New Jersey State Museum
First Stop for Centennial Exhibit

Max Dooley

It was a cold day January 24, 2009, with snow on the ground, when the Swedish Colonial Society’s premier Centennial Exhibit, Colony to Community: The Story of New Sweden opened at the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton, the first of three stops on its tour. The idea for a traveling exhibit was conceived at one of the early meetings of the Society’s Centennial Planning Committee, Herb Rambo Chairman. Now it is a reality.

In The Magazine: Antiques (February 2009) Megan Holloway Fort wrote: “…the exhibit explores the origins and history of the colony in the seventeenth century, and traces the continued influence of the Swedish-American presence in the area into the twenty-first century.” She further commented: “The objects in the exhibition—which include useful items such as blankets, chests and cheese containers, as well as paintings and prints—show the ways in which Swedish culture influenced the material culture of the region.”

PHOTO: MAX DOOLEY

Pictured above is a portion of one of the eight interpretive panels arranged throughout the exhibit. Each panel highlights a particular period of New Sweden history. The panel shown is titled “New Sweden Begins” and tells of the Lenni Lanape meeting the Swedes/Finns as they landed from the Kalmar Nyckel and Fogel Gnp.

In this Issue...

2 FOREFATHERS
Jacob & Catharina Van der Veer

10 HISTORIC ARTIFACTS
Historic Swedish Flag

13 EVENTS
Landing Day

15 FOREFATHERS
List of Current Forefather Members
Jacob & Catharina Van der Veer and their Vandever Descendants

Among the passengers on the *Golden Shark* when it left Göteborg on 15 April 1654 was a young woman named Catharina who expected, like the other passengers, to go to the New Sweden colony. The ship had been scheduled to leave with Governor Risingh and the *Eagle*, but its departure was delayed by repairs. The ship never did arrive in New Sweden. Instead, it landed near Staten Island on 12 September 1654 and was confiscated by Governor Stuyvesant three days later. Catharina therefore found herself alone in Manhattan.

She was soon befriended by a Dutch corporal, Jacob Van der Veer. After giving birth to a child by him, she was banished to the South River in 1657, probably because of adultery. Van der Veer deserted his Dutch family and followed her. Now a sergeant, he served under Willem Beeckman at the old Swedish fort at Christina (now Wilmington). In 1660, Jacob Van der Veer sought permission to return to the fatherland in the spring, but Stuyvesant persuaded him to stay. Jacob bought a tavern in New Amstel, but after the English conquered the Dutch in 1664 and renamed the Dutch town New Castle, Jacob was banished from the town for his insolence toward the court. He sold the tavern in 1665 and purchased over 100 acres of land north of the Christina River from a former Dutch soldier, Walraven Jansen de Vos, who then occupied the former land of Governor Johan Risingh at “Timber Island.”

Jacob Van der Veer was granted a patent for this new land by Governor Francis Lovelace of New York on 25 March 1669 and later expanded it to 535 acres through an additional grant from the New Castle court in 1677, which was confirmed by a new survey under William Penn on 29 January 1684/5.

Jacob and Catharina made their home on the island (renamed Jacob Van der Veer’s Island) on the north side of the Brandywine River – an area later known as Brandywine Village. Disputes with the Stedham family, who claimed part of this land, were finally resolved in favor of the Van der Veers by arbitration on 12 May 1688. A week later Jacob was granted the right to build a grist mill, using the water of the Brandywine.

Until his later years, Jacob Van der Veer was in frequent trouble with the New Castle court. The justices wrote in 1679 that he had “always been a troublesome, mutinous person and one of a turbulent spirit, from the beginning, always contending with and opposing authority, for which various and other his misdemeanors he formerly was banished from this town and his wife from New York.” In 1675, he was accused as being the “ringleader” in the refusal of the Swedes and Finns to improve the dike of Justice Hans Block. He and his two eldest sons were fined 20 guilders apiece for their refusal to work on the dike. In 1679 he was fined 200 guilders for fraud, having sold a bag of feathers to which he added a stone to falsify the weight. He was constantly in debt and at one time, in 1686, his goods were seized and he and his family were turned out of their house for non-payment of debts.

The will of Jacob Van der Veer, dated 15 April 1698, was proved on 31 March 1699. It required that Catharina be allowed to stay on the land which was divided among three of his sons – William, Cornelius and John – provided that each of them pay £10 to his son Jacob, Jr., who had settled across the Delaware River in Salem County. In addition, the three sons should pay “every one of their sisters” (not named) £10 apiece. His “creatures” were also to be divided equally among all of his children.

On 24 June 1699, the widow Catharina Van der Veer “on the island” was assigned a pew at the new Holy Trinity Church. She also gave £1 to the church. A year later, she and her family prosecuted a case before William Penn and the Pennsylvania Provincial Council, complaining of encroachment by their neighbor Cornelius Empson. Catharina Vandever died at the home of her son Jacob in Penn’s Neck in February 1720. She was the mother of four sons and an unknown number of daughters. Four sons and two daughter have been positively identified:

1. William Vandever was born in 1656 in Manhattan and died 8 October 1718 on Van der Veer’s Island. He had no children. He married Alice Smith [English], daughter of Francis Smith of Kennet Township, Chester County, Pa. The will of William Vandever, innkeeper, of
Dear Friends of New Sweden:

Final plans are moving into high gear for the four-day Swedish Colonial Society’s Centennial Weekend in Philadelphia, October 22-25.

An important aspect of the celebration is the concurrent biennial “Conference on Swedish America” of the Swedish Council of America and a meeting of their national board of directors.

The schedule has been arranged to allow members of the Swedish Colonial Society and their friends to participate in the events of the Swedish Council of America as time permits. Activities and tours of historic Philadelphia are being planned for each day.

Following the ninth annual New Sweden History Conference, Friday, October 23rd, there will be an evening “kick-off” dinner. A tour of New Sweden historic sites is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday’s events begin with the 10 a.m. Eucharist at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes’) Church, followed by the Gala Luncheon at the Union League. The day’s concluding event will be the Jubilee Symphony by the Philadelphia Chamber Orchestra in the Perelman Theater of the Kimmel Center.

Deputy Senior Governor Margaret “Sally” Bridwell is the Centennial Registrar and members and friends can contact her at sallymsb@verizon.net or 610-644-7654. You can reach me at herbertrambo@colonialswedes.org or 856-768-5325.

On June 6, 2009, in Pennsville, N.J., our partner organization, The New Sweden Centre, is hosting an informative program on the early colonial period through the William Penn era. Following the program, there will be a short observance at the New Sweden Heritage Monument for the 5th anniversary of the dedication of the monument. For information please contact Aleasa Hogate at goaleasa@juno.com or 856-678-5511.


The Society owes a great debt of gratitude to Honorary Governor Kim-Eric Williams for his very successful four-year tenure as our leader. It has been a very active administration and we made significant gains in the success of our programs, especially in the area of publications. The Archives of the Swedish Colony Society have never been in better condition thanks to Kim-Eric’s hard work. The archives are steadily expanding in our climate-controlled space at the Lutheran Theological Seminary’s Brossman Center Archives. Thank you Kim-Eric!

Best Wishes,

Herbert R. Rambo
Governor
Brandywine Ferry, proved 13 October 1718, bequeathed £5 to the Swedes' church and left all of the remainder of his estate to his wife Alice. She then married Samuel Kirk on 8 January 1720. In her will of 12 March 1731/2, she devised to her husband Samuel Kirk the ferry and adjoining lands for life, after which they were to go to Jacob Vandever, Jr., son of Cornelius. The tombstone of Alice Kirk states that she died 13 March 1732 at the age of 63 years.

2. Cornelius Vandever was born about 1658. His wife Margareta, whom he married by 1681, was probably the daughter of Olof Fransson of the Bought [Verdrietige Hook]. When old Olof Fransson conveyed 50 acres of his land to his grandson, Cornelius Vandever signed a bond on 20 July 1687 to give his personal security to the transaction.

The will of Cornelius Vandever, dated 18 December 1712 and proved 18 February 1712/13, bequeathed his dwelling plantation to his wife Margareta, but if she remarried it was to be rented out for the children's benefit until the youngest was 21. His son John was to receive the tract on the Brandywine between Spring Run and William Vandever. His two youngest sons, William and Henry, were to receive the dwelling plantation after the death or remarriage of Margareta. All movables were to be divided among all of the children. His widow Margareta did marry again, 19 April 1720, to the widower William Lerchenzeiler of St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County. She was still living in February 1727 when she was one of the sponsors at the baptism of one of her many grandchildren. The children, all named in the will of Cornelius, were:

- Jacob Corneliusson Vandever (c.1682-1739) married Maria Stedham, daughter of Adam Stedham. He lived on the Brandywine and, by the will of his aunt, Alice Kirk, inherited the Vandever property at the Brandywine Ferry in the vicinity of present Market Street. The will of Jacob Vandever of Brandywine Hundred, yeoman, dated 19 October 1739 and proved 8 December 1739, provided for his wife Maria during her widowhood, gave to his two eldest surviving sons John and Cornelius 5 shillings apiece, and to Jonathan Stilley and his wife Magdalena 5 shillings. He gave to his son Tobias the ferry and half the land belonging thereto and the "upper" [westerly] half of the land to his son Peter. One third of his movables went to his wife; the other two-thirds were to be equally divided among Tobias, Peter, and his daughters Catharina and Elisabeth. Elisabeth subsequently married John Welsh in 1745. Jacob's widow survived him by many years. She was still listed in the 1764 church census.

- Philip Vandever (1684-1750) had four wives. The first one, Elisabeth, was buried 5 February 1728. He then married, on 13 May 1729, Brita Stille, who died 1 November 1730. In 1731 he married Christina, who died by 1744 when he married Beata Hoffman, daughter of Andrew and Maria Hoffman and widow of John Vanneman. The will of Philip Vandever of Brandywine Hundred, dated 1 March 1747/48 and proved 15 August 1750, provided his 4th wife Beata with one-third of the personalty and one-third of the income from his real estate for life. All of his real property was devised to his sons John and Peter equally, except for six acres of marsh which went to his son-in-law Joseph Jackson, husband of Magdalena, for life. He also was survived by five other daughters: Maria (the second wife of Timothy Lulofsson Stedham), Elisabeth (married to Peter Schmidt), Susanna, Rachel and Rebecca. After his death, his widow Beata married Edward Graham.

- John Corneliusson Vandever (c.1689-c.1718) was married on 14 January 1714 to Maria Stalcorp, daughter of Peter and Catharina Stalcorp. On 29 June 1714, they sailed to Sweden with Pastor Ericus Björk, who had married Maria's elder sister, Christina. John died in Sweden, after which his widow married Hans Georgen Schmidt. They returned to Delaware in 1720. Maria Stalcorp Vandever Schmidt died 19 November 1750 at the age of 53. Her only child by her first marriage was Catharine Vandever, born in Sweden in 1715, who married Simon Johnson in Cecil County, Maryland, 4 November 1738.

- Elisabeth Vandever (1695-1738) married Timothy Lulofsson Stedham 7 June 1715 and bore five children before her death on 5 March 1738.

- Margareta Vandever (c.1699-1733+) married John Wilder, 30 April 1719. They had six children baptized at Holy Trinity, 1720-1729, of whom three died in their infancy. Margareta appeared as a baptismal sponsor up to 1733.

- Catharine Vandever (c.1701-1735) married Hendrick Stedham, 10 November 1719 and bore ten children before her death on 21 October 1735.

continued on page 6
1687/8 Resurvey Map of Jacob Van der Veer’s Island Plantation

Resurvey of Jacob Van der Veer’s 535-acre plantation made on 2 March 1687/8. The “land formerly belonging to Urin Anderson” was land formerly occupied by Anders Jöransson, deceased, a name unknown to the surveyor, who instead inserted an English spelling of the name of Anders’ son Jöran Andersson. “The land in dispute between Jacob & ye Temons” was land purchased from Walraven Jansen de Vos that was also claimed by the sons of Timen Stiddem. By an arbitration decision of 12 May 1688 it was confirmed to Jacob Van der Veer. The strip labeled “land taken from H. Peterson” was land claimed by Hans Peterson, but which Jacob Van der Veer successfully defended under his older 1669 patent. Shown is Jacob Van der Veer’s house on the island, which had formerly been called Timber Island when owned by Governor Johan Risingh in 1654-1655.
> William Vandever (c.1703-1739) of Brandywine Hundred acquired, for a nominal £3, one-half of his uncle Jacob Vandever Jr.'s share of the Vandever plantation on the Brandywine on 4 November 1726. A year later, on 7 December 1727, he married Margaretta Colesberg, daughter of Sven Colesberg and Elisabeth Anderson. William Vandever died in Brandywine Hundred on 12 October 1739, survived by two children who reached adulthood: Elisabeth, who married John Taylor of Red Lion Hundred, and Sven, who conveyed all of his father’s property to John and Elisabeth Welsh.

> Henry Corneliusson Vandever, born c.1705, and his wife Margaret deeded the land he inherited from his father to John and Elisabeth Welsh on 14 March 1749/50. Henry apparently had one son, also named Henry Vandever, born c. 1734, who was living on the Brandywine with his wife Sarah at the time of the 1764 census with “small children” who were not further identified.

3. John Vandever, born by 1665, was married and had one child by 1693 when three persons were listed in his household in the Crane Hook church census. He died intestate before 1713 when Judith Vandever, described as the daughter of the late John Vandever, was a sponsor at the baptism of Zacharias and Helena Derrickson’s child. Subsequent deeds conveying his former land to Philip Vandever identify four married daughters. His known children were:

> Jacob Johnsson Vandever (c. 1691-c1724) was married to Jane, widow and administratrix of John Gill of Baltimore County, Maryland, by November 1718. He died there without issue before 1725, when his sisters began to sell their father’s land in Brandywine Hundred. Jane Vandever, his widow, died in 1730 in Baltimore County.

> Judith Vandever, born c. 1693, married Jonas Stalcop of New Castle County, 5 January 1716. They had three children (John, Annika and Carl) before her death in June 1721.

> Catharine Vandever, born c. 1695, married John Scoggin of Penn’s Neck, 22 January 1717. They had five children (John, Jonas, Maria, Jacob and Elisabeth) before her husband’s death in 1729. Not further traced.

> Maria Vandever, born c. 1697, married Henry Vanneman of Penn’s Neck, 21 October 1724. She had children John and Elisabeth born in 1725 and 1728. No further record.

> Anna Vandever, born c. 1699, married Samuel Fowdrie of New Castle County, 8 December 1724. They had a daughter Susanna born in 1726. Not further traced.

4. Jacob Vandever was born by 1668. He moved to Boughtown in Upper Penn’s Neck, Salem County, New Jersey, c. 1692 when he married Catharine, the widow of Andrew Bartlesson. She was buried 1 December 1716. He next married Catharine, the widow of Stephen Tussey, on 12 December 1717. The will of Jacob Vandever of Penn’s Neck was dated 15 August 1726 and proved 7 December 1726. His widow Catharine died before 23 January 1727/8 when the inventory of her estate was filed. Jacob’s surviving children were:

> Judith Vandever (c. 1693-after 1732), married c. 1710 Michael Homan of Gloucester County, New Jersey. They had six sons: Jacob, Peter, Gustaf, Johannes, Olof and Abraham Homan.

> Magdalena Vandever (c. 1695-1748), married c. 1712 William Vanneman of Piles Grove, Salem County. They had twelve children, six of whom grew to adulthood: Jacob, John, William, Elisabeth, Rebecca and Andrew Vanneman.

> Jacob Vandever (c. 1696-1729) was married on 2 November 1720 to Margaret, daughter of Peter and Catharine Mänsson. They resided in Upper Penn’s Neck until their deaths during a smallpox epidemic in 1729. The inventory of Jacob Vandever was filed 5 May 1729, that of his widow on 17 October 1729. They had three children who grew to adulthood: Henry (c. 1721-1761) who married by 1742 and left one surviving daughter; Jacob (c.1725-c.1757), who married Maria Connnoway 13 July 1748; and Margaret Vandever (c. 1728 - ?), who married William Smith of Penn’s Neck on 4 August 1763.

> Henry Jacobsson Vandever was born 13 January 1725. On 29 October 1747 he married Sarah Barber. They lived in Upper Penn’s Neck, Salem County, on land inherited from his father. Henry died there shortly after making his will, dated 22 February, 1748/9, which directed that his estate be sold to support his only child, Jacob. His widow Sarah sold the land as directed and then married Henry Peterson, 10 January 1751. No further record has been found relating to his son Jacob.

5. Helena Vandever married Zacharias Derrickson, son of Olle Derrickson, c. 1701. Over the next sixteen years she had nine children,
all of whom grew to adulthood and married. She died about 1734. Her husband remarried and died in 1748. Their children:
> Jacob Derrickson (1702-1728) married Annika Justis 9 June 1728. No children.
> William Derrickson (1704-1766) married Maria Peterson in 1735 and had eight children.
> Helena Derrickson (1706-after 1776) married Jonas Stedham in 1727. They had nine children.
> Kerstin Derrickson (1708-1738) married Peter Anderson in 1728. She died in October 1738 as the result of childbirth after bearing six children.
> Elisabeth Derrickson (1709-after 1737) married John Smith in 1727. He died one year later.
> Catharine Derrickson (1711-after 1764) married 1st Robert Robinson by 1730, 2nd John Loinam in 1745. She had six children by her first marriage and three children by her second marriage.
> Zacharias Derrickson (1713-1776) married Sarah (surname unknown) in 1735 and had eleven children.
> Peter Derrickson (1715-1753) married Margaret Stille in 1740 and had five children.
> Cornelius Derrickson (1717-1787) married Mary Vanneman in 1756 and had four children.

6. Another daughter, name unknown, married Johannes Casperson of Upper Penn’s Neck about 1695. He was described as German in 1714 when he gave land on which the Swedish church was to be built. His will of 14 November 1733 was proved the following January, naming seven children:
> John Casperson, born c. 1694, married Maria Baner 1 October 1719. She was the daughter of Isaac Baner, a native Swede, who had died in Penn’s Neck in 1713. Isaac Baner’s family in Sweden arranged for Maria and her two unmarried brothers to return to Sweden in 1727.
> Susanna Casperson, born c. 1697, married David Straughan in 1717.
> Tobias Casperson, born c. 1699 married Brita Mink in 1724 and, after her death, Judith Corneliuson by 1726. He died in Penn’s Neck in 1734.
> Catharine Casperson, born c. 1705, married Thomas Nixon in 1725 and, after his death, became the second wife of Peter Enloes.
> Maria Casperson became the wife of — Boerd by 1733.
> Anthony Casperson, baptized in 1713, married Elizabeth Redstreak in 1739.
> Rebecca Casperson, baptized in 1717, was unmarried when her father wrote his will.

Volume 4 of the Colonial Churches in Pennsylvania is Now Available

Volume 4 of the Colonial Records of the Swedish Churches in Pennsylvania is now available. The subtitle of this volume is “From Lidman to Näsman 1719-1750.”

The book is a translation of various documents during this period starting with a letter from Queen Ulrika Eleonora of Sweden to the American congregations in 1719. It ends with Per Kalm’s summary of Gloria Dei burials from 1720 to 1750.

This period was a difficult one. A clergyman would be here for a short time and then there would be a period of vacancy. The attendance was low. There is a definitive answer for the question, “Where did the baptismal font come from?”

Translation of these early records of the Swedish churches is a significant part of Gloria Dei’s tercentennial project. The history of the early congregation also provides a parallel glimpse of the history of the United States.

Swedish Colonial Society members should send a check or money order for $20 plus $5 for shipping on each volume or $90 plus $5 shipping for all four volumes. All others: Please send $25 plus $5 shipping for each volume. Make check or money order payable to “Gloria Dei.”

Mail to:
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes’) Church
(Columbus Blvd. & Christian St.)
916 S. Swanson St.
Philadelphia, PA 19147-4332
P) 215-389-1513 • F) 215-389-7817
Several Swedish Colonial Society members have traveled to Trenton to view the exhibit, and the comments have been most laudatory. One of the museum’s uniformed guards was overheard to say: “This exhibit is the nicest and most interesting exhibit we have had in the museum for a long time.” Another Society member said it in three words, “We loved it!” And a third has described it as a “must see!”

Carrie Hogan, Curator at the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia, is credited with organizing the exhibit. In an e-mail to the Society members, Carrie wrote: “On a personal note, creating Colony to Community: The Story of New Sweden has been a richly rewarding curatorial experience for me and I am grateful for the opportunity to research and present this wonderfully complex and multifaceted history.” Of particular interest are the eight interpretive panels arranged throughout the exhibit hall, each with its top logo that simulates stained glass. They are striking and most informative. Karen Flinn of the New Jersey State Museum worked closely with Carrie to create the environment that has made this exhibit outstanding. Carrie Hogan also noted that even those who have been involved with colonial Swedish heritage for long periods of time “will benefit seeing so many artifacts, artwork, archival materials, and commemorative ephemera in one place.” Regarding New Sweden “stuff,” Ron Hendrickson commented, “I thought I’d seen everything. But your content kept me saying ‘look at this!’ time and time again.”

Society Forefather member Aleasa J Hogate noted items on display that she had never seen before, and had to ask, “What is a mangle board?”

As this newsletter goes to press, the time for Colony to Community: The Story of New Sweden is drawing to a close at the New Jersey State Museum on May 17. But, it will be open again from June 7 until November 22 at the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia. The third, and final opportunity to see the exhibit will be December 17, 2009, at the Delaware History Museum in Wilmington, Del., where the exhibit will be on display through March 20, 2010.
A 1749 Interview of the Oldest Swede on the Delaware – Nils Justison of Raccoon Creek

Part II – continued from Swedish Colonial News Fall ’08

Editor’s Note: As in Part I, the following is taken from Peter Kalm’s Travels in North America, which includes his 16 March 1749 interview with 91-year-old Nils Justison, who had been born in America in 1658 of Swedish parents.

Tea, coffee, and chocolate, which are at present (1749) universally in use here, were then wholly unknown. Bread and butter, and other substantial food, were what they breakfasted upon; and the above-mentioned superfluities have only been lately introduced, according to the account of the old Swede. Sugar and molasses they had in abundance, so far back as he could remember. Rum could formerly be had for a more moderate price than at present.

With the coming of the English, however, the old customs changed. When this Swede was a boy, there were two Swedish smiths here [Matthias Matthiasson de Vos and Jöns Andersson], who made hatchets, knives, and scythes, exactly like the Swedish ones, and made them sharper than they can be gotten now. The hatchets now in use are often the English style, with a broad edge, and their handles are very narrow. They had no jackknives. Almost all the Swedes had bathhouses [saunas] and they commonly bathed every Saturday, but now these bath-houses are done away with. They celebrated Christmas with several sorts of games, and with various special dishes, as is usual in Sweden; all of which is now, for the greatest part, given up.

“In the younger years of this Swede,” Kalm continued, “they made a strange kind of cart here. They sawed off round cross sections of thick sweetgum logs, and used two of them for the front wheels and two more for the back wheels. With these carts they brought home their wood. Their sledges were at that time made almost as they are now, being about twice as broad as the true Swedish ones. Timber and great beams of wood were carried upon the dray. They baked great loaves, as they do now. They never had any hard, crackerhole-bread or knäckebröd, though the clergymen who came from Sweden commonly had some baked.”

After the English arrived, said old Nils, they bought large tracts of land of the Swedes for almost nothing. The father of the old Swede sold an estate to the English, which at this time would be worth 300 pounds, for which he got a cow, a sow, and a hundred pumpkins.

In general, the old man lamented that conditions were not as good as they once were. When he was a youth, game birds were plentiful. He once killed 23 ducks at a shot. Kalm noted “this good luck nobody is likely to have at present, as you are forced to ramble about for a whole day, without getting a sight of more than three or four. Cranes at that time came hither by hundreds in the spring, at present there are very few. The wild turkeys, and the birds which the Swedes in this country call partridges and hazelhens, were seen in large flocks in the woods. But at this time a person gets tired with walking before he can start a single bird.”

On the other hand, “though the eatable birds have been diminished greatly, yet there are others which have rather increased than decreased in number since the arrival of the Europeans. This can most properly be said of a species of daws, which the English call blackbirds and the Swedes ‘corn thieves.’ And with them the several varieties of squirrels, among the quadrupeds, have increased also: for these and the former live chiefly upon corn, or prefer it to anything else. As the population increases, the cultivation of corn increases, and of course the food of the above-mentioned animals is more plentiful.”

Old Nils also lamented the decline in the bear population. In his youth, the bears had been very frequent hereabouts. They had seldom attacked the cattle and whenever a bear was killed, its flesh was prepared like pork, and that it had a very good taste.

Cows are also not as fat as they once were. In his younger years food for all kinds of cattle was so plentiful and abundant that the cattle were extremely fat. A cow at that time gave more milk than three or four do at present; but she got more and better food at that time than three or four get now; and, as the old man said, the scanty allowance of grass which the cattle now get in summer is really very pitiful.

Long after Kalm returned to Finland, then a part of Sweden, old Nils Gustafson probably continued to recall his younger years on Raccoon Creek, years that predated the formation of Gloucester County. He was 96 years old when his will was signed (under the name of Nicholas Justeson) on 12 May 1754. He was likely over 100 when he died, as his will was not probated until 1 March 1759. The will was signed with his mark (“N”). It left his “Indian rights” (claims that he nourished under his father’s 1676 deed from the Indians) to his sons Gustaf and Nicholas equally and his 100-acre plantation “that I now live on” to his son Gustaf.
For the past 132 years a Swedish flag has been standing in a corner of Christ Church, Upper Merion, Pennsylvania. It was a gift to the congregation from Swedish royalty and has an interesting history.

When the United States celebrated its 100th birthday in 1876, Sweden and Norway were represented by HRH Prince Oscar, Duke of Gotland. Prince Oscar was born in 1859, the second son of King Oscar II and Queen Sofia. In 1879 he became under-lieutenant in the Swedish and Norwegian navy and ended his naval career as vice-admiral in 1903. After leaving the service he traveled around the world, working mainly with the Red Cross and religious organizations.

After his marriage to Ebba Munck in 1888, Prince Oscar lost his right as an heir to the Swedish throne but was given the non-hereditary title Prince Oscar Carl August of the Bernadotte family. The hereditary title, Count of Wisborg, was given by his uncle, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg in 1892. Count Bernadotte died in Stockholm in 1953.

While he was here Prince Oscar wanted to come to a service in a church that the Swedish pioneers had founded. He chose the “Matsunk” settlement, one of the two areas up on the Schuylkill that William Penn had given certain Swedes in exchange for their land on his future site of Philadelphia. On July 2nd 1876 the prince and his entourage of 75 arrived by train at Christ Church, Upper Merion, and were received by church vestrymen, William H., and George W. Holstein, William Rambo, Charles Morris and Nathan Hughes. The guests were escorted about the churchyard and into the church for an historic service and sermon by the rector, The Reverend Octavius Perinchief. Following the service the guests were served lunch at the nearby home of William Rambo.

During conversation it was disclosed that there had been a misunderstanding of the date of the prince and his entourage’s arrival. The vestry had expected them the second Sunday in July but instead they arrived the second day of July. The visitors all insisted politely that they noticed no lack of preparation. In fact some of the party had such a good time they missed their scheduled train back to Philadelphia.

Recalling the occasion, George Washington Holstein wrote: “It was a grand sight. The officers of the army and navy were a splendid looking set of men, all clad in uniforms of their rank. The young prince with several companions was placed in a front pew, where he was the magnet of observation. He was about 17 years old, and possessed an open, manly countenance and a free unassuming manner. The news spread throughout the community, and the church
became thronged to its utmost capacity. The bearing of the visitors was very reverential, all joining earnestly in the service. Afterwards, at Mr. Rambo’s home the young cadets were especially interested in the indulgence of copious draughts of pure, fresh milk, supplied from neighboring dairies. A young lady member congratulated the prince upon his healthful physical appearance, saying, ‘How delightful it must be to be a prince, with nothing to do.’ He replied with emphasis, ‘Plenty to do. Oh, plenty to do!’ Count Lewenhaupt expressed the heartfelt thanks of himself and the visitors for the very cordial reception and kind attentions shown them.”

At the request of Prince Oscar the members of Christ Church were invited to visit his ship *Norrköping* of the Royal Navy of Sweden and Norway, which was lying at anchor in the Delaware River at Philadelphia. They accepted and were escorted throughout the ship by the
prince on Wednesday, July 5th. He presented the church members with a gift of the ship’s flag.

This flag is different from today’s Swedish flag as we know it. Incorporated onto the yellow cross and blue background in the upper left corner is the mark of the union of Norway and Sweden. This mark features a cross combining the colors of both nations and is known as the Union flag. It has a much darker blue background, which was the standard shade used from 1844 to 1905. Norway, previously controlled by Denmark, was taken into a union with Sweden by treaty in 1814 as compensation for the loss of Finland to the Russians. The design of this Swedish flag was current up until 1905, when Sweden gave Norway its independence. Hans Ling, Swedish Colonial Society member from Uppsala, wrote, “Looking upon the flag one understands why it was called sill-sallat - herring salad [by the Norwegians]. That is a dish with the same mix of colors.”

It is no surprise that after 132 years this historic flag showed serious signs of deterioration. The Swedish Colonial Society and others realized that it was time to preserve this cultural treasure. The Society joined with the W.S. Hancock Society, and thanks to the skills of Nancy K. Love of Philadelphia Textile and Object Conservation, the flag has undergone restoration. The job was completed February 2009.

The flag measures 52 x 92 inches (132 x 234 cm.). It is made of linen and is both hand and machine stitched. The process of restoration included hand-stitching the open seams, gentle vacuuming, wet-cleaning, grommet removal, hole patching, and border strip reinforcement.

Inside Christ Church is a beautiful red granite baptismal font, which also has a connection to the 1876 royal visit. When Christ Church celebrated its 125th anniversary in 1885, C. Julin Dannfelt, consul general of Norway and Sweden wrote: “The font was a gift of some of the Swedish officials who had visited Christ Church in 1876, as a token of their honest affection. I ordered the font from the renowned stone works at Västervik, from where most of the polished granite for the palaces in Berlin is bought.” Around the bowl in gilt letters is the inscription: “Sweden’s Blessings to Sweden’s Children.”

(Parts of this article were taken from Alice Eastwick’s book, History of Christ Church (Old Swedes), Upper Merion. Councillor and Fellow of The Swedish Colonial Society, Mr. Hans Ling, of Uppsala, Sweden, contributed to this article.)
There was a slow drizzle of rain and a light fog on the morning of Sunday, March 29. One wonders if those were the conditions that greeted the small group of Swedes and Finns that landed at “the rocks” from the Kalmar Nyckel 371 years ago.

First of the series of anniversary events honoring the landing of the Swedes/Finns was the 9:30 a.m. memorial Eucharist at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church. The Rev. Patricia Downing noted in her sermon that Lent is the time in the church year when we are to “die” to self to be “reborn” on Easter morning. She noted that those Swedish/Finnish colonists who landed here in 1638 experienced a kind of “death” to their former ways of living, leaving home and friends to be “reborn” in a new country where everything was new, different and a struggle for daily existence.

Following the coffee social in the Christina Community Center, a good-sized crowd made its way to the Fort Christina Park, where a Landing Day memorial wreath was laid at the base of the Milles black granite monument. The Delaware Swedish Colonial Society hosted the event, during which proclamations were read and presented by Delaware Governor Jack Markell, Wilmington Mayor James Baker, and representatives from the New Castle County Council. In his remarks, Governor Markell recalled an early history lesson when he visited Old Swedes Church and burial grounds as a fourth grader.

The concluding event of the day was the elegant Forefathers’ Luncheon and annual meetings of The Swedish Colonial Society and the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society at the Hershey’s Mill Golf Club in West Chester, Pa. Swedish Ambassador Jonas Hafström delivered the keynote address, stressing the continued good relationship between Sweden and the U. S., the possibilities afforded by the use of the new House of Sweden, as the Swedish Embassy in Washington is known, and the importance of sharing experiences for the coming Green Revolution.

continued on page 14
Outgoing Governor Kim-Eric Williams presented Kenneth S. Peterson with a medallion and certificate designating him a Fellow of the Swedish Colonial Society. Ken’s activities and accomplishments are too numerous to list, but suffice it to say his contributions are invaluable to any of the many Swedish organizations of which he is a member, especially The Swedish Colonial Society.

Newly installed SCS Governor Herb Rambo presented Robin Brown, a reporter with Wilmington’s News Journal, a certificate of honorary membership in both The Swedish Colonial Society and the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society. During her career, Robin has been especially diligent reporting the stories and history of New Sweden and the activities of the various Swedish heritage groups in the Delaware Valley.

The successful celebrations of a full day were due to the efforts of many people, beginning with the morning Eucharist at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church celebrated by The Rev. Patricia Downing, the memorial wreath-laying ceremony at Fort Christina Park planned and conducted by members of the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society and the three co-chairs Marianne Mackenzie, Mary McCoy, Doriney Seagers and their entire committee for planning the Colonial Forefathers’ Luncheon. Thank you for all the memories of the day.

Swedish Ambassador Jonas Hafström brought greetings from the new House of Sweden.

Luncheon co-chairs Marianne Mackenzie, Doriney Seagers and Mary McCoy.

Wilmington News Journal reporter Robin Brown is granted honorary memberships in both colonial societies by incoming Swedish Colonial Society Governor Herb Rambo.

Kenneth S. Peterson is named a Fellow of the Swedish Colonial Society by outgoing Governor Kim-Eric Williams.
List of Current Forefather Members  [as of May 2009]

Under the By-laws of the Swedish Colonial Society, Forefather Members are “active members who can prove descent from Swedish colonists in the United States prior to the Treaty of Paris, marking the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783.”

Jöns Anderson
Hans Gustav Ling, Uppsala, Sweden

Måns Andersson (Mounce)
Jerry L. Brimberry, Lilburn, GA
Cindy Creighton, Amarillo, TX
Sarah Carter Smith Gohery, Colorado City, TX
Cheryl McMillan, Burbank, CA
Christina W. Lassen, Greenville, DE
Barbara Parsons, Oakdale, CA
Nina J. Strahm, Terre Haute, IN

Nils Andersson (Lykins)
Keith Arbin, Mountlake, WA
Maria F. Barr, Peachtree City, GA
Elizabeth S. Farwell, La Canada, CA
John J. Foley, III, St. Augustine, FL
John Kent Kane, II, Yorkton, VA
Peter Bayard Kane, Cazenovia, NY
Andrew R. Likins,
    Colorado Springs, CO
Frances Snyder Ramirez, Tampa, FL
David Reese, Hazard, KY
Bonnie Ray Reeves, DeBary, FL
Audrey Ligget Snyder, Tampa, FL
Joan Ligget Snyder, Tampa, FL
Benjamin Patterson Wheat,
    Arlington, VA
J. Marc Wheat, Arlington, VA
Laura Elizabeth Wheat, Arlington, VA

Peter Andersson (Longacre)
Howard Raymond Longacre,
    Ephrata, PA
Raymond H. Longacre, Ephrata, PA
Bickley Ashens Rivera, Land o’ Lakes, FL

Anders Bengtsson (Bankson)
Gail S. Bunch, Monroe, LA
Martha Bankson Lyle, Pace, FL
Jill M. D’Andrea, Olney, MD
Katie L. Pryor, Laurel, MS
David E. Milam, Toney, AL
Peggy Carney Troxel, Hillsborough, NC
Martha Bankston Shershin, Laurel, MS
Rachael Smith Sykes, Starkville, MS
Barbara Wescott, Moreno Valley, CA

Anders Svensson Bonde (Boon)
Susan M. W. Leerstang,
    Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Lars Thomasson Bjer (Boore)
Elizabeth B. Beers, Baltimore, MD
Elizabeth M. Cecil, Lafayette Hill, PA
James W. Marvin, Jr., Wyncote, PA
Robert F. Marvin, Wynnewood, PA
William F. Marvin, Philadelphia, PA
Sara M. Terrranova, Lebanon, NJ

Sinnick Broer (Sinnickson)
Rebecca Thorne Bowman,
    Houston, TX
Olga Sincxon Brigham, Wilton, NH
Charlotte H. B. Dallet, Taconic, CT
Michael Sayre Maiden, Jr.,
    Ocean City, NJ
Donald Johnson Sinex, Huntington Beach, CA
Antoinette W. Sorensen, Tacoma, WA
Judith Arlt Walker, Landenberg, PA

Olof Matthiasson Isgrå (Caulk)
Zebulon L. Bowman, M.D.,
    Houston, TX

Otto Ernest Cock (Cox)
Janet Robinson Beerits, Deer Isle, ME

Peter Larsson Cock (Cox)
Emily Samson Tepe, Greenville, DE
John B. Tepe, Greenville, DE
John B. Tepe, Jr., Greenville, DE
Virginia Wilson Thomas, Durham, NC

Anders Larsson Balbo
Sandra D. Asher, Firth, NE
David Roger Dolbow,
    Murfreesboro, TN
Aleasa Hogate, Pennsville, NJ
Joseph E. Hogate, Jr., Judson, TX

Anders Jonsson Ekoren (Jones)
William L. Hires, Havermont, PA

Garret Enuchs
Lester W. Enuchs, Terre Haute, IN

Nils Larsson Frände (Friend)
Gary L. Friend, Mount Vernon, WA
James A. Friend, Edison, NJ
Mark A Friend, Arlington, TX
Richard Friend, Centreville, VA
Thomas A. Friend, Edison, NJ
Trissa Haefling, Chagrin Falls, OH
Marjorie Jackson, Warren, OH
Kevin C. Miller, Beaverton, OR
Delores E. Shade, Frederick, MD
Glenn Allen Swartz, Alexandria, VA
Patricia Ann Thompson, Adamstown, MD

Marten Gerritsen (Garrett)
Stephen H. Garrett, Boothwyn, PA

Johan Grelsson (Archer)
R. Michael Borland, Colora, MD

Sven Gunnarsson (Swanson)
Dennis J. Cunniff, Cedar Grove, NJ
Irénée du Pont, Jr., Montchanin, DE
Eugenia Eberle, Albuquerque, NM
John W. Eberle, Springfield, IL
Robert M. George, Willow Grove, PA
Allyson R. E. Lomax, St. Paul, MN
Audrey R. Lomax, St. Paul, MN
Emily P. Lomax, St. Paul, MN
Ruth E. McCullough, Williamsburg, VA
Charles William Middleton, Telford, PA
Kirsten A. Seagers, West Chester, PA
Shelly L. Seagers, West Chester, PA
Andrew Sisson, Somerville, MA
Barbara Ann Turk, Blanding, UT
Ann Walz, Naperville, IL

Johan Gustafsson (Justis)
Emily Ann Dobrosavljevic, Flower Mound, TX
John Walton Justice, Chattanooga, TN
Virginia Ann Moore, Dallas, TX

continued on page 16
FOREFATHERS

Janet Justice Papke, Sylva, NC
Lori Justice Smith, Shoemakersville, PA
Steve Widtfeldt, Fort Worth, TX

Mårn Jansson Halton
Joyce Stevenson, Mullica Hill, NJ

Anders Hansson (Hanson)
Gary L. Ball-Kilbourne, Jamestown, ND

Matts Hansson (Mattson)
Lawrence Mattson, Macedon, NY
Robert S. Mattson, Vallejo, CA
Andrea Mattson Posner, Washington, DC

Israel Åkesson Helm
Eldon L. Angelo, Kirkland, WA
Anna E. Bauer, Haddonfield, NJ
Mary Tomlinson Bauer, Haddonfield, NJ
Marie Bates Boisvert, West Chester, PA
Frederick Robeson Miller, Lafayette Hill, PA
Stephen Robeson Miller, Cambridge, MA
Martha B. Striedich, Phoenixville, PA

Johan Hendricksson
Ronald Henrickson, Moorestown, NJ

Johan Hendricksson (Bilderback)
Marlene Dillinger Melching, Decatur, IN

Matthias Claesson Holstein
Barry R. Holstein, Shelburns Falls, MA
Harrison G. Moore, IV, Houston, TX

Hans Hopman (Hoffman)
Creston F. Laager, IV, Nassau, NY

Peter Jochimsson (Yocum)
Gerald H. Barr, Warminster, PA
Helene Yocum Basile, Berwick, PA
Lois Berry, St. George, UT
Y. Bernita Bundy, Barnesville, OH
Peter S. Craig, Washington, DC
Joan Paver Gleibs, Pano, TX
David L. Greth, Reading, PA
June Yocum Greth, Reading, PA
James Jeffrey Hepler, Middletown, DE
Louana G. Johnson, Duluth, MN

Ellen Ohnmacht, North River, NY
Dorothy Lee Smith, Surprise, AZ
Darryl Stroup, Great Mills, MD
Beverly Walker, Wyndmoor, PA
Ralph H. Walker, Mansfield, TX
Katherine Williams, Seminole, OK
Frederick W. Yocum, Jr., Brewer, ME
Harold A. Yocum, Edmon, OK
Howard C. Yocum, Aston, PA
James Allan Yocum, Blue Bell, PA
James R. Yocum, Tacoma, WA

Måns Svensson Lom
Leigh David Abraham, Frostburg, MD
Kay Jordan Campbell, Lawrenceville, KS
James Edwards Garrett, Jr., Pegram, TN
Gary Jordan, Täby, Sweden
Anne L. Kerr, Marlton, NJ
Sandra Springer Pfaff, Haverford, PA

Nils Mattson (Nelson)
John R. Daggen, Staten Island, NY

Hans Månsson (Steelman)
Eugene Bocelli, Mt. Laurel, NJ
Gloria R. Hoppe, Big Sandy, TX
Joann Krontz, Swedesboro, NJ
Emma Matthews, Hamilton, NJ
Shirley Ann Schmidt, Bordentown, NJ
Earl G. Stannard, III, Andulon, NJ
James F. Steelman, Ocean City, NJ
Jeffrey B. Steelman, Aston, PA
Robert B. Steelman, Bridgeton, NJ
Robert H. Steelman, New York, NY
William D. Steelman, Moraga, CA
Rushton D. White, Williamsburg, VA
William G. White, Deptford, NJ

Knut Mårtensson (Morton)
William R. Stevenson, Vero Beach, FL

Marten Mårtensson (Morton)
Charles M. Allmond, III, Wilmington, DE
Jane R. Buch, Tampa, FL
Walley G. Francis, Syracuse, NY
Theodore J. Hazlett, Jr., Wilmington, DE
Richard Morton, West Chester, PA
William Ward IV, Toughkenamon, PA

Pal Jonsson Mullica (Poulson)
Morgan D. Pope, Hillsboro, OR
Barbara Jean Poulson Hines, Uhrichsville, OH
Ralph E. Poulson, Jr., Powell, OH

Jonas Nilsson (Jones)
Martha Dupecher, McLean, VA
Carol Harmon, Traverse CIty, MI
Doris S. Hopkins, Dataw Island, SC
Carol B. Kehler, Broomall, PA
Elizabeth A. McFarland, Haverford, PA
Esther Ann McFarland, Haverford, PA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George McFarland, Jr., Haverford, PA</td>
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<td>George McFarland III, Haverford, PA</td>
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<td>Megan D. McFarland, Haverford, PA</td>
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<td>Larry W. Penwell, Arlington, VA</td>
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<td>John G. Taylor, Jr., Wallingford, PA</td>
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<td>Joan M. Young, Somerdale, NJ</td>
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<td><strong>Samuel Petersson (Petersson)</strong></td>
<td>C. Matthew Petersson, Bountiful, UT</td>
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<td><strong>Johan Printz</strong></td>
<td>Margaretha Bengtsson, Kungsälv, Sweden</td>
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<td><strong>Peter Gunnarsson Rambo</strong></td>
<td>Lewis Stetson Allen, Prides Crossing, MA</td>
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<td><strong>Rev. Andreas Rudman</strong></td>
<td>Katharine A. E. Campbell, Malvern, PA</td>
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<td><strong>Olof Stille (Stilley)</strong></td>
<td>Margaret Sooy Bridwell, Berwyn, PA</td>
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<td><strong>Christina, mother of Elias Johnsson Toy</strong></td>
<td>James W. Toy, Lawton, OK</td>
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<td>Frank Walraven, Indianapolis, IN</td>
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<td>Christopher Cameron, Malvern, PA</td>
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<td><strong>Jacob and Catharina Van der Veer</strong></td>
<td>Felicia P. Stidham, Washington, D</td>
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<td>Sunshine S. Payne, Ocoee, FL</td>
<td>Edwin S. Rambo, Ringgold, GA</td>
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<td>Glenn Rambo, Wyomissing, PA</td>
<td>Herbert R. Rambo, Berlin, NJ</td>
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<td>John Gunnar Rambo, Laurel, MD</td>
<td>J. H. T. Rambo, New York, NY</td>
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<td>Michael R. Rambo, Winston-Salem, NC</td>
<td>Evelyn Scullawl, Bartlesville, OK</td>
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<td>Michael W. Rambo, Overland Park, KS</td>
<td>Marquita Sandels, Uppsala, Sweden</td>
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<td>Mary Anne Robinson, Fremont, CA</td>
<td>John Carson Roll, Easton, MD</td>
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<td>Jeannette Boudreau, Medford, MA</td>
<td>Marianne Sandels, Stockholm, Sweden</td>
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<td>Sophie Nordenham, Stenungsund, Sweden</td>
<td>William A. West, Kansas City, MO</td>
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<td><strong>Johan Thorsson Scoggin</strong></td>
<td>John W. Gareis, Lancaster, PA</td>
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<td><strong>Sven Skute</strong></td>
<td>Julie Jensen Bryan, Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<td><strong>Charles Springer</strong></td>
<td>Annabel C. Audet, Sacramento, CA</td>
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<td><strong>Mårns Peterson Stake (Stake)</strong></td>
<td>Alice C. Byrne, Green Bay, WI</td>
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<td><strong>John Andersson Stalcop</strong></td>
<td>Eileen D. O'Brien, Baltimore, MD</td>
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<td>Frances O. Allmond, Wilmington, DE</td>
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<td>E. Susan Cox, Grundy, VA</td>
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<td>Joseph J. Pepe, Clayton, NC</td>
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<td><strong>Walraven Jansen de Vos</strong></td>
<td>Janet S. Rontz, Albuquerque, NM</td>
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<td>Carlisle Skees, Elkton, MD</td>
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<td>Edward Smith, Lincolnton, NC</td>
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<td><strong>Walraven Jansen de Vos</strong></td>
<td>Janice M. Sneed, Saltville, VA</td>
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<td><strong>Walraven Jansen de Vos</strong></td>
<td>Larry S. Stallcup, Virginia Beach, VA</td>
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NEW MEMBERS

**HONORARY**

**The Rev. Mark S. Hanson, Presiding Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America**
Mark Hanson is a Minnesota native, descended from Swedish immigrants and a Lutheran evangelist father. Mark is the third Presiding Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. He has a reputation as a strong advocate for social justice.

**The Most Rev. Katherine Jefferts Schori, Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church**
Katherine Jefferts Schori is the 26th Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. In Stockholm for the 50th anniversary of women’s ordination, she acknowledged her Swedish great-grandfather, Carl Gävert of Norrköping, who came to America in the 1800s.

**The Honorable Marilyn Ware, former United States Ambassador to Finland**
Following a career in industry, Marilyn Ware, a Pennsylvania native, was appointed Ambassador to Finland from 2006-2008. She is one of the founders of Janus School and the successful Lancaster Farmland Trust. Ambassador Ware now lives in Strasburg, Pa.

**FAMILY MEMBERS**

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<th>Name and Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Keith Arbin, Mountlake Terrace, WA</td>
<td>Roberta Ruth Reno Cai.to, Indianapolis, IN</td>
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<td>Carol A. and Charles H. Likens, Dover, DE</td>
<td>Susan M. W. Cox, Grundy, VA</td>
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<td>Kristine Peterson and Steve Schmidt, Havertown, PA</td>
<td>Michael J. Dunn, A sbury, MO</td>
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<td>Jessica Lauren Duke, Las Vegas, NV</td>
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<td>Howard W. Gant, Warminster, PA</td>
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**INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS**

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<tr>
<td>Eddie E. and Nancy R. Genga, Hamden, CT</td>
<td>Mark E. Roberts and Family, Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carol A. and Charles H. Likens, Dover, DE</td>
<td>Edward Smith and Family, Lincolnnton, NC</td>
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<td>Kristine Peterson and Steve Schmidt, Havertown, PA</td>
<td>Torgny and Ann Margret Wallin, Uppsala, Sweden</td>
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<td>Teddy Hazard, North Versailles, PA</td>
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<td>Susan Leerstang, Fort Lauderdale, FL</td>
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<td>George R. Likens, Anderson, IN</td>
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<td>Lee Ann McNabb, Cincinnati, OH</td>
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<td>David Reese, Hazard, KY</td>
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**ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBER**

FamilySearch Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, UT

**NEW FOREFATHER 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](http://www.ColonialSwedes.org) or from Dr. Peter S. Craig, 3406 Macomb Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016

**Keith Arbin, Mountlake Terrace, WA**, descended from Nils Andersson through his son, Peter Nilsson Laican and his son, Anders Laican, of Berks County, Pennsylvania.

**E. Susan Cox, Grundy, VA**, descended from Johan Andersson Stalcup through his son, Peter Stalcup, and his daughter, Maria, who married Hans Jurgen Smidt of Falun, Sweden and New Castle County, Delaware.

**Susan M. W. Leerstang, Ft. Lauderdale, FL**, descended from Anders Svensson Bonde, through his son, Nicholas Boon, and his daughter, Catherine Boon, who married David Hugh of Abington, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

**Sandra Springer Pfaff**, Haverford, PA, descended from Måns Svensson Lom, through his daughter, Maria Lom, who married John Mattsson and their daughter, Anna Mattson, who married Stephen Jones of Gloucester County, New Jersey.

**David Reese**, Hazard, KY, descended from Peter Nilsson Laican through his son, Andrew Lykin, and his son, Peter Lykins, of Botetourt County, Virginia.

**Edward Smith**, Lincolnnton, NC, descended from Johan Andersson Stalcup through his son, Peter Stalcup, and his daughter, Maria, who married Hans Jurgen Smidt of Falun, Sweden and New Castle County, Delaware.
New Members Welcomed

The Swedish Colonial Society welcomes new members. No Swedish relative or ancestry is required – only an interest in colonial history. Contact our Registrar: Doriney Seagers, 371 Devon Way, West Chester, PA 19380 or visit us online at: www.ColonialSwedes.org. The annual membership fee for an individual is $30. An annual family membership, which includes two adults and minor children, is $35. Life membership is available for $400.

OBITUARIES

Rev. Frederick S. Weiser

The Rev. Frederick S. Weiser, a Lifetime Member of the Swedish Colonial Society, died January 26, 2009, at the York, Pa. Hospital. He graduated from Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary in 1960 and was ordained in the Central Pennsylvania Synod. Fred served as a lecturer at Gettysburg College and numerous pastoral assignments, including a year in Germany. Rev. Weiser authored several books with topics ranging from theology, genealogy to German folk art. Survivors were his sister, Harriett Russell of South Carolina, and a nephew, Mark. A memorial service was held February 3rd with a private burial in Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.

Patrons, Officers & Councillors
The Nearly Forgotten Heritage of Salem County – Symposium June 6th

A symposium, *The Nearly Forgotten Heritage of Salem County*, sponsored by the New Sweden Heritage Forum, will be held June 6, 2009. The Symposium will explore how the four cultures—Lenape, Swedish/Finnish, Dutch and English—influenced the development of Salem County in the 17th century. Location: Trinity United Methodist Church in Pennsville, N.J., starting at 10 a.m.

In conjunction with the symposium, Salem County’s high school students were encouraged to research their roots during an essay contest conducted during March and April. The contest winners will be awarded their cash prizes at the conclusion of the program.

Following the symposium, a commemorative ceremony will be held at the Riverview Beach Park to mark the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the New Sweden Heritage Monument and to recognize the 400th anniversary of New Netherlands.

For additional information: Phone: 302-429-0464 or 856-678-5511 or e-mail info@colonialnewswen.org. Also, check New Sweden Centre calendar of events on www.colonialnewswen.org.

The Ninth National Stiddem/Stidham/Stedham Family Reunion

The Timen Stiddem Society will hold its 9th reunion in Wilmington, Del., June 26-28, 2009. Wilmington is celebrated as the place of origin for the Stiddems/Stidham/Stedhams and is one of the favorite cities for their reunions.

The reunion gets underway Friday evening at the Brandywine Suites Hotel with light refreshments and informal get reacquainted sessions.

The Saturday program begins with a guided bus tour to many New Sweden sites important to the Stiddem/Stidham/Stedham family. It begins at the New Sweden Centre, where a new miniature historical figure representing Timen Stiddem will join the other heritage figures on display. Other Wilmington stops include Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church; Clifford Brown Walk & 15th Streets, site of Timen Stiddem’s home; New Sweden Heritage Monument in Pennsville, N.J.; Salem City Log Cabin; Trinity Old Swedes, Swedesboro, N.J.; and the Finnish monument in Chester, Pa.

Information and registration details, contact David Stidham, 615-791-9094 or stiddemdavid@aol.com (Members of the Swedish Colonial Society and guests are welcome.)