

PENNSILVANIA

1683

A Page of Finnish History

A
LETTER
FROM
PENNSILVANIA

...‡ 1683 ‡...

This volume is prepared to give wider circulation to an early letter, written from Philadelphia in William Penn's time, bearing the date of Jan. 31, 1682/3. The writer of the letter, Thomas Paskell, wanted his friends in England to know what life was like in the New World. He gives a graphic description of the Delaware colony of the Swedes and Finns. Only four copies of the original printed letter survive. The facsimile reproduction printed herewith is printed through the courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

FOREWORD

Many a forgotten chapter of American history lies hidden in the musty archives of the past. The function of a brochure such as this is twofold: to bring back to our memories the all-but-forgotten character of early America and to emphasize to Americans of Finnish descent the sterling contribution of their earliest forebears in the development of America.

The story of the Delaware colony is in retrospect but a brief interlude in the settlement of this continent, but its importance looms large in the sense of its impact on American character. The Swedes and the Finns together pioneered in America at an important period of our history. They set the fashions for conversion of forest lands to agricultural domain; they pioneered in the development of a type of dwelling—the log cabin—which in the centuries intervening has become the hallmark of the American pioneer spirit.

Their blood has been intermingled in the blood of America, their sturdy traits of character have been absorbed in the making of the loyal, trustworthy, liberty-loving diligent American who transformed the American continent of aboriginal times to what it is today.

So, may the publication of this volume by the Minister of Finland to the United States bring a measure of understanding to the place the early Finns had in the development of America.

EMIL HURJA.

INTRODUCTION

One of the interesting fields of historical research in America is to me the Delaware colony of Swedes and Finns, a settlement on the banks of the Delaware river that flourished in the years immediately following 1638. It has been my pleasure to explore sources, both Finnish and Swedish as well as American, and I deem it a great pleasure to publish this volume, to set out as a forgotten bit of evidence, a letter written in 1682/3 by Thomas Paskell to a friend in England. It was published in London, and distributed to the public of that day. Only four copies survive, chiefly in American libraries. Through the courtesy of the Library of Congress, in Washington, a reprint is here made available, together with a modern typescript of the old leaflet.

Historically the immigration of Finns to America has occurred chiefly at three different periods:

The first was the immigration into New Sweden in the Delaware Valley in the 17th century; for the most part by way of Sweden.

The second, to Alaska, at that time Russian America, during the first half of the 19th Century; and

The third began in the late 1870's, reaching the peak in the years 1901-1910 and continuing rather heavily up to 1930—limited now to a yearly quota of 569 persons.

The first, or Delaware period, naturally is the most obscure of the three. When Finland, little by little, was brought under Swedish rule, it became an equal part of the Swedish kingdom; the political and legal rights of Finnish inhabitants were the same as those enjoyed by the Swedes. In the development of the agricultural frontier of Sweden proper, it is noteworthy that it fostered the emigration from Finland to central and western Sweden of many Finns, starting about 1580 and continuing to about 1700, reaching a total of about 13,000. And it was from these Finnish-inhabited areas of Sweden that the emigrants to the new Delaware colony were recruited.

The first ships were the *Kalmar Nyckel* and *Fogel Grip*, which reached the Delaware river in 1638. This was the first settlement in the Delaware valley. The United States government officially celebrated this event in 1938, as the 300th anniversary of the first settlement of Swedes and Finns in America.

During the years 1638 to 1664, eleven different expeditions came to New Sweden. For the most part, the colonists coming over were of Finnish stock. The last expedition, from Medelpad parish in Sweden, included 140 Finns.

That these Finnish farmers and hunters maintained good relations with the Indians cannot be doubted. The first printed reference to the

settlement FINLAND, describes it as a place where Finns live in log houses, without fortifications. This is where the modern city of Chester, Pennsylvania, stands today, and where a monument carved by Waino Aaltonen, noted Finnish sculptor, was dedicated in June, 1938.

Touching on the modern Finnish immigration, it may be said that the bulk of what came between the years 1901 to 1913, totaling about 200,000, came for political reasons. After the first world war, from 1921 to 1930, 59,000 Finns emigrated to America. In the succeeding decade, the total was 3,600. Now, by law and the quota system, 569 Finns are permitted to emigrate to the United States annually.

These early Finns, and the late comers too, were then, as they are now, freedom-loving people. Down through the centuries this love of freedom has persisted. The Delaware colony early was absorbed into the blood-stream of American life, and helped to enrich, we can well believe, the character and vitality of the American nationality. If it brought to the American character some sturdy qualities, we Finns have reason to be proud.

All that we of old Finland can hope is that these immigrant Finns have been a credit to the country that gave them haven, and helped them achieve democracy in a very practical way. If they are a credit to the United States, we shall feel they are a credit to Finland.

KALLE T. JUTILA
Minister of Finland
to the United States.

December 6, 1949.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
REPRODUCTION OF
PASKELL LETTER

An Abstract of a

LETTER

FROM

Thomas Paskell

OF

PENNSILVANIA

To his Friend J. J. of Chippenham.

MY kind love remembered unto
 Thyself, and thy wife, and to all the
 rest of thy Family, hoping that
 you are all in good health, as through
 the goodness of God we all are at
 this present writing; Excepting
 one of my servants, who was a
 Carpenter, and a stout young
 man, he died on board the Ship,
 on our Voyage. *God I, and my Wife, have not
 been sick at all, but continued rather better than in England;*
 and I do not find but the Country is healthfull, for there was
 a Ship that came the same day with us into the river, that
 lost but one Passenger in the Voyage, and that was their Do-
 ctor, who was ill when he came on board; and those people
 that came in since continue well. *William Penn* and those of
 the Society are arrived. *W. P.* is well approved of, he hath
 been since at *New York*, and was extraordinarily entertained,
 and he behaved himself as Noble. Here is a place called
Philadelphie, where is a Market kept, as also at *Ziand*. I
 was at *Philadelphia*, where I saw great sorts of goods to be
 sold, and a great resort of people; Where I saw *English* goods
 sold at very reasonable rates; The Country is full of goods,
 Brass and Pewter heth upon hand; That which sells best, is
 Linnen cloth, trading Cloath for the *Indians*; I bought Ker-
 sey and it doth not sell, Broad Cloath is wanting, and Pen-
 nition, and Iron-potts: and as for the *Swedes*, they use but
 little Iron in Building, for they will build, and hardly use any
 other toole but an Ax; They will cut down a Tree, and cut
 him off when down, sooner then two men can saw him, and rend
 him into planks or what they please; only with the Ax and
 Wooden wedges, they use no Iron; They are generally very in-
 genous people, lives well, they have lived here 40 Years, and
 have lived much at ease, having great plenty of all sorts of provi-
 sions, but then they wear but ordinarily Cloath; but since
 the *English* came, they have gotten fine Cloaths, and are go-

ing proud. Let all people know that have any mind to come
 hither, that they provide Comfortable things for their pass-
 age, and also some provisions to serve them here, for al-
 though things are to be had at reasonable rates here, yet it is so
 far to fetch, that it spends much time, so that it's better to
 come provided for half a Year then to want one day, I thank
 God we have not wanted, but have fared well beyond what
 we did in *England*.

The River is taken up all along, by the *Swedes*, and *Dutch*,
 and some *Dutch*, before the *English* came, neare eight score
 miles, and the *Englishmen* some of them, buy their Plantati-
 ons, and get room by the great River-side, and the rest get into
Creeks, and small rivers that run into it, and some go into the
 Woods seven or eight Miles; *Thomas Colborne* is three miles
 in the Woods, he is well to pass, and hath about fourteen
 Acres of Corne now growing, and hath gotten between 30 and
 40 li. by his Trade, in this short time. I have hired a House for
 my Family for the Winter, and I have gotten a little House
 in my Land for my servants, and have cleared Land about six
 Acres; and this I can say, I never wisht my self at *Bristol* again
 since my departure. *Watts* hath *Schoolkill Creek* betwixt
Delphia, about 100 Miles up the River. Here have been 24
 Ships with Passengers within this Year, so that provisions are
 so want hard to come by in some places, though at no dear
 rate, there is yet enough in the River, but it is far to fetch,
 and suddainly there will be an Order taken for continuall sup-
 ply. Now I shall give you an impartial account of the Coun-
 try as I find it, as followeth. When we came into *Delaware Bay*,
 we saw an infinite number of small fish in shoales, also large fish
 leaping in the Water: The River is a brave pleasant River as
 can be desired, affording divers sorts of fish in great plenty, it's
 planted all along the Shoare, and in some Creeks, especially in
Pennsylvania side, mostly by *Swedes*, *Finnis*, and *Dutch*, and
 now at last, *English* throng in among them, and have fied all
 the Rivers and Creeks a great way in the Woods, and have settl-
 ed about 163 Miles up the great River; some *English* that
 are

are above the falls, have sowed this Year 30 or 40 bushels of Wheat, and have great flocks of Cattel; Most of the *Suads*, and *Finns* are ingenious people, they speak *English*, *Suad*, *Fin*, *Dutch* and the *Indian*; They plant but little *Indian* corn, nor Tobacco; their Women make most of the Linnen cloath they wear, they Spin and Weave it and make fine Linnen, and are many of them curious housewives: The people generally eat Rye bread, being approved of best by them, not but that here is good Wheat, for I have eaten as good bread and drank as good drink as ever I did in *England*, as also very good butter and cheese, as most in *England*. Here is 3 sorts of Wheat, as Winter, Summer, and Buck Wheat, the Winter Wheat they sow at the fall, the Summer Wheat in March, these two sorts are ripe in June, then having taken in this, they plow the same land, and sow Buck Wheat, which is ripe in September: I have not given above 25 *6d*. per skipple, (which is 3 *English* pecks) for the best Wheat and that in goods which cost little here then half so much in *England*, here is very good Rye at 1 *per* skipple, also Barly of 4 sorts, as Winter, and Summer, at 4 *Guilders* per skipple, also Oats, and 3 sorts of *Indian* Corne, (two of which sorts they can Malt and make good bear of as of Barley,) at four *Guilders* per Skipple, a *Guilder* is four pence haltpenny. I have bought good Beet, Porke, and Mutton at two pence per pound and some cheaper, also *Turkeys* and *Wild-geese* at the value of two or three Pound of Shot; peice, and *Ducks* at one Pound of Shot, or the like value, and in great plenty: here is great store of poultry, but for *Curlews*, *Fidgons*, and *Phasants*, they will hardly bestow a shot upon them. I have Venson of the *Indians* very cheap, although they formerly sold it as cheap again to the *Suads*; I have four *Deer* for two yards of trading cloath, which cost five shillings, and most times I purchase it cheaper: We had *Bears* here this fall for little or nothing, it is good food, tasting much like Beef; There have been many *Horses* sold of late to *Barbadoes*, and here is plenty of *Rum*, *Sugar*, *Ginger*, and *Melasses*. I was lately at *Bedlington-sale*, where were a great sort of

* In New-people, with Cattle and all sorts of Goods, sold at very reasonable rates.
 Here are Gardens with all sorts of Herbs, and some more then in *England*, also *Goose-berris* and *Rosetroes*, but what other Flowers I know not yet: *Turneps*, *Parships*, and *Cabbages*, beyond Compare. Here are *Peaches* in abundance of three sorts I have seen rott on the Ground, and the Hogs eat them, they make good Spirits from them, also from *Cerne* and *Cheris*, and a sort of wild *Plums* and *Grapes*, and most people have Stills of *Copper* for that use. Here are *Apples*, and *Pears*, of several sorts, *Cheris*, both Black and Red, and *Plums*, and *Quinces*, in some places *Peach* Stones grow up to bear in three Years: the Woods are full of *Oakes*, many very high and straight, many of them about two foot

through, and some bigger, but very many left; A *Suad* will kill twelve of the bigger in a day; Here are brave *Maple*, *Beach*, *As*, *Lyons-trees*, *Gum-trees*, *Hickory-trees*, *Sajoras*, *Walnuts*, and *Chestnuts*, *Hazel*, and *Mulberries*: Here grows in the Woods abundance of *Wattle-berris*, or *Winters*, *Strauberris* and *Blackberris*, better then in *England*, as also three sorts of *Grapes* and *Plums*; Here is but few *Pine-trees*, and *Cedar*; Here is good *Freshens* plenty enough in most places: and the Woods are full of rum of water. I have rarely seen some *Sals*, very good to salt meat with, brought by an *Indian* out of the Woods: they say there is enough of it: but for *Minerals* or *Metals*, I have not seen any, except be *Starcaste*, such as they make *Vitriol* or *Sulphur* with in *England*. Here are *Beavers*, *Raskoons*, *Wascos*, *Bears*, a sort of *Lions*, *Polecats*, *Mulgratts*, *Elks*, *Beavers*, *Squirrels* of several sorts and other small Creatures, but none of these I saw unless *buried*: also *Rattle Snakes* and *Black Snakes*, but the *Rattle Snake* I have not seen, though I have rambled the Woods much these three Months, since the beginning of *September*. The *Indians* are very quiet and peaceable, having their understandings, and qualifications, and when abused will seek revenge, they live much better since the *English* came; getting necessarys as cheap again as formerly, and many of them begin to speake *English*. I have heard one say, *Suad* no good, *Dutch* man no good, but *Englishman* good. *William Penn* is settling people in *Towns*. There are Markets kept in two *Towns* viz. *Philadelphia*, being Chiefest, *Chester*, formerly called *Upland*. To write of the Seasons of the Year I cannot, but since I came it hath been very pleasant weather. The Land is generally good and yet there is some but ordinary and barren ground. Here are *Swamps* which the *Suads* prize much, and many people will want: And one thing more I shall tell you, I know a man together with two or three more, that have happened upon a piece of Land of some Hundred Acres; that is all cleare, without Trees, Bushes, stumps, that may be Plowed without les, the farther a mans eye in the Country the more such Land they find. There is also good Land, full of Large and small Trees, and some good Land, but few Trees on it. The Winter is short and the Cattel are hard to keep. The people that come must work and grow Country *affaires*; They must be provided with some provisions for some time in the Country, and also some to help along on Board the Ship. I have more to write, but am shorted in time, *Vale*.

Pensylvania, the last
 of January, 168²/₃

Thomas Paskell

London, Printed by John Brighthurst, at the Sign of the Book,
 in Grace-Church-Street, 1683.

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LETTER

from

Thomas Paskell

Of

Pennsilvania

To his Friend J. J. of Chippenham.

My kind love remembered unto Thee, and thy wife, and to all the rest of thy Family, hoping that you are all in good health, as through the goodness of God we all are at this present writing; Excepting one of my servants, who was a Carpenter, and a stout young man, he died on board the Ship, on our Voyage. I thank God, I, and my Wife, have not been sick at all, but continued rather better than in *England*; and I do not find but the Country is healthfull, for there was a Ship that came the same day with us into the river, that lost but one Passenger in the Voyage, and that was their Doctor, who was ill when he came on board? and those people that came in since continue well. *William Penn* and those of the Society are arrived. *W. P.* is well approved of, he hath been since at *New Yorke*, and was extraordinarily entertained, and he behaved himself as Noble. Here is a place called *Philadelphia*, where is a Market kept, as also at *Upland*. I was at *Bridlington fair* where I saw most sorts of goods to be sold, and a great resort of people; Where I saw *English* goods sold at very reasonable rates; The Country is full of goods, Brass and Pewter lieth upon hand. That which sells best is Linnen cloath, trading cloath for the Indians; I bought Kersey and it doth not sell, Broad Cloath is wanting, and Penniston, and Iron-potts: and as for the *Swedes*, they use but little Iron in Building, for they will build, and hardly use any other toole but an Ax; They will cut down a tree, and cut him off when down, sooner than two men can saw him, and rend him into planks or what they please; only with the Ax and Wooden wedges, they use no iron; They are generally very ingenous people, lives well, they have lived here 40 years, and have lived much at ease, having great plenty of all sorts of provisions, but then they weer but ordinarily cloathd; but since the *English* came, they have gotten fine Cloaths, and are going proud. Let all people know that have any mind to come hither, that they provide Comfortable things for their passage, and also some provitions to serve them here, for although things are to be had at reasonable rates here, yet it is so far to fetch, that is spends much time, so that it's better to come provided for half a Year then to want one day, I thank God we have not wanted, but have fared well beyond what we did in *England*.

The River is taken up all along, by the *Sweads*, and *Finns*, and some *Dutch*, before the *English* came, neare eight score miles, and the *Englishmen* some of them, buy their Plantations, and get roome by the great River-side,

and the rest get into *Creeks*, and small rivers that run into it, and some go into the Woods seven or eight Miles; *Thomas Colborne* is three miles in the Woods, he is well to pass, and hath about fourteen Acres of Corne now growing, and hath gotten between 30 and 40 li. by his Trade, in this short time. I have hired a House for my Family for the Winter, and I have gotten a little House in my Land for my servants, and have cleared Land about six Acres, and this I can say, I never wisht myself at *Bristol* again since my departure. I live in the *Schoolkill Creek*, near *Philadelphia*, about 100 Miles up the River. Here have been 24 Ships with Passengers within this Year, so that Provisions are somewhat hard to come by in some places, though at no dear rate, there is yet enough in the River, but it is far to fetch, and suddainly there will be an Order taken for continuall supply. Now I shall give you an impartial account of the Country as I find it, as followeth. When we came into *Delawarebay*, we saw an infinite number of small fish in sholes, also large fish leaping in the Water. The River is a brave pleasant River as can be desired, affording divers sorts of fish in great plenty, it's planted all along the Shoare, and in some *Creeks*, especialy in *Pensilvania* side, mostly by *Sweads*, *Finns* and *Dutch*, and now at last, *English* throng in among them, and have filed all the Rivers and *Creeks* a great way in the Woods, and have settled about 160 Miles up the great River; some *English* that are above the falls, have sowed this Year 30 or 40 bushels of Wheat, and have great stocks of Cattel; Most of the *Sweads*, and *Finns* are ingenuous people, they speak *English*, *Swead*, *Finn*, *Dutch* and the *Indian*; They plant but little *Indian* corne, nor Tobacco; their Women make most of the Linnen cloath they wear, they Spinn and Weave it and make fine Linnen, and are many of them curious housewives: The people generally eat Rye bread, being approved of best by them; not but that here is good Wheat, for I have eaten as good bread and drank as good drink as ever I did in *England*, as also very good butter and cheese, as most in *England*. Here is 3 sorts of Wheat, as Winter, Summer and Buck Wheat; the Winter Wheat they sow at the fall, the Summer Wheat in March, these two sorts are ripe in June; then having taken in this, tehy plow the same land, and sow Buck Wheat, which is ripe in September: I have not given above 2 s 6 d, *per* skipple, (which is 3 *English* pecks) for the best Wheat and that in goods which cost little more than half so much in *England*, here is very good rye at 2 s *per* skipple, also Barly of 2 sorts, as Winter, and Summer, at 4 Guilders *per* skipple; also Oats, and 3 sorts of *Indian* Corne, (two of which sorts they can Malt and make good bear of as Barley,) at four Guilders *per* Skiple, a *Guilder* is four pence halfpenney. I have bought good Beef, Porke, and Mutton at two pence *per* pound and some cheaper, also *Turkeys* and *Wild-geese* at the value of two or three Pound of Shot apeice, and *Ducks* at one Pound of Shot, or the like value, and in Great plenty: here is great store of poultry, but for *Curlews*, *Pidgeons*, and *Phesants*, they will hardly bestow a shot upon them. I have Venison of the *Indians* very cheap, although they formerly sold it as cheap again to the *Sweads*; I have four *Dear* for two yards of trading cloath, which

cost five shillings, and most times I purchase it cheaper: We had *Bearsflesh* this fall for little or nothing, it is good food, tasting much like Beef; There have been many *Horses* sold of late to *Barbadoes*, and here is plenty of *Rum*, *Sugar*, *Ginger*, and *Melasses*. I was lately at Bridlington-fair, (in New Jersey), where were a great resort of people, with Cattle and all sorts of Goods, sold at very reasonable rates.

Here are Gardens with all sorts of Herbs, and some more then in *England*, also *Goose-beries* and *Roasetrees*, but what other Flowers I know not yet: *Turnips*, *Parsnips*, and *Cabbages*, beyond Compare, Here are *Peaches* in abundance of three sorts; I have seen rott on the Ground, and the Hogs eat them, they make good Spirits from them, also from *Corne* and *Cheries*, and a sort of wild *Plums* and *Grapes*, and most people have Stills of *Copper* for that use. Here are *Apples*, and *Pears*, of several sorts, *Cheries*, both Black and Red, and *Plums*, and *Quinces*; In some places *Peach Stones* grow up to bear in three Years: The Woods are full of *Oakes*, many very high and streight, many of them about two foot through, and some bigger, but very many less; A *Swead* will fell twelve of the bigger in a day; Here are brave *Poplar*, *Beach*, *Ash*, *Lyme trees*, *Gum-trees*, *Hickory-trees*, *Sasafras*, *Wallnuts*, and *Chestnuts*, *Hazel* and *Mulberies*: Here growes in the Woods abundance of *Wortle-beries*, or *Whorts*, *Strawberies* and *Blackberies*, better then in *England*, as also three sorts of *Grapes* and *Plums*; Here is but few *Pine-trees*, and *Cedar*; Here is good *Firestone* plenty enough in most places: and the Woods are full of runs of water. I have lately seen some *Salt*, very good to salt meat with, bought by an *Indian* out of the Woods: they say there is enough of it: but for *Minnerals* or *Mettals*, I have not seen any, except it be *Marcasite*, such as they make *Vitriol* or *Copperis* with in *England*. Here are *Beavers*, *Rackoons*, *Woolves*, *Bears*, a sort of *Lyons*, *Polecatts*, *Musk-ratts*, *Elks*, *Mincks*, *Squirills* of several sorts and other small Creatures, but none of these hurt unless surprised: also *Rattle Snakes* and *black Snakes*, but the *Rattle Snakes* I have not seen, though I have rambled the Woods much these three Months, since the beginning of *September*. The *Indians* are very quiet and peaceable, having their understandings, and qualifications, and when abused will seek revenge, they live better since the *English* came; getting necessarys as cheap again as formerly, and many of them begin to speake *English*. I have heard one say, *Swead no good, Dutch man no good, but Englishman good*. William Penn is settling people in Towns: There are Markets kept in two Towns *viz. Philadelphia*, being Chiefest, *Chester*, formrely called *Upland*. To write of the Seasons of the Year I cannot, bun since I came it hath been very pleasant weather. The Land is generally good and yet there is some but ordinary and barren ground. Here are *Swamps* which the *Sweads* prize much, and many people will want: And one thing more I shall tell you, I know a man together with two or three more, that have happened upon a piece of Land of some Hundred Acres, that is all cleare, without Trees, Bushes stumps, that may be Plowed without let, the farther a man goes in the Country the more such Land they find. There is also good Land, full

of Large and small Trees, and some good Land, but few Trees on it. The Winter is sharp and the Cattel are hard to keep. The people that come must work and know Country affairs; They must be provided with some provisions for some time in the Country, and also some to help along on Board the Ship. I have more to write, but am shortned in time. Vale.

Pensilvania, the last
of January, 1682/3

Thomas Paskell

SIIRTOLAISUUSINSTITUUTTI
MIGRATIONSINSTITUTET
Turun Yliopisto
20500 Turku 50 ☎ 17 536



158-1980

FIRST MENTION OF FINLAND IN THE NEW WORLD

om Nya Sverige uti America.

75

Iät uprätta en wacker Wattuqwarn / der våra få mala både grant och groft / bitida och sent / huru the willia / tilforene war der uti Landet aldrig någon Wattuqwarn : Nete heller war der någon Skantz / utan och så Hus starkt bygde af hårda / hwoita Walnötebomen / hwar uti jämwäl Frjimen bodde

Chamaskungh, Finland: der bodde Finnarna uppå / och war med starka Hus bebygd / do. utan Skantz: det är beläget ifrån Christine Skantz två och en half Tysk Mil siöwägen öster uth / Landzwägen är två Swenska dränga Mil.

Manathaan, Kyperö-Landet / detta är et Oland strart wid Christine Skantz / hwarest Kyparen och twenne Holländare bodde / som giorde Tunnor / Ambar / Såår / Båtar / Åspingar / Gallejor och Yachter.

Techoherassi, Olof Stilles Plat / är en liten Plat som en af the Swenska Frjmännerna bodde uppå / wid namn som foremålt är. Hedningarna plågade mycket hålla til hos honom / ty det ligger wid siökanten / och är et litet omflutit Oland / han hade tiokt swart Skägg / och dershöre kallade the honom / som bem:te theas impositio utwisar / hwilket bemärker / den swartskäggote Mannen.

De Baltzar som Holländerne wid denne Orten hade inne / äre desse

Tekäacho, Arfwames, det war et Forte som Holländerne hafwa upbygt i Gouver. Printz tijd / hwilket the kallade Fort Nassau; men äre sedan af honom blesne tidan drifne / och Skantz en sedermere af the Barbarer i grund förstörd.

R 2

Sand-

The first printed description of the settlement of Finland in the New Sweden colony appears on Page 75 in Campanius Holm's "Om Nya Sverige uti America," published in Sweden in the Swedish language in the year 1702. The description says: Finland, where Finns live in strong houses well built, without fortifications. The above is a reproduction of page 75.

THE DELAWARE MONUMENT



MONUMENT TO THE DELAWARE FINNS

Here pictured is the monument erected in 1938 at Chester, Pennsylvania, to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of Finns upon this continent. It was carved by the Finnish sculptor, Waino Aaltonen and presented by the government of Finland to the United States. Erected in Monument Park, Chester, it stands near the site of the original settlement named FINLAND, shown on early American maps. The dedication was signalized on June 29, 1938, with Dr. Rudolph Holsti, foreign minister of Finland, making the presentation, and Hon. Robert H. Jackson, now a member of the U. S. Supreme court, accepting in behalf of the United States and Governor George H. Earle accepting in behalf of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.