

1705. He was survived by seven sons (Bengt, Anders, Peter, John, Jacob, Daniel and John Bengtson) and two daughters (Catharine and Brigitta). Male descendants used the surname of Bankson or Bankston.

#### **Confirmed Passengers on the *Mercurius* - Finns**

Anckarhjelm's list included a group of forty Finns from Fryksdalen, the valley of the Fryken lakes in Värmland, Sweden. Those persons on his list who were later found in Delaware Valley records are set forth below in the same order as their names appeared on the list.

13. **Johan Grelsson**, who left Göteborg with his wife and three children, settled in Ammansland (later part of Ridley Township, Pennsylvania) with two other Finnish families, that of Märten Mårtensson and Matthias Mattsson by 1663. The Dutch scribe on the Upland Court called him Jan Cornelissen and the English usually called him John Cornelius. He died at Ammansland c. 1684, after which his widow Helena married the widower Märten Mårtensson. Johan Grelsson and Helena had four known children—Anders Johansson Grelsson alias Mink, who died without issue; Arian Johansson, who ultimately became known as John Archer and left many descendants; Eric, who was insane; and Anna, who married Johan van Culen.

14. **Märten Pålsson** was accompanied by his wife when he left Sweden. In 1663 he was a resident of Calcon Hook (later known as Lower Darby Township) when the Dutch granted a patent for that land to Moorty Paulson and his three associates, Eric Mickelsson, Hendrick Jacobsson and Anders Jönsson from Salungen. He died before 1671. No evidence has been found that he left any children.

15. **Nils Nilsson**, alias Repat, left Sweden with his wife and four children. They settled by 1663 at Verdrietige Hook or Bochten (later part of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County), which was patented to Nils Nilsson, his three sons (Matthias, Hendrick and Nils Nilsson) and his son-in-law Johan Hendricksson. Nils Nilsson, the father, died c. 1670.

16. **Matthias Mattsson** sailed from Göteborg with his wife and one child. By 1663 he was residing at Ammansland with Johan Grelsson (#13) and Märten Mårtensson. In 1671, his family moved to Boughttown in Penn's Neck, where Matthias died by 1678, survived by his wife Catharine and six daughters—Anna, Margaret, Elisabeth, Walborg, Brita and Ingeborg.

17. **Olof Olofsson**, later sometimes known as Olof Olofsson Kucko, came as a servant. By 1678 he was married to Walborg, daughter of Matthias Mattsson (#16). Later, in 1683, his wife was identified as Catharine. Olof moved his residence quite frequently, residing at various times at Calcon Hook, Bochten, Pennypack Creek, and finally Penn's Neck, where he died by 1697. He had several children.

18. **Marcus Sigfridsson**, a servant in 1656, soon left the Delaware Valley in favor of establishing a farm on the north side of the Sassafras River in present Cecil County, Maryland. That province granted him head rights for 50 acres on 14 July 1658. The tract, called "Marksfield," was surveyed for him on 3 August 1658 as 100 acres. He married Anna, daughter of Peter Jacobsson. Maryland granted denization to Marcus Sipherson, described as Swedish, in 1661, and he was naturalized in 1674 as Marcus Siferson. He died in Cecil County by 1677, survived by his widow Anna (who remarried Henry Rigg, English) and three sons (Thomas, Peter and Marcus), who were known by the surname of Severson.

19. **Jöran Jöransson**, a servant in 1656, remained in the Delaware Valley. On 12 June 1657, the Dutch approved the appointment of Jurgén the Finn as court messenger for the Upland court. In 1658 Jöran Jöransson was actively employed cutting wood for export by the Dutch. In 1669, when finally issued a patent, he shared 200 acres on the south side of the Christina River at Long Hook with Olof Clementsson (#22). Jöran Jöransson adopted the surname Båtsman [sailor], which was usually Anglicized to Boatsman. He died at Long Hook in 1690, survived by his widow Brita, two sons (Jöran and Hendrick) and at least two daughters (Anna and Elisabeth).

20. **Hendrick Jacobsson**, accompanied by four almost grown-up sons, was also on the *Mercurius* passenger list. No confirmation has been found of his arrival. However, it is probable that two of his sons were Peter Hendricksson and Bärtil Hendricksson, both of whom used the alias of Parker: **Peter Hendricksson** alias Parker first shared a tract of land at Swanwyck with Anders Mattsson and Måns Pålsson. This land was sold in 1666 after Peter had moved to Crane Hook. By 1675 he had moved with his wife Christina to Skilpot Kill. He died there in 1684, survived by eight children, including sons Hendrick Petersson Parker and Matthias Parker. His widow married Conrad Constantine, son of Constantine Gröenberg. **Bärtil Hendricksson** alias Parker moved by 1661 to the Sassafras River in Cecil County, Maryland, where he patented a tract called "None So Good in Finland." He married, by 1664, Margaret, the daughter of Pål Jönsson Mullica. On 4 March 1668/9, Bärtil sold his Cecil County land and joined his brother Peter at Crane Hook. As Bartle Parker, he was fined 100 guilders in the Long Finn Rebellion of 1669. He returned to Cecil County in 1674, acquiring the tract "Indian Range," where he died in September 1682, survived by his wife Margaret and sons Matthias, Hendrick and Bartholomew Hendrickson.

21. **Eric Mattsson**, a servant in 1656, first resided on a branch of Skilpot Creek, which became known as Matson's Run. He moved to Crane Hook in 1663 and remained there until his death after 1671. His widow Anna later married Hendrick Lemmens. Eric was survived by two sons, Matthias Ericksson and Eric Ericksson, both of whom sometimes used the surname of Hammalin.

22. **Olof Clementsson**, a servant in 1656, became a shoemaker and in 1669 was sharing a tract of land at Long Hook with Jöran Jöransson Båtsman (#19). In 1677 he was living with his brother Jacob Clementsson at Verdrietige Hook. Olof Clementsson was still living on 21 February 1682/3, when naturalized by William Penn, but his name disappears from records thereafter. He had no known children.

Anckarhjelm's list also included fifty-five Finns from an area he described as Letstigen, the road from Örebro in Närke to Kristinehamn in Värmland. Confirmation is found that the following were on board the *Mercurius*.

23. **Thomas Jacobsson** left Sweden with his wife, three children and a maid. By 1668 he had settled at Bread and Cheese Island on the north side of Christina River with the sons of Pål Persson (#24). Thomas died there about 1679, survived by four sons—Olle, Peter and Christiern Thomasson plus his eldest son (Jacob) who was kidnapped by Indians as a child and later became an Indian chief.

24. **Pål Persson** was accompanied on the *Mercurius* by his wife, three children and a maid. In 1663 he testified before the Upland Court. He was dead, however, by 1668, when his eldest