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THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY JOURNAL

PRESERVING THE LEGACY OF THE NEW SWEDEN COLONY IN AMERICA



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THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

Our Mission is to preserve and promote the history, genealogy and culture of the New Sweden Colony in America.

Our Purposes are:

1. To collect, archive and publish materials
2. To make colonial genealogical records broadly available
3. To acknowledge members' proven descent from colonial forefathers
4. To encourage awareness and preservation of monuments and historic sites
5. To celebrate historic and cultural events and accomplishments relating to the colonial Swedes and Finns in America

Visit our website
www.ColonialSwedes.net



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[facebook.com/SwedishColonialSociety](https://www.facebook.com/SwedishColonialSociety)
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Also enjoy our Swedish website:
NyaSverigeiNordamerika.se



THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

916 SOUTH SWANSON STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19147



Greetings, everyone,

On April 3, 2016, The Swedish Colonial Society and the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society celebrated, at the Wilmington Country Club in Wilmington DE, the annual Colonial Forefathers' Day Luncheon, this year commemorating the 378th anniversary of the founding of New Sweden. We were honored to have as our guest speaker John Morton, former Chairman of the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation, who presented an update on plans for further development of the area around the *Kalmar Nyckel* site. A good time was had by all and the food and table service were excellent! We congratulate the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society for orchestrating such a fine and noteworthy event!

We are delighted to announce that we have successfully reached our fund-raising goal of \$5,250 for the much-needed conservation of the obelisk monument at John Morton's grave marker located in Chester PA at Old Swedish Burial Ground, site of the first St. Paul's Episcopal Church. John Morton was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the great-grandson of Mårten Mårtensson who arrived in New Sweden on the *Eagle* in 1654. The Materials Conservation Co. of Philadelphia has removed biological growth with environmentally friendly detergent and removed additional staining as needed. They have also rinsed and stabilized the surface and repaired appropriate areas of loss and cracks using composite mortar. Details regarding the October 1st ceremony honoring this rebirth appear on the back page.

New Craig Collection packages of various New Sweden settlers' family group sheets (FGS's) are now available online (see page 19), with many more to come. SCS members may now order any available FGS's packets so they can study early settlers' families in detail, and also may want to order FGS's for heads of families bearing the same name, which may permit a descendant to confirm previously suspected ancestors.

After seven years of a tremendous amount of arduous and meticulous work by those involved, the Society is proud to announce that Volume VI in the series *Colonial Records of the Swedish Churches in Pennsylvania* is now available: *The Wrangel Years 1759-1768*, compiled and edited by Peter Stebbins Craig and Ronald S. Beatty, with Kim-Eric Williams as Assistant Editor. This dual volume as well as all previous volumes in the series can be purchased on the SCS Website <http://colonialswedes.net>. Further details are available in this issue on page 19.

All of the above are examples of synergism of active individuals and groups involved in these and many other SCS endeavors!

Since 1909 The Swedish Colonial Society's publications, research and archives have been the foundation for studies of the New Sweden Colony and its colonists. The Society collects and preserves the world's largest collection of historical and genealogical material relating to America's first Swedes and Finns. Membership is open to all interested in the history of the Colony and in the Society's multiplicity of on-going activities and projects. You can learn more about The Swedish Colonial Society by visiting either our Facebook page or our website (at left).

Very best regards,

Michael R. D'Andrea, Governor

Philadelphia's

SWEDISH STATUES

A City Walking Tour

Philadelphia is said to have more sculptures than any other city in the country. On one occasion when I saw Kent Ullberg's name on the dinosaur statue outside The Academy of Natural Sciences at Logan Square, it suddenly struck me that the many other works by Swedish sculptors and the historic New Sweden-related statues and memorials could be seen on a city walking tour.

We begin in Philadelphia's very center, at City Hall, the white "wedding cake," built at the end of the 1800's in Second Empire style and inaugurated in 1901. The blue and yellow colors of the **Philadelphia flag 1** that waves atop the flagpole near the tower refer to the area's first European immigrants, the Swedes.

At the top of the City Hall tower stands **William Penn 2**, the founder and symbol of Philadelphia, and a little farther below, around the base of the iron tower, we see a ring of eagles, American Indians, and Swedish immigrants.

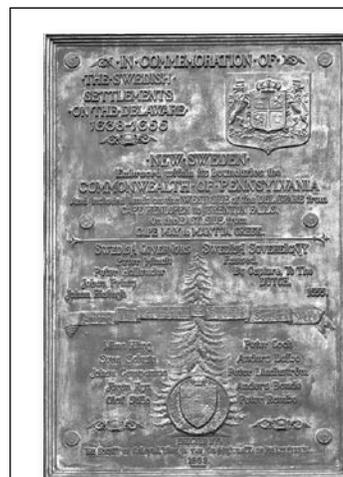
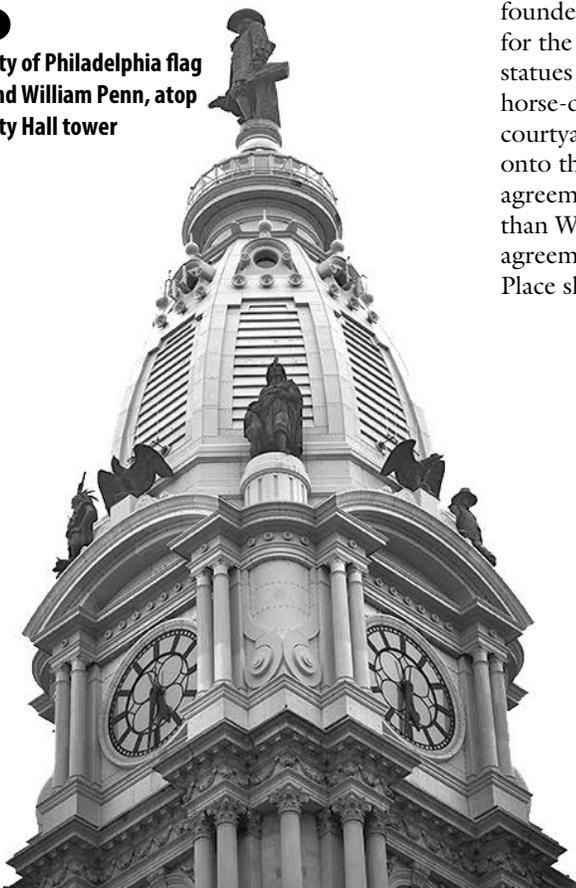
The statues are gigantic, the William Penn on the top standing 37 feet tall, the largest bronze statue in the world. The Swedes and Indians are each 25 feet tall, and the eagles have a wingspan of 15 feet. The Tacony Iron and Metal Works was founded as the statue contractor and had to expand for the casting of these enormous works. The statues were conveyed in sections to City Hall on horse-drawn sleds and stood several months in the courtyard (*at right*) before they were hauled up onto the tower. By tradition or "gentleman's agreement" nothing could ever be built higher than William Penn's hat (548 feet), but the agreement was broken in 1984 by the Liberty Place skyscrapers.



1 City of Philadelphia flag and William Penn, atop City Hall tower



2 William Penn statue in City Hall courtyard



3 Immigrant plaque on City Hall
A plaque at street level at City Hall's south entrance, placed in 1909 by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, lists New Sweden's governors: Peter Minuit, Peter Hollender, Johan Printz, and Johan Rising and early Swedish immigrants: Kling, Skute, Campanius, Kyn, Stille, Cock, Dalbo, Lindstrom, Bonde and Rambo.

SWEDISH ART IN PHILADELPHIA

The sculptor was Alexander Milne Calder (1846 – 1923), a Scotsman educated in his homeland and Paris with further schooling in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts where Thomas Eakins was one of his teachers. Calder was responsible for all the art at City Hall, not only the bronze statues on the tower, but also the marble statues that decorate the façades.

William Penn and the Lenni Lenape Indians look northward toward the place where in 1682 they concluded a treaty, today called Penn Treaty Park, on the Delaware River approximately a mile north of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge.

4 City Hall tower, seen from the south, with Swedish immigrants (at right)

The Swedish immigrants are turned southward toward New Sweden and Wicaco, the woman to the southeast, the man to the southwest. Both the woman and man are accompanied by children, symbols for the future in the new land. Also the woman has a lamb at her feet, a Christian symbol.



5 Swedish settler man, plaster model

William Penn's and the Swedes' clothing has been debated. Penn's attire is not as plain as one would expect for a Quaker. The Swedish woman is considered dressed appropriately for her status; the Swedish man, on the other hand, looks quite serious with his Puritan-inspired hat. It is said that the sculptor consulted information at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania but used his artistic freedom.



6 Swedish settler woman on the tower.

Observe the patina and the difference in height between the statue and the men restoring it.

If we cross the street to southwest Penn Square at 15th Street, we jump forward in time from the realistic immigrants to Robert Engman's modern abstract 20-foot bronze statue. It was raised in 1975 and is called **Triune 7** which, it is said, represents "the inter-dependence of the people, government, and industry." The three connected lobes are bent and twisted in different surprising directions and the planes and surfaces are polished.

Robert Engman was born in Massachusetts in 1927 to parents who had emigrated from Sweden earlier in the 1920's. He enlisted in the Navy at the age of 15 during World War II and served four years on the home front. His art career began in 1952 with a degree from the Rhode Island School of Design, continued at Yale University, and culminated as professor of sculpture at the University of Pennsylvania. Several of his works can be seen on the University of Pennsylvania campus and at the Morris Arboretum. An avid golf player since his teens, Engman has also sculpted and designed golf putters which STX® has produced.



Across 15th Street and a half block north, on the corner of Market Street, stands Claes Oldenburg's **Clothespin 8**, raised in June 1976, modern as well, but in another style, playful and humorous, a giant version of an everyday object, a "Pop" sculpture. We are challenged to see the clothespin in a new context, observed not only for its

Philadelphia was the first city in the U.S. to pass a law which says that a percentage of a building's cost shall be reserved for art works; the *Clothespin*, outside the then newly-built skyscraper, was commissioned by the developer and paid for through the Redevelopment Authority's 1% program. Robert Engman's *Triune* was also paid for in this way.

function but also for its beautiful lines. The statue attracts much attention and has become a popular part of the cityscape.

Oldenburg has said that the 45-foot tall Cor-Ten steel sculpture relates to the City Hall tower and to the surrounding skyscrapers. One can certainly agree that the *Clothespin* harmonizes with the architecture. Since the creation of the statue coincided with the 1976 Bicentennial Anniversary, it is speculated that the metal clip of the clothespin is reminiscent of the numbers 7 and 6,

and that this can be seen as a tribute.

Oldenburg was born in 1929 in Sweden, moved to the U.S. as a child and received his education at Yale and the Art Institute of Chicago. The U.S. has innumerable Oldenburg sculptures; Philadelphia is however the "winner" with four works. In 2013 he received the American Swedish Historical Museum's "Outstanding Achievement Award."

Only a block north of City Hall the next Oldenburg statue appears, **Paint Torch 9**, raised in 2011 outside the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts at Broad and Cherry Streets.

As a paint-brush it symbolizes the first art school in the country and as a torch it refers to Philadelphia's major role in the American Revolution. The brush, in complementary colors of blue and orange, is 51 feet high and mounted at a 60-degree angle toward Broad Street, so that it sticks out over the sidewalk and can be seen from far away. Below the brush is a glob of orange paint. The statue material is steel and fiberglass. Both the paint-brush and the paint lump are illuminated from inside, a new sculptural feature.

Three blocks west from the nation's first art school we come to Logan Square and the country's first natural history museum, The Academy of Natural Sciences. Among the museum's large collections is found a first edition (1735) of Linnaeus' *Systema Naturae*. To the right of the entrance stands Kent Ullberg's (1945-) **Deinonychus 10** statue, raised in 1987 to commemorate the museum's 175th anniversary.

continued on next page



8 Clothespin



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Born and raised in Finland, Kristina Antoniadis, MD, comes from the Swedish-speaking population. She is a graduate of the University of Helsinki Medical School, a specialist in Pathology, boarded in the USA and Finland, and worked at Crozer-Chester Medical Center, Chester, PA before retiring. Kristina is a docent at the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia. She is interested in both botanical and art history.

This article is based on sculpture walking-tours that the author led in 2013 and 2015 for SWEA Philadelphia (Swedish Women's Educational Association). The author would like to thank Ray Rye, paleontologist, for his information regarding the dinosaur *Deinonychus*. The article is translated from the original Swedish by Edward R. Root and the author.



9 Paint Torch

10 Deinonychus Dinosaur



It was decided that the work of art should be an American dinosaur, which led Ullberg to contact paleontologist John Ostrom at Yale University, who, together with his assistant Grant E. Mayer, in 1964 had discovered dinosaur bones in Montana. Ostrom named the creature *Deinonychus* (“terrible claw”) *antirrhopus* (“counter-balance” for its long tail). Similarities between the hand of *Deinonychus* and birds led Ostrom to revive the then semi-dormant hypothesis that birds evolved from dinosaurs. Also *Deinonychus* is said to be the inspiration for Michael Crichton’s *Velociraptor* in his novel *Jurassic Park*, seen as well in Steven Spielberg’s film.

The bronze statue measures 14.5 feet high by 21 feet wide on a high granite column. A dynamic *Deinonychus* pair are running upon a huge symbolic claw and look as though they are searching for prey.

For this extinct animal, Ullberg’s special training was very useful: Parallel with his education in Stockholm at Konstfack (University College of Art, Crafts, and Design) he had taxidermy instruction at the Swedish Museum of Natural History. After graduation and continued education in Europe, he moved to Botswana, Africa, where he stayed for 7 years, first as taxidermist, then as a guide in the jungle, and finally as a curator at the Botswana National Museum and Art Gallery. In 1999 he moved to Corpus Christi, Texas.

Ullberg, who had grown up in Gothenburg and the nearby islands, admired Carl Milles’ *Poseidon* statue in Gothenburg and, as a young nature lover, by the age of ten he had already read in translation Roger Tory Peterson’s *Field Guide* to the birds of Europe.

Kent Ullberg is considered to be the foremost wildlife sculptor in the world, famous also for the monumental six-block-long *Spirit of Nebraska’s Wilderness* in downtown Omaha which depicts a herd of stampeding bison charging several blocks between and through buildings and finally flushing 58 geese out of a fountain into the atrium of a bank building. He is a National Academician (NA), the first wildlife artist to receive this distinction since John James Audubon in the 1800’s.

Swann Memorial Fountain, the large and beautiful fountain at Logan Square, was created by Alexander Stirling Calder (1898–1976), son of the City Hall sculptor Alexander Milne Calder. Alexander Calder is the third generation of sculptors and is known for his mobiles and stabiles. A good example is his mobile *Ghost* indoors at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Thus, in Philadelphia it is said that you can see Father, Son and the Holy Ghost in a straight line from City Hall to Logan Square to the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

A couple of blocks north of Logan Square at Museum Tower I, a modern high-rise at the corner of 18th Street and Spring Garden Street, we come to **Synergy 11**, a ceremonial gateway with massive totem-pole-like iron portals with sculptured streamers and banners. This portal was also paid for through the Redevelopment Authority’s 1% program.



11 Synergy

One of the sides of the portal which are similar but unique. The Project Manager for the construction of Museum Tower II informs us that the Paley statues have been removed to secure protection until late this year.

It was created by Swedish descendant Albert Paley (The artist’s mother was Swedish), born in Philadelphia in 1944, educated at Temple University in Philadelphia, and is now professor at the Rochester Institute of Technology. He began as a jewelry artist and worked in gold, then changed to developing iron forging for monumental art using improvised abstract forms. In 2013 he added yet another

medium, casting new glass variations at the Corning Museum of Glass.

Paley has been awarded prizes for, among others, the portals at the Smithsonian’s Renwick Gallery in Washington DC, and for a 130-foot-long archway at the St. Louis Zoo. In 2012 he exhibited at the American Swedish Historical Museum work he forged during his time as artist-in-residence at Steneby Konstskola (School of Art) in Sweden. Indeed, in 2010 he had received the ASHM’s “Outstanding Achievement Award”.

When we tramp westward we come to Eakins’ Oval opposite the Philadelphia Museum of Art’s high steps.

The fountain 12



northeast of the majestic George Washington statue honors the memory of John Ericsson (1803 – 1889), inventor of both the propeller and the torpedo, and most famous for designing and building the

12 John Ericsson Fountain

victorious armor-clad *USS Monitor* during the Civil War. The fountain was created by Charles Borie, Horace Trumbauer, and Alfred Zanzinger and erected in 1933. The inscription on the fountain reads, “Dedicated to the memory of Captain John Ericsson, scientist, inventor, patriot, born in Sweden 1803. Died in America, the Country of his Adoption, March 8, 1889.” He was born and is buried in Värmland, Sweden. He was given an American honor: his remains were conveyed to Sweden on the armored naval cruiser *USS Baltimore*.

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KING CARL XVI GUSTAF CELEBRATED HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY ON 30 APRIL 2016

(with a little help from SCS!)

On behalf of the entire Swedish Colonial Society our Governor Michael R. D'Andrea sent the following greeting to the King:

To His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden and
High Patron of The Swedish Colonial Society:

On this anniversary of Your Majesty's birth we extend hearty
congratulations and our best wishes for your continued
happiness and well-being.

We also wish to express our delight on the arrival of your two
grandsons, Prince Oscar and Prince Alexander. Grattis!

Hjärtliga Hälsningar



Michael R. D'Andrea, Governor
The Swedish Colonial Society
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.



The Society received
this reply from the
King at The Royal
Palace in Stockholm.



The Royal Palace, Stockholm 2016

My warmest thanks for your kind
congratulations on my 70th birthday.




ALSO IN 1996 THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY CELEBRATED THE KING'S BIRTHDAY, HIS 50TH



1996 SCNews: In his message Governor John Widtfeldt noted, "The council sent his Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf. . . a cable birthday greeting and received a nice card from him in return."

A SECOND ROYAL BIRTHDAY

Victoria, Crown Princess of Sweden, Duchess of Västergötland, first in line to the throne, and Prince Daniel, Duke of Västergötland, with their daughter, Princess Estelle, Duchess of Östergötland, second in line, with their newborn son (2 March 2016) Prince Oscar Carl Olof, Duke of Skåne, third in line.

Editor's note: It looks like Sweden will eventually have 2 queens in a row!



PHOTO BY BENGT NYMAN

SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY DNA PROJECT

<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/swedish-colonial-society/about>



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

After raising a family of five in Iowa, Cynthia Forde-Beatty moved to Texas in 1981 and became a parish pastor in the ELCA while earning doctoral degrees in spirituality and pastoral counseling. She wrote a work of historical fiction, *The Spirit in the South*, the story of ten generations of her various grandmothers, great-grandmothers, etc.

Cynthia and her husband Ron Beatty serve as SCS co-genealogists. Cynthia is also administrator for both the Bankston and Rambo Y-DNA family projects.

A DNA project for the Swedish Colonial Society has been started at Family Tree DNA (familytreedna.com). The project website location is above, beneath the title of this article. Family Tree DNA is a company that was started in the year 2000 and uses DNA for genealogical purposes. The name for this is Genetic Genealogy. Whereas traditional genealogy uses paper documents to find out about our ancestors, Genetic Genealogy does the same thing using DNA.

The Swedish Colonial Society DNA Project has three co-administrators: Becky Griswold, Neal Downing, and myself. Neal started a similar project called the New Sweden DNA project in June 2012. Just recently Becky, Neal and I agreed that the two DNA projects should be merged into one project using the name The Swedish Colonial Society DNA Project. The merge was completed on April 18, 2016.

We are looking for known descendants of all the SCS Forefathers to join The Swedish Colonial Society DNA Project. A known descendant has proven descent from one of the SCS Forefathers via the paper trail. We all know that “brick walls“ can occur in document research. We may think we descend from one of the SCS Forefathers, but can’t quite prove it via paper records. We invite those researchers who think they descend from one of the SCS Forefathers to also join the SCS DNA project because we will be using the DNA as available from the proven descendants to help us confirm the connection of those who are pretty sure their paper trail leads back to one of the SCS Forefathers.

Family Tree DNA offers three DNA tests. Each test is vital to the SCS DNA Project. Adequate DNA for all three tests is obtained simply by swabbing your inner cheek and mailing it in.

Y-DNA Test

The Y-DNA test is for males only. Y-DNA comes from the Y-Chromosome which only males carry. The DNA that is analyzed from the Y (male) Chromosome is passed down virtually unchanged through your direct paternal line (your father, his father, his father, etc.) from your oldest known paternal ancestor to you (if you are male) or to your father (if you are female). DNA mutations (changes) can occur in Y-DNA, but they happen

very infrequently. When the Y-DNA of two men is compared and their DNA matches, we know that they both descend from the same distant male ancestor. These two men may or may not have the same surname.

Since the Y-DNA test traces the direct paternal lineage back to your oldest known paternal ancestor, in the case of the SCS DNA Project, the Y-DNA test may confirm a man’s direct paternal ancestry back to one of the Swedish Colonial Society forefathers.

Family Tree DNA offers three levels of Y-DNA test: 37 markers, 67 markers and 111 markers. You are welcome to test at any level. However, for the purposes of the SCS DNA project, the 37 marker Y-DNA test is sufficient.

Mitochondrial DNA Test (mtDNA)

Whereas the Y-DNA test traces your direct paternal line, the Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) test traces your direct maternal line (your mother, her mother, her mother, etc.). Mitochondrial DNA is passed down from the mother to all her children, male and female. But only her daughters will pass on her mtDNA to their children. Mitochondrial DNA is carried in most cells in the body except sperm. This is the DNA that is used for attempting to identify wartime unknown soldiers. It is also used in Forensics and Anthropology.

For the purpose of the SCS DNA project, the mtDNA of those descendants, male or female, who have a direct maternal connection back to the daughter of one of the SCS forefathers will help the SCS DNA project the most. The daughter of the SCS forefather got her mtDNA from her mother (the wife of the SCS Forefather) and then passed it down to her daughter, who passed it down through her daughter, etc., down to the present generation. The results of the mtDNA test tell us to which mtDNA Haplogroup each SCS descendant belongs. A Haplogroup is a group of genes (for example within a specific human population) that is inherited together from a single parent in a single line of descent. It should be noted that male Haplogroups can be determined in the male line using Y-DNA.

Each mtDNA haplogroup gives us the anthropology of the one tested. The anthropology is how distant the tester’s haplogroup is from “Mitochondrial Eve” who is the woman from

whom every person living in the world today descends. Out of the billions of people living on earth today each person carries the mtDNA from one of only between 10-12 mtDNA haplogroups. Once we can identify the mtDNA haplogroup of a given wife of each SCS forefather, we will be able to help those who are still unsure of their connection to a particular SCS forefather.

Family Finder Test

Autosomal DNA (atDNA)

The Autosomal DNA (atDNA) test is called the Family Finder test by Family Tree DNA. This is the same test that is offered by AncestryDNA and 23andMe although these companies use a different name for the test. These two companies only offer the Autosomal DNA test.

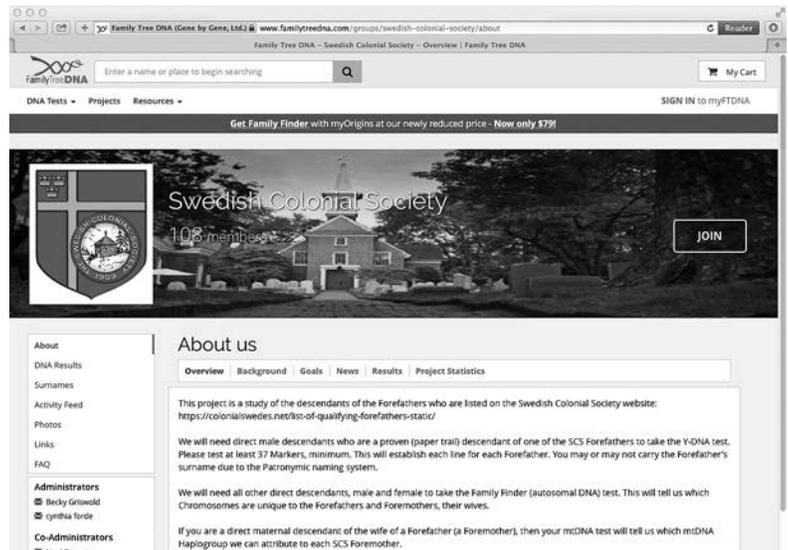
As humans, we all have 23 pairs of Chromosomes. One pair determines our sex. The other 22 pairs of chromosomes are called Autosomes so the DNA from these chromosomes is called Autosomal DNA. It is this DNA that determines everything about us except whether we are male or female. It determines our eye color, our hair color, how tall we are, etc. We get autosomal DNA from all of our ancestors. So atDNA is very helpful when we have a “brick wall” we are trying to break through. It is also helpful for adoptees or when we have a branch of our tree that is missing entirely for whatever reason.

There are two useful pieces of information that you can get from your atDNA results. AtDNA gives you matches with genetic cousins up to five generations back. When you find a close genetic cousin, it is possible to compare notes with that person to see which branch of your family tree your connection is on.

The atDNA test also tells you your admixture percentages. These percentages tell you where in the world your ancestors came from. As it pertains to the SCS DNA project, if you descend from one of the SCS forefathers, you will have a certain genetic percentage from Scandinavia, Finland or both. The admixture percentages are not able to determine the exact country your ancestor came from, yet. This will most likely be forthcoming, but until then, each percentage lists an area of the world your ancestors came from.

• • •

Y-DNA TESTING UPDATE: The SCS Y-DNA Project offers free Y-DNA testing to male forefather members with the surname of the forefather. So far thirteen forefather members have joyfully agreed to participate. While Y-DNA matches will not allow forefather status, it provides genealogists clues for research.



DONATING TO THE SCS DNA PROJECT GENERAL FUND

Whether you take any of the DNA tests or not, please consider making a monetary donation to the Swedish Colonial Society DNA Project General Fund. The money donated to this fund will provide funding for all or part of a DNA test for a proven descendant of one of the SCS forefathers who is not able to afford the test on their own. No donation amount is too small.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact Becky Griswold at beckygrizz@yahoo.com if—

- You would like more information.
- You have taken a test at Family Tree DNA and you would like to know how to join the SCS DNA project.
- You have not taken a DNA test yet and would like to, but you need help deciding which one to take.
- You have already tested at Genographic Project, AncestryDNA or 23andMe and you would like to transfer your results to the SCS DNA project at Family Tree DNA.
- You don't want to take a DNA test, but you would like to donate to the SCS DNA project General Fund.

Dedication of the Augustana Museum

25 JUNE 2016  PHILADELPHIA'S NEWEST MUSEUM

The Augustana Museum of the Augustana Institute at the Lutheran Archives Center was dedicated on Saturday, 25 June. The museum is located in the Brossman Center at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia in Mt. Airy.

The brief religious service was officiated by The Right Reverend Dr. Jonas Jonson, Bishop Emeritus of the Strängnäs stift, Church of Sweden. Honored were the Augustana pioneers and their more than 200 congregations and institutions in the northeast U.S.

The dedication was part of the events of the Augustana Heritage Association Valedictory Celebration held 24 to 26 June at Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church in Lansdale PA. The stop at the museum dedication was part of a tour that took all celebration participants to Gloria Dei Old Swedes' Church and to the American Swedish Historical Museum (for Midsummer festivities).

Of note is that 'Augustana' is Latin for Augsburg in Germany where, in June 1530, where the fundamental Lutheran doctrine, The Augsburg Confession of Faith, was presented to Emperor Charles V.

The museum is part of the Augustana Institute which grew out of a 2009 Swedish Festival at First Lutheran Church in Brockton MA, when a campaign was launched to establish an "Augustana Room," subsequently welcomed and encouraged by the Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary. The museum was created to exhibit materials mainly from three archives: 1. The former Upsala College, 2. The records of northeast U.S. Augustana conferences, and 3. The Swedish Colonial Society's historical and cultural materials concerning the 17th century Swedish colony, New Sweden.



EDWARD ROOT

Amandus Johnson's desk with a portrait of him beside it.



LTSP

The Rev. Dr. Kim-Eric Williams (right) performs part of the dedication service with The Right Rev. Dr. Jonas Jonson (left).

Triptych and altar from Zion Lutheran Church, Worcester MA. Members of the congregation made the ceramic plaques that represent the four Gospels.



EDWARD ROOT



LTSP

Museum guests are fascinated by Gustaf Hesselius' 1712 portrait of Christina Stalcop, born in the Delaware Valley, married The Rev. Ericus Björk, and, when he returned to Sweden, she accompanied him.

The Rev. G. Duane (Dewey) Johnson presents to the museum 2 signs of wood he hand carved.



EDWARD ROOT

EDWARD ROOT



SCS's first High Patron (1909), King of Sweden Gustaf V.



At left, Carl Milles' proposed pillar *The Lion Of The North*, symbolizes King Gustavus Adolphus. Created at 6 ft. tall in plaster of paris and painted in copper, it has projections down the sides showing Swedish cultural contributions over nearly a millenium.

EDWARD ROOT



Götheborg III, this model, is a copy of the tall ship *Götheborg II* (website www.soic.se) launched in 2003 in Gothenburg, which then sailed to China, echoing the trade route of the original *Götheborg* which happened to sink in 1745 just short of the port of Gothenburg.

For more information about the Institute or how to visit the Museum (by appointment only), contact The Rev. Dr. Kim-Eric Williams, Curator of the Augustana Institute, Lutheran Archives Center, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia PA 19119-1794, or the Archives website: www.lacphila.org. A brochure about the museum can be downloaded from <http://ltsp.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07.pdf>

Sources: Most of the information for this article was taken from *PS Portions*, LTSP Communications at <https://ltsp.edu> and 2 brochures from the museum supported by a generous grant from the Swedish Council of America.

Note: The Arborelius oil painting described on the back page of the last issue, Winter 2015-16, now has its own space in the Museum.

Amusing & Interesting Colonial Incidents



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Kenneth S. Peterson is a Fellow and Forefather member of The Swedish Colonial Society and is an 11th generation descendant of Måns Petersson Stake. He has three daughters, Erika, Katherine and Christina Peterson. His wife Barbara Bettler descends from Dutch Vice Director Niccassius DeSille who wrested control of Swedish Fort Trinity from Kenneth's ancestor Måns Stake. Ken is an Industrial Specialist at Navy Lakehurst in the Carrier Launch and Recovery programs and lives in Ocean County NJ.

In 2013, Ken traced the path of ancestors in New Sweden via kayak using one of their original "highways": Darby Creek. He reported his travels in the *Swedish Colonial News*, Volume 5, No. 3, cover story.

** In all likelihood he embellished or augmented certain story details in an effort to make his book more interesting to those who might buy it*

OCCASIONALLY THE HISTORICAL RECORD CONTAINS INTERESTING HUMAN ACCOUNTS AND AMUSING INCIDENTS. COLLECTED HERE ARE MY FAVORITES THAT PUT A REFLECTIVE SMILE ON MY FACE.

It surprises me that human nature then is the same as it is today with its triumphs and failures, strengths and weaknesses and familiar personality traits. The unique 17th century circumstances that the people found themselves under contributed to these interesting and amusing incidents. And lastly, these stories were common to all peoples as you will see.



Governor Johan Printz

The Natives had a nickname for Governor Printz: "Big-Belly." Some of Printz' actions seem comical now. He arrested a passing English ship by firing a cannon ball over it and made the ship captain pay for the ball.¹ Printz had to devise a way to neutralize Dutch Fort Beversrede on the Schuykill River without violence. His brilliant scheme was to block the Dutch fort from the river by building his own blockhouse. He squeezed it directly in between their fort and the water. When a Dutch delegation came to the Printzhof to complain, the governor kept them waiting in the rain. Commissioner Hudde stated that the Dutch were the earliest settlers on the river to which Printz replied, "the devil was the oldest proprietor of Hell yet sometimes admitted a younger one."²

Some stories aren't funny but still make me marvel. A soldier, Sven Vass, got sent back to Sweden and thrown into prison. What was his crime? He fell asleep on guard duty and his candle set fire to the entire Tinicum compound where Governor Printz and his family lost their home and all possessions.³ A Native saw a gold ring on the finger of Maria Printz, the governor's wife, and asked why she "drags around such worthless trash." The governor replied that "if you can bring me such worthless trash I'll give you other good things."⁴

Peter Lindeström, the young fortification engineer, was a remarkable and lively character.* At a stop in the Canary Islands a Catholic monk complained that Lindeström wouldn't bow to the image of Mary. Lindeström snapped back that "I do not bow down before wooden images and if you wish to you can go into the forest where there is plenty of wood to bow to." He gave the obnoxious monk a riksdaler to be rid of him. Lindeström was surprised that the "skirts on the Spanish women were so wide that none would fit through the door of any Swedish house without opening the large gate."⁵

On the way to New Sweden, his ship, the *Örn* was approached by a hostile Turkish ship. Director Risingh was unsure if his ship could fire in defense. It seems the ship's cannon were stuffed and covered with the passengers' belongings.⁶ Later, as they were dining on the island of St. Christopher, a talking parrot kept squawking at Director Risingh's servant. "Håkan, Håkan, confess!" cried the bird. Risingh kiddingly told his servant to confess his secret sin "for the Lord may hold them all accountable if he does not." And so, the fearful Håkan confessed. Risingh was entertained by the French governor of that island and after eating a bunch of almonds from a nearby tree had to excuse himself eight times with severe diarrhea. The French governor laughed and then apologized for not having told him not to eat the "purging fruit."

When being entertained on an English plantation the Swedes were appalled at the wild animals being allowed to roam freely across the dinner tables of not only the hosts themselves but the guests as well. They couldn't eat as "the creatures were sticking their snouts in their food." The Swedes were assured that the animals would do no harm.⁷

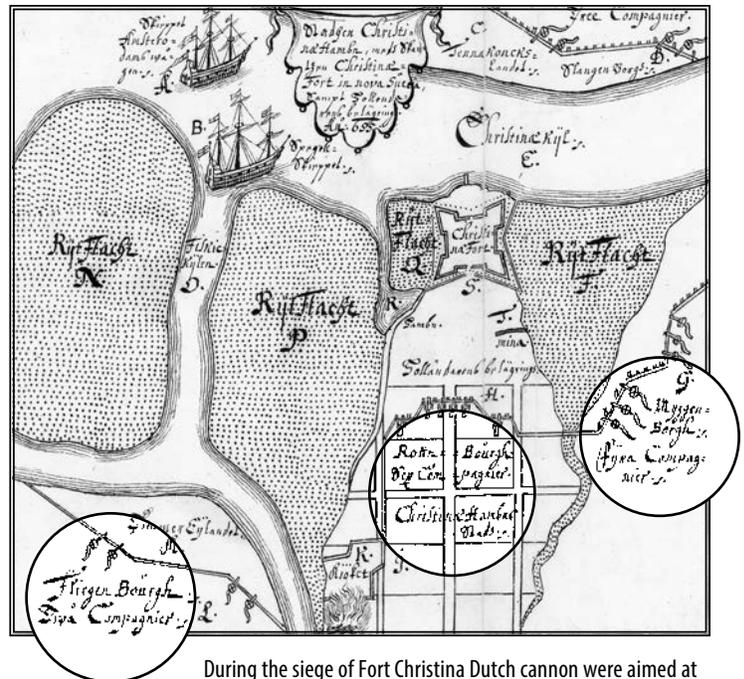
Fort Elfsborg on the Delaware River was nicknamed "Fort Myggdeborg," or "Fort Mosquito," due to the swarms of "stinging mosquitoes" that tormented the people.⁸ Speaking of insects, the Swedish garrison at Fort Christina thought they were under attack by an approaching enemy. The soldiers could see the lighted matches of the enemy guns approaching through the darkness. But there was no enemy, only the flashing lights of the evening fireflies, none ever seen in Sweden.⁹

Some of the Swedish soldiers laughed at their commander as he was surrendering their Fort Trinity to Peter Stuyvesant. European musketeers would carry their lead bullets in their mouths as they ceremoniously "marched with flying banners, burning fuses, loaded guns, beating of drums and pipes and *bullit in the mouth*." During the siege of Fort Christina Lieutenant Sven Höök was tricked and captured by the Dutch officer after agreeing to a truce. It was customary to wave the white flag and beat the drum as the sign of truce. As Höök and his drummer rowed across the river to confer with the Dutch besiegers they were immediately arrested as spies upon landing. It seems they did not follow the precise procedure as the drummer couldn't drum and row at the same time.

Proceeding on his trip home to Sweden, Peter Lindeström witnessed his chests of belongings being transferred carelessly from one homeward-bound ship to another and falling into the water after being carelessly handled by the Dutch crew. As the chest swung from ropes and crashed into the side of the ship, he lamented, "my chest broke open and all my valuable belongings sunk. I was able to save my splendid things from the siege of New Sweden but not from the rude hands of these sailors."¹⁰

What made a Swedish colonist laugh? On the unfortunate ship *Kattan* some laughed as Matthias Nertunius attempted to conceal money he had hidden in his stockings from the Spanish pirates. To deceive them into thinking he had no pants on, he let his shirt fall out covering himself. He stood in this manner pumping water, to the merriment of the other Swedes.¹¹ Watching English Quakers who didn't know how to fish made Swedes laugh, too.¹² Finely-clothed younger Swedes and Finns laughed at their elders' homespun clothing.¹³ Some Swedish bathers were observed rolling around naked in the snow by passing English. The Swedes were not bothered at all by the cold, yet the English, sitting in their carriage and all wrapped up, were freezing.¹⁴

Court records are a productive place to find humorous situations. A young man broke through the roof of his beloved's house and climbed into her crowded bed, forcing her sisters onto the floor. He professed he would marry her, but later was fined ten pounds by the court for failing to do so. A man was fined for selling a 21-pound sack of feathers with a five-pound stone hidden inside. And another was called "an old ffoole for shooting att his neighbours hogs twice and missing."¹⁵



During the siege of Fort Christina Dutch cannon were aimed at the Swedes. Peter Lindeström derisively labeled their bastions on his map in terms of insects and rodents: circled above, 3 Dutch military positions called, left to right, Fly, Rat, and Mosquito military emplacements (Swedish *borg*).



Peter Kalm

Peter Kalm was amazed at the colonial orchard owners' generosity of allowing strangers to take some of their "most exquisite fruit" in contrast to the country people of Sweden and Finland who guard their turnips more carefully.¹⁶ However, Pastor Collin noted angry orchard owners begrudging the taking of fruit from their trees by the city people of Philadelphia. As a result some resorted to cutting down their own trees.

There are humorous incidents within the church. Dutch

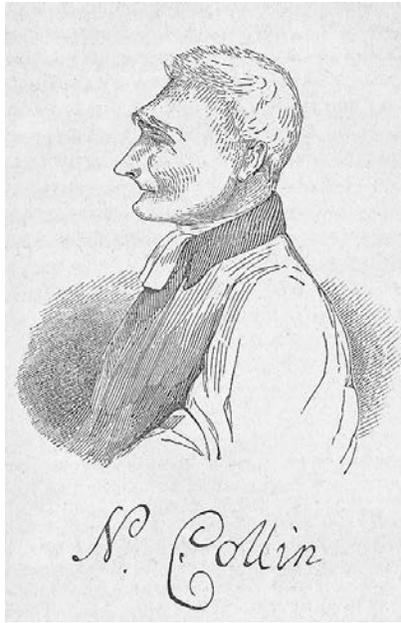
Director Kieft was pressed to build a new church so he took advantage of wedding guests. After the fourth or fifth round of drinks he urged them to subscribe donations. "All then with light heads subscribed largely, competing with one another, yet repented of it after recovering their senses." Yet they were compelled to pay.¹⁷

Peter Kalm relates that a widow left in poverty who then remarries would wear her bed-clothes during the ceremony. This would signify to any creditors that she had no more to give and was no longer obligated to pay.¹⁸ Clergymen sometimes had difficulty receiving payment from the people. So a pastor from Maryland came up with a plan to ensure he was paid for wedding ceremonies. In the midst of a ceremony he would abruptly halt and call out, "WHERE IS MY DUE?" Only upon receiving payment would he continue.¹⁹

Widower Pastor Lars Lock, having many children, felt he needed to remarry as soon as possible. Not willing or able to follow the established procedure he married himself to his new bride. Also, the Dutch pastor Jacob Fabritius from New York, prior to his assignment to the Swedes on the Delaware River, was ridiculed by some of his New York congregants: "The troublesome pastor dresses like a soldier, red from head to feet and dresses his wife and her five children all in red, his hat and coat made like the pastors of Hamburg."

Proper singing of the church hymns was a serious matter to the Swedish clergy. Pastor Sandel imposed a fine of six shillings for "untimely singing."²⁰ Israel Acrelius commanded that members "unfit to praise God with a pleasing voice should not with their harsh voices hinder others and make confusion as if they intended to call their cows to church."²¹ It was commented that some would sneak their dead family members into the church graveyard to avoid paying the burial fee.²² On one occasion a problem became so heated that the Swedish Lutherans at the Raccoon church in New Jersey had to break open the door of their own church to throw out the Moravian intruders. A Quaker at the Chester PA Meeting noticed some members falling asleep which prompted him to jump to his feet and shout, "FIRE! FIRE!" Everyone awoke asking, "WHERE?" He shouted back, "IN HELL TO BURN UP THE DROWSY AND UNCONVERTED!"

Pastor Nicholas Collin was happy in America although "my pockets are empty." "If I should be compelled to use



In church a young man by the name of Morton was doodling instead of paying attention. He was drawing this likeness of Pastor Nicholas Collin.

the Apostles horses, it would be a painful feast, indeed, but I have procured a beautiful pacer to camp on."²³ "Swedish sermons would just fall out of my sleeves." Pastor Collin was fond of children. He would fill his pockets with hard candy and dried fruit for them on his travels to the country churches.²⁴

Amusing episodes also occurred with the Indians. Early Dutch explorers were amused by the odd use of a gift axehead they had given a Manhattan Native on a previous visit. He proudly wore it as a necklace, but was shown the tool's original intent by affixing an axe handle to it. A Lenape tried to deceive the German pastor Pastorus by selling him a buzzard pretending it was a turkey. Pastorus knew well the difference between the two and asked why he wanted to cheat him? "I didn't think you knew the difference between the birds of this country." Peter Kalm made an observation that "visitors who slept with the Indians were in danger of being squeezed to death by a dozen

or more dogs which lie round and upon him."²⁵ During a Raccoon church service which was being observed by a Native he commented, "a lot of talk, no drink." The Natives could also be shrewd in their business dealings with the Europeans. As the unit of measure for purchasing duffel cloth was the arms length, the Natives would send their largest and tallest member.²⁶

I hope you were entertained as I was with these historical stories. All peoples and societies had them. They're right there in the books!

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- ¹⁶ Kalm, Peter, *Travels Into North America*, The Imprint Society, 1972, p. 43, 44.
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SpringFest at Fort Christina

CELEBRATED THE REGION'S COLONIAL HISTORY AND THE FIRST LANDING OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS

The Swedish Colonial Society was well represented at SpringFest 2016 on Sunday April 17th. This is an annual event to commemorate the region's colonial history and was formerly known as Colonists Day. The celebration began at Fort Christina Park at The Rocks where the *Kalmar Nyckel* and *Fogel Grip* landed in 1638 as a consequence of the Swedish monarchy's desire to establish the New Sweden Colony and build Fort Christina. Fort Christina Park is now part of Delaware's newly established First State National Historical Park.

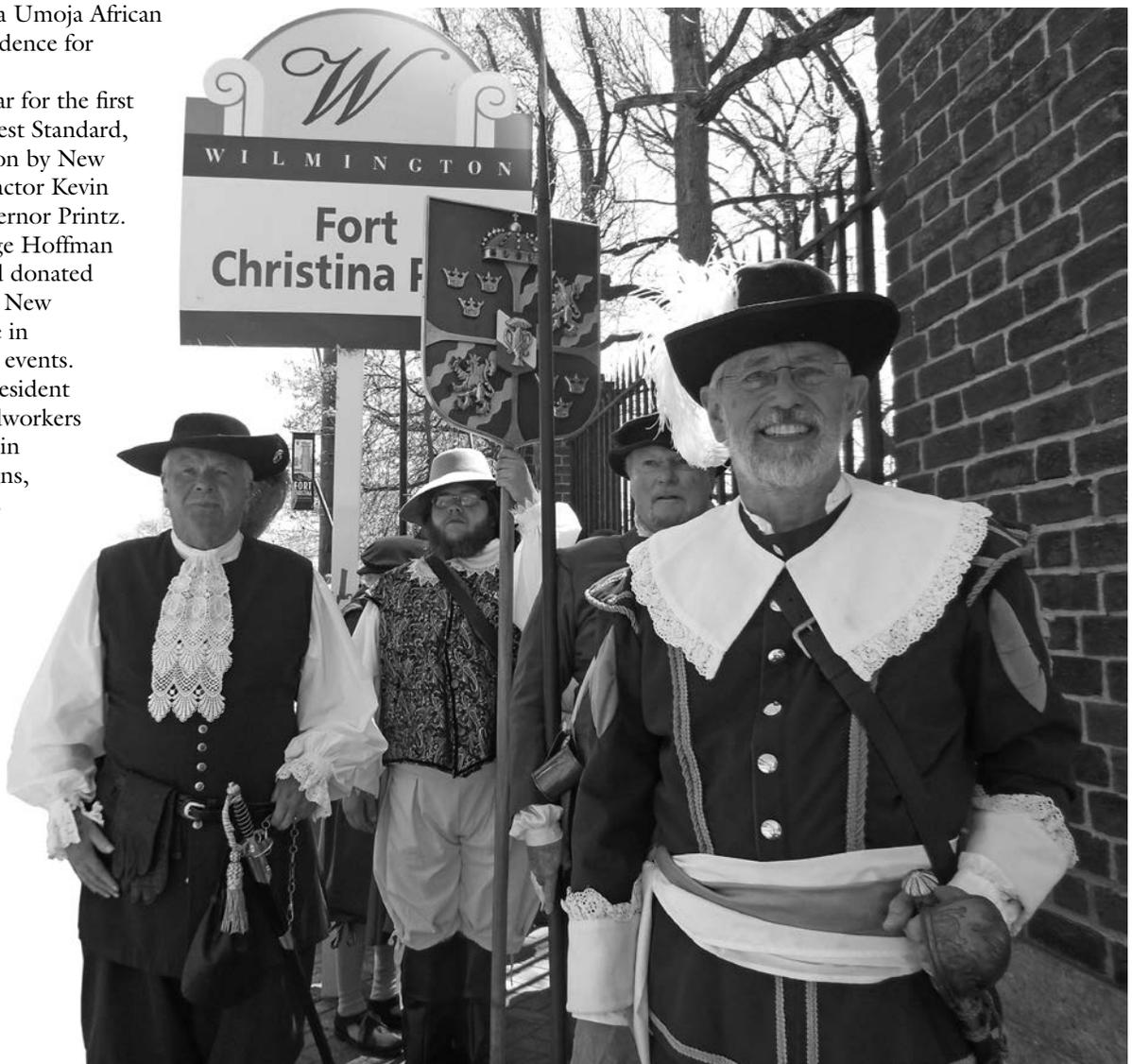
The Landing Ceremony began with a cannon shot at 12 noon, followed by a procession of reenactors in colonial attire representing the diversity of early settlers in the New Sweden Colony. Represented were Lenape, Swedes, Finns, Dutch, English, and also Black Anthony who came to New Sweden Colony in 1639. Among the reenactors and representing the Swedish Colonial Society were former Governor Herb Rambo, former Recording Secretary Aleasa Hogate, current Deputy Governor John Tepe, and Curator Beverly Walker. The Griots Wa Umoja African Drummers beat the cadence for the procession.

Introduced this year for the first time was the Royal Crest Standard, carried in the procession by New Sweden Centre's reenactor Kevin Forry, portraying Governor Printz. Local craftsman George Hoffman carved, assembled, and donated the Royal Crest to the New Sweden Centre for use in ceremonies and future events. Mr. Hoffman is the president of the Delaware Woodworkers Guild with an interest in restoring furniture, signs, and carousel horses, as well as in interior landscaping.

Following the procession, Ingrid McAllister, President of the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, welcomed guests and dignitaries.

*continued on
next page*

Arriving at Ft. Christina Park, on the left is Herb Rambo as his ancestor, Peter Rambo. On the right, front to back, are Bill Hutchinson as Peter Minuit, Don Callendar as a royal guardsman, and Kevin Forry as Governor Printz.





George Hoffman happy with his progress creating the Royal Crest Standard.

New Sweden Centre is recruiting reenactors who would like to participate in future events like SpringFest. There are several types of reenactors: those of all ages who merely wear a costume and attend events, men or young teenage boys who represent the Swedish Militia that was formed in 1654, crafts people who demonstrate colonial crafts, and those who will study and assume the role of one of the early settlers. If you are interested, contact info@colonialnewsweden.org.

Editor's note: The author's formal photo and biographical sketch are on p. 9 of the last Journal issue, Winter 2015-16, (vol. 5, no. 5).

The singing of the national anthems followed: *The Star-Spangled Banner* was led by Lucile Hoffman, and the Swedish national anthem *Du Gamla, Du Fria* was led by DeAnn Clancy, an SCS Counsellor, who says she is always delights in performing at such events. Göran Lithell, Deputy Chief of Mission of the Swedish Embassy, Washington DC, spoke, stressing the strong ties that continue to exist between Sweden and America. He presented George Hoffman with both a certificate of excellence on behalf of the New Sweden Centre and a letter of appreciation from Swedish Ambassador Björn Lyrvall.

Proclamations were read by representatives of the city, the county and the state in honor of the 378th anniversary of the landing. Among the dignitaries participating were New Castle County Executive Thomas Gordon and former Wilmington City Council President Norman Griffiths. State Representative Stephanie T. Bolden read a proclamation from Delaware Governor Jack Markell. Elizabeth Homan and her two grandchildren placed a memorial wreath at the Carl Milles Swedish Tercentenary Monument, a tradition carried on annually by the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society. The ceremony concluded with a "Circle of Friendship" as guests

and dignitaries joined hands and circled around the Monument.

Representatives of the National Park Service were present at Fort Christina Park throughout the day with National Park Junior Rangers offering information and children's activities. The New Sweden Centre also provided children's colonial activities in the park.

At Old Swedes (Holy Trinity) Church Historic Site, also part of the First State National Historical Park, families enjoyed a scavenger hunt, 'Make a Critter' crafts, and the chance to try an archaeology 'dig'. The 'dig' was part of a display by University of Delaware anthropology students who presented the results of an actual excavation conducted in 2015. Additionally, Alfie Moss presented interactive storytelling, and the Blokfluiters performed colonial-era music. Susan Plaisted demonstrated traditional Swedish bread-making in the open hearth at the Hendrickson House. A lace-making demonstration and a Longaberger basket display were well visited. African drummers Griots Wa Umoja performed in the cobblestone amphitheater on the grounds of Old Swedes Historic Site.

A second group of University of Delaware students, studying urban landscape design, presented their research and proposals for re-imagining the Old Swedes landscape in colorful displays.

This year in addition to activities at Fort Christina and Old Swedes the event extended over to the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation's Copeland Maritime Center. A number of activities, exhibits and vendors were set up in the shipyard, including the Swedish Colonial Society's exhibit table manned by John Tepe, who explained SCS's forefather program. Also at the shipyard were tours of the Copeland Maritime Center and the *Kalmar Nyckel* ship replica, free water taxi rides on the Christina River, Build-a-Boat projects, and musical entertainment by the Next Phase Band of Wilmington.

The event concluded with a concert by guitarist Andy Lasher in the unique cobblestone amphitheater at Old Swedes.

This event was a collaborative effort of the New Sweden Centre, the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation, the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, the New Sweden Alliance, and Old Swedes Historical Site.

Philadelphia's Swedish Statues *continued from page 6*

From here we can walk or run up the famous Philadelphia Museum of Art broad steps, and swing around to the west side of the museum, to the new Anne d'Harnoncourt Sculpture Garden which surprises us with another Claes Oldenburg statue, **Giant 3-Way Plug 13**, highest up on the hill.

It was made in 1970 and installed in 2010. Purposely lacking a base it looks as though fallen from the sky, highly realistic but at the same time a work of art. It is constructed of Cor-Ten steel and bronze and measures almost ten feet.

Claes Oldenburg is very popular in Philadelphia. If we want to see his fourth statue, it is located across the Schuylkill River on the University of Pennsylvania campus and is called **Split Button 14**. The four symmetrical Philadelphia parks planned by William Penn were the inspiration for the four holes in the button according to the sculptor and his wife Coosje van Bruggen who worked together with him. A popular opinion is that the taut coat buttons on the nearby Benjamin Franklin statue have led to the split in the button.

By now, if we are walking, we would have certainly worn out our muscles and shoes, but if we are reading this, we merely need to rest our eyes for a couple of minutes before setting out to see several more sculptures and completing the tour! Let's continue upstream along the Schuylkill past the boathouses to just where the river bends a little.

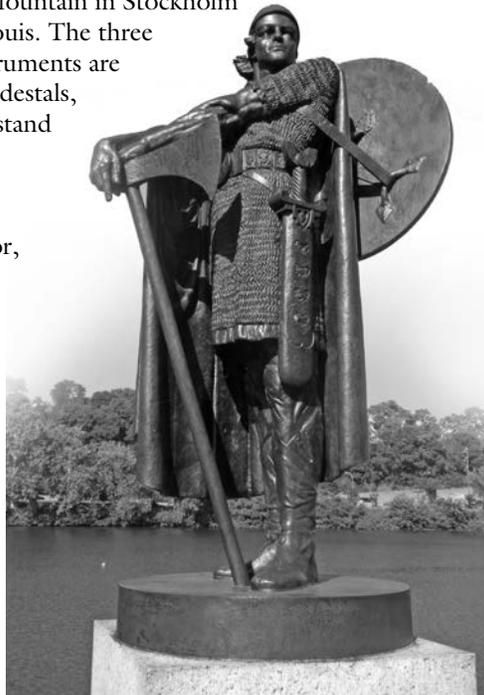
The Viking statue **Thorfinn Karlsefni 15**, erected in 1918 on the Schuylkill, is not Swedish but Icelandic, sculpted by Einar Jonsson (1874 – 1954).

About a mile farther up along Kelly Drive, at the river bank right across from Fountain Drive and General Grant's statue, we come upon Carl Milles' **Playing Angels 16**.

The complete statue set with five angels is located at Millesgården near Stockholm, but this American group now only has three because one was sold to Kansas and one to Virginia. Placing them next to the river and Fountain Drive is certainly appropriate, reminding us of Milles as a master of fountains such as the *Orpheus* fountain in Stockholm or *Meeting of the Waters* in St. Louis. The three graceful angels playing wind instruments are lightly affixed to 20-foot-high pedestals, and therefore look airborne and stand out against both the sky and the Schuylkill River water.

Carl Milles (1875 – 1955), the most famous Swedish sculptor, educated in Sweden and Paris, had a long American career as sculptor-in-residence (1931–1951) at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Michigan. He has dozens of masterpieces in the U.S.

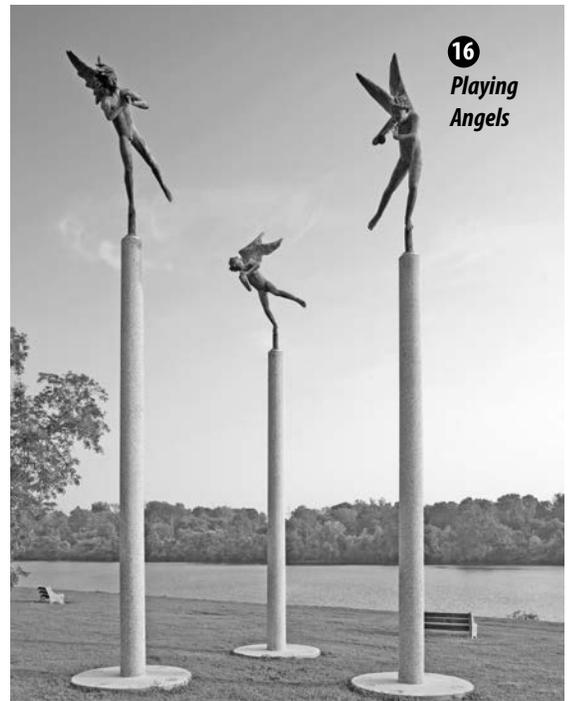
15 Viking
Thorfinn Karlsefni



13 Giant Three-Way Plug



14 Split Button



16
Playing
Angels

No Swedish sculpture outing can be complete without a trip to Wilmington to see Milles' immigration monument, erected in 1938 for the 300th anniversary of the first Swedish colonization of the area.

But first, half way to Wilmington, we pass Chester PA and have the opportunity to see the bas-relief sculpture that pays tribute to **Finnish immigration 17** to New Sweden "when Finland was Sweden," installed in 1938 a few days after the Milles monument.

It measures 12 feet in width, depicts Finnish immigrants, and includes a quotation from the Finnish national epic poem, *Kalevala*. The red granite comes from southwestern Finland and the black granite base from Rautalampi in central Finland. The sculptor was Wäinö Aaltonen (1896 – 1966). He was a contemporary of Carl Milles but it is not known if they ever met. They both received the Prince Eugen prize in Sweden but two years apart, Milles in 1945 and Aaltonen in 1947.

When we arrive in Wilmington at the Christina River and at Ft. Christina Park and The Rocks, the site where the immigrants landed, we see the tall stately **black granite monument 18** with the *Kalmar Nyckel* ship on the top, created in 1938 for the 300th anniversary celebration of immigration and the founding of New Sweden.

The memorial was paid for by small donations in Sweden, a gift from the Swedish people to the American people. Atop the tall pillar we see the first immigrant ship at full sail on a giant stylized wave with small sculptured sea creatures. The column's concave sides are decorated with small humorous groups of immigrants, Indians, animals, as well as Governor Printz and Queen Christina.

Milles made a model for the statue and the Swedish granite was carved in Sweden, shipped in sections to Wilmington where it was mounted and inspected by Milles (residing at that time at Cranbrook) who was happy with the result. He was also present at the unveiling ceremony at the Jubilee in June 1938 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt received the monument on behalf of the American people. The Swedish royal family was represented at the festivities by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, Crown Princess Louise, and Prince Bertil. The Finnish delegation was led by Rudolf Holsti, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Also participating were leading officials from Delaware and Pennsylvania.

The Committee for the Celebration of New Sweden's Commemoration presented Carl Milles with a **silver plaque 19** adorned with a laurel wreath as an expression of deep gratitude for his creating the monument.

18
Kalmar Nyckel
Monument

17
Finnish Immigrant
Monument



19
Carl Milles Plaque



As we have seen, the sculpture tour began and ended with art related to Swedish immigration into the Philadelphia area beginning almost 400 years ago. The surprising, gratifying and vibrant factor is that the tradition continues to live in the city with so many modern works by Swedish and Swedish-descended sculptors!

PHILADELPHIA'S SWEDISH STATUES
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PHOTOGRAPHY

Page 3: City of Philadelphia flag and William Penn atop City Hall (photo 1) Thinkstock; William Penn in City Hall courtyard (photo 2) and immigrant plaque on City Hall (photo 3) courtesy of City of Philadelphia.

Page 4: City Hall Tower, seen from the south, with Swedish immigrants (photo 4) photo by Caitlin Martin © 2013, courtesy of the Association for Public Art; Swedish Man, plaster model (photo 5) courtesy of City of Philadelphia; Swedish Woman Settler on City Hall tower (photo 6) courtesy of City of Philadelphia and Vertical Access; *Triune* by Robert Engman (photo 7) photo by Alec Rogers © 2014, courtesy of the Association for Public Art.

Page 5: *Clothespin* by Claes Oldenburg (photo 8) photo by Caitlin Martin © 2013, courtesy of the Association for Public Art; *Paint Torch* by Claes Oldenburg (photo 9) and *Deinonychus* by Kent Ullberg (photo 10) by author.

Page 6: *Synergy* by Albert Paley (photo 11) photo by Howard Brunner © 1988, courtesy of the Association for Public Art; John Ericsson Fountain by Charles Borie, Horace Trumbauer, Alfred Zanzinger (photo 12) by author.

Page 15: *Giant Three-Way Plug* by Claes Oldenburg (photo 13) by author; *Split Button* by Claes Oldenburg (photo 14) photo by Caitlin Martin © 2014, courtesy of the Association for Public Art; Viking statue (photo 15) unknown photographer; *Playing Angels* by Carl Milles (photo 16) photo by Gregory Benson © 2007, courtesy of the Association for Public Art.

Page 16: Finnish Immigrant Monument by Wäinö Aaltonen (photo 17) by author.

Six Craig Collection Packages Now Available Online—More to Come

The Swedish Colonial Society has posted on its website for sale to the public the first six packages of family group sheets and related materials from the Craig Collection. Members can order further customized packages at craigcollection.colonialswedes.net. These packages are prepared with great effort by our genealogist Ron Beatty. They run from 18 to 260 pages in length and each costs \$99. They are for the most part key word searchable. It is our hope that these materials, and others to follow, will facilitate the process by which members of The Swedish Colonial Society apply for forefather status as descendants of Swedish/Finnish colonists who arrived in the thirteen colonies before the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783.

For further information contact John Tepe at craigcollection@colonialswedes.net.

Who was Peter Craig?



DR. PETER STEBBINS CRAIG, J.D., (1928-2009) was The Swedish Colonial Society's world-renowned historian and genealogist who specialized in 17th century Swedish and Finnish immigrants to the Delaware River Valley. He researched the colonial experience of the settlers and their descendants from 1638 into the 18th century. He wrote over 100 articles and books on these settlers, the definitive volume being *The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware* (1993). Dr. Craig also was the editor of the Gloria Dei

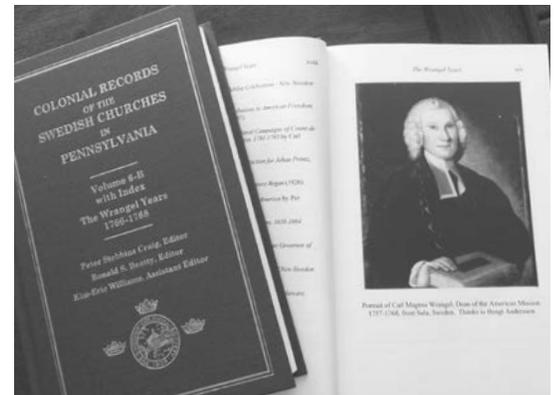
Records Project. Volumes 1 through 5, titled *Colonial Records of the Swedish Church in Pennsylvania*, were published under his guidance between 2006 and 2009, and volumes 6-A and 6-B, *The Wrangel Years, 1759-1768*, inspired by Dr. Craig, has just been published.

New Volume Published

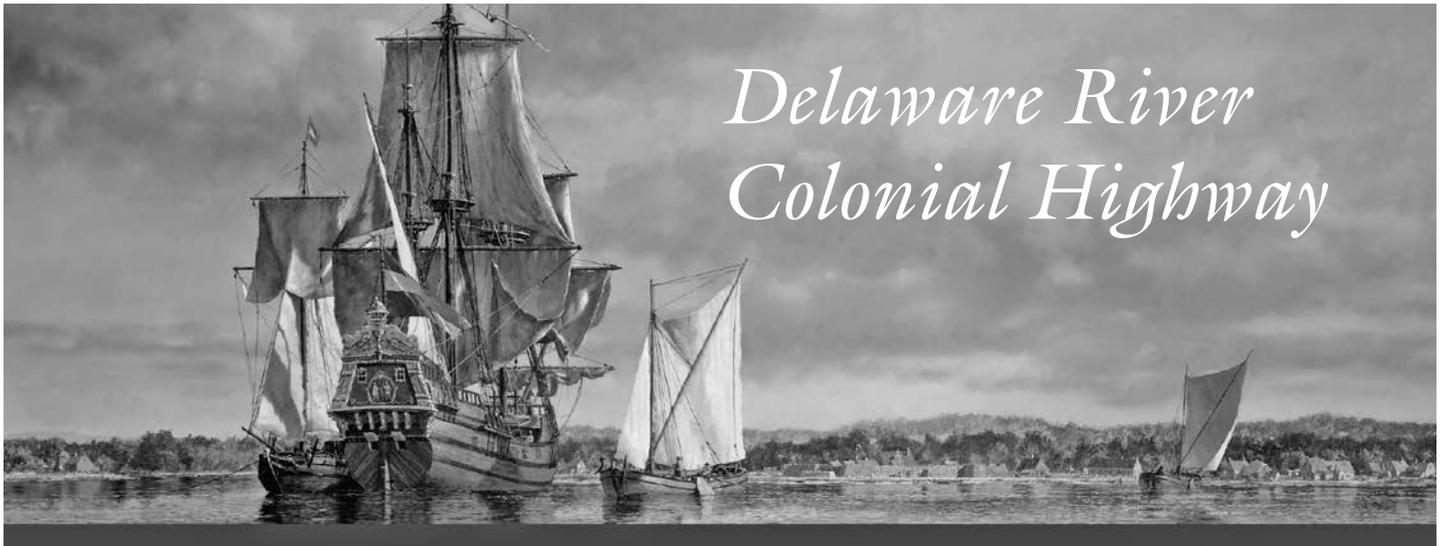
Volumes 6-A and 6-B of *Colonial Records of the Swedish Churches in Pennsylvania* has been published and is now available for purchase. They cover the Wrangel Years at Gloria Dei, 1759 to 1768. Included in Vol.

6-A are 2 shorter Catechisms and in Vol. 6-B is an extensive 99 page Index.

The Introduction in volume 6-A, p. xi, puts it best: This period was "a period of renewal and unprecedented growth for Gloria Dei Church, yet a time marked by clerical rivalry and bitter controversies. At the center of it is Carl Magnus Wrangel, 1727-1786, Dean of the American Mission. Wrangel was a member of the Swedish nobility who decided to enter the priesthood. He was a charismatic speaker who was wildly successful and who enraged his ministerial peers. During his years in America two new Swedish Lutheran churches were built, Christ Church in Upper Merion and St. James in Kingsessing."



16TH ANNUAL NEW SWEDEN HISTORY CONFERENCE



This year's New Sweden History Conference examines the nature of the Delaware River and the central role it played in the lives of the Lenape, Dutch, Swedes, and English during the 17th century. The conference explores aspects of colonial encounters on the region's waterways, including the development of trade networks and settlement patterns that were shaped by the river.

Saturday, November 12

Kalmar Nyckel Foundation
1124 E 7th Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker: FRED HOCKER

An Ideal Ship For Starting a Colony: Kalmar Nyckel and the New Sweden Company

Fred Hocker is the Director of Research at the Vasa Museum in Stockholm, Sweden. Fred served as a shipwright's apprentice at Mystic Seaport Museum in the US, before completing a BA in History at Middlebury College in 1984. He furthered his education with a diploma in History from Cambridge (1989) and a PhD in Anthropology from Texas A&M University (1991). He was the Yamini Faculty Fellow and then Yamini Associate Professor of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M from 1991, teaching medieval maritime seafaring and the history of shipbuilding. From 1994-1996 he served as the president of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) in the US. While with INA, he participated in 11th, 15th, and 17th century ship excavations and reconstructions. In 1999 he moved to Europe to be a full-time senior researcher at the National Museum of Denmark's Centre for Maritime Archaeology in Roskilde,

where he led development of new techniques for archaeological documentation and research. He also directed the excavation of a 12th-century cog at Kolding.

LEN TANTILLO

Dutch Vessels in Colonial America: An Artist's Perspective

Len Tantillo is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design. Tantillo is a licensed architect who left the field of architecture in 1986, to pursue a career in the fine art of historical and marine painting. He is the author of four books, and the recipient of two honorary degrees. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Marine Artists. His work is included in the collections of the Fenimore Art Museum, the Minnesota Museum of Marine Art, numerous historical societies, and corporate and private collections in the USA and abroad. In 2004 he was commissioned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art to create a painting depicting the Daniel Winne house as it may have appeared in

1755. He has produced over 300 paintings and drawings of New York State history. In 2016 he was elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of History.

ANDREW LIPMAN

Indians, Colonists, and Whales on the Saltwater Frontier

Andrew Lipman is a historian of Early America who joined the Barnard College faculty in 2015 after five years teaching at Syracuse University. His first book, *The Saltwater Frontier: Indians and the Contest for the American Coast*, received several honors, including the Bancroft Prize in American History. His research has been supported by the American Philosophical Society, Harvard University's International Seminar in the History of the Atlantic World, the John Carter Brown Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Mystic Seaport Museum. In 2012-2013, he was an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellow at the New-York Historical Society. Currently, Lipman teaches a variety of courses at Barnard.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON

Splash & Slog: Getting Around in the Colonial Delaware Valley

Delaware native and Vietnam Veteran William Hutchison received a BA in History from Salisbury University and MEd from the University of Delaware. Hutchinson has a distinguished career in education spanning 35 years. He was a Social Studies teacher and administrator for the Capital School District and was the recipient of the 1994 National Council of Geographic Education's Distinguished Teaching Achievement Award for Excellence in Geography Teaching. Hutchinson also taught for Delaware State University, Wilmington University and the University of Delaware. He is currently the Lead Educator Emeritus at the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation. He has also served as the Education Coordinator and Interim Education Director for the organization. Hutchinson has been a volunteer crew member since 2003 and was the KNF Volunteer of the year in 2006. He received the 2013 Copeland Education Award, which is granted annually to an educator who contributes the most to the furtherance of the KNF's education program.

REGISTRATION

\$45 registration (\$35 for students and teachers)
includes breakfast, lunch and tours

For more information or to register visit
www.americanswedish.org
or call (215) 389-1776

SCHEDULE

- 8:30 AM** Registration Opens,
Breakfast Available
- 9:30 AM** Welcome
- 9:45 AM** Fred Hocker
An Ideal Ship For Starting a Colony:
Kalmar Nyckel and the New Sweden
Company
- 11:00 AM** Len Tantillo
Dutch Vessels in Colonial America:
An Artist's Perspective
- 11:45 AM** Lunch & Kalmar Nyckel Dock Tour
- 1:15 PM** Andrew Lipman
Indians, Colonists, and Whales on the
Saltwater Frontier
- 2:00 PM** William Hutchinson
Splash & Slog: Getting Around in the
Colonial Delaware Valley
- 2:45 PM** Closing Remarks
- 3:00PM** Guided Walking tour of Ft. Christina Park
(Optional)

PROGRAM PARTNERS

American Swedish Historical Museum
The Swedish Colonial Society
Delaware Swedish Colonial Society
Kalmar Nyckel Foundation
Old Swedes Historic Site
The McNeil Center for Early American Studies
The New Sweden Centre
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New Members Welcome!

THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY
welcomes new members. No Swedish
relative or ancestry is required – only
an interest in colonial history.



Contact our Registrar:
Peg Berich
The Swedish Colonial Society
916 S. Swanson St.
Philadelphia, PA 19147-4332
or registrar@colonialswedes.net.

The annual membership fee for an individual is \$45. An annual family membership, which includes two adults and minor children, is \$52.50.

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.net. Also on the website is a complete listing of active SCS members and their respective forefathers.

Theresa Anne Harkins Brasko descends from Hans Geörgen and his wife Elizabeth Grelsson Geörgen, through their son Andrew Urian and his wife Maria Longacre Urian. The line continues through their son Andrew Urian and his wife Elizabeth Tussey Urian.

Judy Lynn Glowiak descends from Peter Gunnarsson Rambo and Brita Mattsdotter Rambo through their daughter Gertrude Brita Rambo Bengtsson and her husband Anders Bengtsson. The line continues through their son Jacob Bengtsson and his wife Margaret Cock Bengtsson.

Tina Harralson descends from Peter Larsson Cock and his wife Margaret Månsdotter Lom Cock, then through their daughter Margaret Persdotter Longshore and her husband Robert Longshore, then through their son Euclydus (Euclid) Longshore and his wife Anna Stackhouse Longshore.

Raymond C. Lantz descends from Peter Yochimsson and his wife Ella Stille, then continues through their son Peter Petersson Yocum and his wife Judith Jonasdotter, then through their son Jonas Yocum who married Juliana Hannah Enochson.

Arthur Vincent O'Neill descends from Peter Larsson Cock and his wife Margaret Månsdotter Lom Cock, then through their son Lawrence "Lasse" Petersson Cock and his wife Martha Ashman Cock, then through their daughter Margaret (Larsdotter) Cock Bankson and her husband Jacob Bankson.

John Bright Tepe III descends from Peter Larsson Cock and his wife Margaret Månsdotter Lom Cock, then through their son Erick Cock and his wife Elizabeth Gengler Cock, then through their son Peter Cox and his wife Maria Cox.

UPCOMING EVENT

ANNUAL JULMIDDAG

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 2016

The Luncheon will take place from 12 noon to 4 p.m.
at the Corinthian Yacht Club, Essington PA
Mark your calendars and see you there!

Sincere thanks to the following individuals whose contributions supported our 2015 Julmiddag Celebration

Benefactors

Jill & Michael D'Andrea
Sandra & Fred Pfaff
Kyle & Linda Mason
Herb & Zofia Rambo

Patrons

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Kristina Antoniadis, M.D.

16TH ANNUAL NEW SWEDEN
HISTORY CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2016

The annual NSHC this year will be concerning New Sweden transportation; the Keynote speaker will be Fred Hocker, PhD, American, who is the director since 2003 of the Vasa Ship Museum Preservation Research in Stockholm. The conference will take place at the new Copeland Maritime Center building on the grounds of the *Kalmar Nyckel* ship replica, 1124 E. 7th St., Wilmington DE 19801.

The *Vasa (Wasa)* war ship sank in Stockholm harbor in 1628 on its maiden voyage and was raised and had the Museum built around it in the late 1980's. Preserving it has proven to be a major challenge.

See page 20 for details or visit www.americanswedish.org or call (215) 389-1776.

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RESTORATION OF THE MORTON GRAVESITE OBELISK



Monolith before restoration. The marker, which has inscriptions on all four sides, has now been restored by a conservation specialist. A similar process was performed on the Printz monolith at the Corinthian Yacht Club (SCNews, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 12).

On Saturday October 1st a ceremony was held to celebrate the restoration and preservation of the John Morton grave monument at the Old Swedish Burial Ground in Chester PA. Then the celebration continued with a Swedish buffet luncheon at the Corinthian Yacht Club in Essington PA.

Funding for this restoration was spearheaded by The Swedish Colonial Society and included contributions from many generous donors. Thanks to all!

Editor's note: A full article on the Morton Monument commemoration background and events will appear in the next issue.



The Old Swedish Burial Ground belonged to the Swedes dating back as far as 1643.



John Morton (1725-1777) was a farmer, surveyor and jurist. He was the only signer of the Declaration of Independence of Scandinavian descent.