton on 15 Feb. 1731/2. They also had sons named Timothy and Mortenus Morton.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ *Johnson*, 719; 1654 Loyalty Oath; *Weslager, DH*, 23:20.

⁵⁶ For references to John Johnson, see *NYHM*, 20:112, 21:57, *PA2d*, 19: 336, 448; *Smith*, 521-22; *UCR*, 44, 73, 80, 84, 101, 113; *CCR*, 1:5-6, 10-12, 24, 35, 43-44, 74; *NCR*, 1:475-76; *Phila. wills*, A:14; *DH*, 6:140-43; *Martin, History of Chester*, 155-56. For later references to his estate and family and to William Talley, see also *CCR*, 1:102-03, 105-06, 108-13, 118, 121, 138, 153, 186, 337, 344; 2:30, 71, 102, 132; *NCR*, 2:218 & 1718-22 volume, 308.

⁵⁷ *Johnson*, 702, 712, 721; *Huygen*, 36.

⁵⁸ *PA2d*, 19:448; *UCR*, 80, *CCR*, 1:21, 54, 108-11; 2:13, 35, 115; *NCR*, 1:476; New Castle County deeds, Q:454. Mårten Knutsson's property on Middle Creek adjoining John Johnson is depicted on Holme's 1685 map of Pennsylvania under the name of "Morton Natevans." *PWP*, 3:645. The deed to Erasmus Morton was witnessed by his two brothers, Timothy and

Nils Larsson and the Friend Family

Nils Larsson arrived in New Sweden on the *Swan* in 1648 and, during Rising's administration, served as *gevaldiger* (policeman). By 1668, he had adopted the name Frände, meaning "kinsman" or "blood relative" in Swedish. In that year, with Olle Rawson (#135) and Olle Jönsson (see #78), he was granted a permit by the New Jersey governor to buy West Jersey lands from the Indians. His own residence at the time was at Upland, where he continued to live until his death in December 1686. His house was the usual meeting place of the Upland court. He also owned 800 acres on Red Clay Creek, which had been granted by William Penn in exchange for 200 acres in Bucks County, which Penn wanted for his Pennsbury estate. Nils Larsson Frände was survived by his wife Anna, daughter of Anders Andersson the Finn (see #119), and ten children, including Brigitta (married to John Cock, #9), Anders (#86), Catharine (married to Olof Dalbo, #61) and Maria (married to Gabriel Cock, #11). His six younger children lived with their mother in 1693.⁵⁹ His sons used the patronymic Nilsson and the surname Friend interchangeably. Ultimately, Friend became the family name.

#85. **Nils Larsson Frände's widow** (Crum Creek, £40): After the death of Nils Larsson, his widow Anna and her eldest sons sold the Upland property and moved to Crum Creek. At the time of the census, Anna's household included her six youngest children: John (born c. 1666), Susannah (c. 1670), Sarah (1672), Gabriel (c. 1674), Lars (c. 1676) and Barbara (c. 1678). All would later marry, with Gabriel alone staying home to care for his aged mother, who was bed-ridden during the last 18-20 years of her life.⁶⁰

#86. **Anders Nilsson Frände (Friend)** (living with #85): Up until 1693, and for a period thereafter, Anders split his time between Chester County and West Jersey, where he was taxed for 200 acres in Andrew Robeson's "New Stockholm" tract in 1687. This West Jersey association plus the name given to his eldest surviving son (Israel) suggests that his first wife was a

Mortenus. Chester County deeds, E:374-77.

⁵⁹ *Rising*, 192-95; *NYHM*, 18:21 (9 Aug. 1656), 19:20b, 20:23, 21:104; *NJA*, 21:3; *NCR*, 1:463-66, 2:122, 171; *UCR*, 57-58, 66, 68-71, 93, 101-02, 108, 110, 119-21, 137, 174; *CCR*, 1: 7-9, 26, 33, 76, 85-86, 104, 160; *PA2d*, 7:193; Logan papers, 16:28, 30; will of Nils Larsson dated 20 Dec. 1686, proved 12 June 1689, Phila. wills, A:145; *Friend, passim*. Amandus Johnson errs in claiming that Nils Larsson arrived on the *Eagle* in 1654. *Johnson*, 716. Nils was sued in 1656 on a debt he had incurred in New Sweden in 1650. *NYCD*, 12:168-69.

⁶⁰ *PMHB*, 2:228; *Friend, passim*. In an undated Chester County orphan's court affidavit, Gabriel Friend sought reimbursement from his brothers Andrew and John Friend for the care of his mother, claiming that Anna was "106 years and upwards" when she died. Her death must have occurred before 22 August 1735 when Gabriel Friend acquired the 665-acre "Fishing Place" plantation from Enoch Enochson and his wife Susannah (Friend), property which was lately owned by Olof Dalbo and was then in Gabriel's possession. West Jersey deeds, E-F:231.

daughter of Israel Helm (#65). By 1697, Anders Nilsson alias Friend had moved to New Castle County. In 1710 he was living at North East, Cecil County, Maryland, and in 1740 he was residing with his son Israel Friend near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His children, aside from Israel, included Charles, Rebecca and Maria. In 1724, his wife was named Isabel.⁶¹

Other Ridley Township Families

#87. **Reynier Petersson** (Crum Creek, £40): Given his name, it is doubtful that Reynier was Swedish. In 1677 he was living with the Dalbo's and his wife Annicka was probably a daughter of Anders Larsson Dalbo (see #61). Reynier was born in 1658 and had married Annicka by 1682, when they were both interrogated about charges brought against Lasse Dalbo. In 1693 they had no children. Reynier Petersson purchased 50 acres on Crum Creek from Hendrick Jacobsson (see #120) on 3 March 1690. He sold this property in 1696 and moved to Germantown.⁶²

#88. **Anders Hendricksson** (Ammansland, £40) lived near the confluence of Crum Creek and Darby Creek on one of two tracts patented on 1 May 1671 to his father, **Hendrick Johnsson**. The latter, born in Sweden, came to New Sweden on the *Eagle* with his father, Johan Hendricksson (see #83). References to Hendrick Johnsson are few, as he died before 14 November 1676 when his brother, John Johnsson, and Mårten Mårtensson were named guardians of his children.⁶³ Anders Hendricksson married c. 1690 Brigitta, the daughter of Mårten Mårtensson Sr. In 1693 their household also included Hendrick (born 1691) and Jacob (1693). Two additional children were born (Helena in 1696 and Catharine c. 1700) before Brigitta died in December, 1702. By Anders' second wife Catharine (parents not identified), there were six more children, named in Anders Hendricksson's will of 1722.⁶⁴

⁶¹ *GMNJ*, 13:11; *Friend*, 3, 8-10, 12-16, 18-20, 26-29.

⁶² *Soderlund*, 213; *NCR*, 1:301; *UCR*, 79, 194; *CCR*, 1:19, 23, 224-25, 253, 394; *PA2d*, 19: 239-41; William I. Hull, *William Penn and the Dutch Quaker Immigration to Pennsylvania*, 414.

⁶³ New Castle County deeds, A-1:32; *Wharton*, 94-95; *Smith*, 522-23; *NYHM*, 21:104; *UCR*, 43-44, 172-174. See also H. Edgar Hammond & Ruth L. Springer, "The Hendricksons of Crum Creek and the 'Old Swedes House,'" *PGM*, 22:45-82 (1961), which also traces the colonial descendants of both John Hendricksson (#91) and Anders Hendricksson (#88). A third son, overlooked in this article, was Matthias Hendricksson, a hired hand for Gabriel Cock (#11), who presumably died shortly after contributing £1½ for the building of Gloria Dei church in 1698. A survey for John Simcock of property adjoining that formerly owned by Hendrick Johnsson listed the owners as the "three Hendricks sons." Chester County Warrants & Surveys, Old Rights H-T:445, Chester County Archives, West Chester, Pa.

⁶⁴ *PMHB*, 2:228; Hammond & Springer, "The Hendricksons of Crum Creek," cited in the foregoing footnote. The authors of that article err in dating Rudman's 1697 census as taken in 1699-1700. The internal evidence of that census shows it was made in the summer of 1697 with some later births and deaths added thereafter. The authors' opinion that Anders' second

#89. **Johan Van Culen** (Ammansland, £30) gave his age as 66 on 4 April 1687 when he petitioned for relief from the sheriff's seizure of his two milk cows, which was all his wife and seven children had to live on, he being unable to work. The first evidence of his presence on the Delaware was the grant to him of 100 acres on Crum Creek, 25 Nov. 1679. Johan's wife Anna (probably a sister of John Archer, #92) had a sharp tongue. She was one of the principal accusers of Margaret Mattsson in the 1684 witchcraft trial (see #64) and was summoned to apologize to the court in September 1690 for "evil words against some magistrates." It is probable that the Van Culen household of five in 1693 included only the younger children and that the elder ones were working in other homes. Their children included four sons, Jacob, Reigner, Gregor (George) and John, and at least three daughters, one of whom was named Maria. In lieu of a will, Johan Van Culen deeded his property to his son George on 24 Feb. 1704/5.⁶⁵

#90. **Hendrick Torton** (Ammansland, £40): Although we shall call him Torton, there was little consensus on the spelling of his name.⁶⁶ He was a resident of "Amosland" [Ammansland] by 1671 and lived there until his death in 1703. His wife Walborg predeceased him. His will named three sons (Hendrick, Anders and Hans), all born before 1693, and made a bequest to his friend, widow Anna Coleman (see #71), who then resided with him.⁶⁷

#91. **John Hendricksson** (Ammansland, £40): The eldest son of Hendrick Johansson (see #88) and grandson of Johan Hendricksson (see #83), John was born c. 1662. In 1693 he resided at Ammansland on land inherited from his father with his wife Magdalena (parents unknown), their daughter Anna Maria, and Anna Coleman and her daughter Anna. John

wife was Catharine, daughter of John Cock (#9), is suspect: John Cock moved to St. Georges Creek, New Castle County, two years before Anders' first wife died. The second wife Catharine was mother of John, Peter, Gabriel, Maria, Christina and Rebecca. She died at the home of her son Peter Hendrickson in Gloucester County, 1761. In 1958 Anders Hendricksson's stone house was moved to the grounds of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, where it now serves as a museum commemorating the early Swedes on the Delaware.

⁶⁵ *PPCM*, 1:95, 200; *PMHB*, 2:228; *UCR*, 146; *CCR*, 1:74-75, 77, 84, 89-90, 131, 217, 227, 232; 2:127. Jacob Van Culen moved to West Jersey; Reigner and John Van Culen moved to New Castle County. In time, the "Van" was dropped from the surname and Culen or Culin became standard. The identity of the father of Johan Van Culen's wife Maria is indicated from the fact that she named a son Gregor. Grelsson is the patronymic form for Gregor, a name otherwise found only in the family of Johan Grelsson, John Archer's father.

⁶⁶ Among the variations were Thaden, Tade, Tate, Tathe, Thaeton, Tauta, Tauton, Totten, etc. The sons and grandsons settled on Torton as the family name.

⁶⁷ *NYHM*, 21:104; *Wharton*, 93-94; *Smith*, 523; *PA2d*, 19:297; *UCR*, 79; *CCR*, 1:38, 60, 74, 221, 316; 2:25, 27; will of Henrick Tauton dated 12 Sept. 1703, proved 18 Oct. 1703, Phila. wills, B:324.

Hendrickson died at Ammansland in 1720. His wife survived him by over twenty years.⁶⁸

John Grelsson and the Archer Family

Johan Grelsson, also known as John Cornelis, was a Finn from Fryksdalen (valley of the Fryken lakes), Värmland, who arrived in New Sweden with his wife Helena and three children on the *Mercurius* in 1656. He shared a large tract at Ammansland with Mårten Mårtensson, Sr. (#30), who married Grelsson's widow after his death c. 1684. John and Helena had three known sons: Anders Johnsson Grelsson Mink (see #195), Arian Johnsson (later known as John Archer, #92) and Eric Johnsson who was insane.⁶⁹ They also were probably the parents of Anna, wife of Johan Van Culen (see #89).

#92. **John Archer** (Ammansland, £30): Born in 1649 as Arian Johnsson, he died in 1740 as John Archer. In between, he first reversed his name to John Arians. Later the surname evolved through Orien to Orchard and finally Archer. His wife Gertrude, daughter of Bartil Eskilsson (see #31), died in 1748. They were residents of Raccoon Creek, 1685-90, but returned to Ammansland about 1691. In 1693 their household included Helena (born 1680), Gunnar (1685) and John Archer (1687) and Gertrude's brother Lasse Bartleson.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ Subsequent children: Elisabeth (born 1694), twins Anders and Sarah (6 Aug. 1697), John, Israel and Dinah. *PMHB*, 2:228; *PA2d*, 19:413, 502; *CCR*, 1:38, 60, 114, 123, 231, 259, 297, 338, 354, 367, 379-80, 391, 404; 2:2, 13, 27, 108, 151, 158, 163; will of John Hendrickson dated 10 April 1720, proved 5 June 1721, and will of Magdalena Hendrickson dated 19 Oct. 1742, proved 11 Oct. 1752, Chester County wills, A:121 and C:376. See also Hammond & Springer, "The Hendricksons of Crum Creek," *PGM*, 22:48-55.

⁶⁹ He was named as Johan Grelsson on the list of *Mercurius* passengers, *Johnson*, 724, and as John Grilshaw by the English census taker in 1671, *NYHM*, 21:104. But most records referred to him as John Cornelis or variations thereof. In 1678, "John Corneliusson of Amosland" complained that his son son Eric was insane and, being poor, he was unable to maintain him. The court ordered that a blockhouse be built for the madman. *UCR*, 102-03. Johan Grelsson died intestate. In 1695 his eldest son and heir, "Anders Johnson" (#195), "late of Amos land" (no wife shown), conveyed Grelsson's half of the Ammansland plantation, 275 acres to his step-father and 137 acres to his brother John Orchard [Archer]. *CCR*, 1:351, Chester County deeds, A-1:230. For other references to Johan Grelsson alias Cornelis, see *Morton*, 4-8; *PA2d*, 5:650; *Smith*, 522; *Wharton*, 97; *UCR*, 69, 79, 162; *CCR*, 1:5, 26.

⁷⁰ Subsequent children: Jacob (born 1694), Adam (1696), Maria, Catharine, Anders, Margaret, Brigitta, a second Helena and Elisabeth. *PMHB*, 2:224, 228; West Jersey deeds, E:237; *GMNJ*, 13:11; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 14, 16, 21, 23; *NJA*, 23:493; *CCR*, 1:92-93, 99-100, 315-16, 351, 367, 372-73; 2:2, 27, 82, 96; will of John Archer dated 9 Nov. 1738, proved 19 Sept. 1740, Chester County wills, B:64; will of Gertrude Archer, dated 9 Nov. 1748, proved 29 Nov. 1748, Chester County wills, C:91; *Morton*, 8-11; Springer, *DH*, 6:307-11. Anders Archer [Andrew Orchard] was not named in his parents' wills, having died in 1733. *NJA*, 30:362. Margareta Archer, who married Robert Harper at Holy Trinity on 9 Dec. 1727

#93. **John Johnsson Ekoren** (location uncertain): The name of John Ekoren had a blank in the column showing the number in his household, suggesting that he had recently died. In the 1684 list of contributors to the salary of pastor Fabritius, he was named "John Jonsson," confirming that he was the brother of Staffan Johnsson Ekoren (#59).

#94. **William Cobb** (Cobbs Creek, not taxed): When this census was taken, William Cobb had just moved from Raccoon Creek to Mill (now Cobbs) Creek to operate the Swedes' mill at that location. Whether he was English or Swedish has been a matter of dispute. In his first recorded appearance on the Delaware, he testified about statements made at a wedding party held at Timen Stiddem's house on 23 Feb. 1680.⁷¹ In 1683-84 he was tax collector in Ammansland. From 1686 through 1690 he was found on Raccoon Creek, where he was taxed for a 350-acre farm. After retiring from operation of the Swedes' mill, Cobb returned to Raccoon Creek, where his wife Christina was buried on 25 Nov. 1714. Old William Cobb, said to be past 60 years old, died at Raccoon Creek, 11 March 1721. William and Christina Cobb had nine known children: John, Christina, Deborah, Maria, Elsa, William, Helena, Anna and Samuel.⁷²

(*HTR*, 2:184) and Brigitta Archer, a baptismal sponsor at Holy Trinity on 23 Apr. 1732 (*HTR*, 2:229) also died before their parents. Helena Archer, who married Abraham Jones of Kingsessing between 1738 and 1748 (mentioned as a daughter in both wills) and thereafter had three children listed in the 1752 Wicaco church census, is unlikely to be the same Helena who was born in 1680. The father of John Archer's wife is identified by the 1705 nuncupative will of Lasse Bartleson alias Parker who gave his West Jersey lands to his nephew Jacob Archer. Phila. wills, C:14; Chester County wills, C:24. For evidence of Lasse Bartleson's name change to Lasse Parker, see *NJA*, 21:669; *CCR*, 1:315-16, 372-73.

⁷¹ By an affidavit before Justice Otto Ernest Cock (#33), he declared that he was present at the wedding and heard John Stalcop (see #101) call the wife of Justa Andersson (see #119) a thief. *NCR*, 1:404. The wedding party was for "Stalcop's daughter." *Id.*, 1:403. Query whether William Cobb was the bridegroom and Christina was the daughter of John and Christina Stalcop. The Cobbs named their two eldest children John and Christina.

⁷² *CCR*, 1:5, 7, 12, 28, 36, 40, 102; 2:55; *GMNJ*, 13:11; Stewart, *Gloucester County*, 23; *GCR*, 1:11, 19, 36, 63, 67, 69, 76, 288; *GCD*, 9, 10, 114, 187, 193, 256, 307, 309, 321; *PMHB*, 2:228; *RPN*, 305, 307, 309, 324, 326. See also Otto Robert Landelius, *Swedish Place-Names in North America* (1985), 198-99.