



Swedish Colonial News

Volume I, Number 5

Spring 1992

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The Swedish Colonial Society needs your help. Age, accidents, operations and personal crises have cut heavily into the leadership ranks of the society. New talent is needed to help carry on our important functions.

The Society is governed by a board of Councilors that meets in Philadelphia on the third Thursday of each month except during the summer and in December. Currently we have a number of vacancies on the board. In addition, our Publications Committee, which produces this newsletter, is in need of additional help if we are to maintain our commitment to publish two issues each year.

Founded in 1908 by Dr. Amandus Johnson, the *Swedish Colonial Society* is the oldest Swedish historical association in America. Our purposes are to collect, preserve, and publish records, documents and other materials, and to commemorate events relating to the history of the Swedes in colonial America and to promote and preserve historic sites and landmarks relating to that history.

If you would like to volunteer to help the Society as a board member or otherwise, please write me at 336 South Devon Avenue, Wayne, PA 19087-2927. Persons having contributions to the Newsletter or wishing to serve on the Publications Committee should write Beth Linnerson-Daly, Editor, *Swedish Colonial News*, 1310 Blue Spring Road, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Wallace F. Richter, Governor ♦



Carl and Alice Lindborg with the Sculpture of Governor Johan Printz, April 9th, 1972

PHOTO: WALT CHERNOKAL

A TRIBUTE

A DEDICATED TEAM FORGING SWEDISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS

A photo of two persons adding finishing touches to a bronze statue of Governor Printz could represent the contributions made over the last decades to improve Swedish-American understanding and friendship by Carl and Alice Lindborg, who until March served respectively as Historian and Secretary of the Swedish Colonial Society.

A changing of the guard usually makes one reflect upon the out-going team. A team they were, and a good one at that, and typical

of the many creative individuals who have cooperated to keep our Society alive and well since 1908.

Each has a Swedish connection. Carl's parents came to America from the Province of Södermanland in the 1880's. Alice, on the other hand, has no direct ties to Sweden but hails from Wilmington, where the Swedes first landed in 1638 and where she learned about them in the early grades of the Tower Hill School.

(See TRIBUTE, page 5)

FOREFATHERS

Timen Stiddem

Timen Stiddem of Gothenburg, a barber-surgeon for New Sweden, apparently crossed the ocean seven times before he finally settled in America. Based on a 1651 letter that he wrote to Oxenstierna, he was one of two barber-surgeons on the Kalmar Nyckel on its first voyage in 1637-38. He remained with the ship, and, after its second voyage to the new world, Timen became the resident barber-surgeon from 1640 to 1644. Returning to Sweden, Stiddem married and departed again for New Sweden on the Kattan in 1649 with his wife and two small children. A third child was born at sea.

Unfortunately, the Kattan ran aground at Puerto Rico and Timen's wife and three children perished as prisoners of the Spanish. Timen Stiddem miraculously escaped and made his way back to Sweden by 1651. Marrying again, he sailed for a fourth time to New Sweden with Governor Rising in 1654. This time he stayed.

Initially Timen Stiddem settled at Fort Trinity (New Castle), but after the surrender of New Sweden to the Dutch in 1655, he moved to Christina (Wilmington) where he led an active life until his death in 1686. Being the only Swedish doctor in America, he periodically had to travel by canoe as far as Upland (Chester) to serve his patients.

In his will, Timen Stiddem wrote that he had been born in "Hammel" which may be a reference to Hammel in Denmark. Timen's father, Lulof Stiddem, formerly of Copenhagen, became a prominent burgher in Gothenburg and was buried there at the Kristina Kyrka, 3 July, 1639.

Timen Stiddem's second wife (name unknown) died before 1679 when he married Christina Ollesdotter, the widow of Walraven Jansen DeVos. Timen was survived by nine children, all born by his second marriage. His male descendants eventually adopted "Stidham" as the preferred spelling of the family surname. The nine surviving children, in the order of their birth, were:

1. Lulof, born c. 1654, who married twice, first to the eldest daughter of Johan Andersson Stalcop. He died in 1704, survived by six children.

2. Lucas, born c. 1656, who married twice. The name of his first wife, mother of all his

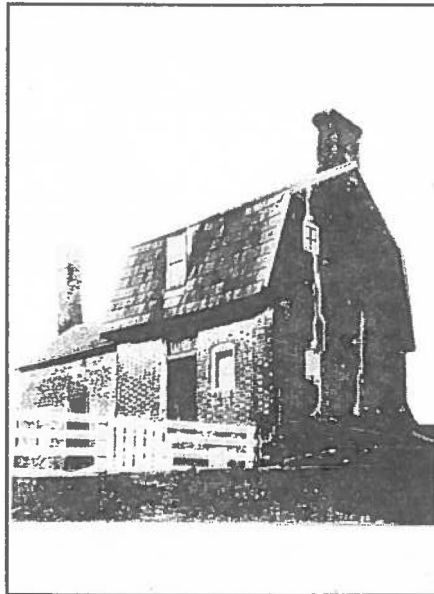
eight surviving children, is unknown. Lucas died in 1726.

3. Erasmus (also called Asmund), born c. 1658, who married Margaret, the daughter of Samuel Petersson. He died in 1712, survived by seven children.

4. Adam, born c. 1660, who married Catharina (parents unknown) and had six children before his death in 1695.

5. Benedict, born c. 1662, who married Anna, daughter of Olle Olleson Thorsson, and had five children before his death in 1699.

6. Ingeborg, born c. 1664, who married Peter Jaquet, son of the former Dutch governor, Jean Paul Jaquet, by 1686. She



The Stidham Family homestead
PHOTO: JACK STIDHAM

died before 1713 and was survived by six known children.

7. Elisabeth, born c. 1666, who apparently never married.

8. Maria, born c. 1668, who married Mårten Knutsson, son of Knut Mårtensson from Vasa, Finland, and had at least three sons before she died at Marcus Hook after 1732.

9. Magdalena, born c. 1671, who married Peter Andersson, son of Anders Jöransson, and died after 1721, probably at Red Lyon Creek; number of children unknown.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ♦

HISTORIC SITES

"The Search for Printzhof" Governor Printz's Mansion

Among the new panels erected by the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission at Governor Printz Park on Tinicum Island in October, 1991, is one entitled "The Search for Printzhof" which claims:

"For many years, historians believed that the remains of Printzhof were located somewhere in Governor Printz Park. In the 1930s, archaeologists uncovered a structure they identified as Printzhof. Recent investigations, however, discovered no evidence to link the structure to the Swedish occupation. Scholars currently believe the building was a part of the Taylor Family Homestead, which was built before 1725.

"The search for Printzhof continues. Researchers think it may be located further upstream. Someday we may learn the exact location of Printzhof. Artifacts found there could tell us a great deal about life in the colony of New Sweden."

Investigating the records of the PHMC show this panel, like others erected at the park, to be a hoax:

The unnamed "scholars" and "researchers" prove to be a single individual: Betty Cosans-Zebooker, the same person who earlier had misidentified the Morton Homestead as a hut built for a "mad Erik."

Her reports on Printz Park, one dated December 1989 and the other dated 1991, show she was totally unfamiliar with the results of the 1937 excavation and presumed (erroneously) that another structure, built upstream by the Smith family in the late 18th century and named "Printz Hall" in commemoration of the Swedish governor, was the true site of Printzhof.

In 1937 there was an extensive archaeological investigation of the Printzof site in present Printz Park by the WPA under the supervision of Donald Cadzow, state archaeologist, and Dr. Amandus Johnson of the Swedish Colonial Society. Each of the three parties published results of this study—publications strangely ignored by the PHMC and its "researcher/scholar."

Cadzow's 1939 report stated emphatically that this 1937 excavation "definitely

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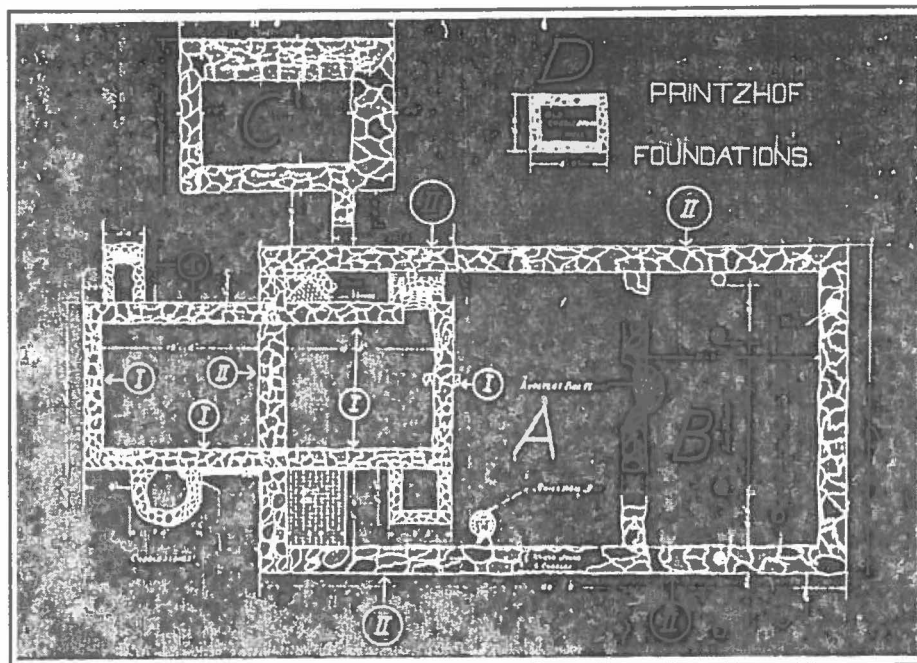
fixed beyond reasonable doubt the location and foundations of the original Printzhof." He said, "Literally thousands of authentic relics of the Swedish era were likewise discovered. Vases, weapons, utensils, and coins of Swedish origin were uncovered in quantities." (Pennsylvania Historical Commission, Conserving Pennsylvania's Historical Past)

The WPA in 1940 reported that the excavation project "unearthed many traces of the old Tinicum settlement... Excavators uncovered what is believed to have been the foundation of Printzhof, and plans are now underway to reconstruct the mansion. Imported bricks used in the fireplace were discovered nearby. Parts of the pewter spoons, pieces of kettle apparently blown apart, clay pipes, hand-made nails, a powder horn, bits of crockery, were among the Swedish relics found." (WPA American Guide Series, Pennsylvania: A Guide to the Keystone State, p. 423)

The most extensive report was by Dr. Amandus Johnson of the Swedish Colonial Society. His report, published in Allsvensk Samling in Sweden in March, 1938 has been translated by Dr. Benkt Wennberg, Governor of the Swedish Colonial Society, 1984-87. Amandus Johnson's article, entitled "The Stones Speak," concluded that these 1937 excavations unearthed, "in accordance with our calculations, the foundations of the two residences that Printz built here" in 1643 and 1646.

"In this spot," he continued, "the spades revealed among other objects some old coins, lots of bricks of the typical Dutch shape and also some bricks of the usual Swedish type of the time.... In addition, there were found remnants of Indian pipes and pipes of European provenance, the well-known clay pipes used by the Swedes in bartering with the Indians. Many of these objects were found ten to twelve feet below the surface. In one place were found burnt remainders of old logs, which certainly can be traced to the fire of 1645. We also found many graves during the excavations, and the headstone of a child's grave showed a 'P', thus probably a son or daughter of Printz or Papegoja. There was also a small burial vault made of bricks that surely must go back to the very earliest settlement."

Dr. Amandus Johnson's article included a drawing identifying the foundations unearthed in 1937. The drawing and its



The surveying plan of Printzhof's excavated foundation walls provides a clear picture of the building plan for the older Governor's house, which burned down in 1645, and the newer and larger one that was in part built on the older residences's foundation. The foundation walls of the older house are marked I, the ones of the newer house are marked II. The partition wall that separates the house into two parts, A and B, contains the remains of an enormous open fireplace. The round projection on the left denotes a bake oven. The small circles on the right are poles, in all probability remains of the original palisade. C is the powder house, with walls four feet thick; D is the well.

[As translated by Dr. Benkt Wennberg from Amandus Johnson's article, "The Stones Speak," in Allsvensk Samling, March, 1938]

captions are reproduced elsewhere on this page.

At the time of the 1937 excavations, the Swedish Colonial Society owned Governor Printz Park. In December of that year, the Swedish Colonial Society donated the park to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1961, the PHMC applied to the National Park Service to have Governor Printz Park registered as a National Historic Landmark. In its application, the PHMC reiterated, "Archaeological investigation in 1937 disclosed the stone foundation of Printz's house, and uncovered thousands of artifacts of Swedish origin." In its 1961 application, PHMC promised:

"Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status, we agree to preserve, so far as is practicable and to the

best of our ability, the historic integrity of this important part of our national heritage."

The National Park Service granted Governor Printz Park landmark status.

The question now arises as to whether the present PHMC will live up to the pledge it made in 1961 to "preserve the historical integrity" of Governor Printz Park. In his letter to the Swedish Colonial Society in 1991, the present director of PHMC, Brent Glass, erroneously claimed there was "no documentary or physical evidence" that linked Printzhof with the park and declined to correct the 1991 panels.

We trust that he remains of an open mind on this issue and will read the published reports of Cadzow, the WPA and Dr. Amandus Johnson which showed, on the basis of physical evidence, that Governor Printz Park is, in fact, the site of Printzhof.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ♦

EDUCATION

Tinicum/Bottnaryd Exchange

Last fall a historic connection was made between fourth-grade students and their teachers in two schools thousands of miles apart—Bottnarydsskolan in Sweden and Tinicum Township School in America, both former sites of our governor's mansion owned by Johan Printz. This is the third connection between schools in the former New Sweden Colony area and Jönköping, and the first one set up in Pennsylvania.

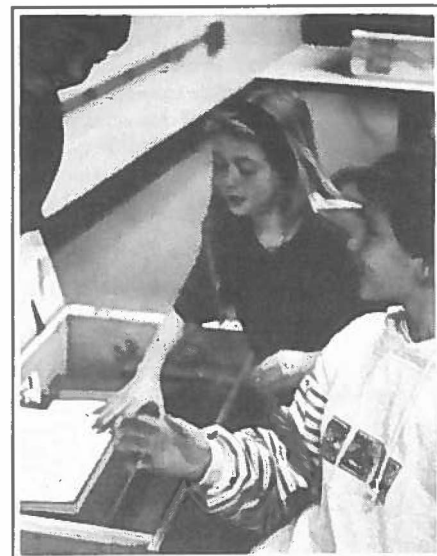
The other two schools, East Greenwich in Gloucester County and Upper Pittsgrove in Salem County, both in New Jersey, have been communicating directly with Swedish classes for over a year through a computer link.

So far the Tinicum/Bottnaryd exchange has been by mail. Letters are flying back and forth filled with information, pictures, and drawings. Children in Sweden practice their English, and both groups develop their writing skills while learning first-hand about another culture and other youngsters. The Swedish students have made booklets describing their small town of Bottnaryd in the County of Jönköping. They have sent postcards and

descriptions of Johan Printz's home, Gunnillaberg, which is still standing, as well as photos and descriptions of the historic church across the street from the school under which Printz is buried. (Johan Printz was the founder of Tinicum in 1643.) They also have sent stories about current customs such as eating meatballs, and curd cake or playing Bandy—a kind of ice hockey.

The American children have prepared similar materials with descriptions of local Swedish sites, including Governor Printz Park and Johan Printz Boulevard, both a few blocks from their school, as well as aspects of Delaware County life today. They will also be preparing audio and video tapes to mail to Sweden as the project progresses.

Frank Davis, Tinicum Township Principal, and his staff have been working closely with the New Jersey team to set up a computer connection between Tinicum and Bottnaryd for next year as part of the celebration planned for a 1993 commemorative of Johan Printz's arrival in the Swedish colony and the birth of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



Tinicum 4th graders examine an America: Trunk
PHOTO: BETH LINNERTSON-DALY

Chris Templin, resident of Tinicum Township, made the initial contacts for the SCS Education Committee. She is the secretary of the 1993 Pennsylvania Observation Committee and Administrator of the Delaware County Historic Society.

Beth Linnertson-Daly ❖

REVIEWS

Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania, A Biographical Dictionary, Volume I, 1682-1709

Edited by Craig W. Horle, et al. (University of Pennsylvania Press, Nov., 1991) 816 pp., 43 illus., cloth; \$89.95 plus \$3.00 shipping; credit card orders, 800-445-9880

Although the price of this book puts it beyond the reach of many, this book will long serve as a basic reference for those interested in biographical sketches of Pennsylvania's legislators during the first 27 years of William Penn's holy experiment.

In 1682 the new Quaker-dominated Pennsylvania government displaced the

former Swedish-dominated Upland Court, which previously governed the area. Nevertheless, a number of prominent Swedes were elected to the Provincial Assembly in the early years. These included—

- Andrew Bankson, 1683, 1686, 1698
- Lasse Cock, 1684-85, 1687-88, 1692
- Gunnar Rambo, 1683
- Peter Rambo, Jr., 1709
- Swan Swanson, 1683

Each of these receives a full biographical treatment averaging about two pages.

The book is also an excellent source for information on the new Pennsylvania elite with which the Swedes had to contend after 1682 and includes sketches of numerous leaders who intermarried with the Swedes

(such as James Sandelands) and others whose children intermarried with the Swedes (such as John Cann, Nicholas More and William Warner).

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ❖

“Swedesford” in Upper Merion Township

One of the landmarks of the colonial Swedes in present Pennsylvania is Christ (Old Swedes') Church in Swedesburg, Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, dedicated in 1760, now in the shadows of the

(Continued on page 5)

TRIBUTE (continued from page 1)

They both studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and it was at an art exhibit that Alice "fell in love" [her own words] with a painting, "Gold and Rose," which led her to seek out the artist—her future husband. During his years in France, Carl was a student of André L'Hôte, and that served him well as he executed several sculptures for the Society, for examples, the John Hanson Monument at Gloria Dei Church (1967) and the Printz statue at Governor Printz Park (1972). Carl's interest in history is further revealed in his statue of William Penn at Pennsbury (1982) and the five bronze reliefs at Fort Mercer, NJ.

Art is what first brought Carl and Alice together, and art in many forms is what has kept them together for over fifty years of marriage that yielded many exhibits, together and individually. Living in an 18th century home filled with books, statuettes, paintings and antiques—many from Sweden—Carl and Alice imbued their three children with love and respect for other cultures and for things of beauty.

When the Lindborgs' children were small, their father taught them to read and speak Swedish. Later, their parents took them to Old Swedes' and its many Swedish events, and the family made several trips to Sweden (where Karin and Linnea attended Uppsala University after studies at the University of Pennsylvania). Still later, Linnea was to marry a Swedish engineer and inventor she met in this country, Dr. Erik Tömquist, twice Governor of our Society.

To my direct question, "What do you consider your most important contribution, individually or as a team?" Alice immediately answered, "The re-activation of the Forefather program initiated by Henry Yocom and me, and continued with the expert help of Peter Craig." Carl, however, saw his sculptures and paintings of Swedish motifs as most significant. He set high value on the many trips to colonial Swedish landmarks that he and Alice shared with others, and further cited the many personal contacts they had made and the numerous new members they had brought into the Society.

In 1985, the Swedish Airline Captain Carl-Werner Pettersson, President of the Swedish Emigrant Institute's Friendship

Society, described his many "travels on the emigrant trail." He mentions that among the Swedish emigrant researchers, the knowledge of the important historical places and sites on the American East Coast "was not large in the beginning," but this "has changed since we came in contact with the artist Carl Lindborg and his wife Alice in Philadelphia. Their great expertise on the 1600's 'New Sweden' was placed at our disposal, and our trip gained therewith a new dimension through visits to Philadelphia and Wilmington." (*Utvandrarnas Hus/The House of the Emigrants*. Växjö, Sweden: Davidsons Tryckeri AB, 1985, p. 29)



Carl Lindborg's Monolith of John Hanson at Gloria Dei Church

PHOTO: REV. DAVID RIVERS

As part of the Lindborgs' legacy to our Society should be counted their efforts to find capable replacements: Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig, a Forefather Member, as Historian, and the Rev. David Rivers as Secretary.

We are grateful to the Lindborgs for their many contributions to the Swedish Colonial Society. We know that even if Carl and Alice are now retiring from active roles in our Society, they are near at hand and ever eager to help maintain and celebrate our Swedish heritage.

Benkt R:son Wennberg ❖

REVIEWS (Continued from page 4)

Pennsylvania Turnpike. This church was built to serve the large Swedish community which had occupied the area west of the Schuylkill from present Bridgeport to present West Conshohocken since the 1690's.

This area, originally known as "Matsunk" to the Indians, had once been embraced within Letitia Penn's Manor of Mount Joy. However, her father William Penn later decided to set aside 5,000 acres to compensate the Cock, Rambo and Yocom families for their services as Indian interpreters and for lands surrendered in the Philadelphia area. It therefore became known as the "Swedes' land" and later as "Swedes' ford," a name first applied to the ford across the Schuylkill between present Bridgeport and present Norristown.

Edward J. Gibbons, a college history professor, has now published the third of a series of essays reviewing the history of this Swedish settlement. His first article, "The Swedes' Tract in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania: Land Transaction and Settlement, 1684-1710," was published in the *American Swedish Historical Foundation Yearbook—1968*, pp. 1-10. His second, "Matsunk or 'Swedes' Land,' 1699-1783," was published in the *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery County Pennsylvania*, Fall, 1977, Volume 21, pp. 41-72.

Now the Fall 1991 issue of the same historical society publishes Gibbons' third contribution, "Swedes' Ford in Upper Merion Township: Land Distribution and Development, 1783-1830." This 32-page article continues Gibbons' excellent scholarship on the evolution of the Swedish farming community into the early stages of the development of Bridgeport.

Dr. Gibbons' articles will be of special interest for the descendants of the Rambo, Holstein and Yocom families who lived in this area for generations. His 1968 article is now out of print. However, both the Fall 1977 and the Fall 1991 issues of the *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery County Pennsylvania* may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, 1654 DeKalb Street, Norristown, PA 19401. Each issue costs five dollars plus one dollar for postage.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ❖



Benkt Wennberg reads the Gospel at the annual THANKSGIVING SERVICE held at Gloria Dei Church on the 3rd of May.

PHOTO: BETH LINNERSOON-DALY

COMING EVENTS

1993 Committee

The 1993 Committee of the Swedish Colonial Society has joined forces with the staff of the American Swedish Historical Museum (ASHM) in planning a buffet to be held this summer at the museum on Saturday, July 18th, celebrating the 400th anniversary of Governor Johan Printz's birth. This event will herald the up-coming 1993 commemorative year which marks three hundred and fifty years since the arrival of Printz in the New World and ushers in his ten years of forceful service as governor of the New Sweden Colony. 1993 also marks the 350th Anniversary of the first permanent European settlement in present day Pennsylvania—by the Swedes, of course.

The Birthday Party will include a cocktail hour, dinner and dancing. From all written accounts Governor Printz enjoyed public festivities and was noted for his elaborate banquets and dinner parties. In the spirit of the celebration, we encourage you and your guests to join us in recognizing our first Swedish governor and his important contributions to our country and to our community.

Marie Bates Hiscock ♦
Chairperson, 1993 Committee

OUR REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS

In Sweden in 1771 a new king entered the stage of history. His name was Gustaf III, one of our great kings, who became, both culturally and politically, a strong leader with a natural grasp of foreign affairs.

In 1778, needing to modernize his navy with war-experienced officers, Gustaf III decided to send about seventy promising navy captains and lieutenants abroad to train with foreign navies. He chose France and thereby also the United States, France's ally, which he had formally recognized as early as 1776.

First they would have to fight the British at sea in order to cross the ocean, and, once landed there would be a continued war against the British, side by side with General Washington and his men.

Who were these Swedish officers? Let me mention a few names: Carl Bildt, a forefather of our present prime minister; Klas Wachtmeister, a kin to the former Swedish ambassador in Washington, Wilhelm Wachtmeister; Anders Bergengren, a kin to my wife; Henric af Trolle, also related to my wife; and Johan Henric Nauckhoff, my grandfather's grandfather.

After some waiting in Paris, the officers were assigned to different French warships. After a severe battle, Bergengren's ship was sunk in the Channel, and he perished. The others named made it to the New World.

Following my ancestor Johan Henric Nauckhoff between the years 1778-1780, we find him serving on different vessels in the Caribbean. In early 1781 he was assigned to the 74 cannon "Le Northumberland," part of the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse. On August 5, 1781, the fleet set sail to support General Washington and General Lafayette at Yorktown.

At about the same time a British fleet left New York with orders to help and to relieve Lord Cornwallis. The British were under the command of Admiral Graves and Admiral Hood.

The two fleets met at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. A fierce battle followed, ending in total victory for the French. Graves



A portrait of Johan Henric Nauckhoff in the family home in Sweden

PHOTO: CARL HENRIC NAUCKHOFF

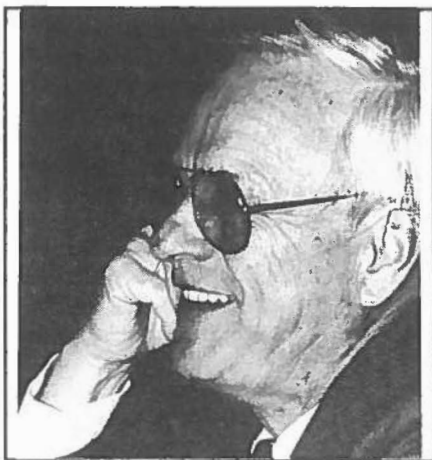
lost several ships and had to return to New York. The French were able to safely land 5,000 troops. The landing operation was under the command of Nauckhoff. Cornwallis surrendered and the war was over.

How much do we know about the seventy or so Swedish officers? Not a great deal. We have shreds of paper, fragments of documents to be found in libraries and archives. Perhaps because we know so little, they are very seldom remembered or recognized, certainly not in Sweden. How about in the United States? It is here they fought. Some lost their lives.

Some of them met with General Washington and General Lafayette. After the great victory at Yorktown, General Washington offered a great banquet to which the officers were invited. They must, at that time particularly, have felt some of the euphoria prevailing in the American camp. They must have shared the hope of a new future, of freedom and peace. They were present at the creation. They were present at the lighting of the candle, now shining as a great beacon.

Ambassador Carl Henric Nauckhoff ♦

[This article is an excerpt from the speech delivered at Julmiddag on December 1, 1991. If you would like to receive a copy of the entire speech, send \$2.00 to the Publications Committee, c/o The Swedish Colonial Society.]



Ambassador Carl Nauckhoff
 PHOTO: JO NORVELLE WALKER
EVENTS, 1991-1992

October 5, 1991

VIKING SHIPS—A delegation of SCS Councillors joined a large crowd gathered at New Castle, Delaware to welcome three Viking ships that had retraced Leif Ericson's voyage to the New World. Local dignitaries welcomed the guests, including the sailors and the Ambassadors from Norway and Iceland. This stop was one of several including Boston, New York City and Washington, DC. The trip up the Delaware River was a tribute to the early Scandinavians who colonized the area.

October 13th

NEIGHBORS OF THE NEW WORLD PARADE—We reminded Philadelphia of its original settlers by joining a large parade representing the multi-ethnic backgrounds within Philadelphia. The SCS, under the guidance of Marie Bates Hiscock and her 1993 Committee, prepared an impressive float complete with colonists, an authentic log cabin, sheep, tobacco plants, spinning wheel and loom. Many favorable comments were heard from viewers. A new SCS banner was in the lead position along with the color guard. The SCS float was followed by a Viking ship and a boat from the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation of Delaware.

October 17th

PUBLICATION/COUNCIL MEETING—The Publication Committee met prior to the regular monthly meeting. The controversy continues over the location of Printzhof and the artifacts found during the WPA archaeological project. An article by Dr. Amandus Johnson written in 1938, "The Stones Speak," verifies the location. (This article, translated by Benkt Wennberg, can be obtained by sending \$4.00 to the Swedish Colonial Society.)

A notice of the Tri-State Genealogy Society Seminar in Evansville, Indiana was of special interest to two Council members: Commander John Ramée lived there as a child, and Peter Craig's grandfather was the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Evansville.

SCS minutes and records are being reorganized by Benkt Wennberg and Governor Wallace Richter.

November 13th

AMERICAN SWEDISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM—Informal gathering of SCS officers and Council members with the Board of Directors of the American Swedish Historical Museum, to discuss plans for the future and mutual concerns. It was followed by a tour of the recently renovated facility.

November 21st

BALCH INSTITUTE—Sandy Van Doren of the Balch Institute gave Councillors a personal tour of the facility to examine the method used to preserve and store Dr. Amandus Johnson's collection. A meeting followed at the Institute. Peter Craig has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and was congratulated for this honor. The Education Committee has received a grant of \$400 from the Swedish Information Service in NYC for its Electronic Exchange Program. An article about the Education program was written up in the fall issue of *Sweden & America* magazine published by the Swedish Council of America.

December 1st

THE ANNUAL MIDDAG was held at the Overbrook Golf Club, including the usual Lucia Procession and Swedish songs. The key-note speaker was Ambassador Carl Henric Nauckhoff. (Excerpts from the speech are on page 6.)

January 16th, 1992

COUNCIL MEETING—It was decided to place our files and minutes in the Balch Institute for future preservation. Rev. David Rivers requested further information on the Gloria Dei Fund, since the church needs to be repainted this spring.

February 20th

COUNCIL MEETING—Conducted by Deputy Governor Gordon Keen, Jr., because Governor Richter was in the hospital. Preparation for issue No. 5 of the Newsletter was approved with \$500 allocated for editorial services. An advance of \$200

was made to the 1993 Committee for the Governor Johan Printz Birthday Party preparations. Rev. Rivers told us of a fund-raising effort being undertaken by Gloria Dei Church to renovate their 100 year old organ by the year 2000—the 300th anniversary of the dedication of the church building, the oldest sanctuary in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

March 16th

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE & COUNCIL MEETING—The nominating Committee Report was made and the officers were elected to serve one year according to the By-Laws at the April meeting. The officers are listed on page 8.

March 29th

ANNUAL FOREFATHERS' DAY LUNCHEON—was held at the Overbrook Golf Club in Bryn Mawr, PA jointly with the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society. The Guest Speaker, Captain Carl Werner Pettersson from Sweden, related his search for his long-lost relatives living in America. Many Forefather members were in attendance, including several from a distance: Mary Drader of Marlboro, Massachusetts; Flora Martin of Montgomery, Alabama, and her granddaughter, Miss Jeanne F. Higgenbotham of Mobile, Alabama.

April 16th

PUBLICATIONS and REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING—For reasons of health Governor and Mrs. Richter were not present. The meeting was conducted by both George Jenkins, Treasurer, and Peter Craig, Historian.

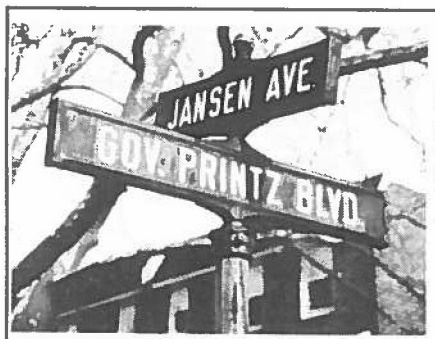
A committee will investigate a proposal to hold meetings at the American Swedish Historical Museum. Education Committee Coordinator Beth Linnerson-Daly presented copies of a *Philadelphia Inquirer* article on the exchange between elementary children in Tinicum Township & Bottnarydsskolan, Sweden. A grant of \$1,000 has been given for her work by the Swedish Women's Education Association of New Jersey.

May 3rd

ANNUAL SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY SERVICE—was held at Gloria Dei Church and concluded with a reception in the Parish Hall.

Wallace F. Richter, Governor ♦

MEMBERS



Congratulations!

In the March 18th issue of The Delaware County Daily Times it was noted that the Tinicum Township Commissioners had once again resisted attempts to change the name of Governor Printz Boulevard to another name that would reflect the international business along the highway. The Commissioners decided to retain the original name for heritage reasons.

We wish to applaud this decision on the part of the Township Commissioners. Their choice to retain the past is an important one since it identifies a unique historical feature of the community and will have particular significance in the up-coming commemorative year.

From the Swedish Colonial Society and particularly from the descendants of Johan Printz, we commend your resoluteness. In retaining the name you have retained a part of your unique community identity which is indeed international. And in time your children will thank you, too.

Beth Linnerson-Daly ♦

New Membership

Mr. & Mrs. James F. Steelman
Mays Landing, NJ

Rev. Robert Steelman
Penns Grove, NJ

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Graden
Havertown, PA

Y. Bernita Bundy
Barnesville, OH

Doris Secor Hopkins
Easton, MD

Robert Finlay Higginbotham
Mobile, AL

Martha Helms Bates Striedieck
N. Lauderdale, FL

Dr. Silvia Zsoldos
Newark, DE

Professor & Mrs. Henry Hanson
Fairfax, VA

Mr. & Mrs. Gregory Smith
Medford, NJ

Membership procedure: An application card for new membership must be signed by an active member-sponsor and mailed to the registrar with a check made out to the Swedish Colonial Society for the class of membership desired. Action will be taken at the next meeting of the Council. Dues: Annual, Individual, \$20.00; Annual, Family (two adults, minor children) \$25.00; Life Membership, \$300.00.

Mail to Mrs. Wallace Richter, 336 S. Devon Avenue, Devon, PA 19087

THANKS

A special thanks to Rev. Rivers for taking the responsibility of typesetting this issue of the newsletter—a demanding assignment extremely well done.

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1992-93

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