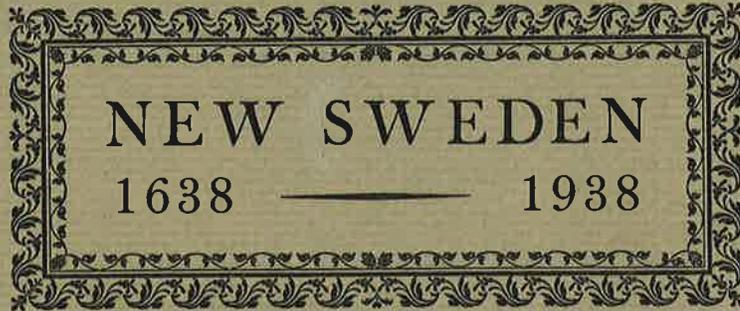


#15.

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NEW SWEDEN

1638 ————— 1938

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A guide to an exhibition of
rare books and maps in the
William L. Clements Library
arranged in commemoration of
the Tercentenary of the Swedish
Settlements on the Delaware



ANN ARBOR
University of Michigan
MCMXXXVIII



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William L. Clements Library was
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NEW SWEDEN

1638 - 1938

THE SWEDISH settlements on the Delaware River (the "South River," as opposed to the Hudson, or "North River") were projected during the reign of King Gustavus Adolphus, and were planted under the regency of Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna and in the reign of Queen Christina. The Swedish efforts to colonize in North America extended over the period from 1638, the date of the first settlement, to 1664 when the Dutch took over the Swedish colonies. Upon this, the occasion of the Swedish American Tercentenary, the Library places upon display some of its rare printed books and maps which tell the story of the early association of Sweden and America.

1. Adam of Bremen, *Historia ecclesiastica*, Leyden, 1595.

This first book tells of the discovery of America by the Northmen about the year 1000. There may, or may not, have been Swedes with Leif Ericsson. In any event,

this book contains the first printed account of the discovery of "Vineland."

2. "Svecia, Dania, et Norvegia," in Blaeu's Atlas, Amsterdam, 1635, Vol. I.

A map of the Scandinavian countries at the time of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

3. "Ducatus Uplandia," in Blaeu's Atlas, Amsterdam, 1638, Vol. I.

A map of Upland, in Sweden, the birthplace of Oxenstierna. The name survives in America today in the town of Upland, Pennsylvania.

4. "Gothia," in Blaeu's Atlas, Amsterdam, 1667, Vol. II.

A map of the southern part of Sweden at the period of the Swedish colonization in America.

5. Usselinx, Willem, *Vthförligh förklaring öfver handels contractet angäendes thet södre compagniet vthi konungarijket i Swerighe*, Stockholm, 1626.

Usselinx was one of the moving spirits of the Dutch West India Company. When he became discouraged with the progress of that organization he went to Sweden and was largely instrumental in persuading Gustavus Adolphus and Oxenstierna to undertake a Swedish colonial enterprise.

6. [Plantagenet, Beauchamp], *A description of the province of New Albion*, [London], 1648.

In all probability this contains the earliest reference in an English book to the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

7. *Breeden-raedt aende vereenichde Nederlandsche provintien*, Antwerp, 1649.

This is probably the earliest Dutch account of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

8. *Vertoogh van Nieu-Neder-land*, The Hague, 1650.

An early Dutch account of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

9. Farrer, Virginia, "A mapp of Virginia," in Edward Bland, *The discovery of New Brittain*, London, 1651.

Along the Delaware the English cartographer has placed the statement, "This River the Lord Ployden hath a Patten of and calls it new Albion but the Sweeds are planted in it and have a great trade of Furr." "

10. Lindeström, Peter Martensson, "Nova Suecia, eller the Swenskas revier, in India Occidentali."

Lindeström was the engineer of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. He visited New Sweden in 1653-4 and spent the last years of his life preparing the

manuscript of an important book, *Geographia Americae, eller Indiae Occidentalis*. It was not published in full until Amandus Johnson's translation appeared in 1925, but in its manuscript form it had been largely drawn upon by historians of New Sweden. The above is a facsimile of Lindeström's map of the Delaware as it may be seen today in the Royal Archives at Stockholm. Facsimile from Amandus Johnson, *The Swedish settlements on the Delaware*, Philadelphia, 1911.

11. Lindeström, Peter Martensson, "Christina skantz i Nijia Sverige"

This is Lindeström's plan of "Christinehamn" and Fort Christina, 8 July, 1654. The original manuscript is in the Royal Archives at Stockholm. This reproduction is from Johnson, *supra*.

12. de Vries, Pieter, *Korte historiael, ende journaels aenteyckeninge*, Hoorn, 1655.

The author visited the Swedish settlements on the Delaware in 1643 and discusses them in this book.

13. van der Donck, Adriaen, *Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederlant*, Amsterdam, 1656.

A Dutch account of the Swedish settlements is included in this work.

14. Sanson d'Abbeville, "Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France," Paris, 1656.

This map also appears in the Library's copy of Sanson's *Cartes generales*, Paris, 1658. It shows "N. Sue."

[New Sweden] as a separate and distinct subdivision of North America.

15. "Novi Belgii novaeque Angliae nec non partis Virginiae tabula," in Nicolas Visscher's *Atlas minor*, Amsterdam, 1662.

It also appears in the Library's copies of Jansson's *Novus atlas*, Amsterdam, 1657 and Visscher's *Atlas contractus*, Amsterdam, [1660]. It locates the Swedish settlements in the Delaware valley, Upland, Gripsholm, New Vasa, New Gothenborg, Finland, Lappland, Fort Casimir, Fort Christina and Fort Elfsborg.

16. "Novi Belgii, quod nunc Novi Jorck vocatur . . .," in John Ogilby's *America*, London, 1671.

This variant of the Jansson-Visscher map shows substantially the same Swedish settlements as the preceding. It also appears in the Library's copy of Arnoldus Montanus' *De nieuwe en onbekende weerd*, Amsterdam, 1671.

17. "Paskaerte van de Zuijdt en Noordt Revier in Nieu Nederlandt."

This chart, in Pieter Goos' *De Zee-atlas*, Amsterdam, 1669, is the type used by Swedish and Dutch mariners to avoid the sand bars in entering Delaware Bay. It locates Fort Casimir, Fort Christina, Gothenborg, Lappland and other Swedish posts along the Delaware.

18. Beronius, Olaus, *Dissertatione graduali Americam noviter detectam* . . . Stockholm, 1691.

A dissertation at the University of Upsala on the discovery of America by Columbus and his immediate successors.

19. Luther, Martin, *Lutheri Catechismus, öfversatt på American-Virginiske språket*, Stockholm, 1696.

Johan Campanius, who made this Indian translation of Luther's catechism, was a minister in the Swedish colony for over six years. Charles XI had the Indian version printed and had 600 copies sent to America for use among the natives.

20. Luther, Martin, *Lutheri Catechismus, öfversatt på American-Virginiske språket*, Stockholm, 1696 [1937].

A facsimile of the preceding item, issued with notes by Isak Collijn, for the celebration of the New Sweden tercentenary.

21. Campanius Holm, Thomas, *Kort beskrifning om provincien Nya Sverige*, Stockholm, 1702.

The first detailed history of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. The author never came to America,

but compiled his work from journals and reports of those who had been members of the colony. One of his chief sources was the memoranda and notes left by his grandfather, Pastor Johan Campanius. (See No. 19.)

22. Campanius Holm, Thomas, *A short description of the province of New Sweden* translated from the Swedish, for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Peter S. Du Ponceau, Philadelphia, 1834.

A translation into English of the preceding title. The book is open to the reproduction of Lindeström's map of Fort Christina.

23. Swedberg, Johan Danielson, *Dissertatio gradualis de Svionum in America colonia*, Upsala, 1709.

The author was the nephew of the Bishop of Skara, who had charge of the Lutheran congregation in New Sweden, and was the brother of one of the Swedes who taught school in America.

24. Wahlstedt, Jacob J., *Iter in Americam*, Upsala, 1725.

A dissertation at the University of Upsala. It discusses the pre-Columbian discoveries of America and particularly the story of "Vineland."

25. Biörck, Tobias Erick, *Dissertatio gradualis, de plantatione ecclesiae Suecanae in America*, Upsala, [1731].

The author was himself born in "New Sweden."

26. Smith, William, *The history of the province of New-York, from the first discovery to the year M.DCC.XXXII*, London, 1757.

This author was one of the first native American historians to tell of the Swedish colonization on the Delaware. He includes it as a part of the story of New York.

27. Acrelius, Israel, *Beskrifning om de Swenska församlingars forna och närwarande tilstånd*, Stockholm, 1759.

The author was pastor of the church at Christina from 1749 to 1756. His work contains the most complete and accurate account of the settlements on the Delaware printed up to that time.

28. Acrelius, Israel, *A history of New Sweden; or, The settlements on the River Delaware . . . Translated from the Swedish . . . by William M. Reynolds . . . Published under the joint auspices of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Delaware*, Philadelphia, 1874.

The translation of the preceding item.

29. Kalm, Peter, *Reis door Noord Amerika*, Utrecht, 1772. 2 vols.

Kalm, Peter, *Travels into North America*, Warrington, London, 1770-1771. 3 vols.

Kalm was sent out by the Swedish Academy to make observations on the natural history of North America. He travelled through the Middle Colonies for three years 1748-1751, going as far west as Niagara.

30. *Wänskaps och handels tractat emellan Hans Maj:t konungen af Swerige och the Förente Staterne i Norra America*, Stockholm, 1785.

First Swedish edition of the first treaty between the United States and Sweden.

31. Franklin, Benjamin, *Benjamin Franklins Enskildta lefwerne*, Stockholm, 1792.

This edition of Franklin's autobiography appeared in Swedish before any edition was published in the United States.

32. Ternaux-Compans, Henri, *Notice sur la colonie de la Nouvelle Suède*, Paris, 1843.

An essay by one of the most distinguished French bibliographers. The book is open to a facsimile of the Lindeström map of the Delaware as it was reduced and published by Campanius Holm. (See No. 21.)

33. Ferris, Benjamin, *A history of the original settlements on the Delaware . . . to which is added an account of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Swedish settlers*, Wilmington, 1846.

William Menzies' copy of this book, opened to a picture of the Old Swedes Church at Wilmington, Delaware.

34. Holand, Hjalmar Rued, *The Kensington Stone, a study in pre-Columbian American history*, Ephraim, Wisconsin, 1932.

The discovery in Minnesota in 1898 of a large stone bearing alleged Runic inscriptions raised again the question of whether there might have been an expedition of Norwegians and Swedes into that region in the 14th century. Such evidence as exists was gathered together for the first time in this book.

