

Introduction and description of
settlements and settlers from
Christina to New Castle
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1671 Census of the Delaware

Peter Stebbins Craig, J.D.

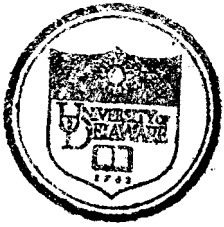
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Preface

This book is designed to assist historians and genealogists in the rather daunting task of identifying European settlers on the Delaware River prior to the Quaker “invasion” that began with John Fenwick’s group in 1675 and culminated with William Penn’s 23 ships in 1681–1682.

The task has been daunting because few records have survived in America for the Swedes, Finns and Dutch who constituted the overwhelming majority of the residents on the South River (as they called the Delaware) until they became outnumbered in 1682 by the continuing flood of emigrants from the British Isles.

The first permanent settlement of the South River began in 1638 with the founding of New Sweden at Fort Christina (now Wilmington), a colony that spread northward to the Schuylkill and southward to Sand Hook (New Castle) by 1655. In that year, New Sweden surrendered to New Netherland and remained under Dutch rule until 1664, when the Dutch surrendered the river to the forces of the Duke of York. Thereafter, up to the time of the first English census in 1671, it remained a part of the Colony of New York, governed out of Fort James on Manhattan Island.

New York Governor Francis Lovelace had only short-term goals in mind when he ordered the census in 1671 — to increase the collection of “quit rents” or taxes. Nevertheless, the resulting census serves as an important key in reconstructing the European settlements on the Delaware in this period. Although the river had been under English rule for seven years, very few Englishmen resided there. They were limited to the remnants of the 1664 invading force, joined by a handful of settlers from Long Island who had settled at Passyunk (South Philadelphia) and another handful of settlers from Maryland who had recently arrived at the Whorekill (Lewes, Delaware).

Otherwise, from Burlington Island to the Delaware Bay, the area was entirely Swedish or Dutch speaking. The Swedes and the Finns (who also came from Sweden) predominated north of New Castle, while the Dutch predominated in New Castle and the Whorekill. The Englishman Walter Wharton, who took the census from Burlington Island to New Castle, had difficulty understanding Swedish and Dutch. Interpreting some of his entries has been a challenge. Helmanus Wiltbanck, a resident of the Whorekill, was familiar with Dutch and did a somewhat better job in his community.

Another problem with the census — a problem common to the entire period, 1638–1682 — is the fact that few of the Swedes, Finns and Dutch had surnames. Most of them stayed with the patronymic naming system which prevailed in their native countries. Thus, Eskil Larsson's son Bårtil was known as Bårtil Eskilsson and the latter's son Anders was known as Anders Bårtilsson, which became modified to Andrew Bartleson in the hands of English scribes. Nicknames were also common. Thus, Gerrit Jansen, the Dutch blacksmith at New Castle, was also known as Gerrit de Smit (his occupation) and Gerrit van Beck (his place of origin). In the patronymic tradition, however, his sons were known as Gerritsen (later Garretson).

Similarly, among the Swedes, Finns and Dutch, women kept their maiden names throughout their life. Thus, the Dutch woman Sarah Neering was twice married. She was still called Sarah Neering in the will of her second husband, Foppe Jansen Outhout. A Swedish orphan named Christina Ollesdotter was known by that name throughout her life, surviving two husbands, the Dutch soldier Walraven Jansen de Vos and the Swedish barber-surgeon Timen Stiddem.

Under the influence of English custom, most of the Swedes, Finns and Dutch had adopted surnames by the end of the 17th century. Sometimes the patronymic formed the basis for the surname (e.g., Mårtensson to Morton, Gustafsson to Justice, Jochimsson to Yocum). Sometimes the surname was invented, such as Långåker, meaning "long field" in Swedish, which became Anglicized to Longacre. Thus, John Morton (1724–1777), signer of the Declaration of Independence, traced his ancestry back to Mårten Mårtensson, the Finn, who arrived in New Sweden in 1654, and James Barton Longacre (1794–1869), Chief Engraver at the U.S. Mint, 1844–1869, traced his paternal line back to Peter Andersson, a Swede who arrived in New Sweden in 1640.

The author has been working on this 1671 census project for over a decade. The results were first published in the *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* in its 1998 issues. The present book now republishes those two articles with minor, typographical corrections and a name index. It is hoped that the book will help other researchers interested in the pioneer European settlers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and West New Jersey.

Dr. Peter S. Craig

Washington, D.C., August 1999

1671 Census of the Delaware: Part 1

by Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig, FASG, FGSP*

Among the New York Historical Manuscripts at the New York State Archives in Albany, New York, is a two-page manuscript of considerable interest to historians and genealogists—the first English census of the Delaware. The document is endorsed, in the hand of Matthias Nicolls, then Secretary of Governor Francis Lovelace, as “A list of the Inhabitants of the Delaware” and dated 1671. It names 165 heads of households from Matinicum (Burlington) Island on the north to New Castle on the south.¹

The document was filed after a 1680 census of inhabitants on Cedar, St. Jones, and Duck creeks in present Delaware and, for this reason, was first interpreted as relating to that year. It was first transcribed and published by Berthold Fernow in *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, volume 12, at pages 646–48 (1877), as a continuation of the same 1680 census. Fernow’s misleading transcription was then reprinted, in garbled form, in *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d Series, Volume 7, at pages 860–62 (1878). Subsequently, historians and genealogists alike usually interpreted the 1671 census as applying to the

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¹ The census is officially designated as New York Historical Manuscripts, 21:104/105.

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year 1680.² In 1977, Dr. Charles T. Gehring provided a new transcription of this 1671 census which, for the first time, properly attached the correct year to this document.³ Dr. Gehring kindly provided the author with a photocopy of this 1671 document which has been used as the basis for this article.

In the original document the census taker numbered each tenth entry (10, 20, 30, etc.). It begins with the northern-most settlement on the Delaware, Pieter Alrichs' plantation at Matinicum (Burlington) Island, and ends with Pieter Alrichs' house at New Castle, with settlers listed in geographic order. In the attached transcription, intervening numbers have been applied for each entry. The original document is torn and damaged by fire on the left-hand side on parts of both pages, so that the first part of each name for entries 6–10, 26–37, 121–23, and 130–55 is missing. Another tear, on the lower right of the first page has eliminated the end of entries 106–112.

Many of these omissions can be supplied from contemporary documents, particularly the fine lists for the 1669 Long Finn Rebellion,⁴ patents issued by the Governor of New York and his predecessors still preserved at the New York State Archives, and early deed books and court records.

The apparent purpose of this census was to insure that the Duke of York's government, which then had its headquarters at Fort James on Manhattan Island, was receiving the quit rents (taxes) due from land holders on the Delaware. After the capture of former New Netherland from the Dutch in 1664, orders were issued requiring all persons holding Dutch patents to get them renewed and all landholders who had none to make proper application for a patent. The response from the

² See, for example, Evarts B. Greene and Virginia D. Harrington, *American Population Before the Federal Census of 1790*, 121 (Columbia University Press, 1932); Gregory B. Keen, *The Descendants of Jöran Kyn of New Sweden*, 12 (Philadelphia: Swedish Colonial Society, 1913); Marshall J. Becker, "Pre-Penn Settlements of the Delaware Valley," *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* 32 (1982):227, 229. The first author to question this 1680 date was Jeannette Eckman, who suggested the date "about 1675–78." *Crane Hook on the Delaware* (Newark, Del.: Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, 1958), 29. A more accurate estimate was supplied by Ruth L. Springer, who concluded that "the roll could have been taken as early as 1671, but not later than 1674." *John Morton in Contemporary Records* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1967), 4.

³ *New York Historical Manuscripts: Delaware Papers (English Period)* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977), 305–10 [hereafter cited as *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*].

⁴ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 7–9.

Delaware was quite limited, leading to a new decree on 1 July 1669 which specifically stated that this requirement applied to all "inhabitants in and about Delaware."⁵ By 1671 it was apparent that many residents of the Delaware were still avoiding this requirement. A census was necessary if the recalcitrants were to be identified.

The census, apparently taken in late April or early May 1671, was made by Walter Wharton. The census is in his handwriting. He was a newcomer to the Delaware, first mentioned in a letter dated 13 March 1670/1 to Captain John Carr, Governor Lovelace's chief officer on the Delaware, from Robert Jones of Virginia, reporting that he and two associates, George Whale and Walter Wharton, were interested in settling new land south of New Castle. Both Whale and Wharton were then en route to New Castle with surveys of the land which interested them.⁶ Carr personally appeared before the Governor's council at Fort James, 15 April 1671, and secured approval to negotiate with Jones, Whale, and Wharton.⁷ That Walter Wharton, a competent surveyor, soon volunteered his services is apparent from the fact that on 17 June 1671 Lovelace formally named him Surveyor General of the Duke of York's lands on the Delaware.⁸

Indeed, in taking the census, Wharton appears to have been authorized to issue patents to landowners, as court records show a number of patents issued, bearing the date of 1 May 1671, many of which were never recorded in New York. On 14 June 1671 Governor Lovelace issued a blanket order that grants "now presented by Captain Carr and Mr. Wharton have patents for confirmation, upon the same terms and conditions as the rest of the planters in Delaware River."⁹

A comparable census was made at the Whorekill (Lewes, Delaware), 8 May 1671, by Helmanus Wiltbanck.¹⁰ Wiltbanck's census showed

⁵ NYHM, *General Entries*, 1:278

⁶ NYHM, *Delaware Papers: English*, 20.

⁷ "Capt. Carr relates of the Desire of many Families to come & settle below New Castle at Apoquiminy & Bomboys Hook, to be Consider'd of. The most eminent among them are one Mr. Jones, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Whale. A Letter is Ordered to be written to Treat with some of them about their Settlement." *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d ser., 5:623 [hereafter cited as PA2d].

⁸ Albert Cook Myers, *Walter Wharton's Land Survey Register* (Wilmington: Historical Society of Delaware, 1955), 14-16 [hereafter cited as *Wharton*].

⁹ NYHM, *General Entries*, 1:424.

¹⁰ NYHM, *Delaware Papers: English*, 100.

eleven heads of household at the Whorekill and listed the adults and children in each, a total of 47 persons, plus seven persons there on boats belonging to Martin Cregier and Pieter Alrichs. The census for the households from New Castle to the north, listed by Wharton, did not go into this detail. Except in New Castle itself, all of the residences were on navigable streams and it is likely that Wharton traveled by boat to make his census. From the spelling he used, it is apparent that he was not then familiar with the residents, particularly the Swedes, Finns, and Dutch, and often relied on neighbors' reports to fill out his census. Thus, Olle Pålsson, *klockare* (parish clerk) of the Swedish church at Crane Hook is called "Clocker Olla," while Olle Clementsson, a shoemaker, is listed as "Olla Shoemaker."

In recreating this census below, I show first a transcription of the original listings (which generally agrees with Dr. Gehring's). Letters appearing within brackets are taken from Fernow's 1877 transcription, which was made before the 1911 fire at the New York State Capitol. On the same line, I present my interpretation of the entry and the number assigned by the census taker. After the listing, each of the neighborhoods and each of the heads of household is discussed, in numerical order. Known settlers not specifically mentioned by Wharton are also noted.

<u>TRANSCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>	<u>No.</u>
<u>Matinicum [Isla]nd</u> Peter Aldricx	<u>Matinicum Island</u> Pieter Alrichs	1
Lass Cock	<u>Shackamaxon</u> Lars Petersson Cock	2
<u>Wicka Coe</u> Swan Swansa	<u>Wicaco</u> Sven Svensson	3
Olla Swansa	Olof Svensson	4
Andrew Swansa	Anders Svensson	5
<u>Moy Mansy</u> —s Bancks	<u>Moyamensing</u> Anders Bengtsson	6
—l—llen	Olof Stille	7
—derson	Lars Andersson Collinus	8
— Molickka	Eric Pålsson Mullica	9
<u>Passaymunt</u> —bert Ashman	<u>Passyunk</u> Robert Ashman	10
Thomas Jacobson	Thomas Jeacox	11

<u>TRANSCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>	<u>No.</u>
Caleb Carman	Caleb Carman	12
William Duncke	Dunk Williamson	13
John Ashman	John Ashman	14
Thomas Flayle	Thomas Flewellyn	15
Francis Waker	Francis Walker	16
Frederick Andrews	Frederick Anderson	17
Peter Ramboe	Peter Gunnarsson Rambo	18
	<u>Aronameck</u>	
Hance Mansa	Hans Månsson	19
Andrews Inkhorn	Anders Jönsson Ekoren	20
John Boulsa	John Bowles/Boelsen	21
John Eustace	Johan Gustafsson/Justis	22
Mathias Holsten	Matthias Classon Holstein	23
	<u>Kingsessing</u>	
<u>Kincesse</u>		
Jonas Neildson	Jonas Nilsson	24
Peter Andrews	Peter Andersson	25
— Sneer	Jonas Nilsson	26
— beth Dalbo	Elisabeth Dalbo, widow	27
— Cock	Peter Larsson Cock	28
— Otto	Otto Ernest Cock	29
— Bone	Anders Svensson Bonde/Boon	30
— ons Hook	<u>Carkoens Hook</u>	
[And]rews Trumpeter	Anders Andersson Homman	31
[Lass] Collman	Lars Andersson Coleman	32
[Ol]la Francis	Olof Fransson	33
[Bent] Salloon	Bengt Johansson Salung	34
[Andr]ews Salloon	Anders Johansson Salung	35
[Math]ias Matson	Matthias Matthiasson de Vos	36
[Hend]rick Collman	Hendrick Andersson Coleman	37
	<u>Calcon Hook</u>	
<u>Callcons Hook</u>		
Isreall Helme	Israel Åkesson Helm	38
Hendrick Jacobson	Hendrick Jacobsson	39
Olla Kooko	Olof Ollesson Kuckow	40
John Minsterman	John Minsterman	41
Hance Peterson	Hans Petersson	42
	<u>Ammansland</u>	
<u>Ammersland</u>		
Henrick Johnson	Hendrick Johansson	43
Bartill Eschillson	Bärtil Eskilsson	44

<u>TRANSCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>	<u>No.</u>
Olla Slouboe	Olof Slubey	45
John Gilsaw	Johan Grelsson	46
Mathias Mattison	Matthias Matthiasson	47
Martin Martinson	Mårten Mårtensson	48
Jacob Clementson	Jacob Clementsson	49
Hendrick Tauta	Hendrick Torton	50
<u>Tinnacum</u>	<u>Tinicum Island</u>	
Mr. Andrew Carr	Andrew Carr	51
Hance Walter	Hans Walter	52
<u>Upland</u>	<u>Upland</u>	
Niels Lausa	Nils Larsson Frände/Friend	53
Nields Mathiasson	Nils Mattsson	54
Eusta Benes	Gustaf Danielsson	55
Hance Urian	Hans Geörge	56
Urian Keen	Jürgen Keen	57
James Sanderline	James Sandelands	58
Mr. Lausa the Minister	Lars Carlsson Lock, minister	59
<u>Princes Dorp</u>	<u>Printztorp</u>	
Ufroe Popagay	Armegot Printz Papegoja	60
Peter Nieldson	Peter Nilsson Lyckan	61
<u>Marquesse Kill</u>	<u>Marcus Kill</u>	
Hendricke Massan	Hendrick Mattsson	62
Umus Eustason	Jöns Gustafsson/Justis	63
John Hendrickson	Johan Hendricksson	64
<u>Marquess Hook</u>	<u>Marcus Hook</u>	
Olla Nieldson	Olof Nilsson Gästenberg	65
Olla Rausa	Olof Rawson	66
Hance Hopman	Hans Hopman/Hoffman	67
Chareles Janson	Carl Jönsson	68
Powell Corhold	Pål Larsson Corvhorn	69
	<u>The Bought</u>	
	Michael Nilsson Lyckan	70
<u>Tredredens Hooek</u>	<u>Verdrietige Hook</u>	
Michael Rongell	[see above]	70
Olla Toersen	Olof Olleson Thorsson	71
[Ma]thas Neildon	Matthias Nilsson	72
Hendricke Neildson	Hendrick Nilsson	73

<u>TRANSCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>	<u>No.</u>
Neilds Neilson	Nils Nilsson	74
<u>Skill Pott Kill</u>	<u>Skilpot Kill</u>	
Andrews Mattson	Anders Mattsson	75
Hans Petersen	Hans Peterson, Holsteiner	76
<u>Christeene</u>	<u>Christina</u>	
Andrews Urinson	Anders Jöransson	77
Jacob Vander Veere*	Jacob van der Veer	78
James Mett	Jöns Andersson, smith	79
John Stalcopp	Johan Andersson Stalcop	80
— Anderson [deleted]	Anders Andersson Vinam	81
Mr. Teeman	Timen Stiddem, barber-surgeon	82
<u>Deer Point</u>	<u>Deer Point</u>	
Andrews the Finn	Anders Andersson the Finn	83
Seneca Brewer	Sinnick Broer	84
Vald Raven	Walraven Jansen de Vos	85
<u>Bread & Cheese Island</u>	<u>Bread & Cheese Island</u>	
Tho. Jacobson	Thomas Jacobsson	86
Thomas Snelling	Thomas Snelling	87
Clocker Olla	Olof Pålsson, <i>klockare</i>	88
<u>Swartnuten Island</u>	<u>Swart Nutten Island</u>	
Tho. Wolleston	Thomas Wollaston	89
Bone Backer	Dr. James Crawford	90
Garet Otta	Gerrit Otto	91
Harman Otta	Harman Otto	92
<u>Feren Hook</u>	<u>Feren Hook</u>	
John Ericks	Johan Ericksson	93
Peter Wooley*	Peter Olleson	94
Paules Lawson	Pål Larsson	95
Paules Poulson	Pål Pålsson Mink	96
Mathias Johnson	Matthias Jönsson Hutt	97
Henrick Lawsa	Hendrick Larsson Corvhorn	98
<u>Long Hooke</u>	<u>Long Hook</u>	
Olla Shoemaker	Olof Clementsson, shoemaker	99
Urin Boathman	Jöran Jöransson Båtsman	100
John Kett	Jean Paul Jaquet	101
Laurence or his son	Lars Cornelisson Vinam	102
<u>Mill Dorpe</u>	<u>Mill Torp</u>	
Peter Clauson	Peter Classon	103

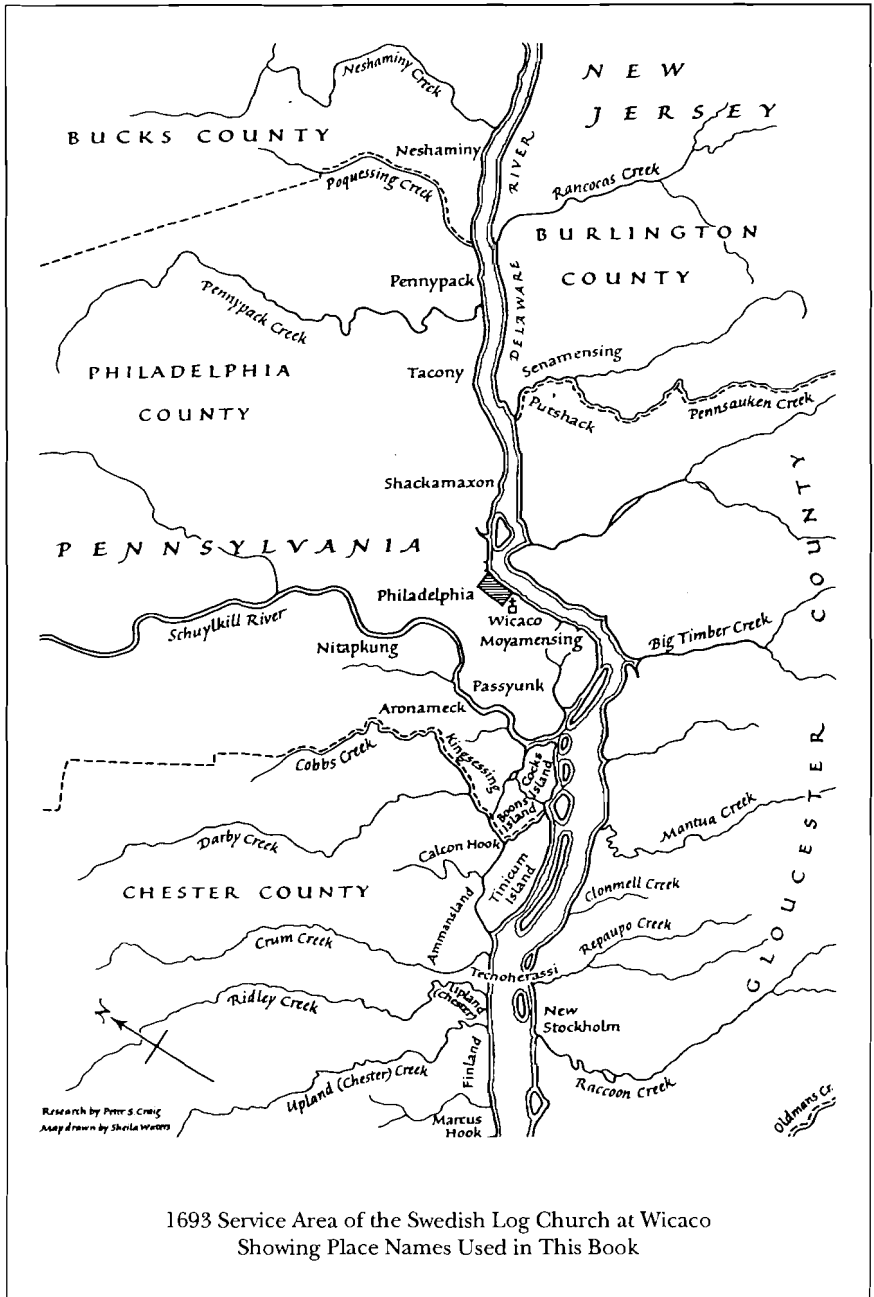
<u>TRANSCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>	<u>No.</u>
John Tison	?	104
John Clauson	Johan Classon, <i>paerde cooper</i>	105
William his [blank]	William Rainbow ?	106
	<u>Turkey Island</u>	
	Måns Pålsson	107
<u>Cran[e Hook]</u>	<u>Crane Hook</u>	
Mons Pou[lsen]	[see above]	107
Hendricke —	Hendrick Andersson	108
Bartle the [Finn]	Bärtil Hendricksson Parker	109
Pella Park—	Pelle Hendricksson Parker	110
[Ericke] Mats—	Eric Mattsson	111
	?	112
Askell Finn	Eskil Andersson	113
Lass Eskellson	Lars Eskilsson	114
Smaul Peterson	Samuel Petersson	115
John Skrick	Johan Mattsson Skrika	116
Olla Toersin	Lars Olleson Thorsson	117
Simon the Finn	Simon Johansson	118
Mathias the Finn	Matthias Bärtilsson	119
Evert the Finn	Evert Hendricksson Ek	120
<u>_____ rden Hook</u>	<u>Paerden Hook</u>	
—e Bran—	Evert Brantie	121
—ke Johnson	Hendrick Jansen Sybrants	122
—r Dewhit	Pieter de Witt	123
Widow Bowmer [crossed off]	?	—
Widdow Sericks	Widow of Jurian Sierix	124
Rouloph	Roelof Andersson	125
Hance Hanceson	Hans Hanson, miller	126
Arntt Johnson	Arent Jansen Vandenburg	127
Hance Miller	Barent Hendricksen, miller	128
John Hulke	Jan Hulk	129
	<u>Swanwyck</u>	
[Uri]an Johnson	Jöran Johansson	130
[Ma]thias Esclesen	Matthias Eskilsson	131
—cas Peterson	Lucas Petersson	132
[O]lla Toersin	Olof Thorsson	133
[Ger]ret Sanderson	Gerrit Sandersen van Tiel	134
[Ha]nce Blocke	Hans Block	135

<u>TRANSCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANSLATION</u>	<u>No.</u>
[Pou]lis Douxen	Paulus Duxon	136
[Joh]n Barneson	Jan Barentsen/Barnes	137
<u>[Ne]w Castle</u>	<u>New Castle</u>	
[Joh]n Carr	Captain John Carr	138
[Gil]bart Dericke	Gysbert Dircksen	139
[Abr]aham the Cooper	Abraham Pietersen Enloes	140
[Michi]ll Berrown	Machial Barron	141
[Edmund] Cantwell	Edmund Cantwell	142
[Peter?] Crab	Widow Gertruyd Crabbe	143
[Derick Alberts]	Dirck Albertsen	144
[Marten] Rosamond	Marten Roseman, <i>cleinsmit</i>	145
[Math]ias Linburgge	Matthys van Linborgh	146
[De]ricke Johnson	Hendrick Jansen van Jever	147
[Isa]cke Time	Isaac Tayne L'Pierre	148
[Borr]ent Eegebouson	Barent Egge	149
[Math]ias De Ringe	Matthias de Ring	150
[Tho.] Snerling	Thomas Snelling	151
[Fop] Oudhout	Foppe Jansen Outhout	152
[John] Erskin	John Arskin	153
[Marti]n Garetsin	Marten Gerritsen	154
James —afford	Dr. James Crawford	155
William Thom	William Tom	156
William —ckler	William Sinclair	157
Cornelius Winehard	Cornelis Wynhart	158
John Martinson	Jan Martensen	159
Garrett Smith	Gerrit Jansen van Beck, smith	160
Barnet Egbertson	Barent Egbertsen	161
Anna Peterson married to Andrees	Annetje Pieters van Couwenhoven married to Anders Stille	162
Hance Bones	Hans Bones	163
Evert Gerets	Evert Gerritsen	164
Peter Alricks	Pieter Alrichs	165

Notes:

Material in brackets borrowed from Fernow's 19th century transcription; present document is illegible in these spots due to fire damage.

* Name written in margin; placed according to contemporary land records.



Hans Peterson (#76), a Holsteiner born in 1631, was a soldier with the Dutch forces which vanquished New Sweden in September 1655. He remained on the Delaware and was married to Anna, Swedish. On 14 November 1668, Governor Nicolls confirmed to him the other half of Wild Hook.¹⁵ He also was the operator of a gristmill on Skilpot Kill, patented 18 May 1662 by Governor Stuyvesant to Johan Stalcop (#80), Lucas Petersson (#132) and Hans Block (#135).¹⁶ In 1671 Hans Peterson's household included his wife Anna and sons Carl, Peter and Paul. Hans Peterson died in 1720, survived by sons Peter and Israel Peterson and daughters Magdalena and Engelkie.¹⁷

Christina

Christina was the neck of land between the Brandywine and Christina Kill, the area first settled by New Sweden in 1638 and now fully encompassed by the city of Wilmington. Wharton's survey began with two households which were actually on the north side of the Brandywine.

Anders Jöransson (#77), called Andrews Urinson by Wharton, then owned the tract immediately to the west of Wild Hook and was named as abutting landowner in a patent for a 157 acre addition to Hans Peterson's lands on 5 November 1675.¹⁸ On 27 September 1672, Anders Jöransson purchased part of the Deer Point plantation owned by Sinnick Broer (#84). In 1671 he and his wife Sophia had three sons, Christiern, Jöran and Jöns Andersson. Two additional sons, Eric and Peter Andersson, were born before Anders Jöransson's death in 1675. His widow married Broer Sinnicksson (see #84).¹⁹

Jacob van der Veer (#78) owned what was described as an island "lying beyond Christeen kill" when granted a patent, 25 March 1669.²⁰ The island was on the north side of the Brandywine, once known as Timber Island, the former residence of Johan Rising, governor of New Sweden, 1654–1655. Sgt. Jacob van der Veer came from Manhattan to

¹⁵ New York Patents, 3: 140; 1719 affidavit of Hans Peterson, Chew Papers, HSP, Ms. 2050, Box 22.

¹⁶ Quoted in *Delaware History*, 6:32.

¹⁷ *1693 Census*, 115–17, 137.

¹⁸ New York Land Papers, 36:23(56); *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 106.

¹⁹ *1693 Census*, 97–98, 107, 131.

²⁰ New York Patents, 4:180.

the Delaware before 1661 with his Swedish wife, Catharina Johansdotter. He was first stationed at Fort Altena (former Fort Christina). After his discharge he moved to New Amstel before going to the Brandywine. By 1671 he had four sons, William, Cornelius, Johan and Jacob van der Veer. The father died in the winter of 1698–1699, survived by his four sons and several daughters.²¹

Jöns Andersson (#79), living on the south side of Brandywine Creek, a blacksmith, must have been described to Wharton as “Jöns Smed” (Jöns the smith). He recorded the name as James Mett. Jöns Andersson arrived in New Sweden in 1654. His wife was named Maria. He died in 1678, bequeathing his entire estate to his son-in-law, Samuel Petersson (#115).²²

Johan Andersson Stalcop (#80) from Södermanland County, Sweden, arrived in New Sweden as a hired farm hand in 1641 and was later promoted to a gunner, causing him to select the surname Stålkofa [steel jacket in Swedish], Under Dutch rule, he assembled the lands surrounding Fort Christina between the Brandywine and Christina creeks. In 1671 he lived there with his wife Christina, daughter of Carl Johansson (#68), sons Anders, Carl, Johan, Peter and Jonas and three daughters. All were still living when Johan Andersson Stalcop died c. 1685.²³

Anders Andersson (#81) was crossed off by Wharton, apparently because he had already moved to Crane Hook. He was mentioned as a neighbor in van der Veer’s 1669 patent and was called Anders Brainwinde [*brännvin*, brandy in Swedish] when he sold his land to Robert Jones in 1670.²⁴ Born in Sweden, Anders Andersson was commonly known as Anders Vinam by the Swedes and died in 1719 in Penn’s Neck, Salem County, survived by his wife Anna, daughter of Jöran Jöransson Båtsman (#100).²⁵

²¹ 1693 Census, 112–15.

²² 1693 Census, 96–97; *New York Colonial Documents*, 12:339.

²³ 1693 Census, 88, 90–91.

²⁴ See Robert Jones’ patent of 6 June 1670. *New York Patents*, 3:158. Robert Jones was not residing there in 1671. On 13 March 1670/1 he sent a letter from Virginia to Captain Carr, asking for land in association with George Whale. *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 20.

²⁵ 1693 Census, 148.

Timen Stiddem (#82), former barber surgeon for the New Sweden colony, was the son of a burgher in Gothenburg and first settled in the colony in 1640. In 1671 his family included sons Lulof, Lucas, Erasmus, Adam and Benedict Stedham and daughters Ingeborg, Elisabeth, Maria and Magdalena.²⁶ As a result of this census, he received a Lovelace patent dated 3 May 1671.²⁷ Timen Stiddem died at Christina in 1686, survived by his third wife, Christina Ollesdotter, widow of Walraven Jansen de Vos (#85).²⁸

The Soldiers' Tract

West of Christina, on the north side of Christina Creek, extending westward to Anders the Finn's Creek was a tract of land patented 1 October 1669 to four English soldiers, Robert Scott, John Marshall, John Cousins and Jan Boyer.²⁹ By 1671 nothing had been done to develop the property. All four owners were bachelors, living at the fort in New Castle or nearby. **Jan Boyer** was the son of Alexander (Sander) Boyer, one of the original residents of Fort Casimir (New Castle), and his Swedish wife.³⁰ Jan Boyer later acquired a lot on the Strand in New Castle, which was sold by his three daughters Elisabeth, Catharina and Helena and their husbands on 20 June 1708.³¹ **John Marshall** soon married Jan Boyer's sister Josyn, but had died by 1675 when Josyn, the widow of John Marshall, and the other three men sold the tract to Justa Andersson (see #83).³² **Robert Scott** left Delaware with John Carr and was a resident of Calvert County when granted head rights in 1673.³³ **John Cousins** also went to Maryland with Captain John Carr in 1673.³⁴

²⁶ 1693 Census, 92–95; Peter S. Craig, "Timen Stiddem," *Swedish Colonial News*, 1/5 (Spring 1992): 2.

²⁷ New Castle County deeds, A–1:18–19; not recorded in New York.

²⁸ 1693 Census, 93.

²⁹ New York Patents, 3:152.

³⁰ *Rising's Journal*, 161, 167.

³¹ New Castle County deeds, G–1:265.

³² NCR, 1:398. Josyn was later identified as Jan Boyer's sister when married to William Semple, the third of her four husbands. NCR, 1:247.

³³ Maryland Land Patents, 17:614.

³⁴ Maryland Land Patents, 17:522; NCR, 1:62.

Deer Point

Continuing westward along the north side of Christina Creek, Wharton came to a 900-acre plantation patented 1 September 1669 to Anders Andersson the Finn, Sinnick Broer and Walraven Jansen de Vos.³⁵

Anders Andersson the Finn (#83) was sent to New Sweden with his family for punishment in 1643. A few years prior to 1669 he had moved from Upland Creek to this new location. He and his wife Christina lived here with their adult sons, Justa and Johan Andersson. Anders the Finn conveyed his property to these sons, 1 September 1673.³⁶

Sinnick Broer (#84), a Finn, arrived in New Sweden under Dutch rule, probably in 1656, and in 1671 was residing at Deer Point with sons Anders, Broer and Johan Sinnicksson and a daughter married to a Holsteiner, Hendrick Jacobs, who later took the surname Falkenberg. Sinnick Broer died in 1672.³⁷

Walraven Jansen de Vos (#85) was granted his discharge as a Dutch soldier in 1660. In 1671 he was married to Christina Ollesdotter, Swedish, and had at least five children, including sons Gisbert, Jonas and (perhaps) Hendrick, all of whom used Walraven as their surname. Walraven Jansen de Vos died at Deer Point in 1681, survived by his widow Christina, later wife of Timen Stiddem, his sons and daughters Aeltje, Maria, Anna and Christina.³⁸

The Old Minquas Plantation

This tract, lying to the west of Deer Point, had been patented to George Whale and George Moore, 1 January 1667/8, but had not yet been settled by 1671. In 1673, the patent was held by Harman Jansen Sybrants (see #122).

Bread & Cheese Island

This island, located at the junction of Christina River with White Clay Creek, was the farthest settlement from the Delaware. Here patents had been granted to Thomas Jacobsson, Olof Pålsson and Thomas Snelling, 3 August 1668 and 1 October 1669.³⁹

³⁵ New York Patents, 3:147.

³⁶ *1693 Census*, 100, 109–10.

³⁷ *1693 Census*, 98–99, 146–47; Hendrick Jacobs and other adult heirs of Sinnick Broer joined in a deed selling Broer's land, 12 October 1672. New Castle County deeds, I-1:29–30.

³⁸ *1693 Census*, 90–91,

³⁹ New York Patents, 3:135, 153.

Thomas Jacobsson (#86), a Finn from Värmland, arrived in 1656 with his family. In 1671 his household included sons Peter, Olle and Christiern Thomasson. A fourth son had been kidnapped by Indians. Thomas Jacobsson died about 1680.⁴⁰

Thomas Snelling (#87), a former English soldier residing in New Castle (see #151), was an absentee owner of part of the tract and sold out in 1672.⁴¹

Olof Pålsson (#88), born in Sweden, was the bell-ringer (*klockare*) of the Swedish church at Crane Hook. In 1671 his household included his wife Christina, a small son Paul and his brothers Gustaf, Bengt and Peter Pålsson. Olof later moved to Feren Hook, where he died about 1695, survived by sons Paul, Olof and Peter Paulson and daughters Brita, Christina and Maria.⁴² The Pålsson brothers were sons of Pål Persson, a Finn from Värmland who came to America on the same ship as Thomas Jacobsson (#86) in 1656 with his wife and family and who lived near Upland Creek in 1663.⁴³

In the vicinity of Bread and Cheese Island, Governor Nicolls had granted patents for two tracts in August 1668 to residents of New Castle.⁴⁴ However, from Wharton's census, neither one was occupied in 1671. One of these tracts would soon be owned and developed by **Jacob Jansen**, who had been a soldier at Fort Amstel in 1660 and was an ensign in 1675 when he was shown as owner of the tract of Hans Bones (#163) located next to Swart Nutten Island.⁴⁵ Jacob Jansen, also known as Swart Jacob, died here in 1681, survived by his wife Elisabeth Hendricks, her sons Hendrick and Paul Gerritsen and his own daughter Geizie, wife of Peter Pålsson (see #88), who jointly inherited the 200-acre tract at the mouth of White Clay Creek.⁴⁶

⁴⁰ *1693 Census*, 58, 102–4.

⁴¹ New Castle County deeds, I-1:29–30.

⁴² *1693 Census*, 104–5, 125–26, 128–29.

⁴³ Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, 725; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 320.

⁴⁴ See patent to Hans Bones, 1 August 1668, New York Patents, 3:132; to Thomas Wollaston, John Ogle, Jan Hendricksen and Harman Jansen [Sybrants], 1 August 1668, New York Patents, 3:133; and to Hans Block, 3 August 1668, New York Patents, 3:136 (marked canceled).

⁴⁵ *PA2d*, 5, 441; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 88, 91; Wharton, 36–37; NCR, 1:466–67.

⁴⁶ NCR, 1:160, 163, 494; Logan Papers, HSP, 16:30.

Swart Nutten Island

Swart Nutten [black walnut] Island, on the south side of Christina River, was Wharton's next stop as he began his downstream journey. Nicolls had issued a patent 19 January 1667/8 to four men who still owned the tract in 1671.⁴⁷

Thomas Wollaston (#89) had been with the British forces under Robert Carr which captured the New Amstel colony in 1664. He was still single in 1671 and probably living in New Castle at the time. By 1680 he had married and by his wife Martha had two daughters. Thomas Wollaston died at White Clay Creek in 1705, survived by four sons, Thomas, William, Richard and Jeremiah Wollaston.⁴⁸

Dr. James Crawford (#90), here called "Bone Backer" by Wharton, was also an absentee landlord living in New Castle (see #155). The name of his tenant was not given by Wharton.

Gerrit Otto (#91) from the Netherlands, came to the New Amstel colony in 1661. His household in 1671 included three sons, Otto, Walraven and Jan Otto. By 1678 he remarried Geertie, widow of Andries Hudden and Cornelis Jorisen. Gerrit Otto served as a justice on the New Castle Court from 1676 to 1682 and died in 1684.⁴⁹

Harman Otto (#92) accompanied his brother to America in 1661. This census is the last mention of his name. He apparently died without issue shortly thereafter.⁵⁰

Between Swart Nutten Island and Feren Hook, on the south side of Christina Creek, Nicolls had also granted a patent on 1 January 1667/8 to John Arskin, Thomas Brown and Marten Gerritsen.⁵¹ Wharton records nobody living at this location in his census. Arskin and Gerritsen in 1671 were residents of New Castle. Thomas Brown, an Englishman who had married a Dutch wife and was one of the original residents of Fort Casimir,⁵² was probably dead by May 1671.

⁴⁷ New York Patents, 3:121.

⁴⁸ Will of Ralph Hutchinson, 16 February 1679/80, New Castle wills, A:63; administration of Thomas Wollaston estate, New Castle wills, B:99-100, 113-14; Herbert Standing, "Quakers in Delaware," *Delaware History*, 20:137.

⁴⁹ *Delaware History*, 8:311; *PA2d*, 19:10; *NCR*, 1:3, 250, 299; 2:12, 37, 91-92, 94, 109, 124, 172.

⁵⁰ *Delaware History*, 8:311. His name did not appear in New Castle court records, which survive from the year 1676.

⁵¹ New York Patents, 3:118.

⁵² *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch, passim.; Rising's Journal*, 161, 167.

Feren Hook

Feren Hook, meaning Pine Hook, appears to have been settled in 1663 by Swedes and Finns arriving from Sweden via Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, and Amsterdam in the time of d'Hinojossa.⁵³

Johan Ericksson (#93) had his ownership confirmed by an English patent, 24 March 1668/9.⁵⁴ In 1671 his family included his wife Magdalena and daughters. He later moved to Penn's Neck, Salem County, where he died in 1681, survived by four daughters, Brita, Walborg, Anna and Catharina.⁵⁵

Peter Olleson (#94) received his patent on the same day.⁵⁶ A Finn from Uppland Province, Sweden, he arrived in New Amstel under Dutch rule by way of Norway and Amsterdam with a wife and family and lived on Christina Creek until 1676 when he moved to Penn's Neck. He died there in 1691, survived by sons Olle, Lasse and Hendrick Petersson and daughters Brita, Gertrude, Catharine and Magdalena.⁵⁷

Pål Larsson (#95) also received his patent on 24 March 1668/9.⁵⁸ He lived here with his wife Magdalena, sons Lars Pålsson Kämpe and Matthias Larsson and daughters. He died in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1692.⁵⁹

Pål Pålsson Mink (#96), also holding a patent issued the same date,⁶⁰ was born in Sweden and later moved with Johan Ericksson (#93) to Penn's Neck where he died in 1696, survived by sons Johan, Paul and Olle (William) Mink.⁶¹

Matthias Jönsson Hutt (#97), who received a patent the same day as the others,⁶² moved in 1679 to Penn's Neck where he died in 1685,

⁵³ Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, 650–52, 667.

⁵⁴ New York Patents, 3:141.

⁵⁵ *1693 Census*, 143.

⁵⁶ New York Patents, 3:142.

⁵⁷ *1693 Census*, 80–81, 139–40; abstract of 1740 affidavit by eldest son, William (Olle) Peterson, Albert Cook Myers collection, Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pa.

⁵⁸ New York Patents, 3:144.

⁵⁹ *1693 Census*, 128–29.

⁶⁰ New York Patents, 3:143.

⁶¹ *1693 Census*, 144.

⁶² New York Patents, 3:143.

survived by sons Olle, Hendrick, Michael, Eric and Eskil Johnson and four daughters.⁶³

Hendrick Larsson (#98), named erroneously as Hendrick *Claesen* in his 1669 patent,⁶⁴ was the brother of Pål Larsson of Marcus Hook (#68) and also occasionally called Corvhorn [sausage horn in Swedish]. He moved to Verdrietige Hook by 1677 and had one known son, Lars Hendricksson.⁶⁵

Long Hook

Immediately downstream from Feren Hook and opposite Christina was an area known as Long Hook.

Olof Clementsson (#99), brother of Jacob Clementsson (#49), was a shoemaker and so named by Wharton. Born in Sweden, he later joined his brother at Verdrietige Hook where he died without issue about 1683.⁶⁶

Jöran Jöransson Båtsman (#100), a Finn from Värmland, came to New Sweden in 1656 as a bachelor and died at Long Hook in 1690, survived by his wife Brita and children Jöran, Hendrick, Anna and Elisabeth.⁶⁷ Nicolls' confirmatory patents to Olof Clementsson and Jöran Jöransson, 24 March 1668/9, erroneously named their land as being on Feren Hook and also gave Olof the wrong patronymic. It was corrected by a later patent dated 3 November 1669.⁶⁸

Jean Paul Jaquet (#101), named John Kett by Wharton, received confirmation for his land from Nicolls on 26 March 1669.⁶⁹ Of French extraction, he served as Stuyvesant's vice-governor on the Delaware, 1655–1657, and then moved to Long Hook, where he died in 1685. He was survived by three sons, Peter, John and Paul Jaquet.⁷⁰

Lars Cornelisson Vinam (#102), also known as Lasse Wayman, was named as a neighbor of Peter Classon (#103) in Classon's 1669 patent. Wharton had difficulty understanding Lars' patronymic, hearing it as

⁶³ 1693 Census, 148–49.

⁶⁴ New York Patents, 3:142.

⁶⁵ 1693 Census, 132–33.

⁶⁶ 1693 Census, 110–11.

⁶⁷ 1693 Census, 130–31.

⁶⁸ New York Patents, 3:141, 144, 156.

⁶⁹ New York Patents, 4:183.

⁷⁰ Ruth L. Springer, *Delaware History*, 6:233–37 (1955); *New York Colonial Documents*, 12:117, 219; NCR, 2:94, 105, 109, 112.

“or his son.” Lars soon moved to Christina and then to Penn’s Neck where he died by 1686, survived by his wife Brita and sons Michael and Lars Corneliuson alias Vinam [later Vining], both of whom were born by 1671.⁷¹

Mill Torp

Mill Torp, known as “Claes’ land” in New Sweden records, was first settled by Claes Johansson who arrived in the colony in 1638, but had died by the time the English gained control of the Delaware in 1664. On 5 November 1669, Nicolls confirmed his tract to his eldest son, **Peter Classon** (#103).⁷² Peter died at Mill Torp by 1682, survived by his wife Swaentie and sons Peter and Jacob Classon.⁷³

Wharton’s entry of “John Tison” as #104 has not yet been identified. If there was a John Tison or Jan Thysen on the Delaware, this is the only discovered reference to him.

Johan Classon (#105), Peter’s younger brother, also known as Johan Paerde Cooper [horse trader in Dutch], later moved to Passyunk and then to Neshaminy Creek, where he died c. 1685, survived by sons Clas, Derrick and John Johnson and daughters Anna, Hasin, Henrietta, Gertrude, Elisabeth and Catharina. At least four of these children had been born by 1671.⁷⁴

Christiern Classon, not otherwise listed in this census, may have been a third brother occupying Mill Torp. He was single in 1671, but had moved to Tacony by 1677.⁷⁵

Wharton’s entry, “William his [blank]” (#106) appears to be a reference to **William Rainbow**, who later worked for Harman Jansen Sybrants on the latter’s Old Minquas Plantation and was deeded one-half of that tract by its owner on 2 December 1679.⁷⁶ He died by 21 October 1685 when administration of William Rainbow’s estate was granted to John Wilkinson, who had married Rainbow’s widow.⁷⁷

⁷¹ *1693 Census*, 149–50.

⁷² *New York Patents*, 3:155.

⁷³ *1693 Census*, 122.

⁷⁴ *1693 Census*, 54–55.

⁷⁵ *1693 Census*, 52.

⁷⁶ *NCR*, 1:160, 177, 353; *New Castle County deeds*, A–1:47.

⁷⁷ *New Castle County wills*, A:68.

Turkey Island

Turkey Island, combined by Wharton with Crane Hook, was at the mouth of the Christina, immediately downstream from Mill Torp. It was also called Mons Poulson's Island after its owner.

Måns Pålsson (#107), a Finn born in Sweden in 1610, arrived with his wife and young children in 1654. By 1671 his first wife had died and he had remarried Elisabeth Pålsson and had additional children by her. He died at Verdrietige Hook in 1682 survived by two children by his first marriage (Pål Månsson and Margaret Månsson) and two sons by his second marriage (Peter and Johan Månsson).⁷⁸

Crane Hook

In 1662, Alexander d'Hinojossa, Governor of New Amstel, invited discontented Finns, living north of Christina Creek within the jurisdiction of the Upland Court, to move to Crane Hook to set up their own quasi-independent settlement.⁷⁹ A number of families agreed.

Hendrick Andersson (#108), a Finnish blacksmith, arrived in New Sweden in 1654. He died c. 1694 at Crane Hook, survived by his wife Margaret, a son Jacob Hendricksson and a daughter Elisabeth.⁸⁰

Bärtil Hendricksson (#109) alias Bärtil Parker, born in Sweden, moved by 1661 to the Sassafras River in Maryland, where he patented a tract called "None So Good in Finland." He sold this tract in 1669 to join his brother Peter at Crane Hook. He returned to Cecil County, Maryland, in 1674 to acquire "Indian Range," dying in 1682, survived by his wife Margaret and sons Matthias, Hendrick and Bartholomew Hendrickson.⁸¹

Peter Hendricksson (#110) alias Pelle Parker, born in Sweden, moved to Wild Hook about 1674 to share that tract with Hans Petersson. He died there in 1684, survived by his wife Christina and eight children, including sons Hendrick and Matthias Petersson alias

⁷⁸ 1693 Census, 117-19.

⁷⁹ NYHM, *Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 283; Jeannette Eckman, *Crane Hook on the Delaware*, 28 (1957).

⁸⁰ 1693 Census, 122-23.

⁸¹ Maryland Land Patents, 4:552; 7:216; Robert Barnes, *Baltimore County Land Records, 1665-1687*, 11; Cecil County deeds, 1:29-30; will of Bartholomew Hendrickson, September 1682, Box H, folder 64, Hall of Records, Annapolis; Cecil County Orphans Court Bonds, 42; Cecil County Inventories, 1:7-8.

Parker.⁸² His widow then married **Conrad Constantine**, son of the New Sweden soldier Constantinus Grönberg from Mark Brandenburg, Germany, and had four additional children, Constantine, Christina, Maria and Augustine Constantine.⁸³

Eric Mattsson (#111), a Finn from Värmland, Sweden, arrived in 1656. Prior to moving to Crane Hook, he lived on a branch of Skilpot Creek named Eric Mattsson's Run after him. He died before 1677, survived by his wife Anna and five children, including sons Matthias and Eric Ericksson. The widow Anna then married **Hendrick Lemmens**, who was probably a resident in the area in 1671.⁸⁴

Wharton's entry for #112 is missing from the document or else was left blank. The person, if any, named is not known. It was probably Anders Andersson Vinam (#81) who had recently moved to Crane Hook from Christina.

Eskil Andersson (#113), a Finn born in Sweden, had arrived by 1657 and was still living in 1693. It is unknown if he married or had children.⁸⁵

Lars Eskilsson (#114), was murdered by William Sinclair (#157) at the house of his brother Matthias Eskilsson (#131), 9 March 1671/2.⁸⁶

Samuel Petersson (#115), a Finn from Värmland, Sweden, arrived in New Sweden in 1654. In 1674 he acquired a 1/4 interest in the Christina plantation of Johan Andersson Stalcop (#80). He died in 1689, survived by his wife Brita Jönsdotter, sons Matthias and Peter Peterson and several daughters.⁸⁷

Johan Mattsson Skrika (#116) arrived in New Sweden as a soldier in 1654. He died at Crane Hook about 1691 survived by four sons (Matthias, Johan, Thomas and Jöran, who alternated between the surname of Matson and Skrika) and two daughters (Anna and Maria).⁸⁸

Lars Olleson Thorsson (#117), son of Olof Thorsson (#133), came to New Sweden with his father in 1640 and married Annika Clementsdotter, sister of Jacob Clementsson (#49) and Olle Clementsson (#99).

⁸² 1693 Census, 102, 115, 127.

⁸³ 1693 Census, 101–2.

⁸⁴ 1693 Census, 133–34.

⁸⁵ 1693 Census, 134.

⁸⁶ NYHM, *Delaware Papers: English*, 34–38.

⁸⁷ 1693 Census, 95–97.

⁸⁸ 1693 Census, 125.

By 1675 he had moved to Verdrietige Hook, where he died in 1684. He was survived by his wife, three sons (Matthias, Lars and Jacob Tussey) and at least two daughters (Margaret and Ellen).⁸⁹

Simon Johansson (#118), a Finn, arrived in New Sweden as a soldier in 1654. In 1683 he moved with his wife Anna to the Head of Elk in Cecil County, Maryland, where he died after 1700, survived by sons Simon, Bärtil and Johan Johnson and at least one daughter, Margaret.⁹⁰

Matthias Bärtilsson (#119), a Finn, and his neighbor Simon Johansson secured a Lovelace patent for their land, 29 July 1669.⁹¹ Matthias moved to Finn's Point in Penn's Neck by the close of 1671. He died about 1680, survived by his wife Anna Hendricksdotter and five daughters.⁹²

Also moving to Finn's Point in 1671 were three other Finns not named in Wharton's census: **Eric Jöransson** (who had been fined in the 1669 Long Finn Rebellion), his brother **Staffan Jöransson** (who had married Christina Hendricksdotter in 1670) and his brother-in-law **Lars Hendricksson**.⁹³

Evert Hendricksson Ek (#120), a Finn, came to New Sweden in 1641 as a farm hand, married in the colony and then was later joined by his first wife and son Hendrick Evertsson. Evert died by 1683 when his son was shown as owner of his lands.⁹⁴

Paerden Hook

Paerden Hook and Swanwyck, lying along the west bank of the Delaware, were treated as one by Wharton. More accurately, they were two separate communities. Paerden Hook [horses' hook in Dutch] was the area extending from Badstu creek [sauna creek], the southern boundary of Crane Hook, to Jan Landemakers Hook, the boundary between Paerden Hook and Swanwyck.⁹⁵

Evert Brantie (#121) appears to be the name entered by Wharton as the first resident of Paerden Hook, although no patent has been found for him. Evert was described as "old" and a veteran soldier in February

⁸⁹ *1693 Census*, 150–51. He is there also named father of Olle Thorsson of Penn's Neck, which is incorrect. Olle was the son of Olof Olleson Thorsson (#71).

⁹⁰ *1693 Census*, 127–28.

⁹¹ *New York Patents*, 4:191.

⁹² *1693 Census*, 152–53.

⁹³ *1693 Census*, 152–54.

⁹⁴ *1693 Census*, 137–38.

⁹⁵ A. R. Dunlap, *Dutch and Swedish Place-Names in Delaware*, 16, 39, 46–48, 54.

1679/80 when he sought pay for his services caring for arms and ammunition.⁹⁶ It is likely that he was renting land at Paerden Hook in 1671 from the Sybrants family. Jan Sybrantsen, alias Jan Eckhoff, from Bremen, Germany, had been in the New Castle area as early as 1 October 1655 when he signed the oath of allegiance to the Dutch.⁹⁷

Hendrick Jansen Sybrants (#122) occupied land at Paerden Hook which had been patented to his father, Jan Sybrantsen, 26 March 1669.⁹⁸ The father being deceased by 1671, Hendrick Jansen was listed as head of household. Also called Hendrick Jansen van Bremen, he later married Carin, widow of Jöran Johansson (#130).⁹⁹ Also living on the tract were other children of Jan Sybrantsen, including **Harman Jansen Sybrants**, who wrote his will at Paerden Hook on 1 April 1684 naming his wife Bilchy and daughters Annika and Catharina;¹⁰⁰ **Sybrant Jansen**, who died at Swanwyck in 1695;¹⁰¹ **Jan Jansen Sybrants**, who sold his share of his father's land in 1687;¹⁰² and Tryntie Jans, who was still a minor in 1676.¹⁰³

Pieter de Witt (#123), Dutch, remained a resident of Paerden Hook until his death in 1683. His wife Annetje also dying soon thereafter, administration was granted to John Jaquet (see #101) who had married his eldest daughter. Peter's will of 26 September 1683 also named a son Teunis de Witt.¹⁰⁴

Eremyntie, widow of **Jurian Siericks** (#124) from Holstein, resided here with their sons John and Jurian Siericks and daughters (including Grietje). Upon her death, their land was sold to William Tom (#156), who never paid for it.¹⁰⁵

Roelof Anderson (#125), his wife Hilitje Pieters, her brother Adam Pietersen and her sister Elisabeth Pieters shared a plantation with their mother, who was murdered by Indians later in the year. By August 1671, Roelof Anderson had moved with John Siericks (see #124), and Adam

⁹⁶ NCR, 1:385.

⁹⁷ NYHM, *Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 47.

⁹⁸ New York Patents, 3:146.

⁹⁹ NCR, 1:180, 402, 408–10, 414; 2:166.

¹⁰⁰ New Castle County wills, A:74, 93.

¹⁰¹ New Castle County wills, B:37–38.

¹⁰² New Castle County deeds, B–1:34–35.

¹⁰³ NCR, 1:32–33.

¹⁰⁴ Castle County wills, A:64.

¹⁰⁵ NCR, 1:58, 159, 255–57; 2:12, 33.

Pietersen to Appoquinimink Creek, where Roelof died childless about 1695. His widow married Isaac Vigoreau.¹⁰⁶

Hans Hanson (#126), a miller, was living at Paerden Hook as early as 1666 when he was listed as a neighbor of Arent Jansen (#127). He joined the exodus to Appoquinimink Creek where he received a patent, 26 February 1671/2. He died in 1696, survived by sons Peter, Hans, Joseph and Henry Hanson and a daughter Ann.¹⁰⁷

The tract occupied by **Arent Jansen Vandenburg** (#127) had been patented by d'Hinojossa to Anders Mattsson (#75), 20 September 1664, when the tract was described as being bound by Jan Eckhoff on the northeast and by Gerrit Sandersen on the southwest.¹⁰⁸ On 6 June 1666 Arent Jansen agreed to purchase the land, then described as being bound by Barent the miller and Hans the miller. A confirming deed was given to Arent Jansen by Anders Mattsson's widow, 12 June 1673.¹⁰⁹ On 1 March 1674/5 Arent Vandenburg sold the Paerden Hook tract to Pieter de Witt (#123) and acquired a one-third interest in the lands at Bread and Cheese Island.¹¹⁰ The will of Aaron Johnson included a codicil of 28 November 1701 devising all of his estate to Holy Trinity Church at Christina after the decease of his wife, Barbara James.¹¹¹

Barent Hendricksen (#128), a miller, was erroneously named Hans the miller by Wharton. Barent the miller lived adjacent to Arent Jansen in 1666. In 1672 he moved to Appoquinimink Creek. He was already in possession of that land when Lovelace issued his patent, 14 August 1671.¹¹² On 19 October 1676, his widow Wybreghe Jans, born in Dithmarshen, Holstein, entered into a matrimonial contract with Jan Siericks (see #124), born in Holstein, for the protection of the interests of Barent Hendricks' four children, Annetje, Agnietje, Paul and Styntjen Barents. After Jan Siericks died in 1678, she married John

¹⁰⁶ New York Patents, 3:181, New Castle County deeds, A-1:23, 184-85; C-1:111-14; K-1:263; PA2d, 19:221-22; Philadelphia wills, B:279 #105.

¹⁰⁷ *Delaware History*, 6:36; New Castle County deeds, A-1:26-27; New Castle County wills, B:62-65; Baldwin Maull, *Hans Hanson of Red Lyon Hundred* (Princeton, NJ, 1978).

¹⁰⁸ *Delaware History*, 6:35-36.

¹⁰⁹ *Delaware History*, 6:36-37, 39.

¹¹⁰ *Delaware History*, 6:41; Wharton, 36-37; Andros patent of 17 November 1679 at Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington; Logan Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 16:27r, 32.

¹¹¹ New Castle County wills, B:131-33.

¹¹² New York Patents, 3:180.

Walker. Wybregh died in 1697.¹¹³ The land occupied by Barent Hendricks in the 1671 census was owned by Gerrit Sandersen (#134) whose patent of 25 March 1669 described the tract as bounded by Arent Jansen and Jan Hulcke.¹¹⁴

Jan Hulk (#129) remained in the area as late as 6 December 1687 when he testified that the land being sold by Jan Jansen Sybrants formerly belonged to Jan's father, Jan Sybrants.¹¹⁵

Swanwyck

Swanwyck, meaning Swan Cove in Swedish, had been settled initially in 1653 by a group of Swedes who fled the New Sweden colony for the protection of Stuyvesant's colony centered at Fort Casimir (New Castle). Other Swedes moved into the area after Governor Rising captured Fort Casimir in 1654.

Jöran Johansson (#130) received a patent from Governor Nicolls, 3 August 1668, confirming his tract, originally granted by d'Hinojossa, located between Jan Landemaker's hook (#129) and Matthias Eskilsson (#131). A second patent for the same tract was issued by Lovelace, dated 24 March 1668/9.¹¹⁶ Jöran Johansson had arrived in New Sweden in 1654 as a freeman. He died before 1677 when his widow Carin was married to Hendrick Jansen Sybrants (#122), who was accused of despoiling the lands. The land was thereafter sold to Pieter de Witt (#123) to pay Jöran's orphan children, Hendrick, Jöran, Anna and Elisabeth.¹¹⁷

Matthias Eskilsson (#131) was a freeman in the New Sweden colony as early as 1654.¹¹⁸ His prior grant from d'Hinojossa was confirmed by Governor Nicolls, 3 August 1668, adjoining Jöran Johansson.¹¹⁹ In April 1672 he appeared in court as a prosecution witness in the murder of his brother Lars Eskilsson (#114) by William Sinclair (#157).¹²⁰ He died before 4 September 1677 when his orphan sons Symon Matthiasson, 17, and Johan Matthiasson, 14, were placed under the guardianship

¹¹³ NCR, 1:255–57, 282; New Castle County wills, B:68.

¹¹⁴ New York Patents, 4:181.

¹¹⁵ NCR, 2:166.

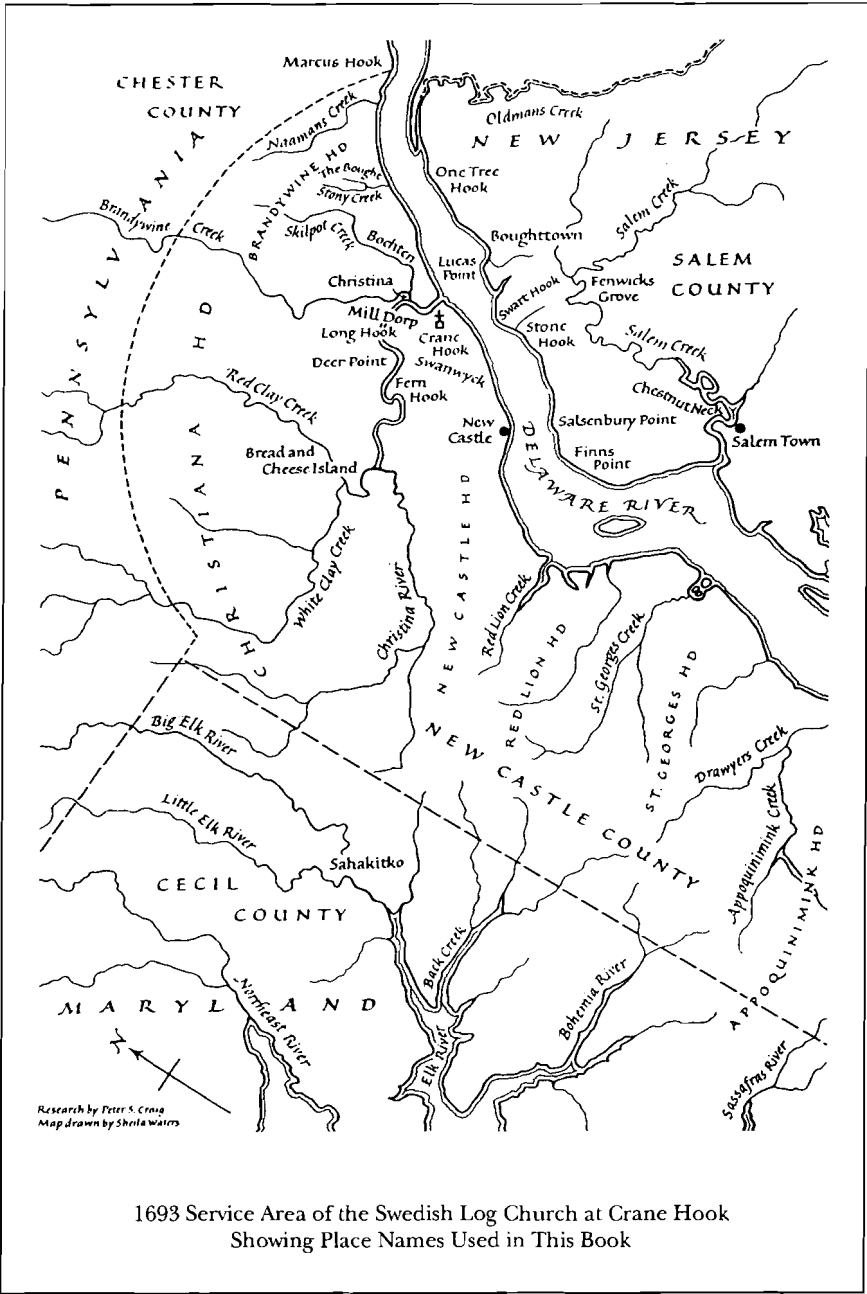
¹¹⁶ New York Patents, 3:136; 4:179.

¹¹⁷ *1693 Census*, 131; UCR, 180, 402, 409, 414.

¹¹⁸ Jongh and Von Elswick accounts, 1654–1655, New Sweden archives, Riksarkivet, Stockholm.

¹¹⁹ New York Patents, 3:137.

¹²⁰ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 37.



1693 Service Area of the Swedish Log Church at Crane Hook
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of Olof Thorsson (#133) and Mary Block (#135). The same sons and their sister Margaret sued Peter Matthiasson, the eldest son, in 1653 to recover their share of their father's lands.¹²¹

Lucas Petersson (#132) from Öland, Sweden, came to New Sweden in 1641. Around 1653 he fled the colony and moved to Dutch-controlled Fort Casimir. On 4 June 1658, Jacob Alrichs, Governor of New Amstel, granted him a patent for land north of Olof Thorsson (#133). Having married the widow of Johan Thorsson Schaggen, also Swedish, Lucas Petersson also obtained a patent from Jacob Alrichs in February 1659 for Schaggen's lot. On 30 December 1671 Lucas Petersson purchased lands from the Indians in West Jersey that would later be known as Lucas Point (now Carneys Point, Salem County). He died there by 1686, survived by two stepsons (Jonas and Johan Scoggin), five sons (Peter, Lucas, Hans, Gabriel and Christiern Peterson) and two daughters (Elisabeth and Margaret).¹²²

Olof Thorsson (#133) was granted a Nicolls patent on 28 May 1669 for his tract, bound on the northeast by Lucas Peterson and on the southwest by Gerrit Sandersen.¹²³ With the departure of Lucas Petersson for New Jersey in late 1671, Olof Thorsson established a church on Petersson's two tracts to the northeast and granted the same to pastor Jacob Fabritius, 23 October 1672.¹²⁴ Olof Thorsson had been sent to New Sweden with his wife and family in 1641 for punishment and, around 1653, had moved to the area south of the Christina River controlled by the Dutch. Olof Thorsson died at Swanwyck in 1678, survived by his wife Elisa, sons Olof Olleson Thorsson (#71) and Lars Olleson Thorsson (#117) and three identified daughters: Mary, wife of Hans Block (#135), the wife of Matthias Eskilsson (#131), and Petronella, the wife of Captain John Carr (#138).¹²⁵

Gerrit Sandersen (#134) from Tiel, Netherlands, sailed to the New Amstel colony on 13 November 1661 with his wife and four children. He was a resident of Swanwyck by 8 January 1663 when d'Hinojossa

¹²¹ NCR, 1:124; 2:29, 39–40. Symon and Johan also went by the name of Eskilsson and Cock.

¹²² Craig, "New Sweden Settlers, 1638–1664," *Swedish American Genealogist*, 16:238–39 (1996); *1693 Census*, 142–43, 145, 151.

¹²³ New York Patents, 4:186.

¹²⁴ *Delaware History*, 6:38–39.

¹²⁵ Craig, "New Sweden Settlers," *Swedish American Genealogist*, 16:244 (1996).

granted a patent to Hans Block (#115) for the tract adjoining his.¹²⁶ On 25 March 1669 Governor Nicolls confirmed to Sandersen two tracts, one located between Jan Hulk and Arent Jansen (occupied in 1671 by Barent Hendricksen, #129), and the other (his home plantation) bound by Olof Thorsson (#133) and Hans Block (#135).¹²⁷ Gerrit sold the upper tract to Jan Barentsen (#137), 3 February 1674/5.¹²⁸ He died before 1677 when Peter Matthiasson, son of Matthias Eskilsson (#131), and his wife Metje (apparent daughter of Gerrit Sandersen) had become owners of his home plantation.¹²⁹ Another daughter, name unknown, was the first wife of Adam Pietersen (see #125).¹³⁰

Hans Block (#135), born in 1616, was a gunner stationed at Fort Amstel by January 1660. He soon assembled considerable property north of the fort. First it was the tract of Timen Stiddem (#82). Then, on 20 April 1660 Barbara Tomas, widow of Leendert Classon, conveyed to gunner Hans Block the tract located between Timen Stiddem (then the property of Hans Block) and the property of Måns Andersson.¹³¹ Both were embraced in a patent issued by d'Hinojossa, on 1 January 1663 for 105 acres bound on the southwest by Paulus Duxon and on the northeast by Gerrit Sandersen.¹³² Further adjoining lands to the west were granted by d'Hinojossa, 18 September 1664, and purchased by Block from Anthony Bryant, 27 May 1665.¹³³ When Block's land was confirmed by an English patent, 25 March 1668, Gerrit Sandersen and Paulus Duxon were still adjoining landholders.¹³⁴ Hans Block died in 1676, survived by his wife Mary and one daughter, Barbara.¹³⁵

Paulus Duxon (#136) and his wife Alice received a patent from Governor Nicolls, 1 August 1668, for a tract previously owned by Måns Andersson. The patent tracked Måns Andersson's survey of 11 November

¹²⁶ *Delaware History*, 8:311, 5:32.

¹²⁷ New York Patents, 4:181.

¹²⁸ *Delaware History*, 6:40; New Castle County deeds, A-1:30-31.

¹²⁹ NCR, 1:94; New Castle wills, A:63.

¹³⁰ This is inferred from the fact that Adam Pietersen named his eldest son Gerrit.

¹³¹ *Delaware History*, 6:31. Leendert Clasen, Timen Stiddem and Måns Andersson were all signatories to an agreement in the winter of 1654-1655 to fix the prices paid to Indians for furs. *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 78.

¹³² *Delaware History*, 6:32-33.

¹³³ *Delaware History*, 6:34-36.

¹³⁴ New York Patents, 4:180.

¹³⁵ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 103; New Castle County deeds, B-1:209-11.

1656, which identified Lars Boer (Bjur) as the neighbor to the southwest.¹³⁶ The name of Paulus Duxon is not found after Wharton's 1671 census. His predecessor Måns Andersson, Swedish, had moved to Christina about 1657 and then to Maryland in 1661.¹³⁷

Jan Barentsen (#137) occupied the lowest tract on Swanwyck, formerly owned by the Swede Lars Bjur.¹³⁸ The land in question had been acquired by Anthony Bryant who first rented it to Jan Barentsen on 24 August 1664 and then sold it outright on 10 September 1668.¹³⁹ The will of John Barnes dated 12 November 1683 and proved 11 January 1683 named his widow Engeltje and daughters Engeltje and Branitje. The widow married James Hallyday, 1 September 1684.¹⁴⁰

New Castle

New Castle, formerly known as Fort Casimir when founded by Stuyvesant in 1651, as Fort Trinity when captured by the Swedes in 1654–1655, and as New Amstel after it was sold to the City of Amsterdam in 1657, was renamed New Castle when taken by the English in 1664.

As laid out in 1671, New Castle consisted of a row of lots, 300 feet deep, most of them containing one or two houses, extending along the Strand or riverfront from the old fort and magazine northeast of town to the place where the old horse-mill once stood at the southwest edge of town. About halfway along the Strand, a street known as Hart Street (now Harmony Street), extended northwest into the interior. Another road, generally known as Gerrit the Smith's street, later Wood Street (now Delaware Avenue), extended from the mill site westward into the woods. Between this street and Hart Street there was an open common, known as the Mart or Market. Northwest of the Mart was another road or path, known as Beaver Street (now 4th Street), flanked on both sides by lots, but few of these were built upon in 1671. Behind Beaver Street there were theoretical streets between the Smith's street and Hart Street known as Otter Street (now 5th Street) and Calves Street (now 6th Street), but they were largely undeveloped in 1671.

¹³⁶ New York Patents, 3:135.

¹³⁷ *1693 Census*, 36.

¹³⁸ *1693 Census*, 53–54.

¹³⁹ *Delaware History*, 6:34, 37.

¹⁴⁰ New Castle wills, A:66; NCR, 2:91; New Castle deeds, A-1:81–82.

Northeast of Hart Street were two other theoretical streets, Land Street (behind the riverfront lots) and Minquas Street (extending from the Mart to the northeast parallel to Land Street). The only developments on these two streets were at the intersections with Hart Street, where Captain John Carr owned Gerrit Van Sweringen's former "great house" on a lot 60 feet wide and 233 feet deep southeast of Land Street and also a double lot, 120 feet wide and 300 feet deep between Land and Minquas Street, on which stood the "Statsherberg" [city tavern].¹⁴¹

Wharton began his New Castle census here, with the household of Captain Carr (#138). He then went to the fort and systematically followed the Strand, recording the head of each household (#139–158). Then, he followed the loop along Gerrit Smith's street and Beaver Street (#159–162) to Hart Street, picked up two more isolated houses on the fringe of town (#163–164) and then added Peter Alrichs' home plantation (#165) on the river southwest of town. Along the way, he handed out patents where the landowner did not possess one, including a number of patents for empty lots.

Captain John Carr (#138), the chief political and military officer on the Delaware, acquired from Anthony Bryant about 100 acres on the north side of the fort, extending to Swanwyck, for which he received a patent from Governor Nicolls on 8 January 1667/8.¹⁴² Also, another 150 acres of meadow and marsh land near the fort, formerly owned by d'Hinojossa, 1 January 1667/8.¹⁴³ John Carr and his brothers Andrew Carr (#51) and Patrick Carr had been part of Robert Carr's invading force in 1664. Around 1665 John Carr had married Petronella, Swedish, the daughter of Olof Thorsson (#133). When the Dutch recaptured New Castle in 1673, John Carr fled with his family to Cecil County, Maryland, where he died early in 1676, survived by his wife and four children (Richard, Elizabeth, Mary and Petronella). His widow married George Oldfield of Cecil County by June 1676 and quitclaimed her interest in the "great house" in New Castle to Matthias Vanderheyden, 18 August 1697.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴¹ Both properties were sold at auction to John Moll, 12 June 1675, and confirmed by a deed by John Carr's widow, 10 April 1676. NCR, 1:63, 379–80; New Castle County deeds, A–1:39–40.

¹⁴² New York Patents, 2:254.

¹⁴³ New York Patents, 3:114.

¹⁴⁴ Maryland Land Patents, 17:552; Cecil County wills, 1:7; New Castle County deeds, B–1:179.

No residents were recorded by Wharton at the fort or the magazine adjoining the fort on the southwest. Southwest of the magazine, a Lovelace patent dated 1 May 1671 was issued to Jacob van der Veer (#78) for a vacant lot, 105 x 300 feet, which van der Veer sold to Hendrick Williams Neering (see #152) on 29 January 1676/7.¹⁴⁵ Southwest of this lot was another empty lot, of the same dimensions, which had been patented to Dirck Albertsen (#144), 11 August 1670. This was also sold to Hendrick Williams, 2 January 1676/7.¹⁴⁶ These transactions identify the tract as being bound on the southwest by Gysbert Dircksen's fence.

Gysbert Dircksen (#139) from "Ophemer" was a corporal in the service of New Amstel when it surrendered to the English in 1664.¹⁴⁷ He stated that he was born in "Hop Emert" and was widower of Annetie Jans on 14 August 1678 when he married Cattalyntie Gerrits, born in the city of Bommell, widow of Reynier Reyniersen van der Coelen. Dircksen's nuncupative will, proved 3 December 1682, named his wife and three daughters: Susanna, born by his first marriage, and Anna and Aeltie, born by his second. The eldest daughter was then married to Aemelius de Ring (see #150).¹⁴⁸

Abraham Enloes (#140) is the person described as Abraham the cooper by Wharton. He was a son of Peter Enloes, a silversmith, from Duisburg, Netherlands, who sailed from Amsterdam to New Amstel with his wife and children in 1657 and died there by 1663.¹⁴⁹ Abraham Enloes acquired land at St. Augustine's Creek in lower New Castle County where, on 22 April 1676, Wharton surveyed his tract called "Abraham's Delight."¹⁵⁰ Later, having married the daughter of Dirck Albertsen (#144), Abraham Enloes operated a ferry between New Castle and Penn's Neck, where his wife had inherited one-half of a 469-acre

¹⁴⁵ New Castle County deeds, A-1:8.

¹⁴⁶ New York Patents, 3:164; New Castle County deeds, A-1:6.

¹⁴⁷ *Delaware History*, 20:93.

¹⁴⁸ NCR, 2:28-32. In 1671, Cattalyntie Gerrits lived in Kingston, N.Y., with her husband Reynier Reyniersen van der Coelen, who had previously been a resident of New Amstel and still owned land there. His children Reynier Jr., Zacharias, Soetje and Lucretia moved with his widow to New Castle.

¹⁴⁹ Thomas A. Enloe, *The Enloe Papers*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; *Delaware History*, 20:88. In 1671, his brother Anthony Pietersen Enloes lived at the Whorekill. Hendrick Enloes, an uncle, had moved to Maryland before 1671.

¹⁵⁰ Wharton, 71-73.

plantation which Albertsen had acquired by 1669.¹⁵¹ Abraham Enloes was buried 11 February 1720 at the Swedes' church in Penn's Neck, where his son Peter Enloes was a member.¹⁵²

Machial Barron (#141), deputy sheriff, his wife Gertruyd and her sons Reynier and Abraham van Hyst lived on a lot which Gertruyd's prior husband, Reynier van Hyst, had purchased from Lucas Dircksen van Berg for 900 guilders. Because van Hyst had not paid the widow of Lucas Dircksen, who had remarried pastor Jacob Fabritius, Governor Lovelace had ordered Carr to foreclose on the property, 13 April 1670. A new patent for the lot, dated 1 May 1671, was issued to Captain John Carr. After Carr's departure, the tract was acquired at a sheriff's sale by Justa Andersson (see #83), who sold it to John Williams Neering (see #152) for 2,400 guilders, 7 April 1678.¹⁵³ Machial Barron and his family moved to Salem County, where he acquired considerable lands for himself and his two stepsons. He died in Penn's Neck about 1689.¹⁵⁴

Edmund Cantwell (#142), one of the English soldiers arriving in 1664, was named High Sheriff in place of William Tom in August 1672.¹⁵⁵ Cantwell married Maritje de Haes (see #143), and had an active political career until his death in December 1683. He was survived by his wife and three children, Richard, Johanna and Elizabeth.¹⁵⁶ His lot was bound by Machial Barron on the northeast and Captain Carr and widow Crabbe on the southwest.

Widow Gertruyd Crabbe (#143) had been a resident of New Castle since its founding as Fort Casimir in 1651. On 19 April 1643 at New Amsterdam, Gertruyd Jacobs of Emmenes, widow of Gerrit Jansen of Emmenes, married Roelof Jansen de Haes of Norway. They resided in Manhattan until 1651 when Roelof de Haes joined with Stuyvesant to

¹⁵¹ *NJA*, 21:610, 644; Thomas Shourds, *History of Fenwick's Colony*, 504–5 (Bridgetown NJ, 1876).

¹⁵² *Records of the Swedish Lutheran Churches at Raccoon and Penns Neck*, 326 (Elizabeth NJ, 1938).

¹⁵³ *NYHM, General Entries*, 1:331; New Castle County deeds, A–1:43–44.

¹⁵⁴ *Baptisms, New York Dutch Church*, 60; *NCR*, 1:36, 161, 336, 387–89; *NJA*, 21:6, 550, 588–89, 644. Sergeant Reynier van Hyst had arrived in New Amstel in 1657 with Governor Jacob Alrichs. *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 363.

¹⁵⁵ *NYHM, General Entries*, 1:501, 556.

¹⁵⁶ Craig W. Horle et al., *Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania*, 1:250–54 (Philadelphia, 1991).

acquire land from the Indians and to help establish Fort Casimir. He made this his home until his death, prior to 5 July 1654, when Roelof de Haes' widow made a purchase from the New Sweden commissary.¹⁵⁷ On 27 July 1656 she married, a third time, Dr. Jacob Crabbe, and on 28 October 1656 Governor Stuyvesant belatedly issued to Geertruydt Jacobs, widow of Roelof de Haes, patents for two lots near Fort Casimir.¹⁵⁸ In 1671 she was living on a small lot southeast of Carr's "great house" at the corner of Hart Street and the Strand with her son Johannes Roelofsen de Haes, baptized in New Amsterdam 4 December 1644. Her daughter Marritje de Haes, baptized 13 May 1646, was then married to Edmund Cantwell living next door (#142).¹⁵⁹

Dirck Albertsen (#144), Dutch, was in New Amstel by 1658 and in 1671 was a justice on the New Castle court.¹⁶⁰ He owned several lots in New Castle. His residence was on the Strand at Hart Street, opposite Widow Crabbe. Dirck Albertsen's wife was named Pietertje Barents.¹⁶¹ He died in 1676, naming Captain Edmund Cantwell and Johannes de Haes executors and guardians of his children.¹⁶² On 17 June 1690 Cornelis Dircksen and Abraham Enloes (#140) signed a release to the guardians for all claims against the estate of Dirck Albertsen.¹⁶³ On 17 September 1695, as heirs of Dirck Albertsen, they sold the last of Albertsen's New Castle lots.¹⁶⁴

Marten Roseman (#145), sometimes known as Marten Cleinsmit, Dutch, was a resident of Fort Casimir when that fort was captured by the Swedes in 1654.¹⁶⁵ After the Dutch regained the fort in 1655, Marten Roseman's name appeared in Fort Casimir and New Amstel records,

¹⁵⁷ John O. Eyjen, *Scandinavian Immigrants to New York, 1630—1674*, 61–64 (Minneapolis, 1916); *NYCD*, 1:596, 599; Jacob Jungh's 1654 commissary records, Riksarkivet, Stockholm, Sweden.

¹⁵⁸ *NYHM. Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 67–68; *NYHM, Dutch Land Papers*, 86.

¹⁵⁹ *Baptisms; New York Dutch Church*, 18, 20.

¹⁶⁰ *Delaware History*, 20:76; *NYHM, General Entries*, 2:3, 106.

¹⁶¹ On 15 October 1662, their daughter Hillegond was baptized in the Dutch church on Manhattan. *Baptisms, New York Dutch Church*, 66.

¹⁶² *NCR*, 1:43, 97.

¹⁶³ *NCR*, 2:199.

¹⁶⁴ *NCR*, 2:214.

¹⁶⁵ On 5 July and 9 October 1654, Marten Roseman was recorded as making purchases from the New Sweden commissary. Jacob Jungh accounts, Riksarkivet, Stockholm.

1656–1662.¹⁶⁶ His wife at the time was named Grietje.¹⁶⁷ By 1664 Marten had married Christina, daughter of Olof Stille (#7) and, under the name of Marten Cleinsmit, he received from d’Hinojossa a patent for Moyamensing with Olof Stille and others.¹⁶⁸ He soon returned to New Castle where he went into partnership with Dirck Albertsen and built a house on part of Albertsen’s lot. In 1671, he was a magistrate on the court.¹⁶⁹ On 14 June 1675, Marten Roseman and his wife Christina sold their lot on the Strand, bound on the northeast by Hart Street.¹⁷⁰ Roseman’s will of 28 November 1676, proved 6 June 1677, named Pieter Alrichs and Johannes de Haes executors and guardians for his minor children. On 17 June 1690, Cornelis Dircksen (son of Dirck Albertsen, #144), having apparently married Marten’s daughter, signed a release for all claims against Marten Roseman’s estate.¹⁷¹

Matthys van Linborgh (#146) witnessed an affidavit in New Amstel, 22 June 1662.¹⁷² He died before 1676 when his widow Aeltie (daughter of Walraven Jansen de Vos, #85) was married to Justa Andersson (son of Anders the Finn, #83). Justa became stepfather to Matthys’ two sons, Jan Matthyssen and Sybrant Matthyssen, who later adopted the surname Valk, meaning hawk in Dutch.¹⁷³ The placement of van Linborgh in the census shows that he occupied a “small house and slip of ground on the Strand” adjoining Dirck Albertsen which Jan Boyer bought of Moses de Gann in 1678.¹⁷⁴

Hendrick Jansen van Jever (#147) from Oldenburg acquired land near Hellgate, Long Island, in 1656, but was a resident of New Amstel by 1662. On 1 October 1664 he signed an oath of allegiance to the

¹⁶⁶ NYHM, *Dutch Land Papers*, 88; NYHM, *Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 56, 58, 82–83, 250, 253–54.

¹⁶⁷ Marten and Grietje Cleijnsmit’s daughter Barbertyje was baptized in Manhattan, 18 March 1657. *Baptisms; New York Dutch Church*, 45.

¹⁶⁸ PA2d, 19:353–54. Confirmation of the fact that Roseman and Cleinsmit (tool maker in Dutch) were the same person is to be found by the presence of landmarks at Moyamensing which were still known as Hollanders Creek and Rosamond Creek in 1702. *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁹ NYHM, *Delaware Papers: English*, 50.

¹⁷⁰ New Castle County deeds, W–1:520–21.

¹⁷¹ NCR, 2:199.

¹⁷² NYHM, *Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 285.

¹⁷³ NCR, 1:34, 226–30, 403, 440–41; 2:7, 37, 97; PA2d, 19:718

¹⁷⁴ NCR, 1:266.

English as a justice of the court.¹⁷⁵ On 8 January 1667/8 Governor Nicolls granted him a patent for his lot on the Strand, formerly owned by New Amstel Governor Jacob Alrichs.¹⁷⁶ In 1671 he was still a justice on the New Castle court. On 28 November 1671 he sold Jacob Alrichs' former lot to Cornelis Jorisen.¹⁷⁷ He also owned land in Maryland, where he was granted denization in 1668 and married Elizabeth Carter, born in Virginia, the widow of Nathaniel Utie of Spesutia Island, Baltimore County.¹⁷⁸ He died as Henry Johnson in Baltimore County, 18 January 1690/1, survived by two sons, Joseph and Henry Johnson.¹⁷⁹

Isaac Tayne (#148), also spelled Taine, Tine, Tyne, Teyn, who had the alias L'Pierre [the stone in French], was with the Dutch forces retaking Fort Casimir in 1655 and was promised a house and lot there by Stuyvesant.¹⁸⁰ Isaac Tayne and his wife Sara Rosen soon became residents of New Amstel and in 1666 he also acquired land in West Jersey (now Salem County) from the Indians.¹⁸¹ In 1671 he resided on a lot on the Strand identified in the 1669 patent issued to his neighbor, Barent Egge (#149). Isaac Tayne died in New Castle in 1677, survived by three children, Isaac Tayne Jr., Mary (wife of Dr. Jean Desjardins) and Elizabeth (wife of Jan Bisk) who divided their father's property in New Castle and West Jersey.¹⁸²

Barent Egge (#149) was granted an English patent on 28 May 1669, under the name of Bernard Eken, for his house and garden on the Strand bound on the northeast by Isaac Tayne and on the southwest by the Dutch church.¹⁸³ This census is the last record of Barent Egge alive. Margaret, his daughter and sole heir, with her husband Reynier van der Coelen, Jr., sold his lot to John Cann in 1690.¹⁸⁴

¹⁷⁵ NYHM, *Dutch Land Papers*, 83; NYHM, *Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 281, 287; NYHM, *Delaware Papers: English*, 3.

¹⁷⁶ New York Patents, 2:252.

¹⁷⁷ NYHM, *Delaware Papers: English*, 50; PA2d, 19:410.

¹⁷⁸ *Archives of Maryland*, 5:35–36; Barnes, *Baltimore County Families*, 365.

¹⁷⁹ Barnes, *Baltimore County Families*, 365; Edward C. Papenfuss, *Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature*, 2:492–93 (Baltimore, 1985).

¹⁸⁰ Jeannette Eckman, "Life Among the Early Dutch at New Castle," *Delaware History*, 4:271.

¹⁸¹ *Baptisms, New York Dutch Church*, 65; NJA, 21:2, 4; 1:116–17.

¹⁸² NCR, 1:81, 102, 149–50, 264, 268–69, 312, 393–94.

¹⁸³ New York Patents, 4:186.

¹⁸⁴ Recital, New Castle County deeds, C–1:95.

Matthias de Ring (#150) and his brother Aemilius de Ring lived southwest of the Dutch church on land which had been patented to their father Nicolaes de Ring by d'Hinojossa in 1664. Nicolaes had arrived in New Amstel by 1659.¹⁸⁵ Aemilius de Ring married Susannah, daughter of Gysbert Dircksen (#139) and by his will of 17 March 1692 had three surviving children, Nicolaus, Lucretia and Gysbert de Ring.¹⁸⁶ Matthias de Ring, born about 1643, clerk and reader at the Dutch church, apparently never married and died in 1695.¹⁸⁷

Thomas Snelling (#151), a former English soldier under Captain Carr, was discharged in 1669. At the time of the census he occupied a lot and tavern on the Strand originally belonging to Foppe Jansen Outhout (#152), who sold to Jacob van der Veer (#78) who sold to Snelling. By 1677, when Snelling's lot was owned by Justa Andersson (son of Anders the Finn, #83), the patent had been lost.¹⁸⁸ In the meantime, on 12 October 1672, Snelling had sold his holding at Bread and Cheese Island (#87) to Justa Andersson in exchange for a new plantation on Appoquinimink Creek.¹⁸⁹ Snelling died 10 October 1691, survived by a daughter Mary.¹⁹⁰

Foppe Jansen Outhout (#152), Dutch, born about 1631, was quartermaster during Stuyvesant's expedition to recapture Fort Casimir. Upon return of the Dutch ships to Manhattan, he completed his duties there and returned to the Delaware as a permanent resident. By 1660, he operated a tavern in New Amstel (see #151) and was a justice of the court in 1664 when he signed the oath of allegiance to the English.¹⁹¹ In 1671 he was still a justice in New Castle and continued in this capacity until 1680 although he had moved his principal residence to Penn's Neck,

¹⁸⁵ NCR, 2:71; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 135, 142. Their uncle, Hans Jacob de Ring went to Maryland in 1664 and was described as a native of Holland when naturalized in 1671. His will, written at New Castle on 13 April 1672 but proved in Maryland, left his residual estate to his "cousins" [nephews] Matthias and Aemilius de Ring. *Maryland Land Patents*, 7:455; *Archives of Maryland*, 2:282.

¹⁸⁶ NCR, 2:29-32; New Castle County wills, Misc. 2:30.

¹⁸⁷ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 17-18; NCR, 1:278; 2:217.

¹⁸⁸ *NYHM, General Entries*, 1:303; NCR, 1:57. The property was used by both Outhout and later owners as a tavern, so it is likely that this was Snelling's occupation also.

¹⁸⁹ New Castle County deeds, I-1:29-30.

¹⁹⁰ Recital, New Castle County deeds, Y-1:210.

¹⁹¹ Eckman, *Delaware History*, 4:271; *NYHM, Council Minutes*, 34; *Records of New Amsterdam*, 2:49, 55-56, 420; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 204, 229, 278, 285; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 2-3.

where he had purchased land from the Indians in 1665.¹⁹² His wife was Sarah Neering, who had previously married and had sons John and Hendrick Williams Neering. Foppe Outhout and Sarah Neering had at least two daughters. One became the second wife of Adam Pietersen (see #125), and the other (Sarah) married Olof Olleson Thorsson (son of #71). Foppe Outhout died in Penn's Neck, New Jersey, by 1693; his widow died in New Castle in 1703.¹⁹³

John Arskin (#153) was a sergeant under Captain John Carr when the English took New Castle in 1664 and was then accompanied by his son Jonas Arskin, 16 years old. In 1671 he lived on a lot, patented 1 October 1669, bounded on the east by John Henry, on the north by the Mart and on the west by his partner, Marten Gerritsen (#154). After this census he moved with his partner to their plantation on the south side of Christina River between Swart Nutten Island and Feren Hook, which had been patented 1 January 1667/8. On 23 October 1677 he drowned while on a canoe trip to New Castle for supplies, leaving a widow Jean and four children to survive him.¹⁹⁴

Marten Gerritsen (#154), living just west of John Arskin, was a joint owner with Arskin of the Christina Creek plantation patented to them in January 1667/8. He drowned in his canoe on the Christina River in October 1680. His wife was Christina Lom. Her stepfather Lars Anderson Collinus (#8) and her brother Sven Månsson Lom were named administrators of his estate. The children, Gertrude, Armegot, Gerrit and Marten, moved to Moyamensing to live with their relatives.¹⁹⁵

Dr. James Crawford (#155), a soldier who arrived with Carr in 1664, received substantial land grants from Governor Nicolls, including a town house adjoining the house of Marten Gerritsen. He died at St. Georges Creek, 17 February 1682/3, survived by his widow Judith and four children, of whom sons John and James and a daughter Mary lived to adulthood. His widow was remarried in 1686 to Edward Gibbs. After

¹⁹² *NJA*, 1:51; 21:7, 30, 610, 644; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 66, 97, 313; *NCR*, 1:4, 161, 240, 410.

¹⁹³ *NJA*, 23:348; Philadelphia County wills, B:321 #119.

¹⁹⁴ 1724 affidavit of Jonas Arskin, Chew Papers, Box 25, package 35, HSP Ms. 2050, Philadelphia; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 158–59, 222–23, 367; *UCR*, 1:252–54; 2:15–16; New York Patents, 3:118, 149.

¹⁹⁵ New York Patents, 4:118, 149; *NCR*, 1:229, 427–28, 482; Craig, "Mons Svensson Lom," *Swedish Colonial News*, 1/12:2–3 (1995). The two sons used Martensson and Gerritsson as their last name, finally settling on Garrett.

Judith's death in 1703, Crawford's three children sold their father's New Castle lot.¹⁹⁶

William Tom (#156) also came to New Castle in 1664 with Captain John Carr's company. In 1671 he was the High Sheriff for the Delaware and owned considerable property. Among these was a patent dated 29 July 1669, for a lot then in his tenure bounded on the north by James Crawford (#155), on the east with the river, on the south by Cornelis Wynhart (#158) and land of Matthias de Ring on the west.¹⁹⁷ William Tom never married. While under house arrest for debt, he wrote his will 3 January 1677/8 and died that month, leaving his entire estate (after payment of debts) to his godson, Richard Cantwell. When the estate was finally settled, 22 February 1682/3, nothing was left for Richard.¹⁹⁸

William Sinclair (#157), another former soldier under Captain John Carr, was granted a license on 16 November 1668 to trade between New York and the Delaware with his partner James Crawford. Sinclair's house in New Castle was mentioned in a sale of land by William Tom to Pieter Alrichs, 12 April 1670. On 5 April 1672 he was scheduled to be tried for the murder of Lars Eskilsson (#114).¹⁹⁹ The outcome of this trial is not reported. However, William Sinclair was in Cecil County, Maryland, by 15 July 1672 when he witnessed the will of Hugh Cornelisson, who left his entire estate to Edmund Cantwell (#142).²⁰⁰ William Sinclair died in Cecil County before 7 November 1694, when Philip Barrett, administrator of his estate, filed his final account.²⁰¹

Cornelis Wynhart (#158) was listed as an abutting resident in patents for New Castle lots granted William Tom, 29 July 1669 and Pieter Alrichs, 16 August 1670. He apparently left New Castle immediately after Wharton's census, for on 1 June 1671 he was issued a patent for a lot he had purchased at the Whorekill [Lewes, Delaware] from Hendrick Harmansen, 3 April 1664.²⁰² Wynhart had been in Manhattan as early as

¹⁹⁶ New York Patents, 2:256–57; NCR, 2:38–39; New Castle County deeds, B–1:413–15; Horle et al., *Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania*, 1:368–69.

¹⁹⁷ New York Patents, 4:191.

¹⁹⁸ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 183; NCR, 1:179, 186–87; 2:40–42.

¹⁹⁹ *NYHM, General Entries*, 1:188; New York Patents, 3:167; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 34–38, 43.

²⁰⁰ Maryland wills, 1:506.

²⁰¹ Maryland Inventories & Accounts, 13A:216.

²⁰² New York Patents, 3:125, 150, 167, 182.

1662 and returned there by 11 June 1672 when Cornelis Wynhart of Delaware was admitted as a free burgher of New Amsterdam.²⁰³ On 8 January 1679/80 Cornelis Wynhart was fined 50 shillings in Manhattan for being party to a price-fixing agreement by the Dutch coopers there.²⁰⁴ Cornelis Wynhart from Groningen, widower of Catharine Pelle, living in New York, was remarried 18 May 1683 to Ariaentie Hendricks from Middelburg.²⁰⁵

Jan Martensen (#159), apparently an associate of Cornelis Wynhart, is not to be found in other Delaware River records. Later, on 1 May 1678, Cornelis Wynhart was a sponsor in Manhattan at the baptism of Jan Martensen and Aeltie Jans' daughter Marritie.²⁰⁶

Gerrit Jansen van Beck (#160), alias Gerrit de Smit, was a resident of Fort Casimir in 1654, when it was captured by the Swedes, and made a purchase from the New Sweden commissary, 10 September 1654. His name continues to appear in records for New Amstel until as late as 30 June 1660, when Gerrit the smith was described as living "on the street farthest back at the edge of the woods."²⁰⁷ On 30 August 1660, as the City's smith, he sailed to the fatherland on the *Groenen Arent*.²⁰⁸ On 13 November 1661, as Gerrit Jansen van Beck, he was a passenger on the *Purmelander Kerck* departing Amsterdam for New Amstel.²⁰⁹ On 17 December 1683, Gerrit Smith testified that he had lived on this street for 22 years and that he and his partner Reynier van der Culen had acquired the land from Pieter Alrichs.²¹⁰ No English patent has been found. Gerrit Jansen the smith died after 1693, survived by at least one son, Jan Gerritsen, who married Abiah Egberts (see #161) by 1693.²¹¹

Barent Egbertsen (#161), a Dutch tailor from Schuttorp in the Graefschap Benthem, was married in Manhattan 15 November 1657 to

²⁰³ *Baptisms, New York Dutch Church*, 65; *Records of New Amsterdam*, 6:374.

²⁰⁴ *NYHM, Andros Papers, 1679-1680*, 185-88.

²⁰⁵ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Colls. of NYG&B Society, 9:52 (1948).

²⁰⁶ *Baptisms, New York Dutch Church*, 132.

²⁰⁷ Jacob Jungh's New Sweden accounts, 131, at Riksarkivet, Stockholm; *NYHM, Dutch Land Papers*, 85; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 205, 256-57.

²⁰⁸ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 209.

²⁰⁹ *Delaware History*, 8:311.

²¹⁰ NCR, 2:69-72. Other references to his house are contained in NCR, 1:449, 512; 2:98, 116, 120, 168, 211.

²¹¹ NCR, 1:160, 164; 2:218; *PGM*, 37:6. Hendrick Gerritsen, who married Elizabeth Cantwell, is probably also a son. New Castle deeds, B-1:468-70.

Aechtje Alberts from Embderland.²¹² He did not move to New Castle until after the English takeover in 1664. His will dated 20 October 1674 was proved by his second wife and widow Rebecca 6 June 1677. He was survived by three daughters, Henrietta, Anna and Abiah.²¹³ On the 1677 tax list his widow's second husband, Thomas Spry, lived on this tract adjoining Gerrit Smith.²¹⁴

Anders Stille (#162), Swedish, apparently had just married. Wharton enters the words "Anna Peterson married to Andreas" with no last name given to the husband.²¹⁵ The man was Anders Stille (son of Olof Stille, #7), who testified on 17 October 1683 "that he has been 25 or 26 years here in town." The wife was Annetje Pieters, daughter of Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven, who had purchased a lot northwest of Beaver Street at Hart Street in 1669.²¹⁶ At the time of this census, her father (a brewer) was languishing in debtor's prison in Manhattan, as a result of a lawsuit by Philip Carteret. In 1667, when a resident of Elizabethtown, East Jersey, van Couwenhoven had mortgaged all of his property to Carteret and was unable to pay off the mortgage.²¹⁷ After Pieter van Couwenhoven's New Castle property was sold in 1673, Anders Stille and his wife Annetje moved to the Christina River with John Ogle, John Arskin (#153) and Marten Gerritsen (#154). Anders died before 1693, survived by sons Jacob and Johan Stille and at least one daughter.²¹⁸

Opposite the brewer Pieter van Couwenhoven's property was an empty lot between Beaver Street and the Mart, for which a patent was given to Jean Paul Jaquet (#101) bearing the date of 1 May 1671.²¹⁹ This was soon acquired by the English soldier **John Ogle**, not listed in Wharton's census, who married by the end of the year Anders Stille's niece,

²¹² *Marriages, Reformed Dutch Church*, 22; *Records of New Amsterdam*, 2:376; 5:222; 7:151; *Baptisms, New York Dutch Church*, 50.

²¹³ NCR, 1:95–96, 264, 294; 2:108, 130, 162, 184, 218.

²¹⁴ NCR, 2:160.

²¹⁵ Fernow's 1877 transcription supplied the surname Teller, which must have been his guess. The document is not burned or torn in this spot and no surname appears on the document. However, he was close. The husband is clearly Anders Stille, often called Anders Tilly in 18th century records.

²¹⁶ New Castle County deeds, A–1:65–67.

²¹⁷ *Records of New Amsterdam*, 6:317, 381; *NJA*, 23:29.

²¹⁸ New Castle County deeds, A–1:65–66; Peter S. Craig, "The Stile Family in America," *Swedish American Genealogist*, 6:148–51 (1986).

²¹⁹ New Castle County deeds, A–1:17.

Elisabeth Petersdotter, daughter of Ella Stille and her first husband, Peter Jochimsson (see #19).²²⁰

Hans Bones (#163), Dutch, had been granted a patent by d'Hinojossa, confirmed 1 October 1669, for a house and lot on Otter (now 5th) Street. He died in New Castle before 1677, by which time his widow Catharine had become the wife of Jan Harmansen.²²¹

Evert Gerritsen (#164), Dutch, owned a house and lot, confirmed by English patent on 26 March 1669, between Otter (now 5th) Street and Calves (now 6th) Street.²²² His name has not been found in other Delaware valley records.

Pieter Alrichs (#165) born in Niekerk, Groningen, Netherlands, about 1637, came to New Amstel in 1657 with his uncle, Governor Jacob Alrichs, and married Maria Wessels in Manhattan on 9 February 1664.²²³ When the English took New Amstel in 1664, they confiscated all of his lands in present Delaware. In 1670, however, he acquired three parcels in and near New Castle. The first of these was a lot acquired 12 April 1670 from William Tom which was towards the Strand and bound by William Sinclair's house and by Cornelis Wynhart's fence. On 7 June 1670 he acquired from John Arskin his 7-acre tract "west of town." This were confirmed by a Lovelace patent dated 16 August 1670.²²⁴ Alrichs, a justice on the court, later accumulated extensive lands south of the town. Peter Alrichs of the town of New Castle wrote his will 25 January 1694/5 dividing his extensive property among his four sons, Sigfridus (bapt. 8 October 1666), Harmanus, Jacobus (bapt. 10 September 1671) and Wessel Alrichs. Peter Alrichs died in 1697.²²⁵

²²⁰ Craig, "The Stille Family in America," *Swedish American Genealogist*, 6:147-49. Widow Elisabeth Ogle sold the same property on 15 March 1686/7. New Castle County deeds, B-1:3-4; NCR, 2:151; Peter S. Craig, "Elisabeth Petersdotter Yocum, Wife of the English Soldier, John Ogle," *The Ogle Genealogist*, 18:19-27 (1997).

²²¹ New York Patents, 3:150, NCR, 1:199. 367, 374.

²²² New York Patents, 4:182.

²²³ Lewis D. Cook, "Alrichs of New Castle County," *The American Genealogist*, 38:31 (1982); Burlington County Court Records [hereafter cited as BCR], 68 [where he gave his age as about 50 on 28 February 1687/8].

²²⁴ New York Patents, 3:167; New Castle County deeds, B-1:226.

²²⁵ Cook, "Alrichs of New Castle County," *The American Genealogist*, 38:31-33; Horle et al., *Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania*, 1:176-78.

Other Soldiers and Servants

In New Castle, as elsewhere, Wharton did not write the names of soldiers or servants who either lived at the fort or in one of the several houses in town. Several of the soldiers held patents for land within the jurisdiction of the New Castle court, but if we accept Wharton's listing of heads of household as being accurate, no development of the land embraced within those patents had yet occurred.

Among the soldiers and servants not already mentioned were the following:

John Henry and Charles Floyd, both soldiers who had arrived with Carr in 1664, had received a patent from Governor Lovelace, 1 September 1669, for a tract of land behind New Castle adjoining Gerrit the smith's house.²²⁶ The tract was never developed by them. In 1671 Charles Floyd was a carman in Manhattan.²²⁷ John Henry remained in New Castle. Soon after this census, probably in 1672, he acquired Thomas Snelling's lot and tavern (see #151). He died before 7 February 1676/7 when his widow Catharine sold the same tract to Justa Andersson.²²⁸

Jan Hendricksen, Dutch, was a soldier for Captain Carr on 1 August 1668 when granted a lot near Swart Nutten Island with three other soldiers.²²⁹ On 27 January 1675/6 Governor Andros issued a patent to *Hendrick Jansen* for the vacant lot between the lots occupied by Snelling (#151) and John Arskin (#152) in 1671.²³⁰ Tax lists and deeds for the adjoining properties prove that the holder of this patent was Jan Hendricksen, who died in 1690, survived by sons Hendrick and William.²³¹

Cornelis Jorisen, Dutch, was granted a patent by d'Hinojossa in 1664 with two others for a tract later known as "Lazy Point" on the east side of the Delaware opposite Matinicum Island. In 1668 he sold this tract to Pieter Jegou and probably returned to New Castle.²³² At the time of Wharton's census he was married to Geertie, the widow of Andries

²²⁶ New York Patents, 4:193.

²²⁷ *Records of New Amsterdam*, 6:360, 363, 387, 389.

²²⁸ NCR, 1:57.

²²⁹ New York Patents, 3:133.

²³⁰ New Castle County deeds, I-1:370.

²³¹ New Castle wills, Misc. 1:175; NCR, 2:198. On 29 September 1708 Samuel Macbur and his wife Joanna, only daughter and sole heir of the son Henry Jansen, sold the lot to Thomas Tresse. New Castle County deeds, D-1:68; *PA3d*, 1:35.

²³² UCR, 141; BCR, 68.

Hudden and was stepfather to Richard Hudden, born in 1661.²³³ On 28 November 1671 Cornelis acquired the lot on the Strand owned by Hendrick Jansen van Jever (#147) where he was probably residing at the time of the census.²³⁴ Cornelis Jorisen died in New Castle before 1678, by which time his widow Geertie had married the widower Gerrit Otto (#91). Cornelis Jorisen was survived by one child of his own, Anna Maria.²³⁵ Geertie died in 1685.²³⁶

Jan Harmansen, Dutch, received 235 guilders for his work helping to quell the Long Finn Rebellion in 1669.²³⁷ A carpenter by trade, he married by 1677 Catharine, the widow of Hans Bones (#163), and purchased the former lot of Hendrick Jansen van Jever (#147) from Gerrit Otto, 5 November 1678. Jan Harmansen died by 1693, survived by his widow Catharine and two daughters, Dorcas and Ann.²³⁸

Pieter or Pierre Jegoe purchased "Lazy Point" on the New Jersey side of Matinicum Island from Cornelis Jorison and his associates in 1668 and secured a license to operate an ordinary there from Governor Carteret. In 1670 this property was plundered by the Indians and Jegoe was taken prisoner.²³⁹ He was soon freed and thereafter lived at Deer Point in New Castle County until he sold "Lazy Point" in 1683.²⁴⁰ He then moved to Cecil County where his will was proved 1 April 1687.²⁴¹ The will indicates that he died without issue.

Hendrick Jacobs Falkenberg from Holstein was married to a daughter of Sinnick Broer (#84) and undoubtedly living at Deer Point in 1671. He soon went into partnership with Pieter Jegoe and became the lessee

²³³ *Baptisms. New York Dutch Church*, 61; NCR, 2:109. Richard Hudden died in 1695, survived by a son Andrew Hudden. New Castle wills, B:7-8.

²³⁴ *PA2d*, 19:410.

²³⁵ *PA2d*, 19:410; New Castle County deeds, A-1:11.

²³⁶ NCR, 2:109.

²³⁷ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 9.

²³⁸ 1693 tax list, *PGM*, 37:5; *PA2d*, 19:408-10; New Castle County deeds, B-1:229-30.

²³⁹ UCR, 190; BCR, 67-68; *NJA*, 21:30-31; *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 29, His house at Lazy Point was still unoccupied on 10 September 1672 when the Quaker missionary George Fox stayed over night at his "old house, which the Indians had forced the people to leave." Rufus M. Jones, *The Journal of George Fox* (Friends United Press, 1976), 515.

²⁴⁰ *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 74, 79, 91; NCR, 1:49, 53, 133, 161, 163, 454, 472, 481, 487; 2:37. The references suggest that he resided at Deer Point.

²⁴¹ Maryland wills, 4:265.