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# THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY JOURNAL

PRESERVING THE LEGACY OF THE NEW SWEDEN COLONY IN AMERICA

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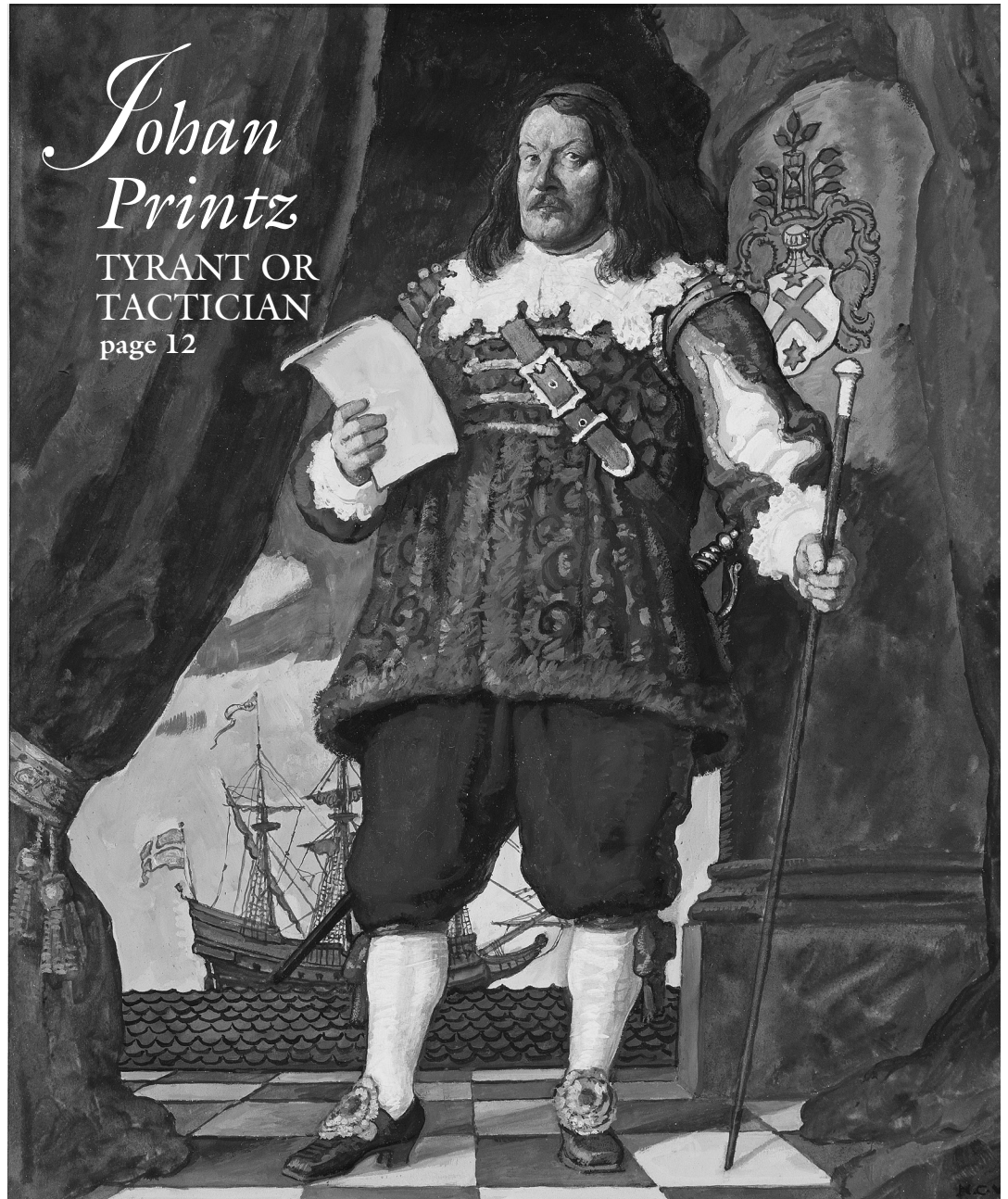
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*Johan Printz, First Governor of Delaware, c. 1930, for The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware, by Christopher Ward (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1930)*  
N. C. Wyeth (1882–1945) Watercolor and gouache on illustration board, 13 1/4 x 11 1/2 in. (33.7 x 29.2 cm), Delaware Art Museum, Gift of Mrs. Marion D. Higgins, 1953

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## THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

916 SOUTH SWANSON STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19147

### ON MISSION

#### HISTORY—In

November, we celebrated the 375th Anniversary of the establishment of the Printzhof in Tincum, Pennsylvania as the capital of New Sweden. The event, hosted by Tincum Township, was successful with much community enthusiasm and plenty of food. John Tepe, Joe Mathews and Ken Peterson attended and lectured as Joe installed in Printz Park Kim-Eric Williams' 19 colorful historical markers communicating the history of New Sweden. We celebrated all the achievements of the colonists who came from Sweden, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Angola and England. Their peaceful pioneer spirit remains a meaningful model for us today. It is an outstanding example of peaceful coexistence, consistent moral and legal institutions and persistence in the face of tall odds. It was here that skilled craftsmen from Sweden and Finland introduced the log cabin to America. Even the governor's mansion or Printzhof was a log cabin originally, albeit an elaborate one with two stories, glass windows imported from Europe, yellow Dutch brick chimneys and a room for administrative functions. It also had a pleasure garden and a brewery. The property was resold numerous times and was allowed to fall into disrepair. Finally, no trace of it remained until The Swedish Colonial Society was given the land in 1927 and in 1938 donated it to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to honor Governor Printz. Then numerous archeological investigations established beyond any doubt the location here of the Printzhof. Its foundation is located under the park grass closest to the Corinthian Yacht Club. In that spirit, we are working to create a replica Swedish colonial log farmstead in Printz Park



**GENEALOGY**—Craig Collection—Thanks to our Genealogist, Ron Beatty, we now have sixteen custom family line packages delivered to members and posted for \$99 sale to the public. A copy of two of them has already been sold to the public, a bonus. Five of them have also been posted as a truncated free sample with heavy watermark. And we continue to have a variety of other packages including ten more paid family lines where the basic package has been delivered to the customer but not completed and posted, four paid orders that are in the works, and five other projects waiting for time to be done. And, in the past two years, our Curator, Bev Walker, has authenticated 34 New Forefather members. In the process she has added five new Qualifying Forefathers/Foremothers, namely: Alexander Boyer, Pal Persson, Hans Georgen Smidt, Olaf Thorsson, and Catherina Johansdotter Vanderveer.

**CULTURE**—We again celebrated Swedish Christmas traditions with a Julmiddag at the Corinthian Yacht Club, including tomten posters, accordion music, anthem singing, toasting with glogg, a Swedish buffet, old Swedish Christmas stories, and a gift exchange in the form of a raffle. And, we will be celebrating our Swedish Colonial ancestors at the Forefather Luncheon on April 6 at the Lazaretto Ballroom in Tincum, Pennsylvania, the capital of New Sweden.

Finally, we mourn the death of our long-time Counsellor, Fred Davidson. We are looking for a suitable replacement for Fred, and would welcome any nominations, including self-nominations. Service on the Council is a great way to learn the entire story of New Sweden and participate in some interesting projects.

With Thanks,

John B. Tepe, Jr., Governor

# 2019 Bridgeton-Eskilstuna Exchange Student Excursion

JOE MATHEWS



Students Kiara Pantaleon, Kierra Dredde, Ella Nestarinen and Rasmus Persson meet with Sam Heed and Ida Jane Bonavito in front of the *Kalmar Nyckel*.

**Bridgeton**, a city of around 25,000 in southern New Jersey, and **Eskilstuna**, a city of around 65,000 west of Stockholm in Sweden, are sister cities. The exchange program began around the same time Bridgeton's New Sweden Colonial Farmstead was created in 1988. In the past the students' excursion destination was the Farmstead in Bridgeton City Park, within walking distance of the school. We hope that in the future the resurrected Farmstead in Governor Printz Park in Tinicum Township PA will once again be one of the exchange students' favorite destinations. We also hope for continued good health to the Bridgeton-Eskilstuna student exchange program itself. It has been a wonderful way to teach and celebrate New Sweden history to young people. We're so grateful to the schools in Bridgeton and Eskilstuna who keep the program going despite ever present challenges.

On Wednesday, February 27, the annual excursion to New Sweden sites of the current class of the Bridgeton-Eskilstuna exchange students took place. Swedish students Ella Nestarinen and Rasmus Persson and Bridgeton High School students Kierra Dredde and Kiara Pantaleon, accompanied by District Coordinator Ida Jane Bonavito and Swedish Colonial Society Councillor Joe Mathews, traveled from Bridgeton to Wilmington to take in all three of the Swedish heritage sites on the East Seventh Street peninsula. Exchange teachers Alicia Sjoberg (Eskilstuna) and Erin Gibbs (Bridgeton) were unfortunately not able to make the trip.

First, Kalmar Nyckel Foundation's Education Director Sam Heed showed the group an excerpt from KNF's acclaimed feature documentary "The Forgotten Voyage" and then took them through the entire Copeland Maritime Center. Then to Fort Christina National Historic Park where the students got to see The Rocks on the Christina River where Swedish colonists first landed in the New World. Finally, Rebecca Wilson and Jane Conlon provided hospitality and a tour of Old Swedes Church and the Hendrickson House Museum. Many thanks to the foundations of the Kalmar Nyckel and Old Swedes. — *Joe Mathews*



Joe, Sam, and the students tour the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation. (PHOTOS BY IDA JANE BONAVITO)

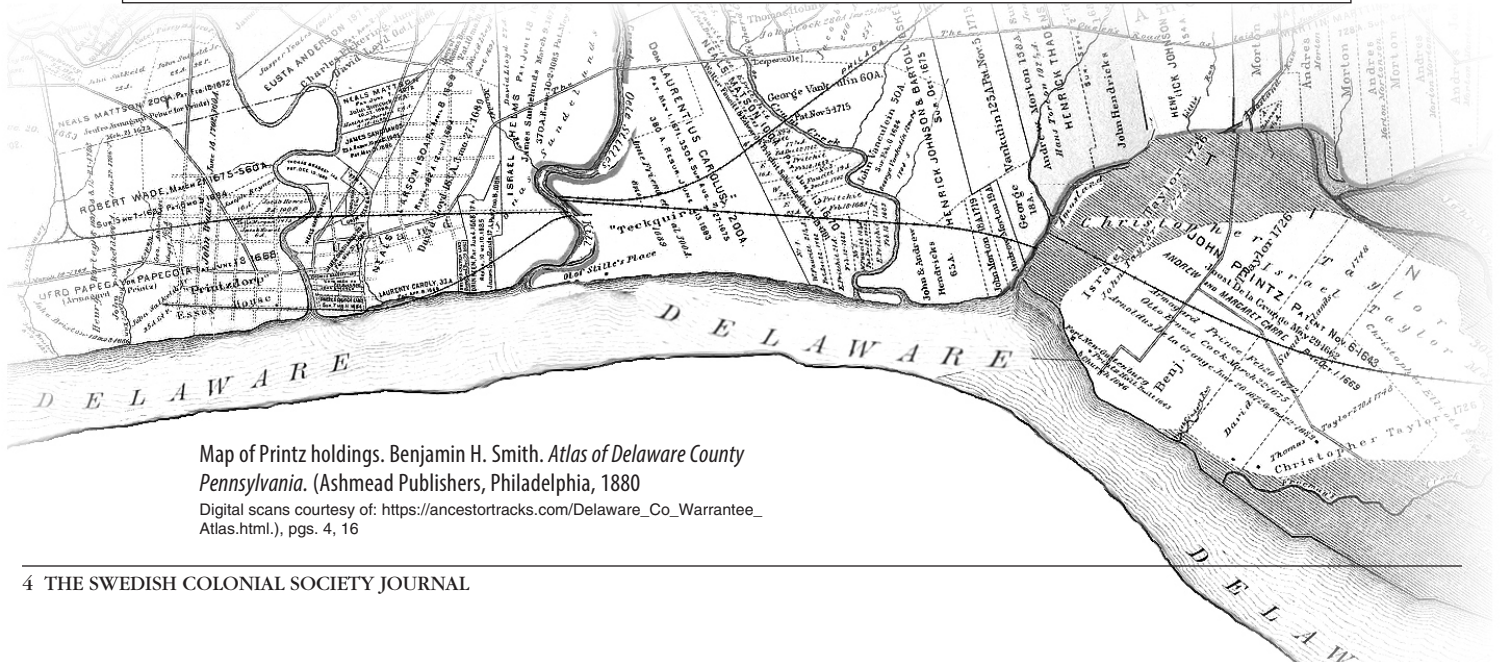
# *Negotiating Three Governments:* ARMEGARD PRINTZ'S ROLE *in Delaware Valley Society*



*Armegard Printz arrived in the colony of New Sweden in February 1643 with her father Governor Johan Printz, her stepmother Maria von Linnestau, and four siblings. She married Lieutenant Johan Papegoya two years later, raised four sons, and remained in the Delaware Valley for most of the time until 1676.<sup>(1)</sup>*

*During those years, she participated in the small community of Swedes and Finns who interacted with the much larger population of Lenape Indians and she negotiated changes in European regimes as the Dutch conquered New Sweden in 1655 and the English took control in 1664. Described as “overbearing” and “self-willed” by historian Amandus Johnson,<sup>(2)</sup> Armegard Printz in fact managed her father’s estates and her own affairs independently within a political and economic context dominated by men.*

(Portrait above widely attributed to be Armegard Printz. Artist and location unknown.)



Map of Printz holdings. Benjamin H. Smith. *Atlas of Delaware County Pennsylvania*. (Ashmead Publishers, Philadelphia, 1880)

Digital scans courtesy of: [https://ancestortrails.com/Delaware\\_Co\\_Warrantee-Atlas.html](https://ancestortrails.com/Delaware_Co_Warrantee-Atlas.html)., pgs. 4, 16

*She remains an enigma as she exhibited determination, intelligence, and strength yet no papers survive to explain the breadth of her motivation and goals.*

Armegard Printz was one of 208 immigrants to New Sweden during the decade after its founding in 1638 and one of sixty who arrived in 1643. Despite strenuous efforts of her father Johan Printz to make the colony a success, the lack of colonists and cargoes weakened his efforts to maintain authority among his settlers and respect from neighboring Lenapes, who numbered more than 4,000 during the 1640s. Only three Swedish expeditions supplemented the colony's population from 1644 to 1653, bringing just fifteen additional colonists. With deaths and departures of colonists, the European population in 1648 reached only about 128, of whom about three-quarters were adult men and nine percent were adult women. The colony in which Armegard

Printz settled, married Johan Papegoja, and started their family had to obtain cattle, oxen, wampum, tobacco, and other trade goods from merchants of New England, New Netherland, and Virginia, and depended upon the Lenapes when crops were insufficient.<sup>(3)</sup>

Armegard Printz was among about a dozen European women who with their husbands created families prior to the larger immigration of Finns and Swedes starting in 1654. These married women were indispensable to both the colony and their husbands, as Johan Papegoja noted when he sought help from Swedish official Per Brahe to obtain Governor Printz's permission to marry Armegard. Papegoja wrote in 1644, "the one who wishes to remain here [in New Sweden] he cannot be without a wife. If one were in Sweden, there would be no want; but here one must himself cook and bake and himself do all the things that women do, which I am not accustomed to, and it is difficult for me." Indeed, many men who immigrated to the colony without a wife returned home to Sweden. Those who arrived with a spouse were much more likely to stay in the Delaware Valley. Papegoja had some difficulty convincing the governor, Armegard, or both to agree to the marriage, for Papegoja complained to Brahe that he had talked with Johan Printz "several times through the pastor and also visited him with my writings several times, but I can get no answer from him according to which I can act." Papegoja wanted to marry Armegard quickly, and otherwise would leave the Delaware Valley. They wed in 1645, when Armegard Printz was about twenty years old and Johan Papegoja was thirty-five. They had four sons: Jöran, born in 1647; Bernt born in 1649; and Gustaf and Johan born probably by 1655.<sup>(4)</sup>

Governor Printz left New Sweden in 1653 with thirty inhabitants including his wife and daughters except Armegard who stayed in the Delaware Valley until 1676. The lack of supply ships from Sweden for more than five years had prompted twenty-four inhabitants of New Sweden to protest that the home government had abandoned them so "that at no time or hour are we secure in our life and welfare." They also complained that Printz prohibited them "under pain of fines and capital punishment" from trading with the Lenapes and other colonies, and blocked access to agricultural lands and other resources. He prevented them from grinding flour at the mill they had helped to build and mistreated several Finnish families. At his departure,



#### THE AUTHOR

**Jean R. Soderlund is Professor of History Emerita at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and award winning author of many articles and books. Most recently she has written *Lenape Country: Delaware Valley Society Before William Penn*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. She is also the author of *Quakers and Slavery: A Divided Spirit*, for which she received the Alfred E. Driscoll Publication Prize from the New Jersey Historical Commission, and co-authored *Freedom By Degrees: Emancipation in Pennsylvania and Its Aftermath*.**

**This article is based on her lecture of the same name that she presented at the 2015 New Sweden History Conference at the Lazaretto Ballroom in Essington, PA. Her ideas arise from her deep and significant study of Middle Atlantic Colonial history. In this article, she challenges some long held beliefs while offering new possibilities for understanding Nordic and Indian relations along the Delaware River at this early time.**

PHOTO COURTESY OF LAURA BURNHAM AT THE AMERICAN SWEDISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Governor Printz appointed Papegoja as deputy governor of a community even further depleted as fifteen male colonists, including some with families, departed to Maryland. When Johan Risingh and 250 sick immigrants arrived on the ship *Örnen* in 1654, only 130 colonists, including Armegard Printz and her family, were available to provide food and shelter. Risingh faced considerable challenges to stabilize the colony, establish good relations with the Lenapes and Susquehannocks, obtain a cargo for *Örnen* to return to Sweden, and resist pressures from the Dutch in response to his military takeover of Fort Casimir, which he renamed Fort Trinity.<sup>(5)</sup>

Despite—or perhaps because of—these challenges, Risingh decided that he needed to reduce Armegard Printz’s influence in New Sweden. He had arrived in the colony without an appointment as governor, so her status as the daughter of the previous governor and wife of the deputy governor posed a threat to his authority, particularly after Papegoja departed in 1654 on *Örnen*. Her residences signified her position, as she had lived with her husband at Fort Christina since 1645, and since 1653 held responsibility for managing her father’s Printzhof estate at Tinicum Island and Printztorp at Upland Creek. Tinicum, which included the colony’s church, had served as the center of New Sweden’s government since 1643, and was described by the engineer Peter Lindeström as “very splendidly and well-built, with a pleasure garden, summer house and other such [things].”<sup>(6)</sup>

Risingh relocated New Sweden’s administrative center to Fort Christina after convincing Armegard Printz to move from the fort to Tinicum. She nearly foiled his attempt to diminish her influence by recruiting several South Company officials to work for her in the fur trade and in supervising Printzhof. Risingh reported that “one after another of the older employees began to request release” from the company: Vice Factor Jacob Svensson, Constable Johan Stålkofa (or Stalcop), Corporal Anders Olofsson, Engineer Peter Lindeström, the drummer Sven, and the skipper Abbe Larsson. Risingh feared that if they joined Printz, “the functions of the South Company there would have made little progress, as still others would also have requested discharges or without such would have run away.” Armegard Printz attempted a direct assault on Risingh’s

authority. He spoke to each of the men, reminding them that they “would be held responsible to higher authorities for the ensuing damage.” Thus he thwarted her plan, which he portrayed as “a dangerous plot of an evil person.”<sup>(7)</sup>

The twenty-nine-year-old Armegard Printz clearly had a following in New Sweden with her ability to attract Svensson, Stålkofa, Lindeström, and the others to her employ. Her collaboration with Jacob Svensson is particularly interesting, as he was the chief trader and liaison with the Lenapes and Susquehannocks. In the summer and fall 1654, to feed the hundreds of ailing immigrants who arrived on *Örnen*, he obtained food from New England and the Lenapes. He also renewed New Sweden’s alliance with the Susquehannocks. After the conflict between Risingh and Printz, Svensson fell ill, recuperating at her Tinicum estate. Svensson remained loyal to Printz though he stayed in the company’s service.<sup>(8)</sup>

While Risingh effectively established his authority in New Sweden until he departed after the Dutch conquest in 1655, Armegard Printz remained a force to be reckoned with in the Delaware Valley until 1676, as she managed the Printz family interests during the Dutch and English regimes. Examples of her collaboration with other Swedes and Finns to resist Dutch and English governmental decrees included the *Mercurius*

affair, rejection of Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant’s command for consolidation of their settlements, and the Long Swede rebellion.

Armegard Printz was centrally involved with Jacob Svensson and his brother Sven Svensson Skute in March 1656 when a group of Lenapes, Swedes, and Finns challenged Dutch authority by landing the Swedish ship *Mercurius* at her Tinicum estate. The ship carried trade goods and 105 immigrants, mostly Finns who had left Göteborg in November 1655 before receiving news of the Dutch takeover. The ship’s leaders included commissary Hendrick Huygen, the Dutchman who earlier filled the same role in New Sweden, and Johan Papegoja, husband of Armegard Printz. When the *Mercurius* first arrived, Dutch Governor Stuyvesant refused permission to land because he did not want the ship’s trade goods and passengers to enhance the existing coalition between the Lenapes and Swedes and Finns. Stuyvesant and his advisors were also irate because Svensson and Skute were proving “either troublesome or very

*Armegard’s father Johan Printz in 1653 evidently considered the twenty-eight-year-old woman capable of managing his estates at Tinicum and Upland. Her husband Johan Papegoja seems to have had few if any qualms about leaving her in charge of their household and children when he left the Delaware Valley temporarily in 1654 and then for the last time in 1661.*

dangerous,” because they “held secret intelligence” with the Lenapes. Stuyvesant ordered that they be arrested and sent to Manhattan, and required any Swedes and Finns who had not taken the Dutch oath of allegiance to comply or leave the river.<sup>(9)</sup>

The Dutch proved correct that they lacked control in the Delaware Valley when a large group of Lenapes, Swedes, and Finns boarded the *Mercurius*. Papegoja described the scene: “We decided to set sail for Manhattan. But as soon as the savages or Indians observed this they collected speedily in great

*Armegard Printz remained a force to be reckoned with in the Delaware Valley until 1676, as she managed the Printz family interests during the Dutch and English regimes.*

numbers, came down to us and reminded us of the former friendship and love, which they had for us Swedes, above all other nations, and said that they would destroy and exterminate both Swedes and Hollanders, unless we remained with them and traded as in the past.” The ship sailed upriver and discharged its passengers and cargo at Printz’s manor at Tinicum, offering the Dutch little choice but to allow the new settlers to remain. One of the

passengers, Anders Bengtsson, later wrote that “the Dutch forbade the ship to travel up the river, would have ignominiously sent it back, if the heathens (who loved the Swedes) had not gathered together, went on board, and defiantly brought it up past the fort.” Stuyvesant and his council threatened to punish the Swedish ringleaders but instead created local government for the “Swedish nation,” appointing some of the Swedes likely involved in the *Mercurius* landing as local magistrates and military leaders, including Armegard Printz’s confidant Jacob Svensson as ensign and his brother Sven Skute as militia captain.<sup>(10)</sup>

The Swedish nation continued to resist Dutch authority following the *Mercurius* affair, often in league with the Lenapes. In 1660, the Nordic settlers refused when Stuyvesant directed them to abandon their separate farms and consolidate in villages for better defense against the Natives. The Swedes and Finns argued that they did not fear their Lenape neighbors and had too much to lose by leaving their farms. “[N]o one wishes to move or come to an accommodation,” Stuyvesant’s deputy, Willem Beeckman, reported, “each one asserting the intention to keep his whole lot and cultivated land.” Armegard Printz in particular said it was foolish for her to relocate because “of her large buildings, and because the church is located there,” and invited others to live on Tinicum rent-free. The Lenapes offered the Swedes and Finns land near their own settlement at Passyunk, but the idea proved unworkable because of lack of space. The Dutch dropped their demands for consolidation after the Swedish nation threatened to leave the Delaware Valley.<sup>(11)</sup>

Armegard Printz remained active among the Swedes and Finns after the English conquest in 1664, as James, Duke of York’s government attempted to impose more rigid land policies that required surveys, warrants, and quitrents. Many of the Swedish nation, including Printz, preferred their flexible system of land tenure that permitted neighbors and travelers to cross property lines. While families claimed homesteads on which they farmed and pursued crafts, they considered surrounding meadows and forest as



Dutch Lady, Circa 1660. Source: Elisabeth McClellan. *Historic Dress in America 1607-1800*. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Company, 1904.

commons available to both European and Lenape inhabitants. Neighbors had rights to pass across lands as long as they avoided damage to crops, livestock, or buildings. In Upland, for example, inhabitants grazed their cattle on marshes held in common along the river, for when Nils Larsson Frände in 1678 raised a fence that “stop[ped] up the old and usual way to the fly [marsh],” the Upland court ordered him to “take up the said fence and leave the way open as formerly.”<sup>(12)</sup>

The English land policies and taxes caused further tensions for the Swedish nation that resulted in the Long Swede rebellion and charges of treason. A recent immigrant known variously as the Long Swede, Long Finn, John Binckson, and Marcus Jacobsson, and who pretended to be the son of a famous Swedish general Königsmark, precipitated opposition of a sizeable number of Swedes and Finns to the English government. Upon hearing of the Long Swede’s activities in 1669, Governor Francis Lovelace sent an order from New York to officials “at Delaware” to arrest the Long Swede and his chief confederate Hendrick Andersson Coleman, a Finn who lived at Carkoens Hook. Informed that Königsmark “goes up & down from one place to another frequently raising speeches very seditious & false tending to the disturbance of his Majesty’s peace,” Lovelace concluded that the Long Swede aimed to return the colony to Sweden. His accomplice Coleman was “well versed in the Indian language,” leaving “his habitation cattle & corn without any care taken for them” to obtain assistance from Native people, most likely Lenapes, which only intensified English fears.

One of the Swedish justices, Peter Cock, helped to arrest the Long Swede by September 14, 1669, after a dinner where the rebel encouraged the Swedes “to throw off the yoke, reminding them how they suffered from the English, and how they, partly by treachery, partly by force took from [the Swedes and Finns] one big piece of land after another.” When the Long Swede asked them who they supported, the King of Sweden or King of England, many responded the King of Sweden. The Long Swede stood trial in 1669, was found guilty, whipped, branded, and sold as a servant to Barbados.

BENGT A. LUNDBERG / RIKSANTIKVARIÉAMBETET



Läckö Castle, where Armegard Printz died in 1695 while living with her son Bernt Papegoga.

For more information about this medieval Swedish castle, please visit: <http://www.lackoslott.se/>

Governor Lovelace initially called for harsh punishment of the rebel’s confederates, but then agreed to fines rather than trials for treason.

Lovelace did not fine Armegard Printz though he believed she “intermeddled in so unworthy a design, for though what she hath committed was not of any dangerous consequence, yet it was a demonstration of their inclination & temper to advance a strange power & a manifestation of her

high ingratitude for all those indulgences & favors she hath received from those in authority over her.” The records provide no greater detail about Printz’s involvement, so the reason for Lovelace’s anger is unclear. One of the Long Swede’s close confederates, Johan Stalcop, had allied with Armegard Printz back in 1654. Another ringleader, the minister Lars Lock, had been her neighbor for many years. Also interesting is that two of the three female household heads in the Swedish nation, as listed in the 1671 English census of European residents in the Delaware Valley, were involved in the Long Swede conspiracy: Armegard Printz and Margaret the widow of Pål Jönsson Mullica. Widow Elisabeth Dalbo, the third female Swedish household head listed on the census, was not implicated in the plot.<sup>(13)</sup>

In the midst of these events, in 1662 Armegard Printz sold the Printzhof manor at Tinicum to Joost de la Grange, who had emigrated from the Netherlands with his wife, three children, and servants. The sale was perhaps an indication that Printz intended to move back to Sweden, yet she relocated to Printztorp on Upland Creek until the protracted financial and legal battles over Tinicum finally resolved. While many of the details are unclear—in part because of conflicting narratives—La Grange quickly took possession of the manor, renaming it New Leyden, though his original bill of exchange was protested. He died in 1664 still owing one-half of the 6,000 guilders (Holland) payment, which his widow Margreta Persyn failed to pay even after she married the Englishman Andrew Carr. Armegard Printz sued them when she learned that they planned to move to Holland, and won judgment in 1672 on the remaining debt of 3,000 guilders (Holland). After further legal wrangling she obtained title to the deteriorated estate, which she sold to Otto Ernest Cock, a Holsteiner who was married to a Swede. Upon sale of

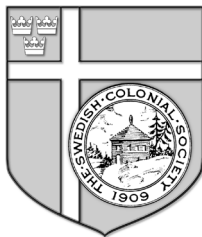


Printztorp as well, in 1676 Printz returned to Sweden where she died in 1695 at her son Bernt Papegoja's home, Läckö Castle.<sup>(14)</sup>

Armegard's father Johan Printz in 1653 evidently considered the twenty-eight-year-old woman capable of managing his estates at Tinicum and Upland. Her husband Johan Papegoja seems to have had few if any qualms about leaving her in charge of their household and children when he left the Delaware Valley temporarily in 1654 and then for the last time in 1661. Their marriage was untraditional—and perhaps unhappy—as she took advantage of her father's need for a manager to live independently among the Swedes and Finns in North America. Armegard used the Printz surname rather than Papegoja in dealings with the Dutch and English governments, though the English persisted in calling her by the name Papegoja.<sup>(15)</sup> She remains an enigma as she exhibited determination, intelligence, and strength yet no papers survive to explain the breadth of her motivation and goals.

#### ENDNOTES

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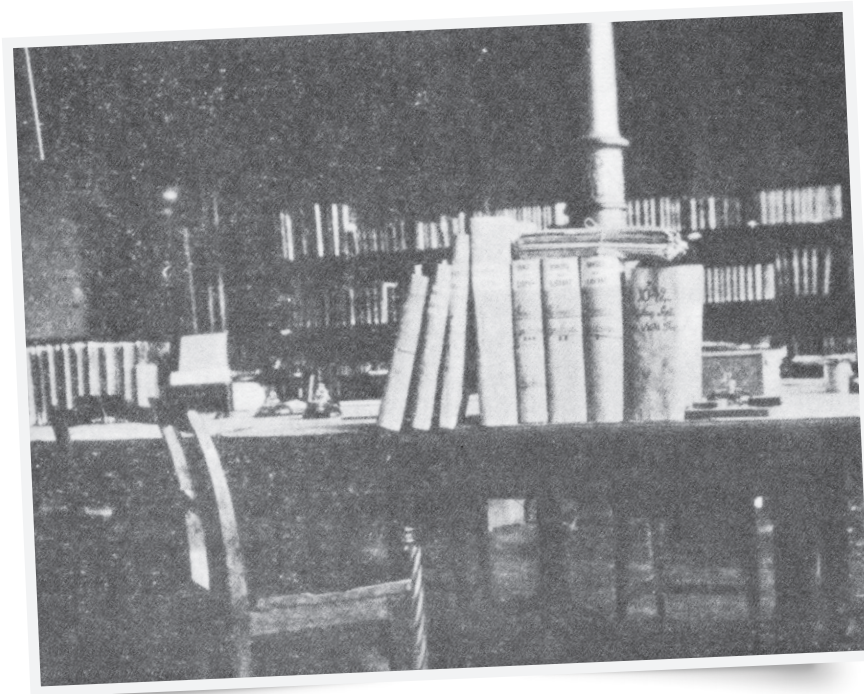
*Please consider including The Swedish Colonial Society in your will or living trust, by sharing this sample bequest language with your estate planning attorney:*

**"I give and bequeath the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to The Swedish Colonial Society, 916 S. Swanson Street, Philadelphia PA 19147 (Federal Tax ID 23-6251086)."**

**Such a gift will guarantee that you leave a legacy at the SCS for future generations to enjoy.**

*Thanks goes to the SCS Governor John B. Tepe, Jr., Esq. for his input.*

# DIGITAL NEW SWEDEN



Research Room in the Royal Archives showing primary sources about the New Sweden Colony consulted by Amandus Johnson. From *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, p. 88.



Author in Gamla Stan, Stockholm, January 2019. (Photo by Gloria Moleon)

## THE AUTHOR

**Laurie Fitzpatrick is an artist, writer, and professor who has lived in Philadelphia for over 30 years. She holds her MA in History from Temple University and is currently pursuing her Ph.D. in History. Her focus is New Sweden.**

When Amandus Johnson visited Riksarkivet in Sweden over 100 years ago to examine primary documents concerning New Sweden, he worked with a collection of centuries-old colonial reports, confidential instructions, account books, lists of colonists, their pay and their supplies, and other ephemera. Although many of these papers are copies of important correspondences, Johnson's fingers brushed pages that may have been touched by prominent colonial people including Johan Printz, Johan Risingh, and Peter Lindeström. From this collection of documents, Johnson wrote his 1911 two volume tome: *The Swedish Settlements on The Delaware, 1638-1654* and his 1930 book: *The Instructions for Johan Printz*. Both of these books stand today as solid accounts—albeit a bit dated for their focus on the deeds of white European men—of the creation, tenuous existence,

and eventual demise of the New Sweden colony along the Delaware river. Johnson's history also offers a wealth of primary sources and older secondary sources for contemporary researchers.

Today, access to the primary documents Johnson consulted is strictly limited, if permitted at all. Until the end of February of this year, one could view these fragile, rare, valuable original documents on microfilm at Riksarkivet in Sweden. This limitation further tied the researcher to a specific resource in a specific place, for a limited time. When dealing with documents handwritten in early modern Swedish, Dutch, or German, difficulties for scholars, genealogists, and the history-curious multiply. It is unhelpful when a clock is ticking nearby as the researcher spends time examining handwritten documents to puzzle out meaning from the idiosyncratic loops, whorls, and flourishes of the writers hand. There is the additional challenge of reading a different language that is foreign both in culture and in time.

Much to the relief of New Sweden researchers worldwide, a significant portion of these important documents are now available as a digital resource online, thanks to the recommendation of Dr. Jan Mispelaere, a post doctoral scholar associated with both Riksarkivet and Uppsala University, Department of History. In a recent communication, Dr. Mispelaere explained, "Riksarkivet is the governmental department in Sweden responsible for the preservation of the sources produced by the government and officials and is responsible for making documents of cultural value accessible for both research and the public in general." The

digitization process of materials focused on New Sweden was given priority by Dr. Marie Lenersand at Riksarkivet. Dr. Mispelaere pointed out that, “for both of us, it was clear that those sources are of immense importance for the history of North America, of the native people, of the colonization process, world trade, Dutch, British and Swedish history, global history, family history, and so on.” This digitization project reflects the full spirit of digital history, which according to Dr. Mispelaere, seeks “to spread this knowledge and make research of this topic possible by giving access to the documents more easily than ever before.”

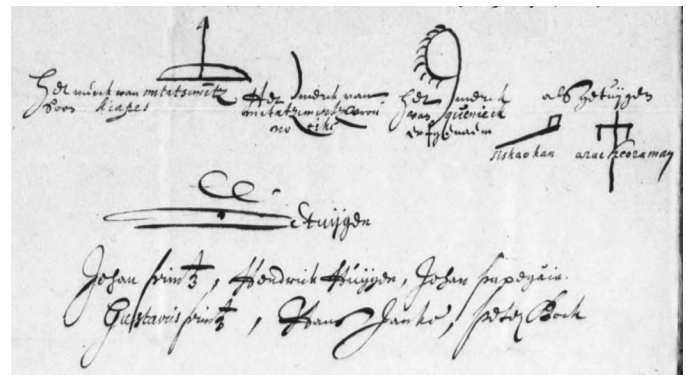
Referenskod	Tid	Anmärkning	Bild
194 b	1651 - 1642	Köpenbrev med indianerna m.m.	Bild
194	1636 - 1691	Projekt, räkenskaper, instruktioner för guvernören Joh. Printz. Handlingar rörande Peter Minuit 1636-1637, Claes Flemming 1639-1649, Rising, Hans Andersson 1649. Peter Stuyvesant 1650, Eric Oxenstierna, skeppen Kalmare Nyckel, Fama, Katten.	Bild
195	1641 - 1643	Specifikationer ang. tobakshandeln.	Bild
196	1639 - 1693	"Christina skantz", en beskrivning 1639-1693, "Henrik Huygens Schuldbok" 1643-1648, "Monat Gelder Buch" 1642-1656, beskrivning på Nya Sverige, uppgifter om resande till Nya Sverige m.m.	Bild
197	1600-tal	Kyrkan	Bild

Finding the newly digitized New Sweden archives might seem as daunting as boarding a SAS flight and traveling to Stockholm, but hopefully these instructions can help. Start by going to: <https://riksarkivet.se/startpage>

In the upper right hand side of this page you can choose to view the page in English. On this main page, choose “Search The Collections.” On this page you see seven tabs (“Digital Research Room,” “Extended Search,” “Archive,” “Person,” “Image ID,” “Free Text,” and “Subject.”) Of these tabs, choose “Free Text,” and in the search box, type “Handelskompanier.” Go down to “16 Handel och sjöfart 1500t – 1800t,” then click on “C Kolonier.” Finally, click on “3 Nya Sverige.” Once you are into these images, you will see they are digitized images of the same books Amandus Johnson viewed over a century ago.

Dr. Mispelaere, a specialist in 16th and 17th century history, stated, “Internet access prevents these valuable sources from being damaged by handling them time and again, and we also have to protect such sources from disappearance due to theft.” Dr. Mispelaere knows these sources well, and explained “there is a lot more concerning Nya Sverige which could be done.” The first step in the digitization process involved transferring and improving the microfilmed images (which were scratched, a bit dirty, and sometimes blurry) into clean and sharp digital images. These cleaned images are now available online, but according to Dr. Mispelaere, they need further curatorial attention, as “our aim is to make a new inventory of the documents concerning Nya Sverige.” In the coming months, Dr. Mispelaere hopes to further refine this digital collection, making sure the images we see correspond more clearly to an improved finding aid which should reflect their original named and numbered system that Amandus Johnson encountered (and referenced) many years ago.

Dr. Mispelaere also reads and speaks Dutch, and is examining Dutch documents housed in the archives, in part “to locate more sources concerning Nya Sverige.” He noted that this is a time consuming task he nonetheless hopes to have completed by the end of 2020.



Copy of Letter signed by the Lenape Sachems.  
From: Riksarkivets ämnessamlingar. Miscellanea, Nya Sverige, SE/RA/757/16/C/3/194 b (1651-1642), Image 7.

— Laurie Fitzpatrick, Philadelphia, 2019

# Johan Björnsson Printz (1592-1663)

## TYRANT OR TACTICIAN



### THE AUTHOR

**Dr. Kim-Eric Williams taught Swedish at Penn for 15 years. He retired two years ago and lives in Exton, PA. In addition to the work as Archivist at the Lutheran Archives Center, he is the Curator of the Augustana Museum at the United Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia.**

*We know more about Johan Printz, the first Royal Governor of New Sweden, than any other leader of the colony. Not only did he serve for ten years in America, (1643-1653) but in 1909 the King of Sweden sent to the newly-formed Swedish Colonial Society a life size portrait of Printz, copied from a portrait at his grave in his father's parish church in Bottnaryd, Sweden.*

He certainly looks like the descriptions we have of him as weighing 400 pounds and being over 6 feet tall. He seems serious, even stern and determined. He could really be both a tyrant and a tactician. He was single-minded and resourceful, perhaps tragic but hardly a Shakespearean Falstaff (a vain, boastful buffoon) or even Prince Hal (an irresponsible and fun-loving youth).

Before we examine Governor Printz's life and work it is important to remember five unalterable events that would conspire to doom Sweden's attempt to plant a colony in America. This series of disasters made it impossible for Printz to plant and govern the sort of colony that his Instruction imagined.

In the year after Printz arrived in America (1644) Klas Fleming died in a naval battle with the Danes. Not only had Fleming reorganized the Swedish Navy but he had been the primary Swedish proponent of New Sweden.

Of even greater import, in the same year on December 8, Queen Christina turned 18 and was crowned. This meant that Axel Oxenstierna was no longer the de facto regent. His support for the American colony was disregarded as the young Queen had little interest in statecraft and even tried to sell New Sweden but could find no buyers. In fact, most of the discussions of New Sweden by the National Council from 1639- 1653 involved which miscreants should be sent there.<sup>(1)</sup>

In 1647 the Swedish Africa Company was launched with some of the same financial supporters, and even had the same bookkeeper.<sup>(2)</sup> It seemed that Gold Coast profits and copper sales were more lucrative than the tobacco and furs that America could produce. The proposed triangle of trade with America was not pursued although Sweden managed to hold on to this venture until 1663 after the Dutch conquered the fledgling colony.

The serious erosion of government interest in New Sweden was exacerbated by the arrival of Peter Stuyvesant as the new Director General of New Netherland in 1647. If there was ever a doppelganger for Printz it was Stuyvesant. Like Printz, his father was a clergyman and Stuyvesant had also forged a career in the military. There would be no more gentlemanly exchanges between New Netherland and New Sweden. Only the disturbances on the northeastern border with the British kept Stuyvesant from moving directly against New Sweden. Once the Treaty of Hartford was signed in 1650, the days of New Sweden were numbered.

The Thirty Years' War did end in 1648 with major territorial gains for Sweden, but at tremendous cost. It has been estimated that more than 50,000 men were killed from Sweden out of a total population of 1.5 million. Many of those who fought in the Swedish armies were mercenaries who came from an array of Protestant countries in Northern Europe. These troops had to be paid and the treasury was heavily weighed down even with French subsidies.

Yet there was only a short peace after 1648. It took Carl X Gustaf until 1658 to secure the present borders of Sweden and finally defeat Denmark for control of the Baltic, and in 1660 there was peace with Brandenburg and Poland.

We also need to remember that dependable communication links to Sweden were non-existent. We have only five copies of the many reports Printz sent back to Stockholm. Many may not have arrived. Letters had to be carried by hand and then put on Dutch ships to Amsterdam. The Dutch skippers may not have felt any obligation to see that the letters went on to Sweden. Under such conditions it was an unenviable task to be Governor of New Sweden in America.

Printz came from a clergy and magisterial family in Sweden. His uncle, Johan Botvidsson was one of the most highly-regarded clergymen in the country. He had been chaplain and adviser to King Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus), then became the Bishop of Linköping and even preached at the King's national funeral in Stockholm in 1634. His father, Bjorn Hansson was the Senior Pastor at Bottnaryd, a small community on the border of Småland and Västergötland, near the provincial center, Jönköping. It was in fact in Jönköping that Printz began his education, continuing on to gymnasia in Skara and Linköping. He was expected to be a priest like his father and went to Germany to study at the Universities of Rostock and Griefswald. Being short of funds he returned and assisted his father with parish work before securing a scholarship from King Gustaf II Adolf which allowed him to study at Wittenberg, Leipzig, Jena, and Helmstedt. In normal circumstances he would have continued on and after passing an examination by a Swedish Cathedral Consistory would have been ordained as a priest.<sup>(3)</sup>



Johan Björnsson Printz (1592-1663) was Governor of Jönköping, Sweden from 1658 until 1663. This sculpture is located in the park "Rådhusparken" in Jönköping, Sweden. (PHOTO CREDIT: TUBAIST: CC BY-SA 3.0, [HTTPS://COMMONS.WIKIMEDIA.ORG/W/INDEX.PHP?CURID=873603](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=873603))

But these were the days of The Thirty Years' War and young Printz and friends were in the wrong place at the wrong time in Silesia when they were captured by troops allied with the Emperor. It was either be killed or become a soldier. Printz seemed to have military ability and served as a mercenary for Venice, Austria, Brunswick, and Denmark, before returning home to Sweden with his German wife.

He secured an appointment in the Swedish army in 1624. Returning to the field he distinguished himself for bravery fighting in several units, especially at the Battle of Wittstock where he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was rewarded with an estate, Korsholm, in Finland.

Once Printz was taken prisoner but was able to bribe his captors for his freedom. In 1640 he was Commandant of the city of Chemnitz, when he was forced to surrender after an overwhelming force of the

Emperor surrounded him. Instead of reporting to his commanding officer, Field Marshal Johan Baner, he returned to Sweden without permission. He was imprisoned and court marshaled. The court found him not guilty of treason but relieved him of his military duties.

Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna was at the time looking for a replacement for Peter Hollander Ridder. He needed a strong person to rule in an unknown land. Printz seemed well qualified. In exchange for an agreement to serve for three years in America, Printz would have his military rank restored, he would be ennobled and be decently paid, and he would be immediately rewarded with six estates. It was an offer he could not refuse.

Printz's Instruction—signed on August 20, 1642—gave him specific guidelines as to how he should first prepare for the journey in Gothenburg, and then how he was to act as Governor of a territory that was now considered part of the homeland, with a budget provided by the Crown.<sup>(4)</sup> As the Queen's direct representative in the colony, he was expected to execute everything, "according to Swedish law and justice."<sup>(5)</sup> He was also to "have power through the necessary

and proper means of coercion to bring to obedience and submissive life, the stubborn and disorderly, and ... if the criminal deserves it, with loss of life.”<sup>(6)</sup> Further he was to examine the lands to see if any minerals were present, he was to defend the boundaries of the colony, see if silk worms could be raised there and if salt could be evaporated at that latitude. He was to treat the surrounding English and Dutch “mildly.” The New Haven colonists were to be brought into the Swedish realm and the Dutch were to be allowed to keep their Reformed faith. Special

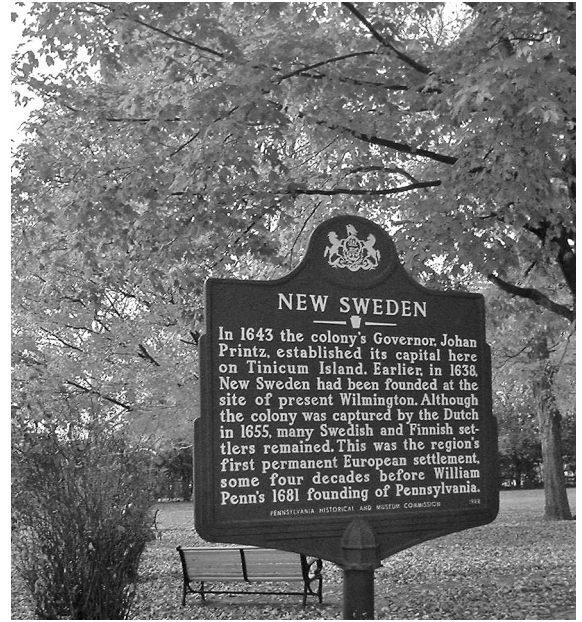


Portrait of Johan Björnsson Printz by unknown artist

care was to be taken of the Indians who shall be “treated with all humanity and respect, that no violence or wrong be done to them.”<sup>(7)</sup> On Sundays, the Divine Service should be “zealously performed according to the true Augsburg Confession, the Council of Uppsala, and the ceremonies of the Swedish Church.” Youth were to be taught their Catechism and Church discipline observed.<sup>(8)</sup>

Printz arrived on the Delaware with his second wife and six children on February 15, 1643. He immediately organized the colony into Swedish districts, and following Ridder’s advice, moved the capital from the inland Ft. Christina to Tinicum Island on the Delaware River. Here he erected a new fort, New Gothenburg and an executive mansion, the Printzhof. This was a major improvement and a perfect location from which to govern. He erected a grist mill, a brewery, and a shipyard. To better control trade on the River, he erected Fort New Elfsborg on the east side of the river, near what is now the Salem River in New Jersey. This fort not only controlled the river since a deepwater channel in the Delaware River flowed very near the east side at that location, but it was also able to keep watch over the English settlement that had been planted nearby by settlers from New Haven. In addition, Printz erected four more forts, one at Uppland and three on the Schuylkill to protect the Swedish fur trade route to the interior: New Korsholm, Molndal, and New Vasa. All of this showed immense insight into the practical and strategic needs of the colony.<sup>(9)</sup>

The religious life of the colony blossomed as a church was built at Tinicum (1646) and two Lutheran priests served the colony which stretched from Cape Henlopen to the falls of the Delaware River at Trenton. Pastor Johan Campanius spent



New Sweden historical marker on Tinicum Island was dedicated April 09, 1988

many hours conversing with the Lenape and translated Martin Luther’s Small Catechism into their language. While conversions were few, a good relationship with the Indians became a hallmark of the colony, even if occasional breaches of trust occurred. In fact it is the only European colony in which there were no massacres of either Indians or Europeans. Printz’s ability to hold the peace with the Lenape while having no trade goods to offer them for the shared use of land and resources along the Delaware is remarkable. His combination of bulk and bluster disguised the fact that he had so very few resources. The scurrilous comment by Massachusetts Governor John Winthrop that Printz was a raw-tongued alcoholic is unsupported, especially coming from a rigid Puritan who helped launch the Pequot War and had three personal Indian slaves. There were no Lenape slaves at all in New Sweden.

But what Printz most needed from Old Sweden were settlers and trade goods to ensure peace with the Indians. He never got the 1,000 settlers he requested, nor the two man-of-war ships he needed to patrol the river. A sense of doom and insecurity took over as no ship ever arrived from Sweden. In fact, six years passed with no communication from Sweden. One ship (The Cat) was seized off Puerto Rico and another (The Golden Shark) landed in New Amsterdam, and was seized due to a mate’s treachery.

In 1651 Stuyvesant acted and with a military force of 120 men marched into Ft. Nassau (Camden, NJ) from New Amsterdam. Dutch vessels sailed up and down the contested Delaware River with impunity, their cannons booming and their drums drumming. This “Water Circus” was meant to show Printz who was in control. To add insult in injury,

Stuyvesant negotiated with the Indians for a piece of Swedish territory which the Indians gladly sold to him for a new fort on the Delaware.<sup>(10)</sup> The site was masterful, it is today's New Castle, and it was named at that time Fort Casimir. The new Dutch fort made the old Swedish Fort Elfsborg obsolete and now Stuyvesant controlled access to Ft. Christina as well. Finally, in desperation, Printz sent his son Gustaf back to Sweden hoping that a personal account presented to the Swedish court and administrators would result in renewed support.

In 1653, when things were at their worst, twenty-two of the most prominent families in the colony presented a "Protest" to Printz pointing out their fears and complaints. Printz arrested, tried and executed the ringleader a soldier named Anders Jonsson and threatened others but realized that he was in such a precarious position that he needed to resign and return to Sweden. The Protest details his hot temper and autocratic methods. At the same time it shows that the settlers themselves were not so easy to govern in such a huge piece of geography. They had little understanding that with no ships arriving, Printz hoarded resources to pay the Lenape, soldiers, and government employees from his own and from community resources. Unfortunately, he evidenced bigotry against the Finns, because of their non—Scandinavian language, their odd customs, and their slash and burn agricultural practices. This was a regrettable inheritance shared by too many of the Swedish rulers in Finland who rarely learned either the language or culture of their eastern province. Democratic processes were unknown to Printz; he lived in an age autocracy. He was every inch a soldier, used to giving commands and having them obeyed.<sup>(11)</sup>

The general degradation of the colony is seen clearly in the peoples' Protest. There were only about seventy people left, less than half of the number when Printz arrived. The first point colonists made was they did not feel secure. This is the most serious charge, and one that Printz admitted in his reply was really not possible to alter given the existing conditions and the lack of support from Sweden. Most of the other charges show a misunderstanding of what was going on in the court at Tinicum, or a growing resentment from having to obey an obstinate military executive. Yet so serious was their concern that they rewrote the petition and enlarged it for the benefit of the new Governor, Johan Risingh who read in a public gathering at the church in Tinicum. Risingh assured colonists that help was indeed on the way and after fining one of the protest leaders, Olof Stille, and rebuking Pastor Lars Locke, he sent copies of both petitions back to Sweden for their consideration.

These petitions did not seem to be taken seriously in Sweden. Printz was rewarded for his service in America with a position as Commandant of the Jönköping Castle and then appointed Governor of Jönköping County. He was able to rebuild and enlarge his father's manor house as "Gunillaberg" in the village of Bottnaryd. He served as a member of Parliament and on the "Secret Committee"—a highly select group that advised in foreign affairs. He died in 1663 at age 71 while commuting on horseback between his estate in Bottnaryd and the castle in Jönköping. He was buried in his father's parish church. He had led an adventuresome and controversial life on two continents.

Yes, he was a tactician and yes, he was a tyrant, who managed above all to keep alive a failing venture for ten years, the descendants of which now number over ten million Americans.

#### ENDNOTES

1. Hans Ling, Handlingdr rérande Sveriges historia, svenska riksrddets protokoll, manuscript, Uppsala, 2010. Translated by Kim-Eric Williams, 2015.
2. Amandus Johnson. *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, Vol.1 (Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society, 1911) pgs. 4, 9.
3. Hans Ling and Kim-Eric Williams, "New Sweden: A Family Enterprise, The Botvid Family and New Sweden." In the *Swedish Colonial News*, Volume 5, Number 3, Fall 2014.
4. Amandus Johnson, *The Instruction for Johan Printz. Governor of New Sweden*. (Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society, 1930) p. 31.
5. Johnson, *The Instruction for Johan Printz*, p. 94.
6. Ibid.
7. Johnson, *The Instruction for Johan Printz*, p. 78.
8. Johnson, *The Instruction for Johan Printz*, pgs. 95-96.
9. Erik G. M. Tomqvist, *The Legacy of Governor Printz and the New Sweden Settlers*, (Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society, 1990), pgs. 15-16.
10. Mark L. Thompson. *The Contest for the Delaware Valley, Allegiance, Identity, and Empire in the Seventeenth Century*. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 2013) p. 98.
11. For more details and a new translation of the protests, see: "The Protest Against Governor Printz," by Hans Ling and Kim-Eric Williams in *The Swedish Colonial Society Journal*, Volume 5, No. 4, Spring 2015.

## Colonial Immigration Certificate to be Restored and Displayed



The Rudman Naturalization Certificate is being treated at the Conservation Center for Art & Historic Artifacts, 264 South 23rd Street, Philadelphia PA 19103



COURTESY OF THE ATHANAEUM.

Deep in the vault of our seat, Gloria Dei Church, we found the original 17th century Naturalization Certificate of Rev. Andreas Rudman, the founder of Gloria Dei and Suffragen Bishop of the Lutheran Church in America. He is buried before the altar at Gloria Dei. We have a descendant of Rev. Rudman among our active forefather members, Katherine A. E. Campbell of Malvern, Pennsylvania.

The Mission of The Swedish Colonial Society is to preserve and promote the history, genealogy and culture of the New Sweden Colony in America. That includes historic documents, so we are restoring this framed parchment, bearing a 4-inch resin seal together with the signature of William Penn.

The treatment will include:

- Reducing surface dirt and grime from the parchment document with a soft brush, vulcanized rubber sponges and additive free, polyurethane sponges, avoiding areas with media and removing insect debris on the verso mechanically.
- Consolidate the media on the verso with diluted isinglass or diluted gelatin applied with a brush and under magnification.
- Humidify the parchment document overall and flatten.
- Reduce the embedded surface dirt on the red seal with the controlled application of deionized water and a soft dry brush.
- Reattach broken parts of the seal with an appropriate adhesive.
- Consolidate the ribbon with appropriate media.
- Do not reattach the seal to the parchment; rather frame it together with the document and the seal case.

For housing, the parchment will be attached into an 8-ply alkaline 100% ragboard deep sink window mat with perimeter hinges made from mulberry paper and a concentrated gelatin solution. To protect the artifact from particulate matter and environmental extremes, it will be placed in a sealed package consisting of ultraviolet-filtering acrylic glazing, the matted work, an alkaline backing and Marvelseal (a nylon, foil and polyethylene laminate on the back). The sealed package will be supported for exhibition by the original wooden frame.

The final product will be displayed under proper archival conditions at our Augustana Museum at the Lutheran Seminary in Germantown, on loan from Gloria Dei, with proper recognition of The Swedish Colonial Society's funding of its conservation.

— John B. Tepe, Jr. Governor of  
The Swedish Colonial Society





BRITT APPELL

DeAnn Clancy receiving her award at Julmiddag, December 2018.

## RESOLUTION



Whereas, **DeAnn Clancy** has for many years been a Life Member of The Swedish Colonial Society, yet continued to be a reliable donor to our need for cash flow; and

Whereas, DeAnn has served since time immemorial as Anthem Singer of The Swedish Colonial Society, thus promoting our Purpose of celebrating historic and cultural events and accomplishments relating to the colonial Swedes and Finns in America; and

Whereas, in this position she has led us through our mispronunciation of the Swedish lyrics and patiently endured the vocal performance of our shaky sopranos, altos, tenors and basses; and

Whereas, as a Councillor and member of the Preservation Committee she has also promoted our Purpose of encouraging awareness and preservation of monuments at historic sites; and

Whereas, in a very visible way she has fulfilled our Mission to preserve and promote the history, genealogy and culture of the New Sweden Colony in America;

NOW, THEREFORE, The Swedish Colonial Society hereby adopts this Resolution for DeAnn Clancy as evidence of the gratitude we all express for her contributions to the Society.

Adopted this 15th day of December, 2018.

*John B. Tepe, Jr., Governor*

*The 18th Annual New Sweden History Conference* took place at The German Society of Pennsylvania, the subject being “Swedes and Germans in the Mid-Atlantic Colonies.” Ties have traditionally been viewed through a religious lens, but the conference also examined the collaboration occurring within material cultural, political and social spheres.



JOHN TEPE

New Sweden attendees enjoying a German Style lunch during November's New Sweden Conference.



EMILY TEPE

Why were we put next to the Bomb Squad? Joe Mathews (Chair, Preservation Committee), John Tepe (Governor) and Ken Peterson (Councillor) promoting the Farmstead-at-Printz-Park at the 375th Anniversary of Tinicum Township.



Dismantling the threshing barn, June 2017. (Photo by Joseph Mathews)

## Contracts signed for reconstruction of the Swedish Colonial Farmstead at Tinicum, March 20, 2019

The New Sweden Company, Highline Construction and the Township of Tinicum PA have entered into an

agreement to reconstruct the main residence of the Swedish Colonial Farmstead in Governor Printz Park at Tinicum. Other log farm structures will be added as fundraising continues. Sponsorship opportunities are available. The primary sponsor of the project is The Swedish Colonial Society.

This project is part of Tinicum Township's already completed refurbishment of Printz Park on the Delaware River waterfront. Progress reports will be posted on [facebook.com/SwedishColonialSociety](https://www.facebook.com/SwedishColonialSociety).

For further information contact [governor@colonialswedes.net](mailto:governor@colonialswedes.net)

## FESTIVAL AT THE FORT

Sunday, April 28, 2019 • 12:00 - 4:00 pm



- Deck tours on the *Kalmar Nyckel* Tall Ship
- Tours of Old Swedes Church and grounds
- Wreath ceremony and open space at Fort Christina Park
- Children's activities and more!

*Proceeds Benefit: New Sweden Centre, Old Swedes Foundation, the Kalmar Nyckel Foundation, the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, and the New Sweden Alliance.*

## NEW MEMBERS WELCOME!

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

### Contact our Registrar:

Theresa Brasko, The Swedish Colonial Society, 916 S. Swanson St. Philadelphia, PA 19147 or visit us online at: [www.ColonialSwedes.net](http://www.ColonialSwedes.net).

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

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

### Our Purposes are:

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

## NEW MEMBERSHIP

### NEW LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Raymond Longacre, Ephrata, PA  
Sharon E. Garrison, Brentwood, CA

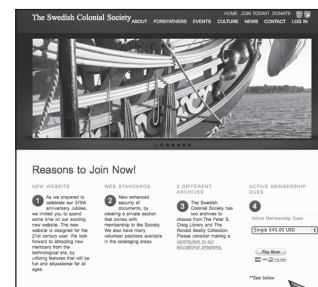
### NEW INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Susan Ross, Saratoga, CA  
Nonna Good, Maurertown, VA  
Michelle Durkin, Wylie, TX  
Kamie Rambo Bledsoe, Purcellville, VA  
Frank P. Campo, Lompoc, CA  
Ross Ridge, Bloomington, IN  
Arne Deckwirth, Nuppulinna, Finland  
Rene' Hardin, Marietta, GA  
Hank Cramer, Carlsbad, CA  
Lynn Henning, Maryland Heights, MO

### RETURNING MEMBERS

Jean Farnsworth, Philadelphia, PA  
Myra Vanderpool Gormley, University Place, WA  
Susan Herron, Durham, NC  
Ann Walz, Naperville, IL  
Delores M. Brennan, Longmont, CO

Visit our website  
[www.ColonialSwedes.net](http://www.ColonialSwedes.net)



Also enjoy our Swedish website: [ColonialSwedes.se](http://ColonialSwedes.se)

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ColonialSwedes](https://twitter.com/ColonialSwedes)

## NEW FOREFATHER MEMBERS

Active members of The Swedish Colonial Society may apply for recognition as "Forefather Members" if they can prove descent from Swedish colonists arriving in the United States prior to the Treaty of Paris, marking the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783. Application forms may be obtained from the SCS website [www.ColonialSwedes.net](http://www.ColonialSwedes.net).

**Ann Ochs** has proven descent from Sven Skute and wife Anna Johansdotter through their daughter Christina Skute who married William Warner Jr. This line continues through grandson William Warner and his wife Mary Wilton/Welton Warner.

**Anne Quinn Cramer** has proven descent from Hans Mansson and wife Ella Stille Mansson through their son James Steelman and his wife Susannah Toy/Tay Steelman. The line continues through grandson Andrew and his wife Judith Steelman.

**Sandra R. Wallis** descends from Timen Stiddem through his son Erasmus Asmund Stedham and his wife Margareta Samuelsdotter Petersson Stedham. The line continues through granddaughter, Maria Asmundsdotter Stedham Forwood and her husband, William Forwood.

**Lynn A. Smith** Henning descends from Forefather Olof Stille through his daughter Ella Stille and her husband Hans Mansson. This line continues through their son Peter Hansson Steelman and his wife Gertrude Keen Steelman.

**Harold Douglas Ford** descends from Forefather Alexander Boyer through his daughter, Josine/Joseyn Boyer Sample and her husband William Sample. The line continues through granddaughter Margaret Sample Sparks and her husband William Sparks Jr.

**Alice Rebecca Snyder Bromley** descends from Timon Stiddem through his son Erasmus (Asmund) Stedham and is wife Maria Samuelsdotter Petersson Stedham. The line continues through granddaughter Maria Stedham Forwood and her husband William Forwood.

**Pamela Leigh** descends from Forefather Carl Jonsson through his daughter Kerstin Carlsdotter Stalkofta (Stalcop) and her husband Johan Andersson Stalkofta (Stalcop). The line continues through their son, Peter Stalcop and his wife, Catherina Samuelsdotter Stalcop.

**Susannah Bonn**, daughter of Anne Quinn Cramer is a descendant, of Olof Stille

**Matthew G. Bonn**, son of Anne Quinn Cramer is a descendant of Olof Stille

**Kainan Cramer Bolger** is the sister of Anne Quinn Cramer and is a descendant of Olof Stille. These immediate family members of Anne Quinn Cramer have provided supplemental Forefather applications that prove descent from Olof Stille through his daughter Ella Stille Mansson and her husband Hans Mansson. This line continues through son Jons (James) Steelman and his wife Susannah Toy Steelman.

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