From the moment the vibrant young woman in the plum-colored pants suit stepped off the train in Wilmington, Delaware, it was apparent the focus of this royal visit would be as much on the future as on the past. In town to celebrate the 365th Jubilee of the founding of the New Sweden Colony in America, Crown Princess Victoria looked fit and confident as she toured Holy Trinity (Old Swedes’) Church, which was founded in 1699. The heir to the Swedish throne planted a rhododendron in the churchyard not far from the one planted by her father, King Carl XVI Gustaf, in 1976. “And it’s still alive!” she quipped. Bright sun after days of rain contributed to the festive atmosphere.

Accompanied by Ambassador Jan Eliasson, Kerstin Eliasson and Elisabeth Tarras-Wahlberg, the Crown Princess began her journey at daybreak on this Saturday morning, November 8, with good humor and enthusiasm. Following a week of whirlwind activities which included meetings on conflict resolution in Washington, D.C., breakfast with Laura Bush at the White House and a guest of honor appearance at a black-tie dinner hosted by the Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, the

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Peter Andersson of Siamensing and his Longacre Descendants

QUESTION: What is the connection between Anders Olsson, a resident of Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1639, and the 1.8 billion Indian Head pennies produced by the Philadelphia Mint between 1859 and 1909?

ANSWER: The Swedish Longacre family.

Anders Olsson was at the docks when his son, Peter Andersson, went on board the Kalmar Nyckel on its second voyage to New Sweden in the fall of 1639. The lad had agreed to try his luck in America and had been hired as a laborer by the New Sweden Company at a wage of four Riksdaler per month (10 Dutch guilders). Among his shipmates were several other new settlers who would become his friends and neighbors in future years – Peter Gunnarsson (Rambo), Sven Gunnarsson, Peter Larsson (Cock), Anders Svensson Bonde (Boon) and Anders Larsson Dalbo. After his arrival in America, Peter Andersson sent part of his wages (20 Riksdaler) home for the use of his father, Anders Olsson.

Initially, Peter Andersson probably worked for Commander Peter Hollender Ridder, but when Governor Johan Printz replaced Ridder in 1643, Peter Andersson was among the settlers chosen by Printz to help him at his Printzhof estate on Tinicum Island. The 1644 census of the New Sweden Colony reported that Peter was employed cutting hay and sailing with the Governor on his little yacht. By 1648 Peter Andersson was shown as the skipper of the Governor’s yacht.

When Governor Printz returned to Sweden on a Dutch ship in 1653, Peter Andersson was among his entourage. After arriving in Amsterdam, Peter collected 50 guilders of his back pay from the Swedish ambassador in April 1654. He then proceeded to Sweden where he collected additional back pay on 24 May 1654.

During his year and a half in Sweden, Peter Andersson not only collected the balance of his wages but also agreed to return to the colony, for which he was advanced two months’ wages. More important, he also found a wife. The new couple were among the passengers on the Mercurius, which headed out to sea on 25 November 1655.

After three months at sea the Mercurius arrived before former Fort Trinity (New Castle) on 13 March 1656, only to find that the Swedish colony was now in Dutch hands. At first, the Dutch refused to allow the ship to unload its passengers and cargo. However, the native Indians interceded and the Mercurius finally went upriver and discharged its passengers and cargo at Tinicum Island.

Peter Andersson and his wife joined three of his old colleagues (Peter Rambo, Sven Gunnarsson and Anders Dalbo) at the village of Kingsessing in present West Philadelphia. In May 1660, Peter Andersson successfully represented the residents of Kingsessing in their effort to prevent the Dutch from ordering all the Swedes to live in one protected community. The Swedes did not believe they needed any protection from the local Indians.

In 1664 when Peter Rambo moved to Passyunk, Peter Andersson acquired Rambo’s one-quarter interest in Kingsessing. However, Peter also eyed land adjoining the Schuylkill River and settled there on a tract named Siamensing. A 1677 tax list showed him then residing at Siamensing with one other tydable male (aged 16-60), namely his son. Peter Andersson probably died the following year.

Peter’s widow, Gunilla, then married Henry Jones, a Welsh hatter. She appeared in the Upland Court in a lawsuit against Jonas Nilsson in 1680, accusing the latter of having wrongfully taken some of Peter Andersson’s land at Kingsessing, and won her case. The will of Henry Jones, dated 8 October 1683 and witnessed by Peter Rambo, gave a legacy to his nephew in Wales and left the balance of his estate to Gunilla.

Anders Petersson Långåker
The only known child of Peter Andersson was Anders Peterson, who was described as 26 years old in a census taken in the spring of 1683. This suggests that he was born during the year following the arrival of the Mercurius in America. He married c. 1680 Magdalena, one of six daughters of Peter Larsson Cock.

Anders Peterson inherited his father’s lands at Kingsessing and Siamensing. In 1680 the Upland Court granted him an additional 100 acres adjoining Siamensing. He then sold his Kingsessing land to his brother-in-law Lasse Cock, who resold it to James Hunt, an

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December 2003

Dear Friends of New Sweden,

The 12 months just ending will be recorded as a banner year in the history of New Sweden and the Swedish Colonial Society. Highlights include:

- **365th Jubilee Celebration** - The year 2003 marked the 365th anniversary of the founding of the New Sweden Colony in 1638. We celebrated this Jubilee in Spring with a children’s event at Trinity Church in Swedesboro, NJ. Crossing the Delaware River, the Jubilee continued with a grand tour of historic New Sweden sites including Holy Trinity Church, Ft. Christina and the Kalmar Nyckel in Wilmington and the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia. Two days of celebrations culminated in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel du Pont where our honored guests, Ambassador of Sweden Jan Eliasson, Stockholm Lord Mayor Barry Anderson and Wilmington Mayor James Baker, assisted in the unveiling of the recently discovered and newly-restored paintings of Rev. Erik Björk and his wife, Christina Stalcop.

- **Swedish Colonial News** - The Society’s publication efforts have reached new heights of excellence. This 20-page, bi-annual newsletter features events and discoveries of interest to students of the colonial history of our nation and every issue contains a Forefather profile of a colonial ancestor and his or her family.

- **www.ColonialSwedes.org** - In 2003, more than 94,000 people visited our web site and generated nearly 540,000 hits, making this digital guide the unquestioned global resource for news and information about the New Sweden Colony in America.

- **Conferences & Celebrations** - In Fall, the Society co-sponsored two history events. The Third Annual New Sweden History Conference went on the road to explore the fascinating story of Trinity Church in Swedesboro, NJ, and help celebrate the 300th anniversary of that venerable institution. At the Philadelphia Cathedral, 300 people joined together to celebrate the anniversary of Justus Falckner’s ordination in a joint Lutheran/Episcopal ceremony that also witnessed the historic gathering of the clergy of the original Old Swedes’ Churches.

- **Royal Visit** - The highlight of the 365th Jubilee year was the honor of a visit by Crown Princess Victoria. Her Royal Highness received special welcomes from Chiefs of the Lenape tribes of New Jersey and Delaware and toured New Sweden heritage sites in Wilmington before visiting the American Swedish Historical Museum to present the Spirit of Raoul Wallenberg Award to Dr. Haruun Ruun, this year’s recipient.

All indications are that 2004 will continue the Society’s record of accomplishment:

- We are hopeful that the historic 7th Street Peninsula in Wilmington will be recognized as a National Park by the federal government.

- In Spring, the Society returns to Philadelphia’s Olde City for a Forefather’s Luncheon featuring colonial fare in authentic surrounding and the presentation of the newest group of Society Fellows.

- Summer 2004 will see a contingent from New Sweden visit Göteborg and Stockholm with stops at historic sites in-between.

- In Fall, an expanded group of sponsors will present the Fourth Annual New Sweden History Conference in Wilmington, where we will focus our attention on the contributions of our Native Americans.

I thank all those who worked so hard to shine the spotlight on the New Sweden Colony in America. Much important work has been done, but much remains to be accomplished. Together, we will make 2004 another year for the record books.

Best wishes,

Ronald Hendrickson
A Plea for Fort Christina

Senator Thomas Carper of Delaware is now considering a number of proposals for a National Park to be located some place in the state. Delaware is the only state that has no federal park of any sort. Members of the Swedish Colonial Society are encouraged to support the petition of the City of Wilmington for a National Park to be located on the 7th Street Peninsula. This is the only colonial site that is multi-ethnic. New England, the Carolinas, Maryland and Virginia were English. New Amsterdam was Dutch. Florida was Spanish. But here in Wilmington we had Swedes, Finns, Dutch and Native Indians living together.

Some of us celebrated Thanksgiving a few weeks ago, but how many of us are Puritans? As a descendant of the colonial Swedes, I don’t have much in common with the New Englanders. One of my ancestors, Carl Christopherson Springer, was brought to this country as an indentured white slave and had to serve for five years in Virginia before reaching freedom in Delaware. New Sweden was a sign of freedom for him and hundreds of his Swedish countrymen who needed a new start in life. Interestingly enough, the same “Rocks” beside which the Swedes landed in 1638 were also the location of a vital stop on the Underground Railroad in the 19th century. We have records that black slaves were landed by ship at the “Swede Rocks” and were then spirited across the Mason-Dixon line.

So this site is important as the first European settlement in the Delaware Valley and as the only example of a colony where the Indians were treated justly. While Plymouth may have a statue of Massasoit, the later Pequot Wars brought shame to the English colonists. Both the English and the Dutch murdered the Indians and attempted to expel them from the land. But in Delaware it was different. Here, Swedes, Finns and Dutch lived together in harmony. No Indian massacres occurred and no Europeans were murdered. The Lenape said of the Swedes that they are “our brothers.” This atypical story of harmony needs to be told. It was the model for William Penn and continued to function until after Penn’s death when his sons gave up their father’s ideas and sold the land that belonged to Indians to incoming Europeans.

On the 7th Street Peninsula lies one of the greatest American archeological opportunities of this century. The original Ft. Christina from 1638 has yet to be identified, along with its buildings, cemetery and church from 1640. Rebuilding the fort at its original location and providing some examples of later log cabins, which the Swedes and Finns introduced to America, would make the whole story come alive. They can’t do this anywhere else. There is no chance of recreating New Amsterdam with all of the skyscrapers in Manhattan, and considering the miserable record of the Dutch with the Native Americans, perhaps it is as well. But in Wilmington we have no major development that would impede the development of a national historical park. Holy Trinity Church is there from 1698, as is perhaps the oldest stone house in the Thirteen Colonies, the Hendrickson House, and the magnificent replica ship, Kalmar Nyckel. A small colonial history museum already attracts school children to the site. But lacking the means to really tell the story, millions who live within two hours drive of Wilmington have never guessed that such an important story is just waiting to be told. The Peninsula could become an historic destination that would operate year-round and draw tourists to the city and state, connecting with the commercial and environmental Christina Riverfront Development already in process at the other end of the city.

This is a unique opportunity to tell the multi-ethnic story of America, a sign of what we can be as a pluralistic land. We have the exciting story of the Indians, the settlement of the Swedes, the coming of the Dutch and English, and the Underground Railroad all in one location. It is possible that we will learn more about the free Africans in New Sweden, such as Black Anthony who was the captain of Governor Printz’ yacht. And there is a whole other story in the extensive shipbuilding industry that was carried out on the 7th Street
peninsula in the 19th century, earning the nickname for the Christina River as “America’s Clyde.” It is a rich and varied site, perfectly located to support and enhance the unparalleled history of Delaware.

The November Council meeting of the Swedish Colonial Society unanimously voted to support a National Park at “The Rocks” and wrote to Senator Carper expressing their approval. Yet many more letters and calls are needed to show the good Senator that this historic site in particular needs federal protection and development. Letters and calls should be directed to:

Senator Thomas Carper  
3021 Federal Building  
844 King Street  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
(302) 573-6291

The Senator must decide among the many competing proposals in the next few weeks, so it is important for many people to call and write to him with their support for the 7th Street peninsula location. If the Ft. Christina site is chosen, there will still have to be a feasibility study and then a special act of Congress after the study is complete.
Tercentenary of Justus Falckner’s Ordination Celebrated at Philadelphia Cathedral

With Thanksgiving, that quintessential American holiday, only a few days away, the mood of the 300 people gathered at Philadelphia Cathedral on a warm autumn day to celebrate the life of Justus Falckner (1672-1723) was both reflective and joyful. In a world torn by religious strife and intolerance, participants reflected on their blessings, especially the gift of living in a country where the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment remain a beacon to the world’s oppressed, shining as brightly as the flame held aloft by Lady Liberty in New York Harbor.

Three centuries ago on November 24, 1703, when Swedish priests at Gloria Dei in Philadelphia ordained a German theology student to serve Dutch Lutheran congregations in New York and New Jersey, their ecumenical action acknowledged the diverse character of the population of the colonies.

As the church bells tolled on the Sunday afternoon of November 23, robust young actors with booming voices gave human faces to the first ordination of a Lutheran minister in America. *At the Door*, a chancel drama written by The Rev. Dr. Kim-Eric Williams, chief organizer of the event, brought to life the young Swedish priests and their candidate. A Swedish-American, Dan Folmar, ably portrayed the young Justus Falckner. Seminarians Darryl W. Kozak, Paul N. Miller and Margaret Lynn B. Kobb portrayed Superintendent Andreas Rudman, Pastor Erik Björk and his wife, Christina Stalcop, respectively.

Bishops Charles Bennison of the Diocese of Philadelphia and Roy G. Almquist of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church participated in the special Lutheran/Episcopal service. The sermon was given by The Rt. Rev. Frederick Borsch, New Testament scholar and former Bishop of Los Angeles, now holder of the Chair of Anglican Studies at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia.

The Swedish Museum Singers, directed by Stephen Hackman, sang hymns of the colonial period, including *Rise, Ye Children of Salvation*, composed by Falckner while a student at Halle University, Germany, in 1697.

Re-enactors from Wilmington’s New Sweden Centre lent an air of authenticity to the service.

“Falckner’s ordination reminds us that the mission of the Church is always greater than nationalistic boundaries,” said Kim-Eric Williams. “When the Spirit of God calls, people respond. Falckner and his faithful workers were vital in the survival of the faith when there was an extreme shortage of clergy.”

“Nor should we forget that Falckner baptized a number of Africans and American Indians as members of his congregations,” he added. “Falckner clearly saw the Gospel as a call to people of all nations, as evidenced by the founding of Zion Church in Oldwick, NJ, in 1714 in the home of a freed African whose chil-
dren he had baptized in Manhattan. Today, this is New Jersey’s oldest continuing Lutheran congregation."

“The Philadelphia Cathedral was a magnificent venue to celebrate the 300th anniversary of Justus Falckner’s ordination,” said Ron Hendrickson, Governor of the Swedish Colonial Society. “I was happy to witness the gathering together of the clergy of the eight original Old Swedes’ churches for the first time in 220 years. I hope we can make that a more regular occurrence.”

Pastor Justus Falckner, beloved by his congregations, has been described by a noted Lutheran historian as “a man of excellent gifts, of fine acquirements, of lovely temper and of fervent disposition.”

More information about this founding “saint” of American Christianity can be found in Dr. Williams’ book, *The Journey of Justus Falckner*, published by the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau. It can be ordered for $18, including shipping, from the following:

American Lutheran Publicity Bureau
P.O. Box 327
Delhi, NY 13753

Telephone or Fax: 607-746-7511
Email: dkrkalpb@aol.com

1. Chancel drama *At the Door*, Seminarian Margaret Lynn B. Kobb (l.) as Christina stalkop, Seminarian Paul Miller as Erik Björk, Dan Folmar as Justus Falckner and Seminarian Darryl W. Kozak as Superintendent Andreas Rudman. (Not pictured: Pr. Raymond Kvande as Sven Kåhlsberg, idlockare at Gloria Dei Church.)


4. Participating clergy (front l. to r.): Bishop Bennison, Diocese of Pennsylvania, The Episcopal Church; Pr. Raewynne Whiteley, Trinity, Swedesboro, NJ; Bishop Almquist, Southeastern Pennsylvania Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, celebrant; Pr. Anne Bonneyman, Trinity/Holy Trinity, Wilmington, DE; (rear l. to r.) The Very Rev. Richard Giles, Dean of the Cathedral; Pr. Samuel Hartman, St. Mary Anne’s, North East, MD; Bishop Frederick Borsch, preacher; Pr. Joseph Moore, St. George’s, Pennsville, NJ; Pr. Calvin Adams, St. Gabriel’s, Douglassville, PA; Pr. C. Reed Brinckman, St. James, Kingsessing (West Philadelphia); Pr. David Rivers, Gloria Dei, Philadelphia. (Missing: Pr. Albutt Gardner, Christ, Upper Merion.)

5. The Swedish Museum Singers, from the American Swedish Historical Museum, under the direction of Steven Hackman singing *I Himmelen... (In Heaven Above)*, a Dalarna folksong.

6. Clergy in the Cathedral apse (l. to r.), C. Reed Brinckman, Samuel Hartman, Frederick Borsch, Calvin Adams, Bishop Roy Almquist, Bishop Charles Bennison, Dean Richard Giles, Joseph Moore, David Rivers, Anne Bonneyman, Raewynne Whiteley.
June 2004 Trip to Sweden

“A trip of a lifetime filled with special highlights is planned for the New Sweden Delegation during the “Sweden 2004” trip scheduled June 17 through 27, 2004,” according to Trip Coordinator James D. Seagers, II.

After a direct SAS flight to Copenhagen, the delegation will stay three days at a deluxe Gothenburg hotel while visiting area cultural attractions, museums and historically significant sites related to travel to America over the past 365 years.

“Beautiful Sweden will be the scenery as the delegation visits Botnaryd, ancestral home of Royal Governor Johan Printz, before head-
thoroughly-modern Crown Princess was warmly received by a crowd in the Delaware Valley which included descendants of the first pioneers to the area and the Lenape Indians who extended friendship to them.

At the Hendrickson House, the woman who will one day be Sweden’s queen admired an altar cloth embroidered by her great-great grandfather, King Gustav V, and observed thoughtfully, “I walk in his footsteps.”

“Crown Princess Victoria is a vivacious young lady with a penetrating mind and eye who takes in what is offered and gives back a sense of well-being and grace in our world of violence and strife,” said Jo Thompson, Director of the Old Swedes Church Foundation.

Ron Hendrickson, Governor of the Swedish Colonial Society, sponsor of this royal visit, expressed similar sentiments. “The Crown Princess charmed everyone she met. It is easy to see why she is Sweden’s most beloved royal.”

Catarina Carvalho, a psychology graduate student from Brazil, childhood home of the princess’s mother, Queen Silvia, described a spontaneous moment that offered insight into this royal’s character. Walking down the gangplank after a tour of the “Kalmar Nyckel,” a replica of the ship that brought the first Swedes and Finns to the New World in 1638, the Crown Princess was approached by a little girl who wanted to show off the ring she wore on her index finger. Victoria touched the girl’s ring and signaled her appreciation for it with a broad smile. “I knew then we were seeing Victoria, the person, not Victoria, the Crown Princess,” said Catarina.

One of the day’s highlights was the Crown Princess’s meeting with the Lenape, which began with a purification smudging and prayer “to assure that only blessings and good thoughts are brought into the circle,” according to Chief Dennis Coker of the Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware. Lia Gould, reigning Tribal Princess of the Nanticoke-Lenape Indians of New Jersey, presented Victoria with a bouquet of wildflowers as a goodwill offering in remembrance of the peaceful relations that have existed between America’s Native people and the Swedes since colonial times. Seeing the heartfelt joy on the Crown Princess’s face as she danced with the Lenape touched many in the crowd. “I was moved by their warmth and sweetness,” Victoria told a TV interviewer.

At a reception at the Delaware History Museum, Victoria inspected recently discovered portraits of Holy Trinity’s first pastor, Eric Björk, and his wife, Christina Stalcop, on loan from the Nordic Museum, Stockholm, where they were found by Hans Ling of Uppsala, a Stalcop descendant. “I was astonished to see how well-preserved the Swedish heritage sites in America are,” said Ling, legal advisor to Sweden’s National Heritage Board, who discovered the portraits while researching his family’s history through the Swedish Colonial Society’s website. “Many young people in Sweden are not aware of the impact the New Sweden Colony had.”

Fran Allmond, 365th Jubilee co-chair, brought her grandchildren, Taylor and Nathaniel Long, to the podium to offer a toast to His Majesty, King Carl XVI Gustaf. “As 12-generation descendants of New Sweden settlers, they represent the future of Swedish-Americans just as the Crown Princess represents the future of Swedish royalty. I hope the ties between Sweden and America will grow stronger as my grandchildren and the princess grow older.”

Co-chair Sandra Pfaff, whose meticulous planning with other committee members helped events run smoothly, added, “The Crown Princess’s warmth, beauty, graciousness, energy, curiosity and emotional depth were evident at every moment during that long day. She managed to find the right words to greet each person, acknowledging their participation in the Jubilee celebration.”

Following presentation of the 2003 Spirit of Raoul Wallenberg Award to Sudanese humanitarian, Dr. Harun Ruun, at the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia, the Crown Princess flew back to Europe for a few days’ rest before departing for Egypt and another round of activities as Sweden’s goodwill ambassador to the world.
Photos courtesy of Alfred Pfaff, Pfaff Photography, Bryn Mawr, PA.

1. Kerstin Eliasson (l.), Agneta Bailey, Claes Thorson and Peter Wahlqvist greet the Crown Princess at the Wilmington train station.
2. Jan and Kerstin Eliasson and Crown Princess Victoria meet Mary McCoy and Max Dooley at Holy Trinity Church.
5. Jubilee Chairs Fran Almond (l.) and Sandra Pfaff (r.) enjoy Stephanie Sjoeblom’s hand painted gift to Crown Princess Victoria.
7. Jo Thompson (c.) leads a royal tour of the sanctuary of Holy Trinity Church.
8. Elisabeth Tarras-Walberg (l.), Kerstin Eliasson, Agneta Bailey and Crown Princess Victoria tour the Hendrickson House with Curator Ray Nichols (r.).
13. Delaware Congressman Mike Castle and Wilmington Mayor James Baker make official greetings to the royal contingent at Ft. Christina Park.
16. Captain David Haott greets Crown Princess Victoria at the gang plank to the Kalmar Nyckel.
17. Crown Princess Victoria enjoys the ship’s bell.
18. A royal pose with a royal vessel.
19. Kerstin Eliasson savors the burning sweetgrass.
20. Crown Princess Victoria purifies in the smoke of the burning sweetgrass offered by Chief Will Moseley.
21. Chief Dennis Coker (center) narrates the “Jingle” dance for Crown Princess Victoria and guests at the Kalmar Nyckel Shipyard.
22. Crown Princess Victoria receives gifts of friendship from Chief Mark Gould (l.) and Dr. Patrick Johansson (r.).
23. Guests enjoy the program at the Delaware History Museum.
24. Crown Princess Victoria thanks all for a delightful visit to the New Sweden Colony.
26. Meta & Hans Ling describe while Crown Princess Victoria examines the Stalcop cup.
27. A crowd of well-wishers anxiously awaits Crown Princess Victoria on the steps of the American Swedish Historical Museum.
29. A capacity crowd fills the Grand Hall of the American Swedish Historical Museum for the Raoul Wallenberg Award ceremony.
30. Crown Princess Victoria presents the 2003 Raoul Wallenberg Award to Dr. Haruun Ruun.
32. A successful visit to Wilmington and Philadelphia concludes with a stop at Philadelphia International Airport and then home to Washington, D.C.
Englishman. Unfortunately, with the transfer of sovereignty to William Penn there was no survey made of Anders Petersson’s expanded Siamensing estate. It would not be patented officially by Pennsylvania until more than 50 years later. It further appears that a part of Anders Petersson’s land was sold or rented to Robert Longshore, an English surveyor who had married Lasse Cock’s sister, Martha Cock.

In a 1684 survey of adjoining land owned by the Swedish Justis family, we find the first public record of Anders Petersson’s adopted surname (Långåker in Swedish (meaning “long field”), Longacre in English). It is uncertain whether this was descriptive of his land or a play on words, mimicking his new brother-in-law Robert Longshore.

Anders Petersson and his wife Magdalena Cock were active members of the Swedish log church at Wicaco. As “And. Persson,” he was listed among the persons pledging contributions to that church in 1684. When that congregation and its counterpart at Crane Hook were without Swedish ministers or Swedish Bibles and hymn books, they petitioned the King of Sweden on 30 May 1693 asking for help. To the petition was appended the names of the two congregations. The 34th entry of the Wicaco congregation was the name of Anders Pärsson Långåker with “seven souls” in his household. On 30 October 1697, the leaders of both churches signed a letter to William Penn thanking him for allowing the Swedish clergymen to come to Pennsylvania. Among the signers for the Wicaco congregation was Anders Långåker, apparently written in his own hand.

Church records also show that in 1697 Anders Långåker pledged £1.5 annually for Rudman’s salary and also gave £5 towards the construction of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes’) Church at Wicaco, which was dedicated in 1700. In return, Anders Långåker was assigned a favorable pew, in the second row of the second quarter. On 14 May 1702, he was elected a vestryman and on 20 September 1717, he was elected a church warden.

On the tenth of October in 1718, Andrew Longacre of Kingsessing Township wrote his will, directing that his eldest son Peter receive “the place whereon he now dwells” (60 acres); that his second son Andrew, receive “all the land on which he now liveth on the north side of the King’s Road”; and that his youngest son Gabriel receive “the place whereon I now live” after the death of Magdalena. He also bequeathed to Gabriel two oxen, two cows, one horse, a bed and furniture. The will directed that his daughter Helena was to be “maintained on the plantation whereon I now live for life.” He named as executors his wife and his son Andrew. The will was proved two months later, on 10 December 1718.

Andrew Peterson Longacre and his wife Magdalena Cock had ten children, as follows:

1. Peter Longacre, born in 1682, married Barbara Friend, 10 Nov. 1705. She was the daughter of Nils Larsson Frände. After his marriage, Peter was given 60 acres of Siamensing lying next to the Schuylkill, which remained his home until he died on 7 May 1739. He was survived by five children:

   > Peter Longacre, born c. 1710, married his cousin, Sarah Sträng, daughter of Lars Sträng and Rebecca Friend of Gloucester County. He and Måns Justis acquired title to his father’s lands, but lost the same to creditors. Peter died in poverty at the Sträng plantation on Oldmans Creek, Gloucester County NJ, 26 November 1770, survived by his widow Sarah and five daughters.

   > Sarah Longacre, born in 1713, married Måns Justis, son of Charles Justis and Margaret Boon, on 4 August 1739. They had two known children (Rebecca and Israel) before Måns deserted her to become a “vagabond.” Sarah died 13 May 1754, at the age of 43.

   > Israel Longacre, born c. 1715, moved with his younger brothers to Calcon Hook, Lower Darby Township, where he initially lived on the land of his uncle Anders Geörgen. In 1766 he moved to Ridley Township, where he acquired land adjoining the Morton Homestead, near the ferry to Tinicum Island. He was a charter member of St. James (Old Swedes’) Church of Kingsessing, founded in 1762, and served as a vestryman of that church from 1772 until his death 23 September 1784. By his wife Susannah, daughter of Peter Justis and Helena Lock of Gloucester County, NJ, Israel had five children, including Peter Longacre (1757-1830), father of James Barton Longacre, who became the Engraver of the Philadelphia Mint.

   > Andrew Longacre, born c. 1718, appears to have died in Ridley Township by 1774.

   > Gabriel Longacre, born c. 1720, appears to have died in Lower Darby Township by 1768.

   2. Andrew Longacre, born in 1684, married Elizabeth (parents not identified) about 1705. His father gave him that part of
Siamensing lying north of the King’s Road (Woodland Avenue). He also acquired Gabriel’s share of Siamensing lying south of the King’s Road. He and his wife Elizabeth sold all of this to Peter Stille of Philadelphia on 24 December 1736 for £133. The family then moved to Calcon Hook to live on the Geörgen plantation. Andrew apparently died soon thereafter. His widow Elizabeth died at Calcon Hook 14 February 1758 at the age of 78. They had two known children:

1. **Elizabeth Longacre**, born c. 1706, married Peter Tussey of New Castle County c. 1725. Their sole surviving child, Elizabeth Tussey, married her cousin Anders Geörgen (Urian), Jr., of Calcon Hook.

2. **Andrew Longacre**, born c. 1712, married Hannah, daughter of Richard Ireson c. 1737. They joined a group of Quakers moving to Frederick County, VA, in the 1740s. The family was active in the Hopewell Friends Meeting in Winchester, VA. Hannah died 4 August 1793 and Andrew died three years later. They had six children (Joseph, Mary, Richard, John, Andrew and Benjamin) and became the forebears of the “southern” Longacres.

3. **Margaret Longacre**, born in 1688, was living at home in 1697. She was not named in her father’s will and probably died before reaching adulthood.

4. **Helena Longacre**, born in 1690, was disabled and living at home in 1718. She died unmarried shortly thereafter.

5. **Maria Longacre**, born in 1692, married Andrew Geörgen [Urian] at Gloria Dei Church in 1717. Her husband was born in 1690, the son of Hans Geörgen and Elisabeth Johansdotter Grelsson. The couple made their home on the Geörgen plantation at Calcon Hook, Lower Darby Township, Chester County, which Andrew inherited from his father. They had two children, Benjamin Geörgen or Urian, born c. 1720, and Anders Geörgen or Urian, Jr., born in 1723. Maria died, probably in the late 1720s. Her husband remarried and died in 1753 at Calcon Hook.

6. **Catharina Longacre**, born in 1696-7, was not mentioned in her father’s will and probably died in childhood.

7. **Gabriel Longacre**, born c. 1700, died unmarried in 1723. His will devised his father’s home plantation to his four surviving sisters (Maria, Anna, Magdalena and Brita) after the death of his mother.

8. **Anna Longacre**, born c. 1702, married Christopher Lindemeyer (sometimes Linmire) by 1725. He was the son of Niclas Lindemeyer and Christina Jonasdotter (daughter of Jonas Nilsson) and lived on a nearby plantation then owned by his mother Christina and her third husband, Friedrich Schaffenhauen. After the death of her brother Gabriel Longacre and her mother, Ann Linmire was named to administer Gabriel’s estate on 7 April 1729. The Schaffenhauen estate having been sold to John Bartram at public auction in 1728 to satisfy a debt to Christopher and Anna, they collected the money and moved to Kent County, DE, where they were living when they conveyed their rights under Gabriel’s will to Andrew Longacre, 19 August 1735. Next they moved to Verdrietge Hook, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, DE, where Christopher’s mother Christina was living with her daughter Anna Maria Schaffenhauen, wife of Olle Tussey. Anna Longacre Linmire was buried by the pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Wilmington on 25 November 1740. She was survived by two children, Andrew Linmire, born 26 Jan. 1732, and Jöran [George] Linmire, born 5 February 1739. In 1743 Christopher moved to Upper Penns Neck, Salem County, NJ, where he married widow Ann Hays. They joined the Moravian Church on Oldman’s Creek. Christopher Linmire died in Upper Penns Neck on 7 November 1756.

9. **Magdalena Longacre**, born c. 1704, married John Townsend. On 14 August 1735, John Townsend of Kent County, DE, and his wife Magdalene joined Christopher Linmire of Kent County, DE, and his wife Ann in conveying their rights under the will of Gabriel Longacre to Andrew Longacre of Philadelphia County, husbandman, for £20. On 12 January 1744/5, Magdalene Townsend, widow, was granted administration of the estate of her late husband, John Townsend. On 19 August 1749, Magdalene Townsend, widow, formerly Longacre, quitclaimed any interest in Gabriel’s former property to Peter Stille, for five shillings.

10. **Brita Longacre**, born c. 1708, conveyed her share of Gabriel’s estate to her sister Ann and Ann’s husband, Christopher Linmire, on 1 March 1729. On 15 September 1729, she married Joseph Tetlow in Chester, PA. Not further traced.
On November 15, the Third Annual New Sweden History Conference was held at Trinity Episcopal (Old Swedes’) Church in Swedesboro, NJ. As in the previous two years when the Conference was held at the American Swedish Historical Museum, the crowd grew, and a full day of lectures, tours and discussion filled the beautiful autumn day.

This year’s conference was entitled, “The Church of Sweden’s Mission to the Delaware Valley” and was sited in New Jersey to mark the 300th Anniversary of Trinity Church in Raccoon (Sveaborg/Swedesboro).

After a welcome by the dynamic vicar of Trinity Church, The Rev. Dr. Raewynne Whiteley, Edith Rohrman, parish assistant at Trinity Church, provided some background for the congregation and then introduced the Historian and Genealogist of the Swedish Colonial Society, Dr. Peter S. Craig, who spoke on the theme, “From Tinicum to Swedesboro.” After Peter’s excellent introduction, we heard from James F. Turk of the NJ State Museum, speaking about the congregation after 1770, and then about the restoration of the building from Margaret Westfield. During the fine box lunch across the street in the Parish Hall, part of the group went on a tour of the tower and newly strengthened nave roof to see first-hand what the morning’s slides had described.

The afternoon session was introduced by the Chaplain of the Swedish Colonial Society, The Rev. Dr. Kim-Eric Williams, who gave an overview of the mission of the Church of Sweden from 1640 until the Revolution, describing the eight congregations.

Two international guests brightened the session. SCS Forefather member Hans Ling, of Uppsala, Legal Advisor to the National Swedish Heritage Board, addressed the question of why the Church of Sweden renewed the mission in 1697. The retired Norwegian Methodist bishop, Ole E. Borgen, then spoke about Wesley and Carl Magnus Wrangel. Unfortunately, time was running short and neither international guest was able to present his entire address. However, a volume of these and other former presentations is in the planning stage and we hope that someday all of our members will have access to the complete texts.

The day ended with Suzanne Geissler Bowles, of William Patterson University, speaking about the linguistic and churchly affinities between the Swedish Lutherans and the Anglicans.

Next year’s November conference has been tentatively scheduled for Wilmington, Delaware.

This year’s conference was made possible by a grant from the New Jersey Council for the Humanities and The New Jersey Historical Commission of the New Jersey Department of State.
The long-anticipated New Sweden Monument for New Jersey is scheduled for dedication on Sweden’s National Day: June 6, 2004, according to Aleasa J. Hogate, who conceived the monument and serves as Project Coordinator.

On October 27, 2003, Pennsville Mayor Carol Wooten assisted in turning over the first shovel of dirt to break ground for the New Jersey monument commemorating the Swedes and Finns who settled in Salem County and elsewhere in West Jersey.

The monument is located in Riverview Beach Park, on Route 49, two miles south of the Delaware Memorial Bridge and southwest of New Jersey Turnpike Exit #1, in Pennsville, NJ.

General Contractor Mike Bianco has started work on the monument. The base and walkway have been completed for the five-ton monolith serpentine rock, donated by Pennsylvania Quarry. The five-foot obelisk will contain two bronze bas relief plaques, in addition to granite panels engraved with history text and acknowledgement of sponsors who have supported the monument.

The Pennsville Township Historical Society has spearheaded the drive to build the monument. Organization and corporate sponsors to date include the New Sweden Centre, Swedish Colonial Society, Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, Delaware Valley Finnish Americans, Finnish-American Society of the Delaware Valley, Swedish Women’s Educational Association of NJ, Pennsville Township Historical Society, Delaware River and Bay Authority, Women’s Club of Pennsville, Pennsville National Bank, Mannington Mills, and J.C. Cook’s Riverview Inn.

The monument honors the earliest permanent European settlers to the Delaware Valley and provides a new tourist attraction at Riverview Beach Park, famous for Pennsville Township’s annual Septemberfest.

The township’s Mayor and Council have authorized a prime location for the monument. The township’s Recreation Department supervises the site on the current Delaware River Walk at Pennsville.

The picturesque community park, with walking trails, playground, picnic area and a fantastic river front view of the Delaware Memorial Bridge, once made Pennsville home of one the most popular amusement parks in the Delaware Valley.

The monument will be located near the foot of the former Wilson Line pier, where for decades the excursion boats brought visitors to Riverview Beach Park before closing in 1968. The township acquired the property and has since developed it as one of the most scenic areas along the Delaware River. There are proposals to rebuild the Wilson Line pier in order to restore river access.

Hogate, who lives in Pennsville, initiated the “grass roots” undertaking to create a permanent memorial to honor the Swedes and Finns who settled in West Jersey in the 17th
century. She was recently the recipient of the SWEA (Swedish Women’s Educational Association of New Jersey), 2003 cultural scholarship to create a bronze plaque for Salem County’s new historic landmark.

A Forefather member and Recording Secretary for the Swedish Colonial Society, Hogate is also a board member for the New Sweden Centre, charter life member of the Pennsville Township Historical Society, member of the Kalmar Nyckel Association, Salem County Historical Society, Friends of the Log Cabin and the Durham Historical Society.

Hogate is a descendant of Anders Larson Dalbo of Dalsland, Sweden, who came to the Delaware Valley on the Kalmar Nyckel in 1640 with the first settlers to New Sweden Colony.

Martha Rogers, first President of the Pennsville Township Historical Society, has supported this undertaking and worked tirelessly to help bring the monument to fruition. The prime objective has been to put a spotlight on South Jersey’s Swedish and Finnish heritage by creating a unique and lasting landmark along the Delaware River. This monument will not only be a place to take photos, but will also serve to remind visitors of future generations of the Delaware Valley’s Swedish and Finnish heritage.

Hogate has lectured throughout the Delaware Valley in the persona of her ancestor “Elisabeth Dalbo,” promoting Swedish heritage. The honorariums, individual gifts and donations she receives have been deposited into a dedicated fund established by the Pennsville Township Historical Society for this project.

“I consider this a “stepping stone” (pun intended) to renew interest in our early Delaware Valley history. My long-range objective is to have a Scandinavian “church boat” built in Salem County,” Hogate said.

For more information visit: www.SwedishHeritage.us; or www.scandinavica.com/culture/newworld/delaware.htm; or call 856-678-5511; or send email to goaleasa@juno.com.
Membership

NEW FOREFAETHER MEMBERS

Active members of the Swedish Colonial Society may apply for recognition as “Forefather Members” if they can prove descent from Swedish colonists arriving in the United States prior to the Treaty of Paris, marking the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783. Application forms may be obtained from the SCS website <www.ColonialSwedes.org> or from Dr. Peter S. Craig, 3406 Macomb St., NW, Washington, DC 20016.

Linda Carol Hooper, Dallas, TX, descended from Peter Gunnarsson Rambo through his daughter, Gertrude, who married Anders Bengtsson and their son, Andrew Bankson, of Byberry Township, Philadelphia County, PA.

Carlisle Skeen, Elkton, MD; Christopher Kevin Skeen, Lexington, MN; Carrie Skeen Reynolds, Greenwich, CT; and Branden Alexander Skeen, Hockessin, DE, descended from Johan Andersson Stälkofta of New Sweden through his son, Peter Stalcop, and the latter’s daughter, Maria, who married Hans Jurgen Smit of Falun, Sweden, and New Castle County, DE.

Virginia Ann Moore, Dallas, TX, descended from Johan Gustafsson of New Sweden through his son, Peter Justis, and the latter’s son, Peter Justice, of Gloucester County, NJ.

Emily Ann Howell, Dallas, TX, descended from Johan Gustafsson of New Sweden through his son, Peter Justis, and the latter’s son, Peter Justice of Gloucester County, NJ.

Alice C. Byrnes, Green Bay, WI, descended from Charles Springer through his son Charles Springer, Jr. and the latter’s son, Charles Springer, III, of Monocacy Manor, Frederick County, MD.

Lester W. Enochs, Terre Haute, IN, descended from Garret Enochs and his Swedish wife, Gertrude, through their eldest son, Enoch Enochson and the latter’s son, John Enochs, of Rowan County, NC.

FAMILY MEMBERS

Dr. and Mrs. Michael Eakins, East Windsor, NJ
Lester Warren Enochs and Family, Terre Haute, IN
Theodore J. Hazlett, Jr., and Family, Wilmington, DE
John S. Hibschman and Family, Reading, PA
Dale J.J. Leppard/Susan Riley Leppard, Mechanicsburg, PA
Paul C. and JoAnn Locke, Harleysville, PA

Ulla H.M. Martz and Anna-Marie Martz, Oresfield, PA
Virginia A. Moore and Emily Ann Howe, Dallas, TX
Governor and Mrs. Russell W. Peterson, Wilmington, DE
Ciro and Laura Poppiti, Wilmington, DE
Leslie Carlisle Skeen and Family, Elkton, MD
William Alfred West and Family, Kansas City, MO

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Lewis Stetson Allen, Pride’s Crossing, MA
Alice C. Byrnes, Philadelphia, PA
Sally Gilrain, Montville, NJ
The Rev. Canon Paul C. Hewett, Phoenixville, PA
Barbara Jean Paulson Hines, Uhrichsville, OH
Carol Hooper, Dallas, TX
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Wesley Hoke Smith, Baltimore, MD
Barbara Ann Wescott, Moreno Valley, CA

ORGANIZATIONS

Finnish American Society of the Delaware Valley, Thorndale, PA
The Priory of Saint James of Jerusalem, S.M.O.T.J., Mechanicsburg, PA

In Memoriam

Herbert W. Gullberg, Honorary Governor, 1982-1984, died recently after an extended illness. Expressions of sympathy and appreciation may be sent to Mrs. Herbert W. Gullberg, P.O. Box 189, Moylan, PA 19065-0189.
### Upcoming Events

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>MARCH 6</td>
<td>Saturday, Mullica Tercentenary sponsored by Harrison Township Historical Society. At Friends Meeting House and Mullica Hill Grange in Mullica Hill, NJ, and at Trinity Church, Swedesboro, NJ. Includes symposium, smörgåsbord, and Racoon Village Tour. Contact Trinity Church: 856-467-1227.</td>
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<tr>
<td>APRIL 25</td>
<td>Sunday, Swedish Colonial Society Forefather’s Luncheon at City Tavern, Philadelphia, PA. Reserve the date and watch for more information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JUNE 6</td>
<td>Sunday, Sweden’s National Day and dedication of New Jersey New Sweden Monument at Riverview Park, Pennsville, NJ. Contact Alcasa Hogate at 856-678-5511.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER 5</td>
<td>Sunday, Scanfest at Waterloo Village, Stanhope, NJ</td>
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**Swedish Colonial News**

The Swedish Colonial Society  
916 South Swanson Street  
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