

against it, to which he could thus command the passage by water. The new fort, which was erected and provided with considerable armament, was called New Götheborg. His place of residence, which he adorned with orchards, gardens, a pleasure-house, etc., he named Printz Hall. A handsome wooden church was also built at the same place, which Magister Campanius consecrated, on the last great prayer-day which was celebrated in New Sweden, on the 4th of September, 1646. Upon that place also all the most prominent freemen had their residences and plantations.

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Rev. Israel Acrelius, from whose "History of New Sweden" the account of the founding of New Sweden given in the present leaflet is taken, was provost over the Swedish congregations in America and pastor of the church at Christina from 1749 to 1756. The greater part of his book, a large work of over four hundred pages, is devoted to the later history of the Swedes on the Delaware; but the first part contains the most complete and accurate account of the settlement which had been until that time (1759) published. His work was translated by Rev. William M. Reynolds, with many additional notes, and published in the "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," vol. xi. (1874).

Half a century before Acrelius wrote, in 1702, Thomas Campanius Holm published his "Short Description of the Province of New Sweden." The writer was a grandson of the Rev. Johan Campanius Holm, who accompanied Governor Printz to New Sweden; and his work, which was enriched by maps and drawings, has great historical value. It was translated by Peter S. Du Ponceau, LL.D., and published in the "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," vol. iii., Part I., 1834.

The chapter on New Sweden in the "Narrative and Critical History of America," vol. iv., the best general account, was written by Gregory B. Keen; and his bibliography is very valuable. There is much relating to New Sweden in the histories of Delaware and Pennsylvania; and Bancroft and the various general American histories detail briefly the fortunes of the colony down to 1655, when Peter Stuyvesant sailed into the Delaware from New Amsterdam, with a force of six hundred men and more, and took possession for Holland. "Such was the end of New Sweden, the colony that connects our country with Gustavus Adolphus and the nations that dwell on the Gulf of Bothnia."