

on view in 1988 on its new site, the north end of the churchyard at Trinity Episcopal Church ("Old Swedes"); (609) 845-4771.

Stalcup Log House; Wilmington, DE. Moved from a rural site in New Castle County to the park at the site of Ft. Christina, this log house is not especially early, but did belong to descendants of an important Swedish colonist who was the artillerist at Ft. Christina before 1654. Ft. Christina Park.

Boulden - Stubbs Log House; Cecil County, MD. Standing in the shade of a magnificent 400-year-old sycamore, this large and well preserved private residence is a credible link between the earlier Nordic architecture of this area and the later "dogtrot" house of the southern United States. Built in the eighteenth century on land patented in the seventeenth to Hendrick Mattsson, a Finnish carpenter. From Elkton, south 4 mi, on State Hwy. 213, west 2 mi. on Elk Forest Rd; appointment necessary and instructions advisable; (302) 885-5652.

Late eighteenth or nineteenth century log houses with some Swedish antecedents are displayed indoors at the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia; the Delaware State Museum in Dover; and the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, in Washington.

### MONUMENTS AND POINTS OF INTEREST

Ft. Christina Park; Wilmington, DE. "The Rocks," a natural stone wharf projecting from the otherwise earthen banks of the Christina River, dictated the choice of this site for the first Swedish and Finnish settlement in America in 1638. Numerous historical markers adorn the walls of the walkway to the Rocks, where the site of Ft. Christina is marked by an imposing 1938 monument (topped by a ship representing the *Kalmar Nyckel*) by the noted Swedish sculptor Carl Milles. Entrance from South Seventh St., two blocks from Holy Trinity ("Old Swedes") Church.

Finnish Monument; Chester, PA. This inspiring red granite monument by Finnish sculptor Vaino Aaltonen was erected in 1938 on a tract of land once known as "Finland," first settled about 1643. The monument is in Crozer Park on Concord Drive: take Kerlin St. exit south from I-95, then two right turns; best parking is behind a former fire station.

Governor Printz Park; Prospect Park, PA. This seven acre site on Tinicum Island (now attached to the mainland) is believed to contain the archeological remains of the Swedish colonial capital during the administration of Governor Johan Printz. It is commanded by an imposing bronze statue of Printz by sculptor Carl Lindborg. The site originally included the Printzhof mansion, a small fortification called

Ft. New Gothenburg, and the first consecrated Lutheran church in America. Take State Hwy. 420 south from I-95 and follow signs where it ends.

American Swedish Historical Museum; Philadelphia, PA. The building, called the John Morton Memorial, is a replica of a large Swedish manor house of the eighteenth century; it was built for the U.S. Sesquicentennial Exposition in 1926. Besides housing a major exhibition on the New Sweden Colony, it contains rooms in a variety of architectural styles by leading Swedish designers of the early twentieth century; a research library; and special collections relating to Jenny Lind, John Ericsson and others. 1900 Pattison Ave. (in Franklin D. Roosevelt Park); closed Sundays and Mondays; (215) 289-1776.

New Sweden Farmstead Museum; Bridgeton, NJ. This group of log dwellings and outbuildings, representing types known to have been built in New Sweden during the seventeenth century, is being constructed in Bridgeton's large riverside municipal park for the 1988 350th jubilee of New Sweden. The park also contains a replica Lenni Lenape Indian village. (609) 451-4802.

Ft. Trefaldighet (Trinity); New Castle, DE. Built as Ft. Casimir by the Dutch in 1651, its subsequent occupation by the Swedes was the principal cause of the expulsion of their government from the Delaware Valley by Peter Stuyvesant's Dutch force in 1655. Historical marker only, on Chestnut near Second St.

Ft. Elfsborg, Elsinboro Twp., Salem County, NJ. The most reliable local tradition places the site of this 1643-51 Swedish fortress in the marsh at the edge of the Delaware, just below the mouth of present Mill Creek; many believe that its actual site has long since subsided into the river. The historical marker is in the general vicinity, on Ft. Elfsborg - Salem Rd.

Other KNCC/350th Anniversary Committee  
Publications Available:

Map on *Swedish/Finnish Historic Sites  
in the Delaware Valley, 1638-1787*  
by Dr. Richard Hulan

Book: *New Sweden on the Delaware*  
by C.A. Weslager, illustrated by Nancy Sawin

For more information:

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## THE VISIBLE LEGACY OF NEW SWEDEN

The Orange County California  
Genealogical Society



Compiled by Dr. Richard Hulan  
KNCC/350th Anniversary History Committee

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## CHURCHES

Holy Trinity "Old Swedes," Wilmington, DE. This Episcopal Church building, consecrated by Swedish Lutherans in 1699, is the first on its precise site. The adjacent cemetery has earlier unmarked burials, a few probably dating from the Swedish colonial period (1638-55). Museum house on the property, closed Mondays. 606 Church St. (corner of 7th); (302) 652-5629.

Gloria Dei "Old Swedes" Episcopal Church; Philadelphia, PA. Swedish Lutheran worship at this site began in 1677. The present building, dedicated in 1700, contains a few relics from the 1646 Tinicum Island church. Delaware Ave. and Christian St.; (215) 389-1052.

Trinity Episcopal Church ("Old Swedes"); Swedesboro, NJ. Founded 1702; present building completed in 1786. The original Swedish Lutheran congregation here was called "Raccoon," after the adjacent creek. The town of Sveaborg, now Swedesboro, grew up around this church. Kings Highway (County Rd. 551), northeast edge of town; (609) 467-1227.

St. Mary Anne's Episcopal Church; North East, MD. Gathered in about 1702-04 by a Swedish Lutheran pastor; Anglican parish chartered in 1709. The present sanctuary dates from 1742. 315 S. Main St.; (301) 287-5522.

St. George's Episcopal Church; Pennsville, NJ. Organized as "Penn's Neck" Swedish Lutheran congregation, separately from "Raccoon," in 1714. Present building dates in part from 1808. 305 N. Broadway (State Hwy. 49); call for appointment (609) 678-7979.

St. John's Church, Episcopal; Salem, NJ. Gathered in about 1715 by the Swedish pastor serving Raccoon and Penn's Neck; first Anglican pastor arrived 1724. Present building dedicated in 1838. Market and Grant Sts.; (609) 935-1798.

St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church; Douglassville, PA. Original Swedish Lutheran congregation of Manatawny (Creek) or "Morlatton" was founded in 1720; the 1801 stone sanctuary is fully restored as a chapel for the present and larger church, dedicated in 1884. On the right side of US Hwy. 422 *eastbound only* (from Reading toward Pottstown); (215) 385-3144.

Emanuel Lutheran Church; Friesburg, NJ. This predominantly German church, often called "Cohansey," was served as a mission by the Swedish pastors of Raccoon and Penn's Neck from its founding, about 1738, until 1765. Much of the present church building dates from 1768. On Cohansey-Aldine Rd., about eight miles south of Woodstown; (609) 451-6959.

Oldman's Creek Moravian Church; Gloucester County, NJ. Organized in 1743 by Swedish and German Moravians locked out of the Raccoon (Swedish Lutheran) Church; present building, dedi-

cated 1786, has no congregation and is now owned by the Gloucester County Historical Society. Swedesboro-Sharpstown Road at Oldman's Creek (the county line); (609) 845-4771.

First Moravian Church; Lancaster, PA. Organized in 1746 as St. Andrew's Lutheran Church by a Moravian minority after their Swedish pastor had been barred from his pulpit at Trinity Lutheran Church. Corner of W. Orange and N. Market; (717) 397-9722.

Graceham Moravian Church; Frederick County, MD. The first resident pastor of this frontier church, in 1749, was a Swedish missionary. On State Hwy. 77 just east of Thurmont; (301) 271-2379.

Christ Church ("Old Swedes"), Upper Merion; Swedesburg, PA. The sanctuary dedicated in 1760 is part of the present building. Originally Swedish Lutheran, now Episcopalian. Across Schuylkill from Norristown, one-half mile east of Bridgeport on State Hwy. 23; (215) 272-6036.

St. James' Church of Kingsessing; Philadelphia, PA. The last Swedish Lutheran Church in pre-Revolutionary America; St. James' was dedicated in 1765; it formally became Episcopalian in 1844. The original building is incorporated into the present sanctuary. 6838 Woodland Ave.; (215) 727-5265.

## OTHER EARLY BUILDINGS

Hendrickson House; Wilmington, DE. Moved in 1958 from its original site in Eddystone, PA, to the grounds of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, the late seventeenth century stone dwelling of Andrew Hendrickson now houses a small museum focusing on the New Sweden colony. Closed Mondays. 606 Church St.; (302) 652-5629.

Mouns Jones House; Douglassville, PA. Another stone dwelling, with a 1716 datestone on the front wall. The Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County now owns this, the oldest building in the county. Jones and other Swedes with adjoining land grants settled this area beginning in 1704. From St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, continue east on U.S. Hwy. 422 a few hundred yards, turn right at Douglassville Hotel and follow signs (do not cross the Schuylkill). Open by appointment; (215) 385-3870.

Hopewell Village National Historic Site; near Birdsboro, PA. The Swedish ancestry of Mark Huling Bird, who built Hopewell Furnace in 1771, may be reflected in the corner fireplace of the original ironworks office. Operated by U.S. National Park Service, 6 miles south of Birdsboro off State Hwy. 345; (215) 582-8773.

Morton Homestead; Prospect Park, PA. Late seventeenth century double log house of Finnish settler Morton Mortenson, a 1654 immigrant whose

great-grandson John Morton was one of the 58 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission administers the site, which is operated by the American Swedish Historical Museum. Open most weekends (more frequently, June - August), it is on State Hwy. 420, just north of I-95 but accessible only from the southbound lanes because of a median barrier; (215) 583-7221.

C.A. Nothnagle Log House; Gibbstown, NJ. Thought by some to be the oldest log house in America, this privately owned dwelling has several features of early Swedish or Finnish construction, including a corner fireplace. 406 Swedesboro Rd., appointment and directions advisable; (609) 423-0916.

Caesar Hoskins Log House; Mauricetown, NJ. Privately owned early eighteenth century dwelling built of dovetailed logs or "hewn planks," squared on sides and grooved on bottom to fit snugly. Located in the former Maurice River Swedish community, the house has other typically Swedish features including vestiges of red paint, unusual Roman numerals, and perhaps the earliest known picture of the schooner rig (on a pilot boat), inscribed on a wall log. By appointment only, corner of Second and South Sts.; (609) 785-2368.

Swedish Log House; Hancock's Bridge, NJ. Construction similar to that of Caesar Hoskins house. Formerly within the corporate limits of Salem, this dwelling was moved to the grounds of the 1734 Hancock House in 1933 and has been used to house the public restrooms for that state-owned site, which is open only occasionally. Inquire at Salem County Historical Society, 79-83 Market St., Salem; (609) 935-5004.

Lower Swedish Cabin, Darby Creek; Upper Darby Twp., PA. Undergoing restoration in 1987, this double log house with corner fireplaces is believed to have been built by Swedish settlers in the late seventeenth century. From Baltimore Pike between Lansdowne and Clifton Heights, turn northwest on either Burmont Rd. or Bridge St., then SW on Dennison Ave. and, at its end, down a steep hill to Creek Rd.; cabin is upstream, at end of this lane. Not recommended in very rainy weather. (215) 356-6494.

Swedish Granary; Greenwich, NJ. This early eighteenth century farm building, moved four miles from its original site in 1975 and preserved by the Cumberland County Historical Society, is one of the last vestiges of the Swedish agricultural practices that once dominated southwestern New Jersey. On grounds of the Gibbon House, Main (or Greate) St.; (609) 455-8580.

VanLear - Schorn Log Cabin; Swedesboro, NJ. Recently acquired by the Gloucester County Historical Society, this early eighteenth century farm building from an area of dense Swedish settlement should be

