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Catherine Cox package 29 May 2019 forWeb

This unmodifiable, read-only package is 112 pages long and includes all Peter Craig's annotated family group sheets for the ancestors of Catherine Cox (1696-) m. Andrew Long; her parents Måns Cox (~1654-after 1720) m. Gunilla Jonasdotter (~1668-) and father-in-law Peter Long (-~1724) m. Ellenor; grandparents Peter Larsson Cock (1610-1687) m. Margaret Mansdotter Lom (1626-1703) and Jonas Nilsson (1720-1693) m. Gertrude Svensdotter (->1691); and great grandparents Måns Svensson Lom and Sven Gunnarsson plus step-great-grandfather Lars Andersson Collinus (-1689). The package available for purchase is 823 pages long and includes additional materials about all these.

Contents:

Introduction and contents	3 pages
Catherine Cox m. Andrew Long family group sheet	4 pages
Måns Cox m. Gunilla Jonasdotter family group sheet	9 pages
Peter Larsson Cox m. Margaret Månsdotter Lom family sheets	34 pages
Måns Svensson Lom m. Anna ?Stille? family group sheets	5 pages
Lars Andersson Collinus family sheets	6 pages
Peter Long m. Ellenor ?? chronology	9 pages
Jonas Nilsson m. Gertrude Svensdotter family group sheets	16 pages
Sven Gunnarsson family group sheets	30 pages

The web version is lacking the following 711 pages.

"Descendants of Peter Larsson Kock (Cock)" dated Feb. 1988	24 pages
Correspondence w/ Jeanne Tepe concerning this Cox line	60 pages
Peter Cock m. Heirtrude Lycon family group sheet	1 page
Peter Cock m2. Maria Sträng	4 pages
Eric Cock m. Elisabeth Olofsdotter family group sheet	5 pages
Michael Nilsson Lycon m. Helena Lom family sheets	4 pages
Nils Andersson and His Lykins Descendants	3 pages
John Anderson Sträng family sheets	4 pages
Olof Philipsson notes	1 page
Excerpt from "1693 Census of Swedes …" by Peter Stebbins Craig	29 pages
Excerpt from "New Sweden Settlers" by Peter Stebbins Craig	45 pages
Excerpt from "1671 Census of the Delaware" by Peter S. Craig	17 pages
Other materials & correspondence etc. concerning this Cox line	419 pages
New Sweden history and research notes	6 pages
"Chronology of Swedes on the Delaware" by Peter Stebbins Craig	8 pages
"Development of Kingsessing Township" by Peter Stebbins Craig	56 pages
"Seventeenth Century 'South River' Sources" by Peter Stebbins Craig	9 pages
Peter Craig's cryptic source citations briefly decoded	8 pages

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This package includes biographical sketches of the colonial ancestors of

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Catherine Cox excerpted from the book, *The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware* published in 1993 by Peter Stebbins Craig. This book is the most important resource for anyone with Swedish colonial ancestors and provides a fuller description of colonial New Sweden that can help you envision the daily life and politics surrounding your ancestors and influencing their movements and behaviors. The book can be ordered on-line from the Swedish Colonial Society at https://colonialswedes.net/books-3/. The $50 price includes shipping within the USA.

Source citations on these hand-written family group sheets were assiduously recorded by Dr. Peter Craig, FASG, as numbers in the circles following each field. (FASG is "Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists" - a society which honors significant scholarship and achievement in genealogy.) At the bottom of every printed sheet is an explanation that the "footnoting" numbers in the circles following every field give the source(s) for the data filling that field, and the numbered sources appear at the bottom of the sheet. Dr. Craig used abbreviations to indicate his sources, and an explanation of many of those abbreviations is given in the final pages of the full package. More will be added as they are discovered. For published abstracts, Dr. Craig often cited the original source page number, as given in the abstract, rather than citing the page number within the abstract.

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FAMILY SHEET

Husband's Code .....
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Andrew Long

Date of Birth ○ Place ○

Date of Death ○ Place ○

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

His Father Peter Long (1) His Mother's Maiden Name Ellenor (8)

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet 2 Dec. 1730 (2) Place Greenwich, Gloucester Co.

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When?

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Catherine Cox (Cock) (2) (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth 1696 (9) Place ○

Date of Death ○ Place ○

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father Mans Cock (1) Her Mother's Maiden Name Gunilla Jonasdotter

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death): Named executor of will of Nicholas Dahlberg 1749 (7) Alexander Randall his Brother-in-law (8)

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	1	Maria (3) Mary (7)		ON 15 Nov. 1731 (3) AT Greenwich Tp. ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ TO ○
	2	Ellen (4) Elenor (6) (7)		ON 24 Dec. 1734 (4) AT Greenwich Tp. ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON 12 Jan. 1756 (6) TO John Bright (6)
	½	Jonathan (7) (5)		ON 3 Dec. 1740 (5) AT Greenwich Tp. ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ TO ○
	3	Moses (10) (7)		ON 20 June 1738 (10) AT Greenwich Tp. ○	ON (bur) 10 May 1802 (10) AT Phila. Pa. (10)	ON ○ TO ○
	5			ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ TO ○

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet. Date

(2) NJM 242.

(3) Rac 260 (19 Dec.: Maria, [Ulv, David] von Iman & Elena, [E. Rambo] Dahlberg, [Cock])

(4) Rac 262 (16 Feb. 1735: Andrew Rambo, Abraham Jones, [Mrs. Deborah Thomas] Deborah, Voniman, Cath. Homman)

(5) Rac 266 (26 Apr. 1741: Jonas Kock, Cath. Rambo, Mary Lock)

(6) NJM 33.

(7) Will of Nicholas Dalberg of 3 Apr. 1749 (30 NJA 146)

(8) Will of Ellenor Long of 7 Oct. 1749, Greenwich Tp., Glouc. Co. (32 NJA 204)

(9) 2 PMHB 224

(10) Gloria Dei Rec, 58 PMHB

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3 Apr. 1749 - Will of Nicholas Dolberg of Greenwich, Gloue. Co. leaves his Billings Port plantation To Andrew Long's & children (30 NJA 146)

11 Aug. 1750 - Andrew Long w:tn will of Andrew Helm, Greenwich, Gloue. Co. (30 NJA 230)

20 Mar 1741 - Andrew Long named exs of will of Bartholomew Supplee, Greenwich, Gl. Co. (30 NJA 466)

5 Apr. 1733 - Andrew Long & Alexander Randall appraise estate of Benjamin Brayman of Greenwich, Gloue. Co. (30 NJA 59)

2 Apr. 1743 - Andrew Long owes Bond To Phebe Brown, Deptford Tp., Gl/Gue., widow of John Brown (30 NJA 67, 69)

17 Mar. 1737 - Peter Long & Alexander Randall admrs of John Wilkinson estate (30 NJA 529)

11 Aug. 1750 - Andrew Long & Ann Cox w:tn. will of Andrew Helm, Greenwich, Gloue. Co. (30 NJA 230)

17 May 1756 - Andrew Long & Garret Vanaman Take inv. of Martha Brahman, Greenwich, Gloue. Co. (32 NJA 38) - she the wife of Robert Brahman whose stepsons were Thomas & John Bright according to his will of 7 Jan. 1754, w:tn. by Alexander Randall (32 NJA 38)

23 May 1760 - Andrew Long & Alexander Randall w:tn. will of Garret (David's son) Van Iman, Greenwich, Gloue. Co. (32 NJA 336)

10 July 1726 - Catrina (w/ Peter & Jonas) Cock sp. Johannes Noell's & Rebecca Johnson's — (P 253)

27 Oct. 1763 - Deed, Moses Long & wife Keziah to William Long, 1 acre feat land @ Billings Port on Dela. River plus flats thereof, part of tract formerly given by Nicholas Dahlborg to Moses Long, his brethus & sisters (Glo. C.; 192)

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Andrew Long

2 GCR

177 15 Sept 1730 - Grand juror
248 26 Dec 1732 - Juror
323 16 Sept 1735 - Grand juror
418 19 Sept 1738 - " "

Abraham Long

356 21 Sept 1736 - Juror

John Long

493 Dec. 15 - Abraham Porter v. John Long: Δ confesses judt, has 3 months before execution.

Jonathan Long

SCHS 7 June 1784 - Deed by Jonathan Long of Stowe Ch, Cumberland Co. & left Mary To Jobulwoods.

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FAMILY SHEET

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Husband's Code .....
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Måns [Peterson] Cock

Date of Birth c. 1654 Place

Date of Death after 1720 (5) Place Gloucester Co. N.J.

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

His Father Peter Larsson Cock His Mother's Maiden Name Margaret

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet c. 1679 Place

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When?

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Gunilla Jonasdotter (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth c. 1663 Place

Date of Death Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father Jonas Nilsson (2) Her Mother's Maiden Name Gertrude Svensdotter [Gannarson]

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	1	Margaret (2)		ON 1681 (2) AT	ON (2) AT	ON TO Samuel Vanneman (1)
X	2	Peter (2)		ON 1683 (2) AT	ON (2) AT	ON (formerly) TO Maria Stratton
X	3	Jonas (2)		ON 1685(1) 1686 (2) AT	ON (Inv) 12 April 1756 (X) AT Dept. Ford Tp, Glouc. (X)	ON 1727 (18 May) (6) TO Sarah Bull (6)
X	4	Helene (2)		ON 1687 (2) AT	ON (2) AT	ON By 10 July 1726 TO Niclas Dahlberg
X	5	Gabriel (2)		ON 1690 (2) AT	ON alive 1720 (5) AT NJ	ON no evidence of marriage TO

Check here if there are additional children ☑

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) **Name and address of person filling in this sheet.** Date

(2) 2 PMHB 224 (Rudman 1697 census)

(3) Cock Genealogy, 10-11

(4) Wrong! Stephen Jones m 1st Anna, 2d Catharine Cock (Rac 326, 307)

(5) Rac. 115 (Mans & son Gabriel pledge)

(6) Rac 256, 258, 262, 308

(7)

(8)

FAMILY SHEET

PAGE 2

HUSBAND'S NAME Måns Cock Code

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Gunilla Jonasdotter [Nilsson] Code

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	6	(2) Maria		ON AT (2) 1692	ON AT	ON TO
	7	(2) Catharine		ON AT (2) 1696	ON AT	ON 2 Jul 1730 TO Stephen Jones (3)
	8	(1) (child)		ON AT (1) c. 1694	ON AT (1) by 1697	ON TO
	9			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	10			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	11			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	12			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	13			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	14			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	15			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	16			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO

FOOTNOTES:

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FAMILY SHEET

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Husband's Code PLC-3
Wife's Code

Mans Cock

HUSBAND'S NAME Mouns Cox

Date of Birth c 1654 (8) c 1654 (6)(9) ~~1661~~ Place

Date of Death after 1707 (6) Place Gloucester Co NJ

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

His Father Peter Cock (3) His Mother's Maiden Name Margret (3)

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet c 1679 (9) by 1680 (2) Place

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When?

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Gunila (Gunnilla) Nilsson (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth c 1663 Place

Date of Death Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father Jonas Nilsson (2) Her Mother's Maiden Name Gertrude

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death): Living in NJ 1697 w/ wife's sister Brigitta, 17 yrs old (2) Church pledge 1684 (4) 8th in family 1693 (5) Mounce Cox Taxpayer on 100 A. N. Liberties, Phila. 26 Sept 1693 (7)

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	May Marriage Information
X	1	Margaret (2)		ON 1681 (2) AT	ON 1738 (X) AT Boon's Island (X)	ON ~~4 Dec. 1724~~ (X) TO ~~William Boon~~ (X)
X	2	Peter (2)	1	ON 1683 (2) AT	ON ~~drowned Schuylkill~~ AT ~~drowned in Schuylkill~~	ON ~~July 1703~~ TO ~~Maria~~ ~~Helen Maria Strang~~
X	3	Jonas (2)	2	ON 1685 (2) AT	ON Dsv. 12 Apr 1756 AT Dept For d Tp. Clone	ON 18 May 1727 TO Sarah Bull
X	4	Helene (2)		ON 1687 (2) AT	ON before 1749 AT Greenwich Tp. Clone	ON By 10 July 1726 TO Nicks Dahlberg
X	5	Gabriel (2)	3	ON 1690 (2) AT	ON alive 1720 AT NJ	ON (unmarried) TO

Check here if there are additional children ☑

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

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(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet. Date

(2) 2 PMHB 224 (Redman 169 notes) (9) Cook Gen. 10-11

(3) Peter Cock will, dated 25 June 1687, proved 4 March 1688-9.

(4) 2 PMHB 342

(5) ~~Clay 199~~ Springer Censuses

(6) Gibbons 3

(7) 8 PMHB 96

(8) 2 Dunn 338 n5)

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X 6. Maria (2) 1692 (2) ~~26 Aug. 1773~~ ~~28 Feb. 1772~~ Jacob Toy
child? (1) 1694 (1) d. by 1696 (1) 1730
X 7. Catharine (2) 1696 (2) ~~24 July 1777~~ (4)
more? Stephen Jones.
Andrew Long

13 Nov 1677 - Moens Cock - Taxable (UCR 78)
" - Moens Cock - Tr Falls pets. (UCR 74) (2 Gd 166)
12 Nov 1678 - Moens Cock juror (UCR 107)
1687 - M. Cock shown on Holmes map @ Passayunck.
13 Oct 1688 - Moens Cock granted 100 A (UCR 183)
Survey 300 As (3 PWP 693)
30 Nov 1689 - Mouns Cock juror (UCR A8-10)
" Mons Cock Surctor for John Anderson (A10)
Mons Cock juror (UCR A19-20)
12 Sept 1692 Mouns Cock has warrant for 300 A in upper
2 Aug 1684 Merion Twp (2 gle 296) (Gets resurvey 13 Apr 1702)

26 May 1692 (1 years wrong) Mount Cox (his mark MK) signs Chester Twp, Bucks County, resolution (French Gen, 119-20)
17 Oct 1698 Mount Coxe signs Chester Twp res'n (Rd 121)
18 Mar 1698/9 Mount Coxe " ; named constable (Rd 122-3)
5 June 1705 Mouns Cocks fined Ten pounds for killing Ellas Toy's horse (BCR 297-8)
22 Mar. 1709 Mouns Cox discharged, paid fee & satisfied Widdow of Charles Steelman deceased (BCR 337)
22 Feb 1685/6 Survey for Mounce Cock of 60 A at Tekonick, overplus, formerly laid out for John Cock & Erich, Mounce. (3 Phil. W & S 505)
Naturalized (2 Dunn 337)
11 Jan 1683 Lovelace patent of 650 A To Peter Cock @ Quessenamon
5 June 1664 Creek, which he gave to sons Erick, Mounce & John; Penn sustained by warrant. By resurvey found to
8 May 1684 contain 60 A overplus, confirmed to Mouns 1693.
6 June 1693 Mouns, Erick & John release & deed 650 + 60 To
8 7mo. 1699 Timothy Hanson of Frankford. Recorded 10 4mo. 1699
(Phila Book E, v. 5 p. 311)
2 June 1685 Mounce Cock of Phila Co, yeoman, & wf Gunlaw deed 150 A. Tacony To Richard Diamond for £150 (recorded 5 June 1685) (E-1, #. 76) Part of 600 As
30 Oct 1697 - Mons Cock (his mark) signs letter to WP. (3 PWP 523)
6 Sept 1704 - Mons Cock's Son Gabriel, aged 15, entered service of Maj. Andreas Sandel (30 PMHB 295)

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FAMILY SHEET

PAGE 2

HUSBAND'S NAME Måns Cock Code

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Gunilla Jonasdotter (Wilson) Code

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	6			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	7			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	8			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	9			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	10			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	11			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	12			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	13			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	14			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	15			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	16			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO

FOOTNOTES:

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2 June 1685 - Mounce Cock of Phila. Co & wf Gunda To Richard Diamond for £100 provincial & £25 silver paxed near Tacoy — (E-1-5:76)

10 March 1685/6 - Mountze Cock of Toaconick & husband Phila Co. To William Salwey 80 square perches or ½ A in Toaconik for £3. (E-1-5: 162) Signed "MK"

2 Aug. 1684 - Mouns Cock granted warrant for 300 As & by T. Ho Ime's order took up such land adjoining 1,000 A Rambo-haus Cock tract; indisposed 28 Oct. 1701, oh 20 Apr. 1702 seeks confirmation (Egle 296)

22 Aug 1686 - Wm Markham to WP: Took Mons Cock & Swan Swanson w/ him for mtg. w/ Indians (3 PWP 107)

n/d - Mouns Cock was active in Indian trade (3 PWP 1132-81) (citing 90 PMHB 334n)

1697 - Mans Cock (MK) pledges £2 for Keidman salary.

1698-1700 - Mans Cock of Senamensing Rota pays £15 (10+5) for church (Keidman)

1704 - Mans Cock of Sinaminsing pays nothing for church perches (Sandel)

16 May 1704 - Mouns Cock named church warden (Gloria Dei)

1 May 1705 - " " replaced as " "

1700 - Mans Cock pew: 1st G row 3 (later Burg Bergs 50)

12 Aug. 1680 - Richard Noble survey for Mounce Cock, Erick Cock, Pete Peterson [Yocum] Erick Molcke, in hds; lands of Taoconinck, 205 A the Mill Land on SW side Quisnauck (NY Land Papers, 36:173)

24 July 1686 - Mounce Cock by mark w.tn. Marriage of George Scotson To Elizabeth Coombes @ house of Christopher Taylor on High St. in Phila. (3 PCM 242)

2 May 1681 - Mounce Cock w.tn. 2 deeds by Peter Yocum of Schuylkill selling meadow @ Tacony (Phila E-1:106-107)

28 Aug. 1685 - Mounce Cock w.tn. deed by Laurence Cock To Pete Rambo (E-1:129-130)

10 June 1693 - Patent to Mounts Cock 100 As in 3 tracts @ Poquessink. (E 7:43-44)

7 Nov 1693 - Mounts Cocks To Wm Carter of Phila, blacksmith all 3 parcels in the above patent (E 7:45)

10 Nov. 1684 - Mouns Cock w.tn. deed from Nicholas Jonasson of Schuylkill To Thomas Paschall for 2 As (E-1:193-194)

1 Jan 1684/5 - Mons & Erick Cock w.tn. deed Peter Nilsson Lakian et al To Jacob Young @ Shackamaxon (E-1:600-601)

1 Oct. 1687 - Mons Cock et al To Society of Traders 200 A (mill land) (E-1:632-633)

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191 20 Feb. 1696/7 – Robert Turner v. Mounce Cocke – debt /w/ drs arsn.
218 15 Mar. 1698/9 – Mons Cocks & wf. convicted for selling drink To Indians.

Måns Cock

~~218~~ 225 4 Nov. 1699 – Thomas Revell v. Måns Cocks – debt: default 5 lbs & costs.
BCR 244 Feb. 1700/01 – Joseph Pidgeon v. Mons Cock – debt – ∆'s wife only appears. 20 lbs. & costs
247 Feb 1700/01 – Mons Cock, new constable for Chester, not present for swearing.
277-8 Nov 1702 – John Jones of Phila v. Mouns Cox/Kocks: 4:18:8 due 25 July 1702
289 9 Feb. 1702/3 – Joseph Pidgeon seeks executing of jdmt for 10 lb + 4.14.10 interest & dams.
294 Feb 1704/5 – Indian King Charles complains that wf of Måns Coxks cheated him of 4 lbs in Phila. Street
295 Feb. 1704/5 – Mons Cocks appeared to his indictment.
~~296~~ 297 5 June 1705 – Mouns Cocks pleads not guilty To indictment.
298 5 June 1705 – " " Tried for shooting horse ∧ 15 Feb. 1704/5 found guilty – To fined 10 lbs. at vendues.
5 June 1705 – " " refused Tender of 48 sh. 10p – overplus of goods sold ∧
322-23 24-25 Mar 1707 – " Cox's wife Grinla indicted & put into custody til she pays fees.
334 1708 Mouns Cox, w/o recognizence, ordered committed to sheriff's custody
335 1708 " " ordered commitment til he give security.
337 ~~29 Sept 1708~~ 22 Mar 1708/9 " " discharged, paying fees & satisfying widow of Charles Steelman, deceased.

Deeds 10 April 1697 – Deed To Mouns Cock from Stephen Day (Z:488) 1/11th partnership in 100 A. meadow & swamp in Burl. Co.
Rac 115 27 Feb 1720 – Måns Cock & his son, Gabriel, pledges 2.0.0. lbs. for church glebe.
30 PMHB 395 6 Sept 1704 – Måns Kocks son Gabriel, aged 15, entered service of Pastor Sandel.

GCD 350 / GCR 300 2 Mar 1693/4 – Writ issued To arrest Thomas Dixford, sawyer, to answer complaint of Moses Cock @ Gloucester 1 June 1694
" GCD 126 1 June 1694 – Mons Cock v. Thomas Dixford for 5.6.9½ for liquor, apparel & money advanced prior To 31 Jan. 1693/4 when payment demanded & not made.
1 GCR 140 1 June 1694 – ∆ confessed jdmt; being poor Dixford agreed to be servant for one year for John Hugg Jr.
" 2 GCR 372 20 Dec 1720 – William Peartt v Mouns Cox – agreed.
2 GCR 18 18 Dec 1722 – Abraham Siddon v. Peter Cock son of Mounce Cock – not found
2 GCR 32 10 Feb 1723/4 – " Siddon " " " " " – sheriff To bring in body.

Source: www.ColonialSwedes.net
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6 June 1693 – Pat. to Mounts Cock, 60 A
overplus of tract formerly laid out for
Erick, Mounts or John Cock upon Tulcomuck
Ck. Recorded 24 Aug. 1696. (90. 1: 249
Pat. A-1: 331)
2 Aug. 1684 – WP granted Mounce Cock 300 As
(in Mont Co),
1697 – assigned his right to Andrew Lycon,
who assigned same in 1722 to John Rambo
and Matthias Holstein (recitals, B-3: 89)

source: www.ColonialSwedes.net
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Måns Cock

Gibbons, 21 HSMC

41 Aug. 1684 - WP warrant 300A To Mounce Cock.

44 - His grant went To Peter Nelson Lycon's Son Andrews

48 - Andrew Lyon never sought his Title;

" chose to settle in Mann Tawney where he

" signed 1709 petition.

Pennypacker

85 3 Feb. 1685/6 Mounce Cock lied for Brother John Cock that hogs stolen by John Cock were his — Peter Nelson: Hogs had been around his house for 18 months.

PA Arch:

1:93 30 July 1685 Mons Cock w.tn. Indian deed To WP Letter. Upland Ck & Pennypack Ck.

1 PAHS 117 15 June 1692 Mons Kock w.tn. Indian deed Neshaminy & Poquessing

1 Jan. 1684 - Mons Cock ("MK") w.tn. deed by Peter Nilson [Lyen], Michael Nilson & Gunnar Rambo To Jacob Young.

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www.ColonialSwedes.net
Source
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FAMILY SHEET

Do not write in this space
Husband's Code .... P.L.C.
Wife's Code ....

HUSBAND'S NAME Peter Larsson Cock — Tuinge parish (1) Bångsta, Södermanland (8)
Date of Birth 1610 (2) Place ~~Kipha~~, Sweden (7)
Date of Death 10 Nov. 1687 (3) c. Feb. 1689 (3) Place "Kipha", Philadelphia County, Pa. (3)
Present Address (or) Place of Burial
His Father Lars Persson (1) His Mother's Maiden Name
Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet ~~c 1675~~ 1643 (1) Place Fort Christina
Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When?

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Margaret Lom? (1) (Use separate sheet for each marriage)
Date of Birth 16[illegible]26 (4) Place Roslagen, Sweden (4)
Date of Death (buried) "at 77" 13 Feb. 1703 (4) Place Philadelphia County, Pa. (4)
Present Address (or) Place of Burial Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, Wicaco (Philadelphia) (4)
Her Father Måns Svensson Lom? (1) Her Mother's Maiden Name

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	1	Lars ("Lasse") (12)(3)	1	ON 21 March 1646 (X) AT	ON October 1699 AT Passayunk, Phila.	ON 15 May 1669 TO Martha Ashman
	2	Eric (12)(3)	2	ON c 1650 (1) AT	ON 1701 AT Gloucester CoNJ	ON c. 1673 TO Elizabeth [illegible] Phillips
	~~4~~ 3	Måns (12)(3)	3	ON c. 1654 (1) AT	ON after 1720 AT Gloucester Co NJ	ON c 1679 TO Gunilla Nilsson
	~~5~~ 4	John (12)(3)	4	ON ~~c.~~ 1656 (10) AT	ON 1716 AT St Georges ~~Phila.~~	ON c. 1678 TO Brigitta Friend
	~~6~~ 5	Peter (12)(3)	5	ON 1658 (10) AT	ON c. Apr. 1708 AT Passayunk, Phila.	ON ~~c. 1681~~ (OK) TO ~~Helena~~ Hetta

dau. Check here if there are additional children ☐ Matthias Holstein

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) **Name and address of person filling in this sheet.** Date

(2) 91 PMHB 37 (his 1684 deposition)

(3) Will dated 25 June 1687, proved 4 March 1688-9 (Ph. 1687:75; A-126)

(4) Kalm, Tillägsband, 219; letters issued same day To son Gabriel (Phila Admin. B-6) (& PGM 40)

(5) Burt, Philadelphia-Holy Experiment 78-79 (1945); Watson Annals, 304

(6) Deed of 2 Dec. 1704.

(7) Letter of son Lasse (Hans Persson) Cock To his father's brother Måns Larsson 3 May 1693 (Dick Hulan)

(8) Lasse Cock To uncle in Bångsta, Södermanland (8) NW of Stockholm

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1641 - arrived Charites; single (Johnson, SS 152, 213)
1669 - Peter Kock a coosts Marcus Jacobsen, the Long Finn (
5 June 1664 - Patent To Peter Cock @ Shackamaxon (Wharton 43)
1669 - Patent for Province Island (Paxson 29)
1 Oct 1669 - Patent for 100As (2 Geh. 28) (Quoted RL Johnson)
(GB Smith 52) (Ex Peter Cock - island on Schuylkill (1 PA 239-40)
" " " Lovelace patent to Peter Cock - island on Schuylkill (1 PA 239-40)
1671 - Head of Household Kingsessing (2 Geh. 306)
3 May 1671 - Grant of 1000A Shakamaxon; 300A to son Lasse who
on 30 May 1676 conveyed To Eliz. Kinsey (Paxson 78)
" " " Peter Cock & Michael Lycon als Nelson joint Tenants
at Shackamaxon; Peter conveyed part to son-in-law
Gunnar Rambo (Egle 399)
" " " Peter Cock, 300As Shackamaxon (Egle 477)
18 May 1672 - Peter Cock land adjoins Jonas Nilsson at
Kingsessing (Paxson 165)
17 May 1675 - Peter Cock justice (2 Geh. 83)
24 Nov 1675 - Wharton survey for Peter Cock - 650A @
Quessinawomink @ Shackamaxon (Wharton 40-41)
Quoted (2 Geh 128) Patent (2 Geh 250) (D 71:151)
1676 - 650A. patent Quessewomick (2 Geh 107)
May 1684 - Peter Cock, 72, had 200A on his island,
incl. 30A cleared (7 PMHB 107)
1684 - Wicaco church pledge (2 PMHB 342)
1685 - Holme's map shows Peter Cock on 2 islands.
26 Sept 1693 - Widow Cock Taxpayer on £150 property
at Kingsessing; also 2 men in household (8 PMHB 105)
1697 - Margaret living with son Gabriel (2 PMHB 227)
14 Jan 1706 - Admin. To Mounce Cock of Burlington Co NJ - Lasse
& Erick being dead (Phil. Adm. B-52)
28 July 1680 - Noble's return of survey for 100A; later needed
for City (PA 2d 19:427)
25 July 1684 - Warrant for 200A on W. side Schuylkill; survey
not returned until 18 Feb. 1698/9. Mrs Lasse &
Erick Cock granted to Thomas Jenner & wife Margaret
(dau Peter Cock), 10 Dec. 1698, who sold by March
1698/9 to Benjamin Chambers. (Id)
— David Powell survey of 200As Kingsessing pursuant to
warrant of 25 July (?) 1684 for Lasse & Erick Cock, admrs
(D-71:80)
18 Feb. 1698/9 - Corrected survey by David Powell of same 200As
adj: Thomas Pascall, William Hearon, John Roads (D-71:226)
no date - Plat of Peter Cock's island (D-71:209)
1698-1700 Justus Goetie pays £0.12.3 for church (Rudman)
29 July 1680 - Richard Noble survey for Peter Cock 105As on E side
Schuylkill called "Timber Hook" & etc Peter Rambo Sr on N & Peter Rambo
Jr (?) on S (NY Land Papers, 36:70)

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FAMILY SHEET

PAGE 2

HUSBAND'S NAME Peter Larsson Cock Code P.L.C

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Margaret Code

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Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	8	Anna (12)(3)		ON c. 1652 (1) AT	ON before 1724 AT Upper Merion Tp. Pa.	ON c. 1675 TO Gunnar Rambo (12)
	7	Magdalen (12)(3)		ON c. 1689 (1) AT	ON after 1718 AT Kingsessing	ON c. 1680 TO Andrew Peterson Longacre (12)
	11/14	Margaret (9)(3)		ON 1667 ~~1668~~ (9) AT	ON 1701 AT Kingsessing	ON 1686 TO Robert Longshore
	9	"		ON AT "	ON AT "	ON c. 1695 TO Thomas Jenner
	9	Gabriel (12)(3)	6	ON ~~1662~~ 1663 (10) AT	ON after 1714 AT	ON c. 1686 TO Maria Friend
	10	Brigitta (6)(5)		ON c. 1665 (1) AT	ON 21 Aug. 1726 AT Raccoon NJ	ON ~~1685~~ 1686 (6) TO John Rambo (12)
	12	Mary (12)(5)		ON 1664 (1)(6) AT	ON after 1717 AT Pasayunek	ON by 1685 TO Andrew Rambo (12)
X	13	Katherine (12)(9)(6)		ON 1669 (9)(5) AT	ON 1748 AT Moyamensing	ON c. 1691 TO Bengt Bengtsson (12)
—	14	13th child		ON AT	ON died young AT	ON — TO —
	15			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO
	16			ON AT	ON AT	ON TO

FOOTNOTES:

(9) Pennypackers 81

(10) Soderlund 213

(11) Richard Hulan – now Stockholms län (close to Strängnäs)

(12) Phila. deeds, H-2:290-293

(13)

(14)

(15)

(16)

(17)

(18)

Family Finder • Lois Drive, Springfield, Virginia • 22150
Form B-66b
sourceWWW.ColonialSwedes.net
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23 Feb. 1641 - Peder Kock pd 2D by Måns Kling (J-39)
3 May 1648 - L vs Stockholm
12 June 1641 - Peer Cock pd 2:10 florins Gothenburg (HH-26)
1643 - Peer Cock testifies @ Lambertas trial (Printz 239)
1644 - Tob. planter at Schuylkill under Måns Kling (1644 roll)
before 1 Nov 1648 - Made a freeman.
1650 - Printz seizes goods of Pär Kock (complaint)
1651 - Peter Cock w. the Indian acknowledgments of 1638 land sales. (Johnson, 715)
31 May 16 July 1651 - Printz (
27 July 1653 - Petter Kock signs complaint vs. Printz
9 June 1654 - Peder Kock signs loyalty oath.
7 July 1654 - Peter Kock signs 2d complaint vs. Printz
10 Oct. 1669 - Lovelace patent To Peter Cock, island of 25 morgens (50 acres) (Ex. 8:452, NY Patents 32)
10 Dec 1698 - Lasse Cock, gent. & Erick Cock, 2 of last 4 acres To Thomas Jenner, & w. of Margaret, for £20 200 A on W side of Schuylkill adj. Barnabas Wilcox & Thomas Pascall, surveyed 27 July 1684 under warrant To Peter Cock of 20 July 1684. (Ex 7:488-490; E-5:348
6 July 1684 - Peter Cock Sr. To Thomas Fairman all overplus land @ Shackamaxon @ £60 per 200 As, To be paid To son Lasse Cock, who ackn. receipt of £60 14 Aug. 1684. (Ex. 8:2, copy of D:10)
25 Dec. 1678 - lot #5 @ Passyunk owned by Peter Cock Sr. who bought from Francis Walker. 100 A with 20 rod frontage (Ex 8:424-425)
26 July 1684 - Warrant To Peter Cock for 200As in lieu of 100 As on land of the City of Phila, surrendered by him. Laid out on W side of Schuylkill. Lasse Cock & Erick Cock, exrs, conveyed on 10 Dec. 1698 To Thomas Jenner as marriage portion of his wife Margaret, d/o Peter Cock. They sold To Benjamin Chambers on 9 March 1698/9. (Recitd, Benj. Chambers' patent of 3 July 1704 (Ex. 1:563-566, Pat. A-2:690)
13 Feb. 1702/3 - Gabriel Cock named admr of estate of Margaret, widow of Peter Cock, Boatsman John Fisher of Phila, & blacksmith & Valentine Earnest Cock. (Ph. Admr, B:6)
2 Dec 1704 - Deed To Gabriel Cock from his sib Engs. for £270, Cock's Island (Ph. deeds, N-2:390 393) Rec'd 2 Nov. 1752

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Peter Cock's Sons

Lars (m. Martha Ashman)

Catharine (1669 - p. 1732)	m. Richard Rhodes	c. 1689	
Peter (1671 - c 1705)	m. Elizabeth		Upper Merion
John (1673 - by 1727)	m. Margaret Swanson		Plymouth, Phila. Co.
Andreas (1675 - by 1706)			
Robert (1681 -)			
Mons (1683 - 1732)	m. Rebecca		Passyunk
Margaret (1685 -)	m. Jacob Benkson		
Lawrence (1688 -)			
Deborah (1693 -)	m. John Carman		
Gabriel (1695 -)			

Eric (m. Elizabeth Olofsd. Phillipsson) 1650-1701 — Glouc. Co.

Peter (1674 - 1747)	m (1) Gertrude Lycon by 17	
	m (2) Maria Ströng 1722	
John (1676 - ?)	m. Catharine Matson	
Lawrence (1683 - ?)	m. Cunilla ____	by 1708
Olof (1685 - ?)	probably died young	
Helena (1687 - ?)	spinster	
Margaret (1689 -	m. Samuel Vanneman by 1712	
Anna (1693 -	m. John Matson 1717	
Maria (1695 -	m. Jacob Forsman 1722	
? Eric (1698? -	m. Anna Jones 1724	

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Peter Cock's Sons

Måns (m. Gunilla Jones)
Margaret (1681-
Peter (1683- m. Maria ~~drowned on Schuylkill in Pedemonic Time~~
Jonas (1686-1756) m. Sarah Bull 1727
Helene (1687-) m. Nicklas Dahlberg by 1726
Gabriel (1690- (did not marry)
Maria (1692-
Catharina (1696- m. Andrew Long 1730

John (m. Brigitta ~~Friend~~) 1656-1713 St. Georges
Peter (1679-1715) —— St. Georges
Catharine (1681-1761) (1) m. Andrew Hendrickson 1702 (1) (2) Glouc. Co.
Charles (1685-1745) m. Anne Wheeler 1721 Moyamensing
Magnus (1688-1715) — St. Georges
Anna (1690- m. ~~Michael Meyer~~ Michael Meyers (?)
Mary (1693-
John (1695-
Augustine (c1698 m. Anne —— by 1721 St. Georges
Elias ? (c.1700

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Peter Cock's Sons

Peter (m. Helena Helm) 1658-1708

Maria (1683-1757) m. Richard Hughes of Upper Merion

Helena (1685-) m. John Bankson Passyunk

Peter (1688-1751) m. Margaret Matson Passyunk

Margaret (1690-p1747) m. James Foster Phila.

Israel (1693-by 1747)

Måns (1695- m. Christina Passyunk

Catharine (-p1753) (Spinster)

Deborah ( ) m. Henry Elvis

Susannah ( ) m. Michael Huling 1737 Phila.

Gabriel (m. Maria ~~Friend~~) 1663-p.1718

Peter (1688- ~~Deborah m. Henry Elvis~~ Proposed in Sahery/Gill ~~in Rudman~~ Tinicum

Gabriel (1690- m. (1) Mary Gill 1722
(2) Eleanor Peterson 1735

Rebecca (1692-

Margaret (1695-1771) m. Carl Ståhng 1717 Gloucester Co., Eng. Egg Harbor Gloucester Co.

David (1697- m. Susanna by 1726

Annicka (

source: www.ColonialSwedes.net

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Lawrence (dec) — Martha
Eric (dec) — Elizabeth
└ Peter (son & heir)
Mons
John
Peter
Anna — Gunnar Rambo
Bridget — John Rambo
Madlen — Andreas Longacre
Katherine — Benj. Benkson
Gabriel (youngest son) —

Not shown: { — Andrew Rambo
Margaret (d. 1701) — Robt. Longshore / Jesner

To Gabriel
2 Dec. 1704
H-2, p. 390
et seq.
Cook Gen 3-4

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Cock Ages

918 NMHB

37 25 June 1684 – "Peter Cock aged eleventy fource" affid. ∴ 1620

Soderlund @ Petty Cock's Island

213 14 May 1683 – Peter Cock – 72 ∴ 1621

213 " Gabriel Cock – about 20 ∴ c. 1663

John Cock's reburs:

215 " John Cock – 27 ∴ 1656

215 " Lasse Cock – 37 ∴ 1646

215 " Peter Cock Jr – 25 ∴ 1658

Pennypacker:

7 Oct 1685 Trial re. mid-Feb 1684/85

81 " Margaret – about 19 ∴ 1666

81 " Catherine – 16 ∴ 1669

	Chn		Children			
✓	13	1.	Lars	1646	m. 1669 Martha Ashman	@ 23
—		2.	(child)	1648	died ~~young~~ m. Matthias Holstein (c. 1675)	—
+3	9	3.	(Eric) or Mans	1650	m. 1673 Elisabeth Phillipsson	@ 23
	9	4.	Anna	1652	m. 1675 Gunnar Rambo	@ 23
+1	7	5.	(Måns) Eric	1654	m. 1679 Gunille (Jonas) Nilsson	@ 25
+1	9	6.	John	1656	m. c. 1678 Brigitta Friend	@ 22
	9	7.	Peter	1658	m. c. 1681 Helena Helm	@ 23
+1	10	8.	Magdalena	1659	m. c. 1680 Andreas Petersson Longacre	@ 21
+1	6	9.	Mary	1661	m. c. 1684 Andreas Rambo	@ 23
	6	10.	Gabriel	1663	"m." c. 1686 ~~Gabriel Rambo~~ Maria Friend	@ 23
	9	11.	Brigitta	1665	m. c. 1686 John Rambo	@ 21
	5	12.	Margaret	1667	m. 1689 Robert Longshore/Jonnor	@ 22
	4	13.	Catherine	1669	m. c. 1691 Lasse Bengtsson	@ 22

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2 Dec. 1704 - Heirs of Peter Larsson Cock to Gabriel Cock, highest bidder, for £270, the lands in Lehng/Kill formerly owned by P.L.C. Signing —
Martha Cock, widow & exx. Laurence Cock
Elizabeth Cock, widow of Peter Cock, son & heir of Eric Cock,
Moons Cock,
John Cock,
Peter Cock,
Gunnar Rambo & wf. Anna
Mary Rambo
John Rambo & wf Bridget
Andrew Longacre & wf Madlin
Benj'amin Rambo & wf Catharine
Deed proved 20 Aug 1752 (Phila. D-2:390-393

source: www.ColonialSwedes.net
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source: www.ColonialSwedes.net

Peter Larsson Cock (Cox)

by Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists
Fellow, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
Historian, Swedish Colonial Society

originally published in *Swedish Colonial News*, Volume 1, Number 1 (Spring 1990)

Peter Larsson was given his surname Kock, "cook" in Swedish, because he served in this capacity in 1641 when he was sent to New Sweden from Stockholm on the ship *Charitas*. The name Kock evolved into Cock, and among his descendants finally became Cox.

Born in 1610 in Bångsta, a hamlet in Turinge parish, Södermanland (now Stockholm Län), Sweden, Peter Larsson Cock was the eldest of six sons of Lars Persson. Before departing for New Sweden, he had been an imprisoned soldier at Smedjegården in Stockholm. The reason for his imprisonment is not known.

Also on board the Charitas when it left Stockholm was the family of Måns Svensson Lom from Roslagen, including Måns' daughter Margaret, then about 15 years old. Early in 1643, she married Peter Cock in what probably was the first marriage performed in New Sweden.

In New Sweden, Peter Cock soon became a freeman and played a prominent role in the colony. In July 1651 he was an interpreter for Governor Printz in negotiations with the Indians confirming the Swedish claims to the lands on which the Dutch had built their Fort Casimir (New Castle, Del.) Under Governor Rising, he served on the New Sweden court.

After the surrender of New Sweden in 1655, Cock continued to serve as a justice for the up-river Swedes in present Pennsylvania until succeeded by his eldest son, Captain Lasse Cock, in 1680. He owned an extensive plantation which he called "Kipha," located on "Peter Cock's Island" - actually two islands in the Schuylkill that would later be known as Fisher's Island and Carpenter's Island.

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Peter Cock and his wife Margaret had 13 children, 12 of whom grew to adulthood, married and had children of their own. The surviving children were

1. Lars (Lasse) Cock, born March 21, 1646, died October 1699, who married Martha Ashman (English), May 15,1669.
2. Eric Cock, born c. 1650, died August 1701, who married Elizabeth (daughter of Olof Philipsson) c. 1673.
3. Anna Cock, born c. 1652, died by 1722, married Gunnar Rambo (son of Peter Rambo) c. 1675
4. Måns Cock, born c. 1654, died after 1720, who married Gunilla (daughter of Jonas Nilsson) c. 1679
5. John Cock, born 1656, died December 1713, who married Brigitta (daughter of Nils Larsson Frände or Friend) c. 1678.
6. Peter Cock, born 1658, died May 1708, who married Helena (daughter of Israel Ackesson Helm) c. 1681.
7. Magdalena, born 1659, died after 1723, who married Anders Petersson Longacre (son of Peter Andersson) c. 1681.
8. Maria, born 1661, died after 1717, who married Andrew Rambo (son of Peter Rambo) c. 1684.
9. Gabriel, born 1663, died after 1714, who married Maria (daughter of Nils Larsson Frände) c. 1686.
10. Brigitta, born 1665, died 1726, who married John Rambo (son of Peter Rambo) c. 1686.
11. Margaret, born 1667, died 1701, who married [1] Robert Longshore (an English surveyor) c. 1687 and [2] Thomas Jenner (an English tailor) c. 1691.
12. Catherine, born 1669, died 1748, who married Bengt Bengtsson (son of Anders Bengtsson) c. 1691.

Through these 12 children, Peter and Margaret Cock had over 100 grandchildren. Peter Cock died November 10, 1687 at the age of 77. His widow, Margaret Cock, was also 77 when she was buried at Gloria Dei on February 13, 1703.

source: www.ColonialSwedes.net
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source: www.ColonialSwedes.net

Peter Cock's 59 Grandchildren, 1693

By Dr. Peter S. Craig, F.A.S.G., as revised 19 July 2000

On 31 May 1693, Lars Persson Cock wrote to his uncle, Måns Larsson, in Bångsta:

"My late father . . . had with his dear wife *thirteen children* whereof now, God be praised, six sons and six daughters are living, all well provided for with wives and husbands, so that of all my father's lineage in the first degree, that is children and grandchildren, there are living seventy-one souls."[1]

Subtracting six living sons and six living daughters, this means that Peter Larsson Cock had 59 living grandchildren as of 31 May 1693. This number can be reached only if we assume the 13th child (deceased as of 1693) was the first wife of Matthias Holstein. The inclusion of Matthias Holstein's four eldest sons yields a total of 60 grandchildren, not 59. Either Lasse Cock miscounted, or John Rambo (eldest son of Gunnar Rambo, who was not living at home in 1693) was omitted from Lasse's total.

Grandchildren as of 31 May 1693:[2]

1. By Lars Petersson Cock (born 21 March 1646) and wife Martha Ashman, m. 1669). In the same letter, Lars Cock reported that he had six sons and two daughters living.

1. **Catharina Cock**, b. Dec. 1669, m. Richard Rhodes c. 1689.
2. **Peter Cock**, b. 20 Jan. 1671, m. Elisabeth Swanson c. 1691.
3. **John Cock**, b. 20 Jan. 1673, m. Margaret Swanson, 25 May 1694.
4. **Andrew Cock**, born 1675
5. **Robert Cock**, b. Sept. 1681
6. **Måns Cock**, b. 4 Nov. 1683
7. **Margaret Cock**, b. 18 Feb. 1685
8. **Lawrence Cock**, b. 15 Aug. 1688

In his letter of 31 May 1693, Lasse reported to his uncle that he and his wife had "eleven children, of whom six sons and two daughters are now living."[3] Thus, three children (names unknown) had died in infancy. We do not know their names. The 1693 census showed that eleven persons were then living in Lasse Cock's household. These are all accounted for: Lasse and his wife (2), his son Peter Cock, his wife and their son Lars (born 15 August 1692) (3 more) and the six unmarried children.[4]

2. By Eric Petersson Cock (born c. 1650), and wife Elisabeth Philipsson, m. c. 1673.

9. **Peter Cock**, born 1674

---

[1] Peter Craig, *The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware*, 162.

[2] Names and dates of birth are taken from Rudman's 1697 church census.

[3] *1693 Census*, 162.

[4] *1693 Census*, 19, 29-30.

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source: www.ColonialSwedes.net

10. **John Cock**, born 1676
11. **Lawrence Cock**, born 1683
12. **Olof Cock**, born 1685
13. **Helena Cock**, born 1687
14. **Margaret Cock**, born 1689
15. **Anna Cock**, born 1693

In the 1693 census, Eric Cock's household included nine people.[5] This is in accord with the above listing.

3. By **Måns Petersson Cock** (born c. 1654) and wife Gunilla Nilsson, m. c. 1679

16. **Margaret Cock**, born 1681
17. **Peter Cock**, born 1683
18. **Jonas Cock**, born 1685
19. **Helena Cock**, born 1687
20. **Gabriel Cock**, born 1690
21. **Maria Cock**, born 1692

In the 1693 census, Måns Cock's household included eight persons.[6] This is in accord with the above listing.

4. By **John Petersson Cock**, born 1656, and wife Brigitta Friend, m. c. 1678

22. **Peter Cock**, born 1679
23. **Catharine Cock**, born 1681
24. **Charles Cock**, born 1685
25. **Magnus Cock**, born 1688
26. **Anna Cock**, born 1690

In the 1693 census, John Cock's household included seven persons.[7] This is in accord with the above listing.

5. By **Peter Petersson Cock**, born 1658, and wife Helena Helm, m. c. 1681

27. **Maria Cock**, born 1683
28. **Helena Cock**, born 1685
29. **Peter Cock**, born 1688
30. **Margaret Cock**, born 1690
31. **Israel Cock**, born 1693

In the 1693 census, Peter Cock's household included seven persons.[8] This is in accord with the above listing.

6. By **Gabriel Peterson Cock**, born 1663, and wife Maria Friend, m. c. 1686

32. **Peter Cock**, born 1688

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[5] *1693 Census*, 19, 30.
[6] *1693 Census*, 19, 30.
[7] *1693 Census*, 19, 31.
[8] *1693 Census*, 19, 31.

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33. **Gabriel Cock**, born 1690
34. **Rebecca Cock**, born 1692

In the 1693 census, Gabriel Cock had a total of seven persons in his household.[9] These included Gabriel and his wife, their three children, Gabriel's widowed mother and a servant, probably Matthias Hendricksson.

7. By **[unknown] Cock**, born c. 1648, deceased, believed to be the first wife of Matthias Holstein, m. by1674

35. **Lawrence Holstein**, born 15 Sept. 1677
36. **Andrew Holstein**, born 19 Jan. 1679
37. **Matthias Holstein**, born 1 July 1681
38. **Fredric Holstein**, born 13 Jan. 1684

In the 1693 census, Matthias Holstein's household numbered seven persons. These included himself, the four above sons, his second wife Catharine and the latter's son Peter Holstein, born 16 January 1691. Matthias had remarried in 1688.[10]

8. By **Anna Cock**, born c. 1652, and husband **Gunnar Rambo**, m. c. 1675

39. **John Rambo**, born 1676
40. **Peter Rambo**, born 1678
41. **Gunnar Rambo**, born 1680
42. **Anders Rambo**, born 1682
43. **Måns Rambo**, born 1684
44. **Brigitta Rambo**, born 1685
45. **Gabriel Rambo**, born 1687
46. **Matthias Rambo**, born 1690

In the 1693 census, the household of Gunnar Rambo included nine persons. There should have been 10 by the above listing. Apparently John Rambo, the eldest, then 17 years old, was hired out. Not long after the census, this son John married Anna Lycon, a neighbor in Shackamaxon.[11]

9. By **Magdalen Cock**, born c. 1659, and husband **Anders Petersson Longacre**, m. c. 1680.

47. **Peter Longacre**, born 1682
48. **Andrew Longacre**, born 1684
49. **Margaret Longacre**, born 1688
50. **Helena Longacre**, born 1690
51. **Maria Longacre**, born 1692

In the 1693 census, the household of Anders Longacre numbered seven persons, the same as shown above.[12]

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[9] *1693 Census*, 19, 31.

[10] *1693 Census*, 19, 45.

[11] *1693 Census*, 19, 28.

[12] *1693 Census*, 19, 42.

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10. By **Maria Cock**, born c. 1661, and husband **Andrew Rambo**, m. by 1685.

52. **John Rambo**, born 1687
53. **Anders Rambo**, born 1689
54. **Peter Rambo**, born 1691

The 1693 census listed 6 persons in Andrew Rambo's household. All six, including one servant, can be accounted for by the above.[13]

11. By **Brigitta Cock**, born c. 1665, and husband **John Rambo**, m. 1686

55. **Brigitta Rambo**, born 15 November 1685
56. **Catharina Rambo**, born 4 October 1689
57. **Margaret Rambo**, born 23 Jan. 1691
58. **John Rambo**, born 6 July 1692

The 1693 census listed 6 persons in John Rambo's household, which agrees with the above listing.[14]

12. By **Margaret Cock**, born 1667, and husband **Robert Longshore**

59. **Euclides Longshore**
60. **Elsa/Alice Longshore**

The 1693 census listed 4 persons in Robert Longshore's household, which agrees with the above listing.[15]

13. By **Catharina Cock**, born 1669, and husband **Bengt Bengtsson**, m. c. 1691

–. No children, 1693.

The 1693 census listed only 2 persons in the household of Bengt Bengtsson. They did not yet have any children.[16]

In the 1671 census of the Delaware, taken in May 1671, Matthias Holstein was living on the west side of the Schuylkill River in Sayamensing on land owned by Lasse Cock.[17]

On 5 May 1672, Matthias Holstein acquired from Peter Mattson 100 acres in Passyunk, which had originally been patented to Thomas Flewellyn.[18] This may have been a trade, as on 24 September 1675 Lasse Cock executed a deed conveying the Sayamensing land (formerly occupied by Matthias Holstein) to Peter Mattson.[19] On 12 November 1678, Matthias Claesson Holstein was granted a warrant for an additional 100 acres by the Upland Court.[20] This second tract at Passyunk, surveyed as 102 acres, was confirmed to Matthias Holstein and

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[13] *1693 Census*, 19, 28. The number 8 on page 19 is a typographical error. The number shown on page 28 is correct.

[14] *1693 Census*, 19, 27-28.

[15] *1693 Census*, 22, 57-58.

[16] *1693 Census*, 19, 52.

[17] Peter S. Craig, *The 1671 Census of the Delaware*, 20.

[18] *PA3rd*, 1:41-42; Philadelphia Exemplificiation Book 8:423-425.

[19] Philadelphia Exemplification Book 8:444-445.

[20] UCR, 113-114.

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Lasse Cock jointly on 30 July 1684.[21] A census of Passyunk, taken in May 1683, showed Matthias Holstein, aged 41 years, as owning 150 acres of land at Passyunk, of which 12 acres were "improved" (cultivated).[22]

In the 1693 and 1697 censuses, the eldest son of Matthias Holstein was named Lawrence (apparently so named after Lars/Lasse/Lawrence Cock), who was born in 1677. It seems probable that Matthias Holstein had at least two sons before this (who might have been named Claes and Peter, after the parents' fathers, one born in 1673 and the other in 1675) who died in infancy. Therefore I have estimated the year of his marriage as being 1672, although it might have been earlier than this. It could have been as early as 1671 (when Matthias Holstein was renting Sayamensing from Lasse Cock).

The seventh Cock daughter (actually the first born) fits in neatly between the birth year of Lasse Cock (1646) and Eric Cock (c. 1650), suggesting a birth year of 1648. She died sometime between 13 January 1684 (when Fredric Holstein was born) and 1688, when Matthias Holstein, Sr., married [2] Catharina, probably the daughter of Måns Petersson Stake.[23]

What was her first name?

One possible source are the names of female children of her sons. Two of such sons had no known issue: Fredric Holstein, born 13 January 1684, died unmarried and was buried at Gloria Dei on 11 April 1708.[24] Andrew Holstein married Frances Davis and died in Tyalbot County, Maryland, before 19 August 1719 when his widow Frances filed an accounting of his estate.[25]

Lawrence Holstein, eldest surviving son, married Gertrude Mattson, daughter of John Mattson and Maria Lom c. 1702. Their daughters, in order of birth were:

1. ~~Maria~~ (presumably after Gertrude's mother)
2. Sarah
3. ~~Catharina~~
4. Susanna
5. Elisabeth

Matthias Holstein, second surviving son, married Brita Rambo, daughter of Gunnar Rambo and Anna Cock. Their daughters, in order of birth, were:

1. ~~Brita~~
2. ~~Catharina~~
3. Debora
4. ~~Maria~~
5. ~~a second Brita~~
6. Elisabeth

Names already used by known sisters of Lasse Cock have been crossed off above. The only other name common to both lists is Elizabeth. However, it was the last name on each list.

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[21] *PA3rd*, 1:41-42, 44; recital, Phila. deeds, F-5:39.

[22] Jean Soderlund, *William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania*, 215.

[23] Craig, *The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware*, 45.

[24] Copy of burial record by Rev. Nicholas Collin. Administration of his estate was granted to Lawrence Holstein in 1708. Phila. Admins. B:65.

[25] *PMHB*, 8:102; Maryland Administration Accounts, 2:300.

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Another possible source for the unknown daughter's name is to look at the girls' names used for daughters of her siblings. Here, it is striking that in the period of the unknown daughter's death (1684-1687) the name "Helena" was used for daughters of Eric Cock, Måns Cock, and Peter Cock, Jr. Also, Magdalen Cock, wife of Anders Petersson Longacre, named a daughter Helena in 1690. It is also possible that one of Lasse Cock's three deceased children was named Helena.

Sarah? Debora? Elizabeth? Helena?

My vote is for Helena, for the reasons given above.

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CHRONOLOGY OF REFERENCES to PETER LARSSON COCK (PLC)

by
Peter Stebbins Craig

December 1987

3 May 1641 — List of persons who sailed from Stockholm to Gothenburg on Charitas included, as #22, "Per Kock, an imprisoned soldier from Smedjegården. He must serve as a servant for penalty, and is to receive necessary sustenance and clothing." [Johnson, Swedish Settlements, 151-52]

"Peer Larsson Kock, freeman, was sent here in 1641 to serve the company and was later made a freeman." [Johnson, SS, 712, quoting 1648 roll list]

Kock, now Cock, represents a large family here. Ancestor was Pehr Johnson [sic], "but since he was cook on the ship he was given the name Cock, and kept it ever since. Born in Uppland or in that vicinity; died before Rudman's time. [Benson, Peter Kalm's Travels p. 730]

10 July 1643 — At trial of George Lamberton by Governor Printz, "Per Cock and Lasse Bonde also stated that the settlers at Varkens Kill had intimated that as soon as Lamberton arrived the English and Indians would unite to kill the Swedes and drive them out of the river." [Johnson, SS, 386-87; Johnson, Instructions for Johan Printz, 239]

20 June 1644 — Roll-list of male inhabitants of New Sweden shows Päder Kåck working as a laborer at Company's tobacco plantation on the Schuylkill. [Johnson, SS, 704]

21 March 1646 — Son Lars Petersson born. [PMHB, 2:227]

1 Mar. 1648 — Roll-list shows Peer Larsson Kock had been made a freeman. [Johnson, SS, 712]

------ 1651 — Peter Kock, Peter Rambo, Hans Månsson and 3 others sent to Maryland by Gov. Printz to confirm that Maryland laid no claims to the

Delaware River. [PMHB, 91: 39-40]

13 July 1651 — Peter Kock [Bock according to Johnson] witnesses relation by Mitatsimint's widow and heirs of the first land purchase by the Swedes in 1638. [Johnson, SS, facing 440, 442]

16 July 1651 — Peter Kock [Bock according to Johnson] witnesses certificate by heirs of Mitatsimint that Sand Hook "on which the Hollanders now build" belonged to them and had been sold to the Swedes. [Johnson, SS, facing 441; cf. id., 715]

c. 1652 — Disregarding verdict of the jurors, Printz condemns Per Kock "to do work for the company for three months, on his own board," for allegedly selling a gun to the Indians; Kock claimed it was stolen from him. [Johnson, SS, 462]

27 July 1653 — Peter Kock one of 22 freemen signing petition with Governor Printz, protesting harshness of his rule. [Johnson, SS, 463]

8 May 1658 — Peter Cock, Olof Stille, Matts Hansson and Peter Rambo appeared before Governor Stuyvesant as justices for the Swedes at Tinicum Island, seeking instructions for their guidance and support from Fort Altena. [Johnson, SS, 664; cf. Hazard, 243, NYCD, 12:211]

12 May 1658 — Pieter Kochq paid 401+ florin by Elmerhuysen Klein for cutting wood:

30 ells of duffel	f120-0
1 adze (to Jan Hendricks) . . .	5-0
17 5/8 ells of duffel	70-0
Paid to Van Diemen on behalf of Pieter Kachq	34-0
Paid to Dr. Allerton in duffel.	162-6
Pieter Kochq in sewant	4-1
A rug, Pieter Koch	6-0
	f401-17

[NYHM, 19:20b]

19 May 1660 — Beeckman, in letter to Peter Stuyvesant, reports he had received from the schout Gregorius Van Dyck a note by Pieter Kock, Pieter Andriessen & Hans Moenissen, representing up-river Swedes, objecting to moving to Passayongh; not enough pasture for their livestock. [NYHM, 18:86a]

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1660	Engeltie Van Dieman letter to Stuyvesant objecting that D'Hinoyossa had seized canoe which her husband, William Van Dieman, had purchased from Peter Coock. [NYHM, 18:97]
21 Sept. 1661	Peter Kock, one of the magistrates there [up-river] carries message from Beeckman to Stuyvesant as far as the up-river settlements and is to "hire an Indian from there." [NYHM, 19:13]
14 Apr. 1662	Pieter Cock a justice at Fort Altena trial of Domine Lars Carolus Lock for break-in of Andries the Finn's house. [NYHM, 19:25]
7 Apr. 1663	Pieter Cock a magistrate at Fort Altena in trial of Evert Hendrickson the Finn. [NYHM, 19:73]
5 Nov. 1663	Beeckman to Stuyvesant, reports he was told by Peter Kock last week at meeting with up-river Swedish magistrates that Chief Erwehongh ordered Kock to tell Beeckman that his tribe would do nothing against the Dutch but would try everything to arrange a peace between the Dutch and the Esopus Indians. [NYHM, 19:88]
by 1663	Stuyvesant grant of patent to Peter Cock for island in the Schuylkill [referenced in PA, 3rd Ser., 1:39]
5 June 1664	Patent issued [by Gov. D'Hinoyossa] to Peter Cock at Shackamaxon. [Wharton Surveys, 43]
1668	Peter Cock chosen for Carr's Council. [Hazard, 371]
1 Oct. 1669	Lovelace patent granted Peter Cock for his island; formerly held under Dutch grant. [PA, 3rd Ser., 1:39-40; R.L.Johnson, 8; G.B.Smith, 521]
1669	Peter Koch accosted Königsmark (Marcus Jacobsson), thereby quelling the "Long Finn Rebellion" [Acrelius, 116 n. 1]
1669	Jacob Bengtson tells Peter Kalm (c1750) of the tale of Königsmark: transported from England to Maryland; escaped servitude and joined countrymen in New Sweden; accosted by Peter Kock. [Benson, Peter Kalm's Travels, 732-33]

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23 Sept. 1670 Pieter Cock, Pieter Rambo, Israel Helm, Marten Roseman, Edmond Cantwell and Matheus de Ringh(clerk) meet with Indian sachems to protest murder of ten Englishmen since 1664. Minquas present at meeting which was held at "Annockeninck". Indians make general denials, promise to look for murderers and bring them in. [NYHM, 20:14]

5 Oct. 1670 Piter Kock (his mark) and others on the High Court (including Israel Helm and Piter Rambo) sign proposition for new forts at New Castle and up-river, the latter to be placed as local officials decide. [NYHM, 20:11]

1671 Quitrent list shows patent issued 1 October 1669 to Pieter Cock, quitrent 1 bushel of wheat per annum. [NYHM, 20:23]

1671 Census lists ____ Cock at Kingsessing. [NYHM, 21:104]

3 May 1671 Peter Cock granted 600 acres at Shackamaxon in partnership with Michael Nilsson Lycon. [PA 2d Ser., 19:477; cf. 399]

c25 Oct. 1671 Peter Cock (his mark) and Peter Rambo sign report by Magistrates on relations with the Indians, including council held with the Indians at Peter Cock's. [NYHM, 20:39]

4 April 1672 Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Captain Israel Helm, Otto Ernest Cock appointed to be justices at the murder trial of William Sinclair. [NYHM, 20:32]

18 May 1672 Peter Cock land adjoins that of Jonas Nilsson at Kingsessing. [Paxson, 165]

24 May 1673 Peter Kock and Jonas Nilsson witness Armegot Printz' sale of bell that had been at Tennakong; Acrelius claims she required two days of reaping time for her benefit in exchange. [Acrelius, 86; Benson, 724]

6 Nov. 1674 Governor Andros appoints Peter Cock one of five justices for the "River." [NYHM, W:8]

30 Apr. 1675 Andros letter to Edmund Cantwell cites letter from Peter Cock dated 24 April dealing with Indian affairs. [NYHM, W:89]

13 May 1675 Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm, Lass Andriessen ("x" beside his name), Woole Swain

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appear as justices for the river in trial of James Sandylands for manslaughter of Indian. [NYHM, 20: 56]

13 May 1675 — Peter Cock, Lassa Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm at New Castle meeting between Andros and West Jersey Indian chiefs. [NYHM, 20:62]

17 May 1675 — Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm and Laes Andersen justices at Peter Rambo's house in the trial of Laurens Hulst and James Sandylands; Hulst fined 200 & Sandylands fined 300 guilders, 1/2 for the new church at Wickakoe; other 1/2 to the sheriff. [NYHM, 20:65c]

4 June 1675 — Pieter Cock and Lars Andriessen two of four appraisers of value of Captain John Carr's marsh north of New Castle (condemned for town use) and join in order that all inhabitants of New Castle shall build dike. [NYHM, 20:67]

8 June 1675 — Letter from William Tom to Andros reporting opposition to above order to build highway. [NYHM, 20:74]

24 Nov. 1675 — Wharton survey for Peter Cock, 650 acres at Quessinawominck Creek adjoining Shackamaxon. [Wharton Surveys, 40-41; NYHM, 20:101 #10; Pa. Warrants & Surveys, D71:151]

27 Feb. 1676 — Andros commissions Peter Cock as one of the justices to sit at New Castle trial of Sybrant Johnson for rape. [NYHM, W:180]

1676 — 650 acre patent issued for Quessewominck. [NYHM, 20: 87b]

13 July 1676 — Survey recorded for survey of 1600 acres (600 acres formerly granted to Peter Cock and Michael Nilsson Lycon) at Shakhamexunk for Laurence Cock, Erick Cock, Michael Nielson, Otto Ernest Cock, Goner Rambo, Peter Nielson. [NYHM, 20:101 #12]

23 Sept. 1676 — Peeter Cock, Peeter Rambout, Israel Helme, Laes Andrisen, Woole Swaine, Ernestus Otho named justices for the up-river court. [NYHM, 20:94; also, UCR 37-38, NYHM, W:213]

14 Nov. 1676 — Peter Cock, justice. [UCR, 35]

13 Mar. 1676/7 — Peter Cock, justice. [UCR, 46]

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13 Mar. 1676/7 Peter Cock & court authorize Israel Helm to treat with the Indians at Shackamaxon. [UCR, 49]

13 June 1677 Peter Cock, justice. [UCR, 50]

11 Sept. 1677 Peter Cock, justice. [UCR, 59]

13 Nov. 1677 Peter Cock, justice, at court held at house of Nils Larsson Friend. [UCR, 67, 94]

13 Nov. 1677 Peter Cock and court forward petition, signed by Laurens, Moens, Erik, Jan and Peter Cock Jr. and others to establish a new town on west side of Delaware just below the falls. [NYHM, 20:134]

13 Nov. 1677 Peter Cock and court approve agreement by Hans Peterson and pastor Lock resolving their differences over a horse. [NYHM, 20:135]

12 Mar. 1677/8 Peter Cock, justice, at court held at house of Nils Larsson Friend. [UCR, 83, 94]

12 Mar. 1677/8 Peter Cock and other justices sign document praising service by clerk Ephraim Herman. [UCR, 93]

3 April 1678 Peter Cock, justice, at court held at his own house in the Schuylkill. [UCR, 94]

12 Nov. 1678 Peter Cock, justice, at court held at Upland. [UCR, 105]

12 Mar. 1678/9 Peter Cock, justice, at court held at Upland. [UCR, 127]

13 May 1679 Peter Cock is sent patent for 650 acres at Shackamunck, his own land. [NYHM, 21:57]

13 May 1679 1600-acre patent for Shakhamux sent Laurence Cock, Erick Cock, Otto Ernest Cock, Goner Rambo, Peter Nielsen. [NYHM, 21:57]

Oct. 1679 Peter Cock and others reappointed justices at Upland court; last commission September 1676. [NYHM, 21:83]

25 Nov. 1679 Peter Cock, justice, at court held at Upland. [UCR, 138]

10 Mar. 1679/80 Peter Cock, justice, at court held at Upland. [UCR, 154]

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25 Mar. 1680 — Peter Cock and others nominated justices at Upland court. [NYHM, 21:109]

8 June 1680 — Peter Cock replaced by Laurens Cock as justice. [UCR, 166]

8 June 1680 — Peter Cock Sr. granted warrant for 200 acres. [UCR, 169]

28 July 1680 — Noble's return of survey for 100 acres for Peter Cock Sr.; later needed for City of Philadelphia. [PA 2d, 19:427]

13 Oct. 1680 — Peter Cock testifies in case of Hans Månsson & Peter Peterson Yocum v. Peter Rambo Sr. in dispute over land ownership. [UCR, 182]

c. 1682 — William Penn takes property on the east side of Schuylkill from Peter Cock for part of original city of Philadelphia. [PWP, 2:359]

c. 1 May 1683 — Census shows Peter Cock, aged 72, as owning 200 acres on his island, of which 30 acres were cleared. [PMHB, 7:107; Sunderland, 213]

23 Dec. 1683 — Letter from Nicholas Bayard to William Penn suggests that Penn obtain affidavits from Peter Cock and other old residents to use in his dispute with Lord Baltimore on ownership of present Delaware. [PWP, 550 n.2]

11 Jan. 1684 — Piter Cock one of several old Swedes signing affidavit for William Penn in dispute with Lord Baltimore. [PMHB, 91:35-36; PWP, 2:550]

25 June 1684 — Peter Cock, aged 74, Peter Rambo and Hans Månsson, as three "Antient Sweeds", sign affidavit for William Penn regarding early Swedish settlements on the Delaware River. [PMHB, 91:37; PWP, 2:550, n.2]

25 July 1684 — Peter Cock given warrant for survey of 200 acres on west side of Schuylkill in exchange for 100 acres surrendered for the city. [PA 2d Ser., 19:427]

10 Aug. 1684 — Petter Cock, Sr. pledges 20 guilders to church at Wicaco for pastor Fabritius'salary. [PMHB, 2:342]

16 Mar. 1685 — William Penn in letter from England to Thomas Lloyd sends his salutations to Peter Cock and others. [PWP, 34, 37 n. 27]

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no date	Plat of "part of Peter Cock's Island, being fast land SE of Darby Creek. [D71:209]
c. 1685	Holmes map shows Peter Cock owning two islands in the Schuylkill.
7 Oct. 1685	Peter Cock Sr. & Bridgett Cock v. John Rambo for housebreaking and fornication in middle of February at the house of Peter Cock of Kipha. Court fines both Bridgett and John Rambo. Peter Cock the elder fined for swearing at the court's verdict. [Pennypacker, 79-84]
26 July 1686	Proceedings before Ecclesiastical Court at Wicaco church, prohibiting posting of banns of John Rambo and Anneke Venslice. [Pennypacker, 113]
1 Sept. 1686	Bridgett Cock (represented by her father) v. John Rambo for breach of promise. [Pennypacker, 112]
25 June 1687	Will of Peter Cock of Kipha, witnessed by his six sons (Lasse, Erick, Mounce, John, Pitir & Gabriel) and two sons-in-law (Gunner Rambo & Robert Longshore), leaving all of his estate to his wife Margaret and, after her death, to his six daughters and six sons, "share and share alike," except that Gabriel shall have the "Skuilkill" Island and £30 in addition, in consideration of said Gabriel's care of him, the testator, and his wife. The island on which I now live is to be retained, if possible, in the family forever. [PGM, 1:73; Phila. Wills 1687 #75; partially quoted in PA 3d Ser., 1:29-30]
10 Nov. 1687	Peter Cock dies. [Lars Petersson Cock letter of 31 May 1693]
4 Mar. 1688/9	Will of Peter Cock proved; executors Lasse Cock and Eric Cock. Inventory taken by Mounce Cock, Gabriell Cock, Swan Swanson and Robert Longshore values his estate at £548, 17 shillings, 7 pence. [Phila. Wills 1687-#75; PGM, 1:73]
26 Sep. 1693	Philadelphia County tax list shows Widow Cock property valued at £150. [PMHB, 8:105]
Summer 1697	Margaret Cock living with her son Gabriel Cock. [PMHB, 2:227]
28 June 1702	The brothers Peter Cock and Gabriel Cock show

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pastor Andreas Sandel the ruins of former New Sweden fort on "Gabriel's Island." [PMHB, 30:290]

13 Feb. 1703 Margaret Cock, aged 77, buried. [Kalm, Tilläggsband, 219]

13 Feb. 1703 Letters of administration on estate of Margaret Cock, widow, granted to her son Gabriel Cock. [PGM, 20:40; Phila. Admin. B-6]

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FAMILY SHEET

Do not write in this space
Husband's Code ..... M9L .....
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Måns Svensson Lom

Date of Birth ____ Place ____
Date of Death ____ Place ____
Present Address (or) Place of Burial ____
His Father ____ His Mother's Maiden Name ____
Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet ____ Place ____
Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☑ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When? ____

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Anna (?) Persdotter (?) Stille (?) (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth ____ Place ____
Date of Death ____ Place ____
Present Address (or) Place of Burial ____
Her Father Per Stille (?) Her Mother's Maiden Name ____

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death): Widow m. Lars Andersson Collinus, who arrived on Eagle in 1654 & died Moyamensing in 1689.

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
X	1	Margaret (1)	A	ON c. 1626 (2) AT Roslagen (2)	ON (Bur) 13 Feb. 1703 @ 76 (2) AT Passayunk (2)	ON c. 1645 (X) TO Peter Larsson Cock (2)
X	2	Catharina (3)	B	ON c. 1628 (1) AT ~~Cecil Co. MD~~ (X)	ON (X) AT ~~Cecil Co. MD~~ (X)	ON c. 1647 (X) TO John Wheeler (3)
X	3	Peter Månsson I		ON c. 1638 (1) AT Cecil Co. MD (4)	ON (will) 3 Jan 1696/7 (4) AT Cecil Co. MD (4)	ON married 3 sons (4) TO
X	4	Anna (5)	C	ON c. 1641-42 (1) AT at sea? (1)	ON (X) AT Upland, Chester Co. (X)	ON c. 1656 (X) TO Gisbert Danielsson (5)
X	5	Beata (6)	D	ON c. 1643-44 (6) AT New Sweden (X)	ON Spring 1689 (6) AT Upland (X)	ON Jan. 1662 (7) TO Lars Carlsson Lock (7)

Check here if there are additional children ☑

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet. Date ____

(2) Kalm, Tillägsband, 218
(3) Will of Lars Andersson Collinus of 17 July 1689; also UCR 93)
(4) Maryland Wills, 5:240; Cecil Co. wills, 1:10 (MCW 1:192)
(5) NY Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:50,
(6) Kalm's Journal, 3:20 (1985)
(7) NYNM 19:14-16, Acrelius, 1:243-245.
(8)

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1641, 3 May – Måns Svensson Lom, a Taylor, formerly a Lieutenant, goes as freeman with wife, Two almost grown-up daughters and a little son (H&S 196, Johnson SS

1646 – Måns Lom & Olof St:lle alias Printz letter To the Dutch (Johnson, SS, 413)

1641-1648 – Måns Svensson Loom, freeman, owes company 274.17 florins as of 1 March 1648 (Huygen, MGB 40)

9 June 1654 – Måns Lom's widow signs loyalty oath as "old" freeman

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FAMILY SHEET

PAGE 2

HUSBAND'S NAME Mån Svensson Lom Code

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Anna (?) Persdotter (?) Code

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)		Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
X	6	Christina (9)		E	ON c. 1645 (1) AT New Sweden (1)	ON c. 1679 (X) AT New Castle Hd. (X)	ON c. 1663 (X) TO Mårten Gertsson ( )
X	7	Sven Månsson (10)		2	ON c. 1648 (1) AT New Sweden (1)	ON c. 1685 (X) AT Blockley Tp. (X)	ON ( ) TO married 2 dau. (X) (X)
X	8	Helena (11)		F	ON c. 1650 (11) AT New Sweden (1)	ON (Bur) 3 Jan 1720 @ 70 (12) AT Glouc. Co. (12)	ON 1670 (11) TO Michael Laican (11)
X	9	Maria (13)		G	ON c. 1652 (1) AT New Sweden (1)	ON 1690s (X) AT Glouc. Co. (X)	ON c. 1672 (X) TO Johan Mattsson (13)
	10				ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) TO ( )
	11				ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) TO ( )
	12				ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) TO ( )
	13				ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) TO ( )
	14				ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) TO ( )
	15				ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) TO ( )
	16				ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) AT ( )	ON ( ) TO ( )

FOOTNOTES:

(9) NCR, 1:229 (Christina), 1:427-428 (related To Lasse Andris & Sven Månsson) +482

(10) NCR, 1:482, etc.

(11) Will of Lars Andersson Collins, 17 July 1689 (Phila Wills, A: #64) & 2PMHB

(12) Rac. 326.

(13) Shared Moyamensing Tract & also partner of Sven Månsson Lom

(14)

(15)

(16)

(17)

(18)

(19)

(20)

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FOREFATHERS

MÅNS SVENSSON LOM, FORGOTTEN FOREFATHER, AND HIS 7 DAUGHTERS

Although the surname of Lom died out by 1685, it is probable that Måns Svensson Lom had more descendants than any other settler of New Sweden. He had nine children, fifty or more grandchildren and at least 250 great-grandchildren. When Andreas Rudman took his census of the Wicaco congregation in 1697, thirty percent (165) of them were Lom's descendants.

Nothing is yet known about Lom's personal history prior to 1641. As he came to America with the Stille brothers (Olof and Axel) it is probable that he was also from Roslagen. That was the reported birthplace of his eldest daughter. The name of his wife is not found in any surviving record. Based on Swedish naming patterns, her name was probably Anna Petersdotter and it seems likely that she was the sister of Olof and Axel Stille, sons of Peter Stille of Roslagen.

Måns Svensson (the son of Sven) used the surname of Lom, pronounced "Loom" in Swedish and sometimes spelled that way. It means "loon" or "diver" and is typical of the kind of name assigned to a Swedish seaman.

Lom's name first appeared in New Sweden records on the passenger list of the *Charitas*, 3 May 1641, on the eve of that ship's departure from Stockholm on the first leg of its voyage to America. Listed right above the family of Olof Stille and the bachelor Axel Stille was "Måns Svensson Lom, a tailor and formerly a lieutenant, who intends to begin agriculture in New Sweden. He has received 5 Riksdaler but otherwise no salary; he goes with his wife, two almost grown-up daughters and a little son."

In New Sweden, he became one of the first settlers of present Delaware County, where he settled with the Stille brothers on a tract called "Techoherassi" by the Indians. This was at present Eddystone, located on the Delaware River between Olof Stille's Creek (now Ridley Creek) and Crum Creek.

On 6 October 1646, during the war of words between Governor Johan Printz and the Dutch, Olof Stille and Måns Svensson Lom delivered one of the Governor's ultimatums to Andries Hudde, the Dutch commander at Fort Nassau. The account book of Hendrick Huygen, New Sweden's commissary, dated 1 March 1648, showed that Måns Svensson owed the New Sweden company 274.17 guilders for his purchases from the company store.

Måns Svensson Lom probably died in 1653. On 27 July 1653, his two sons-in-law Peter Larsson Cock and John Wheeler and Olof and Axel Stille were among the 22 freemen submitting a petition of grievances to Governor Printz. Lom's name was conspicuous in its absence. On 9 June 1654, after the arrival of Governor Johan Rising, "Måns Lom's widow" was listed among the "old freemen" pledging allegiance to the new governor.

Arriving on the *Eagle* with Governor Rising was Lars Andersson Collinus, a "münster" (minister's) scribe, who soon married Måns Lom's widow. In 1664, Olof Stille's family and the Lom family (with its new father-in-law) moved to Moyamensing on the Delaware River in present South Philadelphia. "Lasse" Andersson later became a justice on the Upland Court. After the creation of Pennsylvania, Lasse Andersson was "naturalized" by William Penn and joined other "antient Sweeds" in signing a deposition (for use against Lord Baltimore) establishing that the Swedes were the first permanent settlers in Delaware, which Baltimore claimed belonged to Maryland. The will of Lars Andersson Collinus, dated 17 July 1689, left his Moyamensing plantation to Michael Nilsson Laican and Andrew Wheeler, who were, respectively, a son-in-law and grandson of Måns Lom.

It is unknown when Lom's wife died. However, she was the mother of nine children:

1. **Margaret Lom**, born in 1626 in Roslagen, was buried by pastor Andreas Sandel 13 Feb. 1703 at the age of 76. She married **Peter Larsson Cock** and lived at Peter Cock's (later Province) Island. They had 13 children:

> **Lars ("Lasse") Cock**, born 21 March 1646, died October 1699 at Passyunk; married Lydia Ashman; 13 children.
> **child (Måns?)**, born 1648, died young.
> **Erick Cock**, born c. 1650, died 1701 in Gloucester County; married Elisabeth Olofsdotter Philipson, 9 children.
> **Anna Cock**, born c. 1652, died in Upper Merion Township; married Gunnar Rambo, 9 children.
> **Måns Cock**, born c. 1654, died c. 1721, Gloucester County; married Gunilla Jonasdotter Nilsson, 7 children.
> **John Cock**, born 1656, died 1716, St. Georges Creek, New Castle County; married Brigitta Nilsdotter Friend, 9 children.
> **Peter Cock**, born 1658, died 1708, Passyunk; married Helena Israelsdotter Helm, 9 children.
> **Magdalena Cock**, born 1659, died after 1723 in Kingsessing; married Anders Petersson Longacre, 10 children.
> **Maria Cock**, born 1661, died after 1717 in Passyunk; married Anders Rambo, 6 children.
> **Gabriel Cock**, born 1663, died after 1714 in New Castle County; married Maria Nilsdotter Friend, 7 or more children.
> **Brigitta Cock**, born 1665, died 1726 in Gloucester County; married John Rambo, 11 children.
> **Margaret Cock**, born 1667, died 1701 in Kingsessing; married Robert Longshore and Thomas Jenner, 3 children.
> **Catharine Cock**, born 1669, died 1748 in Moyamensing; married Bengt Bengtsson, 4 or more children.

2. **Catharine Lom**, born in Roslagen c. 1628, married **John Wheeler**, an Englishman, who lived in the New Sweden colony. After the 1653 protest to Printz, they moved to Swanwyck, near the Dutch Fort Casimir (New Castle), and by 1658 had moved to the Sassafras River in Cecil County, Maryland. Catharine died before 1674 when John Wheeler's second wife Mary renounced any interest in his property. Catharine had four known children:

> **Samuel Wheeler**, born c. 1650, who remained in Cecil County on his father's "Roundstone" plantation; never married.
> **John Wheeler**, born c. 1654, sold his father's "Wheelers Point" plantation in Cecil County to his brother-in-law Nicholas Allum in 1677, intending to move to land acquired by his "grandfather" Lars Andersson in Blockley Township, Philadelphia County. However, he returned to Cecil County to live at "Roundstone," married Elizabeth and died in 1698, survived by 3 daughters.
> **Anna Wheeler**, born c. 1656, married Nicholas Allum; 1 daughter.
> **Anders Wheeler**, born c. 1660, moved as a young man to the Blockley Township land acquired by Lars Andersson. After inheriting part of Moyamensing from Andersson, he sold the Blockley Township lands to his cousins, the Gertsson brothers. Married Catharine Andersdotter Svensson and Anna Maria Geörgen (Urian), 7 children.

3. **Peter Månsson**, born in Roslagen c. 1638, never used his father's surname. He married a daughter (name unknown) of Sven Gunnarsson and in 1673 was shown as a one-third owner of the Bought on the Delaware in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County. He surrendered this interest to Marcus Laurens and moved to Cecil County,

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where he died in 1677, survived by one child:

>**Anders Petersson**. Sven Svensson, Peter Månsson's brother-in-law, attempted, without success, to be his guardian. Anders appears to have died in his minority in Cecil County, without issue.

4. **Anna Lom**, born at sea in 1641, married **Giösta Danielsson**, who arrived in New Sweden in 1654 as a tailor and soldier. They lived at Upland (Chester), where Danielsson died intestate in 1681, survived by three daughters:

>**Margaret Danielson**, baptized in 1658 at the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam (New York), died in 1697 in Gloucester County; married Casper Fish in 1675, 8 children.

>**Brigitta Danielson**, born c. 1660, died c. 1685 in Gloucester County; became 2d wife of Marcus Laurens, a Holsteiner [progenitor of the Swedish Hulings], 2 children.

>**Maria Danielson**, born 1663, died 1699 at Tacony, Philadelphia County; married Nils Ollesson Gästenberg, 8 children.

5. **Beata Lom**, born 1643, reported to be the first girl born in New Sweden, died at Upland in the spring of 1689. In January 1662 she became the second wife of Pastor **Lars Carlsson Lock**, who came to New Sweden in 1648. Their children:

>**Anders Lock**, born c. 1663, died 1716 in Gloucester County; married Christina Fish, sister of Casper Fish and widow of Hans Petersson, 6 children.

>**Måns Lock**, born c. 1665, died c. 1698 in Gloucester County; unmarried.

>**Catharine Lock**, born c. 1668, died 1720 in Gloucester County; married John Jonasson [Nilsson], 5 daughters.

>**John Lock**, born c. 1670, died 1720 in Gloucester County; married Catharine Hoffman, 4 children.

>**Peter Lock**, born c. 1673, died 1731 in Gloucester County; married Maria, 9 children.

>**Maria Lock**, born c. 1675, had illegitimate child by Hermanus Helm; not further traced.

>**Gustaf Lock**, born c. 1680, died 1742 in Gloucester County; married Magdalena Hoffman, 8 children.

>Another daughter (not identified) who told Peter Kalm in 1748 that her mother Beata Lom was the first girl born in New Sweden.

6. **Christina Lom**, born c. 1645, married **Mårten Gertsson** of Christina Creek c. 1663. She died after 1678. After her husband drowned out of his canoe in 1680, Lars Andersson Collinus and Sven Månsson Lom were named administrators of his estate. Her children:

>**Gertrude Gertsson**, born 1664, died 1744 in Moyamensing; married John Stille, son of Olof Stille, 12 children.

>**Armegot Gertsson**, born 1664, died 1755 in Blockley Township, married Johan Skute, son of Captain Sven Skute, 3 children.

>**Gerrit Gertsson** [later Garrett], born c. 1672, died 1732 in Blockley Township, married (1st) Magdalena, (2d) his cousin Regina Huling, daughter of Marcus Laurens, 8 children.

>**Mårten Gertsson** [later Garrett], born 1675, died 1751 in Blockley Township; married Brita Jonasdotter Nilsson, 5 children.

7. **Sven Månsson Lom**, born c. 1648, died c. 1685 in Blockley Township; name of wife unknown, one child named in stepfather's will:

>**Utro (Gertrude?) Lom**; no further record.

8. **Helena Lom**, born 1650, died 1720 in Gloucester County. She married **Michael Nilsson Laican** in 1670. Initially they lived at the Bought on land later occupied by her brother Peter Månsson. Then they moved to Shackamaxon to share land with her nephew, Lasse Cock. Michael Laican stayed in Shackamaxon after inheriting land at Moyamensing from Lars Andersson Collinus. He moved in 1699 to Gloucester County, where he died in 1704. They had 10 children:

>**Catharine Laican**, born 1671, who married Lawrence Huling, eldest son of Marcus Laurens, 2 sons.

>**Anna Laican**, born 1673, died in Upper Merion Township; married her cousin John Gunnarsson Rambo, 7 children.

>**Gertrude Laican**, born 1675, died c. 1721 in Gloucester County; married her cousin Peter Ericksson Cock, 8 children.

>**Nils Laican**, born 1677, died 1733 in Gloucester County; married cousin Susannah Fish, no children.

>**Måns Laican**, born 1679, died 1728 in Gloucester County; married Maria, 2 children.

>**Anders Laican**, born 1682, died 1733 in Gloucester County; never married.

>**Christina Laican**, born 1684, died in Gloucester County; married cousin Elias Fish, 6 children.

>**Michael Laican**, born 1686, died after 1740 in Gloucester County; married Anna Hoffman, 10 children.

>**Helena Laican**, born 1689, died in Gloucester County; married cousin Casper Fish, Jr., 7 children.

>**Zacharias Laican**, born 1696, died 1733 in Gloucester County; never married.

10. **Maria Lom**, born c. 1652, married **John Mattsson**, son of Matthias Hanson c. 1672. After living at Moyamensing for 12 years, they moved to Gloucester County where Mattsson died in 1701. Aside from caring for the younger children of Lars and Beata Lock after their deaths, John and Maria Mattsson had at least seven children of their own:

>**Matthias Mattsson**, born c. 1673, died 1700 in Gloucester County; unmarried.

>**Anna Mattsson**, born c. 1674, died 1721 in Gloucester County; married Stephen Jones, son of Anders Jönsson Ekoren, 6 children.

>**Måns Mattsson**, born c. 1676, died c. 1705 in Gloucester County; married Elisabeth, 1 child.

>**Gertrude Mattsson**, born c. 1678; husband and children (if any) unknown.

>**Anders Mattsson**, born c. 1680, died 1734 in Gloucester County; married Maria Van Culen, 5 children.

>**Maria Mattsson**, married in 1717 William Philpot of Salem County, 7 children.

>One or two other daughters not identified.

The "forgotten forefather" Måns Svensson Lom left quite a family!

Dr. Peter S. Craig ◊

Correction: Skute & Stille families

The Forefathers article on Captain Sven Skute in the Fall 1993 issue of the *Swedish Colonial News* was in error in listing, as his daughter, Gertrude (born 1664), who married John Stille. The will of John Stille named Sven Skute's son Johan Skute his "brother-in-law," suggesting that Stille had married Johan Skute's sister. However the names given to John Stille's children prove that his wife Gertrude was the daughter of Mårten Gertsson and Christina Lom and sister of Johan Skute's wife Armegot. John and Gertrude Stille named their eldest daughter Christina and named a son Morton. They did not name any son Sven.

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Form B-100

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FAMILY SHEET

Do not write in this space

Husband's Code .....

Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Lasse Lawrence Anderson (Collinns)

Date of Birth ○ Place ○

Date of Death Oct. 1689 (2) Place Moyamensin (2)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

His Father ○ His Mother's Maiden Name ○

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet ○ Place ○

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When? ○

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME ____ (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth ○ Place ○

Date of Death ○ Place ○

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father ○ Her Mother's Maiden Name ○

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death): Bequeaths all To "cousins" Mitchell Neilson, Sr. & "Andrew Wheeler" FBO grand-daughter, "Esto Linn." (2) Living with Neil Neelson of Shackamaxon at death (2) 1654. ass. on Ornn, Lars Anderson, muster-clerk (3)

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ~~Also known as Lars Anderson, Finn (3)~~ Lars Andersson Collins ass'd on Ornn 1654 (3) Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		Step- CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	1	Swan Mårsson (2) Rom		ON ○ AT ○	ON dec. as of 1689 (2) AT ○	ON ○ TO Bertha Linn (2)
	2	○		ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ TO ○
	3	○		ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ TO ○
	4	○		ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ TO ○
	5	○		ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ AT ○	ON ○ TO ○

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet. Date ____

(2) Will dated 17 July 1689, proved 1 Nov. 1689 (compare Coleman)

(3) Johnson 716, 718

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

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3 June 1664 - Laur. Andrews, Wm Stille Martin Clemsmith - patent Moyamensing (Egle 353-4)
1671 - Lasse Anderson - heads household @ "Moy Mgnsy" (2 Geh 305)
17 May 1675 - Laes Andriessen ~~assists~~ justice (2 Geh 66) (Id 83)
23 May 1676 - Lace Andriessen named justice (UCR 35)
14 Nov. 1676 - Lace Andries - justice (UCR 37)
13 Mar 1676/7 - Laece Andries - justia (UCR 46)
" Lace Andries attends mtg re Indians (UCR 48)
13 June 1677 - Lace Andries justice (UCR 50)
11 Sept 1677 - Lace Andries justice (UCR 59)
13 Nov 1677 " " " (UCR 67) (2 Geh 167)
12 Mar 1677/8 " " " (UCR 83)
" Lace Andries for John Wheeler, Andreas Wheeler - lotts 2 granted 300A on Schuylkill (UCR 87)
" Lace Andries Loceinus signs Tribute to Ephraim Herman (UCR 93)
18 June 1678 Lasse Andries, Olle Stille, Andreas Benckson & Joan Mattson, all of Moyamensing, each granted 25A marsh (UCR 100)
12 Nov 1678 Lasse Andries, justice (UCR 105)
" " " (UCR 127)
12/13 Mar 1678/9 " " " (UCR 138)
25/26 Nov 1679 " " " (UCR 154)
10 Mar 1679/80 " " - witness for John Stille v. Dirk Jansen
13 Oct 1680 for marking 4 of his p.p. (UCR 178)
30 Nov. 1681 Christian Clause v Lassey Anderson - p'pd (UCR A-10)
14 Mar 1681/2 " " " - withdrawn (A 12)
20 June 1684 - Reserve of Moyamensing land for heirs Andrews & Co (2 PA 3d 663)
21 July 1684 - Propt grants Lasse Andrews, Wm Stille, Andrew Benkson, John Mattson 588A. Moyamensing. Laur. Andrews by will, devised his 1/4 to Michael Nelson Sr. & Andreas Wheeler; M. Nelson granted his rights to Wheeler. (Egle 353-54)
1687 - Lasse Andrews shown on Holmes map at Moyamensing.
1689 - Lasse Anderson will gives his land To "cousins" Michael Nelson Sr & Andreas Wheeler; Michael Nelson gives his share to Andreas Wheeler (Egle 354)
11 Jan 1683 Lass Andersson Collins signs deposition (91 PMHB 35-37) also naturalized (Dunn 2: 337)
1675 Appraises marsh near New Castle (2 Geh. 85, 92)
June 1676 "Laes Andriesen" nominated as justice (2 Geh 116)
26 Sep. 1679 "Lasse Andries" named justice (2 Geh 274)
Oct 1680 " " " " (2 Geh 312)
30 June 1680 - Richard Noble surveys for Lasse Andries, Olle Stille, Andreas Benckson & John Mattson of Moyamensinck 33 & 31 As marsh (NY Land Papers, 36:166)
8 Dec 1686 - Lacy Anderson by mark w/ Wm. marriage of Phillip Ellwell & Sarah Jones at Moyamensing (37 PGM 249)

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21 July 1684 - Patent To Lawrence Anderson,
Andrew Bankson, John Stille & John Matson
for 525 As granted by patent To Martin
Clensmith, William Stille & Laurence Andrews
from Alexander Minoyossa dated — 4mo 1664
Warrant from WP 13 4mo 1683 To resurvey,
and surveyed 20th of said month.
Also meadow by Hollandus Ck etc.
63 As granted by Upland Court 18 4mo 1678
for 100. Took up 63 A meadow 30 5mo 1680.
Total 525 As.
Recorded, 14 9mo 1684
(9x 1:47-48 — Part. D-1:58)

19 July 1689 - Laurence Anderson will devised his 1/4 Moyamensing
To Michell Neilson [Lycon] & Andrew Wheeler (see, F-2:270-272)

10 Oct. 1687 - Lassy Anderson w.to. dec'd Laurence Cock To
Andrs Bankson. (F-7:103-104)

10 Oct 1687 - ~~Patsy~~ Lassy Anderson w.to. dec'd Peter Cock To
Andrs Bankson (F-7:106-107)

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NOTICES OF LARS ANDERSSON COLLINUS

I. Amandus Johnson, The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1664 (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1911), Vol. II, p. 718.

"Lars Andersson Collinns (?)" appears in the "List of Officers, Soldiers, Servants and Freemen in the Colony, 1654-1655." The date 1654 which appears after his name indicates that he was a passenger aboard the Ehrn, and arrived in New Sweden in May, 1654.

II. Archives of Pennsylvania, Series 2, Vol. 19, p. 354.

Land in Moyamensing, SW of Wicaco and E of Passyunk, was "First granted to Martin Clensmith, Wm. Stile and Lawr. Andrews from Alexander Haynoyassa, Gov'r of South River in America, by Patent 3 June, '64."

III. B. Fernow, Documents Relating to the History of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River (Albany: The Argus Company, Printers, 1877), pp. 515, 527, 530, 535, 557, 559, 634.

Lars Andriesen first listed as a Justice for the River, November 26, 1674. He was appointed in place of Peter Aldrichs by Governor Andros, who vacated Aldrichs' seat because the latter had seemed too eager to please the Dutch when they very briefly regained control of the Delaware in 1673. (For this interlude, see pp. 507-12 of the same volume.) Another new Justice at the same time was Woolle Swain.

IV. The Record of the Court at Upland, in Pennsylvania. 1676 to 1681 (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1860), pp. 35, 37, 49, 50, 59, 67, 83, 87, 93, 100-1, 105, 127, 138, 154, 178.

Lace Andries, variously spelled, was one of the six original justices of the Upland Court. His name appears twelve times in the court record as a justice, from November 14, 1676 to March 10, 1680. He also is a petitioner on March 12, 1678 and on April 3, 1678; and a witness in a case presented on October 13, 1680 (at which time he was no longer a justice).

Lace Andries was probably omitted from the 1677 census of tithables because he was over sixty years of age. Or it may be that the justices didn't have to pay taxes. In the Upland Court record his name appears as "Lasse" often, and as "Andriesen" once (p. 37). On March 12, 1678 (p. 93) he was entered as "Lace andries Loceinus." I believe this to be a scribal or typograph-

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ical error for "Coleinus" or "Collinus," possibly under the influence of the more familiar name of Pastor Lokenius (Lars Carolus Lock).

V. Archives of Pennsylvania, Series 2, Vol. 19, p. 354.

The Moyamensing tract of 1664, having been enlarged by the Upland Court (Record, pp. 100-1), was resurveyed "by Propr's Warrant dated 13, 4 mo., '83" to Lasse Andrews, Wm. Stille, Andrew Bankson and John Matson.

VI. A. R. Dunlap and C. A. Weslager, "More Missing Evidence: Two Depositions by Early Swedish Settlers," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 91:1 (1967), pp. 35-45.

Larss Andersson Collinu was one of seven "who have been here about Fifty Years," who signed a deposition for William Penn's use in his boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore, "on the behalf of our selves & ye rest of ye Ancient Planters, yet Liveing, of ye Sweedish Nation, on this West side of ye River Delaware, at Wicoco ye 11th day of ye Month called January 1683." (This is 1684, by modern reckoning.) Actually, he had been on the river just under thirty years.

A few months later three of the same deponents certified "respectively from the time of their arrivall" to a much longer and more detailed statement about the early Swedish settlement and its relationship to Maryland. This deposition of June 25, 1684 closes with a transaction in which all three signers had participated in 1651. Peter Rambo, Peter Cock, and Hance Mansson were the deponents. Lars Andersson Collinu did not sign; he was not in the colony in 1651.

VII. Archives of Pennsylvania, Series 3, Vol. 2, p. 663.

The resurvey of Moyamensing land was returned June 20, 1684 for "Andrews, Lacey & Com."

VIII. Archives of Pennsylvania, Series 2, Vol. 19, p. 353.

The resurveyed Moyamensing tract was confirmed to its four joint owners by "The Prop'ry, by Patent dated 21, 5 mo., '84," that is, July 21.

IX. Archives of Pennsylvania, Series 2, Vol. 19, p. 454.

The will of Lawr. Andrews, "dated 17, 5 mo., 1689," left his Moyamensing property to Michael Nelson, Sen'r, and Andreas

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Wheeler.The former was Michael Nilsson Laycon, 1644-1717, whose son (Michael Jun'r) had been born in 1686. For some documentation of the Nelson/Laycon identity, see in the same volume, pp. 399 and 765. Wheeler witnessed Laycon's will in 1703; it is published in New Jersey Archives, Series 1, Vol. 23, p. 287.

Prior to July 17, 1702, Lars Andersson Collinus died. Michael Neilson Laycon "by Deed dated ____, Granted to s'd Wheeler all his right and Title in and to the said Plantation." I have not studied Andreas Wihler or Wheeler at any depth. In 1677/8 Lace Andries took up 300 acres for John and And. Wheeler; Andrew sold his half in 1699 to John Roberts (Archives of Pennsylvania, Series 3, Vol. 1, p. 12).

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30 Oct. 1987

PETER LONG OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY (died c. 1724)

The following is a chronology of discovered facts about Peter Long and his son by the same name:

14 Aug. 1683 - Passengers on the Lion include: "Joseph Fisher (Fisk, Fish) and Elizabeth Fisher his wife, of Stilorgan near Dublin, Ireland. Servants - - - Peter Long - 2 years to serve - a carpenter." (Jeanne Tepe, 21 Aug. 1987)

-- --- 1684 - Survey, Burlington County, 100 acres on NE side of Pennsauken Creek to John Hance [Steelman] & Frederick King [later sold to Peter Long, 8 Aug. 1688] (NJA, 21: 361)

-- --- 1685 - Survey, Gloucester County, 1000 acres on Maple Run to Andrew Robeson; also 20 acres on Homan's Creek [later resurveyed for Peter Long, c.1700] (NJA, 21: 682)

8 Aug. 1688 - Deed, Anna Salter of Tacony, Phila. county, widow, and her son John Salter to Peter Long of Simsissinck Creek, West Jersey, carpenter, 100 acres in second Tenth, Burlington County (NJA, 21: 425; Deed book B:210)

14 Aug. 1689 - Deed, Robert Turner of Philadelphia to Peter Long of Burlington County, carpenter, 100 acres. (NJA, 21: 439; Deed book B: 317)

Nov. 1689 - Land of Peter Long adjoins Thomas Mosse on Pennsawkin Creek, Burl. County. (NJA, 21:370)

14 Apr. 1690 - Survey for Peter Long, 100 acres on north side pf Pennsauken Creek between Captain Hance [Hans Månsson], Samuel Nicholas the Swede, Robert Styles and John Rudderowe; also a point, 5 acres. (NJA, 21: 365)

30 June 1691 - Deed, Samuel Jennings of Philadelphia to Peter Long of Cedar Creek, Salem County, husbandman, 757 acres beginning at forks of Cedar Creek below Cohansie. (NJA, 21: 460; Deed book B: 459)

28 Jan. 1692 - Deed, Peter Long to Samuel Jennings, exchanging lands at Cohansey, Salem County. (Deed book D: 57)

25 June 1692 - Peter Long testifies before Burlington County grand jury. (BCR, 141)

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21 Nov. 1699 - Assignment, Peter Long to Edward Petty of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York, mariner, 757 acres at Cohansey, Salem Co. (NJA, 21: 519; Deed book B: 658)

29 Nov. 1699 - Deed, John Reading of Gloucester County to Peter Long, late of Salem County & now of Gloucester County, 500 acres Nahundsey Neck, Glouc. County, bounded on SW by Mathew Mattson & on NE by Andrew Robeson. (NJA, 21: 672; Deed book Glo3: 247)

1 June 1700 - Deed, Patrick Robinson of Philadelphia and Andrew Robeson of Gloucester County, as executors of Samuel Robeson of Phila., to Peter Long of Gloucester County, 500 acres called Nahundsey between Maple Run and Nahundsey Run, adjoining John Parker; also 20 acres of meadow west of Hoemans Creek, Gloucester County. (NJA, 21: 674; Deed book, Glo3: 304)

20 Aug. 1700 - Peter Long (with Charles Croswith) files inventory of estate of John Parker of Greenwich tp., Glouc. Co. (NJA, 23:352)

2 Dec. 1700 - Peter Long and John Rambo are fellow bondsmen for Esther Parker, widow of John Parker. (NJA, 23: 352)

2 Jan. 1700/1 Peter Long grand juror, Glouc Co. court (GCR, 1: 228)

2 Mar. 1700/1 Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 1: 249)

(no date) Peter Long registers earmark, Gloucester County court. (GCR, 2: 596)

12 Mar. 1700/1 Peter Long witnesses the will of John Matson of Greenwich tp., Glouc. Co. (NJA, 23: 311)

3 May 1701 - Peter Long and Andrie Colk (?) file inventory of estate of John Matson.(NJA, 23: 311)

15 Aug. 1701 - Peter Long, yeoman, files complaint against Casper Fish, on promissory note dated 29 May 169? for £ 34, plus £ 5 damages. (GCD, 158) Suit withdrawn, 1 Sept. 1701 (GCR, 326)

22 Aug. 1701 - Peter Long and John Rambo file inventory of the estate of Erick Cock of Gloucester Co. (NJA, 23: 100, 277)

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1 Sep. 1701 - Peter Long and John Rambo fellow bondsmen for Elizabeth Cock, administratrix of estate of Eric Cock of Great Mantos Creek, Gloucester County. (NJA, 23: 277)

8 Oct. 1701 - Peter Longe and Samuel Hedge file inventory of Jesper Hoeman of Salem County. (NJA, 23: 232)

-- --- 1702 - Will of Anthony Sturgis of Philadelphia (wife Dorothy) names daughter Ellinor, wife of Peter Long. (Jeanne Tepe letter)

1 June 1702 - Peter Long sworn in as justice of Gloucester County court. (GCR, 1: 260)

1 Sep. 1702 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 260)

1 June 1703 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 272)

18 Dec. 1705 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 334)

12 Mar. 1705/6 Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 336)

(no date) - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 351)

10 Mar. 1707 - Deed, John Rudderow to Peter Long, land in Burlington County. (Deed book AAA: 453)

6 Apr. 1708 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 354)

5 Oct. 1708 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 357)

5 Apr. 1709 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 360)

14 Mar. 1709/10 Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 362-4)

20 June 1710 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 365-6)

19 Sep. 1710 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 367)

19 Dec. 1710 - Peter Long sits as justice. (GCR, 1: 369)

10 Mar. 1712/3 Peter Long foreman of grand jury. (GCR, 1: 387-8; GFM, 12)

18 Mar. 1712/3 Lydia Auren of Cecil County, Md., widow of pastor Jonas Auren of Raccoon Creek, gives power of attorney to Peter Long, principal creditor, to take out letters of administration in New Jersey. (NJA, 23:19)

22 May 1713 - Peter Long files account of estate of Jonas Auren of Raccoon Creek, Glouc. County; pays himself £ 4.7.0 from estate of £ 45.5.0. (NJA, 23: 19)

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9 Mar. 1713/4 Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 463)

14 Mar. 1713/4 Peter Long is paid 15 shillings by the court for killing a panther. (GFM, 13)

21 Dec. 1714 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 473)

22 Dec. 1714 - Peter Long foreman of grand jury (GFM, 13)

15 Mar. 1714/5 Peter Long named freeholder. (GCR, 2: 480)

5 Apr. 1715 - At freeholders' meeting, Peter Long named tax collector. (GFM, 16)

21 June 1715 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 483) Also foreman of petty jury. (GCR, 2: 486)

20 Sep. 1715 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 487)

4th Tuesday of Mar. 1716 - Peter Long continued as tax collector. (GFM, 17)

18 Sep. 1716 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 504)

18 Dec. 1716 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 507)

19 Mar. 1716/7 Peter Long named collector, township of Greenwich. (GCR, 2: 510)

16 Apr. 1717 - Peter Long ordered to account for his tax collections. (GFM, 19)

17 Sep. 1717 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 515)

1 Feb. 1718 - Peter Long gave three shillings toward a horse for the minister at Raccoon church (RPN, 11)

27 Feb. 1717/8 Peter Long and Stephen Jones file accounting of estate of John Bowles of Greenwich tp., Glouc. Co. (NJA, 23: 47)

1 Mar. 1717/8 Peter Long named collector, township of Greenwich. (GCR, 2: 522)

1 Mar. 1718/9 Peter Long named trustee (freeholder) for Greenwish tp. (GCR, 2: 539)

24 Mar. 1718/9 Peter Long at freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 20)

13 Apr. 1719 - Peter Long at freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 21)

15 Sep. 1719 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 546)

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15 Dec. 1719 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 551)

27 Feb. 1720 - Peter Long gives 3 shillings for parsonage at Raccoon church. (RPN, 115)

15 Mar. 1719/20 Peter Long foreman of grand jury. (GCR, 2: 561). Also named trustee for Greenwich tp. (GCR, 2: 556)

22 Mar. 1719/20 Peter Long attends freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 22)

19 Apr. 1720 - Peter Long buys Bible, psalmbook. (RPN, 19)

3 Feb. 1720/1 Peter Long at freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 24)

21 Mar. 1720/1 Peter Long juror on two criminal trials. (GCR, 2: 574) Named trustee, Greenwich tp. (GCR, 2: 576)

28 Mar. 1721 - Peter Long (for Greenwich Tp.)at freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 26)

19 June 1722 - Peter Long grand juror. (GCR, 2: 10)

10 Feb. 1723/4 Peter Long on grand jury list; excused. (GCR, 31)

18 Aug. 1724 - Lawsuit, Helenor Long v. Edward Eglinton and his wife; non pros. (GCR, 2: 41)

[Note: Eleanor Long could not have filed this lawsuit in her own name unless she had become a widow; hence, Peter Long died before this date. Furthermore, some of the references to Peter Long prior to this date may be references to their son, also named Peter Long.]

26 Oct. 1724 - Helenor Long v. Edward Eglinton and wife; sheriff to "mend the writ." (GCR, 2: 42)

4 Jan. 1724/5 Helenor Long v. Edward Eglinton and wife; non pros. for want of declaration. (GCR, 2: 43-44)

15 Mar. 1724/5 Helenor Long v. Edward Eglinton and wife; discontinued by the court. (GCR, 2: 47)

2 Jan. 1726/7 Ellinor Long v. Andrew Jones. (GCR, 2:69)

7 Oct. 1749 - Will of Ellenor Long of Greenwich township, Gloucester County, widow. Children -- Peter, Abraham, Andrew, Dorothy, Deborah, Sarah. Grandchildren-- Deborah, Paul, Susannah Lawrence, Catharine Bartleson, Sarah Long,

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Ellenor Thakery. Daughter Sarah and son-in-law Alexander Randall residuary legatees and executors of personal estate. Witnesses: Jonathan Fowler, John Wilkinson, Abel Randall (NJA, 32: 204)

6 Oct. 1752 - Will proved. Inventory, £ 178.13.1½, incl. a Bible £1, bills, books and notes £157.6.10 made by Jonathan Fowler and Jeffree Clark. (NJA, 32: 204)

Peter Long, Jr.

[Note: Some of the references to Peter Long, supra, may refer to his son by the same name, although the name of Peter Long, Jr., as such was never used.]

18 May 1725 - "Peter Long and his wife Elizabeth deeded land in Gloucester County to their son[sic] Andrew. (Witnesses Samuel Shaw, Thomas Bright, Abraham West)" (Jeanne Tepe, citing deed at HSP, 2C1 p. 73)

21 Mar. 1725/6 Peter Long named assessor, Greenwich township. (GCR, 2: 57)

24 Oct. 1726 - Peter Long v. Abraham Liddon. (GCR, 2: 64)

1 Feb. 1727/8 Peter Long and Thomas Pagett file inventory of estate of Samuel Dayton, Greenwich, Salem County. (NJA, 23: 131)

16 Feb. 1727/8 Peter Long witnesses will of John Chandler of Greenwich, Salem County. (NJA, 23: 89)

6 Feb. 1734/5 Peter Long files inventory of estate of Edward Fitzgerald of Salem County. (NJA, 30: 178).

20 Dec. 1735 - Account of Thomas Langley estate of Cohansey shows payment to Peter Long. (NJA, 30: 290)

11 Feb. 1735/6 Peter Long was paid money by estate of Edward Fitzgerald according to accounting. (NJA, 30: 178)

19 Mar. 1735/6 Peter Long and Alexander Randall file inventory of estate of John Wilkinson, Greenwich township, Gloucester County. (NJA, 30: 528)

12 May 1736 - Peter Long at Gloucester County freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 68)

11 June 1736 - Peter Long at freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 69)

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15 June 1736 - Peter Long at freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 70)

Sep. 1736 - Peter Long, John Jones & Samuel Shivers named to arbitrate Michael Hoffman v. Joseph Lloyd. (GCR, 2: 360)

25 Jan. 1736/7 Peter Long at freeholders' meeting. (GFM, 72)

22 Mar. 1736/7 Peter Long named to arbitration panel in Abraham Swain v. William Harrison. (GCR,2:375)

-- Mar. 1738 - Peter Long juror in criminal case. (GCR,2:410)

23 Apr. 1741 - Peter Long and Alexander Randall appraise estate of Benjamin Peters of Raccoon Creek (NJA, 30: 376)

11 Sep. 1747 - Will of William Bradford of Cohansey, Salem County, mentions Peter Long's swamp. (NJA, 30: 57)

22 Feb. 1748 - Peter Long witnesses will of John Mills of Stoe Creek, Cumberland County. (NJA, 30:340)

30 Dec. 1748 - Peter Long of Stoe Creek files inventory of estate of John Mills. (NJA, 30:340)

24 Jan. 1748/9 Peter Long witnesses will of James Booth, Hopewell township, Cumberland County. (NJA, 30: 52)

16 May 1749 - Peter Long files inventory of estate of Jonathan Platts of Stow Creek, Cumberland County. (NJA, 30: 382)

30 Aug. 1750 - Gloucester County road survey mentions Peter Long property. (GCR, 2: 442)

25 Aug. 1754 - Date of will of Peter Long of Stow Creek, Cumberland County. (NJA, 32: 204)

26 Mar. 1755 - Will proved. (NJA, 32: 204)

11 Apr. 1755 - Inventory of estate filed. (NJA, 32: 204)

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Peter Long

277 1 Sept. 1704 (w Johannes Rambo) files bond of Elsie, Ack admx Eric Cock of Gt. Minisink Co's.

311 8 12 Mar 1700/1 - Will of John Matson of Gr Cks Co. Cock of Gt. Minisink Co's.

8 3 May 1701 Inventory " "

232 8 Oct 1701 - Peter Longo & Sarah Hedges file inv of Jeppe Hansen of Salem Co.

352 20 Aug 1700 - Adm. of estate (w) Charles Brown (w) of John Parker of Gt. Tpo., Cks wife Esther as Hester Long John, Reuben Robert, James, Cock Co. Branch

Rec 2 Dec 1700 - Pet & John Rambo release Brothers to ex's Father Peter.

4 1 Feb. 1718 - Pet. 3 ch.

19 14 Apr 1720 Boys bible, pd.

45 2 Feb 1720 Pet. 38 yr.

24 25 Mar. 1723 Catharina Long sp. David & Maria (Rambo) Von Numan's Johannes

307 5 June 1723 Catarina Long m. Anders Hoffman

305 29 Mar 1717 ② Debora Long m. Desidezius Von Numan (d. after 1734) 32 NJA 204

305 22 Oct 1717 ① Dorothea Long m. Samuel Dalton. 32 NJA 204

306 22 July 1720 ③ Sarah Long m. Alexander Randel 32 NJA 204

NJM 242 2 Dec 1730 ③ Andrew Long m. Catherine Cox 32 NJA 204

& Eleanor Long his widow, also:

① Peter Long

② Abraham Long

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William Long

2 NJA 383 10 Oct 1698. Surv. for - 200 A Salem Co. E Cohansie R. adj. Azariah Penny.

383 10 Oct 1698. " " - lot in Town of Pamphilia.

2 NJA 296 2 Sept 1723 - Will, of

Gloria Dei Burial Records

Moses Long

p. 74 17 Nov 1794 - Bur. Debora, dau. of Moses & Kesiah Long - smallpox
Long's mother is of the Cox family.

p. 74 16 Dec 1794. Bur. Mary Long, dau of Moses & Keziah - 30 yrs. old.

p. 99 17 Jan 1797 - Bur. George Long, son of " " - 28
(N.B. Long is a son of the dec. Catherine, dau. of Peter Cox)

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FAMILY SHEET

Do not write in this space
Husband's Code .....
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Jonas Nilsson

Date of Birth 1620 (5) Place Skara Sweden (4)

Date of Death Oct 1693 (6)(9) 1693 (2) Place Kingessing (2)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial Wiccaco

His Father ◯ His Mother's Maiden Name ◯

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet ◯ Place ◯

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When? ◯

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Yertrue (Gertrude) (2) (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth ◯ Place ◯

Date of Death after 1691 (2) Place ◯

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father Sven Gunnarsson (2) ◯ Her Mother's Maiden Name ◯

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death): 1684 Wiccaco church pledge (3); four in family 1693 (4) Arrived 1642-3 (5) Soldier until 1648 (6) Jonas Nelson Taxpayers on 200 A, 26 Sept 1693 (8) - Kings.

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	1	Nils Jonasson (1)(2) (Nicholas Jones)		ON May 1655 ◯ AT ◯	ON Jan 1735 ◯ AT ◯	ON By 1682 ◯ TO Christina Gausenberg Jestenberg ◯
	2	Gulay/Julia/Judith (2)		ON c. 1658 ◯ AT ◯	ON 1727 ◯ AT Amity Twp. Pa. ◯	ON By 1676 ◯ TO Peter Peterson Yocum ◯
	3	Gunla/Gunvila (2)		ON c 1662 ◯ AT ◯	ON ◯ AT ◯	ON By 1680 ◯ TO Mouns Cox ◯
	4	Mans Jonasson (1)(2) (Mountz Jones)		ON 1663 (5) ◯ AT ◯	ON April 1727 ◯ AT Amity Twp. Pa. ◯	ON by 1690 ◯ TO Ingabor Lyson ◯
	5	Christina (2)		ON c 1665 ◯ AT ◯	ON ~~1686~~ ◯ AT ◯	ON 1686 (7) TO (7) Frederick King (8) ~~George~~ Lindemeyer (8) Nicklas (8)

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) **Name and address of person filling in this sheet.** Date

(Paxson 54) 161)

(2) Will of Jonas Nelson, dated ~~Jan~~ Mch. 14, 1691; proved 23 ~~Dec~~ Oct. 1693.

(3) 2 PMHB 342 ("Jonas Nilsson" - 2 bu. wheat)

(4) Clay 199 (Springer Census); Paxson 163

(5) ~~Paxson~~ 163 7 GSP 107

(6) Johnson. Paxson notes

(7) 3 PMHB 224

(8) 8 PMHB 104

(9) Conveyed 6 As to dau. Julia, Yocum, Oct 1693. (Ph. B-2:357-8)

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John Jonasson (2)(4)
Peter Jonasson

6. Andreas Jonasson (4)(2) — c 1666 — Dec 1728 Kingsessing, Pa. — By 1691 Catharine Borde (Catharina Lock)
(Andrew Jones)

7. John Jonasson

8. Jonas Jonasson (2) — c. 1670 — May 1738 — ~~By 1693~~ 29 July 1702 Anne ~~Armesby~~ Seymour

9. Jonathon Jonasson (Jonathon Jones) (2) — c. 1675 — June 1748 Kingsessing — c 1710 Mary

10. Brigitta (2) — ~~c. 1680~~ 1678 — 6 Dec 1753 (Ex 8; 434-435) — c. 1700 Morton Garrett of Blockley

18 May 1672 Jonas Neilson patent granted (Paxson 165-66)

~~1669~~ 1671 Jonas Neildson - head of household - Kincesse (2 Geh 306) (Paxson 51) (Aurelius 86)

24 May 1673 Jonas Nilsson witness ab negot Printz sale of Bell

13 Nov 1677 Jonas Neelsen granted 200 A @ Moher hatink, above the mill on west side of the run (UCR 71)

" "Jonas Nealsen & son" Taxables (UCR 78)

" Jonas Neelsen T. Falls petn (UCR 74; 2 Geh 166)

1687 Jonas Nelson shown on Holmes map @ Kingsessing.

13 June 1676 Jonas Nielsen jurer (2 Geh 156)

4 June 1673 Petr Andries v Jonas Nielsen of Kingsesse - dispute over lands. (UCR 172-74)

13 Mar 1676/7 Jonas Nealson witness in Morten Mortenser Mouns Staecke (UCR 47)

13 Nov 1677 William Tom v Jonas Neelsen for fees under jdmt of 13 June 1676 - 6 pounds, 15 sh & 2-pence (UCR 68-69) costs (UCR 162)

25 Nov 1679 Wm Darvall v Jonas Nielsen - loses; 270 gilders (UCR 144)

" Jonas Nielsen asks reimbursement for burying 2 of Peter Alrichs's servants at Matinicum Island 1672 (murdered by Indians) costs (UCR 164) (UCR 148)

8 June 1680 Gunla Andries (wid. of Petr Andries) v Jonas Nielsen. Confirms 1673 award (UCR 169)

13 Oct 1680 Jonas Nielsen granted resurvey @ Kingsessing. (UCR 184)

30 Apr 1681 Peter Petuson Yocomb conveys 270 A w of Schuylkill to Jonas Nellson (Eq 1c 487)

14 June 1681 Andries Petersen v Jonas Nealson - postponed (UCR 192)

14 June 1690 Jonas Neelson found to have hindered James Hart's mowing on meadow @ Kingsessing (Eq 1c 36)

Property described (Paxson 161-

May 1683 Jonas Nelson has 200 A (Kingsessing) - 8 A cleared - & John Neilsn 300 A (Aronamede) - 0 A cleared, Mouns, 20, living on his King's ground land (7 GSP 107)

23 Jan 1685 Jonas Nelson acquires westerly 130 A of Aronamde from Petr Yocums

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0 Jonas 1620 (S 213)
Gertrude 1636 (Yest.)

1, 1. Nils 1655 Y (OK) May 1655 (2 PMHB 341) m. Christina Gastfaberg c. 1682 200 AS 1683
4 2. Måns 1663 Y (OK) 1663 (S 213) to Aronameck 1684 m. Ingeborg Lyson c. 1690 pledge 1684
7 4 John c. 1670 (21 in '91) m. Cath. Cock 1692 ~~1693~~ pledge 1693 1684 cripple 1691 NJ 1693
8 5. Peter c. 1673 pledge 1697
9 6. Jonas 1673 Y c. 1676 (of Matedas adult in will) m. Anne Ames by (?) 1702 NJ 1693 not Taxed 1693
10 7. Jonathan 1671 Y c. 1680 (minor 1691) m.s. Mary after 1720 not Taxed 1693
5 3. Anders 1666 Y (OK) c. 1666 (m. 1725) m. Catharine Borde by 1691 Taxed 1693 pledge 1684

2 A Judith 1658 Y 16 c. 1658 (if 18)
3 B Gunnilla 1661 Y 1660- c. 1662 (if 18)
6 C Christina 1665 Y c. 1668 (if 18)
10 D Brigitta 1678 Y (OK) 1678 (C.D. burial)

m. Peter Yocum - by 1676
m. Måns Cock - by 1680
m. Fred. King - 1686
m. Morton Garrett - 1703 ~~m.~~

Örnen left New Sweden 15 July 1654, arr. Sweden 24 Sept 1654 (S 488)
Mercurius " Sweden 25 Nov. 1654 " New Sweden 14 Mar. 1656 (S 634-5)

Nils Jonasson not born in Sweden
∴ conceived before 15 July. If 10 July 1654, birth
should be c. 10 April 1655.

Nils	May 1655	Christina	1668
Judith	1658	John	1670
Gunnilla	1661	Peter	1673
Måns	1663	Jonas	1675
Anders	1666	Brigitta	1678
		Jonathan	1681

#22 Jonas Nilsson (p. 38) b. 1620

Gertrude c. 1636

#23	1.	Nils Jonas	b.	May 1655	Jan 1735 8 ch.	Christina Gastbergs (of 61 of Nilsson G)
#37	2.	Judith	c.	1658	10 ch.	m. Peter Yocum by 1676
#38	3.	Cunnilla	c.	1661 - p. 1709	7 ch.	m Mårs Cock by 1690
#24	4.	Mårs		1663 - Apr 1727	6 ch.	m Ingeborg Lycan (of Peter) c. 1690
#25	5.	Anders	c.	1666 Nov 1728	9 ch.	m Catharine Gordon by 1691
#58	6.	Christine	c.	1668	5 ch.	m Frederick King 1686
					2 ch.	m.(2) Nicolas Lindemeyer by 1700
#26	7.	John	c	1670 after 1728	5 ch.	m. Catharine Lock 1692
(#55)	8.	Peter	c	1673	?	?
(#73)	9.	Jonas (coachwainer)	c	1675 May 1738	7 ch.	m. Anne Armsby 1702
(#57)	10.	Brigitta		1678 Dec 1753	5 ch.	m. Martin Garret 1703
(#23)	11.	Jonathan	c.	1681	2 ch.	m. Mary — after 1720

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27 May 1685 - Lawrence Cock of Passyunk To (alias Andrew Peterson Lymane)
James Hunt 100 As Kingsessing Bounds on
N by Jonas Nilson; also pc in Town
Bounds on N & W by Jonas Nilson & 36 pc Bound
on SW by Jonas Nilson. (E-1: 492-494)

30 April 1681 - Peter Peterson Yocumbe of Aronamock
To Jonas Nelson for 300 guilders 270 As.
Wit: Mounce Justice, Andries Stalcope, Robt Longshore
Ackn. 3 Feb. 1685/6. (E-1: 205-206)

20 Jan. 1685/6 - Peter Peterson Yocumbe, planter,
To Jonas Nelson for £12, 130 As. Wit:
Mounce Justice, Andries Stalcope, Robt Longshore.
Ack 3 Feb. 1685/6 (E-1: 206-207)

14 Jan. 1691 [-2] Will of Jonas Nilson devised 270 Ac
purch'd of Peter Peterson Yocum To 3 sons - 100 A To
Mounce Jons, 70 As To Nils Jons & 100 As To Andrie
Jons (Rec. Ex 1: 696-697, Pat. D-4: 31)

9 Oct. 1693 - Jonas Nelson of Kingsessing To dau
Julia Yocumbe, wife of Peter Yocumbe, 6 skipples
of land (6 acres) for 2 bus. wheat. Recorded
4 Sept. 1705 (Ex. 6: 137, Deed Rd. B-2: 357, 362)

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Jonas Nilsson · Upland Court Records (1676-1681)

Pages

47 13 Mar 1676/7 – "Jonas Nealson" a witness for Morten Mortensen in suit vs. Mouns Staecke for assault & battery.

68-69 27 Sep. 1677 – Suit vs "Jonas Neelsen" by Wm. Tom for £6, 15 shilling, Two pence, as clerk of court, for actions under judgments of 13 June 1676. (These suits precede the record here).

71 27 Sep 1677 – Court grants "Jonas Neelsen" 200 A. at Moherhutting, above the mill on west side of the river.

74 13 Nov 1677 – Signs petition for land at Trenton Falls.

78 13 Nov 1677 – "Jonas Nealson & son" Tythables east of Carcon Hook.

144 25 Nov 1679 – "Jonas Nielsen" defendant in suit by ~~Ephraim~~ William Darvall for debt of 270 guilderon goods, re sold to Thomas Harwood (who lost his bill), Darvall won.

149 25 Nov 1679 – "Jonas Nielsen" asks reparations for expenses in burying Peter Veltscheerder & Christian Samuels, servants of Peter Alricks, murdered by Indians at Burlington (Tinnekong) Isl. in 1672. Denied; must sue Alricks or estates of deceased.

162 10 Mar 1679/80 – Wm. Tom v "Jonas Nealson" – verdict of 2sh. 6 pence under date of 13 June 1677

164 Also, 2sh. 6 pence for the 12 Mar 1678/79 suit of Darvall v. "Jonas Nealson."

169, 172-74 8 June 1680 – Gunla Andries (widow of Peter Andries) v. "Jonas Nielsen" to recover possession of land at Kingsessing. (Gunla remarried Justice Henry Jones)

184 13 Oct 1686 – "Jonas Nielsen" granted resurvey of his lands at Kingsessing to avoid future disputes with neighbors

192 14 June 1681 – Andries Petersen v. "Jonas Nealson" – nonsuit.

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"Jonas Nilsson" (Nilsson)

~~703, 713, 384~~

Johnson 352	"Joen Skräddare" a tailor.
" 703	"Jon (Joen) Nilsson the Tailor at Fort Elfsborg, 1644
" 713	"Joen Nielsson (Jon Nilsson), 'soldier from Skåninge Härad, Skara borgs Län." 1648 roll list
" 721	"John (Jon, Joen, Johan) Nilsson Skräddare (Tailor), [illegible] "1654-55
D'York 144	14 May 1669, living next to "Hans Monsen re"
Paxson 163	"Jonas Nilsson" from "Skööings-härad, Skara borge Län", b. about 1621 & came over w/ Gov. Printz in 1642-43. 6'6" For 3
"	years soldier at N. Elfsborg. About 1646 granted 800 [illegible] hundred
"	As in Kingsessing, confd by Gov. Lovelace
" 16566	by patent 18 May 1672 — bounded by "Hans Mounsen"
" "	(To "Jonas Neelson") fr. Gov. Lovelace.
" 166	Nov. 1677 [illegible] - "Jonas Nilsson" ags. land NW of mill.
" 166	Jonas Nilsson (Nilsson = son of Nicholas) soon became "Jones."
2 Gehring 16	13 Nov. 1677, "Jonas Neelson" 1 of 24 ptrs. for land at Falls
" "	of Delaware
" 299	Nov 1679 "wife of Jonas Nielsen" @ Peter Cock's objects to
" "	slanders against Swedes.
" 307	— 1677 "Jonas Neildson" resident of "Kincesse." in census.
" 155-6	13 June 1676 Juror @ New Castle.
Eglo 487	30 Apr. 1681 Buys 270 A. Aronamock from "Peter Peterson Yocums"
Paxson 218	— May 1684 Aged 63 (; born c. 1621) 200 A, 8 cleared (Del 65)
" "	under name of "Jonas Nelson."
" "	also "John Nielsen" 300 A. (Aronamck.)
	1684 — Wicaco contributor.
Eglo 36	14-4 (Jun) 1690 - Complaint vs. "Jonas Neelson" by Jas. Hunt, neighbor
~~Smith 4~~	14 Jan 1691/2 Will of "Jonas Nelson" written (A:245)
Paxson 210	1693 - "Jonas Nielson" signs Spring Letter (born in Sweden
Smith 4	"10/23/ " "Jonas Nelson" will proved.

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Swedish Colonial News

Volume 3, Number 8 Spring 2008

Preserving the legacy of the New Sweden Colony in America

Jonas Nilsson
in the News 315 Years after his Death

Dr. Peter S. Craig

JOHAN PRINTZ IMAGE COURTESY SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY ARCHIVES

Governor Johan Printz and his signature from Jonas Nilsson document.

Jonas Nilsson, who served as a soldier and a tailor under Governor Printz from 1642 to 1653, died in Kingsessing in West Philadelphia in 1693 after raising a family of ten children with his wife Gertrude, daughter of Sven Gunnarsson. Little did he or his family expect that he would be suddenly thrust into the headlines of the Wilmington *News Journal* 315 years later.

In early February 2008 that newspaper published an article by Robin Brown bearing the headline "Delaware's oldest document leaves more questions than answers." She asked Russ McCabe, director of the Delaware Public Archives in Dover, Delaware, "What's the oldest thing you have?" and thereafter wrote her findings:

"McCabe says the oldest item is dated 1653, from the state's first European settlement, then just 15 years old. 'This is an account for a man named Jon or Joon Nielson, settling up with the New Sweden colony before going home to Sweden,' McCabe said. He noted the signature by the colony's most famous governor, the flamboyant Johan Printz. But McCabe can't read the details. 'It's in Swedish,' he said.

"Philanthropist Pierre S. du Pont gave the account sheet to the state in 1938, the 300th anniversary of Swedes' and Finns' landing. Du

continued on page 9

In this Issue...

2 FOREFATHERS — Thomas Jacobsson

6 HISTORIC SITES — Steelman House

8 AWARDS — Officers Recognized

13 FOREFATHERS — List of Current Members

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Pont bought the paper for $800 from a Pennsylvania autograph dealer, who advertised it as the only Printz signature ever to surface for public or private sale. The dealer identified Printz as Wilmington's founder and the nation's first yachtsman and beer-brewer. 'You've got to like that,' McCabe said.

"But he said it was a second Nielson paper, a 1654 letter, that gave the older document its context. In 1934, McCabe said, the state paid the same dealer $660 for that letter, with an 1889 translation. * * * From another box and folder, he lifted the second Nielson paper, a letter signed by Printz's successor, Johan Rising. 'This is literally Jon Nielson's passport,' McCabe said. The letter asks all who meet him to aid his safe travel, citing his virtues as a tailor in 12 years at New Sweden.'"

"But the letter is mum on his opting to leave. Had he been Printz's tailor? Did the financial tally give any clues? The biggest unknown, McCabe said, is what became of him. 'Why is the passport here instead of Sweden? Did he not leave? Did he die? Those are questions we've never been able to answer.'"

The Answers

The first error made by the Delaware Public Archives is that the 1653 account is not written in Swedish but rather in Dutch, the language of the New Sweden commissary Hendrick Huygen. He kept meticulous account of the wages due each settler and the amounts charged against that settler for items purchased from either the company store or Governor Printz's warehouse. He also kept such accounts in Dutch guilders.

Second, they mistook his name. The person's first name in Swedish was Jöns, which later evolved into Jonas. Huygen generally wrote that name as "Joen." Further, Jöns' patronymic was Nilsson (son of Nils), which Huygen spelled as "Nielson."

The circumstances of the 1653 document were that both the commissary Hendrick Huygen and the governor Johan Printz were on the eve of leaving for Sweden and Jonas Nilsson wanted proof of the money owed to him. After Governor Rising arrived in 1654, Jonas Nilsson was able to secure passage to Sweden to collect the moneys due him. The passport was necessary to insure his safety on his round-trip. (He was then married to Gertrude Svensdotter, who was pregnant with their first child.) He returned to the Delaware on the Mercurius in 1656 and was one of the first settlers in Kingsessing where he died in 1693.

All of this is summarized in my book, *The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware*, published in 1993, a copy of which is in the Delaware Archives, and in my article about Jonas Nilsson and his family for the May 1993 issue of the *Swedish Colonial News* which is on the Swedish Colonial Society website.

Hendrick Huygen kept a *Monatgelderbuch* (monthly account book) for all settlers in the colony. There were two volumes. The first volume ended as of 1 March 1648 and was sent to Sweden on the *Swan*. His second volume began with 1 March 1648 and ended with 1 September 1653. These accounts are preserved in Sweden.

The document at the Delaware Archives is a copy of Jonas Nilsson's pages in the second volume and show that he was paid 10 guilders a month as a soldier and tailor. As of 1 March 1648, he was owed 258 guilders and 1 styver by the New Sweden Company. In the 66 months from 1 March 1648 to 1 September 1653 he earned an additional 660 guilders, against which he incurred expenses of 412 guilders and 3 styvers, so that the amount owed to him by the New Sweden Company as of 1 September 1653 had increased to 505 guilders and 18 styvers.

Of his purchases over these 66 months, 221 guilders and 1 styver had been billed to him by Governor Printz at his Printzhof warehouse. (There were 20 styvers to a guilder.) Another 191 guilders and 2 styvers had been billed by Hendrick Huygen at the company store. The latter purchases are itemized.

The largest item on Huygen's bill was 65 guilders for 16½ ells of duffel at 4 guilders per ell. The second largest item was 64 guilders for 8 beavers at 8 guilders per skin. These were used for trading. Also used for trading were half-beavers at 4 guilders and an ell of sewant (wampum) at 2 guilders.

From this and other accounts preserved at the Swedish Archives in Stockholm we can determine the prices of other items:

A hat cost 5 guilders. With a ribbon added it cost 5 guilders and 6 styvers. A pair of lisle thread stockings cost 4 guilders, woolen stockings 3 guilders, linen stockings 1 guilder. A pair of shoes cost 3 guilders. An axe cost 1

continued on page 10

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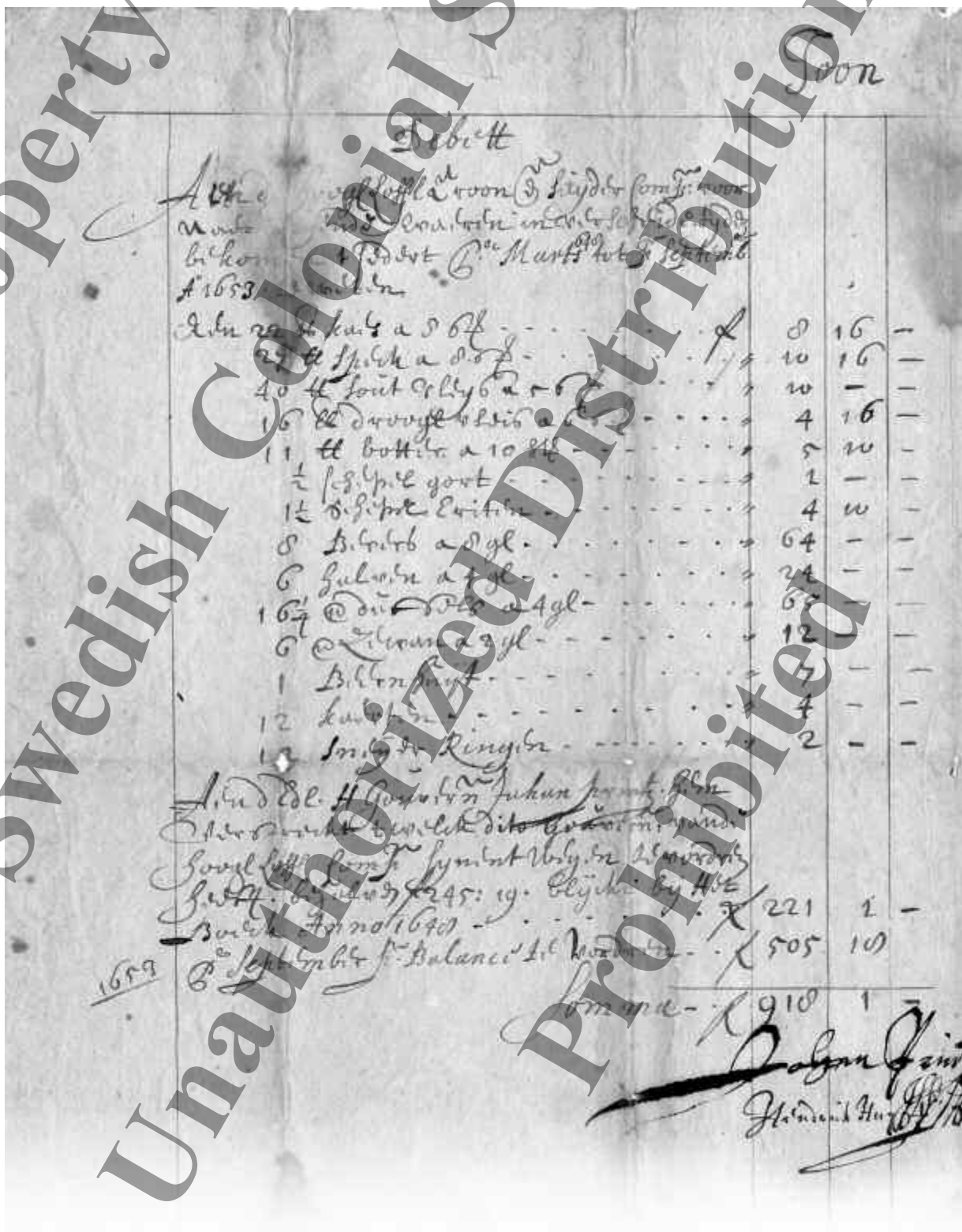
guilder and 10 styvers, 50 fish hooks 1 guilder, a knife 9 styvers, a comb 5 styvers, a mirror 4 styvers. A pound of salted meat cost 5 styvers, a pound of dried meat 6 styvers, a pound of bacon 8 styvers, a pound of butter 10 styvers, a bushel of grits 2 guilders, a bushel of peas 3 guilders. A dozen clay pipes cost 10 styvers, a bottle of whiskey 2 guilders.

New Sweden was essentially a barter economy where the currency consisted of beaver skins, half-beaver skins and sewant. To collect real money for one's services, it was necessary to go to Sweden, which is exactly what Jonas Nilsson did. Most of the settlers in New



DOCUMENTS COURTESY OF DELAWARE STATE ARCHIVES

The larger 1653 document for "Joen Nielson" is a copy from the *Monatgelderbuch* (monthly account book) kept by New Sweden commissary, Hendrick Huygen. The original two volumes were closed on 1 March 1648 and 1 September 1653. They are preserved in Sweden. He kept his meticulous records in Dutch with sums expressed in guilders. Joen or Jonas "wanted proof of the money owed to him" before Printz returned to Sweden. The smaller inset document dates from 1654 and is a copy of Nilsson's passport, signed by New Sweden's second governor Johan Rising, allowing him to return to Sweden to collect the money due him.

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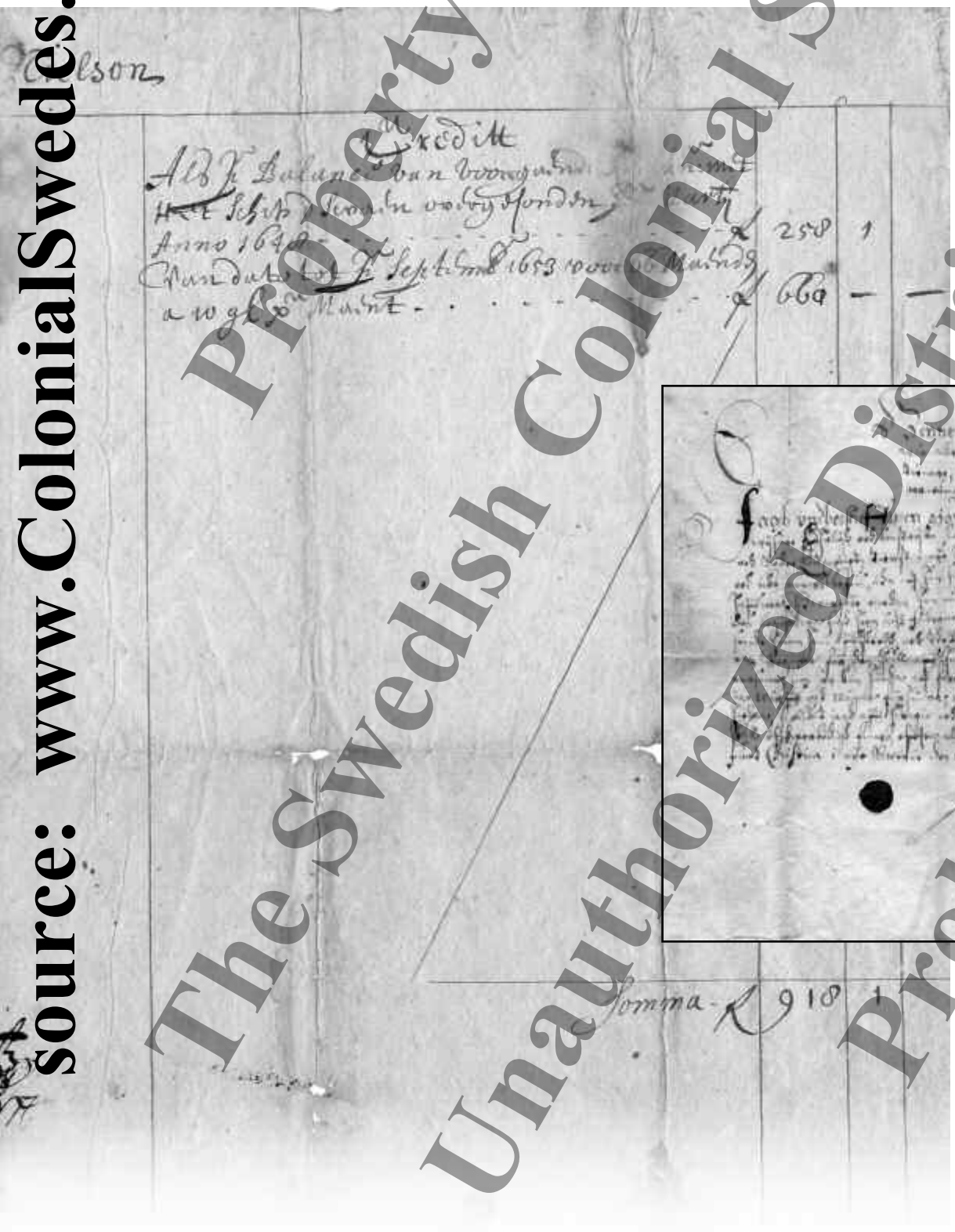
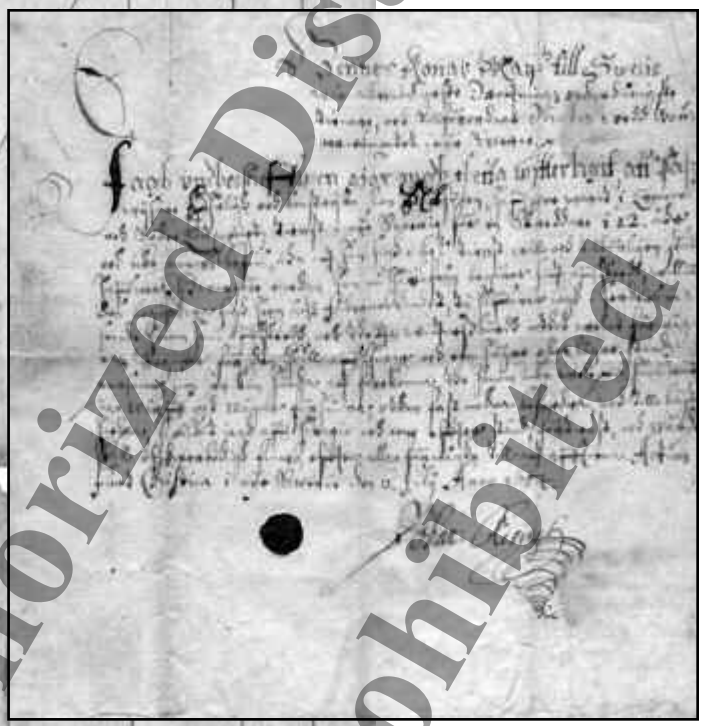
Sweden owed money to the New Sweden Company and had no incentive to return.

It would be interesting to know the list of persons who possessed this account and the related passport before they were sold to a Philadelphia antiquarian in the 20th century. They undoubtedly were the cherished possessions of one of Jonas Nilsson's many descendants. But it is a sheer guess as to which of his 10 children and 68 grandchildren were involved.





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1410-1411. **Jonas Nilsson**, born in 1620 in Skåning hundred, Skaraborg län, Sweden, came to New Sweden as a soldier and a tailor, leaving Stockholm in September 1642 and arriving at Fort Christina, 15 February 1643. Initially he was one of many men assigned to help build Fort Elfsborg, where he was subsequently stationed. He served the governor faithfully as a soldier for eleven years. But, when Governor Printz returned to Sweden in 1653, Jonas did not go with him. He was owed considerable money for his service and secured a signed statement from Governor Printz, confirming this debt. In 1654 the new governor, Johan Risingh, issued him a passport to make the round trip to Sweden to obtain his back pay. (The only currency in New Sweden was wampum or beaver skins.) These two documents are the oldest documents in the Delaware State Archives. Before leaving for Sweden, Jonas married **Gertrude**, the daughter of **Sven Gunnarsson**. When he returned from Sweden in March 1656, he was met by his wife and his eldest son, born during his absence. The young family settled in Kingsessing (present West Philadelphia) where he became a successful farmer and raised a family of eleven children. Jonas Nilsson died in October 1693; his wife shortly thereafter. Their children were:

> Nils Jonasson, born May, 1655, married Christina Gästenberg, daughter of Olof Nilsson, c. 1683. They had eight children. Nils died at Aronameck in January 1735.

> **Judith Jonasdotter**, born c. 1658, married Peter Petersson Yocum, son of Peter Jochimsson, by 1676.

source: www.ColonialSwedes.net

> Gunilla Jonasdotter, born c. 1661, married Måns Cock by 1680. In the 1690s they moved across the Delaware to Senamensing, Burlington County. She had seven known children.

> Måns Jonasson, born 1663, married Ingeborg Laican, daughter of Peter Nilsson Laican, c. 1690. After building a stone house at Aronameck (the core of the present Bartram's Gardens mansion), they moved in 1704 to Manatawney (Douglasville) in Amity township, Berks County, where the Mouns Jones house still stands in his honor. He had six known children and died in April 1727.

> Anders Jonasson, born c. 1666, married Catharine Boon, daughter of Anders Svensson Bonde, by 1691. He died in November 1728 at Aronameck and had nine surviving children.

> Christina Jonasdotter, born c. 1668, married three times: Frederick King in 1686 and, after his death, Nicklas Lindemeyer by 1700, and finally Frederick Schopenhausen. Her family, raised in Senamensing (Cinaminson, NJ), included five children by her first marriage and two sons by her second marriage.

> John Jonasson, born c. 1670, married Catherine Lock, eldest daughter of Pastor Lars Carlsson Lock, in 1693. They separated by 1697. Nevertheless, all five of her daughters were named Jones. John was still living in 1738 when he became administrator of his brother Jonas' estate.

> Peter Jonasson, born c. 1673, was living with his sister Christina in 1697; not further traced.

> Jonas Jonasson, born c. 1675, married an English servant, Anne Seymour, in 1702. A shoemaker, he died in Kingsessing in May 1738, survived by seven children.

> Brigitta Jonasdotter, born in 1678, married Mårten Garrett of Blockley township in 1703 and had at least five children. She died near the Falls of the Schuylkill in December 1753.

> Jonathan Jonasson, born. c, 1681, died in Kingsessing in June 1748. His will named a wife Mary and two children.

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9th Great Grandparents

source: www.ColonialSwedes.net

Jonas Nilsson

by Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists
Fellow, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
Historian, Swedish Colonial Society

originally published in *Swedish Colonial News*, Volume 1, Number 7 (Spring 1993)

Among the many soldiers accompanying Governor Printz on the Fourth Expedition to New Sweden was Joen Nilsson of Skåning hundred, Skaraborg län, who was later better known under the name of Jonas Nilsson. Born in 1620, Jonas, a tailor by trade, started his voyage to New Sweden from Stockholm in September 1642. After arriving at Fort Christina, 15 February 1643, he was one of many men assigned to help build Fort Elfsborg, where he was subsequently stationed.

Jonas Nilsson served the governor faithfully as a soldier for eleven years. But, when Printz returned to Sweden in 1653, Jonas did not go with him. He obtained his discharge, became a Freeman and married Gertrude, the daughter of Sven Gunnarsson.

For reasons that are not entirely clear, Jonas left his young bride in mid-July, 1654 to return to Sweden on the Eagle. While there, he collected the back wages that were due and returned to New Sweden on the Mercurius, which arrived in March 1656. Meeting the ship were his wife and eldest son, who had been born during his absence.

By family legend, Jonas Nilsson was six and one-half feet tall and an active Indian trader. Neither claim is supported by contemporary records: the only Swede of remarkable height was "Long Nils," a name given to Nils Matsson, a later immigrant. Although Jonas' son Måns Jonasson (Mounce Jones) and two sons-in-law (Peter Petersson Yocum and Måns Cock) were active Indian traders, no record supports that claim as to Jonas Nilsson himself.

Jonas Nilsson lived for his entire married life in Kingsessing (West Philadelphia), where he was a successful fanner and raised eleven children. He also acquired 270 acres of land at nearby Aronameck from Peter Yocum, land which he divided among his three eldest sons. Jonas died in October 1693

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at the age of 73; his wife died shortly thereafter. Their children, in order of their birth, were:

1. Nils Jonasson, born May, 1655, married Christina Gästenberg, daughter of Olof Nilsson, c. 1683. They had eight children. Nils died at Aronameck in January 1735.

2. Judith Jonasdotter, born c. 1658, married Peter Petersson Yocum, son of Peter Jochimsson, by 1676. She died in Amity township, Berks County, in 1727. They had ten children.

3. Gunilla Jonasdotter, born c. 1661, married Måns Cock, son of Peter Larsson Cock, by 1680. In the 1690s they moved across the Delaware to Senamensing, Burlington County. She had seven known children.

4. Måns Jonasson, born 1663, married Ingeborg Lycon, daughter of Peter Nilsson Lycon, c. 1690. After building a stone house at Aronameck (the core of the present Bartram's Gardens mansion), they moved in 1704 to Manatawney (Douglasville) in Amity township, Berks County, where the Mouns Jones house still stands in his honor. He had six known children and died in April 1727.

5. Anders Jonasson, born c. 1666, married Catharine Boon, daughter of Anders Svensson Bonde, by 1691. He died in November 1728 at Aronameck and had nine surviving children.

6. Christina Jonasdotter, born c. 1668, married twice: Frederick King in 1686 and, after his death, Nicklas Lindemeyer by 1700. Her family, raised in Senamensing (Cinaminson, NJ) included five children by her first marriage and two sons by her second marriage.

7. John Jonasson, born c. 1670, married Catherine Lock, eldest daughter of Pastor Lars Carlsson Lock, in 1693. They separated by 1697. Nevertheless, all five of her daughters were named Jones. John was still living in 1738 when he became administrator of his brother Jonas' estate.

8. Peter Jonasson, born c. 1673, was living with his sister Christina in 1697; not further traced.

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9. Jonas Jonasson, born c. 1675, married an English servant, Anne Amesby, in 1702. A shoemaker, he died in Kingsessing in May 1738, survived by seven children.

10. Brigitta Jonasdotter, born in 1678, married Mårten Garrett of Blockley township in 1703 and had at least five children. She died near the Falls of the Schuylkill in December 1753.

11. Jonathan Jonasson, born. c, 1681, died in Kingsessing in June 1748. His will named a wife Mary and two children.

The male descendants of Jonas Nilsson started with the patronymic of Jonasson, which became shortened to "Jones" and, in this form, became the family surname.

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FAMILY SHEET

Do not write in this space

Husband's Code .....
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Sven Gunnarsson

Date of Birth c. 1610 (1) Place Sweden (3)

Date of Death c. 1679 (1) Place Wicaco, Philadelphia Co., Pa. (1)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial Gloria Dei graveyard, Wicaco

His Father Gunnar -------- ◯ His Mother's Maiden Name Unknown ◯

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet by 1633 (1) Place Sweden (3)

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When? ◯

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Unknown (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth " ◯ Place Sweden (3)

Date of Death " ◯ Place Kingsessing or Wicaco, Phila. (1)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial "

Her Father ◯ Her Mother's Maiden Name ◯

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death): One of the original families of New Sweden and the first owners of land at Wicaco, the site selected by William Penn for his city of Philadelphia in 1682.

Do not write in this space ↓ Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
X	1	Sven Svensson (3)		ON c. 1634 (1) AT Sweden (3)	ON 1696 (2) AT Wicaco, Phil (2)	ON by 1660 (2) TO Catherine ~~Lom~~ (2)
X	2	Gertrude Svens (1) dotter		ON c. 1638 (1) AT Sweden (1)	ON c. 1695 (2) AT Kingsessing (2)	ON by 1654 (2) TO Jonas Nilsson (2)
X	3	Olle Svensson (3)		ON 1640 (3) AT on Kalmar Nyckel (3)	ON 1692 (2) AT Wicaco, Phil (2)	ON by 1666 (2) TO Lydia Ashman (2)
X	4	Anders Svensson (3)		ON 1644 (3) AT Christina (1)	ON by 1693 (2) AT Wicaco, Phil (2)	ON by 1666 (2) TO Anna (2)
	5	dau. ◯		ON ◯ AT ◯	ON ◯ AT ◯	ON ◯ TO Peter Mansson ◯

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet. Date

See comments

(2) See family sheet of indicated child

(3) Kalm, Tillägsband, 226; also Benson translation, 731.

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

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Comments

Sven Gunnarsson
(c1610-c1679)

Birth date estimated from apparent age of eldest son.
Death was between November 1677 and March 1679.
Place of his residence at time of death was Wicaco.
Marriage date estimated from apparent age of eldest son.
Name of wife not discovered; she died in New Sweden.

Sven Svensson was a "boy herding cattle" in 1644; he was involved in a Maryland lawsuit in 1655; therefore he must have been born about 1634.

Gertrude Nilsson's eldest son was named executor of the wills of both Sven and Olle; her son-in-law Peter Yocum in the will of Anders. Olle's will describes her eldest son as "my kinsman, Nils Johnson[Jonasson]".

Anders Svensson was named as one of the first children born in New Sweden (Kalm, Tillägsband, 226) As the first-born was Beata, 2d wife of Lars Carlsson Lock (Ibid) and she was no older than 18 when Lock sought permission to marry her in late 1661, Beata couldn't have been born before 1643. This would place Anders' birth about 1644. Anders Svensson's eldest known child, Gunnar, was born 1667. (2 PMHB 226)

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Sven Gunnarsson
(c1610-c1679)

1640 - Sven Gunnarsson and family arrived from Sweden on the Kalmar Nyckel. (Kalm, Tillägsband, 226) (See also Johnson, Swedish Settlements, 711, which states that he was "probably brother of Peter Gunnarsson Rambo"; no documentation has yet been found supporting this statement.

1644 - Sven Gunnarsson planting tobacco at Christina (Johnson, Swedish Settlements, 702); ~~Sven Svensson [his son], a boy herding cattle at Christina plantation. (Ibid) (Johnson states at p. 714 that Sven Svensson went to New Sweden in 1643 with Papegoja; this is contradicted by Kalm and common sense; Sven would not have left one member of his family in Sweden in 1640.)~~

1648 - Sven Gunnarsson listed as freeman on New Sweden roll (Johnson, Swedish Settlements, 718)

9 June 1654 - Sven Gunnarsson one of 19 old settlers signing oath of allegiance to Governor Rising. (Johnson translation, Balch Inst., Box 55)

27 July 1653 - Sven Gunnarsson one of 22 freemen signing complaint against Governor Printz. (Johnson, Swedish Settlements, 462-63; Instructions, 37-38)

7 July 1654 - Sven Gunnarsson one of six freeman signing 2nd complaint against Printz. (Johnson trans., Balch Institute, Box 55)

1654-1655 - Sven Gunnarsson, a freeman, living at Kingsessing (Johnson, Swedish Settlements, 718)

31 Aug. 1655 - Sven Gunnarsson one of Kingsessing freemen volunteering to aid Governor Rising in defense of Fort Christina against the Dutch. (Ibid, 602)

2 Feb. 1657 - "Swen de Molenaer"[the miller] purchased 1 blanket, 5 ells of linen, 12 ells of duffel and 1 pair of stockings from Elmerhuysen Cleyn; Olle, Sven and Anders "Swenschen" also trade with Cleyn. (Gehring, Delaware Papers-Dutch, 254-55)

5 May 1664 - "Swen Gonderson, Swen Swenson, Oele Swenson and Andrias Swenson" granted 400 morgens or 800 acres of land at Wicaco by Dutch governor D'Hinoyossa (Paxson, Where Penna. History Began, 31, 75; Roach, 92 PMHB 24, n. 35) (Ex. 8; 431-432)

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Sven Gunnarsson (2)
(c.1610-c1679)

Ole Swenson & Andries Swenson

31 May 1671 - English Governor Lovelace confirms by patent the ownership by "Swen Gonderson, Swen Swenson, et al" of 800 acres plus another 345 acres at Wicaco, formerly granted by D'Hinoyossa. (Roach, 92 PMHB 14, n.22; 24 n. 35; Phila. Exemplification Book, 2:542; Hazard's Annals, 514) (Ox. 8:431-432)

3 May 1671 (Ox 8)

4 June 1673 - Upland Court judgment recites fact that "Harmen and Gerrit Ennis" [Enochson] "have use of [rent] Swen Gunnarson land in Kingsessing" (Upland Court Records, 173) 1675 reference to same land (Gehring, 83-84)

13 Nov. 1677 - "Andrie Swen & father" listed as tydable by Upland Court, their names being listed immediately above "Oele Swensen" and "Swen Swensen" (Ibid, 78)

13 Nov. 1677 - "Swen Gunner" withdraws lawsuit against "Oele Erickson" in Upland Court, the parties having agreed out of court. (Ibid, 68)

1678 - G. B. Keen's opinion is that Sven Gunnarsson died "not long after" 1677 (3 PMHB 402-03); he must have died before next entry:

13 March 1679 In boundary dispute, Peter Rambo Sr. sues three "Swensen" brothers; father not named a defendant and therefore presumably dead. (Upland Court Record, 134-35)

Note: Watson's Annals of Philadelphia names Captain Sven Schute as the father of the three Svensson brothers of Wicaco; this is an obvious error.

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FAMILY SHEET

Do not write in this space
Husband's Code .....
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Sven Gunnarsson

Date of Birth c1610 ~~after 1647~~ (1) Place Sweden (2)

Date of Death c. 1678 (3) Place Wicaco, Phila County ~~Sweden~~ (4)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

His Father Gunnar (1) His Mother's Maiden Name

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet Place

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☐ When?

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth Place

Date of Death Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father Her Mother's Maiden Name

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death): Lived @ Kingsessing 1654 (2) On colony 1648 probably brother of Peter Gunnarsson Rambo (3) Planting Tobacco @ Christina 1644 (4)

Do not write in this space ↓ • Do not write in this space ↓ Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
X	1	Andrew Swenson (4)		ON c. 1647 (1) AT New Sweden (2)	ON 1694 (5) AT Wicaco, Phila. (5)	ON by 1666 (1) TO Anna (6) (5)
X	3	Olle Swenson (4)		ON 1640 (2) AT on Kalmar Nyckel (2)	ON 1692 (2) AT Wicaco, Phila. (7)	ON by 1666 (1) TO Lydia Ashman (5) (1)
X	4	Swan Swenson (4)		ON c. ~~1637~~ 1636 (1) AT Sweden (2)	ON 1696 ☐ AT Wicaco, Phila ☐	ON by 1668 (1) TO Catherine ~~Tom~~ (5) (1)
X	2	Gertrude (1)		ON c. 1638 (1) AT Sweden (1)	ON c. 1695 (1) AT Kingsessing ☐	ON by 1654 ☐ TO Jonas Nilsson ☐
	5	~~Jasse Swenson~~ (8) (Perhaps others)		ON ☐ AT ☐	ON alive 1697 (8) AT ☐	ON ☐ TO ☐
X		(daughter)		Check here if there are additional children ☐		Peter Mänsson dom

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) **Name and address of person filling in this sheet.** Date

(2) Johnson 718 (9) Kalm, Tillägsband, 226; Benson, 731,

(3) Johnson 711

(4) Johnson 702

(5) Will dated 8 Jan. 1688/88, proved 25 Sept. 1694 (Ch 101-1694); alive May 1693 (Springer censur)

(6) 2 PMHB 226 (Rudman 1697 No 765)

(7) Will dated 7 May 1692; letter granted 13 Aug. 1692 (PGM, 19:260; PGSP 3:33)

(8) Witness (with Andrew & Swan Sr to NJ Indian deed. (STewart, NJ Indians 60-61)

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4 June 1673 - His land used by Harmen Ennis & Gerit Enoch Ennis (UCR 173
13 Nov 1677 - Swen Gunner withdraws suit vs. Oele Erickson; parties agreed (UCR 68)
" - ~~Not taxable.~~
" Andries Swen & father - Taxable. (UCR 78)
13 March 1678/9 - Boundary disp Ste, Pete Rambo Jr vs 3 Suensron bros (UCR 134)
6 May 1664 - D'Hinoyossa grants 800 A. (400 morgens) Wicaco To Swen Gonderson, Swen Swenson, Oele Swenson & Andries Swenson (Paxson 31) (Paxson 75)
31 May 1671 Confirmed by patent by Gov. Lovelace (Dl)
3 May 1671 " " " (92 PMHB 14 n 22)
17 May 1675 - Owns land @ Kingsessing (2 Geh 84)
G. B. Keen places his death "not long after" 1677 (3 PMHB 402-03, n.)
1681 - Swanssons lands @ Wicaco shown (92 PMHB 14-15)
1664 & 1671 - Original grant @ Wicaco, extending from Moyamensing Kill, 400 perches (6600 feet)
- Second grant, 345 A, fronted Delaware River 210 perches, immedly to the north. (92 PMHB 24, n. 35)
168X - Swanssson bros agreed to exchange 388 A from north 345 per city of Philadelphia in exchange for 608 A on east bank of Schuylkill (Dl 24)

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2818. **Olof Stille** was born on the island of Solö in Roslagen, northeast of Stockholm, the son of Per Stille, a relatively prosperous supervisor of the Penningby estate in Länna parish. By 1627 Per Stille had retired and was granted land by the owners of Penningby on a nearby island called Humblö. Here Olof Stille married and began his family. Although Olof Stille was on good terms with Erik Bielke, who inherited Penningby in 1629, he did not think well of Bielke's wife, Catarina Fleming. At the Norrtälje fair in 1636, Olof Stille indiscreetly voiced his opinion of Lady Catarina Fleming, who retaliated by prosecuting Olof for defamation and took his property at Humblö. When Olof refused to leave the island, he was imprisoned. After securing his freedom, Olof and his family resettled in Matsunda, where he was joined by one of his former servants named Anders. Lady Fleming, now a widow, had Anders seized on 18 March 1638 and imprisoned at Penningby under the claim that Anders had broken a verbal agreement with the late Lord Bielke to be their servant. Olof Stille heard the news the next day, entered Penningby Castle by a secret door, broke the lock to the dungeon with his axe and then fled, with Anders carrying the axe and Olof his own rapier. On complaint from Lady Fleming, the Governor issued an order for Olof Stille's arrest on 28 March 1638 - the same day that the first expedition to New Sweden was landing in America. At the trial on 13 April 1638 Olof Stille was convicted of burglary and sentenced to death by the sword. The appellate court, however, modified the sentence to a fine of 100 daler silver money, the equivalent of 17 months pay for a New Sweden soldier. Three years later, in May 1641, when the *Charitas* departed for New Sweden, the passenger list included Olof Stille, a mill-maker, his wife, a daughter aged 7 and a son aged 1 ½ Also on board were Olof's younger brother Axel Stille, and the family of Måns Svensson Lom, whose wife appears to have been Olof's younger sister. His older brother, Johan Stille, later pastor at Fundbo, 1644-1672, and his sister Kerstin remained in Sweden.

In New Sweden, Olof Stille settled as a freeman at a place called Techoherassi by the Indians, located between present Crum Creek and Ridley Creek (called Olof Stille's Creek). Joining him

at this location were his brother Axel Stille and the Lom family. The Indians were frequent visitors to Techoherassi and liked Olof Stille very much, but they considered his heavy, black beard a monstrosity and conferred a strange name on him because of it.

As the only known mill-maker in the colony, Olof Stille probably was in charge of building the first Swedish gristmill on Mill (now Cobbs) Creek. He also became a leader among the freemen and played a key role in promoting the July 1653 list of grievances, signed by Olof Stille and 21 other freemen, which was submitted to Governor Johan Printz, protesting his dictatorial rule. Printz labeled this action mutiny and promptly left for Sweden. To Olof Stille, however, it was simply exercising the right of free speech. When Governor Rising arrived, Olof asked for a prompt trial. Rising, who took a more kindly view toward the freeman, let the matter drop. After the surrender of New Sweden, the Dutch governor, Petrus Stuyvesant, agreed to allow the Swedes and Finns living north of the Christina River to govern themselves. The first Swedish court, organized in 1656, had Olof Stille as its chief justice. Retiring as chief justice in 1664, Olof Stille moved to Moyamensing (later south Philadelphia) with Lars Andersson Collinus (who had married Måns Lom's widow) and his son-in-law Marten Roosemond. Even in retirement, he was called upon to arbitrate disputes among the settlers. He died about 1684. He was survived by his brother Axel Stille, who had no children, and four children who have been identified:

> **Ella Stille**, born in 1634 in Roslagen, married twice. By her first husband, Peter Jochimsson, she had two children, see # 1409. By her second marriage to Hans Månsson, she had six more sons, originally known by the patronymic Hansson but later adopting the surname of Steelman.

> Anders Stille, born in 1640 in Roslagen, moved to New Castle about 1658 and married there, by 1671, Annetje Pieters, daughter of the Dutch brewer, Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Christina Creek, taking up residence next to his niece, Elisabeth Petersdotter Ogle. Later, they moved to White Clay Creek in New Castle County, where he died between 1688 and 1692, survived by two sons, John and Jacob, and one daughter, Elisabeth, who married Charles Hedges.

> Christina Stille, born in America c. 1643, became the second wife of Marten Roosemond, a Dutch "cleinsmit" (toolmaker), who moved from New Castle to Moyamensing after his marriage. Roosemond returned to New Castle before 1671 and served as judge on the New Castle court and deacon of the Dutch church there until his death in 1677. It is unknown whether Christina had any children.

> Johan Stille, born in America in 1646, married about 1683 Gertrude, daughter of Mårten Gerritsen and Christina Lom of New Castle County. They had twelve children. Johan Stille inherited the Moyamensing plantation, where he died in 1722. His widow died in 1744.

2822. **Sven Gunnarsson**. In August 1639, the Swedish government, needing settlers for its New Sweden colony, sent word to the governors of Elfsborg, Dalsland and Värmland to capture deserted soldiers and others who had committed some slight misdemeanor and to send them to America. Among the "convicts" rounded up in this effort was Sven Gunnarsson. When the *Kalmar Nyckel* left Göteborg in September 1639, he was aboard with his pregnant wife and two small children Initially, in New Sweden, Sven was stationed at the Fort Christina plantation, where he was found in 1644 working on the New Sweden tobacco farm. In October 1645 he was

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finally granted freedom from his servitude and joined other freemen residing at Kingsessing (now West Philadelphia). Here he was known as Sven the Miller, as he operated the first gristmill built in New Sweden on present Cobbs Creek. In 1664, Sven Gunnarsson moved with his family across the Schuylkill to Wicaco, a former Indian settlement, where Sven's 1125-acre plantation embraced what would become the future City of Philadelphia. Here, on his land, the first log church at Wicaco (now Gloria Dei Church) was built by 1677. Sven Gunnarsson died about 1678 and probably was one of the first to be buried at the Wicaco church. In the spring of 1683, Sven's three sons agreed to provide the northern part of Wicaco for William Penn's planned new city, to be called Philadelphia. They were left with 230 acres apiece. Records prove that Sven also had two daughters. His family, in the order of their birth, included:

> Sven Svensson (Swan Swanson), born in Sweden by 1636, married about 1658 Catharina (Carin) Larsdotter, the daughter of Lars Svensson, otherwise known as "Lasse the Finn." Sven was a justice on the Upland Court, 1681-1682 and served in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1683. He died at Wicaco in 1696. His widow, born near Stockholm in 1638, was buried at Gloria Dei on 19 August 1720. They had five known children.

> **Gertrude Svensdotter**, born c. 1638 in Sweden, married the New Sweden soldier Jonas Nilsson in 1654 and died in Kingsessing c. 1695, survived by eleven children. See # 1410-1411.

> Olle Svensson, born at sea on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640, married an English woman Lydia Ashman. He served as a justice on the Upland Court, 1673-1680 and died at Wicaco in 1692. His widow Lydia died in New Jersey in 1730. They had eight children.

> Anders Svensson, born in New Sweden c. 1642, died at Wicaco in 1688. He married Anna (parents unknown), who died in 1709. They had seven children.

> A daughter (name unknown), born in New Sweden after 1644, died in Cecil County MD by 1676. Married Peter Månsson Lom; one son.

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Sven Gunnarsson and his Swanson Family

by Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists
Fellow, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
Historian, Swedish Colonial Society

originally published in *Swedish Colonial News*, Volume 1, Number 18 (Fall 1998)

In August 1639, the Swedish government, needing settlers for its New Sweden colony, sent word to the governors of Elfsborg, Dalsland and Värmland to capture deserted soldiers and others who had committed some slight misdemeanor and to send them to America.

Among the "convicts" rounded up in this effort was Sven Gunnarsson. When the Kalmar Nyckel left Göteborg in September 1639, he was aboard with his pregnant wife and two small children.

Initially, in New Sweden, Sven was stationed at the Fort Christina plantation, where he was found in 1644 working on the New Sweden tobacco farm. In October 1645 he was finally granted freedom from his servitude and joined other freemen residing at Kingsessing (now West Philadelphia). Here he was known as Sven the Miller, as he operated the first gristmill built in New Sweden on present Cobbs Creek.

Being a freeman in New Sweden was like being a peasant under the tyrannical rule of Governor Johan Printz. Like other freemen, Sven was required to work without pay at Printz's Printzhof plantation whenever the Governor demanded, was prohibited from trading with the Indians and forced to buy all necessities at the company store. Like other freemen, he fell heavily into debt. Another such freeman, Lasse Svensson the Finn and his wife Carin had their plantation seized by Printz (who renamed it Printztorp). Both Lasse the Finn and his wife were forced to live without shelter in the woods. Both perished, leaving several impoverished children.

It was not surprising, therefore, that Sven Gunnarsson was one of the 22 freemen signing a petition of grievances which they submitted to Governor

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Printz in the summer of 1653. Printz called it a "mutiny" and returned to Sweden.
Sven the Miller fared better under Governor Rising, 1654-1655. He even volunteered to help defend Fort Christina against the Dutch invasion. A pitched battle was averted when Rising decided to surrender the colony.

Conditions proved to be even better under Dutch rule. Stuyvesant allowed the Swedes living north of the Christina River to organize their own government. That government, known as the Upland Court, treated Sven Gunnarsson well. In 1664, Sven Gunnarsson moved with his family across the Schuylkill to Wicaco, a former Indian settlement, where Sven's 1125-acre plantation embraced what would become the future City of Philadelphia. Here, on his land, the first log church at Wicaco (now Gloria Dei Church) was built by 1677. Sven Gunnarsson died about 1678 and probably was one of the first to be buried at the Wicaco church.

In the spring of 1683, Sven's three sons agreed to provide the northern part of Wicaco for William Penn's planned new city, to be called Philadelphia. They were left with 230 acres apiece. Records prove that Sven also had two daughters. His family, in the order of their birth, included:

1. **Sven Svensson** (Swan Swanson), born in Sweden by 1636, married about 1658 Catharina (Carin) Larsdotter, the daughter of Lasse Svensson the Finn. Sven was a justice on the Upland Court, 1681-1682 and served in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1683. He died at Wicaco in 1696. His widow, born near Stockholm in 1638, was buried at Gloria Dei on 19 August 1720. Their known children:

- Lasse Swanson, born about 1660, died unmarried between 1687 and 1692.
- Brigitta Swanson, born c. 1669, died at Boon's Island, Kingsessing, after 1753. Married Swan Boon c. 1688; 4 children.
- Margaret Swanson, born c. 1671, died 1699 at Passyunk. Married John Larsson Cock in 1694; 2 children.
- Barbara Swanson, born 1674, died at Calcon Hook, Lower Darby, after 1743. Married Hans Boon 1699; 5 children.
- Catharina Swanson, born 1682, died at Wicaco 1711. Married Peter Bankson 1698; 2 children.

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2. **Gertrude Svensdotter**, born c. 1638 in Sweden, married the New Sweden soldier Jonas Nilsson in 1654 and died in Kingsessing c. 1695, survived by eleven children:

- Nils Jonasson, born in 1655, died at Aronameck in 1735. Married Christina Gästenberg c. 1683; 8 children.
- Judith Jonasdotter, born c. 1658, died at Manatawny, Berks County in 1727. Married Peter Petersson Yocum by 1676; 10 children.
- Gunilla Jonasdotter, born c. 1661, died in Gloucester County NJ. Married Måns Petersson Cock in 1680; 7 children.
- Måns Jonasson, born 1663, died at Manatawny 1727. Married Ingeborg Lycon c. 1690; 6 children.
- Anders Jonasson, born c. 1666, died at Aronameck 1728. Married Catharina Boon by 1691; 9 children.
- Christina Jonasdotter, born c. 1668, married (1) Frederick King 1686; (2) Nicklas Lindemeyer 1700; 7 children.
- John Jonasson, born c. 1670, died after 1738. Married Catharina Lock 1693; 5 daughters.
- Peter Jonasson, born c. 1673, died after 1697; no known issue.
- Jonas Jonasson, born c. 1675, died at Kingsessing 1738. Married Anne Amesby 1702; 7 children.
- Brigitta Jonasdotter, born 1678, died in Blockley Township 1753. Married Mårten Garrett 1703; 5 children.
- Jonathan Jonasson, born c. 1681, died at Kingsessing 1748. Married Mary; 2 children.

3. **Olle Svensson**, born at sea on the Kalmar Nyckel in 1640, married an English woman Lydia Ashman. He served as a justice on the Upland Court, 1673-1680 and died at Wicaco in 1692. His widow Lydia died in New Jersey in 1730. Their eight children:

- John Swanson, born 1667, never married and died in 1736 in Gloucester County NJ.
- Peter Swanson, born 1668, died in 1737. Married Anna Stille; 1 child.
- Maria Swanson, born c. 1676, died at Wicaco in her youth.
- Brigitta Swanson, born 1678, died after 1747 in Gloucester County. Married (1) Peter Gustafsson c. 1696; (2) Jacob Van Culen 1700; 5 children.
- Lydia Swanson, born c. 1680, married Josiah Harper.
- Swan Swanson, born c. 1682, died at Wicaco 1712. Married Maria, but no issue.

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. Catharina Swanson, born c. 1686, died in Burlington County NJ. Married James Lacony by 1712.
. Judith Swanson, born 1688, died after 1754 in Gloucester County. Married Matthias Mattson 1712; 6 children.

4. **Anders Svensson**, born in New Sweden c. 1642, died at Wicaco in 1688. He married Anna (parents unknown), who died in 1709. Seven children:

. Gunnar Swanson, born 1667, died 1702, leaving 1/3 of his 50 acres to Gloria Dei Church. Never married.
. Catharine Swanson, born c. 1669, died c. 1700. Married Andrew Wheeler c. 1689; 4 children.
. Elisabeth Swanson, born c. 1671, died after 1732. Married Peter Larsson Cock c. 1691; 4 children.
. Christina Swanson, born c. 1673, died in Philadelphia's Northern Liberties 1750. Married Måns Gustafsson c. 1693; 8 children.
. Margaret Swanson, born c. 1676, died at Boon's Island by 1719. Married Valentine Cock c. 1696; 4 sons.
. Christopher Swanson, born 1678, died at Wicaco 1735. Married Christina Keen c. 1712; 5 children.
. Andrew Swanson, born 1686, died at Calcon Hook, Lower Darby Township, c. 1735. Married Brigitta Boon c. 1724; 3 children.

5. A **daughter** (name unknown), born in New Sweden after 1644, died in Cecil County MD by 1676. Married Peter Månsson Lom; 1 son.

Swanson Family Myths

Myth 1: Sven Skute was the father of the three Swanson brothers of Wicaco.

Relying on the self-styled historian, Betty Cosans-Zebooker, the recent book The Buried Past; An Archaeological History of Philadelphia (1992), pages 33 and 222, states that the three Swanson brothers were sons of Sven Skute, whose 1653 patent from Queen Christina embraced their land at Wicaco.
Facts: Sven Skute's 1653 patent did not include Wicaco; it was also nullified by Governor Rising in 1654 because it embraced lands west of the Schuylkill which had long been settled by others. Sven Skute had one son, Johan Skute, who lived on the west side of the Schuylkill. Patents for Wicaco, issued by the Dutch and English, confirm that Sven Gunnarsson was the father of the Swanson brothers. Peter Kalm confirmed the same in his 1748-1750 journal.

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Myth 2: Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, (1862-1939), Secretary of the Navy under FDR, was a descendant of the Swansons of Wicaco.

This claim was most recently published in Landelius' Swedish Place-Names in North America (1985), page 228.

Facts: Claude Swanson's earliest identified Swanson ancestor was William Swanson who was living in Virginia in 1750. Although Sven Gunnarsson had many descendants, the surname of Swanson was continued by only one of his great-grandchildren, Gunnar Swanson, son of Andrew Swanson, Jr. Gunnar's son William Swanson was living in Southwark, Philadelphia County, at the time of the 1790 census.

Swanson Descendants

Sven Gunnarsson had five proven children, 32 grandchildren and over 120 great-grandchildren. Among his many descendants today are:

1. All members of the du Pont family of Delaware, who can trace their lineage back to Christopher Swanson, son of Andrew.
2. Two officers of the Swedish Colonial Society: Deputy Governor Esther Ann McFarland (via Jonas Jonasson) and Historian Peter S. Craig (via Judith Jonasdotter who married Peter Yocum).

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Sven Gunnarsson of New Sweden and His Swanson Descendants

By Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig, F.A.S.G.*

When the *Kalmar Nyckel* left Göteborg, Sweden, in September 1639, on its second voyage to New Sweden, it brought with it the first families to settle in New Sweden. Among these was the family of Sven Gunnarsson. Nothing is yet known of the background of Sven Gunnarsson, except that he was being sent to New Sweden as a penalty for desertion from the military or some slight misdemeanor. He would be required to serve as a convict laborer for one or two years, after which he could return to Sweden. In fact, it would be over five years before Sven Gunnarsson became a freeman. He also chose to remain in America.[1]

With Sven was his pregnant wife (name unknown) and two small children, Sven Svensson and Gertrude Svensdotter. While at sea, Sven's wife gave birth to their third child, Olof Svensson. They arrived at Fort Christina [now Wilmington] on 17 April 1640. A census taken in 1644 showed that Sven Gunnarsson was one of the tobacco planters at the New Sweden Company's Fort Christina plantation.[2]

Effective in October 1645, Sven Gunnarsson was finally released from his servitude and became a freeman. He probably relocated at that time to Kingsessing, By 1 March 1648, he owed the New Sweden Company 348.2 guilders, including 80 guilders for an ox.[3] It was virtually impossible for freemen in New Sweden to break even financially. Under the iron rule of Governor Johan Printz, they were required to work, at call, on the Governor's estate at Printzhof on Tinicum Island. They were prohibited from trading with the Indians and had only one store from which to acquire necessities, the company store. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1653 Sven Gunnarsson joined 21 other freemen in lodging a protest against Governor Printz for his dictatorial rule. Printz then abandoned the colony and returned to Sweden. After the arrival of the new governor, Johan Rising, in 1654, Sven Gunnarsson also signed a second protest against Printz's treatment of the freemen.[4]

On 31 August 1655, Sven Gunnarsson was one of the freemen at Kingsessing who volunteered to assist the defense of Fort Christina against a Dutch invasion. The effort was futile, however. The Dutch forces far outnumbered the Swedes and Governor Rising surrendered the colony to Peter Stuyvesant on 15 September 1655.

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[1] Craig, "New Sweden Settlers, 1638-1664," *Swedish American Genealogist*, 16:83-86.

[2] *SAG*, 16:75, 85.

[3] Hendrick Huygen New Sweden account, 10.

[4] *SAG*, 16:85.

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In 1656, the Swedes living north of the Christina River were permitted to have their own government by the Dutch.[5]

Sven Gunnarsson's fortunes considerably increased under this new Swedish "nation," which was allowed to name its own court justices and have its own militia. A Dutch account in 1657 makes reference to sales of goods to "Sven the miller," suggesting that Sven Gunnarsson operated the Swedish water mill on Mill (now Cobb's) Creek, near Kingsessing. Also making purchases at that time were his three sons, Sven, Olle and Anders Svensson.[6]

In 1664, agreement was reached with the Indians living at Passyunk for the expansion of Swedish settlements to places east of the Schuylkill River, which previously had been the boundary between Swedish settlers and the Delaware Indians. Sven Gunnarsson then moved with his family to a tract known as Wicaco, fronting the Delaware River in what is now South Philadelphia. Confirming this new land was a patent dated 5 May 1664 from Alexander d'Hinojossa, the Dutch governor at New Amstel (now New Castle), issued to Sven Gunnarsson, Sven Svensson, Olle Svensson and Anders Svensson. The patent itself has not been preserved, but a later English patent describes Wicaco as being bounded at the south end by Moyamensing Creek (later called Hollander's Creek) and having dimensions of 600 rods by 400 rods (1500 acres), which was in conflict with the stated acreage (400 morgen or 800 acres).[7]

The name Wicaco (three syllables) was a shortened form of the Indian name *Wickquakonick*, mentioned by Peter Lindeström in 1654-5 as being one of the areas east of the Schuylkill where the River Indians then dwelt in greatest numbers. The Indian word consolidates three different words: *Wikquam* (wigwam or house) + *ko* (pine tree) + *ing* (at) and meant "wigwam at the pine tree."[8] In usage, the original four syllable word was shortened to Wicaco by dropping the locative "ing" at the end.

In October 1664, rule over the Delaware River changed again with the English capture of New Castle. The new government required that the old Dutch patents be confirmed. This was done on 3 May 1671 when Governor Lovelace confirmed the 1664 patent, restating the area as containing 800 acres.[9]

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[5] Amandus Johnson, *Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, 602; Craig, *1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware*, 3-4.

[6] Charles T. Gehring, *New York Historical Manuscripts; Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 1:254-255.

[7] Philadelphia Exemplification Books 2:542, 8:431-432. Also quoted in Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, 1:47.

[8] Amandus Johnson, *Peter Lindeström's Geographia Americae*, 170-171, 401. A 1646 Dutch document refers to the tract as *Wiqquachkoingh*. *NYHM, Delaware Papers, Dutch*, 16-17.

[9] Philadelphia Exemplification Books 2:542; 8, 431-432.

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It soon became apparent that the patent did not accurately describe the entire Wicaco tract and that the unstated northern boundary of Wicaco was a small stream known as *Coaquanoque* [meaning "the tall pine tree stream"], which became the southern boundary of a patent issued to Jurian Hartsfelder by 1675.[10] On 12 March 1679, the Upland [Swedish] court heard a dispute between Peter Rambo and the three Svensson brothers (Sven, Olle and Anders). On 13 November 1677, Rambo had been given a warrant by the court to settle 250 acres of land between the land of Wicaco and the land of Jurian Hartsfelder.[11] The Svenssons claimed that this land was already embraced in their patent. The court agreed with the Svenssons:

> "It is by the Court this day ordered, that since Olle, Sven and Anders Svensson have the same land in their patent, which is of old standing and that Peter Rambo's grant was but of late, that therefore the said Svenssons do keep the land and in case more land be found within the bounds of the said patent than is set down [in such patent], they the said Svenssons to have the preference to take it up before any others."[12]

The disputed land was surveyed by Richard Noble on 21 June 1681:

> "By virtue of a warrant from the court of Upland, laid out for Swen Swanson, Olle Swanson, Andrew Swanson, inhabitants of Wicakoe, a tract of land, being an addition to their other land, called Wicakoe, situated and being on the west side of the Delaware River; beginning at a corner-marked Spanish oak, standing by the river side, at the north of a small run called Cooconocon, from thence up by the [said run] north-west 40 perches, to a corner-marked white oak; from thence west by a line of marked trees 247 perches to a corner-marked red oak; and from thence south by a line of marked trees 170 perches to a corner-marked black oak, standing near the line of another tract, called Wicakoe; from thence south by east to a line of marked trees, 290 perches, to a corner-marked white oak, standing by the side of Delaware; from thence up by said river, north by east and north-north-east, 210 perches, to the first mentioned Spanish oak, measuring 345 acres of fast land."[13]

With this "addition," the patent for Wicaco, nominally 800 acres, was expanded to 1,145 acres. However, in the spring of the following year (1682), the three Swanson brothers agreed with agents of William Penn to surrender 300 acres of this "addition" for the new City of Philadelphia. In exchange, they were promised twice as much land (600 acres) up the Schuylkill River.[14]

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[10] *Wharton's Surveys*, 68-69.
[11] Upland Court Records, 67.
[12] Upland Court Records, 134-135.
[13] Hazard, *Annals*, 814.
[14] Hannah Benner Roach, "The Planting of Philadelphia," *PMHB*, 92:24-25 (1968).

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But the Swanson brothers lost more than the stated 300 acres from their Wicaco property. Their new patents from Pennsylvania left them with 230 acres apiece, a total of 690 acres.[15] The remainder (marsh, meadow and cripple) was deemed not covered by their patent.[16]

The three Swanson brothers made division of their property at Wicaco by 1686. Their three home lots were immediately south of the City of Philadelphia. Anders Svensson owned the Delaware River frontage from South Street to the middle of Christian Street, Sven Svensson from the middle of Christian Street to Wicaco Lane (now Ellsworth Street) and Olle Svensson from Wicaco Lane southward.[17]

After settling in Wicaco, Sven Gunnarsson retained ownership of his tract at Kingsessing until at least 1673, when it was being rented by Harman and Gerrit Enochson.[18] Soon thereafter, the Kingsessing lot was conveyed to Sven Gunnarsson's son-in-law Jonas Nilsson.[19]

A tax list prepared in November 1677 showed that Sven Gunnarsson was living with his youngest son, Anders Svensson.[20] He probably died in 1678. When Peter Rambo brought suit on 13 March 1678/9, only the three sons were named defendants in the suit.[21]

Before his death, Sven Gunnarsson and his sons provided land at Wicaco for a new log fort, designed as a place for area residents to gather in case of Indian attacks, which became used primarily as a place of worship.

In 1671 there had been forays of Indians from the interior New York which had resulted in several deaths near New Castle. Governor Lovelace had recommended that the northern frontiers of his colony on the Delaware be protected by forts at Wicaco and Matinicum (Burlington) Island. The magistrates of the Upland and New Castle courts agreed to the wisdom of this regulation in October 1671.[22] Such a fort apparently had been constructed by 12 March 1671/2, when Governor Lovelace issued travel instructions to Corporal John Garland on the overland route he should take to the Delaware River.[23]

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[15] Blackwell Rent Roll, 1690, in Logan Papers at Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

[16] On 9 Feb. 1701/2, this excluded marsh, meadow and cripple was estimated at 180 acres. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d, 19:265.

[17] Albert Cook Myers notes, Chester County Historical Society.

[18] Upland Court Records, 173.

[19] New York Land Patents,

[20] UCR, 78.

[21] UCR, 134-135.

[22] *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English* 50.

[23] *NYHM, General Entries*, 472.

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Surviving records do not prove that a fort was actually constructed at Wicaco. However, Pastor Andreas Rudman, writing in 1703, was told by his parishioners that "Those in the upper [area] had built a blockhouse at Wicaco according to the orders of the government against an attack of the Indians. And since it was too far to go to Tinicum [Island, where the first Swedish church was located], they more and more became rooted here [in Wicaco] and called Magister Fabritius from New York, who at the time was without a certain job, and granted him the same house as a shared quarters for defense. He came in the year 1677 and held the first sermon on Holy Trinity Sunday."[24]

Contemporary records show that agreement was reached between Governor Andros and the Upland Court in May 1675 "to build a Church at Wiccakoe, to be for the inhabitants above Passyunck, with power to raise a tax for its building and to agree upon maintenance for the Minister."[25] At the next meeting of the Upland court, 17 May 1675, two persons were fined a total of 500 guilders, "one half to be towards the building of a new Church."[26] As late as 11 Sept. 1677, the Upland Court was ordering a part of its fines "for the poor or Church."[27]

These records suggest that if, as Rudman suggests, a blockhouse fort was built first, it was originally contemplated that there would be a separate structure for the church and that the court later changed its mind and modified the fort into a church.

The relationship of the church to the houses of the Swanson brothers is indicated in a letter by Pastorius dated 7 March 1684, in which he lists the order of the houses along the river, south of the City of Philadelphia, as follows:

Andres the Swede [Anders Svensson, where Sven Gunnarsson once lived]
An Englishman [not named; presumably renting from Anders Svensson]
The Pastor's house [Jacob Fabritius]
The Lutheran Church [Gloria Dei]
Schwan the Swede [Sven Svensson]

As shown below, Sven Svensson had provided the land for the church. He also provided the land used for the pastor's house in 1684.

Five children of Sven Gunnarsson have been identified. (There may have been more daughters.) In order of birth, they were:

\+ SGS-1. **Sven Svensson**, born c. 1636 in Sweden, died 1696 at Wicaco; married **Catharine Larsdotter**, born near Stockholm, died at Wicaco in 1720.

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[24] Rudman church book, Gloria Dei.
[25] *NYHM: Delaware Papers, English*, 76.
[26] *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 83.
[27] Upland Court Records, 54.

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SGS-a. **Gertrude Svensdotter**, born c. 1638 in Sweden, married Jonas Nilsson by 1654; died at Kingsessing c. 1695. She had eleven children:[28]

1. **Nils Jonasson**, born in May 1655, died at Aronameck, January 1735; married **Christina Gästenberg** c. 1683. Eight children.
   a. **Judith Jonasdotter**, born c. 1658, died at Manatawny, Berks County, 1727; married **Peter Petersson Jochim [Yocum]** by 1676. Ten children.
   b. **Gunilla Jonasdotter**, born c.; 1661; died in Gloucester County NJ; married **Måns Cock** by 1680. Seven known children.
2. **Måns Jonasson**, born 1663, died at Manatawny, Berks County, April 1727; married **Ingeborg Lycon** c. 1690. Six known children.
3. **Anders Jonasson**, born c. 1666, died at Aronameck, November 1728; married **Catharine Boon** by 1691. Nine children.
   c. **Christina Jonasdotter**, born c. 1668, died in Gloucester County; married [1] **Frederick King** in 1686; **Nicklas Lindemeyer** by 1700. Seven children.
4. **John Jonasson**, born c. 1670, died after 1738; married **Catharina Lock** in 1693. Five daughters.
5. **Peter Jonasson**, born c. 1673; died after 1697.
6. **Jonas Jonasson**, born c. 1675; died at Kingsessing in May 1738; married **Anne Amesby** [English] in 1702. Seven children.
   d. **Brigitta Jonasdotter**, born 1678; died in Blockley Township, Dec. 1753; married **Mårten Garrett** in 1703. Five known children.
7. **Jonathan Jonasson**, born c. 1681, died at Kingsessing in June 1748; married **Mary**; two children.

\+ SGS-2. **Olle Svensson**, born at sea on the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640; died 1692 at Wicaco; married by 1666 **Lydia Ashman** [English], born in 1647, who died in Gloucester County NJ c. 1730.

\+ SGS-3. **Anders Svensson**, born c. 1642, died c. 1688-1691 at Wicaco; married by 1666 **Anna ----**, who died at Wicaco in 1709.

SGS-b Daughter, name unknown, born after 1644, died before 3 Jan. 1676/7 when her surviving husband **Peter Månsson** (son of Måns Svensson Lom) wrote his will in Cecil County, Maryland, leaving all of his land to his son Anders Petersson.[29]

This manuscript continues to page 33 with children of males.

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[28] Peter S. Craig, "Forefathers: Jonas Nilsson, *Swedish Colonial News*, Vol.1, number 7 (Spring 1993), p. 2.

[29] Cecil County wills, 1:10. On 8 February 1676/7, the New Castle Court directed a letter to the Cecil County court, asking that Sven Svensson, uncle of the orphaned Anders Petersson, be named guardian. NCR, 59-60. The effort was not successful. George Oldfield, named executor in Peter Månsson's will, also became guardian of Anders Petersson. The orphan's later fate is not known.

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Names Used for Sven Gunnarsson's Children & Grandchildren
Is name of wife ---- Andersdotter?

Children

Sven, m. Catharine Larsdotter	Gertrude, m. Jonas Nilsson	Olof, m. Lydia Ashman	Anders, m. Anna UK	UK daughter, m. Peter Månsson
0 Lars	8 Nils	0 John	0 Gunnar	Anders
	6 Måns	1 Peter	5 Christopher	
	9 Anders	0 Swan	3 Anders	
	5 Johan			
	– Peter			
	1 Jonas			
	2 Jonathan			
4 Brigitta	10 Judith	0 Maria	4 Catharina	
2 Margaret	1 Gunilla	5 Brigitta	4 Elisabeth	
5 Barbara	1 Christina	2 Lydia	8 Christina	
2 Catharina	5 Brigitta	14 Catharina	4 Margaret	
		6 Judith		

Three named Brigitta
Three named Catharina

13 66 134 28

120

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f.l.e. Sven Gunnarsson

George Fox's Journal, 1672:

10 Sept. 1672: Next day, we travelled 50 miles [from a place in NJ] and at night, finding an old house, which the Indians had forced the people to leave, we made a fire and stayed there, at the head of the Delaware Bay. (p. 515)

[Note: This house, at or near Matinicum Island -- present Burlington Island -- was owned by the Dutchman Jacob Alrichs. Earlier that year 2 Dutch servants of Jacob Alrichs had been murdered on the island. Hans Månsson and the Pennsylvania militia were sent there as a result. Jonas Nilsson buried the dead. (My article, 253 and n. 75)] <=

11 Sept. 1672: Next day we swam our horses over a river about a mile wide, first to an island called Upper Tinicum, and then to the mainland; having hired Indians to help us over in their canoes. This day we rode but about 30 miles, and came at night to a Swede's house, where we got a little straw, and stayed that night.

[Note: Fox's mileages appear somewhat exaggerated, as he computes the distance from Burlington Island to New Castle as being 70 miles. (See 12 Sept. 1672 entry) In Fox's favor, however, the Indians' trails were not as direct as modern-day highways. Accepting Fox*s figures, he stayed overnight 3/7th of the distance between Burlington Island and New Castle, or at the location of ~~Key~~ Wicaco, where Sven Gunnarsson and his three sons, Olle, Sven and Andrew Svensson (Swanson) lived. Andrew Svensson (Swanson) is an ancestor of Pierre S. duPont III, present governor of Delaware.] <=

[Further note: Sven Gunnarsson died around the time that William Penn arrived in America in 1682; his three sons sold 300 acres of the family estate to William Penn as a site for the original city of Philadelphia. Later, the family gave the lands now used by Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church.] <=

12 Sept. 1672: Next day, having hired another guide, we travelled about 40 miles through the woods, and made a fire at night, by which we lay, and dried ourselves; for we were often wet in our travels.

cont'd.

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13 Sept. 1672: The next day we passed over a desperate river [the Brandywine], which had in it many rocks and broad stones, very hazardous to us and our horses. Thence we came to Christiana River, where we swam over our horses, and went over ourselves in canoes; but the sides of the river were so bad and miry, that some of the horses were almost laid up.* Thence we came to New Castle, heretofore called New Amstel.

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Wicaco - Historical References

25 Sept. 1646:[1]

Megkirehondom, sachem of **Pemipachka**, conveys to Dutch West Indies Company "A piece of land called by their people **Wiqquachkoingh**, located on the South River of New Netherland . . .. The land extends from the south end of a marsh (running between the thicket and the forest) along the right past the Voogele Sandt, approximately NNE to a small stream, forming there a round and rather high point nearly opposite the south point of Schutter's Island, and inland five or six miles."

1655:[2]

"From **Wickquakonick** all the way to **Nittabakonck**, which is situated at the falls of the River Menejackse [Schuylkill], the land is very fine, but not so high as that which can be seen at Nittabakonck. This is occupied in greatest force by the most intelligent savages of several nations of savages, who own this River and dwell here. There they have their dwellings side by side one another, wherefore also this land is thereby being cleared and cultivated with great power. And six different places are settled, under six sachems or chiefs, each one commanding his tribe or people under him, and each [tribe] with its own peculiar language, [there] being several hundred men strong, under each chief, counting women and children, some being stronger, some weaker. As for instance **Poaetquessingh, Pemickpacka, Wickquaquenacke, Wickquakonick**, which are situated along the river, but **Passajung** and **Nittabakonck** are situated up Menejackse Kill."

5 May 1664:[3]

Grant, by Alexander d'Hinojossa, Dutch governor of the South River, to Swen Gonderson, Swen Swenson, Oele Swanson and Andries Swanson, 400 morgens above Moyamensing Kill, 400 rods x 600 rods.

May 1671:[4]

Walter Wharton census of heads of household at **Wicka Coe**:

Swan Swansa
Olla Swansa
Andrew Swansa

---

[1] Charles T. Gehring, *NYHM, Delaware Papers: Dutch*, 16-17.

[2] Peter Lindeström, *Geographia Americae*, 170-171. Amandus Johnson translates the Indian place name as meaning "at the pine tree camp or house." *Id.*, 401.

[3] Recital in Philadelphia Exemplification Book 2:542. Quoted in Henry D. Paxson, *Where Pennsylvania History Began*, 31.

[4] Craig, "1671 Census of the Delaware," *PGM*, 40:301 (1998).

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3 May 1671:[5]

Patent by Governor Francis Lovelace, New York:

"I, Francis Lovelace, Esq., one of the gentleman of his Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General under his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany, to all to whom these presents may come, &c. Whereas there was a Patent or ground Brief granted by the Dutch Governor at Delaware, to Swen Gunderson, Swen Swenson, Oele Swenson, and Andres Swenson, for a certain piece of ground lying up above in the river, beginning at Moyamensing Kill, and so stretching upwards, in breadth 400 rods [about 1½ miles] and in length into the woods 600 rods [nearly 2 miles], in all about 800 acres or 400 morgen, which patent is dated 5 May 1664, know ye, &c., that I have ratified and by these presents do confirm and grant to the aforesaid, the piece of land, yielding a quit rent of 8 bushels of winter wheat when demanded by such officers as shall be empowered and established on Delaware, dated this 3 May 1671.

/s/ Francis Lovelace

"This patent recorded in record of patents of Upland

/s/ Eph. Herman 1678

"Recorded 31 Aug. 1741, A-9:363."

25 Oct. 1671:[6]

William Tom and magistrates of Upland and New Castle courts to Gov. Lovelace, concerning possible war with Indians from the north:

"5thly, wee thinke that your honors advice for a frontier about Mattinaqunck Island is very good and likewise another att **Wicaquake** for the defence whereof your honor must send men."

12 March 1671/2:[7]

Gov. Francis Lovelace instructions to Corporal John Garland.

"You are to goe with that Party of Horse your Captain hath alotted you to Nevesincke, and from thence as speedily as you can (with a Guide) to march to the House of Mr. Jegoe, right against Matinicock Island in Delaware River, where there are some Persons appointed ready to receive you.

"Being arrived at the River side as aforesaid you are to goe to **wickako**, or where you shall bee directed that Capt. Carr and Commisaryes are, to whom you are to deliver your Letter, and then to follow their further Instructions.

13-14 May 1675:[8]

Proceedings at a special court at New Castle, attended by Governor Andros.

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[5] Philadelphia Exemplification Book, 2:542; John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, 147. An earlier recording of this patent is contained in Philadelphia Exemplification Book 8:431-432.

[6] Charles T. Gehring, *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 50.

[7] Gehring, *NYHM, General Entries*, 472.

[8] Gehring, *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 76.

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"That the Magistrates up the River [Upland Court] have liberty to build a Church at **Wiccakoe**, to bee for the inhabitants above Passayunck, with power to raise a taxe for its building and to agree upon maintenance for the Minister and give account of it to the General Court, and from thence to the Governor."

17 May 1675:[9]

At a meeting of the Upland Court at Peter Rambo's.

"It was ordered that James Sandylands pay the summe of 300 g and Laurens Hulst 200, The one halfe to bee towards the building of a new Church at **Wickakoe** and the other to the sheriffe."

Note: Hazard, *Annals*, 438, expresses the opinion that the church was built in 1675 by fixing up a blockhouse, built in 1669, for purposes of worship.

Note: Watson, *Annals*, 1:147, relying upon Rev. Collin's interpretation of Gloria Dei church records, states that the church at Wicaco was built in 1677 with loopholes in lieu of windows.

3 June 1677:[10]

Andreas Rudman, writing in 1703:

"Those in the upper [area] had built a blockhouse at Wicaco, according to the orders of the government against an attack of the heathens. And since it was too far to go to Tennekong, they more and more became rooted here [in Wicaco] and called Magister Jacobus Fabritius from New York, who at the time was without a certain job, and granted him the same house as a shared quarters for defense. He came in the year 1677 and held the first sermon on Holy Trinity Sunday."

11 Sept. 1677:[11]

Upland Court records:

"The Court . . . . Doe condemn the said Oele Oelsen in a fyne of twoo hundered and Ten gilders; sixty thereof for the poor or Church and the Remainder one hundered and fifty gilders to the sheriffe."

November 1677:[12]

List of tydables (males, aged 16 and over) included:

andris Swen & father [Sven Gunnarsson]	2
oele Swensen his servant	1
Swen Swensen & son	2

<=

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[9] Gehring, *NYHM, Delaware Papers: English*, 83.

[10] Rudman's church book, Gloria Dei Church. Rudman's account is adopted by Jehu Curtis Clay, *Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware*, 57-58 (4th ed.).

[11] Upland Court Records, 54.

[12] Upland Court Records, 78. Olof (Olle) Svensson, as a justice of the court, was exempt from taxation.

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12 March 1678/9:[13]
Upland court records.

"Peter Rambo Senior Clayming by a Late grant of the Court, a Certayne Tract of Land att **wicaco** and oele Swensen, Swen Swensen & andries Swensen,[14] pleading that the same Land was within the bounds of their Pattent, which said difference together with the allegations of both parties being this day heard, Itt is by the Court this day ordered, that sence oele, Swen & andries Swensen have the same Land in their Pattent, which is of old standing & that Peter Ramboos grant was but of Late, That therefore the said Swensens doe keepe the Land and in case more Land bee found within the bounds of the said Pattent, then is sett downe, They the said Swensens to have the Preferrence to take itt up before any others."

25 Nov. 1679:[15]
Upland Court order.

"Itt being Represented to the Court by the Church Wardens of Tinnegeong and **wicaco** Churches that the fences about the Church Yards, and other Church buildings are much out of Repair, and that some of the People members of the said Churches are neglective to make the same up, etc: The Court haveing taken the premisses into Consideracon, doe find by these presents, order, authorize & Impower the Respective Church wardens of the said Twoo Churches of Tinnageong & **wicaco** to order & summons the Respective members of the said Churches from tyme to tyme and att all tymes when itt shall bee found necessary, to build make good and keepe in Repair the said Churchyard fences as also, the Church and all other the appurtenances thereof and if any of the said members upon warning doe proove neglective In the doing of their Proportion to the same, They and Each of them to forfeit fifty gilders for Each such neglect to bee Levyed out of their goods and Chattles, Lands and Tennements."

21 June 1681:[16]
Survey by Richard Noble.

"By virtue of a warrant from the court of Upland, Laid out for Swen Swanson, Ole Swanson, Andrew Swanson, inhabitants of **Wicakoe**. a tract of land, being an addition to their other land, called Wickakoe, situated and being on the west side of the Delaware River; beginning at a corner-marked Spanish oak, standing by the river side, at the mouth of a small run called **Cooconocon**; from thence up by

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[13] Upland Court Records (UCR), 134-135. On 13 November 1677, Peter Rambo had been granted 250 acres of land between the Land of Wicaco and the land of Jurian Hartswelder. UCR, 67.

[14] The failure to name Sven Gunnarsson in this suit indicates that the father had died. <=

[15] UCR, 152-153.

[16] Hazard, *Annals*, 814. Hazard notes that this was contained in the Surveyor General's office. He was of the opinion that the creek named was intended to be Cohocksink. It appears that this was the same land which had been previously been at issue in Peter Rambo's complaint against the Swanson brothers.

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Subj: Re: news
Date: 11/29/2000 9:15:34 PM Eastern Standard Time
From:
To:

Dear Eugenia,

Thanks for your note.

I am still in shock over the death of Malcolm Mackenzie. He will be sorely missed on the Swedish Colonial Society board. But, as long as my eyes hold out, I expect to be around for awhile.

I'm glad that my articles on "New Sweden Settlers" arrived OK. Hopefully, this will eventually be a hardbound book. At least that is my goal.

A few observations about Sven Gunnarsson: <=

1. In my opinion, he could NOT be a brother of Peter Gunnarsson, who chose the surname of Rambo, because (a) Peter Rambo in his 1693 letter to his sister in Gothenburg made no mention of Sven Gunnarsson or his children; if they were both brothers of the woman in Gothenburg, Peter would have given her news of Sven and Sven's children; (b) Peter Rambo attempted (unsuccessfully) to take away from the three Swanson brothers 345 acres of their Wicaco patent; it is extremely unlikely that anyone would seek to deprive his own nephews of land they inherited; (c) we know from New Sweden records that Peter Rambo's father was Gunnar Petersson; Rambo named sons Gunnar and Peter; Sven did not use either name for his own sons.
2. I have been unable to find, in Swedish records, the nature of the crime that Sven Gunnarsson was found guilty of. All we know was that it was not a capital crime like murder. It might have been petty theft. More likely it was something like refusing to serve in the army. Maybe someday someone will find the court record which gives us the answer. The trouble is that no one knows in which parish to look for that court record, because Sven G's place of origin in Sweden is not known.
3. The 1697 census of the Swedes by Rudman proves that Gertrude, the wife of Jonas Nilsson, was a daughter of Sven Gunnarsson. Her eldest child, Nils Jonasson was born in May 1655, from which I infer that Gertrude must have been born in Sweden, because Sven Gunnarsson and his wife arrived in 1640. We know from a report to Peter Kalm that Sven's eldest son Sven Svensson was born in Sweden, that the second son Olle was born on shipboard (i.e., in 1640), and that the third son Anders/Andrew was born in New Sweden. This puts the birth of Gertrude back to 1638, at least. (The most recent papers you sent to me made Sven Svensson an adult in 1640, which is erroneous. There

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was another (unrelated) youth named Sven Svensson, who arrived in 1644 and later moved to Maryland where he died. Sven Gunnarsson's son Sven Svensson does not appear at all in New Sweden records because he was still a minor.)

4. Sven Gunnarsson also had a daughter who married Peter Mansson Lom, but her name is unknown. (See my book, 1671 Census of the Delaware, p. 37) It is possible that he had other daughters, but I have yet to identify any others.

5. Anna, wife of Anders Svensson, has not been further identified in any Swedish records. I still can't identify her parents, but I haven't given up. The fact that the eldest son was named Gunnar (after Anders' paternal grandfather) makes me wonder if Christopher was so named after Anna's paternal grandfather. There was a settler named Christopher Rettel, who had daughters who married in New Sweden; one of them might have been Anna's mother.

In general, "historians" that you may find or read who discuss Sven Gunnarsson or his family don't know what they are talking about. For example, the widespead confusion mis-naming Sven Skute as the father of the Swanson brothers. No one, before Amandus Johnson, ever looked at the New Sweden records, or (indeed) most of the relevant records in Pennsylvania. The confusion about Sven Skute stems from a patent he received for much land (that did not include Wicaco), a patent which was nullified by Governor Rising in 1654 because it encroached on ground long settled by New Sweden freemen (such as Kingsessing) or encroached on land not yet acquired from the Indians (such as Passyunk).

. The historians erroneously assumed the patent remained valid and that it included Wicaco, both of which are proved wrong by the Swedish records.

Best regards,

. Peter

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Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig, F.A.S.G.

[redacted]

16 March 1996

Mildred H. North

[redacted]

Re: Sven Gunnarsson/Swanson

Dear Mrs. North,

Thank you for your letter of March 8th. I mailed the book, *The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware*, to you this morning.

In answer to your question, I feel confident that Sven Gunnarsson and Peter Gunnarsson Rambo were not kin to each other. Peter Rambo, the son of Gunnar Petersson, came to New Sweden voluntarily, in 1640, as a farm worker, being paid ten guilders per month, and later became a freeman. He chose the surname Rambo from Ramberget, a prominent hill overlooking Gothenburg harbor. When writing his sister in 1693, he made no mention of the Svensson families, which would have been natural if Sven Gunnarsson was their brother. He had no close associations with the Sven Gunnarsson family in New Sweden; indeed, he once sued the three brothers over a boundary dispute. <=

Sven Gunnarsson came to New Sweden a year later, in 1641, with his wife and small children. He was sent as a convict, having committed some minor crime, such as desertion from the army. After five years, he became a freeman. None of his sons were given the name of Peter, which would be natural if his father was the same as Peter Rambo's. And, of course, Sven never used the surname of Rambo, which would have been natural if he and Peter were brothers.

Sincerely,

Peter S. Craig

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SWANSON

[redacted]

14 July 1985

Carl and Alice Lindborg

[redacted]

Dear Carl and Alice,

To continue a topic of prior conversation I enclose relevant pages from Thomas H. Bateman's Du Pont and Allied Families (1966) which spells out, at pp. 262 and facing page, the connection between my ancestor, Swen Gunnarsson, and Lammot du Pont, which is the basis for my claim that the former governor of Delaware (and most members of the du Pont family) is my tenth cousin. <=

Bateman was a distinguished genealogist and gave source references for his conclusions. Do you know of any errors in it?

The other enclosure may interest you. I sent it to several New Sweden pen pals who I thought might have cash to spare to help sponsor the translation.

My research continues on "tracking" the original Swedes and Finns. This ppses a number of problems, first of which were name changes. I only recently discovered that the Bilderbacks of West Jersey were Swedes/Finns; there were too many Hendrickssons, so they adopted Bilderback as a surname. Arian Johnson, son of John Corneliuson, changed his name to John Arian, then Orion, which then moved through Orchard, Archet to Archer. The sons of Anders Johnson Ekor (called "Inkhorn" by the English) adopted the surname Jones, the same as the descendants of Jonas Nilsson. Olof Thorsson's descendants moved through Toerson, Tossawa to Tussey. Etc.

Another problem is that in several lines there were so many sons and grandsons that it becomes difficult to sort out later generations. Thus Peter Larsson Cock had six sons who married and had sons; each named the eldest Peter Cock. Charles Springer had five sons who married and had sons; each named the eldest Charles. Peter Peterson Yocum

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had seven sons, four of whom married and had sons; each named the eldest Peter Yocum/Yocom. Other first settlers who were prolific in sons and grandsons were Mårten Martenson (Morton), Johannes Gustafsson (Justis), Peter Gunnarsson Rambo, plus various other "Swedes" who were not Swedish or Finnish but came from northern Europe areas then controlled by Sweden: the descendants of Jürgan Kühn (Keen) from Saxony, Matthias Classon alias Holstein from Ditmarschen, the Dutch sargeant Hans Hopman(Hoffman) who married a Swedish wife, the Dutch lance corporal Johannes from Emmen, Drenthe, Netherlands, whose Vanneman descendants were churchwardens at Racoon, Penns Neck and Christina.

Other Swedish surnames which multiplied rapidly were those of the descendants of Lars Carlsson Lock (Locks in Gloucestor County), Hans Månsson (Steelmans, throughout West Jersey, in New Castle County and in Maryland), Olof Stille (in PA, NJ, DE and MD), Paul Jönsson alias Mullicka (Mullickas in NJ, Pålssons in DE and MD), John Andersson Stalcop.

Other prominent early Swedish settlers had considerable families but their surname did not survive, either because of the lack of sons or because of deaths in the male line. These included Captain Sven Svensson Schute, Sven Gunnarsson (Swanson), the brothers Peter and Michael Laicon, to name a few. However, each has numerous descendants under other surnames.

Name changes are a major problem. Anders Andersson the Finn, who originally lived in the Philadelphia area, later moved to Mill Creek (also Anders the Finn's Kill), a tributary of the Christina River in New Castle County where he operated a mill. He had sons Gustaf (Justa) Andersson and John Andersson. Gustaf kept the patronym Andersson as his surname, but John (in order not to be confused with John Anderson Stalcop) adopted the surname Cock. This caused no confusion in New Castle County, but it has caused a lot of confusion about the descendants of Peter Larsson Cock of the Philadelphia area who had six sons, one of whom was named John.

To add to the Cock confusion, Otto Ernest Cock from Holstein, who married a Swedish wife, was also prominent in the Philadelphia area. He also had sons named Cock.

In general, all of the unrelated Cock's sons or their sons evolved the surname into "Cox."

Enough rambling for now. I miss hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

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source: www.ColonialSwedes.net

Dr. Peter S. Craig, F.A.S.G.
Historian & Genealogist, Swedish Colonial Society
[redacted]

21 September 1998

Henry Hoff, F.A.S.G.
[redacted]

Dear Henry,

Enclosed is a near-final draft of the second part of my piece, "1671 Census of the Delaware." Per our conversation in Savannah, I would appreciate any corrections that come to mind as you read it.

The next issue of the *Swedish Colonial News* will include a piece on Sven Gunnarsson's descendants. His daughter Gertrude Svensdotter married Jonas Nilsson and was the mother of Måns Jonasson (Mounce Jones). Mounce Jones married Ingeborg Lycon and their daughter Margaret married Andrew Bird and moved to Rockingham County, Virginia. As I understood you at the meeting, Vice President Gore is a descendant of this Bird (Byrd) family of Virginia. Can you verify this? I would like to list come of Sven Gunnarsson's well-known descendants, which also include all of the du Ponts of Delaware.

no, cousin

Sincerely,

Peter S. Craig

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Catherine Cox package 29 May 2019 forWeb

Final page of web package, about 112 pages including this one.
The full package includes much more material and contains 823 pages.

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