



Swedish Colonial News

Volume I, Number 7

Spring, 1993

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The time has arrived for holding an election of officers to serve the Swedish Colonial Society for the 1993-94 term. I know the new officers will bring continued enthusiasm and dedication to the Society during their terms in office.

In answer to our prayers, the new officers are Forefather Members representing their ancestors some 350 years later during this commemorative year, 1993. Our new governor will be John Cameron, descendant of Johan Van Culen and Annika, the daughter of Johan Grelsson of Ammansland.

This year marks the arrival of Johan Björnsson Printz to the colony in 1643. A Kickoff Ceremony took place at the Rocks in Wilmington, Delaware on February 14th of this year, as this was the site of the landing of the two ships—Swanen and Fama. Within the year Printz moved the seat of government from the Delaware site to Tinicum Island in present-day Pennsylvania where he governed the colony for ten years.

Commemorative events will be taking place throughout 1993 and are outlined in this issue of the Swedish Colonial News.

Wallace F. Richter, Governor ❖



One of our young direct descendants, Holly Smith, celebrated her 18th birthday as St. Lucia at Julmiddag ceremonies in December.

PHOTO: LINDA SMITH

Search for Direct Descendant Children

The Education Committee of the Swedish Colonial Society is looking for children up to the age of 18 who can trace their ancestors back to the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania—those of the New Sweden Colony. These children will be recognized in a commemorative ceremony to be held at Essington, PA in Printz Park on June 11th, 1993, honoring the arrival of the first Royal Swedish Governor, Johan Printz.

Currently we count only 25 direct-

descendant (DD) children as members of our Society but our historian, Peter Craig, tells us there are actually thousands if not millions of children who could trace their ancestry back to this colony if they were aware of their heritage.

The number of actual descendants is so large because even though the colony began small, it increased in number exponentially with each generation, and since more than one settler and his wife boasted over 100 grandchildren, by the eleventh and twelfth generation, the numbers are staggering. Craig estimates there are between 20 and 30 million living descendants of the early New Sweden settlers.

In addition to the Swedish Colonial Society children we have found direct descendant youngsters in the Electronic Exchange schools—the program that connects children in the boundaries of the former New Sweden Colony with students and teachers in Sweden. Also, at our Rambo Reunion in 1990 there were over 20 DD children present. Our hope is to find many more children to join in our festivities.

The descendant children will participate in the ceremonies to be held in June. They will join a parade of children marching down Johan Printz Boulevard to Printz Park in Essington, PA on the Delaware River. Children will be grouped by ship, and each ship will be introduced in the order they arrived in

(See Search, page 4)

FOREFATHERS

Jonas Nilsson

Among the many soldiers accompanying Governor Printz on the Fourth Expedition to New Sweden was Joen Nilsson of Skåning hundred, Skaraborg län, who was later better known under the name of Jonas Nilsson. Born in 1620, Jonas, a tailor by trade, started his voyage to New Sweden from Stockholm in September 1642. After arriving at Fort Christina, 15 February 1643, he was one of many men assigned to help build Fort Elfsborg, where he was subsequently stationed.

Jonas Nilsson served the governor faithfully as a soldier for eleven years. But, when Printz returned to Sweden in 1653, Jonas did not go with him. He obtained his discharge, became a freeman and married Gertrude, the daughter of Sven Gunnarsson.

For reasons that are not entirely clear, Jonas left his young bride in mid-July, 1654 to return to Sweden on the *Eagle*. While there, he collected the back wages that were due and returned to New Sweden on the *Mercurius*, which arrived in March 1656. Meeting the ship were his wife and eldest son, who had been born during his absence.

By family legend, Jonas Nilsson was six and one-half feet tall and an active Indian trader. Neither claim is supported by contemporary records: the only Swede of remarkable height was "Long Nils," a name given to Nils Matsson, a later immigrant. Although Jonas's son Måns Jonasson (Mounce Jones) and two sons-in-law (Peter Petersson Yocum and Måns Cock) were active Indian traders, no record supports that claim as to Jonas Nilsson himself.

Jonas Nilsson lived for his entire married life in Kingsessing (West Philadelphia), where he was a successful farmer and raised eleven children. He also acquired 270 acres of land at nearby Aronameck from Peter Yocum, land which he divided among his three eldest sons. Jonas died in October 1693 at the age of 73; his wife died shortly thereafter. Their children, in order of their birth, were:

1. Nils Jonasson, born May, 1655,

married Christina Gåstenberg, daughter of Olof Nilsson, c. 1683. They had eight children. Nils died at Aronameck in January 1735.

2. Judith Jonasdatter, born c. 1658, married Peter Petersson Yocum, son of Peter Jochimsson, by 1676. She died in Amity township, Berks County, in 1727. They had ten children.

3. Gunilla Jonasdatter, born c. 1661, married Måns Cock, son of Peter Larsson Cock, by 1680. In the 1690s they moved across the Delaware to Senamensing, Burlington County. She had seven known children.

4. Måns Jonasson, born 1663, married Ingeborg Lycon, daughter of Peter Nilsson Lycon, c. 1690. After building a stone house at Aronameck (the core of the present Bartram's Gardens mansion), they moved in 1704 to Manatawney (Douglasville) in Amity township, Berks County, where the Mouns Jones house still stands in his honor. He had six known children and died in April 1727.

5. Anders Jonasson, born c. 1666, married Catharine Boon, daughter of Anders Svensson Bonde, by 1691. He died in November 1728 at Aronameck and had nine surviving children.

6. Christina Jonasdatter, born c. 1668, married twice: Frederick King in 1686 and, after his death, Nicklas Lindemeyer by 1700. Her family, raised in Senamensing (Cinaminson, NJ) included five children by her first marriage and two sons by her second marriage.

7. John Jonasson, born c. 1670, married Catherine Lock, eldest daughter of Pastor Lars Carlsson Lock, in 1693. They separated by 1697. Nevertheless, all five of her daughters were named Jones. John was still living in 1738 when he became administrator of his brother Jonas' estate.

8. Peter Jonasson, born c. 1673, was living with his sister Christina in 1697; not further traced.

9. Jonas Jonasson, born c. 1675, married an English servant, Anne Amesby, in 1702. A shoemaker, he died in Kingsessing in May 1738, survived by seven children.

10. Brigitta Jonasdatter, born in 1678, married Mårten Garrett of Blockley township in 1703 and had at least five children. She died near the Falls of the Schuylkill in December 1753.

11. Jonathan Jonasson, born. c. 1681, died in Kingsessing in June 1748. His will named a wife Mary and two children.

The male descendants of Jonas Nilsson started with the patronymic of Jonasson, which became shortened to "Jones" and, in this form, became the family surname.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ❖



Peter Craig signing his new book, 1693 Census at a Tea January 17th in Salem NJ, sponsored by the Geneological Society of Salem County.

PHOTO: BETH LINNERSON-DALY

Swedesboro Church Update

In the last issue of the Swedish Colonial News we described the serious situation at Trinity Episcopal Church, "Old Swedes" where the roof was found structurally unsound and ready to collapse. Since our last issue the church has received over \$15,000 from various community members including our own members. In addition they have received a matching grant of \$184,878 from the New Jersey Historical Trust, a welcomed gift towards the preservation goal of \$800,000.

A twenty minute slide show is available to organizations at no cost presenting the inspirational story of Trinity (Old Swedes') Church. You may obtain this slide presentation for your organization by calling (609) 467-1227.

Brian Daly ❖

FOREFATHERS

PASSENGER LIST OF 1642-1643 VOYAGE TO NEW SWEDEN

Documents in the New Sweden papers at the Riksarkivet in Stockholm permit a complete listing of all males arriving in New Sweden with Governor Printz in 1643. A list of these males and known wives and children is set forth below.

The passengers are grouped by categories, with their monthly wages (shown in parentheses) expressed in Dutch guilders, the prevalent currency then in use. Governor Printz was paid 2,000 guilders per year and was given a liberal expense account.

A high percentage of the new arrivals died in New Sweden during the first two years. Of the survivors, Sven Skute, Anders Andersson Homman, Constantinus Grönberg, Johan Gustafsson, Jonas Nilsson, Jürgen Kühn, Peter Jochimsson, and Anders Andersson the Finn remained in America and have millions of living descendants today.

The complete list follows:

Officers

Governor Johan Printz and his family; returned to Sweden in 1653.
Hendrick Olsson, governor's page, a Finn; became a soldier in 1646, returned to Sweden in 1653; came again in 1656.
Nobleman Christer Boije from Nyland, Finland (60); returned to Sweden in 1644.
Lieutenant Sven Skute from Kronoby, Österbotten, Finland (40) [his wife Anna Johansdotter remained in Sweden]; returned to Sweden 1650; named captain 1653; came to New Sweden with wife 1654; died in West Philadelphia after 1664 [left descendants].
Sheriff Gregorius van Dyck from Gothenburg, born in the Hague (25); his second trip to New Sweden; remained until at least 1661 when Stuyvesant fired him as sheriff.
Provost Michel Olsson, hired in Stockholm (15); died at sea, November 1642.
Corporal Carl Håckensson (15); died at Fort Elfsborg, July 1643.
Trumpeter Eric Andersson (15), hired in Stockholm; returned to Sweden in 1648.
Drummer Sven Andersson (12½), hired in Stockholm; returned to Sweden, 1655.

Priests and scribe

Johan Campanius Holm and his family, priest (25); returned to Sweden, 1648.
Israel Holg Fluviander, a young priest and nephew of Governor Printz (25); returned to Sweden, 1647.
Knut Persson, scribe, hired in Stockholm (20); died at Tinicum Island, Oct. 1650.

Common Soldiers

Anders Andersson Homman from Sollentuna parish, Stockholm län (10); died in Gloucester County NJ in 1700 [progenitor of the Homan family].
Constantinus Grönberg from Brandenburg, Germany (10); died in present Delaware after 1657 [progenitor of the Constantine family].
Elias Gyllengren from Västergötland (10); died in America after 1662.
Eric Hendricksson from Södertälje, Södermanland (10); died at Fort Christina, July, 1643.
Esbjörn Mårtensson from Stockholm (10); returned to Sweden in 1644.
Hans Lüneberger from Stralsund, Germany [then a part of Sweden] (10); died in New Sweden, June 1650.
Isaac van Eissen from Hamburg, Germany (10); still in New Sweden, 1653.
Jacob Svensson from Särstad, Askeryd parish, Jönköping län (10); remained on the Delaware until 1663.
Johan Andersson, hired in Gothenburg (10); returned to Sweden in 1648.
Johan Gustafsson from Kinnekulle area of Skaraborg län (10); died c. 1682 in Kingessing, West Philadelphia [progenitor of Justice family].
Johan Hartman from Hamburg, Germany (10); died November 1643 at Tinicum Island.
Johan Olofsson, hired in Gothenburg (10); still in New Sweden in 1654.
Jonas Nilsson from Skåning hundred, Skaraborg län (10); died 1693 in Kingessing, West Philadelphia [progenitor of Jones family].
Jürgen Kühn Schneeweiss from Saxony, Germany (10); died at Chester, Pa., c. 1689 [progenitor of the Keen family].
Lars Andersson from Sollentuna, Stockholm län (10); returned to Sweden, 1653.
Lars Jacobsson from Stockholm (10); still in New Sweden in 1653.
Måns Larsson from Brätte, Västergötland (10); died at Fort Elfsborg, July 1643.
Måns Nilsson, hired in Stockholm (10); returned to Sweden, 1648.
Mårten Hindricksson Bagge from Roslagen, Stockholm län (10); killed by Indians on Delaware River, March 1644.

Mårten Thomasson, a Finn from Storkyro, Österbotten, Finland (10); killed by Indians on Delaware River, March 1644.
Mickel Kirschener, hired in Gothenburg (10); died Fort Christina, June 1643.
Nicklas Borck, hired in Stockholm (10); returned to Sweden in 1654.
Nils Andersson Snickare from Mällpa, Kinne hundred, Skaraborg län (10); died in New Sweden, August 1649.
Peter Jochimsson from Schleswig in Holstein (10); died 1654 in New Amsterdam on diplomatic mission for Governor Rising [progenitor of Yocum family].
Peter Meyer from Gothenburg, of German parentage (10); moved to Maryland 1661 and returned to Sweden in 1663.
Rötger Fransson Tyck from Hamburg, Germany (10); died at Fort Christina, August 1643.
Sven Håckensson Vass from Örebro län (10); sent back to Sweden in chains, 1647, for causing 1645 fire at Printzhof.

Company employees

Anders Andersson, carpenter, hired in Stockholm (10); died near Fort Christina, December 1644.
Jacob Thomasson, sailor, from Köping, Västmanland (10); died at Fort Christina, August 1643.
Mårten Mårtensson Glassare from Jomala, Åland, glassmaker (10), returned to Sweden in 1655.
Mickel Nilsson, blacksmith (20); returned to Sweden in 1654.
Nils Andersson, gunsmith, hired in Gothenburg (20); died at Tinicum Island, October 1644.
Peter Olofsson from Hudiksvall, Gävleborg län (10); died at Fort Elfsborg, August 1643.
Thomas Jöransson, carpenter, from Mara, Finland (10); returned to Sweden in 1653 to rejoin his wife.

Convicts

Anders Andersson the Finn, sent from fortress of Älfsborg with wife and children; died in present Delaware after 1673 [progenitor of the Anderson/Cox family].
John Matsson Järpe; died at Fort Elfsborg, August 1643.
Lars Andersson from Åland; died at Fort Elfsborg, August 1643.
Peter Mickelsson, an old man from Hammarby, Roslagen, Stockholm län, who had been convicted of slander; died at Fort Elfsborg, July 1643.
Zacharias Andersson or Staffensson, sent from Stockholm; died at Fort Christina, December 1643.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ♦

REVIEWS

The Buried Past; An Archaeological History of Philadelphia

By John L. Cotter, Daniel G. Roberts, Michael Parrington and Sarah S. Evans (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1992), 552 pp., 442 illus., bibliography, index; clothbound; \$39.95 plus \$2.50 shipping; credit card orders, 800-445-9880.

This book is more than just another attractive book to grace the coffee table. Based on more than thirty years of intensive archaeological investigation in the Greater Philadelphia area, this study brings these diverse reports together in a cohesive and readable summary that treats not only the historic sites in Independence National Historic Park and the Philadelphia waterfront but also many well-known colonial Swedish sites such as Governor Printz Park (Printzhof) on Tinicum Island and the Morton Homestead on Darby Creek.

Furthermore, the authors give the early Swedes credit, often overlooked by other writers, for their influence on later English buildings. Thus, the Laetitia Penn house (now located in Fairmont Park) is described as the "earliest surviving example of the Swedish influence in urban construction in the Delaware Valley. That influence is evident in the first floor plan of two rooms, each with a corner fireplace joined to the same chimney." Likewise, John Bartram's house at Bartram's Gardens, is recognized as having as its core a Swedish farm house dating back to about 1689, although the builder of the house (Måns Jonasson) is given no credit.

This book, unlike the recent Cosans-Zebooker research of the Morton Homestead and Printz Park (see *Swedish Colonial News*, nos. 3,4,5), correctly recognizes the historic setting of both sites. It correctly identifies the Morton Homestead as the site first settled by Mårten Mårtensson Sr., the immigrant, and the "Mortonson House" at Muckinipattus Creek as having been built in the mid-18th century by his descendant, Morton Mortonson. Printz

Park is also correctly recognized as the site of Printzhof.

The book is, however, marred by serious gaffes, which render the authors' authorities open to serious question about their knowledge of the colonial Swedes. Thus, on page 32, it is claimed that Upland was "founded about 1644 by a young immigrant named Jören Kyn." [In that year the soldier Jürgen Kühn was stationed in Fort Gothenburg on Tinicum Island; Upland was then a company-owned tobacco plantation.] Also, it is stated at pp. 222-23 that the waterfront land north of Gloria Dei church was "land that Queen Christina granted to the Swedish settler Sven Shute [sic], whose heirs—the three Swanson brothers of Wicaco—sometime in the 1660s divided the land among themselves." [Queen Christina's 1653 grant to Sven Skute was nullified by Governor Rising in 1654, after protests by his freemen; Sven Gunnarsson, the actual father of the Swanson brothers, acquired Wicaco under Dutch rule, 1655-64; the land was not divided until after his death about 1678.]

Also, as to more familiar landmarks, such as Printz Park the authors were seemingly unaware of the extensive archaeological reports of Dr. Amandus Johnson and Donald Cadzow after the 1937 investigation. Indeed, Amandus Johnson is not even listed in the bibliography.

When treating the historic Swedish landmark areas, the authors would have been well advised to look beyond the "historians" employed by the state to those having a broader perspective and knowledge of the site and times being examined.

Despite such shortcomings, this is a book to be recommended. The authors have done a remarkable job bringing together into one readable volume the results of archaeological surveys not readily available to the general public.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ❖

(*Search*, continued from page 1)

America. They will dress in simple peasant garb wearing the name of the progenitor of their family line. The entire event will be recorded on videotape and a video copy will be sent to the children of the Swedish Royal Family as well as Swedish and American students.

SCS member children should be registered as well as others. Children do not have to be SCS members in order to participate, but they must be able to verify their lineage. If possible please register your child before April 20th.

If you live in Pennsylvania and have a child who qualifies or know of one, please contact Chris Templin at the Delaware County Historic Society [(215) 359-1148].

In New Jersey contact Edith Hoelle at the Gloucester County Historical Society [(609) 845-4771].

In Delaware please contact Dr. Barbara Benson at the Historical Society of Delaware [(302) 655-7161].

If you live outside the Philadelphia area or if your child is not able to participate in the June event, please register the name(s) anyway, since we would like to list them in the program and in our video.

Our objective is to demonstrate that New Sweden did not die—it lives on in the young from one generation to the next—and on and on. Children and, indeed, we all need to grasp the fact that history is real, and we are an integral, dynamic part of it.

Beth Linnerson-Daly ❖

"Kids Celebrate" Funding

We are overjoyed to report that our recent funding request has placed us almost half-way to our goal of \$12,000 for the June event. As of March 18th, SCS members had contributed \$4,700, and a grant of \$500 had been made by the New Jersey Swedish Womens Education Association (SWEA). A heart-felt thanks for helping to make this event possible.

1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware: Family Histories of the Swedish Lutheran Church Members Residing in Pennsylvania, Delaware, West New Jersey, and Cecil County, MD 1638-93, by Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig is available through SAG Publications, P.O. Box 2186, Winter Park, FL 32790. The book, with library binding, costs \$37.50 plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling.

FOREFATHERS

Johan Printz

The following is adapted from a thirty-four page article written by former governor Erik Törnqvist for the Chataqua Institution in New York. It was presented at the Scandinavian Day in August, 1987.

Few Americans have ever heard of Johan Printz or New Sweden, yet, the establishment of this colony turned out to be of utmost importance to the expansion of European civilization in North America and eventually also to the development of the United States. Even though, during its short existence, 1638-1655, New Sweden never became as well known as some of the other European colonies or settlements in America, the accomplishments of Johan Printz during his years as governor, 1643-1653, have caused him to be compared favorably with such contemporaries as John Winthrop in New England and Peter Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam. It is therefore proper to focus our attention on him in this 350th year commemorating his arrival in America.

John Printz was appointed governor at the age of fifty in 1642. At that time he could look back on a very interesting life and a somewhat checkered military career. He was born in Bottnaryd, County of Jönköping in the province of Småland. His father was a Lutheran minister and Printz received the best possible education in Sweden with the intent that he also enter the church. A lack of means forced him to discontinue his theological studies after only one year at the age of 26.

He then shifted his attention to a military career and served under King Gustavus Adolphus both in Poland and in the Thirty Year's War. However, due to a tactical error in judgment he was removed from office in 1640 and though exonerated it halted his military career of over 20 years and he went into retirement.

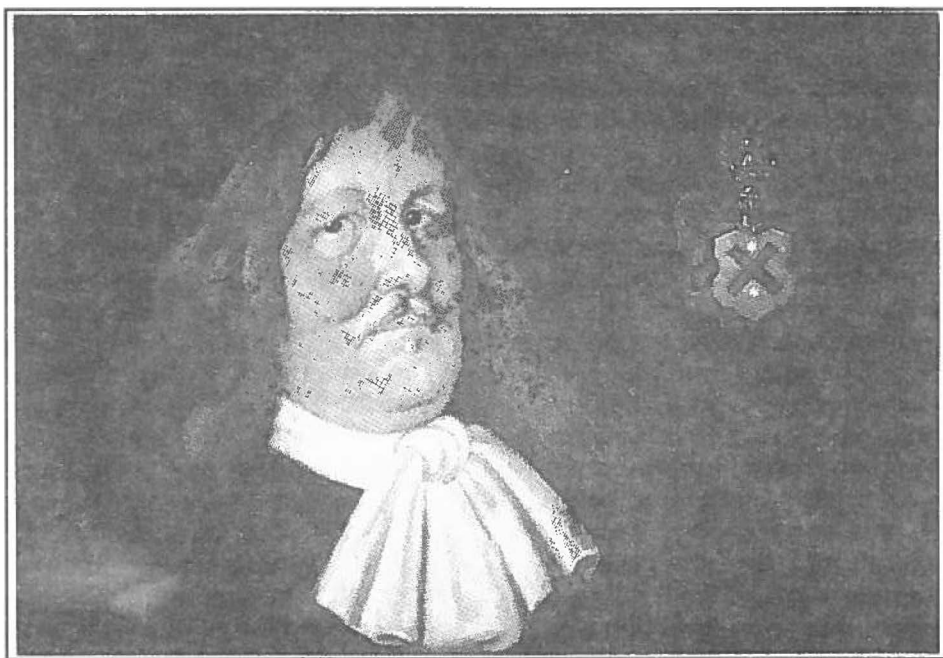
In July, 1642, Printz's military career resumed when he was knighted and appointed Royal Governor of New Sweden.

In 1641, the Swedish government had decided to buy out the Dutch participants. New Sweden was now a wholly Swedish venture with the government of Sweden as one of the stockholders.

A new charter was drafted with 28

and went the full distance from Cape Henlopen to Sankikan (Trenton Falls). He noted particular points that would be of importance for defense of the colony and areas that were suitable for agriculture.

He built a new fort near present



Johan Printz.

articles. *The Instruction* deals in great detail with the treatment of the various groups living within the territory of New Sweden. Most remarkable is the article dealing with the treatment of the Indians. As a consequence of these instructions, the Swedes enjoyed far better relations with the Indians than did any other European group and never experienced the massacres of the type visited on the Dutch and the English.

The last article of *The Instruction* states that Printz's appointment is for three years. He would then be free to return home.

The ships, the *Fama* and the *Swan*, left Gothenburg early in November and arrived at Fort Christina in February. On his arrival, Printz was assisted by Commander Ridder in surveying the colony and becoming familiar with its operation. The survey was very thorough

Salem and called it Elfsborg. The heaviest cannon available were positioned there and by early May 1643 any foreign vessel trying to pass had to strike its flag before being allowed to proceed. The garrison, 13 men under Sven Skute, was the largest in the colony.

Printz wasted no time selecting a new place for his residence as authorized in the *Instruction*. He chose Tinicum Island just south of the present Philadelphia Airport. He built both a residence with supporting buildings and a fort, New Gothenburg, for their defense. The fort was ready by early May.

The first buildings have been described in some detail, but all of them, except for the storehouse, were destroyed by a fire in November 1645. The residence was rebuilt shortly thereafter. Peter Lindeström, who arrived in New Sweden in 1654, tells us that Printz had a
(Continued on following page)

hall built "for himself and his family, which is called Printzhof—very splendidly and well built with a pleasure garden, summer house and other such things." Tinicum therefore became the first seat of government in what is now the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Printzhof can be considered its first State House.

In addition to living quarters for the governor and his family, the building contained one or more rooms for office use, for record keeping, and for court proceedings, as well as for receiving commissioners from adjacent colonies and other prominent visitors. It is known that some of the interior wood work came from Sweden as did at least some of the bricks used for the construction of two or more fireplaces. Many windows of glass added to the luxury.

Printzhof also became the first seat of a court and Printz the first chief judge in present Pennsylvania

Fort Christina was also repaired during the summer of 1643, and a blockhouse was built to the north at Upland (now Chester), an area in which many of the Finns settled. Printz also assigned land to the freemen and he renewed commercial and political relations with the Indians. As instructed, Printz also paid great attention to religious matters, and in addition to the church at Christina he built a "new beautiful church" at Tinicum which was consecrated in 1646.

However, above all he made every effort to assert the Swedish rights to the New Sweden territory against the counter claims of the Dutch and the English.

The colony prospered but the problems with the surrounding Dutch and English gradually increased in severity. Both nations claimed the Swedish territory by virtue of the first discovery. However, neither had ever established a permanent settlement in the New Sweden territory and neither had purchased the land from the Indians. Printz made every effort to keep peace with both groups.

Commercially the colony began to suffer a setback in the beginning of 1644. The ships that brought Printz to New Sweden carried only a small cargo and

hardly anything for Indian trade. As a consequence, Printz could not prevent the Dutch and the English from almost monopolizing the beaver trade. Finally the *Fama* arrived with a large cargo in March 1644. Now the Swedes could resume the Indian trade and the ship left for Europe with a large cargo of tobacco and skins.

BOTTNARYD STUDENTS

"Johan Printz was born in Bottnaryd. His father was a Priest. He was a priest-son. His friends called John Printz Big Belly. Johan Printz was a big man. John Printz was born in 1592. He died 1663. He ried on a horse and fell off."

Excerpt from historic sketches written by bi-lingual 4th grade students in Bottnaryd, Sweden to 4th graders in Tinicum Township, Pennsylvania.

Printz had become greatly encouraged by the progress made during the first year of the new administration, but he was also keenly aware of the great problems associated with a lack of manpower. He therefore sent an urgent request for 1,000 colonists and additional supplies.

Nearly two and one half years later in October 1646 the next ship, the *Gyllene Haj* (*Golden Shark*), arrived with a large cargo both for the Indian trade and the needs of the colony which gave rise to considerable joy in New Sweden where despite the lack of manpower and fresh supplies, considerable progress had been made since the *Fama* left. A grist mill was constructed on Cobbs Creek which was the first manu-

facturing facility within the limits of present-day Pennsylvania and can be considered a forerunner of the huge industrial establishment that eventually grew up within the Commonwealth. A brewery was also erected. In addition Printz constructed a wharf at Christina, where he built several ships, one of 100 tons burden. He also built a pleasure yacht, causing Printz to be considered "the first yachtsman of America."

When the *Gyllene Haj* arrived, Printz expected to be recalled since he had been in charge of the colony for more than three years and under very difficult conditions, years "that were longer and more arduous to him than all of the previous twenty-four during which he had served his dear father-land". He "became sad" when he was instructed to stay a few years longer because no suitable successor could be found. However, he accepted the extension of his appointment and proclaimed a special day of Thanksgiving. The settlers assembled in the new church and gave praise to God with a holy "Te Deum".

After the arrival of the *Gyllene Haj*, the outlook was better in New Sweden. Printz's report showed the colony was still very small, 183 souls in all, but the conditions were greatly improved. Besides Printz' report was a list of needed articles and a request for skilled workmen needed to complete a barge.

Preparations were already underway in Sweden for a new expedition. The *Swan* was selected and left Gothenburg with one of the largest cargoes ever for the Indian trade and arrived in good condition in January 1648.

With the arrival of the *Swan*, Printz had again hoped to be relieved of his duties but was directed to remain. The conditions would now have given rise to considerable optimism in New Sweden, were it not for the increasingly aggressive stance of the Dutch, exacerbated by the arrival of Peter Stuyvesant as Director General of New Netherlands.

The letters and reports from New Sweden apparently made a major impression when read in Stockholm. It was now decided to send a new expedi-

(Continued on following page)

tion—the *Katt (Cat)*. This ship and its passengers never arrived in New Sweden but were shipwrecked and ended in atrocities at the hands of the French and Spaniards from which only 19 survived and returned to Sweden.

In New Sweden the situation grew increasingly worse. In May of 1651 Stuyvesant sent a ship with cannon and people "well armed from New Amsterdam." Printz readied his little yacht and ordered it with soliders, cannon, and ammunition down the river to meet the Dutch. The ship withdrew to Manhattan.

On June 25 Stuyvesant returned with 120 men on foot and 11 ships. He sailed his fleet up and down the river "drumming and cannonading." Obviously Printz could not do anything but follow at some distance. Again the Dutch returned without incident.

Soon Stuyvesant, however, obtained title to the land Minquas Kill (Christina River) down to the Bay, land that had already been purchased by the Swedes. Protests and copies of deeds were sent to Stuyvesant but he ignored them. Instead he built a fort called Ft. Casimir (New Castle) which was strategically placed so all traders were compelled to pay duty to the Dutch.

Printz had no choice but to accept the fact that the Dutch were masters of the Delaware, at least for the time being. Ft. Elfsborg was abandoned and the garrisons of some of the other forts were also withdrawn so he could concentrate his forces.

At this time, Printz had had "absolutely no orders nor assistance --for three years and nine months." He was not a man to give up, however. The carpenters were kept busy repairing and improving the forts and building boats.

Heavy rains did damage to the grain in 1652 and the situation in the colony grew steadily worse. Printz continued to send pleas for help to Sweden, but without response.

The colonists themselves were dissatisfied and many deserted. The situation continued throughout the winter, spring and summer of 1653. By the fall of that year it reached a crisis point and a

"revolt" broke out against Printz, who had been ill and unable to exert his former energy during much of the year. Several severe grievances against the governor were presented in a written supplication of eleven articles signed by 22 settlers. This invoked the wrath of the governor, who had the leader of the opposition arrested, tried and executed on a charge of treachery.

Finding his position untenable, Printz finally decided to go to Sweden in the fall of 1653. Elaborate preparations were made for his departure. In September, Indian chiefs were called to Printzhof, speeches were made, gifts presented, etc. Above all Printz assured the Indians that large new supplies would arrive within a few months, because he himself was going to the fatherland to take care of the matter. After a farewell service in the church, Printz turned the command of the colony over to his son-in-law and left for New Amsterdam.

Printz being 62 years old when he returned to Sweden in 1654, spent the next three years without an official position. However, in 1658 he was appointed Governor of Jönköping County. While traveling from his estate, Gunillaberg, not far from his birth place, Bottnaryd, to Jönköping in the spring of 1663, he was thrown from his horse and died of injuries on May 3rd at the age of 71.

(The horse carrying Printz must have been very strong, because Printz was a physically most impressive man, something that unquestionably was to his advantage when he dealt man to man with the Indians as well as with the Dutch and the English. He is supposed to have weighed close to 400 pounds and, among the Indians, he went under the descriptive name, "Big Belly." It is said, "No governor before or since has weighed as much as Johan Printz.")

Erik Törnqvist ❖

1993 EVENTS PLANNED

Delaware County Historical Society

May 2—Spring Luncheon,
Peter Craig, Guest Speaker,
Corinthian Yacht Club
(Open to public; Tickets \$25.00
Reservations by April 25th)
Chris Templin, Administrator
(215) 359-1148

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church

May 2—Anniversary of Dedication of
the Church in 1700
11:00 AM Service & Reception
(Open to public; offering)

Swedish Council of America

May 21-22—Executive Committee
meeting in Philadelphia;
Local Organizers:
Peter Craig & Bob Peterson

Swedish Colonial Society

April 17—Forefathers Banquet
June 11—Kids Celebration at
Governor Printz Park
Coordinator: Beth Linnerson - Daly
(By invitation; no charge)

Friends of the Swedish Cabin & Darby Creek Valley Association

June 12—Canoe race—Heinz National
Wildlife Center to Governor Printz
Park—Applicants contact Dave
Anderson (215) 449-3577
Deadline for entry, May 5
(Entrance fee, \$10.00)

American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia, PA

June 13: Midsommer Festival, 1:00-4:00
p.m. (Open to public; Tickets: \$1.50
children to age 14; \$3.50 adults)

St. John's Lutheran Church, Essington, PA

September 12—Swedish service
conducted by Rev. John Schilling
9 am (Open to public; no charge)

Swedish Colonial Society

September 25—Ox Roast
Arasapha Farm, Marie Bates Hiscock,
Coordinator (Open to public; fee)

EDUCATION

International Teacher Exchange

Högskolan is a teacher-training college in Jönköping. A team of five faculty members including educational researchers and curriculum specialists visited the USA to study new curriculum developments and observe the transitional entry-level of first grade, and view our Electronic Exchange schools.

First Day, November 17

Our group, made up of Beth and Brian Daly, the five visiting professors and myself, spent the day traveling together. We first met with Dr. James Larkin, Director of the University of Pennsylvania's Graduate School of Teacher Education and one of the country's leading experts in early childhood education. Larkin masterfully led an animated one and one-half hour discussion of American elementary-middle school education, and contrasted them with Swedish procedures. He also agreed with the general philosophy and direction of the EE project and warmly invited us to keep in touch for sharing of experiences.

Next we traveled to Tinicum School. Here the academic atmosphere of Penn changed into that of a bubbly children's welcoming party. In the foyer we were greeted by Frank Davis, the genial principal, and a "Welcome Swedish Visitors" banner atop a display window filled with turkeys, pumpkins, witches and pilgrims. We later learned that this was "the month's exchange topic" with the Jönköping school that would send their St. Lucia legends and dress-up tips to Tinicum. We visited the EE classes, saw their imaginative materials, read their pen-pal letters and computer messages, and talked with as many of the students as possible. Their enthusiasm for the additional work for the project was definitely genuine, and it was a pleasure to answer their many queries.

Over lunch and a specially made pumpkin pie, we joined the principal, the teachers, and the computer specialist, from whom we tried to elicit as much information as possible. In such sur-

roundings with people open to change and true concern for teaching and learning, the EE project in one form or another will certainly continue to thrive.

A short sight-seeing visit to nearby Printz Park followed, in order to view Carl Lindborg's statue of the rotund another will certainly continue to thrive.

A short sight-seeing visit to nearby governor and the controversial interpretive panels.

The Blue Route took us quickly to Beaver College, where Dr. Phyllis Newcomer, head of the Special Education Department, graciously greeted us in the seminar room, and for another hour and one-half she and several graduate students shared with the Swedish guests their personal accounts of strategies they use in special education training or field work: what improvements had been made; what others should be done.

The day continued with a buffet supper at our home within a mile from Beaver, and as we teachers are wont to do, we talked a lot, frequently in Swedish—vigorously addressing problems of mutual interest in our two worlds.

Benkt Wennberg ❖



Professors Benkt Wennberg of the SCS and Eva Björk-Åkesson from Högskolan i Jönköping discuss the Electronic Exchange program at Tinicum Township School in Essington, PA.

Photo: Beth Linnerson-Daly

Second Day, November 18

The next day very early we picked up the adventuresome professors at their motel. We drove past Gloria Dei Church on our way to East Greenwich, NJ. At the Samuel Mickelton School we joined the eagerly waiting teaching staff who after hospitality took us straight into the classrooms where numerous parents were present for the annual open house. From 9-11 A.M. we observed different classes from 3rd through 6th grade. One of the classes had learned a difficult and

surprisingly "cool" modern Swedish song from a tape sent by their Swedish penpals, and they sang it for our delighted guests.

The dynamic principal, Doug Villanova, took time off from his busy schedule to meet and confer with the Swedish visitors, answering their many questions. Superintendent Conroy also visited the school and graciously welcomed the guests.

Finally, we visited the brand-new computer lab where messages go back and forth to Sweden several times a week. Here the Swedish professors picked up a message from Sweden and sent a message home.

Next a 70 mile trip to Princeton and the Stuart Country Day School where Beth works. Stuart is a private girls school (K-12) that has been introduced to the Electronic Exchange through demonstrations in their computer classes.

The visitors were invited to lunch at Stuart, where we were joined by two teachers of Swedish descent. One Swedish professor had brought a packet of penpal letters from her son's school which were quickly turned over to the fourth grade teacher. We then visited kindergarten and the pre-school classes. At 3:00 P.M. the group left Stuart to look at the Princeton University campus and over an hour was spent in the University Bookstore. The professors were charmed with the idea of a University campus, which is a relatively novel idea in Sweden.

The final evening was spent at the home of Ambassador Carl Nauckhoff and his wife Elisabet, enjoying a sumptuous meal and happily reverting back to speaking the Swedish language. We were joined by Gunhild Ljung, a member of the Education Committee, and members of SWEA, Carin Foster and Svea Carlinger, and Mrs. Perkins of the American Scandinavian Foundation board. Toasts were exchanged and although we were all wonderfully exhausted, there was a deep understanding between us that some beginning step had been made to create a new, higher-level connection.

Brian Daly ❖

EVENTS 1992-93

October 28, 1992

PENNSYLVANIA 350TH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE—chaired by Gene Martenson. Reviewed Calendar of Events planned for 1993. Plan formulated by SCS Education Committee for Kids Celebration to be held at Governor Printz Park on June 11, 1993. Possible tour of other Swedish landmarks also discussed.

November 11

GOVERNOR WALLACE RICHTER GUEST SPEAKER at CONCORD LODGE # 625 F & AM on "Where Pennsylvania History Began." Fifty guests in attendance.

November 17-18

SWEDISH PROFESSORS TOUR—led by Dr. Benkt Wennberg and Beth and Brian Daly. Escorted five professors of education on a two day tour of various educational sites in the Philadelphia area, including two of the Electronic Exchange schools. (See article, pg. 8)



Elisabeth Andreasson, Professor of Education in Jonkoping, Sweden visits classroom of students at East Greenwich, NJ school.

Photo: Beth Linnerson-Daly

November 19

SCS COUNCIL MEETING—Peter Craig introduced his newly published book, *1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware*.

November 23

PENNSYLVANIA 350TH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE MEETING—Presentation by the SCS Education Committee on the Kids Celebration plans.



1992 Julmiddag

The SCS 1992 *Julmiddag* was held December 6th at the Corinthian Yacht Club in Essington, PA. We had a wonderful turnout of ninety-two with both SCS members and their guests enjoying the friendly atmosphere. Thirteen were Forefather members.

A delightful Lucia Procession, led by Holly Smith as Lucia and accompanied by her three younger brothers, Stephen, David and Drew as "Tomtar," charmed the spectators. Our guest speaker, Ann Barton Brown, Executive Director of the American Swedish Historical Museum, gave an interesting and informative talk regarding museum activities.

We look forward to the time when even more members, despite long distances, can join us in our Christmas activities.

Wallace F. & Dorothy W. Richter
Chairpersons, *Julmiddag* 1992

December 9

CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION—to Linda Smith and her children, Holly, Stephen, Andrew and David for the Lucia ceremony.

December 10-12

LUCIA PROCESSIONS—at Gloria Dei Church with more than sixty young people participating.

January 18, 1993

SCS 1993 COMMITTEE—chaired by Marie Bates Hiscock. Established the time and place for an Ox Roast next fall.

January 21

SCS COUNCIL MEETING—Appointed a committee for the Forefather Day luncheon.

January 25

GUEST PRESENTATION AT HUTCHINSON HOUSE—Governor Richter showed a video about Governor Printz entitled, "New Sweden—An American Patriot" to the guests at the Hutchinson House Retirement Home in Devon, PA.

February 3

NOMINATING COMMITTEE MEETING—for the purpose of selecting nominees for the 1993-94 SCS officers and Councillors to be elected in March.

February 18

SCS COUNCIL MEETING—reports by various committees, including Forefathers Day Luncheon, Education and Nominating committees.

February 21

FOREFATHERS LECTURE—Three Hundred Years Ago: the Swedes of the Delaware Valley, 1693 by Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig, followed by a book signing party at the American Swedish Historical Museum.

Wallace F. Richter, Governor ♦



Ann Barton Brown presents exciting 1993 calendar of events slated for the American Swedish Historic Museum.

Photo: Elisabet Nauchoff

MEMBERS

Congratulations to Alice Whitten Lindborg

Congratulations are in order for Alice Whitten Lindborg, who had a one woman show of twenty-four paintings at Bixler Gallery of Art in the mountain town of Stroudsburg, PA during the month of January. A reception, attended by many enthusiastic guests, was held on Sunday, January 17th.

The exhibition brought together representative works from a lifetime of painting, which "interpreted for us in a singularly original way the forms and color and life about us.... Her subject matters range geographically over wide areas, finding inspiration in first-hand observations in Greece, Egypt, the Near East and Europe."

Alice's art studies began at an early age, and at Smith College she was inspired by her instructors to pursue a career in art. Later at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts she studied with Francis Speight and Henry McCarter as well as with the eminent Philadelphia modernist, Arthur B. Carles, with whom she studied privately. While at a summer painting session she met—and later married—the noted Philadelphia painter and sculptor, Carl E. Lindborg (see issues 5 & 6). For over half a century they have pursued a life of love, family and art together.

Alice has exhibited in major exhibitions on both the East and West Coasts.

She has received many awards and is listed in "Who is Who in American Art."

Alice has served devotedly on the SCS council for over 15 years and as secretary from 1987 to 1992 bringing dedication and enthusiasm to her task.

New Members

*Mr. Thomas Cole, Jr., Boonesville, VA.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph O. Erickson, Media, PA.
Mrs. Margaret Ann Reynolds Nesbitt, Phoenix, AZ.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Smith, Upper Darby, PA
Dr. C. A. Weslager, Hockessin, DE
Honorary Council Member*

FOREFATHER MEMBERSHIP

The by-laws of the Swedish Colonial Society provide that "active members who can prove descent from Swedish colonists in the United States prior to the Treaty of Paris, marking the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783, may be designated with an asterisk on the records of the Society and be further known as Forefather Members." Society members who may qualify for this distinction, but are not yet so recognized, may obtain application forms and assistance from the Society's Historian, Dr. Peter S. Craig, F. A. S. G., 3406 Macomb St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016 (telephone 202-362-7192).

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