



Swedish Colonial News

Volume I, Number 9

Spring, 1994

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Greetings. I would like to thank all the members of the Swedish Colonial Society who showed their support during 1993. If you are not already a member of our Society, please consider joining. A form is included in the newsletter on page eight for your convenience.

We are pleased to announce that the 1994 recipient of the Amandus Johnson Award is Alexander Gessel, a senior at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. The award will be presented to him at the Forefathers Luncheon.

Our Society has received a legacy from the estate of former Governor, Allen Lesley which will be placed in our endowment fund. We note with sorrow the passing of Carl E. Lindborg, a great artist, educator and historian. In his honor, the Carl E. Lindborg Memorial Fund has been established to advance Swedish Historical Research.

We encourage members to contribute articles about New Sweden in our Newsletter.

Again, a special note of appreciation to the dedicated officers and councillors of our Society. We are fortunate to have an excellent team of volunteers to guide our effort.

John C. Cameron ❖



Joining together to celebrate the Swedish Folk Festival at Old Swedes Christ Church in Swedesburg Oct. 24 were left, Rev. Archdeacon Midwood, Rev. Herbert Michael, Rev. James Evan, Rev. David Rivers, Rev. Reed Brinkman, and SCS Governor, John Cameron.

PHOTO: POST-JOHN MARSHALL

FOREFATHERS

Johan Gustafsson, Soldier from Kinnekulle

Kinnekulle is a large wooded hill or plateau, nine miles long and four miles across, rising 860 feet above Lake Vänern in Skaraborg County in central Sweden. This was the home area of the Swedish soldier Johan Gustafsson, progenitor of numerous Justice, Justis and Justus descendants in America.

Johan Gustafsson came to New Sweden on the *Swan* in 1643 on the Fourth Expedition and was initially stationed at Fort Elfsborg, commonly called "Fort Mosquito" by the men living

there. The fort was located on the east side of the Delaware River near the present town of Salem, N.J.

Governor Rising replaced Governor Printz as Governor in 1654 and promoted Gustafsson to the rank of gunner, transferring him to Fort Trinity at present New Castle, Delaware. While there, Johan Gustafsson married Brita Månsdotter, whose father Måns Andersson was then living nearby.

After the surrender of New Sweden to the Dutch in September 1655, Johan Gustafsson decided to join his countrymen in the new, self-governing "Swedish Nation" located north of the Christina River. He established his plantation in Kingsessing (West Philadelphia) on the banks of the Schuylkill River. The English patent for this plantation, dated

16 May 1669, named him John "Eustas" and described the tract as including 150 acres. He later expanded this holding to 300 acres.

Johan Gustafsson died in Kingsessing around 1682 and was survived by his wife Brita and eleven children. Half of his plantation went to his eldest son. The other half was sold in 1699. In her last years, his widow Brita lived with her daughter Anna in New Castle County. Brita lived to be more than 85 years old and was buried at Holy Trinity Church in Wilmington, 22 August 1724. Their children, in order of their birth, were:

1. Gustaf Gustafsson (Justis), born 1655, married Anna Morton, daughter of Mårten Mårtensson of Ammansland, c. 1681. They had nine children. He died in Kingsessing in Feb. 1721/2.

2. Måns Gustafsson (Justis), born 1658, married Christina, daughter of Anders Svensson, c. 1694. They had eight children. He died in 1749 in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

3. Carl Gustafsson (Justis), born 1660, a tailor by trade, married Margaret (parents not identified) around 1700. They had six children. Carl died in 1718 in Kingsessing.

4. Hans Gustafsson (Justis), born 1662, married Maria, daughter of Olle and Brita Rawson of Marcus Hook, around 1684. Initially, they lived near Naaman's Creek, but they moved soon after 1700 to Cecil County, Maryland, and resided at Northeast, Maryland, when Hans died c. 1712. They had at least six children, including a daughter Lydia who married the Swedish minister Jonas Aurén in 1710.

5. Anna Gustafsson, born c. 1666, married [1] Matthias Morton of Ridley township, son of Mårten Mårtensson, who had inherited the Morton Homestead, and died in December 1707; [2] Jonas Walraven of New Castle County; [3] Charles Springer of New Castle County. She had seven children by her first marriage and died after 1740.

6. Johan Gustafsson (Justis), born c. 1668, was a widower with one daughter in 1697. He died in 1718 in Philadelphia County.

7. Peter Gustafsson (Justis), born 1670, married by 1696 Brigitta (parents

not identified). He died in August 1699 in Kingsessing, survived by one son.

8. Jacob Gustafsson (Justis), born c. 1673, died unmarried in Kingsessing, August 1699.

9. Elisabeth Gustafsson (Justis), born c. 1675, married [1] Matthias Samuelsson Peterson of New Castle County, c. 1695; [2] Edward Robinson of New Castle County in 1720. She had three children by her first husband and died in September 1730.

10. Sven Gustafsson (Swan Justis), born 1677, married Catharine, daughter of Peter Petersson Yocum and his wife Judith Jonasdotter, c. 1700. He died in Kingsessing in March 1722/3, survived by five children.

11. Anders Gustafsson (Andrew Justis), born 1681, married Brita Samuelsson Peterson of New Castle County by 1704. They had four children. With his son-in-law Thomas Willing, he founded the town of Willingtown (present Wilmington) in the 1730s. He died in Salem County, NJ in August 1740.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ❖

NOTE: We gathered 238 names of Direct Descendant children during our Kids Celebraton in June, 1993. 130 children, over half, were descended from Johan Gustafsson. Most of those names came

continued on page 3

350 YEARS AGO

THE 1644 CENSUS OF NEW SWEDEN

When the *Fama* returned to Sweden in June 1644, it carried the first comprehensive census of the colony of New Sweden. The census included only males employed as servants of the New Sweden Company. However, by reference to Hendrick Huygen's monthly account book, the names of freemen and orphans can also be identified. A complete listing is set forth below. Wages, expressed in Dutch guilders per month, are shown in parentheses. Where a zero wage (0) is shown, the individual was still under sentence for a minor crime committed in Sweden.

At Fort Christina

Johan Papegoya from Ramstorp, Västergötland, Lieutenant (40)
Hendrick Huygen from Cleves, Germany, Commissary (60) [nephew of Peter Minuit]
Gottfried Harmer from Worms, Germany, Assistant Commissary (10) [nephew of Peter Minuit]
Johan Campanius Holm from Stockholm, pastor (25)
Hans Janeke from Königsberg, Prussia, barber-surgeon (25)



The Julmiddag Committee from left to right: Former Governor Wallace Richter, Dorothy Richter, Barbara A. Almquist, John Ramee, Lena Carlsson, Chair-Events Committee, Dr. Chris Carlsson
PHOTO: SUBURBAN AND WAYNE TIMES

Erick Andersson, trumpeter (15)
 Mats Hansson, gunner (19)
 Hans Rosbrack, blacksmith (20)
 Johan Olofsson, provost marshal (10)
 Erick Åkesson Totte, soldier (10)
 Mårten Hansson Rosbrack, soldier (10)
 Lars Jacobsson from Stockholm, soldier (10)
 Knut Mårtensson from Vasa, planter (10)
 Peter Gunnarsson Rambo from Hisingen, planter (10)
 Mårten Göttersson, planter (0)
 Lars Andersson Ulf from Göteborg, planter (10)
 Måns Andersson, planter (4)
 Lars Svensson Käckin, planter (0)
 Sven Gunnarsson, planter (0)
 Mårten Mårtensson Glasare from Jomala, Åland, planter (10)
 Johan Thorsson Schaggen, planter (4)
 Olof Thorsson, planter (10)
 Anders Andersson, carpenter (10)
 Claes Claesson from Netherlands, carpenter (26)
 Thomas Jöransson from Mara, Finland, carpenter (20)
 Andries Lucasson from Netherlands, skipper of sloop (26)
 Lars Thomasson Bur from Veddige, Halland, sailor (10)
 Bengt Thorsson, sailor (10)
 Laurens Andriessen from Netherlands, cooper (20)
 Lucas Petersson from Öland, cooper (10)
 Anders Classon Mink, swineherd (7)
 Claes Andersson, his son
 Sven Svensson from Utby, cattle herder (4)
 Anders Christiansson from Göteborg, miller (10)

At Fort Elfsborg

Sven Skute from Kronoby, Finland, Lieutenant (40)
 Israel Holg Fluviander, pastor (25)
 Gregorius van Dyck from Göteborg [born in the Hague, Netherlands], watchmaster (25)
 Johan Mattsson, gunner (15)
 Sven Andersson, drummer (12 1/2)
 Nicklas Borck, corporal (15)
 Johan Gustafsson from Kinnekulle, soldier (10)
 Peter Meyer from Göteborg, soldier (10)
 Isaac von Eisen from Hamburg, Germany, soldier (10)
 Constantinus Grönberg from Mark Brandenburg, Germany, soldier (10)
 Peter Jochimsson from Schlesvig in Holstein, soldier (10)
 Anders Jönsson from Jönköping, soldier (10)
 Bengt Hendricksson, soldier (10)
 Anders Andersson Krabat from Stockholm, soldier (10)
 Jacob Svensson from Särestad, soldier (10)
 Valerius Lohe from Jönköping, soldier (10)

Jonas Nilsson from Skåning hundred, Skaraborg län, soldier and tailor (10)
 Knut Liljehöök, soldier (10)

At Schuykill

Måns Nilsson Kling, Lieutenant (40)
 Påfvel Jönsson from Jämtland, planter (5)
 Sven Larsson Maarbo from Maarbohemmet, planter (0)
 Hendrick Mattsson, planter (5)
 Mats Olofsson Pipare from Stockholm, planter (10)
 Ambrosius Ericksson, planter (4)
 Anders Larson Dalbo from Dalsland (0)
 Peter Larsson Kock [Cock] from Bångsta (0)

At Upland

Peter Liljehöök, Commander (25)
 Elias Bailey, Englishman, chief tobacco planter (35)
 Michel Nilsson, blacksmith (20)
 Hendrick Mattsson the Finn, planter (0)
 Mats Hansson from Borgå, Finland, planter (5)
 Ivar Hendricksson the Finn, planter (5)
 Johan Andersson [Stalco] from Strängnäs, planter (5)
 Hans Månsson from Skara, planter (0)
 Eskil Larsson from Sunne, Värmland, planter (0)
 Lars Björnsson from Göteborg, planter (4)
 Bärtil Eskilsson from Sunne, Värmland, planter (0)
 Johan Ericksson from Ångermanland (5)
 Jacob Sprint from Nyland, Finland (5)
 Clement Jöransson from Sunne, Värmland (0)

At Tincum Island

Johan Printz, Governor (167)
 Gustav Printz, his son
 Hendrick Olsson, Governor's page
 Israel Åkesson [Helm], orphan
 Johan Olsson, orphan
 Carl Johansson from Keksholm, Finland, clerk (15)
 Knut Persson, scribe (20)
 Niclas Andersson, gunsmith (20)
 Sven Håckensson Vass from Örebro, gunner (10)
 Elias Gyllengren from Västergötland, soldier (10)
 Hans Lüneburger from Stralsund, Germany, soldier (10)
 Jürgen Snöhvit [Keen] from Saxony, Germany, soldier (10)
 Lars Andersson from Sollentuna, soldier (10)
 Anders Andersson Homman from Sollentuna, soldier (10)
 Nils Andersson Snickare from Mällpa, soldier (10)
 Johan Anderson, soldier (10)
 Måns Nilsson from Tranegårde, Älfsborg län, soldier (10)

Anders Svensson Bonde, gunner (10)
 Peter Andersson, laborer (10)
 Anthony Schwartz, Negro from Angola, laborer (0)
 Olof Ericksson, laborer (5)

Freemen

Clas Johansson, living opposite Fort Christina
 Olof Stille from Roslagen, living at Techoherassi
 Axel Stille from Roslagen, living at Techoherassi
 Måns Svensson Lom, living at Techoherassi
 Christopher Rettel
 Anders Hansson
 Eskil Larsson from Stockholm
 Ivar Sivertsson
 Måns Jöransson the Finn
 Anders Andersson the Finn

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig

NOTE: (Continued) from Elaine Nichols of Salt Lake City, Utah who carefully documented children's names from seven states in her family tree.

Thank you Mrs. Nichols and all others who took the time to register their children and grandchildren. The New Sweden Colony lives on in our young thirteen and fourteen generations later.

Rededication of Organ at Gloria Dei Church

On Saturday, April 30th, Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church in Philadelphia will begin celebrating the completion of the rebuilding of the Hook-Hastings of Boston organ that was placed in the church in 1902. At 5:00 P.M. that day a service of Evening Prayer will take place, with much singing and music, to be followed by a reception and dinner. On the 1st of May, Sunday afternoon at 2:00 P.M., there will be a Concert involving organ and orchestral and choral music, again with a reception following. Please join us.

Financial support for this project came primarily from the Presser Foundation in Bryn Mawr, PA. A contribution was also made by the Swedish Council of America, Minneapolis, MN.

350 YEARS AGO

PASSENGER LIST OF 1643-1644 VOYAGE TO NEW SWEDEN

The Fifth Expedition of the New Sweden Company left Gothenburg on 29 Dec. 1643. Although two ships were involved — the *Fama* and the *Kalmar Nyckel* — relatively few passengers were aboard, probably because of the recent breakout of war between Sweden and Denmark.

The primary mission of the *Kalmar Nyckel* was to trade for tobacco in the West Indies. The *Fama* carried goods destined for New Sweden. Both, however, went first to the Delaware.

The first to arrive was the *Kalmar Nyckel*, which came within sight of Virginia on 27 February 1644 and reached Fort Christina on 1 March. Here it deposited its three passengers and several crew members, who would later return to Sweden on the *Fama*. When the Indians noted that no cargo was offloaded, they murdered two Swedish soldiers (Mårten Hendricksson from Roslagen and Mårten Thomasson the Finn from Storkyro) and one Swedish worker (Gerrit Elking) on 4 March while they were crossing the Delaware by canoe between Fort Elfsborg and Fort Christina. Three days later they murdered an Englishman and his Swedish wife (names unknown) while they slept in their cabin between Upland and Fort Christina.

This bloodshed, the only instance of this kind in the history of New Sweden, upset both Governor Printz and the chiefs of the Delaware tribes, who insisted the murders were without their knowledge or authorization. Peace was restored by the time the *Fama* reached Fort Christina on 11 March 1644. It carried ten new settlers for the colony.

After departing from Fort Christina, the *Kalmar Nyckel* sailed for the Caribbean Islands, where it traded its cargoes for tobacco. The *Fama* remained at Fort Christina until 20 June 1644 when it departed for Sweden with tobacco, furs and five returning settlers (including the

barber-surgeon Timen Stiddem).

The 13 persons arriving in the New Sweden colony in 1644 were:

Kalmar Nyckel:

- ❑ Johan Papegoya, a nobleman from Ramstorp, Västergötland; named lieutenant at 40 guilders per month; married Armegot Printz 1645 and became Vice Governor of New Sweden, 1653-54 after Printz returned to Sweden. Returned to Sweden in 1656 and became a captain in Swedish navy, dying in 1667.
- ❑ Valerius Lohe from Jönköping, hired as a soldier (10 guilders per month); after 1653 “mutiny” against Gov. Printz, he fled to Kent Island, Maryland, where he was buried 4 October 1655.
- ❑ Anders Anderson Krabat from Stockholm, hired as a soldier (10 guilders per month); died 20 Sept. 1644.

Fama:

- ❑ Erick Åkesson Totte, a nobleman, hired as a soldier (10 guilders per month); returned to Sweden in 1648.
- ❑ Knut Liljehöök, a nobleman, hired as a soldier (10 guilders per month); returned to Sweden in 1648.
- ❑ Peter Liljehöök, a nobleman, hired as a commander at Upland (25 guilders per month); resigned 1 Jan. 1646.
- ❑ Hans Janeke from Königsberg, Prussia, returning as a barber-surgeon (25 guilders per month) to replace Timen Stiddem; returned to Sweden with Gov. Printz 1653.
- ❑ Johan Mattsson, hired as gunner (15 guilders per month, later increased to 20 guilders); also later served as skipper of Printz’s sloop; returned to Sweden with Gov. Printz 1653 and died in 1656.
- ❑ Anders Jönsson from Jönköping, hired as a soldier (10 guilders per month); executed by firing squad in 1653 after being accused of being the “ringleader” in “mutiny” against Governor Printz.
- ❑ Bengt Hendricksson, hired as a soldier (10 guilders per month); returned to Sweden in 1648.
- ❑ Sven Svensson from Utby, a youth, hired as a servant at 4 guilders per month; fled New Sweden with Valerius

Lohe 1654 and went to Kent Island, Maryland.

- ❑ Margaret Andersdotter from Arboga and her daughter Christina, aged 11/2.

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig ❖

REVIEWS

The Settlers of New Sweden

by Alf Aberg

Translated by Dr. Benkt Wennberg

What makes a prominent American lawyer, with 34 years of experience in Washington, tender his resignation from a responsible position in order to occupy himself full time with unsalaried genealogy? The only possible reason must be that he is possessed by a burning passion and curiosity for the riddles of history. His name is Peter Stebbins Craig, and he has consciously selected one of the most difficult domains of American genealogy — families and family ties among the persons who lived in the 17th century colony of New Sweden on the Delaware River.

The reason why Craig has devoted himself to this particular subject is that one of the first settlers happened to be one of his forefathers, twelve generations ago. His name was Peter Jochimsson, a Swedish soldier who landed at Fort Christina in 1643. There he married a young Swedish girl, Ella Stille, and had two children. Jochimsson was sent as a messenger to the Dutch in Manhattan (New Amsterdam), where he died. Ella and the children remained in the colony. Peter and Ella became the ancestors of the American family Yocum, to which Craig belongs.

Once Craig had taken an interest in this family, he found that he also had to investigate Ella’s family and the couple’s closest neighbors. Since the family history proved to be enormously tangled and extensive, he suddenly found himself involved with all the colony’s members, men, women and children, and no time was left for his ordinary occupation any more. He became forever won over to the side of independent research.

Craig wanted to get all the families

that had emigrated from Gothenburg on 13 difficult voyages to America—eleven of which reached their destination — between 1637 and 1655. Who were they and where did they come from? Why did they emigrate? And how did they get along in the new country and under new authorities after the New Sweden colony had been conquered by the Dutch and then by the English?

First, he researched all the books written about New Sweden, especially the two-volume work by Amandus Johnson on the colony, without finding much useful material for his purpose of getting acquainted with the ordinary people. A grant afforded him the opportunity to study in Swedish archives and institutions, after which he found much information in hitherto ignored American legal and ecclesiastical archives. He realized the importance of his legal knowledge when it was a question of interpreting wills and the distributions of an estate, contracts, deeds of sale and other legal documents. From his legal training he brought along a sound skepticism of prior researchers' fanciful biographies and genealogies.

The 1693 census of the Swedish churches in America was of great help to him. In that connection Charles Springer, a Swede, drew up a list of the inhabitants of the New Sweden colony that was still well circumscribed. The list contains altogether 972 people. These are the persons, their parents and children that Peter Craig discusses in a recently published book — *The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware* (SAG Publications, P.O. Box 2186, Winter Park, FL 32790; library binding, \$40).

What Craig here accounts for is splendid research, well-documented, interesting and comprehensive. We get to know a long line of fellow countrymen of whom we justly can be proud. This time it is not a question of fictitious characters but of real human beings of flesh and blood. We live with them through the difficult process of survival and rejoice with those who succeeded in creating a new existence beyond the sea.

Several times Craig has difficulties identifying individuals who appear in various documents. Sometimes they use

their patronymics (i.e., names with "son") and sometimes the name of their occupation—Smith, Boatswain, Trumpeter—and at other times their Americanized and often ingenious surnames, the etymology of which he clears up. Peter Nilsson Lycon came from Lyckan in Värmland, Peter Larsson Cock came from Bangsta manor in Turinge, Stockholm *län* and took the name Cock because he had been the *kock* (cook) on the voyage to America. And Johan Gustafsson from Kinnekulle gave the name Justis to a large American family because the name Gustaf was difficult to pronounce in the new language.

After the surrender of the Swedish colony to the Dutch, 300 of its inhabitants chose to remain under the Dutch administration. Most of these were born in central Sweden, but a great number came from the forests of Värmland and were of Finnish parentage. Many soldiers participated in the expeditions. They, too, Americanized their soldier's names: Bure became Boore, Ekorre became Inkhorn, Rese became Rawson, and Stalkoftå turned into Talcop. A large portion were Germans. Even Englishmen and Scotsmen came to the colony. Characteristic of them all was that they soon formed a fellowship, married Swedish girls and belonged to the Lutheran parish.

All were not foreigners. Craig has gone to great pains to solve the problems of Timen Stiddem's parentage. He was a physician and lost his wife and three children when the *Cat*, bound for America, was lost near Puerto Rico and the crew and passengers were taken prisoners by the Spaniards. Stiddem, however, managed to get back to Gothenburg where he remarried and once more headed for the Delaware. This time he happily reached his goal, bought land and fathered nine children. Craig demonstrates that Stiddem was the son of Luloff Stidden, a Gothenburg merchant who is buried in Kristine Church in that city.

Not all of the Delawareans came with the voyages from Gothenburg. The most remarkable crossing was probably the one of Charles Springer. He was born in Stockholm and sent to London by his parents to study English and mathematics. In a letter to his mother he recounts

his kidnapping in London and how he, against his will, was taken aboard an English ship bound for Virginia. After landing there he was "sold like a farm animal" and held in "very slavery" for five years. After having served his time he traveled 400 miles to New Sweden that he had heard about. Here he settled, married and broke ground. He turned into a handyman for the colony, serving as a justice on the New Castle Court and on the church council as well as leading the services and psalm singing during the years the parish had no pastor.

Why did the Swedes emigrate to the Delaware? It could be that they were driven by the same motives as were the emigrants of the 19th century. They had a miserable life in Sweden, and were all threatened to be drafted as soldiers in the large war in Germany. At the same time, they were attracted by the dream of Utopia beyond the sea where no sheriffs would oppress them any more and where every one would be given land to hold and cultivate.

Among the emigrants were also those who were compelled to leave. Olof Stille, tenant farmer at Penningby, Uppland, had been fined for having stolen firewood from the manor and then sold it. He was totally ruined when he left with his family. In New Sweden he became a freeholder and in time Chief Justice of the Swedes' Court. His descendants still use the Stille surname.

The inhabitants of New Sweden suffered from a stern governor, Johan Printz, considered by many a tyrant. In July 1653, twenty-two freemen in the colony lodged a solemn protest against the governor's dictatorship. Among the signers of the petition were Olof Stille and many of those who would serve as the leaders of the new community during the next generation. Printz, in impotent anger, accused Stille and Lars Lock, the pastor from Lockerud, Västergötland, of mutiny. He had one of his own soldiers executed, but soon returned to Sweden. In 1656, after the Dutch had taken the colony, the Swedes were granted generous rights of self-determination and were, on the whole, permitted to mind their own business. The old Swedish system

of parish meetings with many listeners was used.

When William Penn founded his Philadelphia on the Delaware he bought land from the Swedes. Sometimes he lived among them and praised them as a strong and industrious people who had made great progress in farming and gardening. The houses were filled with children, and most families had no less than three or four sons, and he assured that he had seldom seen such sober and hard-working young men as among the Swedes.

"Our nations also live faithfully with one another, both in harmony and affection. Our land is a very splendid and fruitful land, so that we have no lack of anything" wrote the 80-year-old farmer Peter Gunnarsson Rambo from Ramberget outside Gothenburg in a letter to his sister back in Sweden in 1693. Forty-six years he had been married to Brita Matzdotter from Vasa. They had seven children who were now adults, and together they had 37 living descendants. He was especially happy and grateful to live" in harmony, affection and faithfulness with the Indians, while the surrounding lands and neighbors (Dutch and English) have had great duress from the Indians...in this heathenish land."

Craig relates fairly much about the Swedes' relations with the Indians. It is true that two Swedes were scalped and killed by the Indians, but behind this deed was Johan Papegoja, son-in-law of Governor Printz, who had hired the Indians to track down runaway farmers. The Indians found two of them. To the great relief of the congregation this martinet soon returned to Sweden.

Many Swedes learned the language of the Indians. When William Penn wanted to buy land from the Indians he used six Swedes as his interpreters. The Swedes did much hiking on Indian paths into the Natives' land to buy furs and were careful to treat them fairly with continued barter in mind. The Swedes had bought all the land of the colony from the Indians, and there developed a good custom that the Indians now and then came to the Delaware River to confirm the friendship, smoke the calumet and exchange gifts.

Olof Stille had opened his farm to them, and they willingly stayed with him and admired his black beard.

The Indians took quite a liking to the light-haired Swedish boys. From Thomas Jacobsson, one of the colonists, they once kidnapped a young boy and took him to the wilderness. Overcome with despair his parents searched for him in vain. Many years later the Swedish fur-trader John Hanson-Steelman got in touch with a tribe of Indians who had a light-haired chief. Steelman sent for Olle Thomasson who recognized the chief as his lost brother. The brothers embraced each other tearfully, according to Pastor Ericus Björk in a letter to Bishop Jesper Swedberg. The chief was willing to return, but the Indians were unwilling to let him go. The brothers were never to meet again.

New Sweden on the Delaware is an interesting phenomenon in the pre-revolutionary history of North America. The colony was governed according to purely democratic methods. The people were peaceful and tried to be on friendly terms with the neighbors and the Indians, whose language and customs they studied. The colony should be noticed even from another point of view. As the fervent genealogist Peter Craig emphasizes, there are between 20 and 30 million descendants of these Swedish immigrants in the United States.

(Professor Alf Aberg, author of The People of New Sweden (1988) is a well-known Swedish historian. The above review was first published in Stockholm's Svenska Dagladet, April 4, 1993.)

IN MEMORIAM

Carl E. Lindborg, 91, artist, educator, Swedish-American historian died Dec. 31, 1993 at Cathart Health Center, Devon, PA. Born in Philadelphia in 1902 to Swedish parents, Lindborg studied at the PA Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, then went on to the Academie Julien in Paris. Returning to Philadelphia, he interned with a Swedish-American cabinet-maker, becoming an expert in furniture and artwork of the American colonial period.

After his marriage in 1939 to the painter Alice E. Whitten of Wilmington, DE, the couple moved to Newtown Square, PA where Lindborg taught art in the Marple-Newtown school district and later at the PA Military College (now Widener University) in Chester, PA and Eastern College in St. David's, PA.

Lindborg's paintings have been exhibited in the Whitney Museum, NY and Corcoran Gallery, Washington, DC; he has had one-man shows in Philadelphia and New York, the Butler Art Institute in Ohio, and most recently (1992) at the Baum School of Art in Allentown, PA. In addition, a joint showing of the Lindborg's works was held in 1976 at the William Penn Memorial Museum in Harrisburg at the invitation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In mid-life Lindborg took up sculpting. Among his major works are: the John Hanson monolith at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church in Philadelphia, the relief sculptures of Revolutionary War scenes at Fort Mercer, NJ, the statue of Johan Printz, governor of the New Sweden colony 1643-53 in Printz Park, Essington, PA and the statue of William Penn at Pennsbury Manor, PA.

Lindborg was involved in the Newtown Township Historical Society and in projects in Delaware County, PA. Together with his wife he was co-editor and contributor in a book on historic Newtown Township (1681-1983). He also painted signs marking local sites.

Never forgetting his heritage and his mother tongue, Lindborg devoted much of the last quarter of his life to Swedish-American historical projects. He was an officer of the Swedish Colonial Society,

UPCOMING EVENTS

March 12-May 15, 1994

ROYAL ARTISTS OF SWEDEN
EXHIBIT at the American Swedish
Historical Museum, Philadelphia, PA.

April 10, 1994

ANNUAL MEETING & FOREFATHERS LUNCHEON Joint meeting with Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, at the Du Pont Country Club in Wilmington, Delaware. The Guest of Honor will be His Excellency Swedish Ambassador to the United States and Mrs. Henrik Liljegren.

April 24, 1994

NEW SWEDEN EXCURSION with special guest: Consul General Dag Sabastian Ahlander to the Swedish Log Cabin, John Morton's Gravesite, Printz Park and The Hendrickson House.

May 1, 1994

GLORIA DEI ANNIVERSARY SERVICE, Philadelphia, PA.

December 4, 1994

JULMIDDAG CELEBRATION at 11:00 AM at the Marion Cricket Club.

December 9-11, 1994

LUCIA CELEBRATION, Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, PA.

JOHAN CAMPANIUS EVENSONG SERVICE

On Sunday, October 24, 1993, a service of commemoration was held at the Christ Church (Old Swedes) of Upper Merion to honor the 350th anniversary of the ministry of Rev. Johan Campanius in New Sweden. The service was conducted with Gloria Dei Church and St. James Episcopal Church of Kingessing. Joining together to celebrate were Rev. Archdeacon Midwood, Rev. Herbert Michael, Rev. David Rivers, Rev. James Evans, and Rev. Reed Brinkman.

Following the service, a Swedish Folk Fest was held to raise funds to place State historical markers at the Christ Church and St. James Church. At the Folk Festival, authentic Swedish refresh-

ments were served and wares of Scandinavian merchants, museums and clubs were available for sale. There was entertainment by singers De Ann Clancy and Sverre Larson and costume judging for children. Lena Carlsson led the audience in traditional Swedish dances.

Our Society was honored for holding the festival with resolutions drafted by State Rep. Ellen Harley, R-Dist. 149 and State Sen. Richard Tilghman, R-Dist. 17, which were read to the State House of Representatives and Senate, respectively.

John C. Cameron ❖

CHRISTMAS JULMIDDAG

On December 5, 1993, the Swedish Colonial Society held its annual Christmas Julmiddag Celebration at the Corinthian Yacht Club. Under the leadership of Lena Carlsson, Chair-Events Committee, a hundred or so members and guests joined in the holiday spirit. The event commemorated the 355th anniversary of the Swedes' first Christmas in America. The guest of honor was, Consul General of Sweden, Dag Sebastian Ahlander who joined in the festivities along with Hon. Thatcher Longstreth.

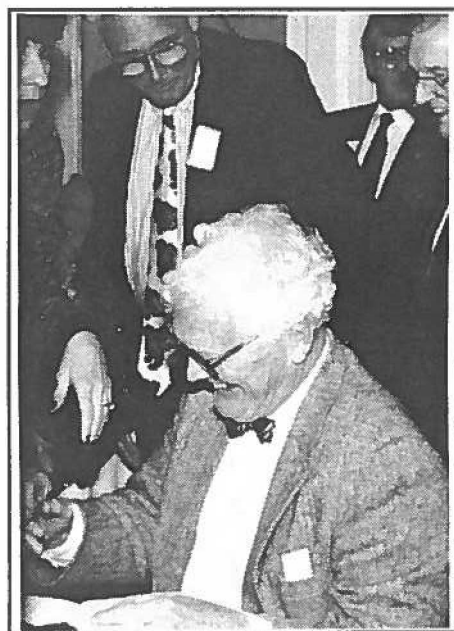
Eleven children wearing beautiful traditional costumes paraded through the rooms of the club in a Lucia procession, including Emma Carlsson, Katarina Sheronas, Maria Arwitz, Meghan Cameron, Aleshia Endy, and Holly



Erik Sheronas in red cap and clothing is the Tomte or the little Santa Claus for the Julmiddag ceremonies. PHOTO: BETH LINNERSON-DALY



Consul General Dag Sebastian Ahlander with SCS Governor John Cameron at 1993 Julmiddag PHOTO: SUBURBAN & WAYNE TIMES



Honorable Thatcher Longstreth signing his new book. PHOTO: BETH LINNERSON-DALY

Smith. Starboys were David, Drew and Stephen Smith and Evan Sheronas. Erik Sheronas acted as little Santa Claus.

Special thanks to other committee members, Esther Ann McFarland, Katrina Sheronas, Barbara Almquist, and Wally and Dorothy Richter.

Christmas gifts were presented to Marta Biel and Armason Harrison in recognition of their length of service in the society.

John Cameron ❖

MEMBERS***In Memoriam, Carl E. Lindborg****(continued from page 6)*

on the Board of Governors of the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia and involved in activities at Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia.

His historical and ethnic studies enabled him to advise on restoration of a Swedish-built granary in Greenwich, NJ and the Lower Swedish Log Cabin in Upper Darby, PA. As a member of the Delaware County (PA) Bicentennial Commission, Lindborg and his wife planned the program for the King of Sweden's visit to Printz Park in 1976.

For the opening of the Emigrant Institute in Vaxjo, Sweden, Lindborg was commissioned to paint a portrait of the Swedish-American scholar, Amandus Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania. In recognition of their meritorious service to relations between Sweden and the United States, the Institute recently awarded their Charlotta Medal to Lindborg and his wife.

In addition to his wife, Lindborg is survived by three children: Carl S. Lindborg of West Brandywine Township, Chester County, PA; Karin Lindborg Mejia of Barranquilla, Columbia; and Linnea Tornqvist of Watchung, NJ; and five grandchildren.

In lieu of flowers the family suggests a contribution to the Carl E. Lindborg Memorial Fund for Swedish Historical Research, Swedish Colonial Society, 422 Belrose Lane, Radnor, PA 19087.

New Members

*Daniel Brown,
Collins Lake, NJ*

*James A. Friend,
Edison, NJ*

*Walter Albert Muller,
Camarillo, CA*

*Antoinette Waughtel Sorenson,
Tacoma, WA*

*Mr. & Mrs. Theodore Widing,
Stafford, PA*

*Ronald Wilson,
Oneida, TN*

*Stuart Henri Yost,
Philadelphia, PA*

***COUNCIL COMMITTEE
CHAIRPERSONS
1994-95***

Tatnall Hillman, Finance
Wallace Richter, Nominations
Peter S. Craig, Publications
John Widtfeldt, Gloria Dei Church
Esther McFarland, Bylaws
William Neal, Membership
Lena Carlsson, Events

**The Swedish Colonial Society
Membership Application**

Individual	\$ 22.00
Family	25.00
Life	300.00
Corporation	300.00
No Initiation Fee	

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

**SWEDISH COLONIAL NEWS
Publications Committee**

Beth Linnerson-Daly, Editor
John Cameron Peter S. Craig
Brian Daly Alice Lindborg
John Ramee David River
Benkt Wennberg Barbara Almquist
John Widtfeldt Jean Roll
Triangle, Princeton, NJ
Budget Printing, Skillman, NJ

Mailing Address Change:

Swedish Colonial Society
c/o Gloria Dei Church
916 South Swanson Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147

Swedish Colonial News

The Swedish Colonial Society
916 South Swanson Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147

Postage