

Campanius' Nya Sverige. DuPonceau's Translation, p. 157.

"There were found when the Swedes first came to this country, within eighteen miles circumference, ten or eleven other Indian Nations, who spoke different languages and had their own Sachems or chiefs over them."

"Among these the Minques or Minckus were the principal and were renowned for their warlike character. These Indians lived at the distance of *twelve miles from New Sweden*,¹ where

¹ Note p. 48. "Acrelius says this is 93 English miles." "90 miles from Conawago Falls to Wilmington."

"Acrelius who wrote in 1758 quotes this and evidently supposed the route led through Lancaster, as he says 'these things can still be very well seen by those who travel between Christina and Lancaster'"—p. 49.

Israel Acrelius, b. 1714, d. 1800, a Lutheran clergyman, came as Chap-

they daily come to trade with us. The way to their land was very bad being stony, full of sharp gray stones, with hills and morasses, so that the Swedes, when they went to them, which happened generally once or twice a year, had to walk in the water up to their arm pits.² They went thither with cloth, kettles, axes, hatchets, knives, mirrors and coral beads, which they sold to them for beaver and other valuable skins, also for black fox's and fisher's skins which is a kind of skin that looks like sable, but with longer hair and silvery hair mixed like some of the best sables, with beaver, velvet, black squirrel skins, etc."

"These precious furs are the principal articles which the Minques have for sale. They live on a high mountain, very steep and difficult to climb, there they have a fort, or square building surrounded by palisades, in which they reside in the manner that has been described. There they have guns and small iron cannon with which they shoot and defend themselves and take with them when they go to war. They are strong and vigorous both young and old; they are a tall people and not frightful in their appearance. When they are fighting they do not attempt to fly, but all stand like a wall as long as there is one remaining. They forced the other Indians whom we have before mentioned, and who are not so warlike as the Minques, to be afraid of them, and made them subject and tributary to them, so that they dare not stir, much less go to war against them, but their numbers are, at present, greatly diminished by wars and sickness."
