Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)	•	NATIONAL PARE			STATE: Maine_ COUNTY:	055	
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	nerhuset HISTORIC:						
2. LOCATI	ON AND NUMBER:	Wet be	a Recenteries	c r	e thi		
i	t-land-Road						
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STATE	Sweden ~~~		CODE	COUNTY:		CODE	
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CLASSIF	CATEGORY (Check One)		<u>OWNERSHIP</u>		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
Disti Site	ict X Buildir D Structu D Object		Public Acquisitio		<ul> <li>□ Occupied</li> <li>Yes:</li> <li>○ Restricted</li> <li>○ Preservation work in progress</li> <li>○ No</li> </ul>		
PRESEN	T USE (Check One	e or More as Approp	riate)				
	nercial ( cational ( rtainment ( OF PROPERTY	] Government ] Industrial ] Military ] Museum	<ul> <li>Park</li> <li>Private Residen</li> <li>Religious</li> <li>Scientific</li> </ul>	ice {	Transportation Other (Specify) Unoccupied	X Comments <u>New Owner</u> will occupy	
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7.	DESCRIPTION								
		(Check One)							
	CONDITION	Excellent	Good	🕅 Fair	🗌 Deteri	i ora te d	📋 Ruins	Unexposed	
	CONDITION	(Check One)					(Che	ck One)	
		🗌 🗌 Alter	ed	X Unaltered			Moved	□ <b>x</b> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This small building is located in the Aroostook County town of New Sweden which lies to the west of Caribou. The cabin is located approximately one-and-one-half miles south of Bearsly Brook on the New Jemtland Road. The cabin is in a beautiful location overlooking the Valley of the Little Madawaska River.

This structure is a one-and-a-half story gable roof dwelling with a small center gable on the south side. There is an overhang of the roof on both sides of the center gable. On one side this area has been enclosed with vertical planking to form a shed. The logs on the cabin are hand hewn to a flat surface inside and out and notched at the ends. The spaces between the logs were originally chinked with moss and strips of cedar to keep out wind and rain.

This cabin was built sometime between the years 1871 and 1875, by one of the Swedish immigrants to Maine between those years.  $\checkmark$ 

It was not one of the cabins of the original 22 men who arrived in New Sweden in 1870. There were two other fairly large groups who came to New Sweden at a later date. The State of Maine had the responsibility of building cabins for the settlers but had only built six when they arrived in 1870. As this cabin was built later, it is not one of the State built cabins.



EE INSTRUCTIONS

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PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	🔲 16th Century	📋 18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	X 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicat	le and Known) 1870-	75	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropria	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	🔲 Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	🗶 Other (Specify)
🔄 Historic	Industry	losophy	Only log cabin
X Agriculture	Invention	Science	remaining in the
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	Town of New Swede
Art .	Architecture	X Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	🗌 Military	Theater	
Conservation	Music	Transportation	· · · · ·

The significance of this lonely structure in the north of Maine cannot be overrated. It is the only surviving structure connected with the Swedish immigration to Maine in the 1870's. (There are a few dwellings in New Sweden whose underlying structure is of log construction, but are unrecognizable as ever having been a log cabin.)

This particular cabin is significant not only to New Sweden but to the whole State of Maine. It is a typical type of dwelling erected by earlier non-Swedish settlers in northern Maine also.

The story of the Swedish Colony in Maine actually begins in 1863 when the Hon. William Widgery Thomas was sent to Sweden by President Lincoln as a consul during the Civil War. Mr. Thomas quickly learned Swedish and noticed that thousands of Swedes left their homeland but none ever settled in Maine. Maine was losing some of its population in the 1860's because the west was opening up. Mr. Thomas felt Maine needed a new wave of immigration and worked towards this end. After making all of the arrangements in Maine, Mr. Thomas sailed for Sweden. He established an office at Gothenburg and employed agents to canvass the Northern Provinces. On June 23, 1870, all of the colonists who had been recruited were assembled at Gothenburg and on June 25 they set sail. There were 22 men, 11 women and 18 children.

The ship landed in Halifax, N.S. on July 13 and from there the immigrants crossed Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy to the City of St. John. The route from here was up the St. John River by steamer to Fredericton. The colony now went by barge from Fredericton to Tobique Landing, a port on the northern St. John River. On the way, one of the children died at Florenceville and the coffin was taken with them to New Sweden. From Tobique Landing, the immigrants left by wagon train for the United States crossing at Fort Fairfield.

The colony arrived at New Sweden on Saturday, July 23, 1870 and immediately began clearing land and building their homes. The first crop planted was turnips as it was late in the year but the people wanted to get something in the ground. Winter rye was sown a few months later.

SEE INSTRUCTION

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MAJOR	BIBLIOG	RAPHIC	AL RE	FERENCES								
Atla	as of /	Aroosto	ook (	County.	Boston:	l	Roe & C	olby, 18	877.			
Estes, Stanley J., ed. <u>The Story of New Sweden</u> . Portland, Maine: Loring, Short and Harmon, 1896.												
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EINSTRUCTIONS

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Form	10-300a
(July	1969)

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACE

(Continuation Sheet)

**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM** 

	STATE							
	Maine							
S	COUNTY							
	Aroostook							
	FOR NPS USE ONLY							
	ENTRY NUMBER	DATE						
	AUG 2 3 19/3							

## (Number all entries)

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Many more Swedes, upwards of 200, arrived in New Sweden the following year. This colony reinforced with later immigration flourished so that by 1880 they had gone beyond the boundaries of New Sweden into the adjoining towns of Woodland, Caribou and Perham.

The population in 1880 was 787 divided as follows:

 New Sweden
 517

 Woodland
 210

 Caribou
 36

 Perham
 24

The log cabin which was built by one of these immigrants is the symbol of their hardiness and their determination to scratch a future out of the woods of northern Maine. This they have accomplished and the descendents of these immigrants remain there to this day living in the Town of New Sweden.

