

Mons Poulsen
 Hendricks
 Bartl the
 Polla Park
 Ericke Mat
 Askel ffin
 Las Eskellson
 Samuel Peterson
 John Skrick
 Olla Toersin
 Simon ye ffinn
 Mathias ye ffinn
 Euert ye ffinn

By comparing these names and parts of names with the list of colonists in New Sweden, 1654-58, previously described, and with *New Castle County Court Records. Original Land Titles*, and the list of settlers fined in the "Long Finn" insurrection, 1669, their identity may be determined. Also by New Castle County deeds of confirmation of separate plots after 1680, especially as the "census" taker or constable has listed his "responsible housekeepers" in the order from north to south in which deeds place their plantations. The first plot, Mons Paulson's was not within Crane Hook proper as later defined, but an island of fast land in the marsh bordering the Crane Hook line, leaving twelve owners within Crane Hook (See Map I).

Paulson, Mons, often recorded as Moens Poulsen by Dutch-educated Clerk and Surveyor Ephraim Herman, his last will is dated December 3, 1680, may be the man of that name who arrived on the Delaware in 1654 with Rising (Johnson, II, 721). It is likely also that he is the son of Paul Jönsson whose property was divided by the above-mentioned document, dated as of Crane Hook in 1664.

The twelve plot owners south of Poulson are identified as follows:

1. Andriesson, *alias* Andries, Hendrik. A freeman so named arrived on the Delaware in 1654 (Johnson, II, 717). He appears later putting up a paling fence around Crane Hook Churchyard (NCC Court Records, II, 68-9).
2. Hendrickson, Bertil, a Finn. A Bartholimeus Hendrickson removed to Maryland in the Dutch period (Johnson, II, 668n), but as a number of the deserters came back he may have been one of them.³¹

³¹ *Documents*, XII, 297, 336. By proclamation, March 1, 1660, the director-general and council at New Amsterdam ordered that the deserters to Virginia and Maryland who had asked to return if they could have some time free from oppressing creditors, be granted three or four years free from back debts, provided that during that period they conduct themselves as honest and faithful citizens and continue in the province until their debts were paid.

3. Park, Polla, (a Finn ?) He probably is the same as "Pelle Perckle" who is mentioned once in the extant records of the Court of New Castle, under date of November 9, 1677, and in probate records as Pelle Parker who left a widow and eight children (Will Book A-1-65, 1684).
4. Maston, Erik, (a Finn?) He probably arrived on the Swedish ship *Mercurius*, in 1656 (Johnson, II, 724, 634). That Matsons Run, a stream on the northeast side of present Wilmington, got its name from the same Erik Matson is evidenced by 17-century land surveys and titles.
5. Askel (Eskell) ffinn (the double f is the equivalent of the capital letter in English writing of that time) is Eskell Andries who appears in a court case concerning Crane Hook land, Jan. 6, 1680 (NCC Court Records, I, 368-69, II, 50-53).
6. Eskelson, Las (Lars). A Lars Eskiellson, was sent here in 1641 and later made a freeman (Johnson, II, 713).
7. Pietersen or Peterson, Samuel. A Samuel Pieteron, freeman, arrived on the Delaware in 1654, according to Johnson (II, 721-with note). This Samuel testifies later that he gave 30 feet of his land to Crane Hook Church.
8. Matson (alias Skrick or Schrick, variously spelled in subsequent land papers). Johan or John. A soldier named Johan Matson Skrika arrived on the Delaware in 1654 (Johnson, II, 720). He was a Lutheran and probably took the alias from the mid-seventeenth century Lutheran leader Paulus Schrick.
9. Toerson, Oele (spelled in several ways). A man of that name, again variously spelled, arrived on the Delaware as a midshipman and laborer, in 1641, and seems to have remained (Johnson, II, 702, 712, 722). This Oele Toersen appears importantly in the Lutheran history to follow.
10. Johanson, Symon, a Finn. A soldier named Simon Johansson arrived on the Delaware in 1654 (Johnson, II, 719). By 1680 he had added to his Crane Hook plantation, the land of two of his neighbors (Crane Hook Map I).
11. Bertilson, Mathias, a Finn, who appears with nine others of Crane Hook who took part in the Long Finn insurrection in 1669 (*Doc.* XII, 470-76).
12. Hendrikson, Evert, a Finn. A Finn so named arrived on the Delaware in 1641 and resided on the Schuylkill in or about 1655 (Johnson, I, 151, 463, and II 667, 705, 711, 719).

There being no evidence that the Crane Hook site was settled earlier than 1662, the majority of these "responsible housekeepers," mostly Finns, who with Paul Jönsson had belonged to the New Sweden colony north of the Christina in Rising's time can be taken as the first inhabitants on Crane Hook soil. There, as members of the one Lutheran congregation then on the Delaware,

20