

Swedish Colonial News

Volume 2, Number 5

Fall 2001

Preserving the legacy of the New Sweden Colony in America



New Sweden Conference at the Museum

On Saturday November 17, 2001 the Society will present a conference entitled, *New Sweden:* The State of What We Know. The conference will be held at the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia beginning at 9:00 a.m. and concluding in the late afternoon. It is co-sponsored by the ASHM and the McNeil Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

This conference will summarize our present state of knowledge about the New Sweden Colony, its European background, and the lives of New Sweden's settlers and their descendants under Dutch and English rule. Also to be considered will be the relationship between the colonists and the Native Americans and the religious competition among the settlers.

This will be the first in an annual series that will launch a larger New Sweden Project enabling the editing and publishing of scholarly research and

records. It is hoped that a broad community of interest will be developed among historians, genealogists, teachers and the general public.

Speakers and their topics include Peter S. Craig, Historian of the Swedish Colonial

Society: From New Sweden to 'Old Swedes' - The Colonial Experience of the Swedes on the Delaware; Lorraine E. Williams, New Jersey State Museum: New Sweden and its Native-American Neighbors, Charles T. Gehring, New Netherland Project: Swedish and Dutch Competition for Control of the Delaware; Evan Haefeli, Princeton University: New Sweden, the English and the 'Dark Time' of Swedish Colonialism; Michael Mackintosh, Temple University: New Sweden, Native Americans and the Natural World: John Fea, Valparaiso University: Swedish Lutheranism and Protestant Diversity in the 18th Century Delaware Valley, and Kim-Eric Williams, Editor and Translator, Swedish Colonial Society: Toward a New Sweden Project - Needs and Resources for Further

Ample time for discussion will be provided at both morning and afternoon sessions. The cost of the conference is \$20 per person (\$15 for students and seniors). The fee includes coffee and doughnuts at registration, a box lunch and an information packet. Registrations are due by Monday, November 12. Send your registration to: New Sweden Conference, ASHM, 1900 Pattison Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19145-5901. Phone (215) 389-1776, fax (215) 389-7701 or email www.americanswedish.org>.

Richard Waldron

In this Issue...









Johan
Grelsson
and his
Archer,
Urian and
Culin
Descendants

Johan Grelsson, his wife Helena and their three children arrived in New Sweden on the ship *Mercurius* in 1656. He was described as a Finn from Fryksdalen, the valley of the Fryken Lakes in Värmland, Sweden. Otherwise, little is known about Johan Grelsson's life in Sweden. His patronymic, Grelsson, indicates that he was the son of Gregor.

In America, Dutch and English scribes had difficulty spelling Johan's patronymic. The Dutch scribe Ephraim Herrman called him Jan Cornelissen. In 1671, the English census taker Walter Wharton called him John Gilsaw. Piecing together the evidence, however, we find that Johan Grelsson settled in the Finnish community known as Ammansland and shared a large tract of land along Mill (now Darby) Creek in what later became Ridley Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, PA. Here the family of Johan Grelsson joined the family of Matthias Matthiasson (also a *Mercurius* passenger from Fryksdalen) and the family of Marten Martensson (who had arrived on the *Örn* in 1654).

The Matthias Matthiasson family abandoned its interest in this tract in late 1671 when it moved across the Delaware to Boughttown (present Penns Grove in Salem County, NJ). But both Johan Grelsson and Marten Martensson remained at Ammansland until their deaths. A contemporary survey placed the cabin of Marten Martensson on the site now occupied by the Morton Homestead. Grelsson's cabin was a stone's throw to the west, on a small creek called Stony (now Amosland) Creek.

Johan Grelsson led a quiet and unassuming life. He last appeared in public records on 27 June 1683, when (as "John Cornelius") he served on the new Chester County court's grand jury. He died shortly thereafter and his widow Helena married, by 1685, the widower Marten Martensson. She also survived her second husband and was buried on 8 February 1713 at Gloria Dei Church at the reported age of 97 (probably somewhat exaggerated).

Five children have been identified, three of whom left many descendants:

1. **Elisabeth Johansdotter**, born in Sweden, c. 1650, married [1] the widower Bärtil Eskilsson c. 1670, and [2] Hans Geörgen c. 1678. She died at Calcon Hook, Lower

Darby Township in 1717 of tuberculosis. (See Urian family below)

- 2. **Anna Johansdotter**, born in Sweden c. 1652, married Johan Van Cöln c. 1672 and died in Ammansland before 1697. (See Culin family below).
- 3. Anders Johansson, born in Sweden c. 1654, inherited his father's half-interest in the 829-acre plantation in Ammansland. After moving to New Castle County, he sold most of this land to his stepfather Marten Martensson and the remainder to his brother John Archer. As a member of the Swedish congregation at Crane Hook and Christina, he was known as Anders Grelsson Mink. He died after 1713, apparently unmarried.
- 4. **Arian Johansson**, later known as John Archer, born in America c. 1656, married Gertrude Bärtilsdotter (daughter of Bärtil Eskilsson by his first marriage) c. 1679, and died in Ammansland in 1740. (See Archer family below)
- 5. **Eric Johansson**, born in America c. 1660, became insane. On petition of his father, who "being poor, could not contain him," the Upland Court ordered that a blockhouse be built for "the madman" in September 1678. Eric probably died shortly thereafter.

The Urian Family

Bärtil Eskilsson, the first husband of Elisabeth Johansdotter, was a Finn from Värmland who had been sent to New Sweden in 1641 as punishment for forest-burning. By his first wife, he had children Margareta (who married Marten Martensson, Jr., in 1674), Anders Bärtilsson (who moved to Penns Neck by 1685), Gertrude Bärtilsdotter (who married John Archer) and Johan Bärtilsson (who never married). When he married Elisabeth, Bärtil Eskilsson was living on the west side of Stony Run, opposite the cabin of Johan Grelsson. After his eldest daughter married Märten Märtensson, Jr., however, Bärtil joined the young couple at Calcon Hook. He died there about 1677 and his widow then married Hans Geörgen.

Hans Geörgen from Brandenburg, Germany, came to the Delaware under Dutch rule, in 1662-1663. In 1674 he acquired a quarter interest in Calcon Hook and in 1678 married Bärtil's widow Elisabeth. He lived at Calcon Hook the balance of his life and was buried at Gloria Dei Church on 24 April 1713.

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Map detail from the author's book The 1693 Census of the

Swedes on the Delaware (1993)

which shows Ammansland on

the west side of the Delaware

River between Mill (now Darby)

Creek and Crum Creek.

The g's in his surname were soft g's so that his surname was pronounced "Urian" and, under the influence of English scribes, this became the family surname.

By her two marriages, Elisabeth Johansdotter had eight verified children:

- > Lars Bärtilsson, who later adopted the name of Lawrence Parker, born c. 1671, died in 1705, devising his 200-acre farm in Gloucester County, NJ to his nephew Jacob Archer and his cow to his mother.
- > **Johan Urian**, born 1679, moved to Gloucester County, where he married Elisabeth Guarron in 1715. He died in 1747, survived by his wife and nine children.
- > Anna Maria Urian, born 1680, became the second wife of Andrew Wheeler of Moyamensing in 1704. She died in 1720, the same year as her husband, survived by three children.
- > **Helena Urian**, born 1685, married her first cousin Gunnar Archer c. 1710. (See below)
- > **Fredric Urian**, born 1687, married Elisabeth Lycan c. 1718. He died in Gloucester County in 1722, survived by one child (Hans). His widow then married Mans Keen.
- > **Elisabeth Urian**, born 1689, was unmarried as of 1713; not further traced.
- > Andrew Urian, born 1690, married [1] Maria Longacre in 1717, and [2] Margareta Longacre (widow of Peter Tussey) c. 1737. He inherited his father's farm at Calcon Hook where he died 26 January 1753, survived by five children.
- > **Dorthea Urian**, born 1692, was still living in 1713; not further traced.

The Culin Family

Anna Johansdotter's husband Johan van Cöln (meaning from Cologne, Germany) arrived on the Delaware c. 1662, probably as one of the servants of Joost de la Grange from Leyden in the Netherlands who in that year purchased Tinicum Island from Armegot Printz. That island lies on the south side of Darby Creek, opposite Ammansland.

Johan van Cöln, usually described as John van Culin in public records, was granted 100 acres of land on the east side of Crum Creek in Ammansland in **FOREFATHERS**

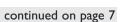
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1679 and lived at that location until his death c. 1711. His wife Anna died before 1697. In 1687, John van Culin complained to the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania against the sheriff's seizure of his only two milk cows, which was all his wife and seven small children had to live on, he being 66 years old and unable to work. His children, as they became old enough, generally found employment in other households.

The seven known children of Johan van Cöln and Anna Johansdotter are listed below. Each of the sons, except Jacob, later dropped the "van" from their surnames and became known simply as Culin.

- > **Jacob van Culin**, born c. 1671, became the second husband of Brigitta Swanson (widow of Peter Justis) c. 1699. He died in early 1747 in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem County, NJ. He had four children who lived to adulthood.
- > Reigner van Culin, born c. 1673, married [1] Ingrid (father unknown) c. 1705, [2] the widow Anna Tussey Stidham Scoggin in 1728. He died in the winter of 1731-1732 in New Castle County, DE survived by his wife and three children.
- > **Gregor van Culin**, later known as George Culin, was born c. 1675 and was granted his father's farm in Ammansland in 1705 on condition that he support his father for the balance of his life. George married Margaret Morton, daughter of Märten Märtensson, Jr., c. 1704 and died in March 1736 in Ammans-

The Morton Homestead on the bank of the Darby Creek in Prospect Park, PA.





Christina Stalcop Rediscovered through the Internet

The Swedish Colonial Society's website - www.ColonialSwedes.org - has proven itself an important clearing house for the exchange of new information about the Swedes and Finns living in the Delaware Valley in colonial times. Since its inception two years ago by Ron Hendrickson, now Senior Deputy Governor of the Society, the website has attracted world-wide attention, especially in Sweden

Among the most fascinating of discoveries have been those made by Hans Ling of Uppsala, Sweden, who submitted an inquiry asking if anybody in the Society knew anything about the two paintings which his ancestors (Erik Björk and Christina Stalcop) gave to Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church in Wilmington just before they sailed for Sweden in 1714. From this inquiry, three significant discoveries have been made: (1) a silver cup made in 1720 to commemorate Christina Stalcop, (2) a complete text of Christina Stalcop's funeral service in 1720, and (3) two pairs of paintings of Christina and her husband,

both probably made by the famous Swedish-American portrait artist Gustavus Hesselius.

The Silver Cup

In his initial inquiry, Hans Ling reported that he was the proud owner of a tiny silver cup, which had been passed down to him, generation by generation, since it was first made in 1720. The cup, 2.25 inches in diameter and 1.25 inches high, was made from a British silver crown, minted in London in 1677, and bears the following inscription: "Christina Pet: Stalkop, Född i Pennsilvanien och. America 1685. Ther gift til Probst: Er: Biörck 1702. Kom med honom til Swerige 1714, dödde i Fahlun 1720." In translation, this means "Christina Petersdotter Stalcop, born in Pennsylvania and America 1685. There married Dean Erik Björk 1702. Came with him to Sweden 1714, died in Falun 1720."

The Funeral Service

After the death of Christina Stalcop in 1720, a funeral service was held in Falun in her memory, presided over by Rev. Andreas Sandel, who had just returned to Sweden from a long pastorate at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church in Philadelphia. Coincidentally, he had also married Christina to Rev. Björk in 1702. The complete funeral service was printed in a book covering 102 pages. Hans Ling also located this book, a complete copy of which was then made for the use of the Swedish Colonial Society's Gloria Dei Records Project. Portions relevant to the life and times of Christina Stalcop have been translated by Hans Ling and

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The Stalcop silver cup was formed from a silver crown made in London in 1677. The cup stands 3.3 cm tall (1.25 in.) with a diameter of 5.6 cm (2.25 in.). It is inscribed "Christina Pet: Stalkop, Född i Pennsilvanien och. America 1685. Ther Gift til Probst: Er: Biörck 1702. Kom med honom til Swerige 1714, dödde i Fahlun 1720." which translates to "Christina Petersdaughter Stalkop, born in Pennsylvania and America 1685. There married to Dean Erik Björk 1702. Came with him to Sweden 1714, died in Falun 1720."





Rev. Kim-Eric Williams.

This book records the fact that Christina Stalcop was born 19 April 1686, the daughter of the farmer and merchant Peter Stalcop and his wife Catharina Samuelsdotter (daughter of Samuel Petersson of Christina). Her parents insured that she obtain a good education and, under the teaching of Charles Springer, she learned to read and write and count in English as well as Swedish. With her parents' consent, she became engaged to Pastor Erik Björk at the age of 15 and they married one year later, on 6 October 1702. When her husband was recalled to Sweden by King Carl XII to assume the pastorate at Falun in Dalarna, she was quite reluctant at first to leave her native country. However, she finally agreed, and began the journey to Sweden on 29 July 1714. Christina had ten children, six of whom were born in America. One son (Peter) was buried at Holy Trinity Church in 1710. Two other sons and one daughter, all born in America, died in Falun before her. She was survived by six children - her only surviving son, Tobias Björk (born in 1704) - and five daughters, Magdalena, Catharina, Christina, Sara and Brita. An "unexpected pregnancy" (apparently a rupture caused by a tubal pregnancy) caused her death. She died 16 March 1720, one month and three days before her 34th birthday.

The Paintings

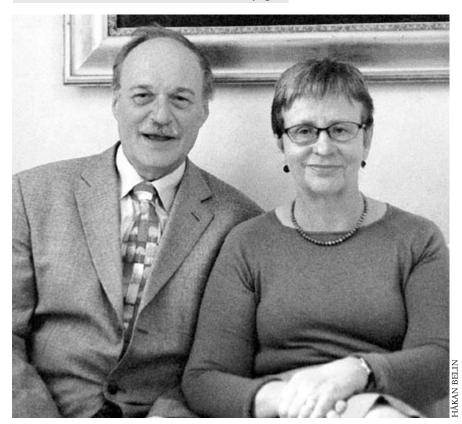
Hans Ling's initial inquiry to the Swedish Colonial Society bore no fruit. Although Holy Trinity Church records confirm that Erik Björk and his wife Christina gave paintings of themselves to the church at the time of their departure for Sweden, no trace of such paintings could be found by Jo Thompson of the Holy Trinity Foundation. This disappointment was reported

NEW DISCOVERIES

to Hans Ling. from page 4

Undaunted, Hans Ling then launched an investigation of historic portraits owned in Sweden, speculating that the paintings may later have been brought back to Sweden. To his surprise, he located two pairs of paintings of Pastor Björk and his wife Christina Stalcop. One pair was given to the Nordic Museum in Stockholm during the 19th century. The other pair is in private hands. Efforts are under way to obtain pho-

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Hans Ling and his wife, Meta Lidman.





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NEW DISCOVERIES

from page 4

tographic copies of these four paintings. Both Hans Ling and SCS Historian Peter S. Craig share the theory that the four paintings were made by Gustavus Hesselius, who arrived in America in 1712 and spent his first month in this country living at the home of Erik and Christina Björk.

Hans Ling

The person responsible for these discoveries, Hans Ling of Uppsala, Sweden, is naturally proud that Christina Stalcop is his "mormors mormors mormors farmor" (his grandmother's grandmother's grandmother's grandmother). A graduate of the University of Uppsala law

school, he has devoted his career to public service and is currently acting Chief of Staff to Sweden's National Heritage Board, which oversees preservation of historic places in Sweden. His wife Meta Lidman is a public prosecutor in Uppsala. Both of their children attend the University of Uppsala, Sofia as a graduate student in history and Robert as a law student.

Through his contact with the SCS website, Hans Ling has been able to communicate with his distant cousin, Larry Stallcup of Virginia Beach, VA, a long-time Forefather Member of the Society and an expert on the Stalcop family genealogy. Both are descended from Peter Stalcop and Catharina Samuelsdotter. Now a Life Member of the Swedish Colonial Society,

Hans Ling also became a Forefather Member, choosing as his line the maternal line through Samuel Petersson's wife Brita and her parents Jöns and Maria Andersson, who arrived in New Sweden in 1654 on the *Eagle*.



Hans Ling, standing with his son Robert Ling, before a painting of Hans' grandmother's sister Anna Norling (married Forsberg) and her daughter Aina. Seated is Hans' daughter Sofia Ling and his granddaughter Nellie Ling Belin, who is holding the Stalcop cup in her right hand.

FOREFATHERS

land. He was survived by his wife and eight children.

- > Margaret van Culin, born c. 1678, married 13 January 1703 Andrew Martensson, son of Marten Martensson, Sr., of Ammansland, and cared for her mother Helena and her stepfather (and father-in-law) for the final years of their lives. She died in Ammansland, 6 February 1755. She had five daughters who lived to adulthood and married.
- > Anna van Culin, born c. 1682, married 25 May 1703 Andrew Martensson the younger, son of Marten Martensson, Jr., of Calcon Hook. She died in Gloucester County, NJ, c. 1750. She had four known children, the first of whom (Morton) later built the Morton Morton House in Ammansland.
- > **John van Culin**, born c. 1685, married Christina Paulson 6 January 1714. He died in 1727 at Turkey Island, New Castle Hundred, New Castle County, survived by six children.
- > Maria van Culin, born c. 1687, married Gabriel Friend c. 1717, and moved to Gloucester County, NJ, where she was living in 1748. She had six known children.

The Archer Family

Born as Arian Johansson, he reversed his name early in life to become Johan Arian, which evolved through Orian, Orchard and Archard to Archer. In May 1685, he purchased with his step-father Märten Märtensson, Sr., 500 acres on the north side of Raccoon Creek in an area sometimes called New Stockholm. Later, in 1695, he purchased 137 acres in Ammansland, immediately to the east of the Morton Homestead, from his brother Anders Johansson. This became his home until his death in 1740. His wife Gertrude Bärtilsdotter died there in 1748. They had 11 children:

- > **Helena Archer**, born 1680, married in 1701, but died soon thereafter apparently without issue.
- > Gunnar Archer, born 1685, married his first cousin Helena Urian c. 1710. They lived on the Archer's Raccoon Creek plantation until his death in 1744. He was survived by four children.
- > **John Archer, Jr.**, born 1687, married Mary Peterson in 1720. They shared the Archer's Raccoon Creek plantation until his death in 1745. He was survived by his wife and five children
 - > Jacob Archer, born 1694, married

Gunnilla Boon in 1734 and inherited that part of his father's plantation on Darby Creek. Both he and his wife died in 1750, survived by three children.

- > Adam Archer, born c. 1696, married [1] his cousin Helena Morton, daughter of Andrew and Margareta Culin Morton, who died childless. He married [2] a woman named Elisabeth, by whom he had three children. Adam was given the north half of his father's Ammansland plantation, north of the Darby-Chester Road where, from 1730 until his death in 1747, Adam operated the White Horse Tavern.
- > Andrew Archer, born c. 1699, married by 1732 Christina Halton of Gloucester County, NJ. He died there in 1733, survived by his wife and their posthumous daughter Christina. His widow remarried William Guest.
- > Maria Archer, born c. 1701, married [1] c. 1722 John Morton, son of Märten Märtensson, Sr., and [2] c. 1733, John Sketchley (English). She lived in Ammansland until her death in 1778. Her only child was John Morton, Jr., born in 1725, who later earned fame as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- > Catharina Archer, born c. 1703, married [1] by 1723 Jonas Walraven, and [2] in 1731 Hans Peterson, both of New Castle County. She died there after 1755. By her two husbands, she had seven children.
- > **Brita Archer**, born c. 1708, apparently died unmarried before 1738.
- > **Helena Archer**, born c. 1710, married c. 1745 Abraham Jones, son of Peter Jones of Kingsessing. In 1753 they were living in Wicaco with four children.
- > Elisabeth Archer, born 1713, married [1] in 1739 William Boon, [2] in 1743 Benjamin Simcock (English). She lived her entire married life on Boon's Island, where she died 14 November 1755. She had six known children.

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was purchased new in 1699 from Hendrick Tussey of Verdrietige Hook (Bochten) for 20 shillings

It is hoped that a replica might be constructed to memorialize the Swedish settlers who regularly crossed the Delaware to worship each Sunday in Wilmington. Any information is gladly received at 94 Sparks Avenue, Pennsville, NJ 08070, (856) 678-5511 or goaleasa@aol.com.



Like a modified church boat, the James River bateau is an authentic replica of an excavated river boat.

Website Results

As a result of the concerted efforts of Webmaster and Senior Deputy Governor Ronald A. Hendrickson, the Society's website has been a resounding success. More than 65,000 visitors have produced 440,000 hits since the site was launched in September 1999. A year two review revealed that **www.ColonialSwedes.org** averaged 3,626 user sessions per month, or 121 per day, an 89% increase over the first year. Many new members have used web applications and membership is at an all-time high. Nearly 60% live beyond the Pennsylvania-Delaware-New Jersey area. Viewers world-wide find the website a handy resource for information about the New Sweden Colony and the Colonial Swede Calendar is a reminder of upcoming events of note in the Delaware Valley.



The home page at www.ColonialSwedes.org.

Julmiddag at Merion Cricket Club

The annual Christmas dinner, the Julmiddag, will be held on Sunday December 2, 2001 beginning at 11:30 a.m. Again this year we will be hosted by the Merion Cricket Club in Haverford, PA. This outstanding and central location makes a perfect setting for the beginning of a Swedish Jul. For further infor-

mation call: (302) 652-1819, (302) 762-2281 or (302) 762-6664. The luncheon and program conclude at 3:00 p.m.



June in Sweden

A reception and dinner featuring items from the Nobel banquet in the famed Stockholm City Hall with Mayor and Mrs. Axel Wennerholm are just some of the many extras being added to the itinerary of the "Sweden 2002" trip planned for June 14-22, 2002, according to Trip Coordinator and Councilor Jim Seagers.

Hans Ling will guide the participants on an "insiders tour" of the historic and beautiful city of Uppsala, including the ancient Cathedral (the largest church in Scandinavia and the resting place of the Saint-King Erik) the University and the Castle. Mr. Ling is a Life and Forefather member of the Society and acting Chief of Staff

to Sweden's National Heritage Board.

The nine-day, fully-escorted trip to Sweden at the best possible time of year includes a cruise through the Stockholm Archipelago and visits to the major attractions in Stockholm, Uppsala, Vadstena, Linköping and Kalmar.

Because of the national emergency, the deadline for registration has been extended and a limited number of spaces are still available.

This trip is organized by WorldWide Consolidated Travel and has been recommended by the American Swedish Historical Museum and the Society. For more information or reservations, call (610) 644-3000 or (800) 258-9928.

Thanks to You

The 2001 Colonial Forefathers Luncheon was a special occasion. It was attended by a banner crowd of 243 at The Union League on South Broad Street in Philadelphia. We are indebted to the following kind contributors who helped us with the expenses this year:

Benefactors _

Hon. Agneta Hägglund Bailey	Mr. V. Pinnock Bailey, II, Esq.
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Forefathers

LUNCHEON

The Union League of Philadelphia - April 9, 2001

- 1. Ambassador of Sweden, Jan Eliasson(r.) presents the Award for Distinguised Swevice to William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, while Governor Herbert R. Rambo watches. (PHOTO: PFAFF PHOTOGRAPHY)
- **2.** A stunning presentation of the Swedish national "dräkt" by female participants greeted the arriving guests. (Photo: Paul Hogate)
- **3.** A mixed double octet from the Eastern Division of the American Union of Swedish Singers made a musical presentation. (PHOTO: RICHARD STEADHAM)











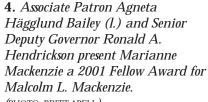












(PHOTO: BRITT APELL)

5. Chief Justice William Rehnquist (c.) greets long-time friends Marge Nord and George Nord, former Grand Master of the Vasa Order of America.

(PHOTO: ERIK TÖRNQVIST)

- **6.** Governor Herbert R. Rambo (l.) greets Axel Wennerholm, the Lord Mayor of Stockholm. (PHOTO: BRITT APELL)
- 7. Chaplain Kim-Eric Williams commenting on the Full Communion relationship (Called to Common Mission) that was begun this year between the Episcopal Church and the Lutheran Church.

(PHOTO: BRITT APELL)





- 8. Nancy Cataleno Hendrickson (l.), Katherine, Rachel and Ronald A. Hendrickson, Senior Deputy Governor and Webmaster. (PHOTO: RICHARD STEADHAM)
- 9. Karen Steadham and Councillor Richard L. Steadham, Editor of the newsletter of the Timen Stiddem Society. (PHOTO: RONALD HENDRICKSON)
- 10. Recording Secretary Aleasa J. Hogate (l.) pins Mrs. Axel Wennerholm, while the Lord Mayor looks on in approval. (PHOTO: PAUL HOGATE)

Chronology of Colonial Swedes on the Delaware 1638-1713

Although it is commonly known that the Swedes were the first white settlers to successfully colonize the Delaware Valley in 1638, many historians overlook the continuing presence of the Delaware Swedes throughout the colonial period. Some highlights covering the first 75 years (1638-1713) are shown below:

New Sweden Era, 1638-1655

1638 - After a 4-month voyage from Gothenburg, *Kalmar Nyckel* arrives in the Delaware in March. Captain Peter Minuit purchases land on west bank from the Schuylkill River to Bombay Hook, builds Fort Christina at present Wilmington and leaves 24 men, under the command of Lt. Mans Kling, to man the fort and trade with Indians. *Kalmar Nyckel* returns safely to Sweden, but Minuit dies on return trip in a hurricane in the Caribbean.

1639 - Fogel Grip, which accompanied Kalmal Nyckel, brings a 25th man from St. Kitts, a slave from Angola known as Anthony Swartz.

1640 - Kalmar Nyckel, on its second voyage, brings the first families to New Sweden, including those of Sven Gunnarsson and Lars Svensson. Other new settlers include Peter Rambo, Anders Bonde, Mans Andersson, Johan Schaggen, Anders Dalbo and Dr. Timen Stiddem. Lt. Peter Hollander Ridder, who succeeds Kling as new commanding officer, purchases more land from Indians between Schuylkill and the Falls of the Delaware.

1641 - *Kalmar Nyckel*, joined by the *Charitas*, brings 64 men to New Sweden, including the families of Mans Lom, Olof Stille, Christopher Rettel, Hans Mansson, Olof

Thorsson and Eskil Larsson. Also such single men as Peter Cock, Matts Hansson and his brother Anders Hansson, Ivert Hendricksson, Johan Ericksson, Matts Hansson from Borgå, Johan Stälkofta, Lucas Petersson, Knut Märtensson, Lars Bjur, and four orphans, including Israel Helm. Ridder purchases land on east side of Delaware from Raccoon Creek to Cape May, and on west side from Bombay Hook to Cape Henlopen.

1642 - Probable year of first settlement in present Pennsylvania, at Techoherassi, Upland and Finland.

1643 - The Fama and Swan arrive from Sweden, bringing Johan Printz, first royal governor of New Sweden, six feet tall and weighing 400 pounds, with 50 new settlers, including Captain Sven Skute, soldiers Jonas Nilsson, Jürgen Keen, Johan Gustafsson, Anders Andersson Homman, Peter Jochimsson and the family of Anders Andersson the Finn. Printz builds Fort Elfsborg on east side of Delaware and Fort New Gothenburg on Tinicum Island, where he also builds his own manor house, called *Printzhof*.

1644 - *Kalmar Nyckel* and *Fama* arrive from Sweden with 14 more men, including Lt. Johan Papegoja. Printz establishes tobacco plantations at Christina, Upland and on west side of Schuylkill (Province Island), but the experiment is a disaster. Revert to corn the next year, buying tobacco from Virginia.

1645 - Settlement is made at Kingsessing and the first grist mill is built on Mill (now Cobbs) Creek.

1646 - First log church built on Tinicum Island.

1647 - Fort Korsholm is completed on Province Island.

1648 - Swan arrives from Sweden, bringing 12 or more men, including Rev. Lars Carlsson Lock, Nils Larsson Frände, Johan Fisk and Hendrick Johansson. Aronameck, on west side of Schuylkill, settled. Dutch build Fort Beversreede on east side of Schuylkill, but Swedes thwart Dutch attempts to build dwellings in area.

1649 - *Kattan* runs aground near Puerto Rico. None of its 69 passengers reach New Sweden. Most of them die in the Caribbean. A few find their way back to Sweden, including Dr. Timen Stiddem.

1651 - Dutch build Fort Casimir at Sand continued on page 13

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Hook (New Castle) and abandon Fort Beversreede in Schuylkill. Governor Printz, his forces depleted by deaths and desertions to Maryland, abandons Fort Elfsborg and Fort Korsholm, concentrating his forces at Fort Christina and Fort New Gothenburg. The Christina River becomes the de facto boundary between New Sweden and the Dutch.

1652 - Printz seizes plantation of Lars Svensson (Lasse the Finn) on west side of Upland (Chester) Creek, claiming that Lasse and his wife were guilty of witchcraft and owed him money. Renames plantation *Printztorp*. Lasse and his wife die, and other freemen become more hostile to Printz's rule. Several freemen move to Fort Casimir area to live under Dutch rule.

1653 - Twenty-two freemen file petition with Governor Printz, complaining of his autocratic rule. Printz brands the petition a "mutiny", accuses Pastor Lars Lock, Olof Stille and one of his own soldiers of instigating the crime. After having the soldier killed by a firing squad, Printz packs his bags and returns to Sweden, leaving the colony under the command of his son-in-law Johan Papegoja. Fifteen more freemen flee the colony to seek refuge at Fort Casimir or Kent Island, Maryland. Papegoja hires Indians to bring them back, dead or alive. Indians return with heads of two former freemen.

1654 - Population of New Sweden is now reduced to 70 men, women and children. Survivors debate uniting with the Dutch at Fort Casimir, but the issue becomes moot when the Eagle arrives in May with about 250 passengers, including some old-timers such as Dr. Timen Stiddem. Johan Rising, the new Governor, captures Fort Casimir from the Dutch, restoring the entire Delaware River to Swedish control. Including the Dutch at Fort Casimir (which he renamed Fort Trinity), Rising counts 368 persons in the colony. But disease and famine soon take their toll, and most of the Dutch move to New Amsterdam (New York). Governor Rising introduces reforms to insure that freemen's rights to property are protected and adds freemen Peter Rambo and Matts Hansson from Borga to his Council. Olof Stille and Peter Cock also sit as justices at Tinicum Island. New settlements are established at Ammansland (Ridley Township)

and Swanwick.

1655 - Food shortages plague the colony. Some colonists move to the Sassafras River in Maryland. In September, Dutch Governor Stuyvesant, with seven armed ships and 317 soldiers, invades New Sweden. Badly outnumbered, the Swedes surrender the colony without a fight. Governor Rising and 36 others return to Sweden. Most of the Swedes and Finns decide to stay in America, pledging allegiance to the Dutch.

The Swedish Nation, 1656-1681

1656 - Mercurius arrives from Sweden in March, carrying 14 Swedes and 92 Finns. After Dutch refuse to allow ship to pass Fort Casimir, the Indians climb aboard and usher the ship to Tinicum Island, where the passengers land. The ship, including its commander (Johan Papegoja), safely returns to Sweden. The Dutch are persuaded to grant the Swedes and Finns self-government in the area north of Christina River. In August, the first court is approved, consisting of Olof Stille, Mats Hansson from Borga, Peter Cock and Peter Rambo. First militia headed by Captain Sven Skute, Lt. Anders Dalbo and Ensign Jacob Svensson. Newly-arrived Finns settle at Marcus Hook and Bochten (Verdrietige Hook).

1657 - Having acquired the area south of the Christina River from the Dutch West India Company, the City of Amsterdam establishes its own colony, called New Amstel, at present New Castle. Stuyvesant retains nominal control over the Swedish Nation north of Christina River.

1658 - Numerous tracts are surveyed in Maryland on the Sassafras River for Swedes and Finns who had moved there.

1660 - Alexander d'Hinojossa becomes governor of New Amstel after death of Jacob Alrichs. Stuyvesant asks Swedish nation to supply soldiers in his war against the Indians at Esopus (Kingston, NY). Swedes refuse, insisting on their historic non-aggression policy with the Indians.

1662 - Armegot Printz Papegoja, daughter of Johan Printz, sells Tinicum Island to a Dutchman, Joost de la Grange, excepting the Swedes' church from the sale. Swedes' court moves to Upland. D'Hinojossa invites Finns

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CHRONOLOGY

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living in the Swedish nation to move to Crane Hook. About 15 families agree to move.

1663 - Stuyvesant begins issuing land patents to Swedish settlers in the Swedish nation. At request of d'Hinojossa, City of Amsterdam solicits more Finns to leave Sweden for the Delaware. Thirty-two Finns arrive on the *Purmerlander Kerck* and settle at Feren Hook on south side of Christina Creek.

1664 - Control over Swedish nation, north of Christina River, transferred from Stuyvesant to New Amstel. Peter Rambo, Sven Gunnarsson and sons, Olof Stille, Lars Andersson Collinus move across Schuylkill to Passyunk, Wicaco and Moyamensing and receive confirming patents from d'Hinojossa. Another ship from Amsterdam, carrying 140 Finns for the New Amstel colony, sinks in Atlantic Ocean. English warships seize the New Amstel colony from the Dutch. Swedes and Finns are assured that their property rights and freedoms will not be affected. The Upland Court continues as before. Olof Stille retires and is replaced by Peter Cock as Chief Justice of the Upland Court. Israel Helm replaces Mats Hansson, deceased.

1665 - Dutch freemen begin acquiring land from Indians on east side of Delaware (New Jersey) opposite New Castle.

1667 - Log church built at Crane Hook to serve Swedes and Finns living between Verdrietige Hook and New Castle. Lars Lock, minister at Tinicum church, agrees to serve both congregations.

1669 - A Finn named Marcus Jacobsson, posing as son of Swedish general Königsmark, travels from house to house in the Swedish nation, urging them to take up arms against the English. He is caught by Justice Peter Cock, tried, convicted of treason and sold as a slave in Barbados. Settlers who supported the "Long Finn Rebellion" are fined.

1671 - First English census of the Delaware enumerates 165 households between Burlington Island and New Castle. Except at these two extremities and at Passyunk (mostly English), the population is overwhelmingly Swedish and Finnish. First Finns to move to the east side of Delaware River settle in what later became known as Penn's Neck, Salem County.

1673 - Upland Court is increased to five

justices with addition of Lars Andersson Collinus and Olof Svensson. Swedes and Finns make first settlement in Gloucester County, on Raccoon Creek, in an area soon called New Stockholm.

1675 - Upland Court obtains authority to build a third Swedish church at Wicaco, to serve households living above Mill (Darby) Creek. Part of court fines are earmarked for this purpose.

1676 - Upland Court is increased to six justices with addition of Otto Ernest Cock.

1677 - New log church at Wicaco dedicated. Pastor Jacobus Fabritius (German) from Manhattan serves as minister, aided by Jacob Jongh (Swedish) as sexton and schoolmaster.

1680 - Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Lars Andersson Collinus and Olof Svensson retire from Upland Court. Lasse Cock added to the court, as well as the first two Englishmen, Henry Jones (who had a Swedish wife) and George Brown, who represented new English settlement in Crewcorne (Bucks County).

The Quaker Invasion, 1682-1696

1681 - Former New Sweden is granted to William Penn, who secures English patent for Pennsylvania and sends William Markham to the Delaware to arrange a transition.

1682/83 - Upland Court is abolished and replaced by Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks County courts. Swedes are employed to negotiate new treaties with the Indians. Swedes and Finns are required to be naturalized as English subjects. The Swanson brothers surrender 300 acres of their Wicaco plantation for the City of Philadelphia. Israel Helm and Nils Larsson Frände surrender other land to Penn for his Pennsbury estate. Other Swedes surrender additional land. All were promised compensating lands elsewhere. Twenty-three ships carring hundreds of Quaker settlers arrive. The Swedes and Finns are soon outnumbered by the English.

1683 - Anders Bengtsson and Sven Svensson elected to first Pennsylvania Assembly. Lasse Cock named to Provincial Council.

1684 - Lasse Cock elected to Assembly. William Penn sets aside 5,000 acres in present Upper Merion Township, Montgomery

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County, for future Swedish settlement. A number of Swedes and Finns in Pennsylvania sell their land and move to West Jersey.

1685 - Lasse Cock and Gunnar Rambo are elected to Assembly.

1686 - Jacob Jongh, sexton and schoolmaster at Wicaco church, dies in Shackamaxon. Anders Bengtsson becomes lay reader to assist the now-blind Jacobus Fabritius. Anders Bengtsson is also elected to Assembly.

1687 - Lasse Cock elected to Assembly.

1688 - Lasse Cock re-elected to the Assembly. Pastor Lars Lock dies, leaving the pulpits empty at Tinicum Island and Crane Hook. Church at Tinicum is abandoned and its congregation (on both sides of river) is divided between Wicaco and Crane Hook churches. Later, Charles Springer becomes lay reader of Crane Hook church.

1690 - Church wardens at Wicaco and Crane Hook sell old glebe land on Upland Creek, the former home of Lars Lock and his predecessor Johan Campanius.

1692 - Lasse Cock elected to the Assembly.

1693 - Charles Springer drafts letters for Wicaco and Crane Hook congregations to King Charles XI in Sweden, asking for new ministers, Swedish Bibles and hymnals. Lasse Cock named to the Provincial Council, serves three years.

1695 - Anders Bengtsson sells one of his Passyunk plantations to church wardens at Wicaco for the use of old Jacobus Fabritius and his successors.

1696 - Fabritius dies.

Sweden's American Mission, 1696-1713

1696 - King Charles XI of Sweden names three ministers to travel to the Delaware to serve the Swedes and Finns. He also sends Swedish Bibles, hymnals and other religious books, and directs that the American Mission be managed by Jesper Svedberg, later Bishop of Skara.

1697 - Missionaries arrive at Swedish settlement at Sahakitko (Elkton), Maryland and are quickly ushered to Pennsylvania. Andreas Rudman becomes new pastor at Wicaco; Ericus Björk becomes new pastor at Crane Hook. The third minister, Jonas Aurén, later starts a new church at Northeast, Maryland, to serve the

Swedes and Finns in Cecil County.

1698 - Anders Bengtsson elected to the Assembly. Old Peter Rambo dies. His son, Gunnar Rambo and grandson, John Rambo become the first settlers of the Swedes' tract at Matsunk in present Upper Merion Township.

1699 - Holy Trinity Church dedicated at Christina (present Wilmington) to replace the log church at Crane Hook.

1700 - Gloria Dei Church dedicated at Wicaco to replace the old log church.

1701 - Pastor Rudman negotiates an agreement with William Penn, setting aside 10,000 acres up the Schuylkill, near Manatawny Creek, for future Swedish settlement

1702 - Andreas Sandel arrives from Sweden to replace Andreas Rudman as pastor of Gloria Dei. He is preceded by another minister, Lars Tolstadius, who had no commission from the King. Tolstadius accepts call to be pastor at a new Swedish church on Raccoon Creek, serving those who did not wish to cross the river to Wicaco or Christina.

1704 - Side porches added to Gloria Dei Church. Settlement begins at new Swedish tract at Manatawny (present Douglassville, Berks County).

1706 - Lars Tolstadius, under indictment for fathering a child with a vestryman's daughter at Raccoon, drowns in the Delaware River. He is replaced by Jonas Aurén, who also continues to serve his congregation in Maryland. Old Marten Martensson, said to be 100 years old, the last surviving person who signed the loyalty oath to Governor Rising in 1654, dies at Ammansland.

1708 - Andreas Rudman, first pastor of Gloria Dei, dies in Philadelphia.

1709 - Peter Rambo, Jr., elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly.

1713 - Matthias Keen elected to the Assembly. Pastor Aurén dies at Raccoon Creek. Two new ministers arrived from Sweden, Andreas Hesselius, who replaces Björk at Christina in 1714, and Abraham Lidenius, who replaces Aurén at Raccoon. With them is painter Gustavus Hesselius, who paints altar painting at Gloria Dei.

The Descendants of Timothy Stidham

The Descendants of Timothy Stidham - Volume 1, by Jack Stidham

Published for the author by the Gregath Publishing Company, Wyandotte, OK. Order from Jack Stidham, 402 Lee Drive, Morristown, TN 37804. 548 pp., illustrations, bibliography & index. Hardbound. \$50, which includes shipping.

Fourteen years ago, I had the privilege of meeting Jack Stidham for the first time. He had already gained nationwide attention for his work, bearing the same title as his present book, which was first published in 1976 in a loose-leaf binder format. This began a long and fruitful exchange of information which has contributed to the refinement and expansion of Jack's 30-year task to chronicle the life and descendants of New Sweden's famous barbersurgeon, Dr. Timen Stiddem. Aided by his son David, Jack Stidham has now published a superb and handsome book which every Stiddem descendant will want to own.

The first five chapters of this book tell about Timen Stiddem's struggles to get to America (he crossed the ocean seven times), his life in America, the early settlers of Delaware, the early Swedish churches and the family of Timen's father, who was buried in Gothenburg

in 1639. Subsequent chapters treat in detail the first eight generations of Timen Stiddem's descendants. Later generations will be included in Volume 2.

The book is professionally done and includes numerous maps, drawings and photographs, including a reproduction of Timen Stiddem's famous letter of 1651 to the Swedish Crown, giving his account of the shipwreck in Puerto Rico and the loss of his first wife and children. But he married again and came once more to New Sweden in 1654, this time to stay.

The book contains an every-name index, with page references for each of the 12,000 persons discussed in this volume. The book is handsomely and durably bound and deserves a spot in any comprehensive New Sweden library.

Jack Stidham is a Forefather Member of the Swedish Colonial Society and merits the Society's heartfelt thanks for achieving his goal to preserve the accomplishments of Timen Stiddem and his descendants for all of us to share.

Dr. Peter S. Craig

The Delaware Finns, or the First Permanent Settlements in Pennsylvania, Delaware, West New Jersey and Eastern Part of Maryland, by E.A. Louhi

The Delaware Finns

Reprint in 2001 of a 1925 original. Published by Clearfield Company, Inc., 200 E. Eager Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Paper, 331 pages, \$28.50 plus \$3.50 for shipping.

The idea for the this book is excellent and Clearfield is to congratulated for having an interest in supporting New Sweden research. However, the book itself is a poor excuse for scholarship and it would probably have been better to assign it to the proverbial dustbin of history. Amandus Johnson pointed out this book's many shortcomings when it was originally published in 1925. He was no doubt offended by Louhi's habit of borrowing Johnson's research and changing every reference of "Swedes" and "Sweden" to "Finns" and "Finland"

There is no substantiation for a number of Finnophile exaggerations, such as claiming that Nils Collin's successor, Jehu Curtis Clay was a Finn, or that the Rambos, Kyns and Holsteins were also Finns. Further misinterpretations include assertions that the Uppsala Consistory was out-of-touch with events in America and therefore kept sending them priests (Page 300). As a matter of fact the Consistory was very well informed about conditions and rightly saw that the extinction of the Swedish language would end the need for Swedish priests. It was the extreme lack of clergy in the colonies and the Swedes determination to have an authentic Word and Sacrament ministry that led them to constantly apply for new priests. There are many errors of fact as well as judgment. While there are some useful sections, e.g. translations of relevant letters, these are buried in the text. Since no index is provided, it is next to impossible to find them. It is unfortunate that the Swedish Colonial Society was not asked for an opinion before such a sham was again put into circulation.

Rev. Dr. Kim Eric Williams

Rivers Named Dean of Southwark

The Very Rev. David B. Rivers, Rector of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church and Secretary-Treasurer of the Swedish Colonial Society, has been installed as the Dean of the Southwark Deanery of the Episcopal Church. He will work with Bishop Charles Benison in helping chart ministry and mission for 16 congregations in Philadelphia south of Arch Street. Rivers is a graduate of Haverford College and the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Cambridge, MA. He was a missionary in the Dominican Republic and has seen remarkable progress in ministry at Gloria Dei during his 29 years of service. Rivers' title of "Dean" unites him with many of his Swedish forbearers who were also "Deans" and responsible to the Archbishop of Uppsala. However his Swedish priestly officeholders were paid for their extra duties, while David gets only the use of a more dignified title - "Very Reverend".



Governor Herbert Rambo (l.) dressed as his colonial ancestor Peter Rambo, and the Rt. Rev. Charles Bennison, Jr., (r.) Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, surround the Very Rev. David B. Rivers, who holds a congratulatory gift from the Swedish Colonial Society.

In Memoriam

Esther Chilstrom-Meixner, age 97, noted historian of New Sweden, former Deputy Governor and a Life Member of the Society, died in Washington, DC, on August 14, 2001. A Memorial Service was held at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church in Philadelphia on September 28, 2001. Dr. Meixner was known for her enthusiasm for everything concerning the Swedish history of the Delaware Valley. She was personally acquainted with Amandus Johnson and was an avid supporter of the American Swedish Historical Museum. In 1999 she published a paperbound book, The Flag Still Waves, New Sweden on the Delaware. She was the author of numerous articles and two books about Armegot Printz, the famous daughter of Governor Johan Printz. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Esther Chilstrom-Meixner Fund for the preservation of Gloria Dei Church. Charitable Funds Services PA1279. First Union National Bank. 123 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19109-9989.





Esther Chilstrom-Meixner 1904 - 2001

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Members Making News



The Board of Governors of the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia named Councillor Sandra S. Pfaff of Haverford, PA a co-recipient of the Dr. Amandus Johnson Award for Distinguished Service. Mrs. Pfaff gave exceptional service to the Museum in the planning and execution of its 75th Anniversary this year. She shares the award with George Orescan, former President of the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society.

Honorary Governor William B. Neal, F.S.C.S., of Claymont, DE was elected Genealogist General of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Councillor Marianne E. Mackenzie of Wilmington, DE was elected President of the New Sweden Centre in Wilmington, a handson history museum on the 7th Street Peninsula. Junior Deputy Governor Jayne S. Huntington was named to the Board of Directors and Councillor James D. Seagers was appointed newsletter editor.

Chaplain Rev. Dr. Kim-Eric Williams was named Director of the Swedish Program at the University of Pennsylvania.

Councillor Sandra S. Pfaff

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Membership

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 in 1783, marking the close of the Revolutionary War. Application forms are available at the SCS website, www.ColonialSwedes.org, or from Dr. Peter S. Craig, 3406 Macomb St., NW, Washington, DC 20016. Due to the volume of work involved in processing the large number of new Forefather applications, the application fee is now \$35, which includes the cost of the certificate of recognition.

The following new Forefather Members have been approved during the period ending 30 September 2001:

Frances H. Lewis, Deland FL, descended from Dr. Timen Stiddem via his son Lucas Stidham of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, DE.

Marjorie Jackson, Warren OH, descended from Nils Larsson Frände via his son Anders Nilsson Friend of western Maryland.

Jean Carson Roll, West Trenton NJ, descended from Peter Gunnarsson Rambo via his son John Rambo of Gloucester County, NJ.

Michael Maiden, Ocean Grove NJ, descended from Sinnick Broer via his son Anders Sinnickson of Salem County, NJ.

Susan Winters, West Palm Beach FL, descended from Rev. Lars Carlsson Lock via his son Gustav Lock of Gloucester County, NJ.

Felicia Plerhoples Stidham, Washington DC, descended from Dr. Timen Stiddem via his son Lucas Stidham of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, DE.

Dortha Watkin, Marble Falls TX, descended from Jürgen Keen via his son Hans Keen of Philadelphia County.

Walter David Stock, Philadelphia PA, descended from Dr. Timen Stiddem through his daughter Maria, wife of Marten Knutsson of Marcus Hook, PA.

Hans Ling, Uppsala, Sweden, descended from Jöns Andersson the blacksmith via his daughter Brita, wife of Samuel Petersson of Christina [Wilmington], New Castle County, DE.

Doris E. Parsons, San Jacinto CA, descended from Peter Jochimsson via his son Peter Petersson Yocum of Aronameck, Philadelphia, PA.

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Robert Yates, Harrisburg PA

Upcoming Events

- October 27, Saturday, 6:00 p.m. A "Nobel Dinner" at the American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia. Benefit dinner and preview of the exhibition: Nobel: The Man and the Prizes. Guest speaker: Dr. Nils Ringertz, founder of the Nobel Electronic Museum. Reservations due by October 20, or call (215) 389-1776.
- **November 17**, Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Conference: *New Sweden: the State of What We Know,* at the American Swedish Historical Museum. Admission \$20 or \$15 for seniors and students. Includes lunch.
- December 2, Sunday, 11:30 a.m. Julmiddag at Merion Cricket Club. Reservations by November 15.
- December 7, Friday, 6:00 p.m. & 8:00 p.m. Lucia Fest at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Philadelphia.
- December 8, Saturday, 2:00, 3:30 & 5:00 p.m. Lucia Fest at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Philadelphia.
- December 8, Saturday, Noon 4:30 p.m. Lucia Fest at American Swedish Historical Museum.
- December 9, Sunday, 2:00, 3:30 & 5:00 p.m. Lucia Fest at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. Details call (215) 389-1513
- **December 9**, Sunday, 3:00 p.m. Lucia fest at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, Wilmington, DE.
- December 9, Sunday, 4:00 p.m. Lucia Fest at Trinity Episcopal (Old Swedes') Church, Swedesboro, NJ.
- December 13, Thursday, 7:00 p.m. Patriots' Lucia at Christ Church, Upper Merion, Bridgeport, PA.
- December 13, Thursday, 7:00 p.m Lucia Fest at St. Gabriel's Church, Douglassville, PA.
- February 17, 2002, Sunday, 12:30 p.m. Washington's Birthday Party sponsored by New Sweden Centre at Arsenal on the Green, New Castle, DE.
- April 7, 2002, Sunday, Biennial Joint Colonial Forefathers Luncheon, Wilmington, DE.

Swedish Colonial News

The Swedish Colonial Society 916 South Swanson Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147-4332 www.ColonialSwedes.org

Return Service Requested

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