



Swedish Colonial News

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Preserving the legacy of the Royal New Sweden Colony in America

Ambassador's First Official Visit

Recently Appointed Ambassador Gunnar Lund Visits New Sweden



Ambassador Gunnar Lund and Embassy Deputy Chief Caroline Vicini join Tina Fragosa and fellow Native Lenape in a tribal dance.

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On Tincicum Island in 1643, Colonial Swedes befriended Native Lenape tribes and cohabitated on land together that would soon become the capital of the New Sweden colony. Over 360 years later, descendants of these Swedish Colonists and Native Lenape welcomed current Swedish Ambassador Gunnar Lund, Swedish Embassy Deputy Chief Caroline Vicini and Swedish Embassy Press Counselor

Claes Thorson to the "Pennsylvania Before Penn" celebration at Printz Park on Tincicum Island. New Sweden fostered the first Swedish American colonists, and initially these Europeans were highly dependent upon the Lenape and other indigenous peoples for their survival in this new, unfamiliar, wondrous, and sometimes life threatening land called America.

(More on pages 10 & 11)

The Enochson Brothers and Their Swedish Descendents

During the week of 13 October 1738, Johan Dylander, the new pastor of Gloria Dei Church, recorded the receipt of 5 shillings for “the opening of a grave for a Dutch woman.” The woman was the old widow Gertrude Supplee, whose will, proved 20 November 1738, named two sons, Henry and David Enochson, and two daughters, Catharine Smith and Mary Griffith.

Gertrude was Swedish, not Dutch. But she knew Dutch well – she had married three Dutch-speaking husbands. Indeed, she was four times a widow. Born by estimation in 1650, she had first married Garret Enochson in 1669. Garret died before November 1677 and she next married Garret’s brother Harman Enochson. Harman was buried at Gloria Dei in 1699, and she next married the Finn Lasse Bärtilsson alias Parker, who died in 1705. Within a few years thereafter, she married Andreas Souplis, who was buried at Gloria Dei in early 1727. All of her children were by her first two husbands.

The Swedish churches on the Delaware accepted as members only those persons who were Swedish or who were married to Swedes. Gertrude and her three Dutch husbands were accepted as members only because of Gertrude’s Swedish credentials.

The brothers Garret and Harman Enochson first appear in surviving records in 1673 when they were renting land in Kingsessing. By that time, Gertrude had two sons, Enoch (named after Garret’s father) and Johan (named, we believe, after Gertrude’s father). It seems probable that her father was Hans Månsson who, around this time, deeded part of his large Aronameck estate in Kingsessing to Garret Enochson. (The names Johan and Hans are both derived from the name Johannes.)

Hans Månsson had arrived in New Sweden in 1641 with a wife and children, names unknown. His first wife died before 1654 when Hans married Ella Stille, widow of Peter Jochimsson. Gertrude Enochson’s first son, Enoch Enochson, was born in 1670. This places Gertrude’s birth year c. 1650. It is known that Hans had a son by his first marriage (Måns Hansson), but his daughters (if any) have not been identified before.

The Enochson Brothers

The Enochson brothers probably arrived on the Delaware in 1663-1664 among the many young farmers which the Dutch had recruited from the Netherlands, adjoining countries and even from Sweden, to develop agriculture on the river. It is probable that Garret Enochson married Gertrude around 1669. Their first son, Enoch Enochson, was born in 1670. Soon to follow was their second son, Johan Enochson.

Confirmation of the death of Garret Enochson is to be found in Nils Larsson Frände’s tax list of November 1677, naming all males sixteen and over within the jurisdiction of the Upland Court. The name of “Harmon Ennis [Enochs]” is shown, but Garret’s name is missing.

Gertrude wasted little time in agreeing to marry Garret’s brother Harman. He remained on the land acquired from Hans Månsson until about 1683 when he moved with his wife, children and stepsons to join Matthias Keen at two plantations northeast of Philadelphia designated as “Enock & Keene” on Holmes’ 1685

map of Pennsylvania. That same map also showed “Enockson” owning land in Kingsessing – a reference to Garret Enochson’s son Enoch, then still a minor.

In 1684 Harmon Enoch was listed among those agreeing to contribute to the salary of the Swedish pastor at Wicaco, Jacob Fabritius. The 1693 tax list valued his land in Oxford Township at £60. With the arrival of a new minister from Sweden, Andreas Rudman, Herman Enoc (as Rudman spelled his name) pledged £3 for the construction of a new church at Wicaco. Rudman’s church accounts show that Herman Enoc was buried in late July 1699. Upon the completion of Gloria Dei Church in 1700, his family was assigned a pew. In 1704, as Herman Enoc’s widow, Gertrude gave 19 shillings and 7 pence towards the addition of brick porches to Gloria Dei Church.

Gertrude’s Last Two Husbands

Gertrude’s third husband was born Lars Bärtilsson, son of Bärtil Eskilsson, but was commonly known as Lasse Parker. Their marriage probably occurred in 1705 and was very short-lived. He died 13 October 1705, in the presence of Enoch Enochson, then aged 35, who proved Lasse’s nuncupative will.

On 1 September 1705 Michael Fredericks executed a deed conveying to Gertrude one-half of 200 acres which had been patented to him in 1676. It is likely that this was the land on which Gertrude had been living since 1683. On 23 November 1708, as Widow Parker, Gertrude conveyed this land to her eldest son, Enoch Enochson.

Gertrude’s final marriage, about 1709, was to the widower Andreas Souplis, a French Huguenot from Alsace Lorraine, whose primary language was also low German. He had originally settled in Germantown, but later purchased land at Aronameck in Kingsessing from Peter Petersson Yocum. He died in 1727. Gertrude survived him by eleven years and was shown in 1734 as the owner (for life only) of his 40-acre estate in Kingsessing. She was probably 88 years old at the time of her death in 1738.

Children of Garret Enochson

1. **Enoch Enochson**, born in 1670, is first mentioned in records by his patronymic. In 1690, Blackwell made a list of unpaid quitrents and found that Enoch Garretson, then 20 years old, had never paid quitrents since William Penn acquired Pennsylvania in 1681. In 1694, Enoch married Susanna Friend, daughter of Nils Larsson Frände and Anna Andersdotter. He found that living on the Friend family plantation was preferable to his land in Kingsessing and remained at Crum Creek in Ridley Township. He therefore sold his 100-acre inheritance in Kingsessing to Richard Bonsal for £58 on 2 July 1696.

In 1697 Enoch Enochson pledged 12 shillings annually for the salary of the new minister from Sweden, Andreas Rudman. However, like the Friend family, he became unhappy over the decision in 1698 to build the new church at Wicaco rather than at Passyunk or Tinicum Island. He therefore gave nothing to build the new church and, in protest, attended St. Pauls Episcopal Church in Chester instead. After his mother deeded him the land at Pennypack Creek, he turned around and sold it to Matthias Keen on 12 September 1711 for £105.

In 1715 Enoch Enochson was still being taxed on land in Ridley Township. Soon thereafter, however, he moved to Cecil

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An Activity Filled Autumn

Dear Friend of New Sweden,

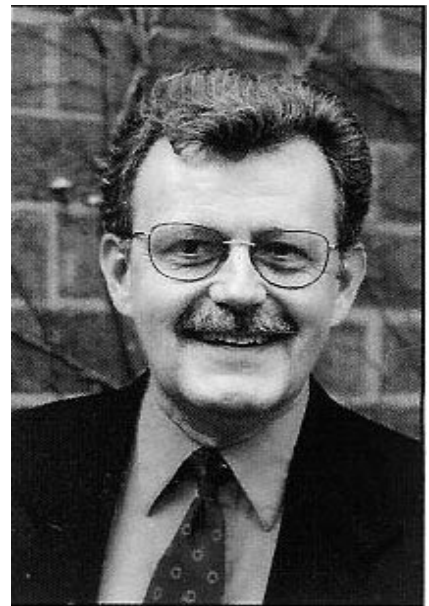
It used to be that autumn in the Delaware Valley was a pretty calm time for the Swedish Colonial Society; we could leisurely plan for Lucias and think about the Spring. But not any longer. This fall we have been involved in more activities than ever before.

It began with the "Pennsylvania Before Penn" festival at Governor Printz Park in Tinicum on September 24. This was a unique addition to the annual Riverfront Ramble sponsored by Delaware County. Expertly chaired by Aleasa Hogate, there were games for the children, a Lenape encampment erected by Tina Fragosa, and historical re-enactors from the New Sweden Centre. The replica tall ship, *Kalmar Nyckel* sailed up and down the river (strong winds prevented her from docking at Tinicum as planned). Honorary Governor Herbert Rambo planned a welcoming ceremony for the new Swedish ambassador, Gunnar Lund, who now had his first US visit to the first colony of the Swedes. Peter Craig provided instant genealogy for anyone who needed help in understanding their family tree, and Dave Emmi made sure that free copies of the Spring edition of the Swedish Colonial News were available for anyone who was interested.

The next day at the Mouns Jones Festival in Douglassville, PA, I played the Swedish rogue priest Gabriel Falk leading a Swedish High Mass without Communion near the venerable Mouns Jones house. After the colonial church service, colonial food from the Mouns Jones hearth, including over-baked biscuits and bread was provided for all of the Swedish re-enactors.

The next week we were hosts together with other Swedish organizations for the meeting of the Swedish Council of America. We provided a bus tour of New Sweden sites, a tour

of the Philadelphia Art Museum and Independence Hall and helped sponsor a fund-raising gala at the Union League honoring the President of the Assembly of the United Nations, Jan Eliasson, and the founder of SWEA, Agneta Nilsson. Our own Sandra Pfaff did a fine job coordinating all of



the many details in putting things together. On Saturday night, our own historian, Dr. Peter S. Craig was honored at the American Swedish Historical Museum with the Swedish Council of America, "Award of Merit" for his many historical and genealogical contributions. Other members of the Society who also received Awards of Merit from other local organizations, through the Swedish Council of America were: James Seagers from the New Sweden Centre, and Mary McCoy from the *Kalmar Nyckel* Foundation. The visitation ended with a service of Holy Communion at Gloria Dei Old Swedes Church using hymns written by Pastor Andreas Rudman in 1700, and a Consecration Prayer from the current missal of the Church of Sweden.

And now we are getting ready for the 5th Annual New Sweden Conference. This year we will be hosted by the University of Pennsylvania and the McNeil center for Early American Studies. The topic, "New Sweden and its Neighbors" promises to make Saturday the 19th of November a day of inspiration and enjoyment. Separate brochures have been mailed to all members of the Society with full details.

We have also begun to talk about the coming Jubilee of New Sweden- the 270th in 2008 and the Centennial of the Society in 2009. Lots of exciting ideas have been proposed and you will be the first to know about all of them.

Pro Suecia,

Kim-Eric Williams



Governor Williams speaks at Governor Printz Park on Tinicum Island

FOREFATHERS from page 2

County, Maryland, where he lived on land owned by his wife's cousin, Lawrence Rawson, until the latter died about 1718. Enoch then returned to Crum Creek in Ridley Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he was taxed in 1722. He stayed there until December 1725, when he acquired a 665-acre tract north of Raccoon Creek in Gloucester County in western New Jersey from his brother-in-law John Friend. Ten years later, Enoch Enochson and his wife Susannah transferred this land to another brother-in-law, Gabriel Friend, and moved with their sons to western Maryland. In 1740, Enoch Enochson, aged 70, and his son John Enochson, aged 36, both living on the Potomac, presented an affidavit which was used in the litigation between Pennsylvania and Maryland regarding the proper boundary between the two provinces.

Enoch Enochson and Susanna Friend had four known children:

> Gabriel Enochson, born 25 February 1695 at Crum Creek, Ridley Township, married Maria Guarron, daughter of James and Brigitta Guarron, at the Swedish Raccoon church, 30 December 1730. She died three days after the birth of their only child, also named Gabriel, who was born 21 September 1731. Gabriel, Sr., moved west with his father and in 1739 was granted land in present Washington County, Maryland, which he called "Enochson's Lot." He did not remarry and died soon after 1751. His only known son, Gabriel, remained with the Guarron family in Gloucester County, where he died in 1761.

> Anders Enochson, born in 1697 at Crum Creek, was married at the Raccoon Church on 25 October 1727, to Catharine Jones, daughter of Stephen Jones and Anna Mattson. He is traced in western Maryland up to 1754. Known children, all baptized at Raccoon, were: Rebecca, Priscilla, Abraham and John Enochson.

> Enoch Enochson, Jr., born c. 1702 at Crum Creek, never married. He lived in western Maryland until 1756 when he moved with his younger brother to Rowan County, North Carolina, where he died in 1788.

> John Enochson, born 1704, at Crum Creek, was married at the Raccoon Church to Margaret Vanneman, daughter of David and Catharine Vanneman, 27 June 1729. In 1745, he was granted an 80-acre tract at the Potomac River which he called "Enochson's Delight." This tract adjoined his brother Anders Enochson's land. John Enochson sold this land to Thomas Cresap in April 1750 and moved to Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1756. He died there on 20 June 1765. He had six known children: David, Rebecca, Gabriel, Margaret, Mary and Isaac Enochson

2. **Johan Enoch**, born c. 1672, was married in 1696 to the widow of Derrick Johansson, who was named Brigitta Gästenberg, daughter of Olof Nilsson alias Gästenberg (ghost mountain, in Swedish). She already had three children by her first marriage. Her first husband had been executed for murder after a trial which left considerable doubt as to his guilt. Johan and Brita lived in Nishaminy, Bucks County, on Derrick's plantation. In 1697, Johan Enoch made a pledge for the salary of the new minister and contributed £3 toward the construction of Gloria Dei Church. He doubled this gift in 1699 and in 1700 was given a desirable pew in the new church. In 1704 he also gave £1.16 to help pay for the porch additions.

In 1713, John Enoch and his wife sold their 100-acre farm in Bucks County to her late husband's brother Johan Johansson and moved to Aronameck in Kingsessing, where they lived on land provided by Nils Jonasson, who had married Brita's sister Christina. Brita died in Kingsessing in childbirth on 29 January 1716. Her husband, Johan Enoch died about 1730. They had six known children:

> Hannah Enoch, born 1698 in Bucks County, married Jonas Yocum, son of Peter Peterson Yocum, 26 August 1715. They moved to Manatawney (present Douglassville, Berks County, Pennsylvania) where Jonas Yocum died in 1760. Hannah survived him. They had five children who grew to adulthood and married: Peter, John, Judith, Mary and Margaret.

> John Enoch, Jr., born c. 1700 in Bucks County, was married on 6 November 1718 to Elizabeth Van Zandt. Their son, John Enoch III, was baptized 17 January 1719/20. The father died in the same year and his widow married Jacob Supplee, son of Andreas Souplis, 11 August 1720. They moved to Upper Merion Township, where the younger John Enoch became a faithful member of Christ (Old Swedes) Church of Upper Merion.

> Richard Enoch, born c. 1704 in Bucks County, married Martha (parents not identified). He took over the family farm, which he sold to Swan Jones, son of Nils Jonasson, on 12 January 1730/1. He died before 23 November 1736, when his widow married John Ewan of Burlington County, N.J. He had three known children: Margaret, Mary and Thomas Enoch.

> Henry Enoch, born c. 1707 in Bucks County, was living in Kingsessing in 1730 when he signed the tardy inventory of his brother John's estate. However, he soon left to join his Enochson cousins in western Maryland. He married Elizabeth Ross, daughter of William Ross, and on 23 April 1750 George Washington surveyed for him 388 acres at the Forks of the Cacapon River in Hampshire County, Virginia. George Washington also dined at his home in 1770. Henry died there in 1783. He had seven confirmed children: Henry, David, Enoch, John, Rachel, Elizabeth, Sarah.

> Enoch Enoch, born c. 1712, in Bucks County, accompanied his brother Henry to Virginia, where in 1753 he was granted a patent for 168 acres on the Potomac River. The name of his wife in unknown. He died c. 1760, survived by two daughters, Mary and Sarah.

> Phoebe Enoch, born c. 1714, married Joseph Boyce, Jr., of Kingsessing, 10 October 1734. They moved to Ridley Township, Chester County, where Joseph died in 1742, survived by Phoebe and four children: Margaret, Joseph, John and Mary.

Children of Harman Enochson

1. **Henry Enoch**, son of Harman, was born in Kingsessing c. 1680. He was married to Sarah (parents unknown) by 1711. They lived in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, and attended the Dutch church there and the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and later the Presbyterian Church in Abington. He died after 1755. They had seven known children:

> Rebecca Enoch, born c. 1713 in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, married John May at the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on 1 August 1737. Not further traced.

> Hannah Enoch, born c. 1715 in Bensalem Township, has
(continued on next page)



Peter Stuyvesant

The Fall of New Sweden

Reexamining the Native American Component

This past summer marked the 350th anniversary of a significant milestone in the history of the New Sweden colony; its falling into the hands of the Dutch, led by New Netherland Governor Peter Stuyvesant. There was no exchange of gunfire, and no soldier was killed by an opposing army during this capitulation. Beyond these generally accepted facts, however, there is a degree of some ambiguity and controversy surrounding the fall and the events that preceded it.

That this level of uncertainty exists around these events is due in large part to historical accounts that corroborate some of the activities, but that also include contradictory information. This is understandable considering the time period as well as the nature of the conquest. During that time, when an army defeated another in a violent campaign, the victors had the luxury of recounting and documenting their successes, often glorifying and legitimizing their own role in that process. Survivors of the defeated army typically either blamed others for the defeat, or drifted into historical obscurity. This occurred in the case of New Sweden as well, but was somewhat skewed due to the passive nature of the surrender. The Dutch wanted to be viewed as a prideful wronged people, reclaiming what was rightfully always their

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not been further traced.

> Herman Enoch, born c. 1717 in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, was married in New Jersey on 12 November 1741 to Mary Dillon, also of Bucks County. He had no children and died in Philadelphia County in 1769, survived by his widow Mary.

> Joseph Enoch, born c. 1722, was married on 16 April 1747 to Jemima Wynkoop at the Presbyterian Church in Abington. He died in Philadelphia County in 1755. His widow married Abram Newkirk. Joseph had one known child: Jonathan Enoch, who was an heir under his uncle Herman Enoch's will.

> Gertrude Enoch, born c. 1725, was married on 29 May 1747 to William Maxwell at the Abington Presbyterian Church.

> Olive Enoch, born c. 1727, was married on 2 December 1747 to John Lawrenson at the Abington Presbyterian Church. He died in Makefield Township, Bucks County in 1750, naming his wife Olive as sole legatee.

> Susanna Enoch was baptized 19 August 1733. Not further traced.

2. **Garrett Enoch**, son of Harman, was born c. 1688. In 1717 he joined his younger brother David Enoch to trim logs at Passyunk for a new parsonage for the Swedish pastor Andreas Sandel after the first one had accidentally burned down. From 1731 to 1741, he was taxed as the head of household in East Caln Township, Chester County. His wife and children, if any, have not been identified.

3. **David Enoch**, son of Harman, was born c. 1690. He helped trim logs at Passyunk in 1717. A cordwainer by trade, he was married by 1721 to Helena, daughter of Charles Hansson Steelman and granddaughter of Hans Månsson. They lived in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, but after Helena died c. 1733, David Enoch moved to Kingsessing to live with his mother. Around 1738, David Enoch married 2nd Miriam Reece, a Quaker, daughter of William Reece of Haverford. They acquired a house in Wilmington in 1740, which remained his home until his death on 9 December 1767. His known children by two marriages were:

> Anders Enoch, baptized at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church on 1 July 1722, had an illegitimate daughter named Jane Enoch, born of Catharine Brian, 10 February 1752. Not further traced.

> Anna Enoch, born 20 October 1725, died young.

> Hendrick Enoch, born 17 December 1727, was buried as a child at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

> Margareta Enoch, born 29 July 1729, married Nicholas Moore 31 January 1751.

> Gertrude Enoch, baptized 9 November 1731, died young.

> Mary Enoch, born c. 1733, was buried 27 June 1735 at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

> Benjamin Enoch, born c. 1737, was married c. 1759 to the heiress Mary Stalcop, only child of Andrew and Hanna Stalcop of New Castle County. After working as a cordwainer in Wilmington for several years, he sold all of his Delaware property in 1772, and moved to Granville County, North Carolina. Benjamin died in Caswell County, North Carolina, after 1790. His known children were Maria, David, Andrew, Sarah, Benjamin Jr., Reece, John and Samuel Enoch.

> Reece Enoch, born c. 1739, was married at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church in Wilmington on 7 May 1764 to Jane Carter. They lived in a house in town provided by his father. Reece died by 17 January 1795 when letters of administration were issued on his estate. He had no children.

4. **Catharine Enoch** married — Smith, who had died before 1737 when Gertrude Enoch wrote her will. Both Catharine Smith and her daughter Brigitta Smith were living with Gertrude at the time.

5. **Maria Enoch** married Henry Griffith of Upper Merion Township. His will of 17 March 1747/8 named his wife Mary, children Rachel and Martha and grandchildren Enoch and Joel (surname not stated), sons of Rachel. Gertrude Enoch's 1737 will made a bequest to her daughter Mary Griffith.

*2005 Great Swedish Heritage Award
&
America's Swede of the Year*



The Swedish Council of America honored SWEA founder **Agneta Nilsson** and Ambassador **Jan Eliasson** with the “*Great Swedish Heritage Award*” and the “*America’s Swede of the Year Award*,” respectively, at the Union League in Philadelphia on September 30th, 2005.



Clockwise top left: 1. Swedish Council of America, Chair, Siri M. Eliason and SWEA Founder Agneta Nilsson; 2. Swedish Colonial Society Fellow Nancy Cataleno Hendrickson, Swedish Colonial Society Honorary Governor Ron Hendrickson, American Swedish Historical Museum Director Emeritus Robert Savage; 3. Siri Eliason, Jan Eliasson and Bruce Karstadt; 4. Union League Dining Hall; 5. American Swedish Historical Museum, Chair, Sandra Pfaff, Jan Eliasson and Siri Eliason; 6. Swedish Embassy Deputy Chief Caroline Vicini.

possession. Furthermore, since they were officially at peace with Sweden, the Dutch did not want to be seen as violent aggressors. On the other hand, the Swedish colonists did not want to be characterized as cowardly or treasonous to their own Crown. It is important to keep this frame of reference in mind while reading the translated historical accounts of the surrender. The Swedes and Dutch who wrote these accounts had ulterior motives to consider while recording the proceedings of that submission.

Nonetheless, even while keeping all the affected parties' agendas and historical context of the times in mind, one can piece together a fairly accurate account of the surrender. That said, it would be difficult and somewhat disingenuous in this author's opinion, to pin the responsibility for the surrender on a single individual. A number of individuals, and a series of circumstances extending throughout the life of the colony, all contributed significantly to its eventual demise.

We can reasonably conclude that in the summer of 1655, the New Sweden colony was in a struggle for its mere survival. Many colonists had died as a result of disease, starvation, or exposure to the elements. Others had fled to Maryland and other surrounding areas. The remaining colonists were typically spread out throughout the colony, and very few lived in a centralized locality that could be considered a city or town. Most of the few hundred remaining colonists were farmers, with little or no military training. In addition, Sweden had been very neglectful in supplying the colony with trade goods or other supplies to sustain it. Suffice to say, New Sweden was ripe for the taking. Also, when one considers the international trade dominance the Dutch had enjoyed for decades, and the ever increasing supply of English colonists, one can reasonably conclude that it was only a matter of time before New Sweden had to capitulate to a stronger, more sustained European colonial power, like the Dutch or English.

The plight of the typical New Sweden colonist is also important to keep in mind. Some of them were Finns, who due to some minor criminal charge at the time, (like forest burning), had been given the choice of either going to prison or going to New Sweden. Many of them were also resentful of their treatment once they arrived in America. Some were little more than indentured servants, working hard thereby enriching the Governor of the colony, while they were forbidden to trade with parties who could better their own living conditions. Most of them were not anxious to risk their lives and that of their families to a colony that Sweden had all but forgotten. There were some trained Swedish soldiers among the colonists who might have even fought for the New Sweden colony. However, these men numbered around fifty, and the weaponry at their disposal was also very limited in relative comparison to the Dutch.

Under the aforementioned conditions, the newly appointed, and recently arrived Governor of New Sweden, Johan Risingh, took control of the ill-equipped and insufficiently supplied Dutch fortress named Fort Casimir earlier in 1654. The legendary hot-tempered and cantankerous Governor of New Netherland, Peter Stuyvesant, had built Fort Casimir in 1651, while Johan Printz was the New Sweden Governor, in an attempt to usurp Swedish control of the South River (later named the Delaware River). Although Stuyvesant and Printz had numerous cordial correspondences, Stuyvesant always had considered the New Sweden colony an



New Sweden Governor Johan Printz

encroachment upon Dutch lands. His claim dated back to the famous Dutch sponsored expedition of Henry Hudson in 1609. Hudson traveled up the Delaware on the Dutch ship named *Half Moon*, prior to sailing up the Hudson River, all in search of a north west passage to Asia. In Stuyvesant's mind, this Hudson voyage established the Dutch as owners of this land via initial discovery.

The New Sweden Colony was first founded by Peter Minuit, who originally settled New Amsterdam, and had fallen out of favor with the Dutch West India company. Minuit was very familiar with the landscape of colonial America, and had solicited the Swedish Crown to start an American colony near where the Dutch, English, French and Spanish had already established growing colonial concerns. Stuyvesant tolerated the New Sweden colony for two primary reasons. First, his predecessor William Kieft had tolerated and accepted it. Secondly, the Swedes provided a buffer zone against the constantly encroaching and ever growing English colony in Maryland. The Swedes did not pose an imminent threat to New Netherland, and at times they were helpful in diminishing English expansion as well as pacifying European relations with Native Americans. Since Stuyvesant had internal unrest of his own to quell, as well as Indian raids and the English threat, New Sweden became a secondary concern.

When Risingh took control of Fort Casimir, he sent a letter to Stuyvesant. The letter read, "in the name of Her Royal Majesty of Sweden, my most gracious Queen, summoned the

fort erected at the Sand point (Fort Casimir), which after exclusion of further delay was voluntarily surrendered with the adjoining Colonists, who learning the reasonable conditions offered them, together with the liberty of going or remaining, repaired under the obedience of Her Royal Majesty aforesaid, and afterwards took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at our hands.” Considering his historical hot-tempered past, this letter must have sent Stuyvesant into a rage. It not only discarded Dutch claims to the region, but it also stated that Dutch colonists were happy to renounce their allegiance to the Dutch Crown and swear loyalty to Sweden. Furthermore, it involved the takeover of a military installation (a fort), that he himself erected. For him to have accepted this state of affairs would have been totally out of keeping with his past behaviors. He would respond to the letter, and the takeover of Fort Casimir, in a definitive way. Later that year Stuyvesant received the welcome news that peace had been agreed upon between England and the Netherlands, thereby temporarily negating the constant threat of an invasion of New Netherlands by New England. The timing seemed appropriate to deal with the thorny issue of New Sweden.

Stuyvesant had a trained army and military strength which was over six times that of New Sweden. It is easy to connect the dots and foresee his future course of action. He sailed an overwhelming force of 7 ships, and a few hundred soldiers, into New Sweden and demanded an unconditional surrender. But from this point onward, the documented history of the surrender of New Sweden becomes somewhat murky. Stuyvesant, Risingh and Swedish colonists Peter Lindeström and Sven Skute all have somewhat different accounts of what specifically happened during the surrender. As mentioned earlier, this is understandable. None of the Swedes wanted to be considered as being cowardly or treasonous. Stuyvesant did not want to be seen as an unprovoked aggressor. Everyone had a stake, and their accounts of the surrender reflect that condition. In this author’s opinion, these issues are fairly trivial at any rate. New Sweden was either going to fall or disintegrate, regardless. It certainly was not a prosperous, growing, well defended colony. The powerful forces at play in America were going to see to its demise, one way or another. Even to this day, among ancestors of these colonists, there is heated debate on who, how and why the Swedes actually surrendered to the Dutch. Rather than squabble over this obvious inevitability, what this author finds far more interesting, is the ignorance of the prominent role that the Native Americans played in all of colonial America, including in this particular incident. Ignoring this aspect is tantamount to ignoring the Hindu element in Britian’s colonization of India.

Unfortunately at this time there were no written accounts of colonial America from the hand of Native Americans in the Delaware Valley region. These people had an enormous role in colonial America, that is just now beginning to be fully appreciated. They had settled these lands hundreds of years prior to the arrival of any Europeans. They lived in organized communities with political hierarchy and had recognized pacts with neighboring tribes. These were a strong, prideful people, who were intrinsically integrated into the land of which the Europeans were now claiming “ownership”. Where European colonies



Native Lenape Sachem

typically had severe shortages of soldiers, there was no shortage of strong, fierce and intimidating Native American warriors. Furthermore, a century after the fall of New Sweden, and after being decimated by disease and war, Native Americans were still considered a “nation” by Europeans. Cooperative coexistence with these indigenous people was essential to the survival of the English, French, Dutch and Spanish colonies. Native American sachems, or chiefs, were even taken back to Europe to broker peace agreements with European rulers. Yet in the recounting of the events in the Delaware Valley in 1655, barely a mention is made of the interests of the Native Americans, which this author believes to have been very significant.

Again, context is important to keep in mind. Up to this time, Native Americans had killed almost 600 colonists in Jamestown. They also had destroyed entire Dutch and English settlements. Their internal numbers and alliances were not very well known. What is generally agreed upon is that while Native American unrest was typical in Virginia, New Netherland, New France and New England; New Sweden had a marked absence of violence with Native Americans. The Lenape referred to the Swedes as “their brothers.” It is problematical to conclude that Stuyvesant paid no mind to this state of affairs when considering

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Pennsylvania Before Penn

Governor Printz Park

Tinicum Island, PA - September 24th, 2005



Clockwise Top Right: 1. Governor Printz oversees ceremonies; 2. Honorary Governor Herb Rambo, Jim Rockwell, and Swedish Colonial Society Fellow Aleasa Hogate; 3. Governor Kim-Eric Williams, Ambassador Lund, Honorary Governor Ron Hendrickson exchange gifts on deck of the Kalmar Nyckel; 4. Swedish Colonial Society Registrar Doriney Seagers; 5. Ambassador Lund greets Councillor Tina Fragosa and fellow Lenape.



Clockwise top left:

1. Ambassador Gunnar Lund;
2. Councillor Dave Emmi & the Kalmar Nyckel;
3. Governor Williams and Ambassador Lund on deck of the Kalmar Nyckel;
4. & 5. The Kalmar Nyckel;
6. Ambassador Lund marches with Colonial re-enactors.
7. Dr. Peter Craig and Senior Deputy Governor Richard Waldron greet Ambassador Lund;
8. Honorary Governor Herb Rambo leads the Swedish and American National Anthems.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. JAN ELIASSON UPON HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE 60TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- NEW YORK 13 June 2005 -

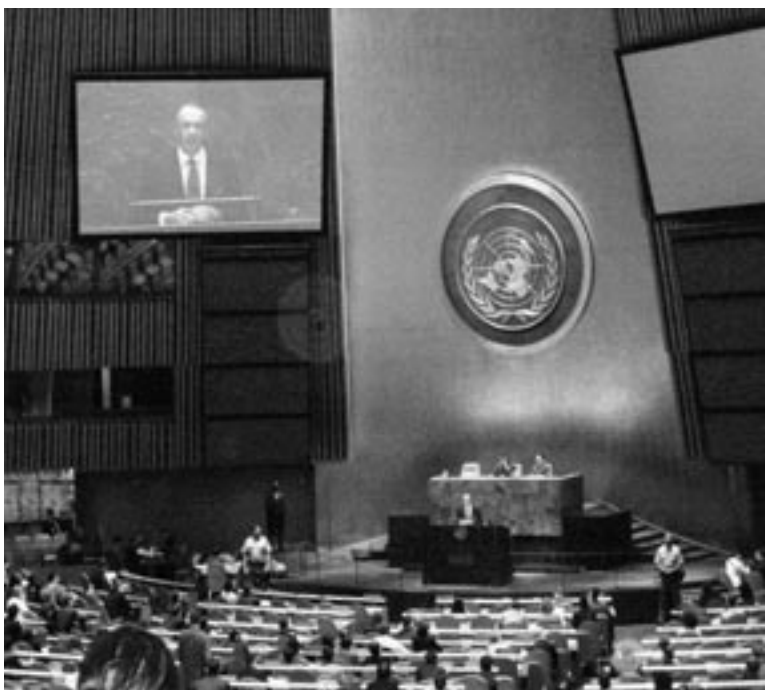
Mr. President, Colleagues and Friends,

I am touched and honored to be elected President of the 60th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

I am deeply grateful for the support given to Sweden's candidature by the member States of our regional group and by all of you today. Your support takes on a special significance for my country since the legendary Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld was born in Jönköping, Sweden, this year one hundred years ago.

At the outset, let me pay tribute to Secretary-General Kofi Annan for his untiring and dedicated work and for his courage and vision in presenting us, the Member States, with "In Larger Freedom", the most comprehensive and cohesive proposal to strengthen the United Nations since the birth of the Organization.

The President of the General Assembly has now, after consultations with the Member States, transformed this proposal into a draft declaration for us to consider and for our Heads of State and Governments to adopt at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, 14-16 September. It is incumbent upon all of us to deal with this proposed declaration thoroughly, creatively and with a commitment to accept global responsibility. The wise and decisive leadership of President Ping - at many crossroads and difficult choices - has been and will be key to the success of this highly important September meeting.



Swedish Colonial Society Patron Jan Eliasson is joined by Swedish Colonial Society members, Native Lenape, friends, and the United Nations General Assembly as he formally accepts the Presidency of that body.

Today, we are all of us facing a test of multilateralism.

Will we develop the concepts and methods to deal with global problems in this age of rapid globalization? Will we be able to make the UN system a more effective actor on the world scene? These are major, even historic, tasks for our peoples, societies and governments as well as for all of us here at the UN, we the practitioners of multilateral diplomacy.

Our main task now is to accept, and live up to, the triple challenges of development, security and human rights. The three are intertwined and affect and reinforce each other.

Let us remember the calls of the Preamble of the UN Charter "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors" and "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security" as well as "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples". I continue to be impressed with the wisdom and far-sightedness of the framers of the Charter. Let us commit ourselves to work in their spirit.

But let us also work with our eyes directed to the realities of this world. Let us place the human beings and the real problems in the center - and organize ourselves accordingly. Let us always keep I mind the words "we the peoples" in the Preamble of the Charter.

The litmus test and the measuring rod for UN reforms must be the difference they make for people and crisis areas around the world: for the starving child, the AIDS-stricken mother; the war-torn country, the polluted river, the desperate refugee, the oppressed and neglected and, not to forget, the struggling and unselfish humanitarian workers of the UN and the NGO:s as well as the UN and regional peace-keepers. What I would call "field tests" should be applied to all reform proposals.

I have strong personal memories from my time as Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and from many natural and man-made disasters around the world. The nightmare of Somalia 1992-1993 will forever remind me of the urgent need for prevention, for early action and for effectively dealing with civil wars and tormenting ethnic and religious conflicts. We cannot, after Cambodia, Rwanda, Srebrenica, and Darfur, continue to say "never again" without seriously undermining the moral authority of the UN and its Charter.

I will in my Presidency also be guided by values and principles which are pillars of Sweden's foreign policy: belief in multilateral co-operation, the imperative of prevention, respect for the rule of law and human rights, solidarity with the poor and persecuted, concern for the rights of women, the children of the world and

their future, and indeed, for the health of Planet Earth. These aspirations, I know, are shared by people and nations in all regions of the world.

I strongly believe that regional organizations and co-operation should be strengthened and energized as a result of the reform efforts in the UN. Regional arrangements form an integral part of the UN Charter and must be important elements in a necessary international division of labour in this time of many pressing issues and demands around the world.

United Nations is not a panacea or a universal cure. It reflects the collective political will of the Member States and their interest in strengthening the multilateral system. Effective international norms and structures should be seen to be in every nation's national interest.

In order to achieve this, we must offer international solutions and methods which correspond to the needs of today's world: fighting poverty, diseases, organized crime, trafficking, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and environmental degradation as well as preventing and resolving conflicts and stopping mass-killing, torture and abuse. For this we have to sharpen the tools of the UN and develop concepts which reflect our preparedness to face, and act on, these fundamental challenges.

This is the essence of the reform project of the UN: building a UN which effectively and legitimately responds to the urgent needs around the world and adds value to our work for security, prosperity and a life in dignity for all. Making real progress to reach this end would be our most important contribution to the historic test of multilateralism which we are now facing.

If we at the UN pass this test, we will not only enhance the prospects for effective international co-operation. We will also be able to more effectively deal with widening gaps and dangerous imbalances. And, on a deeper level, we could instill hope, and belief in the future, in a world of growing fear and suspicion. We must mobilize political will to change negative trends and to prevent polarization and pessimism. And we must realize that we have the opportunity and the capacity to do so at this moment in history.

In a spirit of dialogue and transparency, I will as President of the 60th General Assembly work together with all of you in this common endeavor. Let us bring out the full potential of this central body, the General Assembly, and let us together build a strengthened UN.

*In our daily work, toiling with UN reform in the committees, meeting rooms and secretariat offices, let us be inspired by Dag Hammarskjöld's words in his book *Markings* (or, in direct translation from Swedish, "Waymarks") on the need for visions and long-term perspective:*

"Never look down to test the ground before taking your next step: only he who keeps his eye fixed on the far horizon will find his right road".

EXHIBITS

New York City or Nieuw Amsterdam?

For many New Sweden colonists, after the Dutch conquest of New Sweden 350 years ago, daily life changed little, and for some, economic circumstances even improved. The Dutch needed European colonists to settle the southern end of their newly expanded New Netherland colony, and the Swedes were offered very generous terms for their surrender and subsequent allegiance to the Dutch crown.

For the colonists who stayed on in America, the capital of their colony changed from Tinicum, in New Sweden, to Nieuw Amsterdam in New Netherland. In 1664 the English did to the Dutch what the Dutch did to the Swedes; conquering New Netherlands and subsequently renaming much of the colony. Nieuw Amsterdam was renamed New York after the brother of King Charles I, James, Duke of York.

The South Street Seaport Museum, at 12 Fulton Street in New York City, is currently displaying the exhibit "Nieuw Amsterdam: Dutch New York." The exhibition consists primarily of archaeological artifacts recovered from sites in Lower Manhattan dating back to Dutch New Amsterdam. Artifacts include coins, buttons, plates, pipes, and of course, those yellow bricks from Holland. Historic maps and other era documents are also included in this enjoyable display. The exhibit is scheduled to run through the end of 2005. Visit www.southstreetseaportmuseum.org for more information.



A display case from the "Nieuw Amsterdam: Dutch New York" exhibit at the South Street Seaport Museum on 12 Fulton Street, New York, NY.

Swedish Council of America Honors Regional Members

On October 1st, 2005, the Swedish Council of America bestowed "Awards of Merit" to six individuals who have worked diligently to promote Swedish Heritage. *Clockwise top right:* 1. Award recipients, *left to right:* Mary McCoy, Jim Seagers, Ruth Crossan, Peter S. Craig, Aleasa Hogate, Virginia Svedberg and Award Presentor Urban Lundberg; 2. Värmland Governor Eva Ericksson & Doris Anderson are presented with the commemorative Greta Garbo postage stamp; 3. Council members visit Fort Christina; 4. Governor Williams & Edie Rohrman





1. Aleasa Hogate is cited as a Fellow of the Swedish Colonial Society.

2. Kudos to the outstanding work of the local organizing committee. *Left to Right:* Sandra Pfaff, Jim Seagers, Fran Almond, Sally Bridwell, Karen Foster, Earl Seppälä, Gittan Davis and Ron Hendrickson.



Swedish Council Presenter Urban Lundberg presents; 3. Jim Seagers, 4. Dr. Peter S. Craig, 5. Mary McCoy, 6. Virginia Svedberg, 7. Ruth Crossan and 8. Aleasa Hogate with well deserved "Awards of Merit".

9. The Swedish Museum Singers conducted by Andrew Robinette.



10. Swedish Council members Monika Karlsson & Bengt Nordstrand talk about their native Värmland.



Milles Model Monolith Moved

With the concurrence of the Vestry of Gloria Dei, Old Swedes Church, a plaster model of a never executed monolith by Carl Milles was recently moved to the Exhibition Area of the Brossman Center at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia.

Two members of the Swedish Colonial Society, the famed Swedish sculptor Carl Milles and the renowned scholar and Secretary of the Swedish Colonial Society, Amandus Johnson, developed the five-foot model. It was to be 30 feet high and executed in Sweden of granite. It was to be called the "Sweden-America" monument and was produced between 1944 and 1946. At the top is the royal Swedish Göta lion (conceived of as being of bronze) and famous figures from Swedish history surround the shaft. Clearly evident is a Viking ship, Governor Johan Printz, Queen Christina on a horse, St. Peter's Basilica, the Tessin Royal Place in Stockholm and a New Sweden church. This was to be one of a projected three monuments to honor the relationship between Sweden and America but is the only one which reached the model stage.

Carl Milles was resident at the Cranbrook Academy in Michigan at the time and soon thereafter moved to Rome and then back to Stockholm. No donor was ever found to fund the project and no location was ever finally projected. By 1971 it was all but forgotten at Gloria Dei where it had been shipped in hopes of inspiring a donor. Then a councillor of the Swedish Colonial Society, Esther C. Meixner and her daughter Ruth, a professional artist, had the monolith enclosed in Plexiglas as a safety measure. It remained in a corner of the Roak Room until recent renovations caused it to be moved into the rector's office. It can be said that it caused more curiosity than admiration.

The new Exhibition Area of the recently dedicated Brossman Center offered a perfect place to display the monolith since temperature, humidity, light and access are all carefully controlled. The curator wished to have some New Sweden items to begin to



Milles Monolith Model at the Brossman Center

tell the story of Lutheran ministry in America. The Swedish Colonial Society took its portrait of Johan Printz out of storage at the American Swedish Historical Museum and added that to the monolith to get the exhibition started in an exciting way. These items may be viewed by appointment only or when a major public conference is being held. Contact the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia for more details.

CELEBRATIONS

A number of Swedish Colonial Forefather families celebrated reunions over the summer of 2005. The Stiddem family held their yearly reunion in Wilmington, Delaware. The Stalcup family had a reunion in Bryson City, North Carolina. The Friend family had a reunion, and other Forefather families enjoyed similar celebrations.

Although Forefather members are a minority in the membership of the Swedish Colonial Society, their association to the Society is essential. Their involvement provides a unique hereditary link back to the New Sweden colony that is intrinsic to the Swedish Colonial Society. So Forefather members; encourage your family members to join our society! Take advantage of the family or lifetime membership offerings. The Swedish Colonial Society is a growing, enriching, educational and fun organization. In joining, your extended Forefather family becomes an extension of our ever growing family.



The Stalcup family reunites at a log cabin built by their ancestors.

a conquest of New Sweden. Yet his account, and other European sources make little or no mention of it. Furs and beaver pelts, acquired from the Native Americans, might have been the largest trade items in colonial America at the time. It is difficult to conclude that Stuyvesant, (the Dutch representative of arguably the largest merchant based economy the world has ever known), did not even consider the impact his conquest would have on his trade resources. To this author, this was American history written by Europeans with vested interests, not American history written by Americans.

Surely Stuyvesant had to consider the position of the Native Americans in the unrest between the European colonies. This author believes his underestimation of this factor resulted in the deaths of about 50 of his colonists and a few hundred more being taken hostage by Native Americans. While Stuyvesant was occupied with the surrender of New Sweden; New Amsterdam, and a larger segment of his colony was under fierce attack by Native Americans in what historically has been referred to as "The Peach Wars." Previously, historians cited the catalyst of these raids as the murder of an Indian woman by a Dutch colonist because she stole a peach. This premise is now generally regarded as being inaccurate historical revisionism. These raids were intense, organized between a number of tribes, and not of the nature as to be in response to a single disputed death of an Indian woman. Although there are no Native American accounts of these raids, it is not unreasonable to conclude that these Native American raids were in response, at least in part, to the aggressive action of the Dutch toward the "brothers" of the Native American, the Swedes.

Certainly this conclusion is based on a degree of speculation and conjecture. To this author, it is also based on common sense, probability and likelihood. A special bond existed between the Swedes and the Native Americans, which still is sustained today. At that time, peace pacts between parties like the Swedes and the Native tribes, often included the tenet that aggression toward either party from another group would be considered aggression toward both parties. It simply appears to be way beyond coincidence that a large, well organized raid upon New Amsterdam occurred with no relation to the Dutch takeover of New Sweden. An argument could be made that the Native American raid occurred because the Indians saw that the Dutch left New Amsterdam largely unarmed when they conquered New Sweden, and the Native Americans were exacting their revenge for a culmination of injustices over the years. There is tangible reasoning behind that argument. But there were other times when New Amsterdam was under-armed and the harsh treatment of the Dutch toward the Native Americans was far more severe and unjustified. By 1655 New Amsterdam was even a better fortified city than it had been. A formidable wall was constructed on its northern perimeter (now called Wall Street) to defend against attacking forces. The city had also become an established trading port for years prior to this raid. Native Americans had become dependent upon European trading, and a Native American takeover of a European city like New Amsterdam is unprecedented in colonial American history. The raids also did not attempt to destroy the entire city or colony. The action was

much more consistent with a measured response to aggression, rather than a unorganized mindless murderous rampage, a planned takeover, or an attempt at complete annihilation. Whether the "The Peach Wars" were prompted by a stolen peach, or opportunistic revenge minded tribes, or in response to aggressive action toward an Indian "brother," will likely never be known with a high degree of certainty due to the absence of a first hand Native American source, but the matter deserves reexamination.

To this author, this is the important part of the story that has been neglected. Native Americans, with no evidence of active Swedish participation, may have counterattacked the Dutch on their own accord, in response to the Dutch takeover of New Sweden. Colonial America was ripe with alliances to these powerful indigenous peoples. Without these alliances these colonials would have had a very difficult time in establishing growing settlements. In fact, at times these colonies were dependent upon Native Americans for their sheer survival. New Sweden was no different in this regard. What was different in New Sweden, however, was how these settlers and indigenous peoples interacted. The majority of New Sweden colonists were farmers, not soldiers or merchants, and therefore, like their Native American counterparts, these settlers had a special integrated relationship with nature and the land upon which their livelihood depended. Even today Sweden is considered the most pristine industrialized European country. The Swedes and Native Americans treated one another with a level of mutual respect and dignity. Certainly there were some problems when two cultures with such different pasts cohabitated, but largely these people coexisted peacefully. This author likes to think of their continued affinity as an example that can be extended to all of mankind; that the brotherhood of man can live peacefully, and respectfully, among all peoples, regardless of their race, religious practices, culture, customs, past history, or ancestry.



The unkempt burial plaque of Peter Stuyvesant reads:

*In this vault lies buried
PETRUS STUYVESANT
Captain General and Governor in Chief of Amsterdam
in New Netherland now called New York
and the Dutch West India Islands died in AD 1671/2
aged 80 years*

Membership

LIFE MEMBER

William Steelman, Moraga, CA
The Rev. Frederick Weiser, New Oxford, PA

FAMILY MEMBERS

Morgan and Constance Pope, Hillsboro, OR	Ned and Susan Robertson and Olivia Paganelli, Solon, OH
Raymond W. Murray and Family, Kingstowne, VA	Gordon Phillips and Family, Bay Minette, AL
George and Wendy Murray, Suffolk, VA	Ulf R. Nyberg and Erin L. McLenegan, Manchester, PA
Lori Justice Smith and Family, Shoemakersville, PA	

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

William R. Blake, Delaware, OH	John William West, LaPlata, MD	Sandra D. McNease, Thomasville, GA
Frank Walraven, Indianapolis, IN	Peggy Carney Troxell, Hillsborough, NC	Kevin C. Miller, Beaverton, OR
Margaret Ann Churchville, Media, PA	Tina Pierce Fragoso, Bridgeton, NJ	Glen Larson, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Kendal R. Utt, Pratt, KS	Reva Dillard Powell, Calhoun, GA	Cheryl Lyn Smith McMillan, Burbank, CA
Ann Walz, Naperville, IL	Mary E. Dudek, Bryan, TX	Barbara Sue Smith Parsons, Oakdale, CA
Ingrid A. Adamsons, M.D., Lafayette Hill, PA		

ORGANIZATION MEMBERS

Pennsville Township Historical Society, Pennsville, NJ
DAR Library, Washington, DC

NEW FOREFATHER MEMBERS

Active members of the Swedish Colonial Society may apply for recognition as "Forefather Members" if they can prove descent from Swedish colonists arriving in the United States prior to the Treaty of Paris, marking the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783. Application forms may be obtained from the SCS website www.ColonialSwedes.org or from Dr. Peter S. Craig, 3406 Macomb Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016

Lori Justice Smith, Shoemakersville, PA, descended from Johan Gustafsson through his son, Peter Gustafsson and the latter's son, Peter Justice of Salem County, New Jersey.

James Whitney Brush, Horse Shoe, NC, descended from Jonas Nilsson through his son, Måns Jonasson and the latter's son, Peter Jones, of Manatawney, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Morgan D. Pope, Hillsboro, OR, descended from Pål Jönsson Mullica through his daughter, Magdalena Pålsson, who married Hans Peterson and the latter's son, Peter Petersson Smith, of New Castle County.

Ronald Stuart Steelman, San Clemente, CA, descended from Olof Stille through his daughter, Ella Stille, and her second husband, Hans Månsson, and their son, Peter Hansson Steelman, of Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.

John William West, La Plata, MD, descended from Dr. Timen Stiddem through his son, Erasmus Stidham, and the latter's daughter, Maria Stidham, who married William Forwood, of New Castle County.

Mary Anne Robinson, Fremont, CA, descended from Peter Gunnarsson Rambo, through his daughter, Gertrude Rambo, and her husband, Anders Bengtsson, and their son, Andrew Bankson, Jr. of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Sarah Carter Smith Gohery, Colorado City, TX, descended from Måns Andersson, through his daughter, Brita Månsdotter, and her husband, Johan Gustafsson, and their daughter, Elizabeth Gustafson, who married Matthias Peterson of New Castle County, Delaware.

Reva Dillard Powell, Calhoun, GA, descended from Clement Jöransson, through his son, Anders Clementsson, and his son, Clement Clements, of Cecil County, Maryland.

Ann Walz, Naperville, IL, descended from Sven Gunnarsson, through his daughter, Gertrude Svensdotter, who married, Jonas Nilsson, and their son, Måns Jonasson, of Amity Township, Philadelphia (now Berks) County, Pennsylvania.

Cheryl McMillan, Burbank, CA, descended from Måns Andersson, through his daughter, Brita Månsdotter, who married Johan Gustafsson, and their daughter, Elisabeth Gustafsson, who married, Matthias Peterson, of New Castle County, Delaware.

Barbara Parsons Oakdale, CA, descended from Måns Andersson, through his daughter, Brita Månsdotter, who married, Johan Gustafsson, and their daughter, Elisabeth Gustafsson, who married Matthias Peterson of New Castle County, Delaware.

New Members Welcomed

The Swedish Colonial Society welcomes new members. No Swedish relative or ancestry is required - only an interest in colonial history. Contact our Registrar: Doriney Seagers, 371 Devon Way, West Chester, PA 19380 or visit us online at: www.ColonialSwedes.org. The annual membership for an individual is \$30. An annual family membership, which includes two adults and minor children, is \$35. Lifetime membership is available for \$400.

In Memoriam



Swedish Colonial Society Councillor Paul Kiejzik died this past summer at the age of 69. Paul was an energetic, enthusiastic, kind and thoughtful member of our Society, and he is truly missed. Paul was the founder of "Sweedie Desserts" in Collingdale, PA and was a member of the Swedish American Chamber of Commerce Philadelphia. He is survived by his wife and son.

Henry W. Yocom, former treasurer of the Swedish Colonial Society, died on July 1, 2005 at the age of 88. A Lifetime and Forefather member of the Swedish Colonial Society, and a retired reporter for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Henry spent a considerable amount of time researching his Colonial Swede ancestor Peter Jochimson. He was co-author with Dr. Peter S. Craig on the article, "The Yocums of Aronameck," which was published by the National Genealogical Society Quarterly in January 1984. Henry never married and lived with his sister Grace Yocom at 7716 McCallum Street in Philadelphia. She broke her leg in May of this year and was thereafter confined to a nursing home, where she died on her 95th birthday, September 4th. Henry had visited her daily prior to his stroke. Our information source on these happenings is Henry Yocom's niece, Gretchen Yocom Brookes, whose father Stanley Yocom (also a member of the Swedish Colonial Society) also died recently.

<p>High Patron His Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf King of Sweden</p> <p>Deputy High Patron Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Victoria</p> <p>Patron His Excellency Gunnar Lund Ambassador of Sweden</p> <p>Associate Patron Hon. Agneta Hägglund Bailey Consul of Sweden</p> <p>Honorary Governors Ron A. Hendrickson, Esq. Herbert R. Rambo William B. Neal John C. Cameron, Esq. Wallace F. Richter Dr. Erik G.M. Törnqvist</p>	<p>Governor Dr. Kim-Eric Williams</p> <p>Senior Deputy Governor Richard L. Waldron</p> <p>Junior Deputy Governor Secretary - Treasurer Margaret Sooy Bridwell</p> <p>Recording Secretary Aleasa J. Hogate</p> <p>Registrar A. Doriney Seagers</p> <p>Captain of the Color Guard Kenneth S. Peterson</p> <p>Counselor Gordon L. Keen, Esq.</p> <p>Historian Dr. Peter S. Craig</p> <p>Deputy Governor - Emeritus Mrs. George C. McFarland</p>	<p>Councillors Frances O. Allmond Britt M. Apell Marie B. Boisvert Julie Jensen Bryan DeAnn Clancy David Emmi Tina Fragosa LaVonne Johnson Christina W. Lassen Hans Ling Marianne E. Mackenzie Mary W. McCoy Alfred J. Nicolosi Sandra S. Pfaff Edith A. Rohrman Ellen T. Rye James D. Seagers, II Earl E. Seppälä Sylvia Seppälä Katarina K. Sheronas Linda R. Smith Susan B. Spackman Richard L. Steadham</p>
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Patrons, Officers & Councillors

Becoming Americans: Swedes at the Time of Franklin

On March 9, 2006, the American Swedish Historical Museum will open a new exhibition titled "Becoming Americans: Swedes at the Time of Franklin." The project is part of the Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary celebrations. The Museum is seeking 18th century artifacts and documents for the exhibition, things with a relevance to Swedish Philadelphia of the time, and we are asking for your help. If you have something of that nature and you would consider lending it, or if you have questions about the exhibition, please contact Ellen Paul Denker, the Museum's exhibition consultant and guest curator for this exhibition, at 302-764-0985, email clutter2@netzero.net, or the Museum at 215-389-1776.

Photography courtesy of Alfred Pfaff, Pfaff Photography, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010; Gene McCoy and Dave Emmi. If you have an article for publication consideration in the Swedish Colonial News, either mail it to the newsletter address or email it to www.colonialswedes.org.

Upcoming Events

November 19 Saturday, New Sweden History Conference, “*New Sweden and its Neighbors*” at the University of Pennsylvania.

November 20 Sunday, 1 p.m., “*Lenni Lenape Traditions*”, Cheesequake State Park, Matawan, NJ
Information 732-566-3208.

December 9-10 Friday, Saturday, *Lucia* Celebration at the American Swedish Historical Museum, 1900 Pattison Avenue, Philadelphia. Information 215-389-1776.

March 9 “*Swedes in the Time of Franklin*” Exhibit. American Swedish Historical Museum, 1900 Pattison Avenue, Philadelphia. Information 215-389-1776.

April 2 Sunday, Swedish Colonial Society Forefather Luncheon.

Swedish Colonial News

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