

Chapter 5

The Crane Hook Congregation

After the surrender of New Sweden to the Dutch in 1655, jurisdiction over the South (now Delaware) River was divided between the Dutch West India Company and the City of Amsterdam. The City took the area south of the Christina River in settlement of debts incurred when it helped finance Stuyvesant's conquest of New Sweden. The capital of the City's colony, called New Amstel, was the former Fort Casimir, which was renamed Fort Amstel and would become New Castle when taken by the English in 1664.

North of the Christina River, the Swedes and Finns were granted liberal rights of self-rule by Governor Stuyvesant. This factor, among others, led many of the former New Sweden colonists to migrate northward to join their countrymen in the "up-river Swedish nation." There, under the watchful eye of Stuyvesant's deputy Willem Beeckman at Fort Altena (former Fort Christina), their farms flourished and they largely governed themselves through their court at Tincicum Island (later at Upland).¹

The prosperity of the "Swedish nation" to the north soon became a matter of envy to the Dutch colony of New Amstel. Its governor, Alexander d'Hinojosa, became convinced that his colony would benefit by having more Swedish and Finnish farmers. He took two actions which were to influence the future distribution of the Swedes on the Delaware. First, in 1662 he offered them land at Crane Hook, with freedom from taxes for 18 years, the right to have their own magistrates and the freedom to practice their own religion. At least fourteen Finnish families accepted the offer.² Second, he actively recruited new settlers from Sweden. In late 1663, another 32 Finnish colonists arrived from Sweden by way of Holland.³

¹ See Johnson, 663-70; C.A. Weslager, *New Sweden on the Delaware* (1988), 182-92; C.A. Weslager, *The Swedes and Dutch at New Castle* (1987), 125-77.

² *NYHM*, 19:39; 21:104.

³ The Dutch ship *de Purnelander Kerck* arrived at New Amstel on 3 December 1663 (New Style) carrying, in addition to Israel Helm, 32 Finns from Sweden. *NYCD*, 2:211-12; *NYHM*, 19:89. In 1664 the Swedish ambassador in Amsterdam reported that there were 140 forest

To serve this influx of settlers south of the Christina River, a new log church was built at Crane Hook, which Rev. Lars Lock agreed to serve in addition to his congregation at Tinicum Island. Religious services were held there as early as 1664, although the church itself was not finished until 1667.⁴ The new church was also patronized by Swedes and Finns living on the Christina River and northward as far as Naaman's Creek. This geographic division between the "up-river" congregations (at Tinicum and Wicaco) and the "lower" congregation at Crane Hook became reinforced in the 1670s by the transfer of jurisdiction over settlers between the Christina River and the Bought from the Upland court to the New Castle court.⁵

By 1693, renewed migrations had caused the Finnish population at Crane Hook to dwindle. That the congregation survived is largely a tribute to Charles Springer (#118) who had stepped in as lay reader after the death of Lock. In 1693, Springer also served as church warden along with Hendrick Evertsson (#138), Anders Andersson Weinam (#173), Gisbert Walraven (#110) and Paul Pålsson Mink (#166). In 1699, the old log church at Crane Hook was abandoned in favor of the new Holy Trinity Church at Christina in present Wilmington.⁶

Johan Andersson and the Stalcop Family

Johan Andersson from Strängnäs, Södermanland *län*, was described as a boy when he sailed from Stockholm on the *Charitas* in 1641. Hired initially as a farm hand, he became a soldier under Governor Printz on 1 October 1646. With the arrival of Governor Rising in 1654, he was promoted to the position of gunner. At the same time he adopted the surname of Stålkofta ["steel jacket" in Swedish]. He resided in the Fort Christina area, although

Finns from the parishes of Sundsvall, Torp and Borgsjö in Medelpad who were ready to depart from Holland for the Delaware. *Johnson*, 650-52; Kari Tarkiainen, "The Emigration of Swedish-Finnish Burnbeaters to Delaware," *Suittolaisuus-Migration* (Turku, Finland, April 1989), 2:4-10. No evidence has been found that this larger group reached the Delaware.

⁴ According to *Acrelius*, 177, "In a deed of division, which he [Lars Carlsson Lock] drew up between Paul Jön[sson Mullica]'s widow and her children, dated at Tranhook on the 14th of April, 1664, he calls himself *Pastor Loci*, although the church was not erected for three years after that time." The Swedish word for crane is *trana*.

⁵ The line of demarcation between the Upland and New Castle courts remained vague until agreed upon by the two courts in 1678. *UCR*, 119. By the time of William Penn, the line was moved further northward almost four miles to Naaman's Creek. *UCR*, 199. This also marked the northern boundary of the Crane Hook congregation in 1693.

⁶ On 12 November 1693, these five church wardens of the Crane Hook congregation authorized the sale of Lars Lock's glebe land at Upland, provided that their congregation received one half of the proceeds. *Smith*, 555. For a history of Crane Hook and its church, see Jeannette Eckman, *Crane Hook on the Delaware* (Newark 1958), which was reprinted by the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society for the 350th anniversary of New Sweden in 1988.

he was temporarily sent to Fort Trinity to help bolster its defense.⁷ After the surrender, he returned to Christina and, through purchases or the occupation of abandoned property, eventually laid claim to all of the land encompassing the former fort and its tributary lands along the north side of the Christina River west of the Brandywine.⁸ Accused of being "a chief fomenter" of the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669, John Andersson Stalcop was fined 1500 guilders. This is perhaps the cause of his selling one-half of his Christina plantation to Samuel Petersson (see #107) and Lars Corneliusson (see #174-75) in 1674. Three years later, however, he was granted 600 acres on the east side of Red Clay Creek for himself and eight children.⁹ John Andersson Stalcop died sometime between 21 Feb. 1682/3 when he was naturalized by William Penn and 3 Feb. 1685/6 when his will of 29 Aug. 1679 was proved. That will made bequests to his wife, Christina Carlsdotter, and seven children: Anders (see #103), an unnamed daughter (wife of Lulof Stedham, see #103), Carl (see #101), John (#165), Peter (#150), Maria (see #142) and Jonas (see #101).¹⁰

#101. **Widow Kerstin Stalcop** (Christina, Christiana hundred, £240): After Stalcop's death, Christina or Kerstin Carlsdotter continued to reside on her husband's plantation with her two unmarried sons, Carl and Jonas. Carl, born c. 1658, died unmarried by 18 July 1692, when the inventory of his estate was filed. Jonas, born c. 1669, may still have been living in 1693. By the next year, however, both he and his mother were apparently dead, as others paid the quitrents due. Widow Christina Stalcop's last recorded act was to reacquire, with her son John (#165), the one-fourth of the original Christina plantation (500 acres) which had been sold to Lars Corneliusson. The deed was dated 10 May 1693.¹¹ Christina Carlsdotter was the daughter of **Carl Jönsson**, a Finn from Letstigen, Värmland, who arrived in New Sweden on the *Mercurius* in 1656 accompanied by his wife, a maid-servant

⁷ *Johnson*, 151-52, 501, 503, 521-22, 614, 705, 712, 717; *Huygen*, 24; *MGB*, 46; *Rising*, 197, 221; Von Elswick's 1655 accounts; Weslager, "A Ruse de Guerre — and the Fall of New Sweden," *DH*, 23:8-11, 13-14, 20-21.

⁸ Stalcop's Wilmington properties are described in *Eckman*, 96-97. The 1701 audit of New Castle County quitrents estimated his total holdings, before subsequent sales and divisions, as being almost 2,000 acres. Logan papers, 16:26, 29.

⁹ *NYHM-General Entries*, O2:506; *NYHM*, 20:5-6; *Eckman*, 96-97; *DH*, 6:43; *NCR*, 1:140.

¹⁰ *NCR*, 2:37; will of John Andrison alias Stalcop, New Castle Co. wills, A:79. For other references to John Andersson Stalcop, see *NYHM*, 18:21 (18 Dec. 1655), 94; 19:20b, 28, 52, 67; 20:158; 21:40, 104; *DYR*, 142; *DH*, 6:31-32; *NCR*, 1:34, 177, 230, 235, 244, 288, 290, 302, 365, 390, 398, 403-04, 410-11, 508; 2:14, 19, 83, 102. For a comprehensive, three-volume genealogy of the Stalcop family, see Earl E. Jones, *The Stalcop Family History, 1641-1986*. A third daughter, not specifically mentioned in Stalcop's 1679 will, was married at Timen Stiddem's house the following February. *NCR*, 1:403-04. See William Cobb (#94).

¹¹ Jones, *Stalcop Family History*, 1:15; New Castle Co. deeds, B-1:103; Logan papers, 16:29.

and three children. He lived at Marcus Hook on land patented by the Dutch and later confirmed by the English. He was fined 300 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669 and his servant "Copp" (probably a Stalcopyson) was fined 60 guilders in the 1675 protest against Block's dike. His name disappeared from Delaware River records after 17 October 1683.¹²

Timen Stiddem and the Stedham or Stidham Family

Timen Stiddem, a barber surgeon for the New Sweden Company, crossed the Atlantic Ocean seven times before finally settling in America: He first came with Minuit on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1637-38, but did not stay. On the ship's second voyage in 1640, Timen remained in the colony as the resident doctor. Returning to Sweden in 1644, Timen married and in 1649 sailed again from Gothenburg on the *Kattan* with his wife and two infant children. A third child was born at sea. The ship ran aground at Puerto Rico and Timen's wife and three children died there as prisoners of the Spanish. Timen Stiddem himself was one of the few survivors to return to Sweden. Marrying again, he sailed a fourth time from Gothenburg on the *Eagle* in 1654.¹³ Stiddem was residing at Fort Trinity (New Castle) when the Swedes

¹² *Johnson*, 725; *Wharton*, 62-63; *DYR*, 99-100; *Smith*, 520-21; *NYHM*, 20:87b, 101(#1); 21:104; *UCR*, 80, 103-04; *CCR*, 1:18, 33; *NCR*, 1:163, 477, 486, 490.

¹³ *Huygen*, 3; *MGB*, 10, 63; *New Sweden Journal*, 417, 428, 829, 1017, 1028, 1031, 1117. Amandus Johnson erred in his report that after the shipwreck of the *Kattan*, Stiddem "managed to get to Amsterdam with his wife and five children." *Johnson*, 276. Stiddem is reported to have departed on the *Kattan* on 3 July 1649 with a wife and two children. Sten Carlsson, "Three Swedish Expeditions to North America 1642-1649," *SAG*, 8:30 (March 1988). Stiddem's own letter to Axel Oxenstierna, written from Amsterdam in 1651, reports that his wife and three children perished in Puerto Rico — a third child apparently having been born at sea: "Furthermore (after God's providence), inasmuch as the ship named *Kattan* vanished in Puerto Rico, I lost all my means of livelihood there, so that I fell into great mortal danger with my wife and three small children; and afterward in that same place with both wife and children was subjected to imprisonment, where in great wretchedness I lost both wife and children through death." In the same letter, Stiddem claimed that he had been with the New Sweden Company "since its beginning." *Axel Oxenstierna arkiv E734*, Riksarkivet, Stockholm, as translated by Dr. Richard H. Hulan. Amandus Johnson correctly named Stiddem as a passenger on the *Eagle* in 1654, but incorrectly stated that he was from Hammal, north of Sundsvall, Sweden, and that his mother lived in Stockholm in 1641. *Johnson*, 502, 716. The *New Sweden Journal* (entries 289, 348) shows that his mother lived in Gothenburg. Furthermore, research by Kay Nielsen of Titusville, N.J., determined that [1] there was no contemporary family in the area of Sundsvall, Medelpad, Sweden, resembling the name Stiddem; [2] the only area of Sweden where this name was found was Gothenburg; and [3] Timen Stiddem undoubtedly was the son of Luloff Stidden, who was buried at the Kristine Kyrka, a Dutch and German church in Gothenburg, 3 July 1639. Wilhelm Berg, *Samlingar till Göteborgs historia: Christine kyrkas böcker*, 1:441. Research by Johan von Sydow, Västra Sveriges genealogiska förening, Göteborg, in a letter to Kay Nielsen of 16 Feb. 1989, shows that Luloff Stidden was a prominent burger in Gothenburg and in a 1604 record was reported

surrendered to the Dutch in 1655, but within a few years he had moved to Christina.¹⁴ Nearby, on the south side of the Brandywine, he acquired lands originally granted to Måns Andersson and Walraven Jansen DeVos. Stiddem's ownership was confirmed by a patent issued by Governor Lovelace, 3 May 1671. As resurveyed on 8 May 1685, his land measured 294 acres plus 72 acres of marsh.¹⁵

The name of Timen Stiddem's second wife, the mother of all of his surviving children, is unknown. His third wife was Christina Ollesdotter, the widow of Walraven Jansen DeVos (see #110-111), who survived him.¹⁶ Timen Stiddem's will, dated 1 Feb. 1685/6 and proved 24 April 1686, gave his married daughter Ingeborg one steer and one cow. His other three daughters and five sons were to share his plantation equally.¹⁷ His children were: Lulof (born c. 1654, #103), Lucas (c. 1656, #102), Erasmus (c. 1658, #104), Adam (c. 1660, #105), Benedict (c. 1662, #106), Ingeborg (c. 1664, married to Peter Jaquet by 1686), Elisabeth (c. 1666), Maria (c. 1668, married to Mårten Knutsson, #84), and Magdalena (c. 1671, who was unmarried in 1693, but would soon marry Peter Andersson, see #109).¹⁸ The sons' surnames evolved from Stiddem to Stedham, with Stidham becoming preferred in later generations.

#102. **Lucas Stedham** (Christiana hundred, £100): Lucas Stiddem was issued a warrant for 200 acres of land by the New Castle court on 2

to be "of Copenhagen." Timen Stiddem's will stated that he was born in "Hammell", which may be a reference to Hammel in Denmark.

¹⁴ Weslager, *DH*, 23:20; Von Elswick's 1655 accounts; *NYHM*, 18:20, 21, 83a; 19:22, 27, 61, 71, 73.

¹⁵ *Eckman*, 97; original Lovelace patent, HSD; New Castle County Surveys, A:479-80. The history of this property is described in Stiddem's lawsuit against Jacob Vander Veer in which Stiddem also attempted (unsuccessfully) to claim ownership of lands north of the Brandywine patented to Vander Veer. *NCR*, 1:152, 175, 182, 291, 304, 317, 324, 329; *NYHM*, 21:44, 71, 72, 93, 94, 95a, 96a. In 1686, the lawsuit was renewed by his sons Lucas and Erasmus Stedham, but without success. *NCR*, 2:146-47; Logan papers, 16:15. For other references to Timen Stiddem's life under English rule, see *NYHM*, 20:159, 21:104; *NCR*, 1:157, 161, 163, 177, 203, 235, 244, 332-33, 397; 2:37, 102, 121.

¹⁶ *NCR*, 1:499, 502; 2:119. The nuncupative will of Christina Stidham, dated 24 Jan. 1698/9, was proved on 13 March 1698/9. New Castle County wills, B:75; *NCW*, 11-12.

¹⁷ New Castle County wills, A:73. The will is quoted in full in the 350-page Stidham genealogy, *The Descendants of Timothy Stidham*, written and published in 1989 by Jack Stidham, 402 Lee Drive, Morristown, Tenn., 37814.

¹⁸ The marriage of the daughter Ingeborg Stiddem to Peter Jaquet has been inferred from the gravestone at Holy Trinity Church, reading: "In memory of Ingeborg Stidham, daughter of Peter and Ingeborg Jaquet, born Oct. 12th 1690; married Lucas Stidham, Oct. 26th 1715; departed this life April 4, 1748." Benjamin Ferris, *History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware*, 187. The other three daughters, the spouses of Maria and Magdalena, and the five sons are identified in New Castle County deeds, Q:454.

November 1680. This land, surveyed in 1681 for 230 acres, was traded on 16 Sept. 1684 to Arnoldus de la Grange for 200 acres between Little Mill Creek and the western boundary of John Stalcop's land. This tract, plus another 65 acres surveyed in 1685, served as his farm until his death on 5 December 1726.¹⁹ The name of his first wife, mother of his children, is not known. The children, with approximate birth dates, were: Anna (born c. 1684), Timothy (c. 1686), Lucas (c. 1688), Erasmus (c. 1690), Jonas (c. 1693), Ingeborg (c. 1695), Maria (c. 1703), Magdalena (c. 1706). Lucas' second wife was Catharina Samuelsdotter, widow of Peter Stalcop (#150), whom he married about 1712.²⁰

#103. **Lulof Stedham** (Christiana hundred, £100): Lulof remained on his father's farm, which he shared with his brother Erasmus, until his death in 1704. He was twice married, first (by 1679) to the eldest daughter of John Andersson Stalcop and second (by the time of the 1693 census) to Catharina (parents not identified), the widow of **Anders Stalcop**. Catharina's children by Anders Stalcop were Christina (born c. 1678), John (1680), Anders, Olof and Catharina, one or two of whom may have been living with their grandmother Kerstin Stalcop (#101) in 1693.²¹ Lulof's children by his first marriage were Timothy, Sarah and Margaret. After his marriage to Anders Stalcop's widow, they had additional children named Lulof, Jr., Ingeborg and Anna. All six were named in his will of 5 May 1704, proved 6 June 1704. Lulof's widow Catharina probably died soon thereafter, as their youngest daughter Anna was raised by Pastor Björk from infancy and went to Sweden with the Björk family in 1714.²²

#104. **Erasmus (Asmund) Stedham** (Christiana hundred, living with #103): Although christened Erasmus, the third son of Timen Stiddem was often called Asmund in both church and civil records. After his father's death, he shared the Stiddem plantation with his brother Lulof. In 1693 he

¹⁹ *NCR*, 1:433, 511-12, 2:37, 83, 90, 103, 121, 170; *PA2d*, 7:195, 19:722; Logan papers, 16:25. On 26 Sept. 1711, Lucas Stedham gave this land to his sons Lucas, Jr., and Timothy. *DH*, 6:58 n.10. He sold his 1/8 share in his father's plantation (plus his sister Elisabeth's share) to his nephew Timothy Lulofsson Stedham on 3 Aug. 1717. New Castle County deeds, Q:454. Lucas Stedham took final communion on his deathbed, 5 Dec. 1726, and was buried three days later. *DH*, 5:187; 6:251.

²⁰ Although Lucas Stedham left a will, no copy of it has been found. His children and second wife are identified by Holy Trinity Church communicant and baptism records. Lucas Stedham's widow Karin last took communion on 6 June 1731. *DH*, 6:322.

²¹ *DH*, 6:62-63, n.17. Christina was married to Jöran Litien of Penn's Neck (#183) by 1699. The three sons are also identified in a 1701 quitrent list which states that John, the eldest, "is just come of age." Logan papers, 16:29. Catharine, the youngest daughter, was still unmarried when her stepfather executed his will in 1704. Phila. wills, B:362.

²² Will of Lulof Stedham, Phila. wills, B:362; *Burr*, 169; *Acrelius*, 273. Lulof Stedham served as church warden of Holy Trinity Church from 1699 until his death in 1704, when he was succeeded by his brother Erasmus (Asmund). *Burr*, 68, 80, 108.

married Margaret Samuelsdotter, daughter of Samuel and Brita Petersson (see #107). He served as churchwarden of Holy Trinity Church, 1704-07. His surviving children, named in his will of 26 August 1711, proved 22 Aug. 1712, were Samuel (born c. 1687), Margaret (c. 1689), Sarah (c. 1691), Maria (c. 1693), Christina (c. 1699), Adam (c. 1702) and Erasmus (Asmund) (c. 1704). In 1714 his widow Margaret married Thomas Jones (#133).²³

#105. **Adam Stedham** (Christiana hundred): Although his name did not appear on the 1693 New Castle County tax list, Adam then owned a tract on the west side of the Brandywine, known as "Adam's Garden," which was resurveyed 6 Jan. 1702/3 as containing 153 acres. Adam died c. 1695, with letters of administration being issued to his widow Catharine, 21 Jan. 1695/6. She then married the widower Peter Petersson Smith (#127). Adam Stedham's children, as identified by church records and subsequent deeds, were Timothy (born c. 1684), Hendrick (c. 1686), Christopher (c. 1687), Margareta (c. 1689), Sarah (c. 1691) and Maria (c. 1693).²⁴

#106. **Benedict (Benjamin) Stedham** (Bochten, Brandywine hundred): Although he owned land west of the Brandywine adjoining his brother Adam, Benedict Stedham made his home with his brother-in-law Hendrick Tussey (#131).²⁵ Benedict's wife was Anna, daughter of Olle Olleson Thorsson.²⁶ Orphan's court records show that they had five children: Timothy (born c. 1687), Sarah (c. 1689), Anna (c. 1691), Benedict Jr. (c. 1693), Margareta (c. 1696).²⁷ Benedict Stedham died during Christmas 1699 shortly after he made stands for the Christmas lights at Holy Trinity Church.²⁸

Samuel Petersson and His Peterson Family

On 9 June 1654, **Samuel Petersson**, a Finn from Fryksände parish, Värmland *län*, who had recently arrived on the *Eagle*, signed the loyalty oath to Governor Rising with his distinctive mark. Fifteen months later, using the

²³ *DH*, 5:277, n.17; will of Asmund Stedham, New Castle County wills, B:237, *NCW*, 17; Logan papers, 16:25; *Burr*, 108, 122.

²⁴ Logan papers, 16:31; New Castle County surveys, A:478-9; New Castle County deeds, K-1:393; *DH*, 5:194, 6:53; *HTR*, 2:84.

²⁵ In 1700, Hendrick Tussey complained that he was still being taxed on 100 acres of his plantation at Verdrietige Hook which had been laid out to his "brother" Benjamin Stedham on 4 May 1690. Logan papers, 16:9. Earlier, in 1685, a 150-acre triangular tract west of the Brandywine had been surveyed for Benedict Stedham which, on resurvey in 1703, was shown to contain 172 acres. New Castle County Surveys, A:478-79.

²⁶ Koert Burnham, "Thorsson — Tossawa — Tussey," *DGSJ*, 2:88.

²⁷ New Castle County orphan court records, C:256.

²⁸ *Burr*, 76.

same mark, he signed the oath of allegiance to the Dutch.²⁹ Fined 50 guilders in 1669 for his involvement in the Long Finn Rebellion, Samuel Petersson headed a household at Crane Hook in 1671. With Lars Corneliusson, he purchased one-half of John Andersson Stalcop's Christina plantation on 10 October 1674; a confirming deed was executed on 16 April 1676.³⁰ His mark appears again on 14 August 1675 when "Sammel Peetersen," as one of the deacons of the Crane Hook church, signed a protest against Jacob Fabritius' establishment of a competing church in New Castle County.³¹ Samuel retained his 1/4 interest in the Christina plantation and made additions. On 5 Nov. 1678, he was named the sole heir of his neighbor, Jöns Andersson the blacksmith, and in 1680 and 1682 received warrants for additional land.³² By his will dated 25 November 1689, Samuel Petersson bequeathed his dwelling plantation at Christina to "he of my sons whom is longest with my loving wife."³³

#107. **Brita Petersson** (Christiana hundred, £100): Lacking the text of Samuel Petersson's will, it is difficult to identify the eight persons in Widow Petersson's household in 1693. Two daughters had married and left home: Margareta, wife of Erasmus Stedham (#104), and Catharina, wife of Peter Stalcop (#150). Among those remaining at home were two sons, Matthias and Peter, and at least two daughters, Elisabeth and Brita. Matthias Petersson would soon marry Elisabeth Justis, daughter of Johan and Brita Gustafsson of the Wicaco congregation (#20); Brita Petersson would soon marry Elisabeth's brother Anders Justis.³⁴ Elisabeth Petersson became the wife of Christiern Jöransson (#117). Referring to widow Petersson, pastor Ericus Björk recorded in 1697 the donation by "Mrs. Brita" of £2 for the church, plus a 12 shilling donation by her daughter Brita. In addition, Mistress Brita boarded church workmen for five weeks.³⁵ The 1701 audit of

²⁹ 1654 loyalty oath; *NYHM*, 18:20. The mark is significant as there was another newly-arrived freeman named Samuel Petersson, from Bogen, Gunnarskog parish, Värmland län, who signed the 1654 loyalty oath with a different mark. The latter Samuel Petersson disappears from the records after that time.

³⁰ *NYHM*, 20:5-6, 21:104; *Eckman*, 97; *DH*, 6:43.

³¹ *NYHM*, 20:75; *Eckman*, 62. Samuel Petersson had donated 30 feet of his property for the establishment of the Crane Hook church. *NCR*, 2:77; *Eckman*, 47-48. Fabritius found a better welcome among the up-river Swedes and became their pastor at Wicaco.

³² *NCR*, 1:244-45, 391-92; 2:14. By 1688, Samuel Petersson was taxed on 750 acres. *NCR*, 2:170. For other court references to him, see *NCR*, 1:122, 134, 147, 161, 163, 172, 177; 2:77, 83, 103, 118, 121.

³³ The will has not been found, but the quoted reference appears in New Castle County deeds, K-1:364, a 1735 deed tracing the chain of title for part of this land.

³⁴ *DH*, 6:60, n.14.

³⁵ *Burr*, 44, 52.

New Castle County quitrents named her Bridget Peterson alias Jones.³⁶ She apparently died soon thereafter, because on 1 Dec. 1702 Matthias Petersson resigned his interest in his father's plantation to his brother Peter Petersson "as longest liver with their mother."³⁷

Anders Jöransson and His Andersson Children

The 1671 English census of the Delaware disclosed one "Andrew Urinson" residing at Christina, located between Hans Petersen (#126) and "James Mett" (Jöns Andersson the smith). It is unknown when **Anders Jöransson** arrived on the Delaware. On 27 Sept. 1672, Anders purchased part of the Deer Point plantation formerly owned by Sinnick Broer (see #109). Another move was planned in June 1675 when Anders Jöransson and an Englishman bought 540 acres south of the Cohansey River in New Jersey. Before the move was made, however, Anders Jöransson had died. His widow Sophia sold his interest in the New Jersey property in February 1675/6. Two years later, on 8 May 1678, Broer Sinnicksson (#109), Sophia's new husband, was granted Anders' land at Deer Point on his promise to pay Anders' five children 500 guilders apiece when each became 21.³⁸ Broer's subsequent payments identify these five children as Christiern Andersson alias Jöransson (#117), Jöran Andersson (#108), Eric Andersson (#152) and Jöns and Peter Andersson (see #109).

#108. **Jöran Andersson** (Christiana hundred): Jöran reached the age of 21 by 19 Sept. 1687 when his stepfather gave him 500 guilders and 100 acres of land with five acres of marsh. By 1700, he had conveyed these 105 acres to his brother Christiern Jöransson and moved to a 400-acre tract at the south side of St. Georges Creek, Appoquinimink hundred. From 1716 until his death in 1718, he served on the Holy Trinity church council. His will named his wife Maria executor, listed nine surviving children: James, John, Urian (Jöran), Elias, Jonas, Peter, Måns, Maria and Anna, and gave over an

³⁶ Logan papers, 16:26. The alias of Jones appears to be an English interpretation of her patronymic, Jönsdotter. It is probable that widow Brita's father had been Jöns Andersson the smith, who left his entire estate to Samuel Petersson. *NCR*, 1:244-45. Jöns Andersson arrived on the *Eagle* in 1654 and settled at Fort Christina. Von Elswick accounts; Weslager, *DH*, 23:16. The 1677 tax list named him "Juns the Smith." *NCR*, 1:161.

³⁷ Recital in 1735 deed, New Castle County deeds, K-1:364. The brother Peter Petersson was generally known as Peter Petersson Caupony [from "kåpa", meaning short cloak] to distinguish him from Peter Petersson Smith [blacksmith], the son of Hans Petersson of Skilpot Creek (#127). Peter Petersson Caupony married after 1699 Helena (parents not identified) and was buried 6 Feb. 1715. *Burr*, 63; *DH* 5:183, 6:274.

³⁸ *NYHM*, 21:104; *NCR*, 1:34, 95, 205-06, 431, 499. Transcriptions of the patents issued to Hans Petersson at Skilpot Creek described his neighbor Anders Jöransson at Christina as "Andrew Furson" and "Andrew Toursen." *DYR*, 107, 164.

acre of land for the establishment of a school and place of worship at St. Georges.³⁹

Sinnick Broer and the Sinnicksson Family

Sinnick Broer, a Finn, arrived on the Delaware with his family during the period of Dutch rule, 1655-64. On 1 Sept. 1669 Governor Lovelace issued a patent for 400 morgens (over 800 acres) on the north side of the Christina River to its then owners, Anders Andersson the Finn (see #119), Walraven Jansen DeVos (see #110-11) and "Sinick Broers." As "Seneca Brewer", he was listed as one of the three residents at this location, called Deer Point, in the 1671 English census. On 1 May 1671, Lovelace issued a second patent to "Sinneke Broer" for 200 acres at Appoquinimink Creek. Augustine Herrman later protested to William Penn about this second grant "to a Finn called Sinnick Brour," claiming that it infringed on his patent. Meanwhile, Sinnick Broer had sold half of his Deer Point lands to Anders Jöransson (see #108) and then died.⁴⁰ He was survived by three sons, all of whom took the patronymic, variously spelled Sinnicksson, Sinnexen, Sinnexe, Seneke, etc.: Anders (#171), Broer (#109) and John (see #109). All three were 16 or older when listed as tydable in November 1677.⁴¹

#109. **Broer Sinnicksson** (Deer Point, Christiana hundred, £240): Soon after the 1693 census, Broer Sinnicksson became a warden of the Crane Hook church, a position that he retained when the congregation moved to Christina. After marrying Sophia, widow of Anders Jöransson, and reconsolidating the lands at Deer Point formerly owned by his father, Broer agreed to a division of the property with its other two owners, Arnoldus de la Grange (who had acquired the third once owned by Anders Andersson the Finn) and Gisbert Walraven (#110). The division, made in April 1682, was confirmed by a new patent from William Penn, dated 7 June 1686,

³⁹ *NCR*, 2:161-62; Logan papers, 16:18, 25; *Burr*, 45, 48, 49, 63, 64, 77, 78, 125, 181-82, 229, 236; *DH*, 5:282, 286; *HTR*, 2:53, 54, 66, 78, 80; will of Urian Anderson, dated 22 July 1718, proved 12 Aug. 1718, New Castle County wills, *NCW*, 21. A daughter Elisabeth, born and baptized at St. Georges in 1714 (see *Burr*, 221), was not named in his will.

⁴⁰ *DYR*, 139; *NYHM*, 21:104; original of 1 May 1671 patent, HSD; letter from Augustine Herrman to William Penn, William Penn Papers, HSP, 15:61. Sinnick Broer apparently never executed a deed for his transfer to Anders Jöransson. A breviat tracing the history of Deer Point, in the Sinexon papers at the Delaware State Archives recites that Justa Andersson (apparently acting as executor of Sinnick's estate) had sold one-half of Sinnick's share to Hans Petersson, 24 Nov. 1674, which the latter conveyed to Anders Jöransson on 27 Dec. 1674. Hans Petersson later executed a deed, dated 1 April 1679, confirming this half to Broer Sinnex, who had married Anders' widow. The other half was sold by Justa Andersson to Matthias Matthiasson DeVos, who sold it back to Justa Andersson. Justa then sold it to Anders Sinnex who sold it to his brother Broer Sinnex. *NCR*, 1:499-500.

⁴¹ *NCR*, 1:160-61.

which described his share of "Middleburgh" (as Deer Point was renamed) as being 460 acres. Another 300 acres, known as the "waterlands", bracketing White Clay Creek, was acquired in 1677. This land was distributed to his stepsons as they became of age. At the time of the 1693 census, two of these stepsons (Jöns & Peter Andersson) still lived with Broer and Sophia. Others in the household included Broer's son James and his brother John. On 10 July 1703, Broer Sinnexon deeded one half of his "Middleburgh" plantation to his only son, James Sinnexon. Broer's will of 1708 left the other half to his wife Sophia for her lifetime, after which it would vest in his grandson, Broer. The elder Broer Sinnicksson died on the last day of November 1708 and was buried two days later under the floor beneath his own pew in the church.⁴²

The Walraven Family

The Walraven family was the product of the marriage of a Dutch soldier to one of the first Swedish girls to emigrate from Sweden to the Delaware. Olof Thorsson, progenitor of the Delaware Tossawa or Tussey family, arrived in New Sweden on the second voyage of the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1641 accompanied by his wife Elisa, sons Olof and Lars and a daughter Christina. He settled at Paerden Hook ["horse neck" in Dutch; also called Swanwyck] north of New Castle and became a judge on the New Castle court. He granted pastor Jacob Fabritius two parcels of land at Swanwyck in 1672, but in 1675, as a deacon of the Crane Hook church, he joined the others in urging that Fabritius leave the county. He died in 1678, survived by his widow and the three children named above.⁴³ By the time of the 1693 census, both sons had died, with Olle Olleson Tussey's descendants living at Bochten (Verdrietige Hook) (#131-33) and Lars Olleson's sons residing

⁴² *NCR*, 1:85, 88, 89, 90, 139, 143-44, 161, 163, 177, 205-06, 229-30, 267, 466, 479, 486, 487, 490, 491, 494, 498-500; 2:19, 37, 83, 102, 106-07, 121, 148, 161-62, 170, 202, 221; Justa Sinexon papers, Delaware Archives, Dover; Logan papers, 16:25; New Castle County surveys, A:481-84; *Burr*, 15, 17, 43, 44, 49-52, 60, 62, 67, 85, 109, 122, 130, 131; will of Brewer Sinnexon dated 25 Nov. 1708, proved 15 Dec. 1708, Phila. wills, C:146; 1717 administration of the estate of Sophia Sinnexen, widow of Broer, New Castle County wills, C:101. Soon after 1693, Broer's brother John Sinnicksson married Gertrude, daughter of Isaac Savoy (#158), and moved to Piles Grove, Salem County, where he was buried 5 May 1735. *Burr*, 63, 65; *RPN*, 329; *NJA*, 21:627; 23:403; 30:434. Broer's stepson Jöns (James) Andersson later married Sara Richardson and moved to St. Georges Creek, where he died after 1718. Wills of John Richardson, James Anderson and Urian Anderson, New Castle County wills, *NCW*, 16, 20-21; *HTR*, 2:85. The youngest stepson, Peter Andersson, soon married Magdalena, daughter of Timen Stiddem, and moved to Red Lion Creek. *NCR*, 2:221; Logan papers, 16:18; New Castle County deeds, G:277.

⁴³ *Huygen*, 31; *Johnson*, 702, 712, 722; *NYHM*, 18:21 (29 Dec. 1655, 4 Jan. 1656, 13 Apr. 1656, 10 Jan. 1657); 20:23, 39, 75, 91, 139; 21:104; *DYR*, 159; *DH*, 6:30, 38, 42; *NCR*, 1:10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 33, 42, 49, 53, 55, 92, 104, 124, 160, 173, 206, 247-48, 291.

in Penn's Neck (#177, 179-80). Olof Thorsson's daughter Christina became the wife of **Walraven Jansen DeVos** ["the fox" in Dutch], a soldier who was granted his discharge on 24 Jan. 1660. In the same year he was granted 200 acres on the Brandywine Creek, which he farmed for four years before selling to Jacob Vander Veer (#121). Thereafter, he joined Anders Andersson the Finn and Sinnick Broer at Deer Point, north of the Christina River. The will of Walraven Jansen DeVos, proved 1 March 1680/1, left half of his plantation to his eldest son Gisbert Jansen on condition that he help to maintain his mother and his unmarried siblings. The other half of the plantation was to go to his youngest son Jonas Jansen.⁴⁴ Both Gisbert and Jonas chose the patronymic Walraven for their surname. Walraven's widow, Christina Ollesdotter, married the widower Dr. Timen Stiddem. Her nuncupative will of 24 Jan. 1698/9, proved 13 March 1698/9, named her sons Gisbert and Jonas and three daughters, Maria, Anna and Christina.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ *NYHM*, 18:80b; 20:15, 87b; 21:71, 72, 93, 104; *DYR*, 109-111, 139; *Wharton*, 56-57; *NCR* 1:34, 161, 177, 182, 230, 353, 403, 407, 452, 466-67, 499, 502. See also George Valentine Massey, "Walraven Jansen de Vos: His Family," *NYGBR*, 82:70-77 (April 1951). Massey's conclusion that Christina Ollesdotter was the daughter of Olof Thorsson is adopted by Walraven's numerous descendants. However, it should be noted that Huygen's account book for 1641-48 shows that the colony was supporting three orphans — Jöns Olsson, Ellen Ollesdotter and *Christina Ollesdotter* — whose parents had apparently died on the 1641 voyage of the *Kalmar Nyckel*. Huygen, 47.

⁴⁵ Will of Christian Stidham, New Castle County wills, B:75, *NCW*, 11-12. Walraven Jansen appears to have had two other children, not named in either his will or Christina's — Aeltie and Hendrick. Aeltie, described as Walraven's daughter, was the wife of Justa Andersson. *NCR*, 1:403. Justa Andersson, the eldest son of Anders Andersson the Finn, sold his half of his father's third of Deer Point to Arnoldus de la Grange on 16 March 1679/80 and operated an inn in New Castle. He also engaged in extensive land dealings. Justa Andersson's name appeared frequently in court records and on deeds through 1688, after which his name disappears. *NYHM*, 20:15, 107; *NCR*, 1:31, 34, 57-58, 63-64, 73, 77, 88, 116, 136, 155, 160, 200, 212-13, 226-30, 249, 260, 275, 288, 294, 334, 338-40, 390, 393, 398, 403-04, 410-11, 414, 433, 448, 454, 472, 480-81, 487, 500; 2:10, 15, 39, 79, 81, 84, 92, 96, 100, 112, 120, 123, 143-45, 156, 163-65, 168, 173, 176, 179, 186-89, 191, 194; *UCR*, 110; *CCR*, 1:13, 43-44, 46-48, 53-54, 132; original deed, Justa and Aeltie Andries to Arnoldus de la Grange, 16 March 1679/80, HSD. Justa and Aeltie Andersson apparently had no children. Justa was identified, however, as being the "father-in-law" (stepfather) of Sybrant Mathias Valk, who in 1676 was a servant for Peter Alrichs, in 1678 a servant of Emilius de Ring. Sybrant was granted 200 acres at Duck Creek in 1680, which he sold in 1684 with Justa Andersson, his stepfather, acting as his attorney. *NCR*, 1:34, 226-230, 440-41; 2:7, 37, 80, 85, 97, 174; *PA2d*, 19:1718. Hendrick or Henry Walraven was a resident of Appoquinimink hundred by 1676 and was named co-executor of the will of Peter Walraven (his apparent son) in 1712. In 1718, Cornelius Walraven, "heir apparent of Hendry Walraven, late of New Castle County," sold land which had been conveyed to him by his father four years before. *NCR*, 1:79, 159, 178, 267; Logan papers, 16:13; will of Peter Walraven, New Castle County wills, B:19, *NCW*, 17; New Castle County deeds, Q-1:309. Holy Trinity records show that Cornelius Walraven married, before 1713, Walborg, the daughter of Hendrick Evertsson (#138).

#110. **Gisbert Walraven** (Deer Point, Christiana hundred, £120): Gisbert Walraven, also known as Jesper Walraven, was born by 1659. In 1693, he was residing with his wife Christina, usually called Kerstin (parents not identified). They had five children named in Gisbert's will of 1708: Brita (the eldest), Gisbert, Jr., Catharina (born 1691), Jonas and Sarah. On 19 April 1708, shortly before his death, Gisbert Walraven made a formal division of his father's Deer Point plantation with his brother Jonas. His widow Kerstin Walraven was buried 20 Dec. 1725.⁴⁶

#111. **Jonas Walraven** (Deer Point, living with #110): Although Jonas was a bachelor at the time of this census, he married before the end of the year. By his first wife (not yet identified), he had five known children: Brita (born 1694), Sarah, Walraven, Christina (1701) and Jonas (31 May 1704). Soon a widower, Jonas then married, before 1713, Anna Justis, daughter of Johan and Brita Gustafsson and widow of Matthias Mårtensson (#32). Jonas was named to the Holy Trinity church council in 1713 and remained in this post until his death. He was buried 31 Aug. 1724. His widow married, as her third husband, Charles Springer (#118), 15 June 1727.⁴⁷

Constantinus Grönberg and the Constantine Family

Constantinus Grönberg, a Swedish soldier from Mark Brandenburg, Germany, came to New Sweden with Governor Printz in 1642-43. After Printz returned to Sweden in 1653, Grönberg became a freeman and was residing at Fort Trinity (New Castle) when that fortress was surrendered to the Dutch in 1655. He remained a resident of that town until at least 10 January 1657, after which his name disappears from public records.⁴⁸ Eighteen years later, his son Conraeth Groenburgh of Vurenhoek [Fern Hook] was fined 20 guilders for joining other Swedes and Finns in refusing to work on a dike.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ *NCR*, 1:161, 163, 229; 2:37, 82, 102, 121, 162, 170; *Burr*, 30, 44, 47, 49-52, 60, 63-64, 78, 82, 109, 131; Logan papers, 16:26; New Castle County deeds, T-1:600, X-1:365; Gisbert Walraven will of 19 April 1708, proved 4 June 1708, New Castle County wills, B:147, *NCW*, 14; *DH*, 5:187.

⁴⁷ Jonas' daughter Sarah married her pastor, Rev. Andreas Hesselius, 3 May 1713, and died in London, England, in 1724, while traveling with her family to Sweden. *Burr*, 44, 47, 49, 63-64, 82, 119, 153, 179, 187, 213, 229-30, 236, 242, 249, 255, 257-58, 278, 283-84, 296, 304; Ferris, *Original Settlements on the Delaware*, 188; *DH*, 2:63-66; 5:187, 199, 274, 286 n.35; 7:69 n.63; *Acrelius*, 283.

⁴⁸ *Johnson*, 572, 703, 713, 718; *Rising*, 163, 171; *Huygen*, 62; *MGB*, 21, 76; 1654 loyalty oath; *NYHM*, 18:20, 21 (19 Jan., 23 Feb., 24 May, 23 June, 12 July, 11 Oct., 8 Nov. 1656, 10 Jan. 1657). On 30 Sept. 1656, Peter Stuyvesant granted Constantinus Groenenburgh lot #20 near Fort Casimir. *DYR*, 8-9.

⁴⁹ *NCR*, 1:163. "Vurenhoek" [Dutch for "fir hook"], a neck of land on the south bank of the Christina River, was originally known as "furu udden" ["pine hook"] to the Swedes and

#112. **Conrad Constantine** (Old Minquas Plantation, Christiana hundred): Conraeth Grönberg soon abandoned his father's surname in favor of the appropriate patronymic, Constantine, by which name he was naturalized in 1683. Between that year and 1688, he reassembled the 500-acre "Old Minquas Plantation" on the north side of the Christina River, west of Deer Point, in an area now known as Newport, Delaware. Although Conrad still owned 350 of these acres in 1693, he only was charged a head tax on the tax roll.⁵⁰ Conrad's wife was Christina (Kerstin), whose first husband **Pelle Hendrickson alias Parker** had died by October 1684, when Conrad Constantine, on behalf of his wife, Christina, late widow of Pelle Parker, deceased, testified that he had proved the nuncupative will of said Pelle which made provision for the widow and eight children.⁵¹ This writer has been able to identify only two of these eight children: Hendrick Petersson Parker (#143) and Matthias Parker.⁵² By her second marriage, Kerstin had four additional children: Constantine, Christina (Kerstin), Maria and Augustine Constantine, whose names appear in Holy Trinity church records. Conrad Constantine was elected to the church council in 1715 and served in this capacity until his burial, 11 Dec. 1728. His wife Kerstin was buried 12 March 1720.⁵³

Thomas Jacobsson and the Thomasson Family

Thomas Jacobsson, a Finn from Letstigen, Värmland, came to the Delaware on the *Mercurius* in 1656 with his wife, a maid-servant and three children. By 1668, he had settled with Olle Pålsson (#141) at Bread and

became known as "Feren Hook" or "Fern Hook" under the English. See A.R. Dunlap, *Dutch and Swedish Place-Names in Delaware*, 29-30.

⁵⁰ The "Old Minquas Plantation" was originally patented as 200 acres, 19 Jan. 1667. *DYR*, 128-29. By 1673, it was owned by Harman Jansen Sybrants, who sold one-half to Hendrick Fransson, 4 Dec. 1673, and the other half to William Rainbow by a deed acknowledged 2 Dec. 1679. *DH*, 6:39; *NCR*, 1:353. Constantine acquired Fransson's half by 1683 and Rainbow's half on 22 Feb. 1687/8. C. A. Weslager, *Delaware's Forgotten River*, 146-47; *NCR*, 2:177. Before 1693, Constantine had sold 150 of his 500 acres: 50 acres to Paul Månsson (see #129-130), 16 Oct. 1688, and 100 acres to Reynier Vanderculin, 16 Mar. 1690/1. *NCR*, 2:189, 204; Logan papers, 16:25.

⁵¹ New Castle County wills, A:65, as quoted in *DH*, 5:274 n.11. Pelle Parker was a resident of Crane Hook in 1671, but, as Pelle Hendricks, moved by 1675 to Skilpot Creek, where he was joint owner (with Hans Petersson, #126) of Indian or Wild Hook and the Skilpot mill land until his death. For references to him, see *DH*, 6:36-37; *NYHM*, 20:112; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:75, 84, 161, 355, 366, 373-74, 392, 508, 512-13.

⁵² On 16 Jan. 1700/01, Matthias Parker sold to Matthias Ericksson (#192) 100 acres at Scott's Run, Appoquinimink hundred. Conraet Constantine agreed to pay the quitrents due on this property for prior years. Logan papers, 16:10.

⁵³ *Burr*, 44, 47, 49, 63-64, 82, 205, 207, 213, 234, 236, 249, 255, 278, 293; *DH*, 5:185, 190.

Cheese Island, the name applied to the area west of the Old Minquas Plantation, bounded by Christina River, White Clay Creek and Red Clay Creek. His name last appeared in public records on 9 Jan. 1678/9 when Charles Hedges, aged five, was indentured to Thomas Jacobsson, wheelwright, who promised the court that his son Oele Thomas "shall lerne" the boy "to reede as much as he can teach him."⁵⁴ Three sons have been positively identified: One, name unknown, was kidnapped by the Indians as a young lad.⁵⁵ Another, Peter Thomasson, probably died without heirs.⁵⁶ A third, Olle Thomasson, is discussed below (#113). Christiern Thomasson of the Wicaco congregation may also have been his son (#205, Chapter 3).

#113. **Olle Thomasson** (Bread and Cheese Island, Christiana hundred, £120): Olle Thomasson inherited his father's land and divided the same with the other current owners, Abraham Man and Arent Johnson, on 11 Jan. 1682/3. After the division, he was taxed on 200 acres. To this he added 200 acres more on 15 June 1689, purchased from John Cann, of which 100 acres were sold to Bengt Pålsson (#146) in 1697. On 24 June 1699, he and his wife were assigned pews in the new Holy Trinity Church, but he died shortly thereafter. In 1701, his widow Eleanor Thomison was listed as owner of his

⁵⁴ *Johnson*, 725; *DYR*, 34, 134, 142, 187; *Wharton*, 36-38; *NYHM*, 20:23, 69, 73-74; 21:57, 87, 104; *NCR*, 1:160, 162-63, 286.

⁵⁵ Provost Ericus Björk, in a letter to Bishop Swedberg in Sweden, wrote the following: "The heathens dearly love the Christians' children and try to steal them away, because they look so white and pretty. Now it once happened at the Christina congregation that two brothers rambled together away from the house in the woods, of whom the one became lost. The parents couldn't find the child again, but came to the conclusion that some heathen had kidnapped the child. The parents went around for many years and sought after the child, but could get no news of him, because those Indians were far away. At long last it happened that Provost Björk's father-in-law's brother-in-law [John Hansson Steelman, #142], who carried on a large trade with the heathens, comes among the said group and engages in conversation with their king. Then it seemed to him from all the circumstances that he was not of heathen but Christian blood. And as he had heard some discussion of it, therefore he let the kidnapped boy's brother, Olle Thomsson, know about it. They travelled now to the king and believed they recognized him, but weren't able to say anything. But finally the king came home to Olle Thomsson, where they so arranged it that they were found to be brothers by that which childhood memory brought to hand. With embraces and tears they heartily rejoiced together. And he had then been king among them for a long time. Preparations were made to get him away from there. But the heathens were ill-disposed and became alarmed, and thus would not let their king go anywhere alone. On account of his wise and capable rule among them he was much respected and had accrued a great reputation. Afterwards he was killed there." Nils Jacobsson, *Svenskar och Indianer* (Stockholm, 1922), 218-19, as translated by Dr. Richard H. Hulan, Arlington, Va.

⁵⁶ In 1675, Thomas Jacobs and two sons, Pieter and Oele, were fined 60 guilders for refusing to work on Hans Block's dike. *NCR*, 1:163. On 13 July 1676, a survey was recorded for Peter Thomason for 220 acres on White Clay Creek. *NYHM*, 20:101 (#19). His name is not thereafter found in Delaware records.

property.⁵⁷ The 1693 census shows nine persons in their household. Probably included in this number were Charles Hedges and his younger brother Joseph Hedges, as well as Olle's own children, of whom only Olle and Paul Thomasson and a daughter Margaret have been identified.⁵⁸

#114. **Peter Pålsson** (Christina River, Christiana hundred): Peter Pålsson and his wife Geizie resided on a 200-acre tract between the Old Minquas Plantation and Bread and Cheese Island. This land, originally patented to Hans Bones in 1666, had become, by 1675, the property of **Jacob Jansen** (also known as "Swart Jacob"), who then resided there with his wife, Elisabeth Hendricks, and his two "sons" (probably stepsons), **Hendrick and Paul Garretsson**. Jacob Jansen died in 1681 and by his will, now lost, named his widow executrix of his estate.⁵⁹ The 1701 audit of New Castle County quitrents shows Hendrick Garretsson owning 100 acres of this tract (including, presumably, 50 acres formerly owned by his brother Paul) and Peter Paulson owning 100 acres, 50 in his own right and 50 in the right of his wife, "Jacob Jansen's daughter" (stepdaughter?).⁶⁰ The fathers of Peter Pålsson and the Garretsson brothers have not been identified.⁶¹ It is also

⁵⁷ *NCR*, 1:456-7; 2:37, 69, 74-76, 82, 103, 121, 154, 170; 2:37; *Burr*, 44, 49-50, 60, 63-64, 131, 166; Logan papers, 16:29.

⁵⁸ Charles Hedges (indentured to Olle Thomasson's father in January 1678/9 at the age of 5) and his brother Joseph Hedges were both listed as adults in Christiana hundred on a 1701 tax list. Logan papers, 16:24. Both were closely associated with other members of the Christina congregation. Peter S. Craig, *The Colonial Descendants of William and Mary Hedges* (1988). On 21 Nov. 1721, Oelle Thomason acknowledged a deed to Charles Justice, Jr., for 135 acres at Bread and Cheese Island. *NCR* (1718-1722):307, Delaware Archives, Dover, Del. Ruth Springer cites another deed involving Bread and Cheese Island, dated 21 Feb. 1737/8 (M-1:57) which identifies the son Paul Thomas and suggests that Margareta, then wife of Andrew Vainan, was a daughter. *DH*, 7:67, n.58. On 25 Aug. 1685, "Wooley Thomason of Pennsylvania" (which then included Delaware) and Wooley Peterson of Boughttown (#80) were named co-administrators of the estate of "Matthias Unson" of Salem Creek in Penn's Neck. *NJA*, 23:474. The deceased, whose full name was Matthias Jönsson alias Hutt, directed that his son Michael should live with Wooley Thompson. Salem Co. wills, 2:16-17, *NJA*, 23:474; 1730 accounting by William Peterson, surviving executor, Salem Co. probate records 503Q, *NJA*, 23:263-64.

⁵⁹ *DYR*, 34, 132-33, 142; *Wharton*, 36-37; *NYHM*, 20:69, 73; *NCR*, 1:77, 160, 163, 177, 279, 284, 334, 377, 396, 466-67, 494; 2:74-75; *DH*, 7:78, n.86.

⁶⁰ Logan papers, 16:30. See also Ruth Springer's suggestion that Jacob Jansen might have been the brother of Walraven Jansen DeVos, *DH*, 7:78-79, n.86.

⁶¹ Hendrick Garretsson, born by 1659, became a communicant at Holy Trinity Church after several of his children had married members of that church. He was buried there on 13 Nov. 1721. *DH*, 5:185. His will, dated 24 Oct. 1721 and proved 18 Nov. 1721, named four sons (John, Garrett, Henry and Peter) and three daughters (Catharine, Anna and Elisabeth). New Castle County wills, C:315, *NCW*, 25. For other references to him, see *NCR*, 1:160, 163, 281, 482; 2:13, 37, 75, 83, 103, 122, 171. Paul Garretsson, also born by 1659, survived his brother but left no will. He married Elizabeth Harris, stepdaughter of John Ogle Jr., and had

uncertain whether the five persons listed in Peter's household in this 1693 census included his apparent brothers-in-law; this is the first mention of Peter in New Castle County records. Peter and Geizie Pålsson were active communicants of the Swedish church until their death. Geizie was buried on 27 Aug. 1728 and Peter on 28 March 1730. Neither left a will. However, church records identify at least two sons, Jacobus and Paul Paulsson.⁶²

The Nomersson or Numbers Family

#115. **John Nomersson** (White Clay Creek, Christiana hundred, £120): Named John "Ommersson" in the 1693 church census, he was generally known as John or Jan Nummersen, Nummers, Nomersson or Nomers. His descendants anglicized the name to Numbers. According to his own 1684 affidavit, he was born in 1643. Earlier, in 1665, Alexander d'Hinojossa identified "Jan Nommesen" as a farm laborer employed by the New Amstel colony, who was owed no wages because he was ill for the greater part of his service.⁶³ In 1665, Nomersson emigrated to Maryland, where he was described as "Swedish" when naturalized in 1674.⁶⁴ He had returned to New Castle County by 1675 when 540 acres were surveyed for him on White Clay Creek adjoining Peter Thomasson. His patent for this land was dated 25 March 1676. Nommerson's wife (name unknown) may have been a sister of Anders Pålsson Mullica. John sold Anders 100 acres of his White Clay Creek lands, 29 Nov. 1677, and was enroute to Mullica's home at Sahakitko (Elkton, Maryland) when he gave his 1684 affidavit about an encounter with Colonel George Talbot of Maryland. John Nommersson served on the Crane Hook church committee seeking a site for the new church in 1697 and gave nails for its construction in 1698. His children included a daughter Mary, born by 1685, and two sons, John Numbers Jr. and Peter Numbers, who later resided in Cecil County, Maryland.⁶⁵

at least two sons, John and Garrett. *DH*, 6:317 n.24; *Burr*, 279, 294, 305. For other references to him, see *NCR*, 1:160, 163, 2:7, 37, 83, 103, 122, 171; *PA2d*, 7:194, 196; 19:260, 546.

⁶² *DH*, 5:189-90; 6:152-53, 246, 312; *Burr*, 213, 265.

⁶³ William Penn papers, HSP, 4:889; C.A. Weslager, "Dutch Notarial Abstracts," *DH*, 20:93 (1982).

⁶⁴ Maryland Land Patents, 9:489, as cited in *Skordas*, 339; *MA*, 2:400.

⁶⁵ *DYR*, 110, 119; *Wharton*, 53, 57; *NYHM*, 20:66, 87b; *NCR*, 1:14, 79, 140, 177, 197, 377, 428, 445, 447, 467; 2:13, 18, 37, 44, 75, 77, 82, 94, 103, 122, 128, 170; *Burr*, 15, 53; *NCW*, 8; New Castle County deeds, E-1:223-24; vestry records of St. Stephens Church, Cecil County, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; *MCW*, 7:218. John Nomersson apparently had died or moved back to Maryland by 1699, as he was not among the original Holy Trinity Church pew holders in 1699.

Matthias Matthiasson and the De Voss Family

#116. **Matthias Mattsson de Foss** (Brandywine Creek, Christiana hundred): Matthias Mattsson, a blacksmith, arrived in New Sweden with his brother Anders Mattsson in 1654.⁶⁶ Tracing Matthias is difficult. Not only was there another Matthias Mattsson in the colony,⁶⁷ but also this Matthias frequently moved and went by three different names: one by his patronymic (Mattsson), another by his occupation (Smith) and a third by his reputation (DeVos, meaning "the fox" in Dutch). The latter name had many permutations. It was "de Foss" in the 1693 church census and as used by his sons, but later became "De Voss" among his grandchildren.⁶⁸ In 1655, Matthias Mattsson the smith was living at Fort Trinity (present New Castle), where he remained until about 1660, when he was granted land on the Brandywine. He soon sold this to Måns Andersson and moved further north, where he became one of the original owners of Carkoens Hook. He was still residing at that location in 1671, but had returned to New Castle County by 1675 when he was among the most active in protesting the conscription of labor for Justice Hans Block's dike. He acquired a quarter interest in Stalcop's Christina plantation from Lars Corneliusson, but surrendered this in 1683 for a new tract west of the Brandywine, originally said to contain 400 acres. He was residing at this location in 1693 and would remain there until his death in 1705. Matthias, born in Sweden, stated that he was 47 years old or thereabouts in affidavits dated 23 July 1679 and 6 Jan. 1679/80. Matthias De Foss, described by Björk as "a smith of our own folk," did the ironwork for Holy Trinity Church, including the iron letters posted on the walls of the church. He was survived by his wife Sarah (parents not identified), who was still living in 1711, and seven children: Hans, Johannes, Margaret, Helena, Ingeborg, Anna and Elisabeth.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ *Johnson, 720*. Anders Mattsson initially settled at the "second hook" above New Castle (later known as Paerden Hook or Swanwyck). By 1668, he had moved to Wild Hook on Skilpot Creek, adjoining Hans Petersson. In 1673, Margareta Andries, posing as "widow" of Anders Mattsson, "deceased", in one deed and as "daughter" in another, executed deeds confirming these properties to Arent Johnsson and Måns Pålsson respectively. *DYR*, 135-36; *DH*, 6:35-36, 39, 42. By 1673, Anders Mattsson had moved to Maryland, where he was naturalized 16 Nov. 1683. He died in Baltimore County, Maryland, by 1 May 1706 when John Matson alias Defose of New Castle County, son of Anders' brother Matthias Mattson, deceased, sold Andrew Mattson's 480-acre plantation called "Andrews Conquest." Robert W. Barnes, *Baltimore County Families, 1659-1759* (1989), 429-30.

⁶⁷ See Chapter 7, page 138.

⁶⁸ See, e.g., administration of the estate of Matthias [Johansson] De Voss, Salem County, New Jersey, 3 Jan. 1772. *NJA*, 34:141.

⁶⁹ Von Elswick's 1655 accounts; *NYHM*, 18:21 (1 March 1656, 10 Jan. 1657); 20:73-74, 134; 21:72, 93-94, 104; *UCR*, 60, 85; *NCR*, 1:54, 85, 88, 90, 154, 161-63, 174, 177, 228, 230, 281, 284, 295, 367, 395, 403, 460, 499-500; 2:5-6, 11-12, 37-38, 83, 92, 98, 103, 116, 121, 147, 167,

#117. **Christiern Jöransson** (White Clay Creek, Christiana hundred): The eldest of Anders Jöransson's five sons, Christiern was sometimes called Andersson, like his younger brothers, but preferred his father's patronymic. He was called Christian Anderson when naturalized by William Penn, 21 Feb. 1682/3 but was Christian Jurianson when his step-father Broer Sinnickson (#109) gave him 100 acres on White Clay Creek on 13 April 1685. He exchanged this with his brother Jöran Andersson for the latter's adjoining 105-acre legacy, where he lived in 1693. He devoted 33½ days work helping to build Holy Trinity Church and was still unmarried when assigned his pew in 1699. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Samuel and Brita Petersson by 1712, but died in 1716 at Fish Point, Red Lion Creek, survived by three children, Sophia (born 6 May 1713), Christiern (27 Aug. 1714) and Margareta (26 Nov. 1716).⁷⁰

The Springer Family

#118. **Charles Springer** (Red Clay Creek, Christiana hundred, 200 acres): Carl or Charles Springer was born in Stockholm in 1658, the son of Christopher Springer and his third wife, Beata Salina. His father died in 1669 after forty years of service for the Swedish government; his mother, the royal housekeeper for the dowager queen Hedvig Eleonora (widow of King Charles X) at Gripsholm Castle, was buried 17 December 1693 at the Gripsholm church in Mariefred. As a young man, Charles Springer had been sent abroad to study, first to Riga, Latvia (then a province of Sweden), and later to London to learn English and mathematics. He then disappeared. By a letter to his mother, dated 1 June 1693, Charles explained his fate: About to return home, he was kidnapped and carried aboard an English vessel to Virginia "where I was sold like a farm animal" and held in "very slavery" for five years. Having served his time, he went 400 miles to join the Swedes on the Delaware. After being there a year and a half, he married Maria Hendricksdotter, 27 Dec. 1685. At the time of the letter, they had three daughters and were expecting a fourth child.⁷¹

170, 181; New Castle County surveys, A:31, 147; New Castle County deeds, B-1:55; *Eckman*, 97; *PA2d*, 7:193; Logan papers, 16:28; *Burr*, 38, 48, 62, 64, 166; will of Mathias Defoss dated 7 May 1705, proved 27 May 1708, New Castle County wills, B:142, *NCW*, 14.

⁷⁰ His widow married the widower Valentine Cock of the Wicaco congregation (see #33) 20 April 1720. After Cock's death in 1725, she married John Garretson, son of Paul Garretsson (see #114). *NCR*, 2:37, 106-07, 121, 170; Logan papers, 16:25, 31; *Burr*, 45-46, 63, 83, 86, 145, 182, 195; will of Christian Urinson dated 16 Oct. 1716, proved 6 Nov. 1716, New Castle County wills, C:60, *NCW*, 20; *DH*, 6:247-48, n.34; 6:317, n.24.

⁷¹ Baldwin Springer Maull, *Charles Springer's Family in Swedish History* (1978). See also, *Eckman*, 105-113. Virginia records show that Captain William Hunt was awarded 608 acres in Charles City County, Virginia, for the importation of 13 persons, including Charles Springer. Virginia Patent Book 8:238, abstracted in Nell M. Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers*,

Springer first lived in Gloucester County at "New Stockholm," a tract claimed by the Swedes by purchase from the Indians but owned by Andrew Robeson, Sr. (see #202, Chapter 4). Here, John Andersson Cock (#119), Springer's future brother-in-law, was operating a farm in 1684. In the following year, Springer married Maria, the daughter of Hendrick Jacobsson (#120). In 1687, Maria's brother John Hendricksson and Charles Springer were taxed on 250 acres at New Stockholm. Springer remained a resident of Gloucester County through at least 1690. On 1 December 1693, he was shown as delinquent on 1692 taxes and apparently lost his land in that county.⁷²

Springer's home plantation in 1693 was 200 acres, part of "Oak Hill," an 800-acre tract east of Red Clay Creek, which had been granted by William Penn to Nils Larsson Friend (see #85) in exchange for land Penn wanted in Bucks County for his Pennsbury estate. Springer had written and witnessed Nils' will, 20 Dec. 1686. The entire tract of Oak Hill was resurveyed as 936 acres in 1703. By 1727, the Springer family owned 786 of these acres.⁷³

Charles Springer and Maria Hendricksdotter had six sons and at least five daughters: Anna Elisabeth (born c. 1687), Rebecca (c. 1689), Maria (c. 1691), Charles (c. 1693), Christopher (12 May 1696), John (c. 1698), Andreas (c. 1700), Jacob or James (1703), Israel (c. 1705), Magdalena (c. 1707) and Joseph (1709).⁷⁴ Charles Springer's first wife was buried 15 March 1727. Three months later, he married Annika, daughter of Johan and Brita Gustafsson and widow of both Matthias Mårtensson (#32) and Jonas Walraven (#111). Charles Springer was serving on the church council in 1693 and remained in this capacity until his death. He also served as a justice on the New Castle court. He died of a stroke on 26 May 1738 while crossing the Delaware on his return from the Gloucester County court, where he proved a deed from Andrew Robeson, Sr., to Mårten Mårtensson, Sr., and John Archer that he had witnessed 9 May 1685.⁷⁵

2:377. Charles Springer's 1693 letter is reproduced in the Appendix

⁷² *BCR*, 25; *GMNJ*, 13:11; Stewart, *Gloucester County Under the Proprietors*, 9, 23; *GCR*, 1:26, 36, 68; 2:589; *GCD*, 8, 307, 309.

⁷³ Logan papers, 16:28, 30; *Eckman*, 114-16.

⁷⁴ *Eckman*, 135-36; Ruth L. Springer, "The Springer Family," *DGSJ*, 1:61-66, 83-92; Jessie Evelyn Springer, *Charles Springer of Cranehook-on-the-Delaware: His Descendants and Allied Families* (1965).

⁷⁵ Gloucester County deeds, E:337-38; Courtland B. & Ruth L. Springer, "Charles Springer of Christina," *American Swedish Historical Foundation Yearbook* (1949), 4-12; *Eckman*, 120-33.

Chapter 6

The Crane Hook Congregation - Continued

Identification of the families belonging to the Crane Hook church continues with the remaining families living west of the Delaware River:

Anders the Finn and his Cock Descendants

Anders Andersson, better known as Anders the Finn, was sent to New Sweden from the fortress of Älvsborg in 1642-43 as a punishment. After becoming a freeman, Anders the Finn encountered difficulties with Governor Printz. Anders and his fellow freemen included in their 1653 petition the prayer that Anders the Finn be allowed "to keep the woods that the Lord Governor has judged him in forfeit of so that his wife and children may not starve to death." Printz countered by claiming it was a "legal judgment," but in a second bill of particulars, presented to Governor Rising in 1654 (again signed by Anders), the freemen stated: "As concerns the rye of Anders the Finn, we have considered his great poverty, and we went to the provost marshall Gregorius van Dyck and asked him to go to the Governor to ask him to be a little lenient with Anders the Finn, as he would become completely impoverished by this. The Governor, however, made this out as a mutiny, which in truth can never be proven."¹ In 1656, Anders the Finn was accused of stealing grain from the field of Pål Jönsson Mullica's wife. Anders was residing in Upland in 1661-63 when he again was involved in litigation, first as the landlord of Jacob Jongh at the time the latter eloped with Lars Lock's first wife in 1661, and then again in 1663 when he complained that Evert Hendricksson the Finn (see #138) "daily commits acts of insolence before his, the deponent's, door by beating, shooting and other disorderly acts, and if nothing is done about it, he will have to leave the village in order to live in peace." Dr. Timen Stiddem confirmed his testimony, and others testified that Anders' wife did daily meet

¹ *Johnson*, 462-63, 714, 717; Amandus Johnson papers, box 55; *Huygen*, 71. Anders the Finn did not return to Sweden in 1653 and come again in 1654 as Johnson claims (pp. 714, 717). Anders the Finn signed the 1654 loyalty oath as one of the "old freemen."

To serve this influx of settlers south of the Christina River, a new log church was built at Crane Hook, which Rev. Lars Lock agreed to serve in addition to his congregation at Tinicum Island. Religious services were held there as early as 1664, although the church itself was not finished until 1667.⁴ The new church was also patronized by Swedes and Finns living on the Christina River and northward as far as Naaman's Creek. This geographic division between the "up-river" congregations (at Tinicum and Wicaco) and the "lower" congregation at Crane Hook became reinforced in the 1670s by the transfer of jurisdiction over settlers between the Christina River and the Bought from the Upland court to the New Castle court.⁵

By 1693, renewed migrations had caused the Finnish population at Crane Hook to dwindle. That the congregation survived is largely a tribute to Charles Springer (#118) who had stepped in as lay reader after the death of Lock. In 1693, Springer also served as church warden along with Hendrick Evertsson (#138), Anders Andersson Weinam (#173), Gisbert Walraven (#110) and Paul Pålsson Mink (#166). In 1699, the old log church at Crane Hook was abandoned in favor of the new Holy Trinity Church at Christina in present Wilmington.⁶

Johan Andersson and the Stalcop Family

Johan Andersson from Strängnäs, Södermanland *län*, was described as a boy when he sailed from Stockholm on the *Charitas* in 1641. Hired initially as a farm hand, he became a soldier under Governor Printz on 1 October 1646. With the arrival of Governor Rising in 1654, he was promoted to the position of gunner. At the same time he adopted the surname of Stålkofta ["steel jacket" in Swedish]. He resided in the Fort Christina area, although

Finns from the parishes of Sundsvall, Torp and Borgsjö in Medelpad who were ready to depart from Holland for the Delaware. *Johnson*, 650-52; Kari Tarkiainen, "The Emigration of Swedish-Finnish Burnbeaters to Delaware," *Siirtolaisuus-Migration* (Turku, Finland, April 1989), 2:4-10. No evidence has been found that this larger group reached the Delaware.

⁴ According to *Acrelius*, 177, "In a deed of division, which he [Lars Carlsson Lock] drew up between Paul Jön[sson Mullica]'s widow and her children, dated at Tranhook on the 14th of April, 1664, he calls himself *Pastor Loci*, although the church was not erected for three years after that time." The Swedish word for crane is *trana*.

⁵ The line of demarcation between the Upland and New Castle courts remained vague until agreed upon by the two courts in 1678. *UCR*, 119. By the time of William Penn, the line was moved further northward almost four miles to Naaman's Creek. *UCR*, 199. This also marked the northern boundary of the Crane Hook congregation in 1693.

⁶ On 12 November 1693, these five church wardens of the Crane Hook congregation authorized the sale of Lars Lock's glebe land at Upland, provided that their congregation received one half of the proceeds. *Smith*, 555. For a history of Crane Hook and its church, see Jeannette Eckman, *Crane Hook on the Delaware* (Newark 1958), which was reprinted by the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society for the 350th anniversary of New Sweden in 1988.

he was temporarily sent to Fort Trinity to help bolster its defense.⁷ After the surrender, he returned to Christina and, through purchases or the occupation of abandoned property, eventually laid claim to all of the land encompassing the former fort and its tributary lands along the north side of the Christina River west of the Brandywine.⁸ Accused of being "a chief fomenter" of the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669, John Andersson Stalcop was fined 1500 guilders. This is perhaps the cause of his selling one-half of his Christina plantation to Samuel Petersson (see #107) and Lars Corneliusson (see #174-75) in 1674. Three years later, however, he was granted 600 acres on the east side of Red Clay Creek for himself and eight children.⁹ John Andersson Stalcop died sometime between 21 Feb. 1682/3 when he was naturalized by William Penn and 3 Feb. 1685/6 when his will of 29 Aug. 1679 was proved. That will made bequests to his wife, Christina Carlsdotter, and seven children: Anders (see #103), an unnamed daughter (wife of Lulof Stedham, see #103), Carl (see #101), John (#165), Peter (#150), Maria (see #142) and Jonas (see #101).¹⁰

#101. **Widow Kerstin Stalcop** (Christina, Christiana hundred, £240): After Stalcop's death, Christina or Kerstin Carlsdotter continued to reside on her husband's plantation with her two unmarried sons, Carl and Jonas. Carl, born c. 1658, died unmarried by 18 July 1692, when the inventory of his estate was filed. Jonas, born c. 1669, may still have been living in 1693. By the next year, however, both he and his mother were apparently dead, as others paid the quitrents due. Widow Christina Stalcop's last recorded act was to reacquire, with her son John (#165), the one-fourth of the original Christina plantation (500 acres) which had been sold to Lars Corneliusson. The deed was dated 10 May 1693.¹¹ Christina Carlsdotter was the daughter of **Carl Jönsson**, a Finn from Letstigen, Värmland, who arrived in New Sweden on the *Mercurius* in 1656 accompanied by his wife, a maid-servant

⁷ *Johnson*, 151-52, 501, 503, 521-22, 614, 705, 712, 717; *Huygen*, 24; *MGB*, 46; *Rising*, 197, 221; Von Elswick's 1655 accounts; Weslager, "A Ruse de Guerre — and the Fall of New Sweden," *DH*, 23:8-11, 13-14, 20-21.

⁸ Stalcop's Wilmington properties are described in *Eckman*, 96-97. The 1701 audit of New Castle County quitrents estimated his total holdings, before subsequent sales and divisions, as being almost 2,000 acres. Logan papers, 16:26, 29.

⁹ *NYHM-General Entries*, O2:506; *NYHM*, 20:5-6; *Eckman*, 96-97; *DH*, 6:43; *NCR*, 1:140.

¹⁰ *NCR*, 2:37; will of John Andrison alias Stalcop, New Castle Co. wills, A:79. For other references to John Andersson Stalcop, see *NYHM*, 18:21 (18 Dec. 1655), 94; 19:20b, 28, 52, 67; 20:158; 21:40, 104; *DYR*, 142; *DH*, 6:31-32; *NCR*, 1:34, 177, 230, 235, 244, 288, 290, 302, 365, 390, 398, 403-04, 410-11, 508; 2:14, 19, 83, 102. For a comprehensive, three-volume genealogy of the Stalcop family, see Earl E. Jones, *The Stalcup Family History, 1641-1986*. A third daughter, not specifically mentioned in Stalcop's 1679 will, was married at Timen Stiddem's house the following February. *NCR*, 1:403-04. See William Cobb (#94).

¹¹ Jones, *Stalcup Family History*, 1:15; New Castle Co. deeds, B-1:103; Logan papers, 16:29.

and three children. He lived at Marcus Hook on land patented by the Dutch and later confirmed by the English. He was fined 300 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669 and his servant "Copp" (probably a Stalcorp son) was fined 60 guilders in the 1675 protest against Block's dike. His name disappeared from Delaware River records after 17 October 1683.¹²

Timen Stiddem and the Stedham or Stidham Family

Timen Stiddem, a barber surgeon for the New Sweden Company, crossed the Atlantic Ocean seven times before finally settling in America: He first came with Minuit on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1637-38, but did not stay. On the ship's second voyage in 1640, Timen remained in the colony as the resident doctor. Returning to Sweden in 1644, Timen married and in 1649 sailed again from Gothenburg on the *Kattan* with his wife and two infant children. A third child was born at sea. The ship ran aground at Puerto Rico and Timen's wife and three children died there as prisoners of the Spanish. Timen Stiddem himself was one of the few survivors to return to Sweden. Marrying again, he sailed a fourth time from Gothenburg on the *Eagle* in 1654.¹³ Stiddem was residing at Fort Trinity (New Castle) when the Swedes

¹² *Johnson*, 725; *Wharton*, 62-63; *DYR*, 99-100; *Smith*, 520-21; *NYHM*, 20:87b, 101(#1); 21:104; *UCR*, 80, 103-04; *CCR*, 1:18, 33; *NCR*, 1:163, 477, 486, 490.

¹³ *Huygen*, 3; *MGB*, 10, 63; *New Sweden Journal*, 417, 428, 829, 1017, 1028, 1031, 1117. Amandus Johnson erred in his report that after the shipwreck of the *Kattan*, Stiddem "managed to get to Amsterdam with his wife and five children." *Johnson*, 276. Stiddem is reported to have departed on the *Kattan* on 3 July 1649 with a wife and two children. Sten Carlsson, "Three Swedish Expeditions to North America 1642-1649," *SAG*, 8:30 (March 1988). Stiddem's own letter to Axel Oxenstierna, written from Amsterdam in 1651, reports that his wife and three children perished in Puerto Rico — a third child apparently having been born at sea: "Furthermore (after God's providence), inasmuch as the ship named *Kattan* vanished in Puerto Rico, I lost all my means of livelihood there, so that I fell into great mortal danger with my wife and three small children; and afterward in that same place with both wife and children was subjected to imprisonment, where in great wretchedness I lost both wife and children through death." In the same letter, Stiddem claimed that he had been with the New Sweden Company "since its beginning." *Axel Oxenstierna arkiv* E734, Riksarkivet, Stockholm, as translated by Dr. Richard H. Hulan. Amandus Johnson correctly named Stiddem as a passenger on the *Eagle* in 1654, but incorrectly stated that he was from Hammal, north of Sundsvall, Sweden, and that his mother lived in Stockholm in 1641. *Johnson*, 502, 716. The *New Sweden Journal* (entries 289, 348) shows that his mother lived in Gothenburg. Furthermore, research by Kay Nielsen of Titusville, N.J., determined that [1] there was no contemporary family in the area of Sundsvall, Medelpad, Sweden, resembling the name Stiddem; [2] the only area of Sweden where this name was found was Gothenburg; and [3] Timen Stiddem undoubtedly was the son of Luloff Stidden, who was buried at the Kristine Kyrka, a Dutch and German church in Gothenburg, 3 July 1639. Wilhelm Berg, *Samlingar till Göteborgs historia: Christine kyrkas böcker*, 1:441. Research by Johan von Sydow, Västra Sveriges genealogiska förening, Göteborg, in a letter to Kay Nielsen of 16 Feb. 1989, shows that Luloff Stidden was a prominent burger in Gothenburg and in a 1604 record was reported

surrendered to the Dutch in 1655, but within a few years he had moved to Christina.¹⁴ Nearby, on the south side of the Brandywine, he acquired lands originally granted to Måns Andersson and Walraven Jansen DeVos. Stiddem's ownership was confirmed by a patent issued by Governor Lovelace, 3 May 1671. As resurveyed on 8 May 1685, his land measured 294 acres plus 72 acres of marsh.¹⁵

The name of Timen Stiddem's second wife, the mother of all of his surviving children, is unknown. His third wife was Christina Ollesdotter, the widow of Walraven Jansen DeVos (see #110-111), who survived him.¹⁶ Timen Stiddem's will, dated 1 Feb. 1685/6 and proved 24 April 1686, gave his married daughter Ingeborg one steer and one cow. His other three daughters and five sons were to share his plantation equally.¹⁷ His children were: Lulof (born c. 1654, #103), Lucas (c. 1656, #102), Erasmus (c. 1658, #104), Adam (c. 1660, #105), Benedict (c. 1662, #106), Ingeborg (c. 1664, married to Peter Jaquet by 1686), Elisabeth (c. 1666), Maria (c. 1668, married to Mårten Knutsson, #84), and Magdalena (c. 1671, who was unmarried in 1693, but would soon marry Peter Andersson, see #109).¹⁸ The sons' surnames evolved from Stiddem to Stedham, with Stidham becoming preferred in later generations.

#102. **Lucas Stedham** (Christiana hundred, £100): Lucas Stiddem was issued a warrant for 200 acres of land by the New Castle court on 2

to be "of Copenhagen." Timen Stiddem's will stated that he was born in "Hammell", which may be a reference to Hammel in Denmark.

¹⁴ Weslager, *DH*, 23:20; Von Elswick's 1655 accounts; *NYHM*, 18:20, 21, 83a; 19:22, 27, 61, 71, 73.

¹⁵ *Eckman*, 97; original Lovelace patent, HSD; New Castle County Surveys, A:479-80. The history of this property is described in Stiddem's lawsuit against Jacob Vander Veer in which Stiddem also attempted (unsuccessfully) to claim ownership of lands north of the Brandywine patented to Vander Veer. *NCR*, 1:152, 175, 182, 291, 304, 317, 324, 329; *NYHM*, 21:44, 71, 72, 93, 94, 95a, 96a. In 1686, the lawsuit was renewed by his sons Lucas and Erasmus Stedham, but without success. *NCR*, 2:146-47; Logan papers, 16:15. For other references to Timen Stiddem's life under English rule, see *NYHM*, 20:159, 21:104; *NCR*, 1:157, 161, 163, 177, 203, 235, 244, 332-33, 397; 2:37, 102, 121.

¹⁶ *NCR*, 1:499, 502; 2:119. The nuncupative will of Christina Stidham, dated 24 Jan. 1698/9, was proved on 13 March 1698/9. New Castle County wills, B:75; *NCW*, 11-12.

¹⁷ New Castle County wills, A:73. The will is quoted in full in the 350-page Stidham genealogy, *The Descendants of Timothy Stidham*, written and published in 1989 by Jack Stidham, 402 Lee Drive, Morristown, Tenn., 37814.

¹⁸ The marriage of the daughter Ingeborg Stiddem to Peter Jaquet has been inferred from the gravestone at Holy Trinity Church, reading: "In memory of Ingeborg Stidham, daughter of Peter and Ingeborg Jaquet, born Oct. 12th 1690; married Lucas Stidham, Oct. 26th 1715; departed this life April 4, 1748." Benjamin Ferris, *History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware*, 187. The other three daughters, the spouses of Maria and Magdalena, and the five sons are identified in New Castle County deeds, Q:454.

November 1680. This land, surveyed in 1681 for 230 acres, was traded on 16 Sept. 1684 to Arnoldus de la Grange for 200 acres between Little Mill Creek and the western boundary of John Stalcop's land. This tract, plus another 65 acres surveyed in 1685, served as his farm until his death on 5 December 1726.¹⁹ The name of his first wife, mother of his children, is not known. The children, with approximate birth dates, were: Anna (born c. 1684), Timothy (c. 1686), Lucas (c. 1688), Erasmus (c. 1690), Jonas (c. 1693), Ingeborg (c. 1695), Maria (c. 1703), Magdalena (c. 1706). Lucas' second wife was Catharina Samuelsdotter, widow of Peter Stalcop (#150), whom he married about 1712.²⁰

#103. **Lulof Stedham** (Christiana hundred, £100): Lulof remained on his father's farm, which he shared with his brother Erasmus, until his death in 1704. He was twice married, first (by 1679) to the eldest daughter of John Andersson Stalcop and second (by the time of the 1693 census) to Catharina (parents not identified), the widow of **Anders Stalcop**. Catharina's children by Anders Stalcop were Christina (born c. 1678), John (1680), Anders, Olof and Catharina, one or two of whom may have been living with their grandmother Kerstin Stalcop (#101) in 1693.²¹ Lulof's children by his first marriage were Timothy, Sarah and Margaret. After his marriage to Anders Stalcop's widow, they had additional children named Lulof, Jr., Ingeborg and Anna. All six were named in his will of 5 May 1704, proved 6 June 1704. Lulof's widow Catharina probably died soon thereafter, as their youngest daughter Anna was raised by Pastor Björk from infancy and went to Sweden with the Björk family in 1714.²²

#104. **Erasmus (Asmund) Stedham** (Christiana hundred, living with #103): Although christened Erasmus, the third son of Timen Stiddem was often called Asmund in both church and civil records. After his father's death, he shared the Stiddem plantation with his brother Lulof. In 1693 he

¹⁹ *NCR*, 1:433, 511-12, 2:37, 83, 90, 103, 121, 170; *PA2d*, 7:195, 19:722; Logan papers, 16:25. On 26 Sept. 1711, Lucas Stedham gave this land to his sons Lucas, Jr., and Timothy. *DH*, 6:58 n.10. He sold his 1/8 share in his father's plantation (plus his sister Elisabeth's share) to his nephew Timothy Lulofsson Stedham on 3 Aug. 1717. New Castle County deeds, Q:454. Lucas Stedham took final communion on his deathbed, 5 Dec. 1726, and was buried three days later. *DH*, 5:187; 6:251.

²⁰ Although Lucas Stedham left a will, no copy of it has been found. His children and second wife are identified by Holy Trinity Church communicant and baptism records. Lucas Stedham's widow Karin last took communion on 6 June 1731. *DH*, 6:322.

²¹ *DH*, 6:62-63, n.17. Christina was married to Jöran Litien of Penn's Neck (#183) by 1699. The three sons are also identified in a 1701 quitrent list which states that John, the eldest, "is just come of age." Logan papers, 16:29. Catharine, the youngest daughter, was still unmarried when her stepfather executed his will in 1704. Phila. wills, B:362.

²² Will of Lulof Stedham, Phila. wills, B:362; *Burr*, 169; *Acrelius*, 273. Lulof Stedham served as church warden of Holy Trinity Church from 1699 until his death in 1704, when he was succeeded by his brother Erasmus (Asmund). *Burr*, 68, 80, 108.

married Margaret Samuelsdotter, daughter of Samuel and Brita Petersson (see #107). He served as churchwarden of Holy Trinity Church, 1704-07. His surviving children, named in his will of 26 August 1711, proved 22 Aug. 1712, were Samuel (born c. 1687), Margaret (c. 1689), Sarah (c. 1691), Maria (c. 1693), Christina (c. 1699), Adam (c. 1702) and Erasmus (Asmund) (c. 1704). In 1714 his widow Margaret married Thomas Jones (#133).²³

#105. **Adam Stedham** (Christiana hundred): Although his name did not appear on the 1693 New Castle County tax list, Adam then owned a tract on the west side of the Brandywine, known as "Adam's Garden," which was resurveyed 6 Jan. 1702/3 as containing 153 acres. Adam died c. 1695, with letters of administration being issued to his widow Catharine, 21 Jan. 1695/6. She then married the widower Peter Petersson Smith (#127). Adam Stedham's children, as identified by church records and subsequent deeds, were Timothy (born c. 1684), Hendrick (c. 1686), Christopher (c. 1687), Margareta (c. 1689), Sarah (c. 1691) and Maria (c. 1693).²⁴

#106. **Benedict (Benjamin) Stedham** (Bochten, Brandywine hundred): Although he owned land west of the Brandywine adjoining his brother Adam, Benedict Stedham made his home with his brother-in-law Hendrick Tussey (#131).²⁵ Benedict's wife was Anna, daughter of Olle Olleson Thorsson.²⁶ Orphan's court records show that they had five children: Timothy (born c. 1687), Sarah (c. 1689), Anna (c. 1691), Benedict Jr. (c. 1693), Margareta (c. 1696).²⁷ Benedict Stedham died during Christmas 1699 shortly after he made stands for the Christmas lights at Holy Trinity Church.²⁸

Samuel Petersson and His Peterson Family

On 9 June 1654, **Samuel Petersson**, a Finn from Fryksände parish, Värmland *län*, who had recently arrived on the *Eagle*, signed the loyalty oath to Governor Rising with his distinctive mark. Fifteen months later, using the

²³ *DH*, 5:277, n.17; will of Asmund Stedham, New Castle County wills, B:237, *NCW*, 17; Logan papers, 16:25; *Burr*, 108, 122.

²⁴ Logan papers, 16:31; New Castle County surveys, A:478-9; New Castle County deeds, K-1:393; *DH*, 5:194, 6:53; *HTR*, 2:84.

²⁵ In 1700, Hendrick Tussey complained that he was still being taxed on 100 acres of his plantation at Verdrietige Hook which had been laid out to his "brother" Benjamin Stedham on 4 May 1690. Logan papers, 16:9. Earlier, in 1685, a 150-acre triangular tract west of the Brandywine had been surveyed for Benedict Stedham which, on resurvey in 1703, was shown to contain 172 acres. New Castle County Surveys, A:478-79.

²⁶ Koert Burnham, "Thorsson — Tossawa — Tussey," *DGSI*, 2:88.

²⁷ New Castle County orphan court records, C:256.

²⁸ *Burr*, 76.

same mark, he signed the oath of allegiance to the Dutch.²⁹ Fined 50 guilders in 1669 for his involvement in the Long Finn Rebellion, Samuel Petersson headed a household at Crane Hook in 1671. With Lars Corneliusson, he purchased one-half of John Andersson Stalco's Christina plantation on 10 October 1674; a confirming deed was executed on 16 April 1676.³⁰ His mark appears again on 14 August 1675 when "Sammel Peetersen," as one of the deacons of the Crane Hook church, signed a protest against Jacob Fabritius' establishment of a competing church in New Castle County.³¹ Samuel retained his 1/4 interest in the Christina plantation and made additions. On 5 Nov. 1678, he was named the sole heir of his neighbor, Jöns Andersson the blacksmith, and in 1680 and 1682 received warrants for additional land.³² By his will dated 25 November 1689, Samuel Petersson bequeathed his dwelling plantation at Christina to "he of my sons whom is longest with my loving wife."³³

#107. **Brita Petersson** (Christiana hundred, £100): Lacking the text of Samuel Petersson's will, it is difficult to identify the eight persons in Widow Petersson's household in 1693. Two daughters had married and left home: Margareta, wife of Erasmus Stedham (#104), and Catharina, wife of Peter Stalco (#150). Among those remaining at home were two sons, Matthias and Peter, and at least two daughters, Elisabeth and Brita. Matthias Petersson would soon marry Elisabeth Justis, daughter of Johan and Brita Gustafsson of the Wicaco congregation (#20); Brita Petersson would soon marry Elisabeth's brother Anders Justis.³⁴ Elisabeth Petersson became the wife of Christiern Jöransson (#117). Referring to widow Petersson, pastor Ericus Björk recorded in 1697 the donation by "Mrs. Brita" of £2 for the church, plus a 12 shilling donation by her daughter Brita. In addition, Mistress Brita boarded church workmen for five weeks.³⁵ The 1701 audit of

²⁹ 1654 loyalty oath; *NYHM*, 18:20. The mark is significant as there was another newly-arrived freeman named Samuel Petersson, from Bogen, Gunnarskog parish, Värmland *län*, who signed the 1654 loyalty oath with a different mark. The latter Samuel Petersson disappears from the records after that time.

³⁰ *NYHM*, 20:5-6, 21:104; *Eckman*, 97; *DH*, 6:43.

³¹ *NYHM*, 20:75; *Eckman*, 62. Samuel Petersson had donated 30 feet of his property for the establishment of the Crane Hook church. *NCR*, 2:77; *Eckman*, 47-48. Fabritius found a better welcome among the up-river Swedes and became their pastor at Wicaco.

³² *NCR*, 1:244-45, 391-92; 2:14. By 1688, Samuel Petersson was taxed on 750 acres. *NCR*, 2:170. For other court references to him, see *NCR*, 1:122, 134, 147, 161, 163, 172, 177; 2:77, 83, 103, 118, 121.

³³ The will has not been found, but the quoted reference appears in New Castle County deeds, K-1:364, a 1735 deed tracing the chain of title for part of this land.

³⁴ *DH*, 6:60, n.14.

³⁵ *Burr*, 44, 52.

New Castle County quitrents named her Bridget Peterson alias Jones.³⁶ She apparently died soon thereafter, because on 1 Dec. 1702 Matthias Petersson resigned his interest in his father's plantation to his brother Peter Petersson "as longest liver with their mother."³⁷

Anders Jöransson and His Andersson Children

The 1671 English census of the Delaware disclosed one "Andrew Urinson" residing at Christina, located between Hans Petersen (#126) and "James Mett" (Jöns Andersson the smith). It is unknown when **Anders Jöransson** arrived on the Delaware. On 27 Sept. 1672, Anders purchased part of the Deer Point plantation formerly owned by Sinnick Broer (see #109). Another move was planned in June 1675 when Anders Jöransson and an Englishman bought 540 acres south of the Cohansey River in New Jersey. Before the move was made, however, Anders Jöransson had died. His widow Sophia sold his interest in the New Jersey property in February 1675/6. Two years later, on 8 May 1678, Broer Sinnicksson (#109), Sophia's new husband, was granted Anders' land at Deer Point on his promise to pay Anders' five children 500 guilders apiece when each became 21.³⁸ Broer's subsequent payments identify these five children as Christiern Andersson alias Jöransson (#117), Jöran Andersson (#108), Eric Andersson (#152) and Jöns and Peter Andersson (see #109).

#108. **Jöran Andersson** (Christiana hundred): Jöran reached the age of 21 by 19 Sept. 1687 when his stepfather gave him 500 guilders and 100 acres of land with five acres of marsh. By 1700, he had conveyed these 105 acres to his brother Christiern Jöransson and moved to a 400-acre tract at the south side of St. Georges Creek, Appoquinimink hundred. From 1716 until his death in 1718, he served on the Holy Trinity church council. His will named his wife Maria executor, listed nine surviving children: James, John, Urian (Jöran), Elias, Jonas, Peter, Måns, Maria and Anna, and gave over an

³⁶ Logan papers, 16:26. The alias of Jones appears to be an English interpretation of her patronymic, Jönsdotter. It is probable that widow Brita's father had been Jöns Andersson the smith, who left his entire estate to Samuel Petersson. *NCR*, 1:244-45. Jöns Andersson arrived on the *Eagle* in 1654 and settled at Fort Christina. Von Elswick accounts; Weslager, *DH*, 23:16. The 1677 tax list named him "Juns the Smith." *NCR*, 1:161.

³⁷ Recital in 1735 deed, New Castle County deeds, K-1:364. The brother Peter Petersson was generally known as Peter Petersson Caupony [from "kåpa", meaning short cloak] to distinguish him from Peter Petersson Smith [blacksmith], the son of Hans Petersson of Skilpot Creek (#127). Peter Petersson Caupony married after 1699 Helena (parents not identified) and was buried 6 Feb. 1715. *Burr*, 63; *DH* 5:183, 6:274.

³⁸ *NYHM*, 21:104; *NCR*, 1:34, 95, 205-06, 431, 499. Transcriptions of the patents issued to Hans Petersson at Skilpot Creek described his neighbor Anders Jöransson at Christina as "Andrew Furson" and "Andrew Toursen." *DYR*, 107, 164.

acre of land for the establishment of a school and place of worship at St. Georges.³⁹

Sinnick Broer and the Sinnicksson Family

Sinnick Broer, a Finn, arrived on the Delaware with his family during the period of Dutch rule, 1655-64. On 1 Sept. 1669 Governor Lovelace issued a patent for 400 morgens (over 800 acres) on the north side of the Christina River to its then owners, Anders Andersson the Finn (see #119), Walraven Jansen DeVos (see #110-11) and "Sinick Broers." As "Seneca Brewer", he was listed as one of the three residents at this location, called Deer Point, in the 1671 English census. On 1 May 1671, Lovelace issued a second patent to "Sinneke Broer" for 200 acres at Appoquinimink Creek. Augustine Herrman later protested to William Penn about this second grant "to a Finn called Sinnick Brour," claiming that it infringed on his patent. Meanwhile, Sinnick Broer had sold half of his Deer Point lands to Anders Jöransson (see #108) and then died.⁴⁰ He was survived by three sons, all of whom took the patronymic, variously spelled Sinnicksson, Sinnexen, Sinnexe, Seneke, etc.: Anders (#171), Broer (#109) and John (see #109). All three were 16 or older when listed as tydable in November 1677.⁴¹

#109. **Broer Sinnicksson** (Deer Point, Christiana hundred, £240): Soon after the 1693 census, Broer Sinnicksson became a warden of the Crane Hook church, a position that he retained when the congregation moved to Christina. After marrying Sophia, widow of Anders Jöransson, and reconsolidating the lands at Deer Point formerly owned by his father, Broer agreed to a division of the property with its other two owners, Arnoldus de la Grange (who had acquired the third once owned by Anders Andersson the Finn) and Gisbert Walraven (#110). The division, made in April 1682, was confirmed by a new patent from William Penn, dated 7 June 1686,

³⁹ *NCR*, 2:161-62; Logan papers, 16:18, 25; *Burr*, 45, 48, 49, 63, 64, 77, 78, 125, 181-82, 229, 236; *DH*, 5:282, 286; *HTR*, 2:53, 54, 66, 78, 80; will of Urian Anderson, dated 22 July 1718, proved 12 Aug. 1718, New Castle County wills, *NCW*, 21. A daughter Elisabeth, born and baptized at St. Georges in 1714 (see *Burr*, 221), was not named in his will.

⁴⁰ *DYR*, 139; *NYHM*, 21:104; original of 1 May 1671 patent, HSD; letter from Augustine Herrman to William Penn, William Penn Papers, HSP, 15:61. Sinnick Broer apparently never executed a deed for his transfer to Anders Jöransson. A breviat tracing the history of Deer Point, in the Sinexon papers at the Delaware State Archives recites that Justa Andersson (apparently acting as executor of Sinnick's estate) had sold one-half of Sinnick's share to Hans Petersson, 24 Nov. 1674, which the latter conveyed to Anders Jöransson on 27 Dec. 1674. Hans Petersson later executed a deed, dated 1 April 1679, confirming this half to Broer Sinnex, who had married Anders' widow. The other half was sold by Justa Andersson to Matthias Matthiasson DeVos, who sold it back to Justa Andersson. Justa then sold it to Anders Sinnex who sold it to his brother Broer Sinnex. *NCR*, 1:499-500.

⁴¹ *NCR*, 1:160-61.

which described his share of "Middleburgh" (as Deer Point was renamed) as being 460 acres. Another 300 acres, known as the "waterlands", bracketing White Clay Creek, was acquired in 1677. This land was distributed to his stepsons as they became of age. At the time of the 1693 census, two of these stepsons (Jöns & Peter Andersson) still lived with Broer and Sophia. Others in the household included Broer's son James and his brother John. On 10 July 1703, Broer Sinnexon deeded one half of his "Middleburgh" plantation to his only son, James Sinnexon. Broer's will of 1708 left the other half to his wife Sophia for her lifetime, after which it would vest in his grandson, Broer. The elder Broer Sinnicksson died on the last day of November 1708 and was buried two days later under the floor beneath his own pew in the church.⁴²

The Walraven Family

The Walraven family was the product of the marriage of a Dutch soldier to one of the first Swedish girls to emigrate from Sweden to the Delaware. **Olof Thorsson**, progenitor of the Delaware Tossawa or Tussey family, arrived in New Sweden on the second voyage of the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1641 accompanied by his wife Elisa, sons Olof and Lars and a daughter Christina. He settled at Paerden Hook ["horse neck" in Dutch; also called Swanwyck] north of New Castle and became a judge on the New Castle court. He granted pastor Jacob Fabritius two parcels of land at Swanwyck in 1672, but in 1675, as a deacon of the Crane Hook church, he joined the others in urging that Fabritius leave the county. He died in 1678, survived by his widow and the three children named above.⁴³ By the time of the 1693 census, both sons had died, with Olle Olleson Tussey's descendants living at Bochten (Verdrietige Hook) (#131-33) and Lars Olleson's sons residing

⁴² *NCR*, 1:85, 88, 89, 90, 139, 143-44, 161, 163, 177, 205-06, 229-30, 267, 466, 479, 486, 487, 490, 491, 494, 498-500; 2:19, 37, 83, 102, 106-07, 121, 148, 161-62, 170, 202, 221; Justa Sinexon papers, Delaware Archives, Dover; Logan papers, 16:25; New Castle County surveys, A:481-84; *Burr*, 15, 17, 43, 44, 49-52, 60, 62, 67, 85, 109, 122, 130, 131; will of Brewer Sinnexon dated 25 Nov. 1708, proved 15 Dec. 1708, Phila. wills, C:146; 1717 administration of the estate of Sophia Sinnexon, widow of Broer, New Castle County wills, C:101. Soon after 1693, Broer's brother John Sinnicksson married Gertrude, daughter of Isaac Savoy (#158), and moved to Piles Grove, Salem County, where he was buried 5 May 1735. *Burr*, 63, 65; *RPN*, 329; *NJA*, 21:627; 23:403; 30:434. Broer's stepson Jöns (James) Andersson later married Sara Richardson and moved to St. Georges Creek, where he died after 1718. Wills of John Richardson, James Anderson and Urian Anderson, New Castle County wills, *NCW*, 16, 20-21; *HTR*, 2:85. The youngest stepson, Peter Andersson, soon married Magdalena, daughter of Timen Stiddem, and moved to Red Lion Creek. *NCR*, 2:221; Logan papers, 16:18; New Castle County deeds, G:277.

⁴³ *Huygen*, 31; *Johnson*, 702, 712, 722; *NYHM*, 18:21 (29 Dec. 1655, 4 Jan. 1656, 13 Apr. 1656, 10 Jan. 1657); 20:23, 39, 75, 91, 139; 21:104; *DYR*, 159; *DH*, 6:30, 38, 42; *NCR*, 1:10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 33, 42, 49, 53, 55, 92, 104, 124, 160, 173, 206, 247-48, 291.

in Penn's Neck (#177, 179-80). Olof Thorsson's daughter Christina became the wife of **Walraven Jansen DeVos** ["the fox" in Dutch], a soldier who was granted his discharge on 24 Jan. 1660. In the same year he was granted 200 acres on the Brandywine Creek, which he farmed for four years before selling to Jacob Vander Veer (#121). Thereafter, he joined Anders Andersson the Finn and Sinnick Broer at Deer Point, north of the Christina River. The will of Walraven Jansen DeVos, proved 1 March 1680/1, left half of his plantation to his eldest son Gisbert Jansen on condition that he help to maintain his mother and his unmarried siblings. The other half of the plantation was to go to his youngest son Jonas Jansen.⁴⁴ Both Gisbert and Jonas chose the patronymic Walraven for their surname. Walraven's widow, Christina Ollesdotter, married the widower Dr. Timen Stiddem. Her nuncupative will of 24 Jan. 1698/9, proved 13 March 1698/9, named her sons Gisbert and Jonas and three daughters, Maria, Anna and Christina.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ *NYHM*, 18:80b; 20:15, 87b; 21:71, 72, 93, 104; *DYR*, 109-111, 139; *Wharton*, 56-57; *NCR* 1:34, 161, 177, 182, 230, 353, 403, 407, 452, 466-67, 499, 502. See also George Valentine Massey, "Walraven Jansen de Vos: His Family," *NYGGBR*, 82:70-77 (April 1951). Massey's conclusion that Christina Ollesdotter was the daughter of Olof Thorsson is adopted by Walraven's numerous descendants. However, it should be noted that Huygen's account book for 1641-48 shows that the colony was supporting three orphans — Jöns Olsson, Ellen Ollesdotter and *Christina Ollesdotter* — whose parents had apparently died on the 1641 voyage of the *Kalmar Nyckel*. *Huygen*, 47.

⁴⁵ Will of Christian Stidham, New Castle County wills, B:75, *NCW*, 11-12. Walraven Jansen appears to have had two other children, not named in either his will or Christina's — Aeltie and Hendrick. Aeltie, described as Walraven's daughter, was the wife of Justa Andersson. *NCR*, 1:403. Justa Andersson, the eldest son of Anders Andersson the Finn, sold his half of his father's third of Deer Point to Arnoldus de la Grange on 16 March 1679/80 and operated an inn in New Castle. He also engaged in extensive land dealings. Justa Andersson's name appeared frequently in court records and on deeds through 1688, after which his name disappears. *NYHM*, 20:15, 107; *NCR*, 1:31, 34, 57-58, 63-64, 73, 77, 88, 116, 136, 155, 160, 200, 212-13, 226-30, 249, 260, 275, 288, 294, 334, 338-40, 390, 393, 398, 403-04, 410-11, 414, 433, 448, 454, 472, 480-81, 487, 500; 2:10, 15, 39, 79, 81, 84, 92, 96, 100, 112, 120, 123, 143-45, 156, 163-65, 168, 173, 176, 179, 186-89, 191, 194; *UCR*, 110; *CCR*, 1:13, 43-44, 46-48, 53-54, 132; original deed, Justa and Aeltie Andries to Arnoldus de la Grange, 16 March 1679/80, HSD. Justa and Aeltie Andersson apparently had no children. Justa was identified, however, as being the "father-in-law" (stepfather) of Sybrant Mathias Valk, who in 1676 was a servant for Peter Alrichs, in 1678 a servant of Emilius de Ring. Sybrant was granted 200 acres at Duck Creek in 1680, which he sold in 1684 with Justa Andersson, his stepfather, acting as his attorney. *NCR*, 1:34, 226-230, 440-41; 2:7, 37, 80, 85, 97, 174; *PAZd*, 19:718. Hendrick or Henry Walraven was a resident of Appoquinimink hundred by 1676 and was named co-executor of the will of Peter Walraven (his apparent son) in 1712. In 1718, Cornelius Walraven, "heir apparent of Hendry Walraven, late of New Castle County," sold land which had been conveyed to him by his father four years before. *NCR*, 1:79, 159, 178, 267; Logan papers, 16:13; will of Peter Walraven, New Castle County wills, B:19, *NCW*, 17; New Castle County deeds, Q-1:309. Holy Trinity records show that Cornelius Walraven married, before 1713, Walborg, the daughter of Hendrick Evertsson (#138).

#110. **Gisbert Walraven** (Deer Point, Christiana hundred, £120): Gisbert Walraven, also known as Jesper Walraven, was born by 1659. In 1693, he was residing with his wife Christina, usually called Kerstin (parents not identified). They had five children named in Gisbert's will of 1708: Brita (the eldest), Gisbert, Jr., Catharina (born 1691), Jonas and Sarah. On 19 April 1708, shortly before his death, Gisbert Walraven made a formal division of his father's Deer Point plantation with his brother Jonas. His widow Kerstin Walraven was buried 20 Dec. 1725.⁴⁶

#111. **Jonas Walraven** (Deer Point, living with #110): Although Jonas was a bachelor at the time of this census, he married before the end of the year. By his first wife (not yet identified), he had five known children: Brita (born 1694), Sarah, Walraven, Christina (1701) and Jonas (31 May 1704). Soon a widower, Jonas then married, before 1713, Anna Justis, daughter of Johan and Brita Gustafsson and widow of Matthias Mårtensson (#32). Jonas was named to the Holy Trinity church council in 1713 and remained in this post until his death. He was buried 31 Aug. 1724. His widow married, as her third husband, Charles Springer (#118), 15 June 1727.⁴⁷

Constantinus Grönberg and the Constantine Family

Constantinus Grönberg, a Swedish soldier from Mark Brandenburg, Germany, came to New Sweden with Governor Printz in 1642-43. After Printz returned to Sweden in 1653, Grönberg became a freeman and was residing at Fort Trinity (New Castle) when that fortress was surrendered to the Dutch in 1655. He remained a resident of that town until at least 10 January 1657, after which his name disappears from public records.⁴⁸ Eighteen years later, his son Conraeth Groenburgh of Vurenhoek [Fern Hook] was fined 20 guilders for joining other Swedes and Finns in refusing to work on a dike.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ *NCR*, 1:161, 163, 229; 2:37, 82, 102, 121, 162, 170; *Burr*, 30, 44, 47, 49-52, 60, 63-64, 78, 82, 109, 131; Logan papers, 16:26; New Castle County deeds, T-1:600, X-1:365; Gisbert Walraven will of 19 April 1708, proved 4 June 1708, New Castle County wills, B:147, *NCW*, 14; *DH*, 5:187.

⁴⁷ Jonas' daughter Sarah married her pastor, Rev. Andreas Hesselius, 3 May 1713, and died in London, England, in 1724, while traveling with her family to Sweden. *Burr*, 44, 47, 49, 63-64, 82, 119, 153, 179, 187, 213, 229-30, 236, 242, 249, 255, 257-58, 278, 283-84, 296, 304; Ferris, *Original Settlements on the Delaware*, 188; *DH*, 2:63-66; 5:187, 199, 274, 286 n.35; 7:69 n.63; *Acrelius*, 283.

⁴⁸ *Johnson*, 572, 703, 713, 718; *Rising*, 163, 171; *Huygen*, 62; *MGB*, 21, 76; 1654 loyalty oath; *NYHM*, 18:20, 21 (19 Jan., 23 Feb., 24 May, 23 June, 12 July, 11 Oct., 8 Nov. 1656, 10 Jan. 1657). On 30 Sept. 1656, Peter Stuyvesant granted Constantinus Groenburgh lot #20 near Fort Casimir. *DYR*, 8-9.

⁴⁹ *NCR*, 1:163. "Vurenhoek" [Dutch for "fir hook"], a neck of land on the south bank of the Christina River, was originally known as "furu udden" ["pine hook"] to the Swedes and

#112. **Conrad Constantine** (Old Minquas Plantation, Christiana hundred): Conraeth Grönberg soon abandoned his father's surname in favor of the appropriate patronymic, Constantine, by which name he was naturalized in 1683. Between that year and 1688, he reassembled the 500-acre "Old Minquas Plantation" on the north side of the Christina River, west of Deer Point, in an area now known as Newport, Delaware. Although Conrad still owned 350 of these acres in 1693, he only was charged a head tax on the tax roll.⁵⁰ Conrad's wife was Christina (Kerstin), whose first husband **Pelle Hendrickson alias Parker** had died by October 1684, when Conrad Constantine, on behalf of his wife, Christina, late widow of Pelle Parker, deceased, testified that he had proved the nuncupative will of said Pelle which made provision for the widow and eight children.⁵¹ This writer has been able to identify only two of these eight children: Hendrick Petersson Parker (#143) and Matthias Parker.⁵² By her second marriage, Kerstin had four additional children: Constantine, Christina (Kerstin), Maria and Augustine Constantine, whose names appear in Holy Trinity church records. Conrad Constantine was elected to the church council in 1715 and served in this capacity until his burial, 11 Dec. 1728. His wife Kerstin was buried 12 March 1720.⁵³

Thomas Jacobsson and the Thomasson Family

Thomas Jacobsson, a Finn from Letstigen, Värmland, came to the Delaware on the *Mercurius* in 1656 with his wife, a maid-servant and three children. By 1668, he had settled with Olle Pålsson (#141) at Bread and

became known as "Feren Hook" or "Fern Hook" under the English. See A.R. Dunlap, *Dutch and Swedish Place-Names in Delaware*, 29-30.

⁵⁰ The "Old Minquas Plantation" was originally patented as 200 acres, 19 Jan. 1667. *DYR*, 128-29. By 1673, it was owned by Harman Jansen Sybrants, who sold one-half to Hendrick Fransson, 4 Dec. 1673, and the other half to William Rainbow by a deed acknowledged 2 Dec. 1679. *DH*, 6:39; *NCR*, 1:353. Constantine acquired Fransson's half by 1683 and Rainbow's half on 22 Feb. 1687/8. C. A. Weslager, *Delaware'sForgotten River*, 146-47; *NCR*, 2:177. Before 1693, Constantine had sold 150 of his 500 acres: 50 acres to Paul Månsson (see #129-130), 16 Oct. 1688, and 100 acres to Reynier Vanderculin, 16 Mar. 1690/1. *NCR*, 2:189, 204; Logan papers, 16:25.

⁵¹ New Castle County wills, A:65, as quoted in *DH*, 5:274 n.11. Pelle Parker was a resident of Crane Hook in 1671, but, as Pelle Hendricks, moved by 1675 to Skilpot Creek, where he was joint owner (with Hans Petersson, #126) of Indian or Wild Hook and the Skilpot mill land until his death. For references to him, see *DH*, 6:36-37; *NYHM*, 20:112; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:75, 84, 161, 355, 366, 373-74, 392, 508, 512-13.

⁵² On 16 Jan. 1700/01, Matthias Parker sold to Matthias Ericksson (#192) 100 acres at Scott's Run, Appoquinimink hundred. Conraet Constantine agreed to pay the quitrents due on this property for prior years. Logan papers, 16:10.

⁵³ *Burr*, 44, 47, 49, 63-64, 82, 205, 207, 213, 234, 236, 249, 255, 278, 293; *DH*, 5:185, 190.

Cheese Island, the name applied to the area west of the Old Minquas Plantation, bounded by Christina River, White Clay Creek and Red Clay Creek. His name last appeared in public records on 9 Jan. 1678/9 when Charles Hedges, aged five, was indentured to Thomas Jacobsson, wheelwright, who promised the court that his son Oele Thomas "shall lerne" the boy "to reede as much as he can teach him."⁵⁴ Three sons have been positively identified: One, name unknown, was kidnapped by the Indians as a young lad.⁵⁵ Another, Peter Thomasson, probably died without heirs.⁵⁶ A third, Olle Thomasson, is discussed below (#113). Christiern Thomasson of the Wicaco congregation may also have been his son (#205, Chapter 3).

#113. **Olle Thomasson** (Bread and Cheese Island, Christiana hundred, £120): Olle Thomasson inherited his father's land and divided the same with the other current owners, Abraham Man and Arent Johnson, on 11 Jan. 1682/3. After the division, he was taxed on 200 acres. To this he added 200 acres more on 15 June 1689, purchased from John Cann, of which 100 acres were sold to Bengt Pålsson (#146) in 1697. On 24 June 1699, he and his wife were assigned pews in the new Holy Trinity Church, but he died shortly thereafter. In 1701, his widow Eleanor Thomison was listed as owner of his

⁵⁴ *Johnson*, 725; *DYR*, 34, 134, 142, 187; *Wharton*, 36-38; *NYHM*, 20:23, 69, 73-74; 21:57, 87, 104; *NCR*, 1:160, 162-63, 286.

⁵⁵ Provost Ericus Björk, in a letter to Bishop Swedberg in Sweden, wrote the following: "The heathens dearly love the Christians' children and try to steal them away, because they look so white and pretty. Now it once happened at the Christina congregation that two brothers rambled together away from the house in the woods, of whom the one became lost. The parents couldn't find the child again, but came to the conclusion that some heathen had kidnapped the child. The parents went around for many years and sought after the child, but could get no news of him, because those Indians were far away. At long last it happened that Provost Björk's father-in-law's brother-in-law [John Hansson Steelman, #142], who carried on a large trade with the heathens, comes among the said group and engages in conversation with their king. Then it seemed to him from all the circumstances that he was not of heathen but Christian blood. And as he had heard some discussion of it, therefore he let the kidnapped boy's brother, Olle Thomsson, know about it. They travelled now to the king and believed they recognized him, but weren't able to say anything. But finally the king came home to Olle Thomsson, where they so arranged it that they were found to be brothers by that which childhood memory brought to hand. With embraces and tears they heartily rejoiced together. And he had then been king among them for a long time. Preparations were made to get him away from there. But the heathens were ill-disposed and became alarmed, and thus would not let their king go anywhere alone. On account of his wise and capable rule among them he was much respected and had accrued a great reputation. Afterwards he was killed there." Nils Jacobsson, *Svenskar och Indianer* (Stockholm, 1922), 218-19, as translated by Dr. Richard H. Hulan, Arlington, Va.

⁵⁶ In 1675, Thomas Jacobs and two sons, Pieter and Oele, were fined 60 guilders for refusing to work on Hans Block's dike. *NCR*, 1:163. On 13 July 1676, a survey was recorded for Peter Thomason for 220 acres on White Clay Creek. *NYHM*, 20:101 (#19). His name is not thereafter found in Delaware records.

property.⁵⁷ The 1693 census shows nine persons in their household. Probably included in this number were Charles Hedges and his younger brother Joseph Hedges, as well as Olle's own children, of whom only Olle and Paul Thomasson and a daughter Margaret have been identified.⁵⁸

#114. **Peter Pålsson** (Christina River, Christiana hundred): Peter Pålsson and his wife Geizie resided on a 200-acre tract between the Old Minquas Plantation and Bread and Cheese Island. This land, originally patented to Hans Bones in 1666, had become, by 1675, the property of **Jacob Jansen** (also known as "Swart Jacob"), who then resided there with his wife, Elisabeth Hendricks, and his two "sons" (probably stepsons), **Hendrick and Paul Garretsson**. Jacob Jansen died in 1681 and by his will, now lost, named his widow executrix of his estate.⁵⁹ The 1701 audit of New Castle County quitrents shows Hendrick Garretsson owning 100 acres of this tract (including, presumably, 50 acres formerly owned by his brother Paul) and Peter Paulson owning 100 acres, 50 in his own right and 50 in the right of his wife, "Jacob Jansen's daughter" (stepdaughter?).⁶⁰ The fathers of Peter Pålsson and the Garretsson brothers have not been identified.⁶¹ It is also

⁵⁷ *NCR*, 1:456-7; 2:37, 69, 74-76, 82, 103, 121, 154, 170; 2:37; *Burr*, 44, 49-50, 60, 63-64, 131, 166; Logan papers, 16:29.

⁵⁸ Charles Hedges (indentured to Olle Thomasson's father in January 1678/9 at the age of 5) and his brother Joseph Hedges were both listed as adults in Christiana hundred on a 1701 tax list. Logan papers, 16:24. Both were closely associated with other members of the Christina congregation. Peter S. Craig, *The Colonial Descendants of William and Mary Hedges* (1988). On 21 Nov. 1721, Oelle Thomason acknowledged a deed to Charles Justice, Jr., for 135 acres at Bread and Cheese Island. *NCR* (1718-1722):307, Delaware Archives, Dover, Del. Ruth Springer cites another deed involving Bread and Cheese Island, dated 21 Feb. 1737/8 (M-1:57) which identifies the son Paul Thomas and suggests that Margareta, then wife of Andrew Vainan, was a daughter. *DH*, 7:67, n.58. On 25 Aug. 1685, "Wooley Thomason of Pennsylvania" (which then included Delaware) and Wooley Peterson of Boughttown (#80) were named co-administrators of the estate of "Matthias Unson" of Salem Creek in Penn's Neck. *NJA*, 23:474. The deceased, whose full name was Matthias Jönsson alias Hutt, directed that his son Michael should live with Wooley Thompson. Salem Co. wills, 2:16-17, *NJA*, 23:474; 1730 accounting by William Peterson, surviving executor, Salem Co. probate records 503Q, *NJA*, 23:263-64.

⁵⁹ *DYR*, 34, 132-33, 142; *Wharton*, 36-37; *NYHM*, 20:69, 73; *NCR*, 1:77, 160, 163, 177, 279, 284, 334, 377, 396, 466-67, 494; 2:74-75; *DH*, 7:78, n.86.

⁶⁰ Logan papers, 16:30. See also Ruth Springer's suggestion that Jacob Jansen might have been the brother of Walraven Jansen De Vos, *DH*, 7:78-79, n.86.

⁶¹ Hendrick Garretsson, born by 1659, became a communicant at Holy Trinity Church after several of his children had married members of that church. He was buried there on 13 Nov. 1721. *DH*, 5:185. His will, dated 24 Oct. 1721 and proved 18 Nov. 1721, named four sons (John, Garrett, Henry and Peter) and three daughters (Catharine, Anna and Elisabeth). New Castle County wills, C:315, *NCW*, 25. For other references to him, see *NCR*, 1:160, 163, 281, 482; 2:13, 37, 75, 83, 103, 122, 171. Paul Garretsson, also born by 1659, survived his brother but left no will. He married Elizabeth Harris, stepdaughter of John Ogle Jr., and had

uncertain whether the five persons listed in Peter's household in this 1693 census included his apparent brothers-in-law; this is the first mention of Peter in New Castle County records. Peter and Geizie Pålsson were active communicants of the Swedish church until their death. Geizie was buried on 27 Aug. 1728 and Peter on 28 March 1730. Neither left a will. However, church records identify at least two sons, Jacobus and Paul Paulsson.⁶²

The Nomersson or Numbers Family

#115. **John Nomersson** (White Clay Creek, Christiana hundred, £120): Named John "Ommersson" in the 1693 church census, he was generally known as John or Jan Nummersen, Nummers, Nomersson or Nomers. His descendants anglicized the name to Numbers. According to his own 1684 affidavit, he was born in 1643. Earlier, in 1665, Alexander d'Hinojossa identified "Jan Nommesen" as a farm laborer employed by the New Amstel colony, who was owed no wages because he was ill for the greater part of his service.⁶³ In 1665, Nomersson emigrated to Maryland, where he was described as "Swedish" when naturalized in 1674.⁶⁴ He had returned to New Castle County by 1675 when 540 acres were surveyed for him on White Clay Creek adjoining Peter Thomasson. His patent for this land was dated 25 March 1676. Nommerson's wife (name unknown) may have been a sister of Anders Pålsson Mullica. John sold Anders 100 acres of his White Clay Creek lands, 29 Nov. 1677, and was enroute to Mullica's home at Sahakitko (Elkton, Maryland) when he gave his 1684 affidavit about an encounter with Colonel George Talbot of Maryland. John Nommersson served on the Crane Hook church committee seeking a site for the new church in 1697 and gave nails for its construction in 1698. His children included a daughter Mary, born by 1685, and two sons, John Numbers Jr. and Peter Numbers, who later resided in Cecil County, Maryland.⁶⁵

at least two sons, John and Garrett. *DH*, 6:317 n.24; *Burr*, 279, 294, 305. For other references to him, see *NCR*, 1:160, 163, 2:7, 37, 83, 103, 122, 171; *PA2d*, 7:194, 196; 19:260, 546.

⁶² *DH*, 5:189-90; 6:152-53, 246, 312; *Burr*, 213, 265.

⁶³ William Penn papers, HSP, 4:889; C.A. Weslager, "Dutch Notarial Abstracts," *DH*, 20:93 (1982).

⁶⁴ Maryland Land Patents, 9:489, as cited in *Skordas*, 339; *MA*, 2:400.

⁶⁵ *DYR*, 110, 119; *Wharon*, 53, 57; *NYHM*, 20:66, 87b; *NCR*, 1:14, 79, 140, 177, 197, 377, 428, 445, 447, 467; 2:13, 18, 37, 44, 75, 77, 82, 94, 103, 122, 128, 170; *Burr*, 15, 53; *NCW*, 8; New Castle County deeds, E-1:223-24; vestry records of St. Stephens Church, Cecil County, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; *MCW*, 7:218. John Nomersson apparently had died or moved back to Maryland by 1699, as he was not among the original Holy Trinity Church pew holders in 1699.

Matthias Matthiasson and the De Voss Family

#116. **Matthias Mattsson de Foss** (Brandywine Creek, Christiana hundred): Matthias Mattsson, a blacksmith, arrived in New Sweden with his brother Anders Mattsson in 1654.⁶⁶ Tracing Matthias is difficult. Not only was there another Matthias Mattsson in the colony,⁶⁷ but also this Matthias frequently moved and went by three different names: one by his patronymic (Mattsson), another by his occupation (Smith) and a third by his reputation (DeVos, meaning "the fox" in Dutch). The latter name had many permutations. It was "de Foss" in the 1693 church census and as used by his sons, but later became "De Voss" among his grandchildren.⁶⁸ In 1655, Matthias Mattsson the smith was living at Fort Trinity (present New Castle), where he remained until about 1660, when he was granted land on the Brandywine. He soon sold this to Måns Andersson and moved further north, where he became one of the original owners of Carkoens Hook. He was still residing at that location in 1671, but had returned to New Castle County by 1675 when he was among the most active in protesting the conscription of labor for Justice Hans Block's dike. He acquired a quarter interest in Stalcop's Christina plantation from Lars Corneliussun, but surrendered this in 1683 for a new tract west of the Brandywine, originally said to contain 400 acres. He was residing at this location in 1693 and would remain there until his death in 1705. Matthias, born in Sweden, stated that he was 47 years old or thereabouts in affidavits dated 23 July 1679 and 6 Jan. 1679/80. Matthias De Foss, described by Björk as "a smith of our own folk," did the ironwork for Holy Trinity Church, including the iron letters posted on the walls of the church. He was survived by his wife Sarah (parents not identified), who was still living in 1711, and seven children: Hans, Johannes, Margaret, Helena, Ingeborg, Anna and Elisabeth.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ *Johnson, 720*. Anders Mattsson initially settled at the "second hook" above New Castle (later known as Paerden Hook or Swanwyck). By 1668, he had moved to Wild Hook on Skilpot Creek, adjoining Hans Petersson. In 1673, Margareta Andries, posing as "widow" of Anders Mattsson, "deceased", in one deed and as "daughter" in another, executed deeds confirming these properties to Arent Johnsson and Måns Pålsson respectively. *DYR*, 135-36; *DH*, 6:35-36, 39, 42. By 1673, Anders Mattsson had moved to Maryland, where he was naturalized 16 Nov. 1683. He died in Baltimore County, Maryland, by 1 May 1706 when John Matson alias Defose of New Castle County, son of Anders' brother Matthias Mattson, deceased, sold Andrew Mattson's 480-acre plantation called "Andrews Conquest." Robert W. Barnes, *Baltimore County Families, 1659-1759* (1989), 429-30.

⁶⁷ See Chapter 7, page 138.

⁶⁸ See, e.g., administration of the estate of Matthias [Johansson] De Voss, Salem County, New Jersey, 3 Jan. 1772. *NJA*, 34:141.

⁶⁹ Von Elswick's 1655 accounts; *NYHM*, 18:21 (1 March 1656, 10 Jan. 1657); 20:73-74, 134; 21:72, 93-94, 104; *UCR*, 60, 85; *NCR*, 1:54, 85, 88, 90, 154, 161-63, 174, 177, 228, 230, 281, 284, 295, 367, 395, 403, 460, 499-500; 2:5-6, 11-12, 37-38, 83, 92, 98, 103, 116, 121, 147, 167,

#117. **Christiern Jöransson** (White Clay Creek, Christiana hundred): The eldest of Anders Jöransson's five sons, Christiern was sometimes called Andersson, like his younger brothers, but preferred his father's patronymic. He was called Christian Anderson when naturalized by William Penn, 21 Feb. 1682/3 but was Christian Jurianson when his step-father Broer Sinnickson (#109) gave him 100 acres on White Clay Creek on 13 April 1685. He exchanged this with his brother Jöran Andersson for the latter's adjoining 105-acre legacy, where he lived in 1693. He devoted 33½ days work helping to build Holy Trinity Church and was still unmarried when assigned his pew in 1699. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Samuel and Brita Petersson by 1712, but died in 1716 at Fish Point, Red Lion Creek, survived by three children, Sophia (born 6 May 1713), Christiern (27 Aug. 1714) and Margareta (26 Nov. 1716).⁷⁰

The Springer Family

#118. **Charles Springer** (Red Clay Creek, Christiana hundred, 200 acres): Carl or Charles Springer was born in Stockholm in 1658, the son of Christopher Springer and his third wife, Beata Salina. His father died in 1669 after forty years of service for the Swedish government; his mother, the royal housekeeper for the dowager queen Hedvig Eleonora (widow of King Charles X) at Gripsholm Castle, was buried 17 December 1693 at the Gripsholm church in Mariefred. As a young man, Charles Springer had been sent abroad to study, first to Riga, Latvia (then a province of Sweden), and later to London to learn English and mathematics. He then disappeared. By a letter to his mother, dated 1 June 1693, Charles explained his fate: About to return home, he was kidnapped and carried aboard an English vessel to Virginia "where I was sold like a farm animal" and held in "very slavery" for five years. Having served his time, he went 400 miles to join the Swedes on the Delaware. After being there a year and a half, he married Maria Hendricksdotter, 27 Dec. 1685. At the time of the letter, they had three daughters and were expecting a fourth child.⁷¹

170, 181; New Castle County surveys, A:31, 147; New Castle County deeds, B-1:55; *Eckman*, 97; *PA2d*, 7:193; Logan papers, 16:28; *Burr*, 38, 48, 62, 64, 166; will of Mathias Defoss dated 7 May 1705, proved 27 May 1708, New Castle County wills, B:142, *NCW*, 14.

⁷⁰ His widow married the widower Valentine Cock of the Wicaco congregation (see #33) 20 April 1720. After Cock's death in 1725, she married John Garretson, son of Paul Garretsson (see #114). *NCR*, 2:37, 106-07, 121, 170; Logan papers, 16:25, 31; *Burr*, 45-46, 63, 83, 86, 145, 182, 195; will of Christian Urinson dated 16 Oct. 1716, proved 6 Nov. 1716, New Castle County wills, C:60, *NCW*, 20; *DH*, 6:247-48, n.34; 6:317, n.24.

⁷¹ Baldwin Springer Maull, *Charles Springer's Family in Swedish History* (1978). See also, *Eckman*, 105-113. Virginia records show that Captain William Hunt was awarded 608 acres in Charles City County, Virginia, for the importation of 13 persons, including Charles Springer. Virginia Patent Book 8:238, abstracted in Nell M. Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers*,

Springer first lived in Gloucester County at "New Stockholm," a tract claimed by the Swedes by purchase from the Indians but owned by Andrew Robeson, Sr. (see #202, Chapter 4). Here, John Andersson Cock (#119), Springer's future brother-in-law, was operating a farm in 1684. In the following year, Springer married Maria, the daughter of Hendrick Jacobsson (#120). In 1687, Maria's brother John Hendricksson and Charles Springer were taxed on 250 acres at New Stockholm. Springer remained a resident of Gloucester County through at least 1690. On 1 December 1693, he was shown as delinquent on 1692 taxes and apparently lost his land in that county.⁷²

Springer's home plantation in 1693 was 200 acres, part of "Oak Hill," an 800-acre tract east of Red Clay Creek, which had been granted by William Penn to Nils Larsson Friend (see #85) in exchange for land Penn wanted in Bucks County for his Pennsbury estate. Springer had written and witnessed Nils' will, 20 Dec. 1686. The entire tract of Oak Hill was resurveyed as 936 acres in 1703. By 1727, the Springer family owned 786 of these acres.⁷³

Charles Springer and Maria Hendricksdotter had six sons and at least five daughters: Anna Elisabeth (born c. 1687), Rebecca (c. 1689), Maria (c. 1691), Charles (c. 1693), Christopher (12 May 1696), John (c. 1698), Andreas (c. 1700), Jacob or James (1703), Israel (c. 1705), Magdalena (c. 1707) and Joseph (1709).⁷⁴ Charles Springer's first wife was buried 15 March 1727. Three months later, he married Annika, daughter of Johan and Brita Gustafsson and widow of both Matthias Mårtensson (#32) and Jonas Walraven (#111). Charles Springer was serving on the church council in 1693 and remained in this capacity until his death. He also served as a justice on the New Castle court. He died of a stroke on 26 May 1738 while crossing the Delaware on his return from the Gloucester County court, where he proved a deed from Andrew Robeson, Sr., to Mårten Mårtensson, Sr., and John Archer that he had witnessed 9 May 1685.⁷⁵

2:377. Charles Springer's 1693 letter is reproduced in the Appendix

⁷² BCR, 25; GMNJ, 13:11; Stewart, *Gloucester County Under the Proprietors*, 9, 23; GCR, 1:26, 36, 68; 2:589; GCD, 8, 307, 309.

⁷³ Logan papers, 16:28, 30; Eckman, 114-16.

⁷⁴ Eckman, 135-36; Ruth L. Springer, "The Springer Family," *DGSJ*, 1:61-66, 83-92; Jessie Evelyn Springer, *Charles Springer of Cranehook-on-the-Delaware: His Descendants and Allied Families* (1965).

⁷⁵ Gloucester County deeds, E:337-38; Courtland B. & Ruth L. Springer, "Charles Springer of Christina," *American Swedish Historical Foundation Yearbook* (1949), 4-12; Eckman, 120-33.

Chapter 6

The Crane Hook Congregation - Continued

Identification of the families belonging to the Crane Hook church continues with the remaining families living west of the Delaware River:

Anders the Finn and his Cock Descendants

Anders Andersson, better known as Anders the Finn, was sent to New Sweden from the fortress of Älvsborg in 1642-43 as a punishment. After becoming a freeman, Anders the Finn encountered difficulties with Governor Printz. Anders and his fellow freemen included in their 1653 petition the prayer that Anders the Finn be allowed "to keep the woods that the Lord Governor has judged him in forfeit of so that his wife and children may not starve to death." Printz countered by claiming it was a "legal judgment," but in a second bill of particulars, presented to Governor Rising in 1654 (again signed by Anders), the freemen stated: "As concerns the rye of Anders the Finn, we have considered his great poverty, and we went to the provost marshall Gregorius van Dyck and asked him to go to the Governor to ask him to be a little lenient with Anders the Finn, as he would become completely impoverished by this. The Governor, however, made this out as a mutiny, which in truth can never be proven."¹ In 1656, Anders the Finn was accused of stealing grain from the field of Pål Jönsson Mullica's wife. Anders was residing in Upland in 1661-63 when he again was involved in litigation, first as the landlord of Jacob Jongh at the time the latter eloped with Lars Lock's first wife in 1661, and then again in 1663 when he complained that Evert Hendricksson the Finn (see #138) "daily commits acts of insolence before his, the deponent's, door by beating, shooting and other disorderly acts, and if nothing is done about it, he will have to leave the village in order to live in peace." Dr. Timen Stiddem confirmed his testimony, and others testified that Anders' wife did daily meet

¹ *Johnson*, 462-63, 714, 717; Amandus Johnson papers, box 55; *Huygen*, 71. Anders the Finn did not return to Sweden in 1653 and come again in 1654 as Johnson claims (pp. 714, 717). Anders the Finn signed the 1654 loyalty oath as one of the "old freemen."

Evert the Finn in secrecy at Pål Petersson's house. Soon thereafter, Anders the Finn removed his wife and family to Deer Point, which he owned in common with Sinnick Broer (see #109), and Walraven Jansen DeVos (see #110) on a creek west of Christina that would soon be known as Anders the Finn's Creek, now known as Little Mill Creek. He was at this location by 19 January 1667/8 and received his own patent on 1 September 1669. A month later another patent was issued, to Anders Andersson and 19 of his associates, to erect a mill on Anders the Finn's creek. In 1670 he sent a note (also signed by his son Justa Andersson) warning of the approach of 25 Indians who threatened to attack the English at New Castle. The last discovered reference to Anders was a deed executed on 1 Sept. 1673 by Anders Andersson and his wife Christina Goolbrant conveying their one-third of the Deer Point plantation to their two sons, Justa Andersson and John Andersson (#119). Anders also had daughters Anna (married to Nils Larsson Friend, #85) and probably Brita (married to Olle Rawson (#135)).²

#119. **John Andersson Cock** (Christiana hundred) and his wife Catharina resided at Deer Point until it was sold to Arnoldus de la Grange, 19 March 1679/80. By 1681, however, they were residents at New Stockholm, Gloucester County. In the 1687 Gloucester County tax list, he was described as "John Anderson the little" (to distinguish him from "John Anderson the big," alias Sträng, #79), with 200 acres and five cattle. John, the son of Anders the Finn, returned to New Castle County by 17 October 1692 when, as "John Cox," he was granted 300 acres at the headwaters of Little Mill Creek between the Brandywine and Red Clay Creek. In May 1701, he also purchased 200 acres of "Oak Hill" from widow Anna Friend. He conveyed the same 200 acres, plus ten acres more, to Charles Springer 10 Feb. 1702/3, and apparently died soon thereafter. Both John Andersson Cock and his wife, Catharina Hendricksdotter (see #120), were active members of the Swedish church. His widow Catharina took communion in her illness on 31 May 1714 and was buried 7 Sept. 1714. Church records identify at least six children named Cock: Anders or Andrishi (born before 1680), Gustaf or

² *NYHM*, 18:21 (21 June 1656); 19:25, 73; 20:15, 23; *DYR*, 128, 139-40, 142; *NCR*, 1:489; recital in deed of 16 March 1679/80 from Justa Andersson to Arnoldus de la Grange, HSD. In October 1681, Nils Larsson and Olle Rawson were suretors for Anders the Finn's son John Andersson Cock. *CCR*, 1:7-8, 10. Other court references also show close associations between the Friend family, the Rawson family and the sons of Anders the Finn. See, e.g., *UCR* 110; *CCR*, 1:15, 53-54, 134-35, 173; *NCR*, 1:463-66; *NJA*, 21:3. In addition, Justa Andersson acquired lands from pastor Lock for Nils Larsson Friend, and the latter summoned John Andersson Cock's brother-in-law Charles Springer to draft his will. *CCR*, 1:46-48; Chester County deeds, E:44 and Phila. wills, A:145. In 1701 Anna Friend sold 200 acres of Friend family land on Mill Creek to John Andersson Cock. Logan papers, 16:30.

Justa, William, Joseph, Catharina and possibly Christina or Kerstin.³ Cox became the family surname.

Hendrick Jacobsson and His Hendrickson Family

#120. **Hendrick Jacobsson** (Brandywine Creek, Christiana hundred, 238 acres) arrived in New Sweden as a soldier in 1654 and was stationed at Fort Christina in 1655. He married about this time and settled at Calcon Hook, where he was named one of the owners in a 1663 Dutch patent, later confirmed by the English. About 1676 Hendrick also acquired a half-interest in 100 acres on Crum Creek owned by Nils Mattsson (#64) and was living at that location in February 1683/4 when he and his son Jacob Hendricksson posted bond for his wife Gertrude's good behavior. Like Nils' wife, she had been accused of witchcraft. Hendrick Jacobsson soon moved with his family to New Castle County where, on 20 March 1686, he acquired 100 acres on the south side of Brandywine Creek from Timen Stiddem's five sons. By a resurvey in 1703, it was found to contain 238 acres. On 25 June 1701, Hendrick Jacobsson, "now very ancient," testified about his sale of the Crum Creek property to Reynier Petersson in 1690. Hendrick's will, drafted and witnessed by his son-in-law Charles Springer, was dated 5 May 1704 and proved 6 June 1704. His will and property records identify at least seven children: Jacob Hendricksson (#184), born by 1656; Catharine, born c. 1658, who married John Andersson Cock (#119); Hendrick Hendricksson, born by 1662; Maria, who married Charles Springer (#118); John Hendricksson, born by 1666; Anna; and Williamke.⁴

In 1693, Hendrick Jacobsson's household of four included his sons Hendrick and John Hendricksson, who were still unmarried. On 8 Dec. 1683, William Penn had granted **Hendrick Hendricksson** and his brother Jacob a warrant for 300 acres in New Castle County, which they sold in 1692 to Eric Andersson (#152). Hendrick Hendricksson was still unmarried when he was assigned a pew in Holy Trinity in 1699, but shortly thereafter he married Judith (parents not identified). He inherited the Brandywine Creek property in 1704 and was still living in 1743 when he conveyed the same to his son Andrew. Widow Judith Hendrickson, born c. 1673-74, was buried 30

³ *NCR*, 1:34, 56, 73, 116, 134, 139, 148, 161, 177, 339, 364, 367, 396, 430, 436, 474, 486, 488-89, 491; *UCR*, 7-8, 10, 13-14; *BCR*, 25, 28, 34, 46; *GMNJ*, 13:11; *Burr*, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 62, 64, 165; *DH*, 5:182, 278; Holy Trinity baptism records; Logan papers, 16:27-28, 30-31; *Eckman*, 115-16.

⁴ *Johnson*, 719; Von Elswick's 1655 accounts; *Smith*, 520; *NYHM*, 20:23, 21:104; *UCR*, 79; *CCR*, 1:225; *PA2d*, 7:193; 19:239-41; *PPCM*, 1:93, 96; *NCR*, 2:160, 171; *Burr*, 49-50, 52, 63; New Castle County surveys, A:246; will of Henry Jacobson, Phila. wills, B:359.

Jan. 1756.⁵ **John Hendricksson** shared a 250-acre tract at New Stockholm, Gloucester County, in 1687. Shortly after this 1693 census he married Brita Mattsson, daughter of Peter Mattsson (#60). In 1701 John Hendricksson and his brother-in-law John Andersson Cock were each granted 100 acres near Red Clay Creek. John Hendricksson established his home here and named eight children in his will of 8 October 1731, proved 7 Nov. 1745. His widow, Brita Mattsson, died on 11 June 1750 at the age of 76.⁶

The Vander Veer Family

#121. **Jacob Vander Veer** (Brandywine Creek, Brandywine hundred, £100): On 1 May 1656, Corporal Jacob Vander Veer's request to tap liquor in Manhattan was referred to his commander, Governor Stuyvesant. Four years later, Sergeant Jacob Vander Veer, now stationed at Fort Altena (Christina), asked that he might be discharged by the spring of 1661 so he could return to the fatherland (Holland). Apparently he was dissuaded from leaving America by Stuyvesant's grant of a patent, dated 8 April 1661, for a lot located at Fort Altena. In 1664, Vander Veer acquired the 200-acre farm of Walraven Jansen de Vos north of the Brandywine and made this his home, selling his former home lot to Dr. Timen Stiddem. A new patent, issued by the English in March 1669, "for a small island" gave no precise description to the property. A resurvey made 29 Jan. 1684/5, confirmed by a patent from William Penn on 24 July 1685, showed the land to contain 535 acres. The first patent, as surveyed on 7 April 1676, and the 1685 resurvey were challenged by Timen Stiddem and his sons, who believed that Vander Veer had wrongfully included land sold to Stiddem in 1667. This litigation, which began in 1678, was not resolved until 12 May 1688, when William Penn's Board of Property ruled that the 1685 survey and patent were valid.⁷

⁵ *PA2d*, 7:193; *CCR*, 1:216; *NCR*, 2:214; *Burr*, 43, 63, 329; Logan papers, 16:26; New Castle County surveys, A:244-46; *DH*, 6:152, n.31. Judith was "born under Dutch rule," a probable reference to the temporary retaking of the Delaware by the Dutch in 1673-74. She was reportedly 90 years old when she died (*DH*, 5:200), probably an exaggeration. Her youngest child was born 27 Feb. 1719. *Burr*, 251.

⁶ *GMNJ*, 13:11; Logan papers, 16:28; *PA2d*, 19:656, 739; will of John Hendrickson, New Castle County wills, Misc. 1:199, *NCW*, 35; *DH*, 5:196. John Hendricksson and Brita Mattsson had married by 24 April 1695 when Reynier Vanderculine of Christiana hundred bequeathed to "Brigege Henrikson" "my bake house I bought of Cornelius Derikson adjoining the widow Walbery." New Castle wills, Misc. 1:470-71. Cornelius Derickson, Dutch, son and heir of Derrick Albertsen (see *NCR*, 2:199; *NJA*, 21:610) was probably the father of Stephen Cornelius, who married Williamkie, the youngest daughter of Hendrick Jacobsson. Stephen Cornelius, who was described in 1723 as Charles Springer's brother-in-law, named two sons Cornelius and "Rainy" (Renier); he died in Londonderry township, Chester County, in 1739. *DH*, 5:182, 281 n.30; *Burr*, 147, 347; Chester County wills, B:52.

⁷ Berthold Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam*, 2:92; *NYHM-Land Papers*, HH125; *DYR*, 16-17, 156-57; *NYHM*, 18:84, 90-91, 100; 19:5; 20:23; 21:71-72, 93-95a, 104; *NYHM, General*

The Dutch magistrates on the New Castle court had little love for their countryman Vander Veer. In 1679, they wrote:⁸

"he [has] alwayes ben a Troublesome mutinous person and one of a turbulent spiritt from the beginning always Contending with and opposing the authority, for wich Cause and other his misdemeanours hee formerly was Bannisht [from] this Towne and his Wyfe from New York, his lyfe and Living resembling more that of Indian then a Christian, Sence our tyme hee has ben in Continuall stryfe with his neighbours, and in the mutiny made by severall persons in the tyme of Captain Cantwells Command was hee found one of t' Cheef Ringleaders."

The "ringleader" accusation related to Vander Veer's role in leading the opposition to the order requiring residents to work on Hans Block's dike in 1675, for which Jacob and his two eldest sons were fined 460 guilders. He also was accused of fraud in selling 21 pounds of feathers, the bag containing a five pound stone.⁹ Vander Veer's wife Catharina was probably Swedish. She testified that she had been in this country as long as her husband, *i.e.*, since 1656. In 1680 she claimed members of the New Castle court were spreading word that "all the Sweads were rebellers against the government."¹⁰ Jacob Vander Veer's will of 15 April 1698, proved 30 March 1699, identified his four sons by name, three of whom (Cornelius, William and John) were to inherit his land, making payments as directed "to their sisters and to their brother Jacob." All seven in Jacob's household in 1693 have not been identified, except that they undoubtedly included his wife Catharina and daughters Helena and Judith.¹¹ Widow Catharina Vander Veer, living "on the island," was assigned a pew in Holy Trinity Church in 1699. In her late years she lived with her son Jacob in Penn's Neck and was buried there on 9 Feb. 1720.¹²

#122. **Cornelius Vander Veer** (Brandywine Creek, Brandywine hundred): Born about 1658, Cornelius Vander Veer married c. 1681 Margareta

Entries, E32:43-45; *NCR*, 1:54, 57, 115-16, 152, 154, 175, 182, 291, 304, 317, 329; 2:82, 103, 113-15, 126, 132, 146, 169; Logan papers, 16:15; *PA2d*, 7:193, 196; New Castle County surveys, A:525-27. In 1654-55, Jacob Vander Veer's Island, then known as Timber Island, was the plantation of Governor Rising. Dunlap, *Dutch and Swedish Place Names*, 25, 56-57.

⁸ *NCR*, 1:330-32.

⁹ For these and other court appearances, see *NYHM*, 20:73-74; 21:39-50; *NCR*, 1:32, 41, 50, 56, 92, 149, 153, 162-63, 183, 196, 217, 247, 258, 273-74, 277, 290-91, 301-02, 324, 330, 479, 486; 2:5-6, 37, 48-50, 71-72, 89, 113-15; *NYHM*, 20:73-74, 21:39-50.

¹⁰ *NCR*, 2:71-72; *NYHM*, 21:99.

¹¹ New Castle County wills, B:77. Helena subsequently married Zacharias Derrickson; Judith married Michael Homman.

¹² She supplied sand from the island for the brick walls of the church and contributed £1 towards construction of the church. *HTR*, 1:39, 41, 46. Her burial is reported in *RPN*, 326.

(parents not identified). In 1689 a new tract was laid out on the Brandywine for him and his brother Jacob. This became his home. Cornelius worked 17½ days helping to build Holy Trinity Church and was named to the church council in 1707. His will dated 18 Dec. 1712 and proved 18 Feb. 1712/13 named eight children: Jacob (born c. 1682), Philip (Jan. 1684), John, Elisabeth, Margareta, Catharina, William and Henry. His widow married the widower Johan William Lerchenzeiler of St. Georges on 19 April 1720 and was still living 8 Dec. 1727 when she appeared as a sponsor at the baptism of a granddaughter.¹³

#123. **William Vander Veer** (Brandywine Creek, Brandywine hundred): Born in 1656, William remained a bachelor for many years, finally marrying Alice Smith, the daughter of Francis Smith of Kennett, Chester County. William and Alice had no children. An innkeeper at Brandywine Ferry, William died 8 October 1718 and was buried at Holy Trinity Church three days later. He served as a warden for that church 1709-1714. His widow married Samuel Kirk, 8 Jan. 1720, and died 13 March 1732 at the age of 63.¹⁴

#124. **Jacob Vander Veer, Jr.** (Brandywine Creek, Brandywine hundred): The younger Jacob Vander Veer was of age by 27 August 1689 when 400 acres were laid out for him and his brother Cornelius further up the Brandywine. Shortly after the 1693 census, however, he moved across the Delaware River to upper Penn's Neck, where he made his home until his death in 1726. He was named to the church council in 1697 and continued in this position until the establishment of a Swedish church in Penn's Neck in 1714 when he became a warden for that congregation. Soon after the 1693 census, he married Catharina (parents unknown). They had four known children, Magdalena, Catharine, Jacob and Maria. After his first wife was buried 1 Dec. 1716, Jacob married Catharina, the young widow of Stephen Tussey (see #131), on 12 Dec. 1717, and had a second family consisting of William (born 11 Feb. 1720), John (11 Jan. 1722) and Hendrick (13 Jan. 1725). His widow died by January 1727/8.¹⁵

#125. **John Vander Veer** (Brandywine Creek, Brandywine hundred): John was listed as tydable (16 or over) in 1683/4 and had started his family

¹³ *NCR*, 2:6, 23, 160, 169; *PA2d*, 19:620; *HTR*, 1:31, 44, 46; *Burr*, 122; will of Cornelius Vander Veer, New Castle County wills, B:253-54; *DH*, 6:64, n.19; *HTR*, 2:182.

¹⁴ *CCR*, 1:18, 138; *NCR*, 2:82, 146-47; *Burr*, 63, 128, 133, 137-38, 146, 182, 191, 208, 249; will of Francis Smith, Phila. wills, C:#193; will of William Vander Veer of 29 Jan. 1717/18, proved 13 Oct. 1718, New Castle County wills, C:236, *NCW*, 21; Ferris, *Original Settlements on the Delaware*, 186-87; *DH*, 5:184, 6:65, n.20.

¹⁵ *PA2d*, 19:620; *GMNJ*, 64:93-94; *Burr*, 15, 17, 63-64, 67, 88, 105, 179, 182, 187, 199; *RPN*, 1-2, 112-13, 233, 243, 246, 251, 305, 307, 324; will of Jacobus Vande Veer, dated 15 August 1726 and proved 7 Dec. 1726, and 23 Jan. 1727/8 inventory of estate of Catteren Van de Veer, both of Penn's Neck, *NJA*, 23:476.

by 1693. He worked for 17 days on the new church in 1698 and pledged £1 for its construction, but was dead by 24 June 1699 when only his wife was assigned a pew. Aside from his wife (name unknown), he was survived by at least one daughter, Judith.¹⁶

Hans Petersson, the Holsteiner

#126. **Hans Petersson** (Skilpot Creek, Brandywine hundred, £300): On 23 Nov. 1679, a Dutch traveler recorded in his journal:¹⁷

"We crossed the Schilpads Kill, where there was a fall of water over the rocks, affording a site for a grist-mill which was erected there. This Schilpads Kil is nothing but a branch or arm of Christine Kill into which it discharges itself, and is so named on account of the quantities of tortoises which are found there. Having crossed it we came to the house of the miller who was a Swede or Holsteiner whom they usually call Tapoesie. He was short in person, but a very friendly fellow. * * * He had, as it appeared, several well-behaved children, among whom was a little girl * * *. Her name was Anne Mary. We were welcome here and were entertained according to the man's circumstances."

In fact, his nickname was Patascus, not Tapoesie.¹⁸ As the 1693 census does not list him among those who were born in Sweden, it is presumed that he was a Holsteiner. The name of Hans Petersson first appears in the Delaware River valley on 14 Nov. 1668, when a patent was issued to Hans Pieters for a tract then in his possession at "the Indians or Wild Hook," the name given to the land on the northwest side of Skilpot Creek at its junction with the Brandywine, bounded on the west by Jacob Vander Veer's land. He steadily added adjoining properties, including the lands of the community gristmill that he operated, until by 1693 he owned over 1,000 acres bordering Skilpot Creek.¹⁹ He was perennially in court defending his property or his

¹⁶ *NCR*, 2:83; *HTR*, 1:31, 43, 47. "The late Johan Van de Wer's daughter Judith" was a baptismal sponsor at Holy Trinity on 25 Jan. 1713, *HTR*, 2:22.

¹⁷ Bartlett B. James and J. Franklin Jameson, eds., *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, 108.

¹⁸ A. R. Dunlap and C. A. Weslager, "Names and Places in an Unrecorded Delaware Deed (1681)," *DH*, 9:282-92 (1961).

¹⁹ Both Hans Petersson and Anders Mattsson were granted patents for Indian or Wild Hook in 1668. *DYR*, 135-36. Hans acquired one-half of Mattsson's patent in 1674. *DH*, 6:42-43. A 1680 resurvey showed this land to be 207 acres, which Petersson then shared with Pelle Hendricksson. *NCR*, 1:512. After Pelle's death, Petersson appears to have secured the remainder. Hans' own patent, resurveyed as "Carelhook" in 1680, was shown to be 125 acres. *NCR*, 1:506. Above his original land was a 129 acre tract called "Mill Hook," owned by Justa Pålsson, which Hans acquired 17 Dec. 1685 and later gave to his son, Paul Petersson. *NCR*, 1:509; 2:115; Logan papers, 16:14. Above Mill Hook, another 459 acres was surveyed to Hans Petersson, 5 Sept. 1689. New Castle Co. surveys, A:443. On the east side of Skilpot Creek, Hans acquired Paul Månsson's 48-acre Monson's Hook 21 Jan. 1688/9. *NCR*, 1:508-09; 2:196. Over time, Hans Petersson also bought out the interests of others in the 78-acre mill land.

reputation.²⁰ His devotion to the church seems sincere, if sometimes misguided. He was named to the church committee on 30 July 1697, named a warden and volunteered to superintend the construction of the new church, but then in 1699 he was accused of having "maliciously" taken the church bell. He repented, pledged £10 for the church and even conveyed land to the church for a parsonage.²¹ Hans Petersson died within a few months after 16 August 1720 when he and his wife Annicka conveyed 148 acres on Skilpot Creek to his youngest son, Israel Peterson. Their two eldest sons, Peter Petersson Smith (#127) and Paul Petersson (#128) had established their own households by 1693. Two daughters, Magdalena and Engelkie, and Israel still lived at home in 1693.²²

#127. **Peter Petersson Smith** (Brandywine hundred, £120): The eldest son of Hans Petersson, Peter Petersson became a blacksmith and was frequently called Peter Petersson Smith to distinguish him from Samuel Petersson's son by the same name. He probably was of age on 10 Dec. 1689 when he paid the quitrents on his father's properties. With three in his household in 1693, he was apparently married with one child. If so, his first wife died soon thereafter as he married Catharina, the widow of Adam Stedham (#105), soon after January 1695/6. When he and his second wife were assigned pews at Holy Trinity Church in 1699, they were described as living in Bochten. Three children have been identified: Hans Petersson Smith, Peter Petersson Smith, Jr., and Magdalena. Peter Petersson Smith,

NCR, 1:508; 2:108, 110, 118, 192. To the north, Hans also acquired 340 acres from Charles Petersson on 20 March 1688. *NCR*, 2:179. Hans Petersson also traded in lands extensively in other areas, even buying a Philadelphia city lot, 7 Nov. 1687. *PA2d*, 19:167-69.

²⁰ His three-year litigation against Rev. Lars Lock over ownership of a mare was finally settled in 1679 after intervention by the Governor. *NYHM*, 20:112-13, 119, 124, 135; *UCR*, 74; *NCR*, 73-74, 88-89, 114, 143, 324, 332. Hans Petersson was fined 100 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion. *NYHM*, 20:5-6. For his involvement in other litigation, see *NYHM*, 20:133; *NCR*, 1:9-10, 54, 90, 92, 115-16, 154, 199-200, 259, 275, 355, 366, 373-74, 392, 461, 475-76, 486, 491, 500, 516; 2:68, 114, 190-91, 200, 208, 212; *PA2d*, 19:40-41, 49; Pennypacker, *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*, 49-52.

²¹ *Burr*, 15, 17-18, 20, 24, 26, 39-40, 43-46, 51, 62, 64; *HTR*, 1:42; *NCR*, 2:226. The land conveyed for the parsonage (located on the Delaware River at Bochten) proved to be too remote for pastor Björk and was sold to Peter Månsson, 1 Nov. 1699. *Burr*, 69-70.

²² The deed to Israel is noted in *NCR* (1718-22), 173. Hans died before 15 Aug. 1721 when his son-in-law Jonas Poulson and his wife Magdalena surrendered their rights to 200 acres on Skilpot Creek to Israel Peterson. *Id.*, 278. On 16 April 1714, Timothy Adamsson Stedham and his wife "Angelica" (Engelkie) conveyed land which had been given by Hans Petersson to his daughter Angelica and her previous husband, "Holy Holyson" (Olle Olleson). New Castle Co. deeds, E:197. There were probably other daughters who had married and left home before 1693.

Sr., died intestate; he was still living in 1732. His wife Karin, 77 years old, died 21 November 1739.²³

#128. **Paul Petersson** (Skilpot Creek, Brandywine hundred): Paul Petersson and his wife Margaret were assigned pews in Holy Trinity Church in 1699. She paid quitrents for her father-in-law Hans Petersson on 14 May 1700, and Paul Petersson was recognized in 1701 as the owner (by gift from his father) of 129 acres on Skilpot Creek, but thereafter his name disappears. One son of this marriage, Hans Petersson, has been identified.²⁴

After displaying the Hans Petersson families of Skilpot Creek, the census moves to the east, to the area known as Verdrietige Hook to the Dutch and English, but generally called Bochten by contemporary Swedes.²⁵

Måns Pålsson and the Månsson (Mounson) Family

Måns Pålsson, a Finn, was among the "new freemen" signing the 1654 oath of allegiance to Governor Rising. Assigned a plantation at Upland, he did not remain there long. He was among the Finns moving to Crane Hook in 1663 and was listed as a resident at that location in 1671. His tract, known as Mons Poulson's Island, was at the north end of Crane Hook, fronting on the Christina River. In 1669 he was fined 300 guilders for his role in the Long Finn Rebellion and in 1675 he was one of the deacons of the Crane Hook church. Disabled by injuries sustained while working for Hans Petersson, Måns secured a judgment of 150 guilders against Hans on 7 November 1676. Måns Pålsson's will of 2 December 1680, proved 2 May 1682, stated that he was 70 years old and left half of his estate to his wife Elisabeth Pålsson, the other half to be divided among the children (not named) by Elisabeth, his present wife. The will declared that his other children, Paul and Margareta (then married), had already been provided for,

²³ Logan papers, 16:15, 31; *NCR*, 2:208; *HTR*, 1:29, 32-35, 37, 42, 44, 46; 2:172, 230; *Burr*, 82; *DH*, 5:194; 6:53, 62.

²⁴ Logan papers, 16:14; *HTR*, 1:10, 31, 34, 42, 44, 46. Hans Petersson married Catharine Archer, daughter of John Archer and widow of Jonas Gisbertsson Walraven by 1731. *DH*, 6:307-11.

²⁵ Delaware historians generally have misplaced Bochten, claiming that it was located on the north side of the Brandywine within the present city of Wilmington. See, e.g., A. R. Dunlap, *Dutch and Swedish Place-Names in Delaware*, 17-18. That area, however, was within the bounds of Jacob Vander Veer's patent. Comparison of the references to Bochten in *Burr* to the names of the individuals living there and contemporary land records clearly shows that Bochten is the same as Verdrietige Hook. *Bochten* [currently *Bukten*] means "the bend" in Swedish.

except that Margareta was to receive an additional 35 guilders.²⁶ Måns' widow Elisabeth was still living in 1699 when she was assigned a pew.²⁷

Paul Månsson (Old Minquas Plantation, Christina River, Christiana hundred), Måns Pålsson's eldest son by his first marriage, was living in 1693, but is not shown on the church census. In 1674, Paul served as straw man in Hans Petersson's acquisition of Anders Mattsson's property at Wild Hook on Skilpot Creek. Paul was living at Verdrietige Hook (Bochten) in 1675 when fined 60 guilders in the dike "rebellion." In 1680, he was granted 48 acres of land and marsh on Skilpot Creek, behind Bochten. This tract, called "Moensen's Hook," was sold to Hans Petersson on 21 Jan. 1688/9. Meanwhile, on 16 October 1688, Paul Månsson obtained 50 acres of the Old Minquas Plantation from Conrad Constantine and was taxed at that location in 1693. Although still living in 1699, Paul was not a member of Holy Trinity Church. The only reference to him in church records is the burial of Paul Månsson, 25 Jan. 1726.²⁸

#129. **Peter Månsson** (Bochten, Brandywine hundred): In a resurvey of the Bochten tract, 20 May 1688, John and Peter "Mouns" were shown as sharing a farm of 165½ acres between Henry Toarson (#131) and Annake Lawson. In 1699, Peter purchased another 113½ acres at Bochten from the Swedish church. He served as a warden or member of the church council from 1699 until his burial, 8 November 1718. His widow Catharina (Karin) was buried 9 June 1729. Deeds indicate that he left a will dated 10 April 1718, but it has not been found. Their children, as identified by church and land records, included four sons, Peter, Olof, Johan and Hendrick Månsson, and at least two daughters, Sara and Margaret. The first three sons were born by 1693.²⁹

²⁶ *Johnson*, 517-18, 721; *Rising*, 211; *NYHM*, 20:5-6, 75; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:9, 20, 160, 170, 259, 275, 504; 2:5-6; 125.

²⁷ *HTR*, 1:46; *Burr*, 64. She is there described as Peter Månsson's mother. In 1685/6, as Elisabeth Paulson, she was taxed on 150 acres at Bochten (Verdrietige Hook), *NCR*, 2:125, land which was taxed to her eldest son John Månsson in 1682/3, 1684/5 and 1687/8. *NCR*, 2:82, 103, 169.

²⁸ *DH*, 5:187; 6:42-43; *NYHM*, 20:112, 133; *NCR*, 1:161, 163, 200, 305-06, 378, 508-09; 2:83, 103, 189-90, 196; Logan papers, 16:25. It is probable that Pål Månsson was the father of Måns Pålsson, whose son Paul was baptized 18 May 1715 with Conrad Constantine and Hans Petersson's wife Anna serving as sponsors. *Burr*, 223.

²⁹ New Castle Co. surveys, A:532-33; *NCR*, 2:169; *Burr*, 43-44, 47, 49, 51, 62, 64, 68-70, 77, 80, 109, 122, 164-67, 179, 210-11, 229, 236, 249; *DH*, 5:184, 190, 274, 279; 6:61, 66; *HTR*, 2:51, 54, 65. A 1792 power of attorney by James Huling of Wilkes County, Georgia, and his mother Catharine Rambo of Rockingham County, Virginia, recorded in Wilkes County, recites that Catharine Rambo (daughter of Hendrick Månsson and widow of Andrew [Marcusson] Huling and Jacob [Swanson] Rambo) was heir-at-law to property on Drawer's Creek acquired by Peter Mounce in 1709 and conveyed to Hendrick by his will of 1718.

#130. **Johan Månsson** (Bochten, Brandywine hundred): Johan, somewhat older than his brother Peter, was 21 by February 1682/3 when he was naturalized by William Penn. He married Gertrude, sister of Olle Petersson of Gloucester County (#80) and Lasse Petersson of Penn's Neck (#160). Both John and Gertrude Månsson were assigned pews in Holy Trinity church in 1699, but John died shortly thereafter. Gertrude then married Olof Tussey, son of Hendrick Tussey (#131). She was granted letters of administration for Olof Tussey's estate, 20 May 1713. She was buried 25 Sept. 1716. The will of Gertrude Tussey of Stony Run, dated 23 Sept. 1716, named three sons: Peter and John Mounce and Stephen Tussey, the eldest of whom (Peter) was to serve as executor with her brother Lasse Petersson. Her will also named three daughters: Anna, Christina and Catharine Tussey. In 1693, the Johan Månsson household included John, Gertrude, Johan's mother Elisabeth, and two children, of whom Peter was one.³⁰

Olof Thorsson and the Tossawa or Tussey Family

The brothers Olle and Lars Olleson (see #177) were small boys when they arrived in New Sweden in 1641 with their parents Olof and Elisa Thorsson and their sister Christina (see Walraven Family, chapter 5). As eldest son and heir, Olle Olleson alias Toarson or Tossa sold his father's Paerden Hook properties and decided to make his home at Verdrietige Hook (Bochten). He was fined 100 guilders in the 1669 Long Finn rebellion and 60 guilders in the 1675 dike rebellion. In 1679, he was granted the right to build a watermill on Skilpot Creek, behind his Bochten plantation, and in 1680 was granted 100 acres at his mill site. He died by 20 Jan. 1686/7 when administration of the estate of "Oalla Toorsson" was granted to his son Hendrick and his son-in-law Benjamin Stedham (#106), with the consent of his widow Anna. The widow soon remarried Thomas Jones (#133).³¹

#131. **Hendrick Olleson Tussey** (Bochten, Brandywine hundred, £100): On 16 April 1688, Hendrick "Toulson" sold his father's 100-acre tract to his stepfather, Thomas Jones. On 20 May 1688, a warrant was issued to resurvey Verdrietige Hook for the purpose of dividing it among its owners. The resulting resurvey, dated 10 November 1688, showed the tract to be 827½ acres and awarded the northernmost fifth (165½ acres) to Henry "Toarson." Sixty acres of adjoining marsh were surveyed for Henry "Toarson," Jacob Clementsson (#134), and John and Peter Mouns (#129-130) on

³⁰ *NCR*, 2:37, 82, 103, 169; *Burr*, 43-44, 48-49, 63-64, 131; *DH*, 5:184; will of Gertrude Tussey, New Castle County wills, C:57, *NCW*, 20.

³¹ *NYHM*, 20:5-6, 112; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:161, 163, 317, 333, 509; 2:37, 48-50, 82, 103, 110, 125, 145, 190. In 1677, Oele Oelsen and two sons were tydable at Bochten, *NCR*, 1:161, but only one son (Hendrick) has been positively identified. See Koert D. Burnham, "Thorsson-Tossawa-Tussey," *DGSJ*, 2:88 (1984). Ruth Springer erroneously labels Hendrick's children as Olle's children in *DH*, 5:272-73, n. 6.

9 May 1690. On 15 August 1700 Henry and John "Tussey" protested that they had been wrongfully charged in 1694 for quitrents on another 100 acres belonging to Benjamin Stedham. Thereafter, Tussey or Tossawa became the family surname. Hendrick died by 1702. The name of his wife, who was still living in 1699, is unknown. According to deeds executed in 1703 by his heirs, he was survived by six children: Henry, John, Margaret, Matthias, Olle and Stephen Tussey. By 1693, John was married and living next door. Two sons were residing with Hendrick's mother (#133). Another two resided with Hendrick, and Margaret was probably married.³²

#132. **John Tussey** (Bochten, Brandywine hundred): In 1693 John Tussey (generally Tossa and Tossawa in church records) had two in his household and therefore appears to have been recently married. He and his wife Anna were assigned pews in 1699 and, by the 1703 division of his father's estate, John obtained one-half of his father's property. John and Anna had nine known children. John Tussey was buried, 25 March 1722. Years later, on 22 Oct. 1735, his widow married Elias King (see #55).³³

#133. **Thomas Jones** (Skilpot Creek, Brandywine hundred), apparently English, married in 1687 Anna, the widow of Olle Olleson Thorsson, and acquired title on 16 April 1688 to Olle's 100 acres on Skilpot Creek from Hendrick Toulson (Tussey), his stepson. In 1693, he and Anna were residing on this property with two of her grandchildren. They both were assigned pews in Holy Trinity Church in 1699. She was buried there 21 April 1714. Thomas Jones married Margareta Samuelsdotter, widow of Erasmus (Asmund) Stedham (#104), 7 Sept. 1714. He was still a communicant in 1734. Margareta Jones died in 1739.³⁴

#134. **Jacob Clementsson** (Bochten, Brandywine hundred): On 5 November 1669 **Olle Clementsson**, alias Olle the shoemaker, received a patent for 200 acres at Long Hook on the south side of the Christina River, with Jöran Jöransson Båtsman (see #151). By 1677 Olle and his brother,

³² *NCR*, 2:189; *Burr*, 43, 46, 49, 58, 63-64, 131; Logan papers, 16:9; New Castle County surveys, A:533; New Castle. County deeds, B-1:230-32, 232-35, 378-82; Burnham, "Thorsson-Tossawa-Tussey," *DGSJ*, 2:88.

³³ *NCR*, 2:221; Logan papers, 16:9; *Burr*, 45, 47, 49, 63-64, 359; *DH*, 5:186; 6:327. John Tussey left no will; his children, as identified in Holy Trinity records, appear to be Anna, Elisabeth, Johan, Peter, Olof, Måns, Elias (b. 21 Jan. 1714) and Hendrick (b. 15 July 1717). John Tussey's brothers Hendrick Tussey, Jr., and Olle were living at the Maurice River in 1703. New Castle County deeds, B-1:232-35, 378-82. Olof returned to Bochten by 1705 to marry Gertrude Petersson, the widow of Johan Månsson (see #130). A third brother, Matthias, received the other half of their father's Bochten lands, married Anna Stedham (daughter of Lucas Stedham) and died in 1712. New Castle County wills, B:251; Burnham, *DGSJ*, 2:89. The youngest brother, Stephen, married Catharina (parents not identified) and was buried at Holy Trinity church on 8 Feb. 1715. *DH*, 5:183. His widow then became the second wife of Jacob Vander Veer, Jr. (#124).

³⁴ *NCR*, 2:169, 189-91, 208; *Burr*, 48, 63-64; *DH*, 5:182, 194, 277, n.17; 6:326.

Jacob Clementsson, were residents of Verdrietige Hook. The name of Olle Clementsson disappears after he was naturalized 21 Feb. 1682/3.³⁵ Jacob Clementsson, born in Sweden according to this census, was a resident of Ammansland in 1671, but had moved to Bochten by 1675. He received one fifth of the tract (165½ acres) when it was divided on 19 Nov. 1688. Jacob's will of 7 Feb. 1697/8, proved 17 June 1698, and the will of his son, Clement Clementsson, dated 4 Feb. 1709/10, prove that his wife was Brigitta Gilljohnson (also Guilliamsen, a Dutch Penn's Neck family) and that their household in 1693 included John, Clement, Henry and Rebecca Clementsson. On 13 Sept. 1713 the widow Brigitta gave Holy Trinity church a bond owed by Peter Meyer (see #190).³⁶

#135. **Olle Rosse [Rawson]** (Naaman's Creek, Brandywine hundred, £20): Among the soldiers arriving on the *Eagle* in 1654 was Olof Rase who was stationed at Fort Trinity (New Castle) when that fort was surrendered to the Dutch in 1655.³⁷ Born in Sweden, Olof or Olle was variously identified as Raesen, Raessen, Rase, Rason, Rausa, Raws, Rawson, Roason and Rosen in 17th century records — probably variants of *resen*, meaning "the giant" in Swedish. Olle Rawson was one of six residents of Marcus Hook receiving a Dutch patent, which was confirmed by an English patent, 28 March 1676. In 1668, he also received authority to buy Indian lands in New Jersey, but sold his interest to Jöns Gustafsson (#72) in 1675. Olle remained at Marcus Hook, his name frequently appearing in the Upland and Chester court records. He also had property interests in Brandywine hundred and in 1693 his property was valued at £100 in Chester County and £20 in New Castle County. He died after 25 July 1697, when Wooley Rawson and his son Lacy Rawson sold 7 acres of land with a mill on Naaman's Creek, and before 26 May 1702, when a suit against widow Brita Rawson was withdrawn in the Chester County court. She was probably the sister of John Andersson Cock (see #119). The son Lasse, also known as Lawrence Rawson, sold another 100 acres at Marcus Hook on 12 March

³⁵ *DYR*, 143-44; *NYHM*, 21:104; *NCR*, 1:161; 2:37. On 13 Jan. 1682/3, both Olle and Jacob Clementsson were witnesses to the will of Hendrick Nilsson of Verdrietige Hook. *NCR*, 2:48-50.

³⁶ *NYHM*, 20:112; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:161-63, 173; 2:37, 83, 103, 126, 169; New Castle County surveys, A:533; *Burr*, 44, 186-7 (widow), 46, 49, 63 (John Clementson), 48 (Clement "Jacobson"); will of Jacob Clemenson, New Castle County wills, B:74, *NCW*, 11; will of Clement Clementson, New Castle County wills, B:203, *NCW*, 15; *DH*, 6:251, n.36. Undoubtedly, Olle and Jacob Clementsson were brothers of Anna Clementsdotter, the wife of Lars Olleson Thorsson/Tussey of Bochten. See #177 in Chapter 7.

³⁷ *Johnson*, 721; Von Elswick's 1655 accounts.

1699/1700. Two other sons probably completed the 1693 household: Charles and John.³⁸

The 1693 census next moves to the area south of the Christina River, called New Castle hundred, beginning at the "Mill Dorp" plantation, opposite the Stalcop plantation and originally settled by Clas Johansson. By 1669, Clas had been succeeded by his two apparent sons, Peter and John Classon. John Classon moved to the area of present Philadelphia, where he left three sons named Johnsson (#53-55). **Peter Classon**, as the eldest son, received the first English patent for Mill Dorp, dated 26 Nov. 1669. In 1675, he signed a petition in support of Jacob Fabritius being permitted to have a church in New Castle County. In 1677, he is shown to have two sons of tydable age (16 or over). Deeds identify his wife's name as Swaentie. His two sons were Peter and Jacob, who retained their father's patronymic as their surname. Their father probably died by 1682, when New Castle court records no longer distinguished between Peter Classon, Sr., and Peter, Jr.³⁹

#136. **Jacob Classon** (Mill Dorp, New Castle hundred, £100): In the 1680s Jacob Classon became the sole owner of the Mill Dorp plantation. After the resurvey authorized by William Penn, it was said to contain 250 acres, bounded on the east by Crane Hook lands. In 1683 Jacob married Margareta (Grety) Siericks of Paerden Hook, daughter of Jurian Siericks from Holstein. Neither Jacob Classon nor his wife Grety were assigned pews in Holy Trinity church in 1699. However, two of their children, Peter and Margaret Classon, became very active in that church.⁴⁰ There were probably other daughters whose names have not been discovered.

#137. **Hendrick Andersson Smith** (Crane Hook, New Castle hundred): Hendrick Andersson, later described as a Finn, arrived in New Sweden as a freeman in 1654. He was still ill from the effects of the voyage when he signed the 1654 loyalty oath at Tinicum Island. In 1663 he was among the Finns attracted to Crane Hook, which was to remain his home until his

³⁸ *DYR*, 99; *Smith*, 520-21; *Wharton*, 62-63; *NYHM*, 20:87, 20:101(#1), 21:104; *UCR*, 80, 103-04, 190; *CCR*, 1:7-15, 26, 31, 33, 43, 45, 50, 53, 59, 119, 135, 164, 173, 246; 2:9, 55, 88, 116; *NCR*, 1:76, 463-66, 469, 475-77; 2:103; *Phila. Admin.*, B:73 (Charles Rawson, 22 Nov. 1708).

³⁹ *DYR*, 143, 158; *NYHM*, 20:23, 66; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:160, 163, 178, 188, 259, 264, 275-76, 306-07, 472, 480; 2:13. On 21 Feb. 1682/3, both Peter Classon and Jacob Classon were naturalized by William Penn. On the following day, Penn issued warrants granting both of them additions to their existing land. *NCR*, 2:37; *PA2d*, 7:193. Peter soon moved to the west side of the Elk River in Cecil County, Maryland, where a tract he called "New Amstel" was surveyed for him, 2 May 1687. On 30 April 1698, Peter Clawson agreed to build a chapel for St. Stephens parish in Cecil County. Cecil County Rent Roll, Cecil County Historical Society, Elkton, Md.; St. Stephen's vestry records, 28, Ms., Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

⁴⁰ New Castle County surveys, A:92; *NYHM*, 21:104; *NCR*, 1:58, 159, 255-57; 2:12, 33, 79, 82, 94, 98, 119, 163, 167; *PA2d*, 19:247. Margareta Classon, the second wife of Edward Robinson, was buried at Holy Trinity 3 October 1719. *DH*, 5:184; 6:147, n.27. Peter Classon married twice and was buried at the same church 25 Feb. 1733. *DH*, 5:191; 6:59 n.12.

death c. 1694. A blacksmith by trade, he was sometimes known as Hendrick Smith. Hendrick Andersson was fined 200 guilders in the 1669 Long Finn Rebellion. Before 1678 he married Margareta, the daughter of Matthias and Catharine Mattsson of Penn's Neck. The 1685 will of Eric Jöransson of Finns' Point in Penn's Neck named Hendrick Smith as guardian of one of his children. Margareta of Crane Hook, the late Hendrick Smith's widow, contributed money for the building of Holy Trinity Church and was assigned a pew in that church in 1699. On 20 June 1701, Sven Colesberry (Kolsberg), a newly arrived Swede who had married Hendrick Andersson's daughter Elisabeth, gave a promissory note for the payment of quitrents due on two 80-acre lots then owned by her mother Margaret Smith.⁴¹

"Ivar the Finn" and the Evertsson Family

Ivar or Evert Hendricksson Ek, a Finn, came to New Sweden in 1641, leaving a wife and son behind. After seven or more years as a hired laborer, he became a freeman and in 1653 joined 21 fellow freemen in protesting Governor Printz' treatment of the settlers. On 9 June 1654 he signed the loyalty oath to Governor Rising, who assigned Ivar the Finn's former land to a new freeman, Nils Mattsson (#64). Thereafter, Ivar resided at Upland, where he was the target of much criticism. Under Dutch rule, he was accused of bigamy, but the Dutch approved of the arrangement — from which we assume that the wife and son (#138) had followed Ivar to America at some later date, only to discover that he had taken a new wife. He was also accused, however, of meeting secretly with the wife of Anders Andersson the Finn (see #119), acting insolently against his neighbors there, and cruelly beating Jürgen Kühn (see #44). In 1663 his case was referred by the Upland court to Governor Stuyvesant, who ordered that Ivar the Finn be banished from the Delaware River. He found refuge, however, at Crane Hook, where he became captain of the local militia and acquired the surname of "Ek" (meaning oak tree in Swedish). His troubles continued, however. He was fined 300 guilders in the 1669 Long Finn Rebellion and 460 guilders for playing a leading role in the 1675 "rebellion" against Hans Block's dike. In 1679 renewed protests were made against his having two wives, but he again prevailed:

"Evert hendricks fin being Laest Court presented & ordered to appeare at this Court to answer for having two wyves, and hee the said evert

⁴¹ *Johnson*, 717; 1654 loyalty oath; *NYHM*, 20:5-6; 21:104; *NJA*, 21:566; 23:474; *NCR*, 1:151, 157, 160, 368, 402, 503-05; 2:37, 50-53, 68, 77, 79, 98, 115, 119, 167, 189; *HTR*, 1:30, 42, 47; Logan papers, 16:4; *DH*, 6:244 n.31. A son of this family was Jacob Hendricksson, described as a servant from Crane Hook when he appeared as a baptismal sponsor at Holy Trinity on 15 May 1715. *HTR*, 2:53. In 1721, as Jacob Andersson, he deeded his father's Crane Hook lands to his sister Elisabeth and her second husband, William Paulsson, son of Olof Pålsson (#141). *Eckman*, 102.

accordingly this day appearing & producing from under the hand of the former Dutch Commander & Court, as alsoe of the English, that his said marriage was with Consent of them etc: hee the said evert hendriks was thereupon dismist."

The names of Evert Hendricksson's two wives are not known. His plantation was at the south end of Crane Hook, adjoining Batstow [*badstu* or sauna] Creek. By 1683 this land was owned by his son, Hendrick Evertsson. Old Ivar the Finn's name disappeared from public records after 1684.⁴²

#138. **Hendrick Evertsson** (Crane Hook, New Castle hundred): Known generally as Hendrick Iwarsson in church records, he was Hendrick Evertson in civil records. As shown in this census, Hendrick was born in Sweden. It would therefore follow that Hendrick Evertsson was the son of Ivar the Finn's first wife. On becoming an adult, he went to Penn's Neck where he met and married Elisabeth, the daughter of Matthias and Catherina Mattsson. By November 1677, he had returned to Crane Hook, where he soon established a reputation quite unlike his father's. In 1677 the court granted him a 240 guilder bounty for bringing in six wolf heads. By 1693, he had become a church warden for the Crane Hook church. In 1697, Hendrick was named by pastor Björk to the church committee and he devoted 29 days helping to build the new church at Christina. In 1687, Hendrick Evertsson had acquired 200 acres on the north side of St. Georges Creek. He moved his family to this location by 1700 and in 1707 requested Björk to preach to the Swedes there on a monthly basis. Hendrick Evertsson died before 28 Sept. 1714 when his wife Elisabeth was described as a widow. Among their children, the following have been identified: sons Evert, John and William; daughters Walborg (Barbara), Catherina and Elisabeth.⁴³

#139. **John Mattsson Skrika, Jr.** (Crane Hook, New Castle hundred): The first **Johan Mattsson Skrika** arrived in New Sweden as a soldier in

⁴² *Johnson*, 151, 463, 517-18 n.34, 705, 711, 719; *Huygen*, 18; 1654 loyalty oath; *Rising*, 189; *NYHM*, 19:20b, 72-73, 85; 20:5-6, 69, 73-74; 21:99, 104; *NCR*, 1:142, 160, 162, 197, 289, 304, 317, 330, 340, 356, 359, 368, 391, 506; 2:37, 51, 95-96.

⁴³ *PWP*, 1:407; *NJA*, 21:566; *NCR*, 1:157, 160, 180, 329; 2:37, 50-52, 79, 98, 119, 148-49, 155, 167, 192; *Smith*, 555; *Burr*, 15, 46, 64, 125; Logan papers, 16:18; *HTR*, 2:52. Evert Evertson, a land owner in Red Lion hundred, New Castle County, in 1700, moved to Cecil County by 1714. Logan papers, 16:18; St. Stephens (Md.) Parish Register. Johan Iwarsson of St. Georges was buried 5 April 1715, leaving a widow named Maria. *DH*, 5:183, 282. William Everson moved to Philadelphia County where, in 1704, he was a member of the militia. Jane Gray Buchanan, Peter S. Craig & Jeffrey L. Scheib, "Captain John Finney's Company of Philadelphia Militia, 1704," *PGM*, 36:168, 181 (1990). Walborg Iwar's daughter of St. Georges married Cornelius [Hendricksson] Walraven in 1715. *HTR*, 2:53-54. Catharina Iwarsson married Nathaniel Tucker, 31 Oct. 1717. *HTR*, 2:77. Elisabeth Iwarsson married Johan Andersson at St. Georges, 12 Nov. 1718. *HTR*, 2:84.

1654. Probably of Finnish extraction, his surname [meaning "screamer" or "jay" in Swedish] was not consistently used. When New Sweden fell to the Dutch, he was stationed at Fort Christina. In 1663 he moved to Crane Hook and in 1675 was one of the deacons of the Crane Hook church. His will, dated 14 April 1689 and proved 15 March 1691, mentioned a wife, four sons (all unnamed) and two daughters, Annika and Mary.⁴⁴ The son John Mattsson Skrika was a bachelor in 1693. He worked 4½ days on Holy Trinity Church but died in 1699. His will of 14 Sept. 1699 directed that he be buried at the Crane Hook church.⁴⁵ The other two in the household in 1693 were John's brothers Thomas and Jöran. **Thomas Skrika** worked 41½ days on Holy Trinity Church, was assigned a pew in the church in 1699 and was criticized for his carpentry work in 1701. By 1701 he had moved to St.. Georges Creek in Red Lion hundred with his older brother, Matthias Mattsson Skrika (#140).⁴⁶ **Jöran Mattsson Skrika**, the youngest brother, acquired 100 acres on the east side of Red Clay Creek from Peter Stalcop in 1701.⁴⁷

#140. **Matthias Mattsson Skrika** (Crane Hook, New Castle hundred, £100): Matthias, the eldest son of Johan Mattsson Skrika, was still a bachelor when assigned a pew in Holy Trinity Church in 1699. By 1697 he had moved to Red Lion hundred, where in 1700 he owned 400 acres shared with Evert Evertsson (see #138) and another 400 acres shared with his brother Thomas (see #139). The will of Mathias Shrick, cooper, of Red Lion hundred, dated 2 Feb. 1754 and proved 14 May 1757, named his daughter Ann Schreek executor and made a bequest to his granddaughter Mary Schreek, daughter of his son John.⁴⁸

#141. **Olle Pålsson** (Feren Hook, New Castle hundred, £100) was born in Sweden according to this census, although his brother Bengt Pålsson (#146) apparently was not. The identity of their parents and the date of the family's arrival on the Delaware have not been determined. The first mention of Olle Pålsson is a record of 13 Feb. 1667/8, a patent issued to him and Thomas Jacobsson (see #113) for Bread and Cheese Island. The 1671 census identifies him at this location as "Clocker Olla," indicating that

⁴⁴ *Johnson*, 720; Von Elswick 1655 accounts; *NYHM*, 20:75; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:160, 163, 368-69, 503-05; 2:13, 51-53, 79, 81, 98, 119, 148, 167; will of John Mattson Skrika, New Castle County wills, Misc. 1:325; *NCW*, 9.

⁴⁵ *Burr*, 48; *Eckman*, 103.

⁴⁶ *Burr*, 46, 63, 83, 85; Logan papers, 16:18.

⁴⁷ Jöran was described as Urin Matson when he acquired the property and as Jurian Skrika when he sold it to John Hansson Steelman before 1714. Logan papers, 16:28; New Castle County deeds, G-1:163, 369.

⁴⁸ 1696/7 New Castle County tax list, HSP; *Burr*, 45, 47, 63; Logan papers, 16:18; New Castle County wills, Misc. 1:440; *MCW*, 55.

he was then the *klockare* or parish clerk for the Crane Hook church. By 1684, he had moved to a 200-acre tract at Feren Hook, where he resided in 1693. In 1696/7, his widow Christina was shown as owner of this property. She was still shown as a communicant at Holy Trinity Church as late as 23 May 1726. Also living in the household in 1693 were their eldest son Pål Pålsson and his wife Elisabeth Lemmens (daughter and only heir of Hendrick Lemmens, deceased, of Crane Hook), sons Olof and Peter Pålsson and daughters Christina and Maria. The eldest daughter, Brita, had just married Eric Andersson (#152).⁴⁹

Sahakitko (Elkton, Maryland)

At this point, the list of members of the Crane Hook church switches to Sahakitko, an Indian trading center acquired from the Minquas Indians in 1655 by Governor Rising. Located at the head of the Elk River, where the Little Elk and Big Elk meet, this area is now known as Elkton, Maryland.⁵⁰

#142. **John Hansson Steelman** (Sahakitko, Cecil County, Maryland): The eldest son of Hans Månsson and Ella Stille (see #54), John Hansson, later John Hans Steelman, was born in 1655 at Aronameck and then moved with his parents to Senamensing, Burlington County. In the mid 1680s he recrossed the Delaware to New Castle County where he married Maria, youngest daughter of John Andersson Stalcop (see #101). In partnership with his brother-in-law Peter Stalcop (#150), he obtained land on the east side of Red Clay Creek and embarked on an Indian trading career which induced him to move to Sahakitko, where he resided in 1693. In 1695 he was naturalized by Maryland and by 1697 was Maryland's chief interpreter in its dealings with the Indians of the upper Chesapeake Bay and Pennsylvania. He also negotiated important Indian treaties for Pennsylvania in 1701 and 1737.

As his Indian customers migrated westward, so did John Hans Steelman. By 1724 he was a resident of the Monocacy River valley in present Carroll County, Maryland. In the 1730s he moved into Lancaster (now Adams) County, Pennsylvania. In 1740, at the age of 85, he testified for the Penn family in its boundary dispute with Maryland and was rewarded by a grant of 200 acres. At one time, around 1700, John Hans Steelman gave the impression of having considerable wealth. He provided £320 for the purchase of land for the church at Christina and for the building of Holy

⁴⁹ *DYR*, 34, 134, 142, 187; *Wharton*, 36; *NYHM*, 20:23, 21:57, 87, 104; 1696/7 New Castle County tax list; Logan papers, 16:6; *PA2d*, 19:247; *Eckman*, 45 n.9; 99-101; *NCR*, 1:139, 160, 163, 203, 307, 339, 341, 352, 366, 377, 383; 2:4, 37, 79, 82, 91, 99, 110, 119, 221-22; *DH*, 5:282, 287; 6:145, 236, 242-43 n.29, 249; *Burr*, 45.

⁵⁰ *Rising*, 109, 173, 237 ("Chakakitque"); Hamill Kenny, *The Placenames of Maryland*, 56-57. One early resident was Anders Pålsson Mullica, who was visited at his house in "Shahoketon" in 1684 by John Nomersson. William Penn Papers, HSP, 4:889.

Trinity Church, £220 by loans and £100 by gift, receiving in return the choicest pews and the promise that he would be buried within the church. By the time of his death in 1749 west of the Susquehanna in present Adams County, he had little left. His meager possessions were sold at an estate auction for £23. His household of five in 1693 included his wife Maria and two sons, John and Måns. Peter Hans Steelman, another son or a grandson, was the principal purchaser of his property at the estate sale.⁵¹

#143. **Hendrick Petersson Parker** (Sahakitko): The eldest son of Pelle Hendricksson alias Parker and stepson of Conrad Constantine (see #112), Hendrick was listed as Hendrick Parkom in this census and as Hendrick Parkum of Sahakitko when he pledged 15 shillings to Holy Trinity Church in 1699. He was Hendrick Peterson, however, when he assisted John Hans Steelman as an Indian interpreter in May 1698. He died by 1709 when the estate of Henry Packer was inventoried in Cecil County. His family included sons Henry and Peter Parker.⁵²

#144. **Simon Johnsson** (Sahakitko): Simon Johansson, a Finn, arrived in New Sweden as a soldier in 1654 and was stationed at Fort Christina. He settled at Crane Hook in 1663 and was fined 100 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion. On 4 Sept. 1683, he sold his share of Crane Hook to Hendrick Evertsson (#138) and moved with his wife Anna and their children to Sahakitko, where he, Bengt Pålsson (#146) and Peter Olleson Slubey (see #162) became squatters on land claimed by Colonel George Talbot. The three squatters, described as Finns, were each granted 50 acres where they lived, at the Head of the Elk, in exchange for building Talbot a mill on Northeast River. Simon Johnson was naturalized by Maryland on 6 Nov. 1683 and remained at Sahakitko until his death, sometime after 1700, at the

⁵¹ *BCR*, 8-11, 28, 33; *NJA*, 21:352, 361; *PA2d*, 19:9-10; *NCR*, 2:171; New Castle Co. deeds, G-1:161, 163, 369, 372; H-1:150; *Burr*, 21, 23, 55-56, 63-64, 82, 113-14, 116-17, 145, 148, 164-67, 283; *MA*, 19:281, 519-20; 23:93-99, 303-05, 426-31, 444-45; 25:103-06, 379-80; 27:527; 38:418-20; *PA1st*, 1:143-47, 543; *PPCM*, 2:21-22; Cecil County rent rolls and debt books; administration papers of John Hans Steelman of Lancaster Co., Pa., 3 Aug. 1749; *Yocum*, 247-48, 250-52, 254-58, 263-65; *Stille*, 148, 159; Calvin E. Schildknecht, *Monocacy and Catocin*, 1:32-42; Schildknecht, *Frederick Post*, 19 Feb. 1981, p. B-1. John Hans Steelman, Jr., was naturalized in 1695 with his father. *MA*, 19:281. Måns Steelman was at the home plantation in June 1714 when his father's property was attached for a debt. Cecil County Judgment Book. John Hans Steelman's descendants appear to have retained a double surname, at least initially. See 19 Aug. 1793 Frederick County, Md., deed by Margaret Hans Steelman, relict of John Hans Steelman, and her children Martin, Mary and Magdalena Hans Steelman, Liber JG3:330-31.

⁵² *HTR*, 1:43; *MA*, 23:426-31; Maryland inventories and accounts, 30:333, 338. 125 acres of "Price's Venture" at present Elkton was purchased in 1717 by Henry Peterson alias Parker and sold eight years later by Henry Parker alias Peterson. Cecil County Rent Rolls. On 15 Apr. 1720 Henry and Peter Parker witnessed the will of Henry [Mattsson] Johnson of Cecil County. *MCW*, 7:219. In 1731 Henry Parker of Cecil County conveyed his half-interest in Conrad Constantine's former property at Newport, Delaware, to John Justis. C.A.Weslager, *Delaware's Forgotten River*, 147.

alleged age of 80. One of his sons, also named Simon Johnson, born in 1674, was a witness for Lord Baltimore in the 1740 Maryland-Pennsylvania border litigation. Other sons, identified by Holy Trinity records, include Bertil (Bartle) Johnson and John Johnson. A daughter Margareta was married before 1693 to Bengt Pålsson (#146).⁵³

#145. **John Granthum** (Christiana hundred, £100): This entry appears to be out of place as no records have been found locating this person in Maryland. His name, in various spellings, appeared in New Castle County records from 1686 until he wrote his will on 30 October 1694. The will of his wife Ellen was written 13 March 1694/5. Both wills were probated together on 1 July 1695 and named only one child, John Granthum. Hendrick Evertsson (#138) conveyed them a lot at Crane Hook 15 Feb. 1686/7 and the children of John Granthum, Jr., were baptized at Holy Trinity Church.⁵⁴

#146. **Bengt Pålsson** (Sahakitko) was shown as tydable with his brother Olle Pålsson (#141) in 1677, but in 1678 Olle filed a complaint against him. This may have encouraged Bengt's move to Cecil County, Maryland, where he settled with Simon Johnsson (#144), later marrying his daughter Margareta. In 1697, Bengt's family returned to Christiana hundred, buying 100 acres from widow Eleanor Thomasson (#113). Margareta was buried 9 Sept. 1728. Bengt Pålsson's will of 18 June 1729 named seven surviving children: Simon, Bengt (Benjamin), Peter, Olle, Bartil (Bartholomew), Maria and Margaret. Another son, John Benjaminsson Pålsson, had been buried 7 March 1724.⁵⁵

#147. **Lars Pålsson Kämpe** (Sahakitko): This man's father, **Pål Larsson**, had been granted a patent at Feren Hook in 1668, was fined 100 guilders in the 1669 Long Finn Rebellion and 20 guilders in the 1675 dike rebellion. The will of Paul Larson, dated 7 March 1684/5, witnessed by Olle Pålsson and Eskil Andersson, left his "house and lands whereon I now live" to his wife Magdalena for life, then to his daughters — unnamed. He left to his

⁵³ *Johnson*, 719; Von Elswick 1655 accounts; *NYHM*, 20:5-6; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:142, 160, 368-69, 503-05; 2:51-52, 146; *Burr*, 45, 48, 63, 166; *HTR*, 2:53-54, 67, 79; recital in 31 Jan. 1727/8 deed from John Wallace to Zebulon Hollingsworth for 100 acres formerly belonging to Peter Slubey and Benjamin Paulson, Hollingsworth papers, Ms. 642, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; George Johnston, *History of Cecil County Maryland*, 224; Richard H. Hulan, *From Northern Shore: The Swedish and Finnish Presence in Colonial Maryland*, 8-9; *PA2d*, 16:723; *HTR*, 2:53-54, 67, 79.

⁵⁴ In New Castle court records, the spelling of this name was usually Gramton or Grampton, but Grantham and Granthum became the name used by descendants. *NCR*, 2:127, 140-41, 147, 151-55, 161, 165, 181, 194; *PA2d*, 19:232-33; New Castle County wills, Misc. 1:77, B:9; *NCW*, 10; *Burr*, 219, 225.

⁵⁵ Unrecorded will of Bengt (Benjamin) Pålsson, HSD; *NCR*, 1:160, 203; Logan papers, 16:31; *Burr*, 48; *DH*, 5:187, 190.

sons Lawrence and Matthias "my land which is now in Elk River, which is 200 acres," with directions that Lawrence keep and maintain Matthias. On 20 October 1685, Paul sold his 200 acre home plantation at Feren Hook to Justa Andersson and apparently moved to the Elk River, Cecil County, where his will was proved 3 June 1692.⁵⁶ His eldest son, Lars Pålsson chose the surname Kämpe ["warrior" in Swedish], as illustrated by this census. In 1693, his household included his wife (name unknown), their first children and perhaps his brother Matthias. Lars had three children who later moved to Gloucester County: John, Paul and Brigitta Kämpe, also written as Camp.⁵⁷

#148. **Gustaf Pålsson** (location uncertain): This is the last discovered reference to this person, who lived at Skilpot Creek between 1675 and 1688, where he appears to have worked for Hans Petersson at the mill. In 1677, he and his wife Margareta testified that in 1675 they had helped Hans Petersson drive an unmarked mare into Hans' stall. Gustaf was granted 129 acres opposite the mill in 1680. On 17 December 1685 he traded this land to Hans Petersson for land at Crane Hook. Three years later he deeded the Crane Hook land back to Hans. He was probably the father of a later Gustaf Paulsson of Skilpot Creek who appears in Holy Trinity records after 1713.⁵⁸

#149. **Hans Gustafsson [Justis]** (Brandywine hundred) was born in 1662, the fourth son of Johan and Brita Gustafsson of Kingessing (see #20). By 1687 he had moved to Brandywine hundred, where in 1690 he was granted 300 acres with Israel Helm, Jr. (see #65). On 25 March 1697, Hans Justice witnessed the will of Oliver Cope who lived on Naaman's Creek in Brandywine hundred. Two years later he and his wife Maria were assigned pews in Holy Trinity Church. In 1701 he was a resident of Marcus Hook, Chester County, but he soon moved to the head of the Northeast River in Cecil County, Maryland. He was living at that location on 16 Nov. 1710 when he was visited by pastors Björk and Sandel on the occasion of his daughter Lydia's marriage to Rev. Jonas Aurén. He died shortly thereafter; his son John Justis and Andrew Friend were administrators of Lydia Aurén's

⁵⁶ *DYR*, 137-38; *NYHM*, 20:5-6, 23; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:160, 163; 2:37, 79, 82, 112, 167; *PA2d*, 7:193. The will of Paul Larson is reported in Cecil County Judgments, 2:14-15.

⁵⁷ On 8 Jan. 1714/5, John Kemp of Cecil County (signed as John Camp) sold 100 acres at Sahakitko, inherited (through his wife) to Reyner Van Culen. Cecil County deeds, 2:346-47. John, Paul and Brigitta later appear in the records of the Swedish church at Raccoon. *RPN*, 247, 306, 329; will of Andrew Mullica of 11 Dec. 1717 naming his "kinsman Palle Comp" [Paul Kämpe], *NJA*, 23:322.

⁵⁸ *NYHM*, 20:112; *NCR*, 161, 182, 218, 509; 2:37, 83, 102, 114-15, 118, 126, 179, 182; New Castle County surveys, A:307; *Burr*, 252, 260.

Cecil County estate in 1715. Hans and his wife Maria were also parents of Paul, William, Peter and Måns Gustafsson or Justis.⁵⁹

#150. **Peter Stalcop** (Red Clay Creek, Christiana hundred, £100), born c. 1664, married Catharina Samuelsdotter (see #107) and settled on the east side of Red Clay Creek in partnership with his brother-in-law John Hans Steelman (#142). Their initial holding was later expanded by the purchase of 390 acres from John Andersson Cock (#119) and their inheritance from John Andersson Stalcop (#101). A faithful member of Holy Trinity Church, Peter Stalcop died between 3 September 1709, when his will was signed, and 16 May 1710, when it was proved. He was survived by six known children: Christina (born 19 Apr. 1686), Brita (c. 1688), John (1692), Maria (1696), Anders (c. 1700) and Margareta (c. 1703). Peter's widow married Lucas Stedham (#102) by 1712 and was still a communicant at Holy Trinity in 1731.⁶⁰

#151. **Jöran Jöransson Båtsman, Jr.** (Long Hook, New Castle hundred): This is the "undutiful son" named in the will of Urin Urinson, Sr., 13 Aug. 1688, who also named his wife Brita and his youngest son, Henry Uronson. The will was proved 5 Feb. 1690. **Jöran Jöransson Båtsman, Sr.**, was described as a servant from Fryksdalen, Värmland, on the 1655 passenger list for the *Mercurius*. With Olle Clementsson, he was granted a patent in 1669 for 200 acres at Long Hook, on the south side of the Christina River. He was one of the leaders in the 1675 dike rebellion, for which he was fined 120 guilders. Jöran Båtsman (usually described as Jurian Boatsman) assumed his partner's share of Long Hook and expanded the holdings to 380 acres.⁶¹ Of his two sons, the "undutiful" Jöran Jöransson, Jr., disappears from records after the 1693 census. **Hendrick Jöransson Båtsman** devoted 18 days helping to build Holy Trinity Church, where he was assigned a pew in 1699. Fourteen years later, he was named the sole heir in the will of his sister Anna Anderson of Penn's Neck (#173). In 1715, "Henry Boatswaine" was a member of the Penn's Neck militia. His fate thereafter is unknown. Jöran Båtsman also had at least two daughters, not named in his will: Anna, wife of Anders Andersson Weinam of Penn's Neck (#173) and Elisabeth

⁵⁹ *Soderlund*, 213; *NCR*, 2:164; *PA2d*, 19:42; *DH*, 5:276-77 n.16; *Burr*, 63, 65, 131; *CCR*, 2:71; Peter S. Craig, *The Swedish Ancestry of Moses Justus of Schuyler County, Illinois*, 8-10, 12, 15-20.

⁶⁰ *NCR*, 2:171, 187, 197; *Burr*, 43-44, 47, 49-51, 60, 63-64, 109, 117; Logan papers, 16:28; New Castle County deeds, G-1:163, 369; I-1:24; Y-1:732; will of Peter Stalcop, New Castle County wills, B:193, *NCW*, 16. The daughter Christina married Rev. Ericus Björk 6 Oct. 1702 and accompanied him to Sweden in 1714. *DH*, 5:273, n.8; *Eckman*, 95-96. The daughter Brita married John Justis, son of Gustaf Gustafsson (#21) 13 Nov. 1704. *DH*, 5:275, n.15.

⁶¹ *DYR*, 143-44; *NYHM*, 20:74; 21:104; *NCR*, 160, 162-63, 178, 432-33, 499, 510, 516; 2:37, 77, 79, 82, 99, 119, 167; New Castle County wills, Misc. 1:467, *NCW*, 9.

Båtsman, who in 1700 was sentenced to death for the murder of her illegitimate child.⁶²

#152. **Eric Andersson** (Brandywine Creek, Christiana hundred): Eric, the son of Anders Jöransson and stepson of Broer Sinnicksson (see #109), was named Erick Jüransson in the 1693 census, but otherwise he was called Eric Andersson. Born c. 1671, he had recently married Brita, the daughter of Olle Pålsson (#141). On 26 April 1692, his stepfather paid for Eric's acquisition of 300 acres on the Brandywine from Jacob Hendrickson (#184). On 21 Sept. 1696 Eric released his rights in the estate of Olle Pålsson to his brother-in-law, Pål Pålsson. Eric's wife Brita died 6 March 1750. Eric died 25 March 1765 of "old age." Their children included three sons, Olle, Peter and James and at least one daughter, Maria.⁶³

#153. **Jöran Jöransson Orrhan** (location uncertain), shown as a bachelor in this census, is probably one of the orphan children of **Jöran Jönsson**, a freeman who arrived on the *Eagle* in 1654 and resided at Paerden Hook until his death before 1677. His widow, called Cary (Karin?) in the court records, married Hendrick Jansen Sybrants from Bremen, Germany, who was accused of despoiling the estate belonging to Jöran Jönsson's orphans: Hendrick, Anna, Elisabeth and another unnamed, probably Jöran.⁶⁴ Jöran Orrhan worked 16 days building Holy Trinity and was assigned a pew in 1699, the last discovered reference to him.⁶⁵ His brother the carpenter **Hendrick Jöransson Orrhan alias Snickare** left more traces. Known variously as Hendrick Jöransson, Hendrick Jönsson, Hendrick Orrhan and Hendrick Snickare ["carpenter" in Swedish], he was the ward and servant of John Ericksson of Penn's Neck in 1676 and was undoubtedly a servant in a Swedish household in 1693. Hendrick worked 30 days on Holy Trinity Church, was assigned a pew in 1699 and thereafter was carpenter for pastor Björk's glebe house, presenting his final bill on 24 June 1714. Hindric

⁶² *Burr*, 46, 63; *NJA*, 23:13; H. Stanley Craig, *Salem County Genealogical Data*, 2:93. The Swedish *båtsman* (sailor) and his life aboard ship is well described in Alf Åberg, *The People of New Sweden* (Stockholm 1988), 33-41. It may be presumed that Jöran Jöransson, Sr.'s choice of surnames reflected his earlier career. The daughter Elisabeth Båtsman was the subject of a long letter from pastor Ericus Björk to Carl Leijoncrona, Swedish ambassador to England, 19 Nov. 1700, in which Björk sought the ambassador's help in obtaining a pardon. Björk reported that Elisabeth Båtsman, "before we came here in the country [1697] had given birth to an illegitimate child and gotten rid of the same." After hearing a sermon by Björk, she confessed the act not only to him but also to a court justice. Amandus Johnson papers, box 59, folder 1.

⁶³ *NCR*, 2:214, 222; Logan papers, 16:26; *Burr*, 45, 48, 50, 63-64; *DH*, 5:196, 205; Holy Trinity marriage and baptism records.

⁶⁴ *Johnson*, 719; 1654 loyalty oath; *DYR*, 134-35, 156, 159; *NYHM*, 20:23; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:180, 402, 408-10, 414; 2:113, 115, 117.

⁶⁵ *Burr*, 47, 63; *HTR*, 1:30, 45.

Johansson Orrhan was buried at Holy Trinity on 3 April 1715, survived by at least two children, Maria and Hendrick Snickare.⁶⁶

#154. **Lawrence Eustason** (Christiana hundred): Although described as "Lorentz Osterson" in the church census, he was named Lawrence Eustason on the 1693 tax list and used the name of Laurence Eustason on his will of 11 Nov. 1694, proved 7 Aug. 1695, which made bequests to his wife Ann and daughter Walborg. It may be presumed that Laurence and Ann had only recently married in 1693. Their parents have not been identified.⁶⁷

Four other census entries, placed near the end of the list (#190-93) and the two men born in Sweden not identified by household (#194-95), merit discussion here, as they relate to residents of New Castle County:

#190. **Stoffel Michel Meyer** (the Bought, Brandywine hundred): Stoffel Meyer "coussebryer" [stocking-knitter in Dutch] was a resident of Crane Hook in 1675 when fined 60 guilders in the dike rebellion. He later was excused from the fine because he "was sike att the tyme." At first he shared half of Måns Pålsson's land at Crane Hook. By 1683, however, he had acquired from Marcus Lawrence (see #207) a one-third interest in the 700-acre "Bought," north of Verdrietige Hook (Bochten). By 1693, he had sold off 130 of his 230 acres. He died soon after this census, as shown by the fact that Hans Petersson paid the quitrent due for the estate of "Stophel Mire, deceased" on 4 June 1694. His wife has not been identified. He was survived by three sons, Michael, Peter and Christopher Meyer.⁶⁸

#191. **Hendrick Larsson Corvhorn** (Brandywine hundred): The listing of Hendrick Larsson appears to relate to the family of Hendrick Larsson the Finn, a soldier arriving in New Sweden in 1654, stationed at Fort Christina in 1655. His name was sometimes mistakenly heard and written as Hendrick Claesen and he was also known as Hendrick Corvhorn [*korvhorn*, meaning "sausage horn" in Swedish]. The brother of Pål Larsson Corvhorn of the Wicaco congregation (see #81), Hendrick resided at Feren Hook from 1668 to 1675, but in 1677 he lived at Bochten, where he was taxed for 150 acres and his name was still found in 1685/6. It is uncertain whether he was still living in 1693; the census does not show this person as born in Sweden. The 1693 tax list also does not include him, although it does name his son, Lars

⁶⁶ *NCR*, 1:402; *NJA*, 21:543, 556, 564; *Burr*, 46, 63, 83, 86, 90-91, 226; *DH*, 5:183, 281. A 1697 pledge list, not reproduced in *Burr*, shows Hendrick Orrane pledging £1.4.0 and living on "this side of the river", i.e., in New Castle County. *HTR*, 1:41. A tract was surveyed in Christiana hundred for "Henry Snitger" 16 Jan. 1702/3 and "Henry Snicker" was paid £6 for carpentry work for John Hans Steelman on 9 Aug. 1706. New Castle County surveys, A:487; *Burr*, 166. His daughter Maria Snecker married Jesper Walraven, Jr., 24 May 1716; his son Henry Snicker married Catharina Robinson, 1 Nov. 1720. *DH*, 6:62 n.16, 147 n. 27.

⁶⁷ New Castle County wills, B:11; *NCW*, 10; *DH*, 5:280, 6:59 n.12.

⁶⁸ *NCR*, 1:154, 160, 162, 178, 231, 259; 2:37, 82, 103, 113, 125, 169, 192; Logan papers, 16:9; *Burr*, 220, 224, 233, 240, 252, 260.

Hendricksson Corvhorn, spelled "Curvehorn" on the tax lists and "Korfhorn" in Holy Trinity Church records. In 1699 Lasse Hindrichson of New Castle County was assigned a pew at that church, the last discovered reference to this family.⁶⁹

#192. **Matthias Ericksson Hammalin** (Appoquinimink hundred): **Eric Matsson**, a Finnish servant from Fryksdalen, Värmland, was a passenger on the *Mercurius* in 1656. He first resided on a branch of Skilpot Creek which became known as Matson's Run. He moved to Crane Hook c. 1663 and was the head of a household at this location in 1671. He was fined 200 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669 and died before the 1677 list of tydables was prepared. His widow Anna then married Hendrick Lemmens, whom she also survived.⁷⁰

Matthias Ericksson, eldest son of Eric Mattsson, was tydable at Crane Hook in 1687/88, was taxed at Appoquinimink hundred by the time of this census. and later acquired 500 acres on Scott's Run and Tom's Run in that hundred. He contributed £1½ to building Holy Trinity Church under the name of Matthias *Hammalin*. His wife Ingeborg died before 17 Sept. 1717 when their daughter Anna, born 13 Dec. 1716, was baptized.⁷¹

#193. **Eric Ericksson Hammalin** (Crane Hook, New Castle hundred): A bachelor in 1693, Eric acquired two Crane Hook lots (formerly belonging to Hendrick Lemmens) from Pål and Elisabeth Pålsson (see #141) on 17 Oct. 1696. He also purchased his brother Matthias' Crane Hook lot the following March. A generous supporter of the new church at Christina, both he and his wife Anna were assigned pews at Holy Trinity in 1699. In 1708 Eric Ericksson was named a warden of that church and on 9 May 1716 he was elected to the church council. Six months later, on 8 Nov. 1716, Eric Ericksson, Sr., was buried at Crane Hook. Church records identify at least three surviving children, Eric, Elisabeth and Maria Ericksson alias Hamma-

⁶⁹ *Johnson*, 720; Von Elswick 1655 accounts; *DYR*, 136, 138; *NYHM*, 20:23; 21:104; *NCR*, 1:20, 29, 161, 163; 2:83 [Henry Lantsen], 125 [Henrick]; 1693 and 1696/7 tax lists, *HSP*; *HTR*, 1:31, 41, 45.

⁷⁰ *Johnson*, 724; *NCR*, 1:507; *NYHM*, 19:20b; 20:5-6; 21:104. The marriage of Eric Mattsson's widow Anna to Hendrick Lemmens is demonstrated by the fact that Eric's former lot at Crane Hook as of 1671, *NYHM*, 21:104, was occupied by Hendrick Lemmens in 1677, *NCR*, 1:160, and the fact that her only surviving child by her second marriage (Elisabeth) married Pål Pålsson, son of Olle Pålsson (#141). They, in turn, conveyed two of Hendrick Lemmens' former lots at Crane Hook to Eric Ericksson in 1696. *NCR*, 2:221. Hendrick Lemmens was a warden of the Crane Hook church in 1675 and assembled substantial lands at Crane Hook. In his nuncupative will, proved 14 Nov. 1687, he expressed the wish that "my wife's first children" should share in his estate. See *Eckman*, 45-47, 98-102. Eckman missed this significant element in her history of Crane Hook because she mistakenly believed that the 1671 census was made in 1675-78 and did not analyze the 1677 tax list. *Id.*, 29-31.

⁷¹ *NCR*, 2:169, 224, 226-27; Logan papers, 16:10; *HTR*, 1:41, 2:80; *DH*, 6:143, n.21.

lin. His widow Annika Ericksson was shown as a communicant of the church as late as 1739.⁷²

#194. **Eskil Andersson**, born in Sweden, had arrived on the Delaware by 1657 when he made purchases from a Dutch commissary. Described as a Finn, he was a resident of Crane Hook by 1671 and remained at that location to at least 1684. On 7 March 1684/5 he witnessed the will of Pål Larsson of Feren Hook (see #147) and helped prove that will in Cecil County on 3 June 1692. His name disappears after the 1693 census. No evidence has been found that he married or had children.⁷³

#195. **Anders Grelsson Mink** in 1693 was a resident of Crane Hook. Born in the Sweden, he was the son of Johan Grelsson alias Cornelis and brother of John Archer of Ammansland (#92). Anders came to New Sweden as a young boy with his family on the *Mercurius* in 1656. As an adult, he was first known by his patronymic Anders Johnsson. After the death of his father and the remarriage of his mother Helena to Mårten Mårtensson, Sr. (#30), Anders Johnsson left Ammansland and settled at Crane Hook in New Castle hundred where he paid a head tax in 1693. As eldest son and heir of Johan Grelsson, Anders Johnsson, "late of Amosland," conveyed 137 acres of his father's land to his brother John Archer and then, on 12 March 1694/5, sold all the rest to Mårten Mårtensson, Sr. Named as "Anders Ming" in the 1693 census, he was listed by Björk as Anders Grelsson when he subscribed 18 shillings for building Holy Trinity Church and when assigned a pew in 1699. He was still living 31 May 1713 when Anders Grelsson Mink was a communicant at Holy Trinity.⁷⁴ There is no evidence that he married or had children.

⁷² *NCR*, 2:221, 224; *HTR*, 1:29, 32-33, 35, 37, 42, 44, 46; *Burr*, 133, 191-92, 229, 236; *DH*, 5:184, 6:143-44, 146, 332.

⁷³ *NYHM*, 19:20b, 21:104; *Eckman*, 98-99; *NCR*, 1:160, 368, 503-505; 2:50-53, 79; Cecil County Judgments, 2:14-15.

⁷⁴ *Johnson*, 724; *CCR*, 1:351; Chester County deeds A:339-40, X:67-68; *Burr*, 45, 63; *HTR*, 1:30, 45; *DH*, 5:272.

Chapter 7

The Crane Hook Congregation - Concluded

The migration of Swedish and Finnish families from New Castle County across the Delaware River to Penn's Neck in Salem County began in 1671. By the time of the 1693 census, the Crane Hook church could count 130 members living on "the other side" of the Delaware.

Penn's Neck was bounded by the Delaware River on the west and extended from Oldmans Creek on the north to Salem Creek on the south. The eastern boundary was also Salem Creek to its northern bend, then extending overland northeast to Oldmans Creek. It derived its name from the fact that William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, also acquired proprietorship of this area in 1683 from its first English claimant, John Fenwick.¹

The church census identifies the households in Penn's Neck beginning at its northernmost settlement.

One Tree Hook

One Tree Hook, also known as Lone Tree Hook, Singletree Hook or Eenboom Hook, is named Oldmans Point on current maps and is located on the Delaware to the north of Penns Grove. It was purchased from the Indians on 10 June 1675 by John Hendricksson and his eldest son, Peter Hendricksson (later known as Peter Bilderback).²

#155. **John Hendricksson** (400 acres): Born in Sweden, John Hendricksson appears to have come to America in 1648 on the *Swan* with his father, **Hendrick Johansson**.³ By 1663, John had joined the Nils Nilsson family (see #161) at Verdrietige Hook (Bochten). In 1669, when fined 300

¹ *PWP*, 2:300-01.

² Stewart, *Indians of Southern New Jersey*, 74.

³ Hendrick Johansson, whose name is not to be found on New Sweden lists before the arrival of the *Swan* in 1648, signed the 1654 loyalty oath to Governor Rising as an "old freeman." This is about the time that John Hendricksson would have married to have an adult son by 1675. All of John's sons were born in America.

guilders for his involvement in the Long Finn Rebellion, John Hendricksson was a resident of Marcus Hook. At the time the Marcus Hook land was surveyed in 1675, John Hendricksson had already given his interest to Peter Hendricksson. Both, however, were taxed as residents of One Tree Hook in 1677.⁴

In 1684, after William Penn acquired Penn's Neck, the land at One Tree Hook was surveyed and patents issued. The 400 acres belonging to John Hendricksson extended south of a little creek called Horse Creek.⁵ In 1693 his household of six undoubtedly included his youngest son, Anders Hendricksson, and probably part of the family of Peter Hendricksson Bilderback. His other known children were David Hendricksson Bilderback (#156), John Hendricksson, Jr. (#173), and Brita, the wife of Isaac Savoy (#158). John Hendricksson "at the Lone Tree" pledged money for Holy Trinity Church and was among its original pew holders in 1699. He was probably over 80 years old when buried at the new Penn's Neck church on 8 October 1717.⁶

Peter Hendricksson Bilderback was living in 1693 but not separately shown in the census. The reason may have been the death of his first wife and a temporary break-up of the family. By 1685, he had moved to Chestnut Neck in the southeast corner of Penn's Neck. On 20 Feb. 1686/7, Penn's agent issued a warrant for the survey of 100 acres at this location for "Peter Bilderback alias Hendrickson" and Anders Andersson (#173); the 1689 patent named him simply Peter Bilderback. On 22 May 1700, Peter Bilderback executed two documents — one an agreement with Anders Andersson dividing their property, the other his last will, which named his wife Ingra [Ingrid] and four children, Daniel, Albert, Catharine and Anna Bilderback. He died before 10 April 1701, when an inventory of his estate was made.⁷

⁴ *DYR*, 123; *NYHM*, 20:5-6, 23, 87b, 101 (#1); 21:104; *Wharton*, 59-62; *Smith*, 521-22; *NCR*, 1:161.

⁵ *NJA*, 21:644; Early Salem County surveys, Salem County Historical Society [SCHS] Mn40:58, 83.

⁶ *Burr*, 44, 47, 63; *HTR*, 1:30, 32, 45; *RPN*, 325.

⁷ SCHS Mn40:69; *NJA*, 21:553, 588, 627, 644-46; 23:38, 474; Salem County wills, 3:90-93. Peter Bilderback's second wife, Ingrid, was the eldest daughter of Anders Sinnicksson (#171). She later married Peter's brother John Hendricksson, Jr. (#172). She clearly was not the mother of the first three children named in Peter Bilderback's will, as she was born c. 1678 (see *NCR*, 1:276, reporting the lawsuit against Andries Sinnex for medicine to his wife and child) and Daniel, Albert and Catharine Bilderback were all married before 1713. Ingrid's marriage to Peter Bilderback took place before 17 June 1696 when Anders Sinnicksson wrote his will, noting that his daughter "Engrey" had received her portion when she married. Salem County wills, 3:39.

#156. **David Hendricksson Bilderback** (300 acres) was at least 16 years old by 1677 when he was taxed as David Hendricks with his father at One Tree Hook. By 1682, however, he had moved to join his brother-in-law Isaac Savoy (#158) in Brandywine hundred, New Castle County, where they each occupied 50 acres when William Penn arrived. Desiring this land for English settlers, Penn persuaded them to return to One Tree Hook, where 300 acres were surveyed for "David Hendrickson - Bilderback" on 26 July 1684. David died before 10 July 1695, when the court accepted his undated will, naming his wife Catharine and five children: Hendrick, John, Peter, Catharine and one unborn [later named David].⁸

#157. **Charles Petersson** (100 acres): The origin of Charles Petersson is presently unknown, except that he was not born in Sweden. His name is first found under the date of 5 November 1675 when 266 acres were surveyed for him north of Verdrietige Hook. He was granted another 100 acres on Skilpot Creek for a mill, 7 Jan. 1678/9, and naturalized by William Penn in 1683. Charles Petersson deeded all of his property to Hans Petersson on 20 March 1688 and moved to One Tree Hook by 20 Feb. 1692/3 when he acquired 100 acres from Isaac Savoy (#158). Earlier, on 18 March 1691/2, Charles Petersson married Ann Kent, widow of Thomas Kent of Salem County, whose will of 14 April 1691 also named three minor children: Thomas, Erasmus and Sarah Kent. There were no further children. Charles Petersson died before 7 April 1697, when his widow Ann was granted authority to administer his estate.⁹

#158. **Isaac Savoy** (250 acres): Isaac Savoy, possibly of French Huguenot extraction, first appeared in Delaware River records on 1 August 1672 when he was named a commissary at the Whorekill (present Lewes, Delaware). About 1675 he married Brita, daughter of John Hendricksson (#155), and was living at One Tree Hook in 1677. He soon moved. In 1678 he was a juror at the Upland court. In 1681 he was a resident of Brandywine hundred, where in 1682 he and his brother-in-law David Hendricksson (later Bilderback) were granted land. After being naturalized by William Penn in the New Castle court in 1683, Savoy agreed to surrender his Brandywine hundred property and to return to One Tree Hook. Penn issued him a patent for 350 acres south of John Hendricksson on 1 March 1685/6. Savoy sold 100 acres to Charles Petersson on 20 Feb. 1692/3. On his deathbed on 4 November 1694, Isaac Savoy gave a nuncupative will, witnessed by Charles Petersson and John Hendricksson. This will gave his father-in-law one half of his boat and his brother-in-law John Hendricksson,

⁸ *NCR*, 1:161, 2:13, 37; *PA2d*, 19:672-73, 706-07; *NJA*, 21:644, 23:37-38; *SCHS Mn40*:59; Salem County wills, A:164a; *RPN*, 2.

⁹ *Wharton*, 34; *NYHM*, 20:86, 112; *NCR*, 1:161, 275-76; 2:37, 48-50, 68, 83, 102, 125, 179, 190; *NJA*, 21:603, 22:232, 23:272, 360-61. Thomas Kent's will also named an older son, Robert Kent, then living in England.