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THE STORY OF NEW SWEDEN



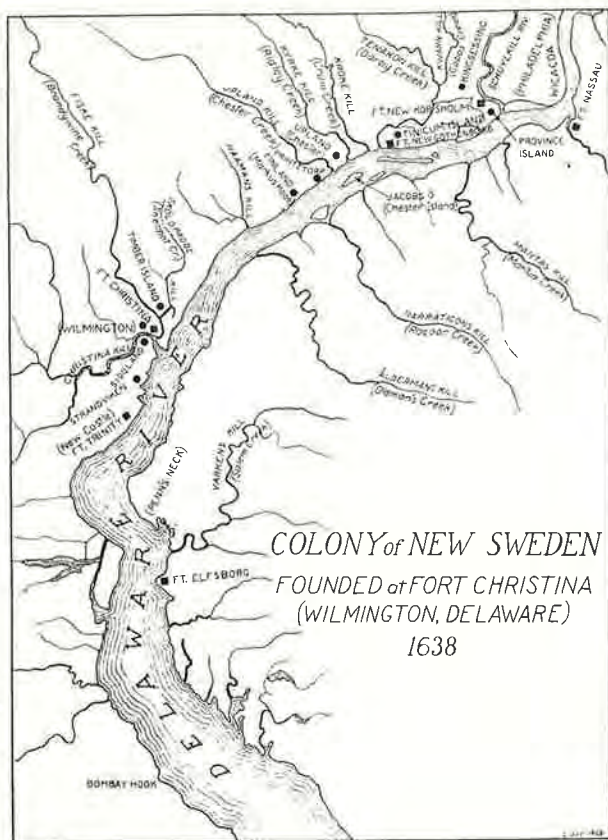
Johan Printz, Governor of New Sweden, 1643-1653

From a Painting at Bottnaryd, Sweden, Where Governor Printz Lies Buried. Copy Presented by King Gustaf V to the Swedish Colonial Society in Philadelphia.

SWEDISH AMERICAN TERCENTENARY
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The Region Included in the Map Now Constitutes Parts of Northern Delaware, Southeastern Pennsylvania and Southwestern New Jersey.

"I must needs commend the Swedes respect to Authority, and Kind behaviour to the English; they do not degenerate from the old Friendship between both Kingdoms. As they are People proper and strong of Body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four Boys, and as many Girls; some six, seven and eight Sons: And I must do them that right, I see few young men more sober and laborious."

William Penn in "The Present State of His Majesty's Isles and Territories in America," London, 1687.

Theme quotation from Dedication page of "Swedes in America—1638-1938" published by Yale University Press for Swedish American Tercentenary Association. See caption on last page.

THE STORY OF NEW SWEDEN

By GEORGE H. RYDEN, PH.D.

IN THE EARLY part of the seventeenth century, there were attracted to Sweden a number of enterprising Netherlanders, some of whom, as for example Louis de Geer, became Swedish subjects, entering the civil service and rising to positions of distinction and honor. When, therefore, Sweden, through the military genius of Gustavus Adolphus, had become a great European power and when, as a corollary, the desire for colonial expansion had gradually developed in that country, it was but natural that experienced Dutch colonizers would soon present themselves as promoters of Swedish colonial enterprises.

There were three of these foreigners who took a prominent part in inducing the Swedish authorities and men of wealth to embark upon colonial ventures. The first was Willem Usselinx. He had founded the Dutch West India Company in 1621, a company which developed the Colony of New Netherland and which later, in the sixteen forties, sent over to New Amsterdam as Governor of the Colony the doughty Peter Stuyvesant. Friction having early arisen, however, between Usselinx and his collaborators in Holland, he left that country in 1623 and, following an audience with Gustavus Adolphus at Gothenburg in 1624, he was given a commission by the King in December of that year to establish a company to carry on trade in Asia, Africa, and America, an association popularly known as the South Company. On June 6, 1626, the King signed in Stockholm a charter of privileges for the company, consisting of 37 articles. The charter was to be in force during twelve years (from May 1, 1627, to May 1, 1639) and foreigners as well as Swedes were invited to purchase stock.

Although Usselinx was diligent in promoting the business of the company, the fact that Sweden was involved in a war with Poland from 1626 to 1629 and in the Thirty Years' War from 1630 onwards, caused his venture to languish. Two more companies were organized, one before the death of Gustavus Adolphus and one immediately after. These companies were known as the United South-Ship Company and the New South Company. But they met the same fate as the original South Company.

New Sweden Company Organized

Finally, in 1637, the New Sweden Company was organized by authority of the Chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, regent of Sweden during the minority of Queen Christina. The most important promoter of this company was Klas Fleming, an admiral in the Swedish navy. He was materially aided by two foreigners formerly connected with the Dutch West India Company. They were the Netherlander, Samuel

Blommaert, one of the so-called patroons of the ill-fated Dutch settlement in southern Delaware, and Peter Minuit, a French Huguenot born in western Germany, who had held, under the Dutch West India Company, the post of Governor of the Colony of New Netherland from 1626 to 1632. Blommaert was particularly interested in the expansion of trade in Swedish copper, a product upon which Swedish statesmen chiefly relied for defraying the expenditures of their country's many wars. Minuit, having quarreled with his superiors in the Dutch company, offered his services to direct for the Swedish company an expedition to unoccupied lands in the Delaware River Valley.

The stock in the New Sweden Company was open to foreign subscribers just as the stock of the original South Company had been, and, as a consequence, about one-half of it was sold in Holland. In 1641, however, the Dutch stockholders were bought out and the Company became entirely Swedish.

Since the launching of the Swedish colony, like that of so many English and Dutch settlements in America, was prompted by the desire for pecuniary gain through trade, we find that the first expedition to the Delaware River Valley was solely a commercial venture. Two vessels, the *Kalmar Nyckel* and the *Fågel Grip*, were fitted out, and, having sailed from Stockholm in the latter part of August, 1637, they put in at the port of Gothenburg to take on their cargoes. Manned by crews one-half Swedish and one-half Dutch, the two ships sailed away from Sweden on their momentous voyage about November 20. The only passengers on the vessels were soldiers who, under the command of Måns Nilsson Kling, were to establish the first Swedish settlement in America. Peter Minuit, who directed the expedition, carried with him secret instructions in the handwriting of Samuel Blommaert. If he found it impossible to cross the ocean by the northern route, he was to sail by way of the West Indies to the Delaware River. He was then to sail up that river to Minquas Kill and there establish contact with the Indians and purchase land from them.

Encountering storms in the North Sea, the two ships found it necessary to put in at Dutch ports for repairs, and not until December 31 was it possible for them to continue the voyage. After a three months' passage across the Atlantic via the West Indies, they entered the Delaware River in the latter part of March, 1638. Coming northward, and having reached the mouth of Minquas Kill, the expedition proceeded up that stream for a distance of about two miles, to a point where Minuit discovered a ledge of rock jutting out to the water amid the high reeds of the adjacent shore. Here the two ships cast anchor and here, on March 29, took place the famous landing



Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Delaware

the three hundredth anniversary of which historic event will be celebrated this year.

Founding of Colony of New Sweden

On board the *Kalmar Nyckel*, Minuit executed deeds with five Indian chiefs for the purchase of the land on the western shore of the Delaware from the Minquas Kill southward as far as Bombay Hook and northward as far as the Schuylkill River. These purchases extended inland indefinitely after the fashion of Indian land sales of the day. Thus were the original boundaries of the Colony of New Sweden established, the area embraced within them being approximately the present New Castle County in the northern part of the State of Delaware and parts of Chester, Delaware, and Philadelphia counties in the south-eastern corner of the State of Pennsylvania.

Immediately after the land was purchased on March 29, a pole with the Swedish coat of arms on it was raised at the landing place, known later as "The Rocks", and, following other solemn ceremonies, the land was called *New Sweden* accompanied with the firing of a salute by the two ships.

A fort was promptly built near the landing place and named for the young Queen of Sweden, Christina. The river likewise was renamed for her. The cargoes were then unloaded and stored in a warehouse within the fort and the twenty-one soldiers under the command of Måns Nilsson Kling took up their abode within the fort to guard the storehouse, while Hendrick Huygen, a Dutch commissary in the employ of the company, assumed charge of the provisions for the garrison and the merchandise to be traded to the Indians for peltry.

Thus was established (near the foot of Fourth Street in present-day Wilmington, Delaware) the first permanent European settlement in the entire Delaware River Valley, it being likewise the first permanent settlement in the present State of Delaware. For three years, Fort Christina was the only settlement within the boundaries of the Colony of New Sweden, and during the whole period of Swedish sovereignty in the Delaware River Valley, from 1638 to 1655, Fort Christina remained the port of entry, as it were, for Swedish ships bringing colonists, provisions, and merchandise.

Governor Ridder Arrives

Peter Hollender Ridder, who came on the second voyage of the *Kalmar Nyckel*, succeeded Måns Nilsson Kling as commandant of Fort Christina in April, 1640. The same year, by purchase from the Indians, he extended the northern boundary of the Colony of New Sweden on the west side of the Delaware from the Schuylkill River in the present state of Pennsylvania as far northeast as Trenton Falls. By subsequent purchases from the Indians, in the year 1641, the southern boundary of the Colony on the west side of the Delaware River and Bay was extended to a point below Cape Henlopen, in the southern part of the present State of Delaware. In the same year, Governor Ridder purchased the land on the east



Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

side of the river and bay, in what is now the State of New Jersey, extending from Cape May on the south to Narraticons Kill (now Raccoon Creek) on the north.

When Ridder arrived at Fort Christina, he brought with him a clergyman, Reorus Torkillus, a few colonists, some horses and cattle, and farming implements besides merchandise for the Indian trade and ammunition for defense. Already, the Swedish colony on the Christina River was tending to become an agricultural community, not merely a trading post. Again in November, 1641, when the *Kalmar Nyckel*, on her third voyage, and the *Charitas* arrived at Fort Christina, they carried thirty-five colonists and laborers, a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats, and some farming implements. It was now possible for the population of the Colony to expand beyond the environs of Fort Christina, and in the year 1641 two more settlements in New Sweden were established one at Finland (now Marcus Hook) and one at Upland (now Chester), the first permanent settlements in the present State of Pennsylvania.

The Regime of Governor Printz

The New Sweden Company had been entirely under Swedish control since the year 1641; but the Swedish shareholders soon felt that aid from the Swedish government would be necessary if the affairs of the company were to prosper. The company was therefore reorganized in 1642, with the Crown subscribing to one-sixth of the total capital. Reorganization of the company led to a reorganization of the government of the Colony. An elaborate code of laws and rules was prepared for the guidance of the governor in his direction of the civil and economic affairs of the company and colony, and Johan Printz from the Swedish province of Småland, who had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Swedish army during the Thirty Years' War, was appointed Governor.

The expedition bringing the Governor and his family to New Sweden consisted of two ships, the *Swan* and the *Fama*. The Governor was accompanied by two clergymen, Johan Campanius, a graduate of the University of Uppsala, and Israel Fluviander. Swedish soldiers also sailed on this expedition, and a few colonists, most of them involuntary emigrants, who were deported for petty crimes, or merely because they had been unfortunate enough to be imprisoned for debt.

With the arrival of Printz in February, 1643, the colony was stimulated to new life. In obedience to his instructions, the Governor proceeded promptly to obtain full control of the Delaware River and the Indian trade. One of his first acts was to order the erection of a fort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, a short distance below Varkens Kill

(now called Salem Creek). The fact that an English colony had been established on the south side of Varkens Kill two years before, determined to some extent the location of the Swedish fort, for it seemed necessary to be assured of the loyalty of the English to the Swedish flag. Another factor was the ease with which a fort at that point could command the channel of the Delaware River. The fort, which was probably finished in the autumn of 1643, was named Fort Elfsborg in honor of a district on the west coast of Sweden. Sven Skute was placed in command of the garrison and the Reverend Israel Fluviander was stationed at the fort as chaplain.

Fort Christina was strengthened, and for a number of months after the arrival of Printz it continued to be the capital of the Colony. In fact, a famous trial was held there on July 10, 1643, when a George Lambertson from the Colony of New Haven in New England appeared before Governor Printz to answer charges that the so-called Delaware Company of New Haven had in 1641 illegally appropriated land at Varkens Kill in the present New Jersey and on the Schuylkill River in what is now Pennsylvania.

Governor Printz soon decided to transfer his headquarters farther up the Delaware River to a place called Tinicum Island, located at what is now Essington, between the present cities of Chester and Darby. Here he built another fort called Fort New Gothenburg, and also a mansion for himself known as Printzhof, the first executive house within the present State of Pennsylvania. Still another building was erected here in 1646, namely, a church, where the Reverend Johan Campanius could conduct Swedish Lutheran services according to the unaltered Augsburg Confession, known in Latin as the Confessio Augustana. The capital of the Colony of New Sweden remained at Tinicum for a period of about ten years and was only transferred back to Fort Christina upon the departure of Governor Printz in the autumn of 1653. The general storehouse of the colony, however, continued to be at Fort Christina throughout the history of the colony.

Governor Printz was diligent in following his instructions with respect to increasing the agricultural area of the colony. Plantations for the raising of various staples as well as cattle, hogs, and sheep were established, principally in what is now the State of Pennsylvania, and, in consequence, the Swedish population there increased during the Printz period more than in the lower and older part of the Colony, that is, in the northern part of the present state of Delaware. More colonists settled at Finland (Marcus Hook) and at Upland (Chester) in 1643, and in the same year Governor Printz started a plantation between these settlements which he called Printztorp, and immediately above the Upland settlement another



Trinity Church, Swedesboro, New Jersey

plantation known as Tequirassy. Also in 1643, a settlement was made on Province Island on the west side of the mouth of the Schuylkill River, the first Swedish plantation on the site of the present city of Philadelphia. The next year (1644) further settlements were made at Minquas Island and at Kingessing, both in the south western part of the present Philadelphia County. In 1645, the settlement of Mölndal and in 1647 a settlement called Aronameck, both in the western part of what is now the city of Philadelphia, were established.

More plantations would have been established by Printz if he had not needed men to guard the settlements. In fact, in one of his reports to Sweden, he referred to the desire of his soldiers to cultivate the land.

To afford protection for the Swedish farmers, Governor Printz built blockhouses at Upland, on Province Island, at Kingessing (called New Vasa), at Mölndal, and at Aronameck (called Torne). In 1647 Fort New Korsholm was built on the west side of the Schuylkill near its mouth for further protection of the Swedish settlers and also for controlling the Indian trade along that river; and when the Dutch the next year erected Fort Beversreede on the east side of the river a little farther up, Printz placed a blockhouse nearby the same year.

In 1649 Governor Printz extended the boundaries

of the Colony somewhat by purchasing the strip of land in what is now New Jersey between Narraticons Kill and Mantas Kill.

The Dutch, by building a blockhouse on the Schuylkill River as early as 1633 and Fort Beversreede in 1648, had merely attempted to monopolize the Indian trade in the region. No efforts were made by them to settle the country at this time, and when the Dutch blockhouse was abandoned (probably in 1643) and Fort Beversreede likewise abandoned in 1651, no Dutch establishments remained in what is now Pennsylvania during the remainder of the Swedish sovereignty in the Delaware River Valley.

But in abandoning Fort Beversreede the Dutch did not give up their claim to the Valley; in fact, they took a step that was destined to weaken the Swedish position and finally bring the Swedish sovereignty to an end. Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor at New Amsterdam, had of course been receiving reports about Printz's operations, and from time to time he sent protests to the Swedish Governor, but to no avail. With the Swedes in control of the Delaware River all the way from Fort Elfsborg to Fort New Korsholm, neither one of the two Dutch posts, Fort Nassau on the New Jersey side opposite the present city of Philadelphia, and Fort Beversreede, could very effectively challenge the Swedish position. Finally, therefore, Stuyvesant not only decided to abandon Fort Beversreede but also Fort Nassau, and to establish instead a post on the west side of the Delaware River some six miles below Fort Christina on the site of the present New Castle. This post he named Fort Casimir. The move was a dangerous one for Printz, for by it Fort Elfsborg became isolated from the other Swedish posts and communications could be easily interrupted. Fort Elfsborg, no longer the "Key to New Sweden," was therefore abandoned the same year.

However, with the Dutch abandonment of Fort Beversreede, it was no longer necessary to maintain Fort New Korsholm. This fort was therefore abandoned by the Swedes in 1653 in order that they might strengthen their hold on Fort New Gothenburg on Tinicum Island and Fort Christina. This move was all the more necessary because no military reinforcements had come from Sweden for a number of years in spite of Governor Printz's repeated appeals.

After a ten-year service, Governor Printz sailed for Sweden in the autumn of 1653, leaving the colony in the temporary charge of his son-in-law, Johan Papegoja, and promising either to return himself or to "send over a ship with a cargo." The colony had definitely become a permanent agricultural community during Printz's régime, but the constant encroachments of the Dutch and to some extent of

the English caused Printz much concern, and the future seemed none too encouraging.

Governor Rising Directs Colony

Although Printz was a military man, his dealings with the Dutch had been for the most part diplomatic. He made no attempt to dislodge them from Fort Casimir, realizing full well that such an action, even though successful, would be only a Pyrrhic victory unless reinforcements came from Sweden before Stuyvesant could launch a countermove. It remained for Printz's successor, Johan Rising, to make the mistake of seizing Fort Casimir. Immediately upon his arrival in the Delaware River on the *Örnen* (the *Eagle*) from Sweden, Rising stopped before Fort Casimir on Trinity Sunday, 1654, and took it without any difficulty. The name of the fort was changed to Fort Trefaldighet (Trinity). He then proceeded to Fort Christina where his ship anchored the next day.

In order to maintain the Swedish hold on the lower Delaware, Rising decided to have his headquarters at Fort Christina instead of on Tinicum Island. Consequently, for the remaining part of the Swedish régime, from May 1654 to September 1655, Fort Christina was again the capital of the Colony of New Sweden. More colonists having arrived, plantations were established along the Christina River and between that river and Fort Trefaldighet. The Governor proceeded to build a two-story executive mansion on Timber Island at the confluence of Sköldpaddekill (now Shellpot Creek) and Fiske Kill (now Brandywine River) a short distance north of Fort Christina, and there he received official visitors and dispensed hospitality just as Printz had done when the capital was at Tinicum. One Swedish settlement was made in what is now Pennsylvania during the Rising régime, namely that called Ammansland and located between the present cities of Chester and Darby, but, as already stated, most of the newcomers in 1654 settled near Fort Christina and Fort Trefaldighet. In later years, however, a part of the Swedish farming population crossed the Delaware River and settled in the area known as Penns Neck and also along the Narraticons (Raccoon) and Mantas (Mantua) creeks. A few Swedes also went to the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay in the present state of Maryland.

But the Swedish dominion on the Delaware was fast approaching its end, for Rising's rash seizure of Fort Casimir had driven Peter Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam into such a rage that he promptly arranged with the authorities in Holland for the sending of a strong force to the Delaware to seize the Swedish posts. Seven Dutch ships with a force variously estimated in strength from 300 to 700 men came up the river the latter part of August, 1655, and



Christ Church, Upper Merion, Pennsylvania

without any difficulty Stuyvesant took possession of Fort Trefaldighet on September 1, and, following prolonged negotiations between himself and Rising, also occupied Fort Christina on September 15. During the interval between the fall of Trefaldighet and Fort Christina, the Dutch soldiers ravaged the Swedish farmsteads all the way to Tinicum Island, but Stuyvesant's terms for the surrender of the Colony were rather generous. Rising, his officers, and some soldiers and freemen were permitted to return to Sweden, and the freemen who elected to remain (a large part of the Swedish and Finnish population) were permitted to retain their farms on condition that they swore allegiance to the Dutch flag.

Neglect of Colony by Home Authorities

It may seem strange that Sweden, so soon after the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which finally had brought to a close the Thirty Years' War and by the terms of which she had become the virtual mistress of the Baltic, should have lost in America what her statesmen had hoped would become a "jewel in the royal Swedish crown." The answer can be summed up in two words: "neglect" and "preoccupation." With the death in 1644 of Admiral Klas Fleming in the Danish-Swedish War, the Colony of New Sweden lost its most enthusiastic supporter. The Chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, from 1644 onwards, was engrossed not only in bringing that war to a successful conclusion, which he did by the peace of Brömsebro in 1645, but was confronted with innumerable difficulties in keeping the victorious Swedish armies in Germany well supported and in carrying on, through his son Johan, the peace negotiations at Osnabrück in Westphalia with the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Moreover, Swedish troops continued to occupy strategic posts in Germany until 1650, to

guarantee the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations. Although Sweden had now reached the very pinnacle of her fame and glory, the economic condition of her agricultural class, on account of the numerous war taxes, was deplorable. Even on the occasion of Queen Christina's coronation, in 1650, the tension between the nobility and the other estates became so serious that it was feared in some quarters that civil war would break out. Queen Christina after her coronation paid less and less attention to affairs of State, but spent her days in pleasures and waste of the nation's resources, and soon began to contemplate abdication.

It is small wonder, therefore, that the Colony of New Sweden during the latter years of Printz's administration should have been permitted to shift for itself. True, the Swedish government took a momentary interest in the affairs of the Colony when news reached Sweden of the building by the Dutch of Fort Casimir in 1651; but no ship left for New Sweden until the *Örnen* was got ready in 1653 and Johan Rising was sent to assist Printz. When this ship arrived, it was too late. Johan Printz, the firm but also diplomatic Governor, had returned to Sweden, and Rising did not possess qualities to match those of Peter Stuyvesant. It is problematical, however, whether Sweden, involved in wars from 1655 to 1660, could have long retained control of the Colony even had the Dutch not appeared in force in the late summer of 1655.

Swedish Settlements Remain Permanent

The Swedish settlers, however, prospered despite the disappearance of Swedish sovereignty in the Delaware River Valley, and the Swedish Finns, coming on the *Mercurius* in 1656, considerably augmented the population. The natural increase was likewise steady. The Swedes had their own court at Upland during the régime of the Dutch from 1655 to 1664 and during the succeeding English régime from 1664 to 1682, known as the Duke of York period. Finally, when William Penn arrived in the Valley in 1682, he found the Swedish and Finnish population pretty well established, and he commented favorably upon the appearance of their farmsteads. He employed Swedes as interpreters in his negotiations with the Indians and no doubt his success in gaining their goodwill was due in part to their friendliness toward and their confidence in the Swedish pioneers.

The Swedes are said to have introduced the log cabin in America. Certainly their blockhouses and homes were among the first structures in this country to be built of logs. Carpenters, blacksmiths, millers, and other craftsmen came over with the Swedes, so that they not only tilled the soil but were also en-

gaged in other economic pursuits necessary for their success as colonizers.

Nor did the Swedes neglect religion. True, Johan Campanius had not succeeded in converting very many Indians by means of his famous Indian-Swedish Catechism, but he had established the Lutheran faith among his widely-scattered parishioners upon a firm base so that after his departure for Sweden in 1648 they and their descendants for many decades continued to hold services both at Tinicum and on the Christina River, and later also at Wicaco in what is now South Philadelphia. In point of fact, there was a growing realization among the Swedish settlers as late as the beginning of the last decade of the seventeenth century that, if their parishes were not to become extinct, it would be necessary for them to secure assistance from the State Church of Sweden. A letter from Charles Springer, lay leader and magistrate among the Swedes on the lower Delaware, to Sweden brought about the renewal of relations, and although the Swedes on the Delaware were British subjects and immediately under the government of William Penn, Charles XI showed a very warm interest in their spiritual welfare, and set in motion a State Church missionary activity in the Delaware River Valley which lasted until after the American Revolution.

Swedish Colonial Churches

By this remarkable movement the Swedish government made up abundantly for its previous neglect of the Swedish colonists on the Delaware. Upwards of thirty Swedish clergymen, nearly all of them university-trained men, came to America during the course of the next century, and the tangible results of their labors may be seen in the five "Old Swedes" churches which are still standing in excellent condition and in use. These are Holy Trinity in Wilmington, Delaware, built by the Reverend Eric Björk, and dedicated in 1699; Gloria Dei in South Philadelphia, built by the Reverend Andreas Rudman, and dedicated in 1700; St. James in West Philadelphia and Christ Church in Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, both of these churches being branches of Gloria Dei and built by the Reverend Charles Magnus Wrangel in 1762 and 1760 respectively; and Trinity Church in Swedesboro, New Jersey, an offshoot of Holy Trinity in Wilmington and dedicated in 1784 by the Reverend Nicholas Collin.

But the Swedish pastors were not merely builders of church structures; they were also, for the most part, faithful shepherds of their flocks. And by direction of their superiors, especially Jesper Svedberg, Bishop of Skara and father of the mystic, Emanuel Swedenborg, they also established friendly relations



St. James' (Old Swedes) Church, Kingsessing, Pa.

with the Anglican Church and actually received stipends from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of which the Bishop of London was the head, for ministering to the spiritual needs of Anglicans in the Delaware River Valley who could not be reached by the missionaries of that society. Some of the Swedish pastors were also scholars and scientists, while nearly all of them were meticulously careful to send reports to the Consistory in Sweden, which manuscripts have been preserved in the various Swedish archives. Andreas Hesselius of the Christina Church, for example, was interested in botany, and has left a valuable account of American plant life in the early part of the eighteenth century. Israel Acrelius, at Christina in the middle of that century, was a historian and a critical observer of contemporary American life about him. A work by him was published in Stockholm upon his return to Sweden. The last two clergymen to serve in America, Lawrence Girelius of Christina in Wilmington and Nicholas Collin of Gloria Dei in Philadelphia, were both interested in education. The former, who did not return to Sweden until 1791, assisted in founding Wilmington Academy, being elected President of its Board of Trustees, and the latter, who remained in this country, preaching in Swedish and English until his death in 1831, was for a time a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as an active member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

Thus, because of the interest of the Church of Sweden in the welfare of the far distant Swedish settlers and their descendants, the contact of Sweden with her colony on the Delaware did not actually end in 1655, but can be said to have lasted almost 200 years longer, until the death of Dr. Collin in 1831, when the tie was finally broken.

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- Swedes in America, 1638-1938. Published in May by Yale University Press for the Swedish American Tercentenary Assn. An impressive illustrated volume of thirty-nine chapters (over 600 pages), each devoted to a field in which Swedes or Americans of Swedish birth or descent have contributed something noteworthy toward the building up of civilization in the New World during the last three hundred years. Written by foremost authorities in America. Price \$3.00. Use order form below.

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