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The Diary of an Early Swede with a Texas Connection

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The purpose of this presentation is twofold — first of all, to publish an extraordinary and interesting account of America in the 1850s, a brief but action-filled journal, covering a time span of eighteen months, written by a young and fairly well educated Swedish immigrant upon his arrival to this country. Secondly, the publication of this document is meant to demonstrate how it is possible by the use of sources of this type — journals, diaries, travel descriptions and letters — in addition to the usual genealogical aids such as ships’ lists, census records and city directories to successfully identify individuals, who otherwise might remain unknown and undiscovered.

It should be kept in mind that as our country’s boundaries expanded westward, with the arrival of tens of thousands of new immigrants, record-keeping was probably the last thing on anyone’s mind. Thus the keeping of vital statistics as the responsibility of the community and the state did not materialize until late in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries. Every scrap of information, therefore, which we can uncover, becomes an important link in the constant search for information concerning our Swedish forebears as they struggled to carve out their lives in a new and strange world.

Recently the author chanced upon such a document, a short diary, written by a young Swedish immigrant, Johan Fredrik Roos af Hjelmsäter, one of the many young persons from that era who was drawn to the New World by the smell of opportunity, excitement and adventure. Although he died at an early age, he left a small literary estate, comprising the diary in question, a few letters and some recommendations, which eventually found its way to the Eugene Barker Texas History Center at the University of Texas in Austin. The cornerstone of this small literary legacy is the diary covering the time from August, 1850 to January, 1852. The journal consists of a homemade notebook, fashioned from rag paper of an excellent quality, measuring 10 in. × 4 in., and containing 30 pages with 28 pages of text plus the title page. The last page is blank. The writing is neat and flows easily, and except for a couple of words, is very legible. The document is in Swedish
and contains some spelling mistakes, principally words dealing with personal or place names, as well as a few foreign words. These have been reproduced as written in the original but with explanatory notes added, where needed.

The diary appears to be complete. Even so, it ends abruptly in New Orleans in January, 1852. Whether Roos continued his story in subsequent journals is not known.

The author, himself, is an interesting study and deserves a fuller presentation. His name was, as has been noted earlier, Johan Fredrik Roos af Hjelmsäter. Though he carried the name of an ancient and noble Swedish family, he was not of that lineage. He was actually born in the Garrison Parish (Garrisonsförsamlingen) in Göteborg Nov. 22, 1821, the illegitimate son of a spinster named Fredrika Mathilda Dahlgren (1803-1870), father unknown. A few years later, on Jan. 9, 1825, in the same parish mademoiselle Mathilda Fredrika Dahlgren became the wife of Johan Elias Roos af Hjelmsäter (1796-1873), a non-commissioned officer in the Swedish Army. In the household examination roll of the parish at this time, Fredrika Mathilda is listed as the mother of Johan Fredrik.²

The stepfather seems to have given his stepson the right to use the family name, which is borne out by the son's use of the name on the title page of the diary. It is also attested to by the stepfather, himself, writing to Texas after his stepson's death, where he refers to Johan Fredrik Roos af Hjelmsäter as his son.

In the same Garrison Parish records we learn that Johan Fredrik departed from Göteborg for Copenhagen Aug. 3, 1846, at the age of 25. He seems not to have remained in Denmark very long, for in the Roos Collection we find a recommendation for Roos, made out by C. J. Nymansson, a merchant in the city of Kristinehamn, Sweden, attesting to the fact that Johan Fredrik had worked for him as a clerk in his store from Oct., 1846 to Oct. 30, 1847, a task he had done very well. The next item in the dossier is a discharge notice from the First Danish Jaeger Corps, stating that Johan Fredrik Roos had served in the Danish Army, first as a private, and later as a sergeant from Oct. 3, 1848 to Aug. 31, 1849. He had apparently participated in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848-1849, in which war Prussia sided with Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark. At the end of the hostilities Johan Fredrik returned to Sweden and there entered the service of the Royal Swedish Corps of Engineers, then stationed at Fort Karlsborg³ in central Sweden. Here he served from Nov. 2, 1849 to Oct., 1850, when he received his honorable discharge in order to join the Danish military service once more.

Johan Fredrik's career for the next eighteen months is mirrored in the diary he kept. It speaks most eloquently for itself. As stated earlier, it ends abruptly Jan. 23, 1852, after which Johan Fredrik Roos' life becomes shrouded in mystery. His peregrinations cannot be documented, except that
in his file is a letter from Swante Palm, the Texas Swede, who later was to become Swedish consul in Austin, dated Austin Oct. 7, 1856, addressed to Johan Fredrik in San Marcos, TX. By this time Roos had changed his name, calling himself Hamilton, for some unexplainable reason. The letter from Palm offers Roos/Hamilton employment as a clerk in the S. M. Swenson mercantile establishment in Austin at a salary of $45.00 per month without board. The interesting thing about this employment offer is that Roos/Hamilton is asked to come back to his old job and old friends, indicating that he must have been living in Austin prior to 1856.

His time in Austin was very brief. Three months later, on Jan. 13, 1857 he died, at the age of 36. The news of his death filtered back to Sweden slowly, by way of a notice in the Swedish American newspaper, Hemlandet.
dated Aug. 24, 1857, which in turn was picked up by the Göteborg newspaper, Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning on Sept. 26. On Oct. 6 the stepfather, Johan Elias Roos af Hjelmsäter, wrote a letter to S. M. Swenson alluding to the newspaper stories and asked that his son’s estate be inventoried and that the residue be forwarded to Sweden.

The journal kept by Johan Fredrik Roos is an artless account of his journey from Fort Karlsborg in Sweden to New Orleans, LA. It pulsates with life and adventure and it provides the reader with an eye-witness account of life in the United States in the middle of the 19th century. It is a valuable document from the point of view of identifying a number of Swedes who were living in various parts of the U.S. There are references here which help to fill in the lacunae which exist in our knowledge of some of these early immigrants.

The diary is surprisingly accurate so far as dates and names are concerned. In almost every instance where a check has been made against other sources, Johan Fredrik Roos is amazingly accurate. There are lapses, of course, but for the greater part of the story he has stuck to the facts.

The diary is here printed in extenso in translation, following Roos’ own style and spelling. Only in a few instances has the editor allowed himself the license to change the word order or substitute words where the meaning is doubtful or obscure. Roos’ spirit and flavor have been maintained throughout the document, so far as has been possible.

“My Diary From 1850
When I Departed from my Native Land
for the Third Time

J. F. Roos af Hjelmsäter

1850
Aug. 10 Took my farewell from Ft. Karlsborg in order to enter the Danish military service.
Aug. 12 Arrived in Växjö, where I received a warm welcome, mostly from my beloved Sophie.⁹
Aug. 17 Departed from Växjö for Helsingborg. Received 25 Riksdaler⁷ from Nordwall⁸ for travel expenses. My trip was interrupted several times because of the cholera epidemic, which was rampant everywhere. I was on the point of turning back, but Fate intervened and ordained that I should press forward.
Aug. 19 Arrived in Helsingborg, where I got a room in a city hotel. I met Gelin and three Danes, including the hussars Lose and Jenssen.
Aug. 22 Went on to Denmark. We were a company of thirteen persons, who had hired a boat to take us over the Öresund strait for 100 Riksdaler. We could not cross by steamboat inasmuch as it had
been discontinued because of the cholera epidemic. In the afternoon we arrived at Dragør in Denmark, where we were quarantined for five days. Among those who I remembered as being fellow passengers were a Mrs. Nise and her daughter from Helsingborg.

Aug. 27 We arrived in the royal capital of Copenhagen. I first visited Mr. Lose, a potter, where I had breakfast. Afterwards I took lodging with my old host, Peder Jenssen in Nyhavn, on Little Strand Street. I paid a visit to the Danish Minister of War, in order to offer my services as a volunteer for military duty, but was told that no longer would foreigners be accepted into the Danish Army.

Sept. 15 Had an audience with His Royal Majesty, King Fredrik VII, who received me graciously. He promised he would speak to his Minister of War concerning my case. I decided I could not wait for an answer and decided to go to America.

Sept. 30 I met Widlund and a former lieutenant by the name of von De- neil? Malmler. A couple of days later I was in the company of several Russian officers.

Oct. 8 Today I received a letter from my father together with 200 Riksdaler. Wrote to my parents, to Nordwall and to my beloved Sophie Apelqvist. On the same day I left Copenhagen for Wismar in Germany aboard the steam ship Apotrit?.

Oct. 10 At 8 o'clock a.m. I arrived in Wismar. I sold my gold watch to a Swede for 29½ Riksdaler and acquired a silver repeater watch in the bargain. After having seen the sights of the city I departed from Wismar.

Oct. 11 Arrived in the city of Schwerin by railroad late in the afternoon. Left Schwerin by railroad and arrived in Hamburg about noon. I secured lodgings at my old hotel, the Brandenburg, where I met a Swedish merchant from Kalmar by the name of Bath. He was on his way to California to dig for gold. As I had arrived on a Sunday, I decided to take a look at the Prussian Army, which was quartered in Hamburg. I saw many of the regiments which had taken part in the war against Denmark.

During the afternoon I visited Altona in order to speak to General Hedeman. He received me courteously. I was with him for about an hour. He proposed that I enter the Holstein Army Service as an officer. I promised him I would consider it. Since I was dressed in a Swedish uniform, I had to be escorted back to the city gates by a dragoon.

Oct. 14 I visited a wine tavern, where I was accused of being a spy. I had great difficulty in disproving the accusation.
Oct. 16  I bought a ticket at Sloman's for New York. I paid 30 Prussian Taler, which is about 80 Swedish Riksdaler. I then purchased a ticket for my mattress and other items which cost me 14 Prussian Taler. I was waited on by a Jew. In the evening I went to a dance and left with an Hungarian girl. During the night I went on board the ship.

Oct. 19  We lifted anchor and departed from the beautiful city of Hamburg. We were taken out through the Elbe River by a steam tugboat. The weather was ideal. The name of the bark, on which we are travelling, is Mellis Sloman. There are seventy persons on board, all Germans. Among those with whom I became acquainted was a pastor from Hannover with his family, named Walther. His family consisted of his wife and two adorable girls, Antonia and the heavenly beautiful Laura. She made the journey very agreeable. I spent most of the time squiring Laura about the vessel, attempting to make her journey as pleasant as possible. From her I learned German. We encountered beautiful weather, except in the North Sea, where we experienced some squalls. In the English Channel two of the couples were united in marriage. They were farmers from Mecklenburg.

Nov. 22  We have had a very severe storm and lost part of the forecastle. We thought for a time that we would founder. This took place in the Gulf Stream. I arose and remained up the entire night. My Laura was with me and I thought to myself that if were God's will that we perish, it would be wonderful to die in the company of an angel. I became ill and went to the captain, who gave me some medicine. Pastor Walther was on his knees praying to God. I thought of my home and how to save my girl. Morning came and we were safe. However, we had heavy seas the entire second day of the storm.

Dec. 10  Arrived in New York during the afternoon. A few of the passengers and I stepped ashore for the first time in the New World and its principal city. We visited a few places, looking for lodging and a few glasses [of spirits]. In the evening we returned to our vessel.

Dec. 11  Went ashore. Resided on Greenwich Street at a place called Dutse Hejmark [Deutsche Heimat?]. Then we went to Hotel Scandinavia, where we met several Swedes, among them Captain Dannberg from Göteborg and others. We drank until quite late. When I returned to the hotel I fell and broke my finger, but it soon healed.

Dec. 16  Received employment as a bartender at Hotel Bremen Arms on Albany Street, the proprietor of which is Mr. Gästler. Received no salary.
Dec. 23 Left Mr. Gästler and travelled to Cumberland[MD] together with I. D. Roser and Deen. I had no money, but my German travelling companions helped me, since they thought I was German. We left New York by steamboat at 3 p.m. for Philadelphia. We had a boring trip.

Dec. 24 We arrived in Philadelphia during the afternoon. It was Christmas Eve. Not as pleasant as at home, but we had our health and a little money, about $3.00 each.

Dec. 25 Left Philadelphia during the afternoon for Baltimore via railroad, where we arrived late in the evening. We crossed the bay to the other side of the city, where we secured lodging. There were almost 100 persons in the place, almost all of them Irish.

Dec. 26 We left Baltimore at 2 p.m. for Cumberland. We travelled the entire night by railroad.

Dec. 27 We arrived in Cumberland.

Dec. 28 The three of us, Roser, Deen and I, left by foot from Cumberland and arrived that evening in a little town called Wellesburg in Pennsylvania. We secured lodging with a farmer named Philip Möller. We stayed here over Sunday and attended worship services in the church.

Dec. 29 We went to Wallesborg and found lodging with a farmer about a mile from the city. At both places we paid for our board and lodgings.

Dec. 30 We left the farm and walked to look for work. It was cold and there was much snow. When we had hiked about nine miles we came to a farmer by the name of Andres Wagerman. We asked for a night’s lodging and were told that we should [first] attend the church service which was next door. It was snowing heavily and we were both tired and hungry. About 7 o’clock in the evening we came into God’s House. When we arrived we found many people assembled. I thought at first that we had happened into an insane asylum, but then I understood that these people were Methodists. They pray to God on their knees and beat their hands and heads against chairs and pews so that blood spattered all over the room. After the service we departed from the church for our new quarters, where we received food and slept until seven o’clock the next morning.

Dec. 31 We went to a farmer by the name of Porbach, where we stayed over night. In the morning we were awakened by rifle shots. There were a great many farmers who had come to wish the host a Happy New Year. The custom here is that they shoot their guns while going from farm house to farm house. Roser remained here.

Jan. 1 Deen and I went to Wagerman, where I got employment, after he
had interviewed us both. My comrade went into Wallesborg where he received employment with a cooper.

Jan. 2
I began my duties by first currying five horses, after which I was dispatched to the granary to thresh. This job was most difficult for me. After a few weeks I was sent out into the forest to chop down trees. I felled oak trees which were more than two feet in diameter.

Jan. 20
Went hunting.

Feb. 4
Visited Berlin, a small town, about three miles distant. Returned the following day.

Feb. 10
Went to Walesburg. Sold my watch to Wagerman for eight dollars. We agreed on my salary which was to be $3.00 per month.

Feb. 11
Returned to Walesburg.

March 4
Said farewell to Wagerman in order to try my luck in the company of my former travelling companion, J. D. Roser. I left the safe haven with sadness, since I was well liked by all, but I was earning too little. I shall long remember this beautiful spot and its hospitable people. The place is known as Somerset County in Pennsylvania, between the towns of Wallesborg and Berlin.

During the afternoon we arrived in Wallesburg, after having walked ten miles with our knapsacks on our backs. This town is neither large nor pretty and has a population of about 3,000 souls. The majority of the residents are German, as is the case in most of Pennsylvania. We stayed here over night.

March 5
This morning we went to see a farmer who lives six miles from here in order to seek work. We had heard that he paid very well, but we could not accept it, since the work was too difficult. We were offered $6.00 per month. We stayed over night and the next morning we walked back to Wallesburg.

March 6
We left the city about 2 p.m. on foot after we had said goodbye to Deen as well as a few other friends and acquaintances. We arrived in Cumberland about 5 p.m. This city is situated in Maryland, eight miles from Wallesburg. We were in the company of many persons because on the following day an Irishman was to be hanged and for this reason people were streaming into the city.

March 7
I went out to inspect the city. It is a large place with 40,000 residents, not particularly beautiful. I remember counting 34 different churches. The railroad to Baltimore runs straight through the city. Another railroad is in the process of construction, which will go all the way to Ohio. Half of the residents in the city are Catholics or Irishmen. There are also many slaves.

The Irishman was to be hung at 1 o'clock p.m. and I went along to watch the execution, which was to take place one mile outside the city. Much military had arrived from Baltimore, be-
cause the authorities feared that the Catholic population would set fire to the city. I shall never forget the awful sight of the execution itself. After a quarter of an hour it was all over. His crime consisted of having slashed the throat of his wife. He was 28 years old.

March 8 We left Cumberland on foot at 11 a.m., after having left our belongings at the railroad station, in order to be more mobile. We encountered rain and snow and the road was a mess. At 6 o’clock p.m. we arrived at an inn, where we wished to lodge for the night. It was snowing and the weather was not fit for dogs. This inn lay by itself and the innkeeper looked like a scoundrel. A German had informed us earlier that this was a good place and that everything was cheap. Roser asked for some bread and butter, for which he had to pay twelve cents. The innkeeper wanted his money in advance, but I wanted first to see where he intended for us to sleep. When he refused to show us the lodgings I took my coat and told Roser to follow me, since I did not wish to remain there. It was now about eight o’clock in the evening and the weather outside was terrible, the darkness as black as pitch. We could not get lodgings, so were forced to sleep over night in a barn. Then we walked through many villages, whose names I have forgotten. During the rest of the journey we had good weather.

The road between Cumberland and Baltimore is good. It meanders consistently through beautiful forests and several valleys.

March 12 We arrived in Baltimore, the capital city of Maryland, at four o’clock in the afternoon. The distance between the two cities is 134 miles. Baltimore is a large city and is very much alive with a brisk trade and with almost 160,000 residents. Many of these are black, most of them slaves. I stayed in Baltimore two and a quarter days, living with Roser. We then separated.

March 14 Left Baltimore for Philadelphia by steamboat at 3 o’clock p.m., which journey cost me $1.50. We had beautiful weather.

March 15 Arrived in Philadelphia at 9 o’clock in the morning and secured lodgings at Mr. Wägner’s at Hotel Rotterdam. The same day Wägner accompanied me to Prof. C. W. Roback, where I got a job as a clerk.

March 18 I moved in with Mr. Roback and signed a contract for six months for $5.00 per month plus everything free, except laundry, since he was a bachelor. Before me he had hired a Swede by the name of Carlsson. We became very good friends.

April 1 We have a new comrade by the name of A. P. Lofblad. He hails from Norrland, but has forgotten how to speak Swedish. He had
left Norrland for Kiel in Holstein as a young lad. Today I learned that I have to feed myself and received for this an additional $10.00, so now I have $15.00 per month.

April 7
Roback has been sued by the alderman of Philadelphia, which is the same as a häradshövding in Sweden. He was charged with trafficking in bogus medicines. He was released after posting a bond for $2,000.00.

May 9
Roback and Carlsson left for Baltimore.
May 13
They returned from Baltimore.
May 18
Roback left for New York.
June 14
I received a letter from Roback telling me of my dismissal from his service. He included a tip of $3.00.

July 3
Left Philadelphia for New York aboard a steamboat which cost me $1.50. Philadelphia is the most beautiful city in the United States with a total population of 460,000. It is well built, contains 150 churches, has a thriving trade, in other words it is a superb city. It is Pennsylvania’s capital city. Most of the residents are Quakers. There are no slaves, but many black people, who are all free.

There are not many Swedes here. Among those, whose acquaintance I made were — Mr. B. Herrman and his brother at No. 95 Callow Hill Street, below Schill Street, Consul Sundler on Front Street, Langlet from Borås, Mrs. Åberg, at leisure, and a mechanical engineer by the name of Nyström. Also here are Ludvig T. Carlsson from Karlskrona, who arrived from Kalmar in September, 1850 and A. P. Löfblad (my two comrades at Roback’s).

July 4
I arrived in New York for the second time at 9 o’clock in the morning. Took a cab, pulled by two horses, to Wacker Street and stopped at No. 222, the residence of Mr. Smith. July 4 is the day the United States citizens celebrate their freedom from England and there were salutes in our house, both by young and old. On the same day I called on Dr. C. W. Roback. He received me courteously and I agreed to move into his domicile in a month’s time. Löfblad and I were out the whole day celebrating. A couple of days later I made the acquaintance of Mr. Shuman, who moved in with me.

July 11
Moved to my old host, Mr. Gästler, but could only stay there four days.

July 15
Moved from Gästler to Dylssi Hjemark [Deutsche Heimat?] on Greenwich Street, where I settled in.

July 18
Löfblad and I went over to Jersey City, NJ to visit Pastor Walth­er. Laura was not at home. Antonia is now married to a German music director. A few days later I met Laura.
July 26  Moved in with Mr. Roback and was to have $18.00 per month, but the job was not as satisfying as in Philadelphia, and as a result I did not wish to remain in his employ.

Aug. 8  I was at the home of Hanna Malmgren, now Mrs. Williamson. She resides in Brooklyn. In New York I met many people from Göteborg, among them Nils Wängberg, C. Wedberg, Damm, Wettergren, Fredrikson, a tinsmith, Fallkert, Captain Lundgren and others. Jonsson, Marie’s brother, came from California and departed for home with Lundgren on July 28.

Aug. 14  I was accepted for the Cuba Expedition.

Aug. 25  I was made first lieutenant with the Cuba Army by the Hungarian Major General von Bottger. We were to embark on three steamboats, armed with eight guns each. In all there were 2,000 Hungarian and Italian troops.

Sept. 1  General Lojus was captured and condemned to death by the Spanish. His little army was defeated and partly captured. He, himself, met the most gruesome death. The army was dissolved and scattered for the time being. At about this time I received letters from Sweden.

Sept. 23  Departed from New York via the Hindrico, a schooner, with Captain Tuttle on board for Richmond, VA.

Sept. 29  Lay at anchor in Jersey City. I went ashore, both in Jersey and New York.

Sept. 30  At four o’clock we sailed for St. Ireland, eight miles away. Lay there until the next morning.

Oct. 4  We had a good wind. The passengers consisted of nine Irishmen. My best company was a guitar I had bought in New York for $6.25. I had borrowed $10.00 from Roback in order to purchase the instrument.

Oct. 23  At 11 o’clock in the morning I left Richmond for Petersburg,
where I arrived in the evening of the same day, at about 10 o’clock. I had marched 22 miles with my guitar under my arm. I had left my belongings at the railroad station.

Oct. 24 At ten o’clock in the morning I walked from Petersburg to City Point, where I arrived at 5 p.m. I had then walked ten miles. During the journey I played for an American and earned twenty cents. I received free lodgings. The bartender’s name was Peter Wilson.

Oct. 25 At nine o’clock in the morning I departed from City Point for Norfolk, VA via steamboat. The journey cost me $1.50. At 6 p.m. I arrived in Norfolk, where I struck up an acquaintance with a German. We lodged with Mrs. Wilson at No. 5 Commerce Street in Norfolk, named North Carolina and Virginia House.

Oct. 30 I moved from Mrs. Wilson’s. I could not pay my board and room and as a result I could not retrieve my belongings. I had left my knapsack with my best clothes at the railroad station in Richmond. Thus I stood there without money and without clothes. My only property consisted of a guitar and a gold ring, once given to me by my mother. I left these items with Mrs. Wilson as pawns for the $2.00 I owed her. In Norfolk I became acquainted with a Captain John Smith, a Dane by birth. He was the master of a schooner named Georarod[?]. He asked me to go with him to Chagres in Nicaragua as a ship’s steward.

Nov. 6 Went on board and on Nov. 9 we lifted anchor and tacked against the wind through the river.

Nov. 10 Lay at anchor at Cape Hendrick, fifty miles from Norfolk.

Nov. 11 We sailed but encountered a bad storm in the Gulf Stream. For the first time I stood at the wheel for almost thirteen hours, except for two short periods when I had something to eat. Finally we had to jettison the deck cargo and also a part of the cargo in the hold. The captain then told me that he was not going to Chagres, since the vessel was leaking and furthermore he did not have a crew good enough for the journey. The helmsman and I were the only ones who could steer the vessel.

Dec. 2 We had good weather. Saw land ahead which was Cuba.

Dec. 4 At one p.m. we arrived in Key West. We had been on the way a total of 24 days.

Dec. 11 I moved ashore after the captain and I had quarreled. He was drunk all of the time on the trip. He drank worse than the Devil himself. On Nov. 12 he was ill from the alcohol and lay in his cabin for several days. After the vessel had been sold, as a result of the damages sustained, I played my guitar for Mr. Thift, who had asked me to come. Key West is a small island which belongs to Florida, about 60 miles from Havana in Cuba. It has a good
climate, the best in the southern states of North America. The population of the island is not large, most of them are black, and these are slaves. Otherwise one finds all nations represented here, even Turks and Malayans. There are many Spanish people here. I had a good friend, a countryman, Mr. N. Smith. He has lived here for seventeen years and is quite wealthy. The island subsists on [illegible], small vessels which assist ships which have gone aground on the Little Bahama Banks.

Dec. 26 I sailed from Key West to Apalachicola, FL aboard the Franklin, a bark. We had good weather during the journey. I worked on board for my passage.

Dec. 29 I landed in Apalachicola, a city of small size, the population of about 2,000. During the winters there is a good deal of activity here with cotton which comes down from the river to be unloaded, pressed and then dispatched to the ships which are anchored thirty miles out in the bay. One can earn a lot of money here if one has the proper constitution for this kind of work. I did what I could.

1852
Jan. 21 Capt. Smith arrived from Key West. He was looking for me and offered me the chance to go to New York with him.

Jan. 23 Left for Columbus, GA with my old captain, aboard the steamship Swan, after he had paid $7.00 for my board and had given me several items.

Jan. – Arrived in Columbus. This city is pretty, located in Georgia. It is a large place with beautiful homes and is situated in a wonderful location. The river between Apalachicola and Columbus is very beautiful. When one travels along, one passes first Florida, which is quite low-lying, even with the sea level and sometimes below that. Then comes Alabama on the left side and Georgia on the right, lying higher and covered with trees.

Jan. 28 Captain Smith left Columbus. He had recommended me as a second steward aboard the Swan at a salary of $10.00 per month.

Feb. 2 I returned to Apalachicola, after having left the steamboat, since they paid too little in salary. I worked in Apalachicola.

Feb. 4 Signed on board the steamboat Swan for the second time, after they raised the salary to $15.00 per month. I was well liked and they did not wish to lose me.

March 19 I left the Swan for the last time.

March 29 I left Apalachicola for the third time, now for New Orleans aboard the steamboat America. I left at four o’clock in the afternoon together with Julius Hammarström from Öland. He was the only Swede in Florida who was a genuine friend. The journey cost $12.50 per person in first class. I must not forget the name of
my host in Apalachicola, where I resided, Mr. Petry. He was German and had a little girl whom I instructed in playing the guitar. She was to me a kind angel here in this desert. I liked her very much and she liked me. Marie, God knows I parted from her with sadness. When I arrived in New Orleans I heard that she was very ill and they surmised that she would not survive."

1 Labeled "Roos (Frederik) Papers, 1826-1874", the dossier bears the signum 2F483. The title is somewhat misleading since the earliest item in the collection bears the date of 1846, rather than 1826. The diary is reproduced above with the kind permission of the library and the generous assistance of William H. Richter of the Eugene Barker Texas History Center.

2 The author is indebted to Häkan Skogsjö of Göteborg for his kindness in furnishing the data concerning Johan Fredrik’s birth and family. Interestingly enough, another document in the Roos Collection consists of an affidavit from the chaplain of the Karlsborg Garrison Church, Johan Dahlstein, who attests to the fact that Johan Fredrik Roos was born Nov. 22, 1824. Here the evidence of the original parish records has greater weight and should be accepted.

3 In 1850 Karlsborg was considered to be Sweden’s strongest and most important fortress, the hub of the central Swedish defense system. It was begun during the reign of Carl XIV Johan and bears his name.

4 Sven (Svante) Palm (1815–1899) had emigrated to America in 1844, settling in Austin, TX, where he was employed for a time by his nephew, Sven (Svante) Magnus Swenson. In 1866 he was appointed Swedish-Norwegian vice consul. — Nils William Olsson, Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820–1850 (Stockholm and Chicago, 1967) (SPANY), p. 59.

5 Sven (Svante) Magnus Swenson (1816–1896), emigrated to America in 1836, coming to Texas two years later. He was probably the first Swedish immigrant to settle there. He became a successful merchant in Austin, and after the Civil War moved some of his operations to New York. He gradually expanded his banking business, cotton exports and real estate holdings to become a very wealthy man. — SPANY, pp. 18–19.

6 Probably Helena Sophia Appelqvist (1827– ), who after having given birth to two illegitimate children, apparently fathered by Eric Nordwall (see note 8 below), was married to him in the early 1850s. It is puzzling that Johan Fredrik Roos should refer to her as "my beloved Sophie", both on Aug. 12 and Oct. 10. Was he aware of his real father’s interest in Sophie? Could his statement be interpreted as approbation for his father’s choice of Sophie as his new wife? Or did Johan Fredrik have his own designs? He was only six years older than Sophie, whereas his father was 27 years her senior. — Västena Landsarkiv (VLA).

7 One Riksdaler is worth approximately $1.00.

8 Eric Nordwall (1800–1859) was born in Göteborg. He served in the Swedish Army as oboist and sergeant, being posted to both Kristianstad and Växjö. He resigned from the army and became a furrier in the latter place. His wife, with whom he had had four children, died in 1848. As time went on he initiated an acquaintance with Helena Sophia Appelqvist (see note 6 above), which resulted in the birth of one child and perhaps two. He legitimated the children when he married the mother in the early 1850s. While it cannot be proved, internal evidence points to Eric Nordwall as being the natural father of Johan Fredrik Roos. In a letter from Nordwall to Johan Fredrik, dated Växjö June 18, 1849, Nordwall asks if Johan Elias Roos (Johan Fredrik’s stepfather) is kind to his mother. He also signs the letter "Your faithful father". — VLA; "Roos Collection", Barker Texas History Center, Austin, TX.

9 Frederik VII was King of Denmark from 1848 to 1863.

10 His stepfather, Johan Elias Roos af Hjelmsäter.

11 Georg Martin Båth (1819–1867), merchant in Kalmar, who absconded from his wife and family in 1850. He received a passport in Kalmar Sept. 21, 1850 for travel to Denmark, Germany, England and America. Whether he ever reached America is not known. He returned to Kalmar and died there. — Svenska flottans pensionskassas verifikationer (SFP), Royal Swedish War Archives, Stockholm; VLA; A. W. Lundberg, Ur Skånska Bårslöktens häfder (Lund, 1905), pp. 136, 140–141.

12 The Sloman Shipping Line, one of the first German shipping firms to traffic the North Atlantic
on a regular basis. In 1838 it began regular service between Hamburg and New York with sailing ships. In 1849 it inaugurated a service with steamships.

13 Johan Fredrik Roos is slightly confused. The name of the vessel was Miles, belonging to the Sloman Line. In the reconstructed ship’s list for the Miles, the compiler, Clifford Neal Smith, accounts for only 58 passengers. The ship’s manifest lists 58 steerage and 8 cabin passengers for a total of 68. — N.Y. Port Manifest No. 1381, 1850, National Archives; — Clifford Neal Smith, Reconstructed Passenger Lists for 1850: Hamburg to Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile and the U.S. (Multilithed, 1980-1981), List No. 47 (Reconstructed Ships’ Lists).

14 C. C. Walther, pastor from Winsen in Hannover, was accompanied by his wife, Wilhelmine, two dau., Antonie, 19 and Laura, 17, as well as two s.s., 15 and 12. — NY Passenger Lists.

15 There were two farmers from Mecklenburg aboard the vessel — Johann Hennermann (Hinman), 22 years old, shepherd from Ruhenthal and Friedrich Wenzel, 32 years old, from Kleeckamp. — Reconstructed Ships’ Lists, No. 47; NY Passenger Lists.

16 The captain of the Miles was J. S. Ariansen. — Reconstructed Ships’ Lists, No. 47.

17 Possibly Captain Lars Dannberg, who had brought the bark Zebra from Göteborg to New York Nov. 19, 1850 with 30 Swedish immigrants. — SPANY, pp. 264–266.

18 I. D. Roser is probably identical with John D. Ruser, clerk, 28 years old, who was a fellow passenger on the Miles. — NY Passenger Lists.

19 Deen is probably identical with F. Dehn, cooper, 40 years old, who was a fellow passenger on the Miles. — NY Passenger Lists.

20 Wellersburg in Southampton Township in Somerset Co., Pennsylvania, approximately 7 miles north of Cumberland.

21 There was no Philip Möller living in Southampton Township at this time. Roos probably refers to Conrad Miller, born in Germany, where his name would have been Möller. He was 22 years old, a sawyer, married with two children. The only other Miller living in the township was Israel Miller, a native Pennsylvanian. — Seventh U.S. Census (1850), Somerset, PA, p. 218.

22 Andrew Wagaman, a farmer living in Southampton Township. He was 28 years old, had a wife and four children and was worth $1,500 in real property. The entire family was born in Pennsylvania. — 7th U.S. Census, Somerset Co., PA, p. 218.

23 There were three farmers living in Southampton by the name of Poorbough. Adam, John and Philip. Adam was a bachelor, worth $1,000 in real property; John was also worth $1,000, had a wife and five sons; Philip was worth $500 and had a wife and three children. All the Poorboughs were born in Pennsylvania. With whom Johan Fredrik Roos stayed is difficult to say. It may have been Philip, since he refers to Conrad Miller as Philip Möller. — 7th U.S. Census, Somerset Co., PA, pp. 215, 219.

24 Berlin is located in Somerset Co., approximately 18 miles NNW from Wellersburg via a winding country road. The Wagamans must have resided approximately eight miles from Berlin, as corroborated by Johan Fredrik’s entry on March 4, when he says that he walked from Wagamans to Wellersburg, a distance of ten miles. His statement that they only had three miles to Berlin must therefore be inaccurate.

25 Charles W. Roback (1811–1867). He was born Carl Johan Nilsson in Fallebo, Kristdala Parish (Kalm). May 22, 1811. From his birthplace he took the name of Fallebom. He was also known as “Fallebo Gök” (“The Cuckoo from Fallebo”), a nickname he garnered in his youth as a trickster and practical joker. In 1843 he fled to America from troublesome creditors, leaving his wife behind. In the U.S. he took the pseudonym Charles W. Roback, adding the titles of “professor” and “doctor” as it suited his fancy. He lived in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati. He died in the latter city April 15, 1867. He was an impostor of considerable skill, claiming to heal the sick, detect crimes, predict the future and recover stolen property. It was as the purveyor of bogus medicines that the Philadelphia authorities had him arrested in 1851, according to an entry in Johan Fredrik Roos’ diary for April 7. This did not dismay him, for he continued on to New York and Boston. In the latter city he published in 1854 a fanciful and bizarre account, The Mysteries of Astrology and Wonders of Magic, Including a History of the Rise and Progress of Astrology, and the Various Branches of Necromancy, together with Valuable Directions and Suggestions Relative to the Casting of Nativities, Predictions of Geomancy, Chiromancy, Physiognomy, etc. Toward the end of his life Roback mended his ways and made

26 Ludvig Theodor Carlsson, born in the City Parish (Stadsförsamlingen) in Karlskrona June 4, 1827, the son of Sven Carlsson, drayman (råkare), and Britta Catharina Grönlund. He received a passport in Kalmar July 9, 1850 and arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 17, 1850 aboard the Marie from Stockholm. — SFP; Nils William Olsson, Swedish Passenger Arrivals in U.S., Ports 1820–1850 (except New York) (Stockholm and St. Paul, MN, 1979) (SFAexNY), 78–79; information courtesy Erik Wikén, Stockholm.


28 Probably identical with Birger Herrmann, male, 38 years old, blacksmith, native of Sweden, who arr. in New York June 29, 1850 aboard the Helena Sloman. — SFAexNY, pp. 210, 212.

29 The brother may be identical with Johann Herrmann, male, 28 years old, also a blacksmith and a native of Sweden, who arr. on the Helena Sloman June 29, 1850. These two Herrmanns are listed together on the manifest. — SFAexNY, pp. 210, 212.

30 Johan Philip Langlet arr. in Philadelphia Oct. 7, 1846 aboard the Superb from Göteborg. He was b. in Borás Aug. 12, 1795, s. Philip Langlet, dye manufacturer (färgfabrikör), and Brita Maria Rissling. After experiencing financial difficulties in Sweden, he emigr. to America, leaving wife and three s. behind. Very little is known of his subsequent career in this country. — SFAexNY, pp. 76, 77; information courtesy Olof Langlet, Ulricehamn, Sweden.

31 She is identical with Henrietta Ulrika Sjögren (she transposed her two Christian names in the U.S., calling herself Ulrika Henriett), who arr. in Philadelphia from Göteborg aboard the Superb Oct. 7, 1846. She was b. in Mariestad Sept. 30, 1821, dau. Henrik Sjögren, prison official (fängsevaldiger), and Anna Andersdotter. She had taken the surname of Åberg from her previous employer, Carl Wilhelm Åberg, who had arr. in New Orleans in Feb. of the same year. Mrs. Åberg had a s., Carl Hjalmar Wilhelm Åberg, born out of wedlock Feb. 11, 1846, presumably the s. of Carl Wilhelm. According to a family tradition, she m. a Swedish sea captain in Philadelphia by the name of Sundgren. She d. in 1907. — SFAexNY, pp. 72–73; information courtesy Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Havertown, PA.

32 Joh[a]n Wilhelm (William) Nystrom, male, 25 years old, mechanic and native of Sweden, arr. in New York July 12, 1849 aboard the bark Charles Tottie from Gävle. He was b. in Överum, Lofta Parish (Kalm.) Feb. 8, 1824, s. Jonas Nystrom, blacksmith, and Anna Dorothea Hellberg. After studies at the Technological Institute in Stockholm 1844–1846, he was employed in the mechanical shops in Motala. In 1849 he emigr. settling in Philadelphia. His employment took him to such far-away places as Russia and Peru, South America. His classic text book on marine engineering, Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering, came out in 18 editions during his lifetime. He d. in Philadelphia in 1885. — SFAexNY, pp. 156–157; VLA; information courtesy Erik Wikén; Svenska män och kvinnor (Stockholm 1942–1955), V, pp. 583–584; Axel Paulin, Svenska öden i Sydamerika (Stockholm 1951), pp. 486–487.

33 He is possibly identical with Swen Schomann, male, 56 years old, farmer and native of Sweden, who arr. in New York June 29, 1850 aboard the Helena Sloman, accompanied by Anna Schomann, also 56 years old. — SFAexNY, p. 212.

34 An Anna Malmgren, female, 21 years old, native of Sweden, had arr. in New York June 1, 1848 aboard the bark Charles Tottie from Göteborg, with her mother, Catharine, 54 years old, and siblings: Justina, 18 years and Wilhelm, 16 years. There is the possibility that Johan Fredrik Roos is referring to Anna Malmgren in this entry. — SFAexNY, p. 140.

35 This could refer to either Nils Wengberg (1789–1882) an innkeeper in Göteborg, or his s. Nils Gustaf Wengberg (1823–1873), a jeweler. There is no evidence that either Wengberg visited the U.S., but the name is unusual and the fact that both came from Göteborg strengthens this hypothesis. — [L.M.V. Örnberg], Svensk släkt-kalender, IV, pp. 286–287.

36 There is a possibility that Roos is here referring to Carl Gustaf Webeg (sic!), male, 22 years old, native of Sweden, who arr. in New York Oct. 17, 1850 aboard the bark Janet from Stockholm. — SFAexNY, p. 250.

37 In all probability, Fredrik Damm, a farmer, b. in Göteborg in 1804 and residing in New York,
where he received a passport May 14, 1842 from the Swedish consul in New York for travel to Sweden. He left Göteborg for England Aug. 18, 1842, after having visited relatives in Göteborg. — Göteborgs och Bohus länsstyrelsens journal över utländska resande i Göteborg (Journal of foreign Visitors to Göteborg) in the archives of the county government for Göteborg and Bohus län in Göteborgs Lundsarkiv.


39 Claes Fredriksson, journeyman tinsmith, received passport in Göteborg Oct. 12, 1849 and arr. in Boston, Jan. 11, 1850 aboard the bark Swan. He was listed as being 28 years old. He was b. in Göteborg Jan. 8, 1833, s. Claes Anton Fredriksson, master tinsmith (bleckslagemästare), and Caroline Charlotta Tranchell. — SFP; SPAexNY, p. 37; information courtesy Erik Wiken.

40 Captain C.L. Lundgren, who had brought the ship Hebe into the port of New York July 7, 1851 with 147 Swedish immigrants. He returned to Sweden on July 28. — New York Passenger Arrivals. Microfilm roll No. 101, National Archives.

41 The Cuba Expedition was an armed attempt by Cuban revolutionists, in 1850–1851, led by Narciso López (see note 42 below) together with American annexationists, primarily from southern United States, to free Cuba from Spain. — Richard W. Van Alstyne, “López Filibustering Expeditions” in The Dictionary of American History (New York, 1976), Vol. IV, p. 188.

42 Narciso López (1798–1851), a Venezuelan, who served in the Spanish colonial service. For a time domiciled in Cuba, he became disenchanted with the Spanish regime and began plotting to overthrow the colonial power. After one failed military mission, he again assembled an army, consisting of 450 men, mostly Americans, but also Hungarians, Germans and Cubans. His army landed in Pinar del Río, 60 miles from Havana. When he did not meet with support from the local populace, his mission was doomed and when Spanish reinforcements arrived, his men either capitulated or fled. López was publicly garroted in Havana Sept. 1, 1851. The second in command, W. L. Crittenden, an American, and 49 others were summarily shot. Most of the Americans were imprisoned in Spain, but were subsequently released. Historians disagree as to López’ motives — did he envision Cuban independence or did he wish to see Cuba annexed to the U.S.? Though a grim failure, López’ actions helped arouse Cubans for later uprisings against the Spanish. — Jaime Suchlicki, “N. López” in The McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography (New York, 1973), Vol. VI, pp. 566–567; Samuel Flagg Bemis, A Diplomatic History of the United States, p. 316.

43 Unidentified.

44 There is a possibility that he might be identical with Swen Schomann (see note 33 above).

45 Svante M. Zachrisson, male, 25 years old, druggist, worth $200 in real property, was living in Richmond, VA in 1850. He is doubtless identical with S. M. Zachrisson, manufacturer (fabrikör), who received passport in Göteborg Nov. 26, 1838 for travel to Boston and who arr. there Feb. 18, 1839 aboard the Elizabeth from Göteborg. On the manifest he is listed as a distiller. The Virginia census lists him as being b. in the state, which is of course erroneous — SPAexNY, p. 9; SFP; 7th U.S. Census, Hendrico Co., VA, p. 337.

46 A person named Charles Rosine, male, 38 years old, music master was residing in Richmond, VA in 1850 together with his family, consisting of his wife, Eliza F., 25 years old, born in Massachusetts and two boys, Charles, 7 years old and August, 3 years old, both b. in Virginia. The census lists him as having been b. in Switzerland, which is inaccurate. He was in reality Carl Folke Rosén, b. in Kalmar 1812, the s. of Folke Rosén, merchant, and Anna Christina Swars. He received a passport in Kalmar Nov. 20, 1837 for travel to Copenhagen, the European continent and America. He ultimately settled in Richmond where he taught foreign languages and music. On his return from a journey to Sweden in 1858 he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamship Austria, which caught fire on the Atlantic with the loss of 456 lives, including Carl Folke Rosén's. — SFP; 7th U.S. Census, Hendrico Co., VA, p. 349; [Anonymous], Ångskeppet Austrias brand (Uppsala, 1865); New York Times, Oct. 23, 1858.

47 John Dahlberg, male, 40 years old, native of Sweden, was employed at the Exchange Hotel in
Richmond in 1850-1852. In the city directory for Richmond, he is listed as John Dalberg (Swede) and in the census records as John Dabberg (sic!). He may be identical with J. Alf. Dahlberg, born in 1832 in Gävle, a sailor, who jumped ship in New York in 1847. — *7th U.S. Census*, Hendrico Co., VA, p. 371; *Richmond City Directory for 1852; Gävle Sjömanshus Matriklar*, Vol. IX, Härnösand Landsarkiv.

**Ångflyget**

**Austrias brand,**

med 588 perfine embrod., på rens från Hamburg till Newport.

—

**Göra uppfrs brinn röd och tjän.**

**Titel**

*Title page of Swedish brochure dealing with Austria's loss at sea.*

48 City Point, VA, one of the earliest settlements in the state, is today incorporated into the city of Hopewell, VA.

49 Chagres, small town on the Caribbean side of what is today Panama, port at which the argonauts disembarked to make the overland trek through Panama, in order to continue their journey to the gold fields of California by sea.

50 Cape Henry, VA.

51 There were two merchants in Key West named Tift — Asa, 41 years old, was worth $20,000 in real property and Charles, 31 years old. — *7th U.S. Census*, Monroe Co., FL, pp. 151, 152.

52 Nicholas Smith, male, 46 years old, merchant, native of Sweden, was worth $10,000 in real property. — *7th U.S. Census*, Monroe Co., FL, p. 152.

53 Evald Julius Timoleon Hammarström, b. in Skedemosse, Köping Parish on the island of Öland June 27, 1827, s. Nicolaus Hammarström, assistant forester (*vice jögmästare*), and Sophia Albertina Klingspor. He received a passport in Kalmar May 11, 1850 and arr. in Philadelphia Sept. 17 aboard the *Marie* from Stockholm. The last word from him was a letter to his mother, dated Apalachicola, FL Dec. 15, 1851. — *SFP: SPAexNY*, 151: information courtesy Erik Wikén.

54 William Petry, male, 39 years old, native of Germany, was a baker, residing in Apalachicola with his wife and five children. Mary Petry, 12 years old, according to the Census of 1850 was probably the Marie to whom Johan Fredrik alludes. — *7th U.S. Census*, Franklin Co., FL, p. 161.
Declarations of Intention
by Swedes in Cadillac, MI
1875–1882

William R. Peterson* and Nils William Olsson

One of the purposes of this journal is to present to its readers from time
to time source material, which might be of help in solving some personal
genealogical problem. This journal has noted that Declarations of Intention,
as well as U.S. Naturalizations, form a body of information which is of
inestimable value to the researcher. Because our country is a “nation of
immigrants”, documents pertaining to the naturalization procedure are to be
found in almost every court in the U.S. It is of course impossible to map or
even survey this gigantic material, but attempts have been made in the past
and will continue in the future to present random examples, of this vast
material, stemming from the more populous Swedish American centers.
Articles have already appeared from such places as Rockford, IL (SAG,
Vol. I, No. 1); New Sweden, ME (SAG, Vol. I, No. 3) and Rock Island, IL
(SAG, Vol. II, No. 1). More will follow. This time our attention is focused on
the Swedes of Cadillac, MI, or more precisely the city of Cadillac and its
environs within Wexford Co., MI.

The Cadillac list presents more than a routine check-list of the Swedes,
who in Cadillac and the remainder of Wexford Co., during the seven years of
1875–1882 declared their intentions of becoming U.S. citizens. In this per­
fectly natural process, the hapless Swedes unwittingly became the pawns in
a local political struggle, which was to help change the course of history in
this particular Michigan county. The story is unusual enough to tell and
merits closer scrutiny.

Much of the political struggle in Wexford Co. dealt with the machina­
tions of certain individuals to attempt the transfer of the county seat from the
village of Sherman in the northwestern corner of the county to the sawmill
town of Cadillac in the southeastern part. This conflict went on almost from
the very organization of the wilderness county in 1869 until its climax in

* William R. Peterson of Cadillac, MI is Judge of Michigan's 28th Circuit Court, which circuit
includes Wexford Co. He is the author of The View from Courthouse Hill (Dorrance, Phil­
ladelphia, PA, 1972), dealing with the early history of Wexford Co.
1882. The political schemers in Cadillac began by splitting the northern townships of the county, which led to the county seat being moved from Sherman to Manton, fifteen miles to the east. A special election was then called for Monday, April 4, 1882, on the question of moving the county seat from Manton to Cadillac. The election could be called only by two thirds vote of the county supervisors and there is no doubt but that bribery was involved in scheduling the election.

Once the supervisors voted to put the question on the ballot, it would have seemed a foregone conclusion that the question would carry since most of the county population was concentrated in the southeastern part of the county, in and around Cadillac. Nevertheless Cadillac’s leaders sought to insure the outcome of the election by turning out a vote of millhands and lumberjacks without regard to whether they were registered to vote or not. The deputy county clerk, Robert Christiansen, a Dane, affirmed that no one would vote without having registered to do so. But people were then allowed to register right up to the election day, and Christiansen, who was a Cadillac alderman as well as deputy clerk, saw to the registrations. He did not say that all who might register had to be U.S. citizens. It seems that Christiansen spent several weeks taking the forms for citizenship application from mill to mill in Cadillac. He also apparently took the declaration of intention book and voters’ registration book with him. All of the declarations of intention are sworn to before him and none before the county clerk at Manton. There is no doubt but that everyone of those who signed a declaration of intention also voted, notwithstanding that they were not yet citizens. That is probably the explanation for the fact that all of those who signed the declarations during the period March 18–April 1 were residents of Cadillac. The totals also tend to confirm this theory. From the time the county was organized in 1869 until March 18, 1882, a total of 128 persons signed declarations of intent. From March 18 to April 1, 1882, a total of 95 persons signed declarations.

The final vote on April 4 overwhelmingly approved the transfer of the county seat to Cadillac. The vote within the city itself was 834 to 1.

A rather neat plan was engineered after the election. Wexford and the adjoining counties had just been organized as a new judicial district and the person elected judge for this district had no intention of serving. He had simply been selected by the powers in control to do just that. The moment the election returns had been certified by the judge, he resigned. There was therefore no judge to whom the out-county dissenters could turn to for an injunction to stay the moving of the county seat until fraud charges could be litigated. Neither was there a provision for assigning such matters to visiting judges or judges of adjoining circuits. There thus could be no litigation until the Governor of Michigan would call a special election to fill the judicial vacancy.

The climax came when an armed trainload of Cadillac residents and
millhands went to Manton and removed the county records by force after the "Battle of Manton".\textsuperscript{2}

The rest of the story is anti-climactic. Cadillac had no place for county offices. To a large extent, county government ceased to function for a period of many months and no declarations of intent were recorded for over a year. What probably happened was that the book of declarations of intent was misplaced and a new book was ultimately ordered by the county clerk, in which the first declaration was dated in 1883. The original book was less than half full and would have served its purpose well for the next few years.

The title of the original document is *Wexford County Declarations of Intention, Book A, 1875–1882* and is presently in custody of the county clerk of Wexford Co., in Cadillac.

The names of all of the Swedes in Wexford Co., who declared their intentions between 1875 and 1882 are here listed. The majority lived in Cadillac, or were registered as living there, though there were others, who doubtless resided in other parts of the county. It has been possible to further identify some of those who made these declarations, on the basis of their membership in the Cadillac Swedish Lutheran Church, earlier known as the Clam Lake Lutheran Church. Where this is the case the note carries the initials \textit{CLLC} for Clam Lake Lutheran Church.\textsuperscript{3} Occasionally the book of declarations provides supplementary information concerning the declarants. This material also appears in the notes with the abbreviation \textit{DI} for Declarations of Intention.

The Tenth U.S. Census for 1880 has been checked for supplementary information concerning these Swedes. Where this source occurs it is quoted as \textit{10th Census}. In a few instances a death has been noted in the very scanty death records. Here the source is *Wexford County Deaths (WCD)*.

Declarations of Intention, Wexford Co., 1875–1882

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Port of Entry</th>
<th>Year Filed</th>
<th>Date Filed</th>
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<td>Gustaf Anders</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Gotland New York</td>
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<td>Apr. 12</td>
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<td>Nilsson Johan</td>
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<td>Copenhagen Quebec</td>
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The story of what happened to these Swedes is, perhaps, typical of the kind of area this was. Several were killed in logging and mill accidents. Some moved away to other states, following the pine industry, while others remained behind when the hardwood industry replaced the pine. Some bought farms. Some made fortunes. Aron Anderson (see note 33 below) made a small fortune in pine and moved on to the Pacific Northwest, where he made and lost a very large fortune and settled for making another small fortune. Samuel Olander ran the Scandinavian House and earned the reputation of being a “good” saloon-keeper. His son, Oscar, became Commissioner of the Michigan State Police and built that agency into a model police organization. He went to Japan with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and set up the new Japanese police system after World War II.
Declarations of Intention by Swedes in Cadillac, MI 1875–1882

1 If we assume that the declaration of intention dated April 13 is an error, where it should have been April 1, the total was 96, a splendid total for two weeks of work.

2 The bloody battle had feature coverage in Michigan’s newspapers over the lesser story of the assassination of Jesse James, the American outlaw, in St. Joseph, MO in 1882.

3 The authors are indebted to the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center in Rock Island, IL for the kind permission to use the microfilm of the Cadillac Lutheran Church records.

4 Lars Johnson, b. in Edsfor, Eksårad Parish (Värmm.) Apr. 27, 1837. He left Falun for America in 1872 with his wife, Maria Elisabeth Nyström, who was b. in Sollefteå Sept. 17, 1839. — CLLC.

5 Sven Johan Gustafsson was b. in Ålmhult, Stenbrohult Parish (Kron.). — DJ.

6 Johannes Beckman, b. in Sjättoarp, Angelstad Parish (Kron.) Oct. 25, 1845. s. Anders Persson and Anna Persdotter. He was m. to Anna Sophia Johanneasdotter, b. in Dalskog Parish (Alvs.) Jan. 2, 1851. They had one s. by the name of Fred. — CLLC: Vadstena Landsarkiv (VLA).

7 Andrew Johnson, farmer, resided in Cadillac in 1880 with his wife Mary, and two children — Anny, 17 years old, and Agatha, 7 years and his father John, 75 years of age. All were b. in Sweden. — 10th Census.

8 Probably Peter August Carlson, b. Dec. 31, 1839. — CLLC.

9 Bengt Holmgren, farmer, resided in Cadillac in 1880 with his wife Severina, 33 years old, b. in Sweden and children Tina S., age 11 and Sophia, age 5, both b. in Denmark. The youngest dau. Mary, 2 years, was b. in Michigan. — 10th Census.

10 John Swanson, farmer, resided in Cadillac in 1880 with his wife Bertha S., age 35, b. in Sweden and children, Sam Edwin, age 3 and Hannah O., age 1, both b. in Michigan. — 10th Census.

11 Gustaf Anderson, b. in Holbaek, Denmark March 21, 1842, arr. in the U.S. in 1869 [sic!]. He was m. to Hilma Swanberg, b. in Skatelov Parish (Kron.) Dec. 18, 1868. She had left Skatelov for America in 1876. They had a dau. Karolina. — CLLC.

12 Andrew Holmgren, farmer, resided in Cadillac in 1880. He seemingly was a bachelor. He d. in Cadillac Apr. 20, 1887. — 10th Census: WCD.

13 Gustav Setterberg, farmer, was living in Cadillac in 1880. His wife was Christina, 29 years old, b. in Sweden. Their s. Charles, age 2, was b. in Michigan. — 10th Census.

14 Possibly Carl Olson, b. in Fällforså, Umeå Country Parish (Vbn.) Nov. 10, 1855. s. Olof Olofsson and Anna Stina Carlssdotter. He was m. to Anna Carolina, b. in Umeå Jan. 26, 1855. They had four children — Carl, Olivia, Olof and Hannah Maria. — CLLC: Härnösand Landsarkiv (HLA).

15 Ludvig Nilsson d. in Cadillac Apr. 6, 1882. He was the s. of Bent and Inger Nilsson from Sweden. — WCD.

16 Sven M. Swanberg, b. in Torp Ellagård, Skatelöf Parish (Kron.) Jan. 25, 1843, s. Måns Jönsson, farm owner, and Catharina Jonsdotter. His wife, Elin, was b. in Liljeboda in the same parish Dec. 18, 1834. They had five children — Helena, Johan, Magnus Emelie, Syster Maria and Hulda Mathilda. Sven Swanberg, farmer, was living in Cadillac in 1880 with his family. — CLLC: 10th Census: VLA.

17 Probably identical with Andrew Johnson, farmer, who was living in Cadillac in 1880 with his family. His wife, Anna C., 45 years old, b. in Sweden as were the two oldest children, Johan A., 15 years and August, 13. The two youngest, Albert, age 4 and Selma, age 1, were b. in Michigan. — 10th Census.

18 Possibly related to Daniel J. Timell, who was b. in Dalsland Oct. 6, 1827. — CLLC.

19 Edward Edquist, millhand, was living in Cadillac in 1880 together with his wife, Mary, age 24, b. in Sweden. — 10th Census.

20 Carl Palm, b. in Grums Parish (Värmm.) June 3, 1820, s. Lars Aasmunerud (?), soldier, and Stina Andersdotter. His wife, Sara Lina Peterson, was b. in Grums July 7, 1820, dau. Petter Glad, a corporal in the Swedish Army, and Stina Jonasdotter. He is listed in the 1880 Census as a railroad trackman, living in Cadillac with his wife and s. Gustaf, the latter 19 years old, b. in Sweden. — CLLC: Göteborg Landsarkiv (GLA): 10th Census.

21 Fred Lidell, b. in Smedsberg, Grinstad Parish (Álvs.) July 29, 1851. s. Andreas Persson and Stina Jacobsdotter. He was m. to Hilda Margreta Johnson, b. in Moheda Parish (Kron.) Aug. 25, 1857. They had one dau. Alma Christina Josefine. The Census for 1880 lists Fred Lidell as a sawmillhand. — CLLC: GLA; VLA; 10th Census.
Johan Löfgren, b. in Svenningstorp, Fredsb erg Parish (Skar.) Apr. 25, 1851, s. Hakan Svensson, farmer, and Maja Stina Gabrielson. — CLLC: GLA.

Peter Magnus Möller, b. in Skallelka l Lillegård in Skatelöv Parish (Kron.) July 13, 1832, s. Magnus Andersson and Elin Petersdotter. He was m. to Maria Johnson, b. in Stenbrohult Parish (Kron.) Dec. 22, 1824. They had two dau., Eva Fredrika and Signhild. — CLLC: VLA.

Anders Johan Möller, b. in Torp, Skatelöv Dec. 27, 1858, s. Peter Magnusson and Maria Sunesdotter. — CLLC: VLA.

Peter G. Anderson was b. in the city of Stockholm. — DI.

Peter Johan Wettenström, b. in the province of Värmland Apr. 23, 1835. He was m. to Stina Cajsa Larsdotter, also b. in Värmland Jan. 24, 1840. They had seven children, five b. in Värmland, Carl Johan, Beda Christina, Lars Magnus, Olof Gustaf and Per. Two were b. in Clam Lake, Maria Johanna and Hildur Josefine. Wettenström was a farmer residing in Cadillac in 1880 with his family. He d. in Oct., 1884. — CLLC: 10th Census; WCD.

John Johnson, millhand, was residing in Cadillac in 1880. He was single. He drowned Dec. 16, 1882. — 10th Census; WCD.

Olof Fredrik Olson was b. in Amäl June 19, 1851. He was m. to Josefina Larsdotter, b. Feb. 17, 1848. She d. in 1881 and Olson remarried Anna Andersson, b. in Uddersrud, Ed Parish (Värn.) Apr. 3, 1861, illegitimate dau. of Stina Nilsson. — CLLC: DI.

Eric Olson came from Södermanland län. Eric Olson, laborer, was living in Cadillac in 1880 with wife, Maria, 38 years old, b. in Sweden and dau. Wendla, age 1, b. in Michigan. — DI; 10th Census.

Possibly Anders Johan Olsson, b. in Längö, Västrum Parish (Kalm.) Apr. 3, 1855, s. Olof August Andersson and Stina Lotta Zachrisdotter. He was m. to Alexandra Brynolfinna Constantia, b. in Helsingborg Aug. 28, 1847. They had six children — three b. in Helsingborg, Anny Laurentia Constantia, Carl Otto Bernhard and Alexandra M.L., and three b. in Cadillac — Agnes Charlotte, Oscar Wilhelm Leonard and Waldo Anselm Reinhold. — CLLC: VLA.

Per Gustaf Petersson, b. in Sörgården Boda in Fredsb erg Parish (Skar.) June 17, 1827, s. Peter Andersson and Beatrice Persdotter. His wife’s name was Maria, b. in Fredsberg Apr. 15, 1842. They had three children — Werner, Emelie and Lillie. The 1880 Census also lists children Lena, 16 years old and Jennie, 14 years. — CLLC: DI; 10th Census.

Anders Gustaf Olander, b. in Gunnarstorp Nörrätt, Amnéshär Parish (Skar.) Dec. 18, 1857, s. Sven Mattsson, farm owner, and Johanna Svensdotter. — CLLC: GLA.

Aron F. Anderson was b. in the city of Örebro. — DI.

Charles August Olson was also b. in Örebro. — DI.

Erick Gustaf Johnsson was b. in the city of Kristinehamn. He may also be identical with Erik Gustaf Jonsson, b. in Varnum Parish (Värn.), just outside of Kristinehamn, Jan. 18, 1858. He was m. to Christina Carolina, b. in Vena Parish (Kalm.) April 28, 1864. They had three children, b. in Cadillac — Gustaf Leon Georg, Adolph Roy and Carl Henning. — CLLC: DI.

Johannes S. Andersson was born in a place in Sweden listed as Essaur (?). — DI.

Noach Alfred Israelsson Prisell, b. in Nyborg, a part of Hå Storgård in Hämmeda Parish (Kron.) Nov. 18, 1855, s. Israel Prisell, soldier, and Gustava Petersdotter. He was m. to Emelia Johnson. Noah Alfred Prisell, sailor, was residing in Cadillac in 1880. His wife is not listed. — CLLC: VLA; 10th Census; WCD.

Pehr Gustaf Ullin, b. in Bollbygd Oct. 21, 1854. He was m. to Anna Stina Jonasdotter, b. in Erikspar Parish (Alvs.) March 13, 1858, dau. Jonas Andreasson, crofter, and Sophia Erlandsdotter. They had three children, all b. in Cadillac — Jennie, Anna Sophia and Pehr Oscar. — CLLC: GLA.

John Bodin, b. in Lau Parish (Gotl.) Sept. 15, 1852. At first he emigrated to Jamestown, NY but after five years there, came to Cadillac. His wife’s name was Johanna, also b. in Lau. They had five children, all b. in Cadillac — Anna Christina, Emma Regina, Jennie Lovisa, Elin Agnes and Gustaf Fredrik. — CLLC.

Emil Carlson, b. in Borås Feb. 6, 1851: m. to Augusta Mathilda, b. in Varnum Parish (Värn.) May 6, 1852. They had three children, all b. in Cadillac — Anna Maria Emelia, Carl Arthur and Egerda Cecilia. — CLLC.

Israel Westergren, b. in Lövängen Parish (Värn.) June 20, 1844, s. Olof Westergren, a farmer in the village of Vallent, and Brita Helena Olofsdotter. He was m. to Maria Anderson, b.
Dec. 19, 1859. They had two children, both b. in Cadillac — Olof Emil and Anders Edvin. —
CLLC; HLA.

42 Samuel Björk resided in Cadillac with his wife Mathilda. — CLLC.

43 Martin Björk resided in Cadillac with his wife Edla Person. — CLLC.

44 Anders P. Fridell, b. in Nytorp, Genarp Parish (Malm.) Sept. 29, 1849, s. Mårten Persson, crofter, and Elna Jönsdotter. He was m. to Kjersti, b. in Dalby Parish (Malm.) Oct. 29, 1850. They had four children, the oldest, Carolina Eleonora, b. in Helsingborg, the three youngest b. in Cadillac — John Wilhelm, Oscar Emil and Arthur Edwin. — CLLC; Lund Landsarkiv (LLA).

45 Probably Per Andersson, b. in Vanstad Parish (Malm.) Oct. 9, 1844, s. Anders Pehrsson, farm laborer, and Anna Håkansdotter. He was m. to Maria Meyer, b. in Raus Parish (Malm.) April 16, 1848. They had four children, the three oldest b. in Helsingborg — Anders Petter, Anna Carolina Paulina and Emma Margareta, and the youngest, Oscar Magnus, b. in Cadillac. — CLLC; LLA.

46 Adam Pettersson, b. in Hova Parish (Skar.) Nov. 12, 1847, s. Pehr Jansson, renter, and Britta Stina Carlsson. His wife Johanna Lovisa (not Sophia) was b. in Långrödjan, Snavlunda Parish (Ore.) Feb. 17, 1844. They had four children, the three oldest b. in Finnerödja Parish (Skar.) — Victorinus, Anna Sophia and Frans Oscar, the fourth child was Selma Christina, b. in Clam Lake. The 1880 Census lists another child, Charlie, 10 years old, b. in Sweden. — CLLC; Uppsala Landsarkiv (ULA): 10th Census.

47 August Peterson was killed in an accident in the woods Feb. 3, 1888. — WCD.

48 Probably Eric Gustaf Ericsson, b. in Björtorp Gästgivaregård in Amnehärad Parish (Skar.) May 8, 1845, s. Eric Olsson and Stina Nilsdotter. He was m. to Carolina Eriksdotter, b. in Hjaltesta, Kjula Parish (Söd.) Aug. 16, 1850, dau. Erik Gustaf Andersson, farmer, and Anna Charlotta Andersdotter. They had four children, all b. in Cadillac — Carl Richard, Ellen Georgina, Elin Charlotte Christina and Eric Georg. Eric Gustaf Ericsson was a brother of Carl Johan Ericsson (see note 52 below). — CLLC; GLA; ULA.

49 Aron Anders Dahlström, b. in Kappebo, Dalskog Parish (Alvs.) May 11, 1848, s. Anders Olsson, farmer, and Christina Nilsdotter. He came to Cadillac from Wisconsin in 1881 and returned to the same state in 1889. — CLLC; GLA.

50 Probably Anders Peter Jonsson, b. in Högsäsen, Finnerödja Parish (Skar.) Oct. 9 (not Oct. 4) 1847, s. Jan P. Andersson, farmer, and Stina C. Pehrsson. He was m. to Albertina Anderson, also b. in Finnerödja Sept. 28, 1846. They had two dau., both b. in Hedvig Eleonora Parish in Stockholm. — CLLC; GLA.

51 Anders Lovén, b. in Sweden July 14, 1836. He was m. to Carolina Moller, b. in Torp, Skatelöv Parish (Kron.) Oct. 17, 1860, dau. Peter Magnusson, crofter, and Maria Sunesdotter. She was a sister of Anders Johan Möller (see note 23 above). — CLLC; VLA.

52 Carl Johan Ericsson, b. in Björtorp, Amnehärad Parish (Skar.) May 25, 1848, s. Eric Olsson and Stina Nilsdotter. He returned to Sweden because of illness. He was a brother of Eric Gustaf Ericsson (see note 48 above). — CLLC; GLA.

53 Anders Gustaf Johansson, b. in Klevmarken, Ed Parish (Alvs.) July 5, (not Apr. 5) 1852, s. Johan Jonsson, farmer, and Johanna Andreassdotter. — CLLC; GLA.

54 This is probably a scribal error (see note 1 above).

Nels Hokanson  
(1885–1978)

Franklin D. Scott*

Nels Magnus Hokanson was a Swede who was born in Denmark and who lived his life in the United States from age 2 to 93 — a life as full as it was long.¹ His reminiscences of early childhood in Swede Hollow, Saint Paul, MN, have inspired the development of that slum ravine into a city park. His later career was such that if he was not the model for a Horatio Alger story, he should have been.

When the family moved from Saint Paul to Aitkin, MN, the mother still took in washing, the father worked on the city streets (and finally became street commissioner), and the boy worked at the hotel. Here he swept floors and cleaned the spittoons, but was also hired for the more congenial task of digging angle worms for the fishermen vacationing from the banks and businesses of Chicago and the Twin Cities, and to show the visiting notables the best fishing holes. He made friends and listened avidly to mens’ discussions of economics and politics, as he earlier had listened to his father’s acquaintances as they wrestled with religious problems and opinions.

In high school Nels came under the influence of I. A. Thorsen, one of those rare souls with a knack for teaching and who also organized both a football team and a band. The young student became enthused with the trombone, and one summer took a job with a circus band touring the small towns of Illinois — Bosco’s Congress of Trained Wild Animals. Mr. Bosco had three lions, four performing ponies, two non-performing monkeys and a snake charmer, and he depended on the band to entice the townspeople to come to the show.

Nels had followed his favorite teacher to Madelia, MN, and when Thorsen moved yet farther away, his pupil was delegated to take charge of athletics and the band for the high school there. After graduation he enrolled briefly at the University of Minnesota, where he joined the Minneapolis College Band. But opportunity beckoned elsewhere when Mr. Thorsen re-

commended him for a fill-in appointment as band instructor at Spearfish Normal School in South Dakota. Success there led him to seek further education and he obtained a band scholarship to the University of Chicago. He went early and got some experience with several regimental bands, and this eventually made it possible for him to travel with the band of Battery B to Washington, DC for the inaugural of Theodore Roosevelt in 1901.

Gradually his studies at the University, from which he was graduated in 1910, and a job with boys at Hull House, weaned Nels away from music. Soon he married one of the socialite volunteers at the settlement house, Naomi Catherwood. Her once promising inheritance was consumed by a family feud, but Nels got a job with the State Bank of Chicago (a well-known Scandinavian bank), and pursued the study of law at the John Marshall Law School. He had joined the prestigious City Club, and his circle of high-placed acquaintances grew.

The coming of World War I led to work promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds among Scandinavians in Chicago, and to the chairmanship of the Foreign Speaking Division of the drive in Washington, DC. In 1920 he became active in the campaign of Warren G. Harding for the presidency, and this brought him to the attention of William Widgery Thomas, Jr., the man responsible for the establishing of the Swedish colony in New Sweden, ME, masterminded after his stint as U.S. consul in Göteborg, Sweden during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. Thomas, who also had served as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden on two separate occasions, was eager for a third appointment and hired Hokanson as his special agent. Harding, however, could not be persuaded to honor the eighty-year-old veteran, despite his flowing white beard and distinguished appearance.

Soon after his return to Chicago Nels left his banking career and formed a real estate partnership with Herbert Jenks in Evanston, IL. He was active in civic affairs in Evanston, and among other things served as president of the University Club. When time came for retirement, the firm was sold to one of its own agents, Lois Stewart, who retained the proud name of Hokanson and Jenks.

The Hokanson writing career began during his residence in Washington, DC, for he discovered that at the time a total of six senators and sixteen members of the Congress were of Scandinavian descent. He wrote an article about them, entitled “The Scandinavian Element in Congress”, published in the *American Scandinavian Review* (Sept., 1921, pp. 598–621).

His major contribution, however, was his book, *Swedish Immigrants in Lincoln’s Time*, published by Harper’s in New York in 1942, for which he got Carl Sandburg to write the foreword (this book was reprinted by the Arno Press in 1979). Later there came from his pen a long series of articles — reminiscences of Swede Hollow, of his boyhood in Aitkin, the tour as a circus musician, “famous rides in American history” (among other that of Juan Flaco from Los Angeles to San Francisco in 1846. Flaco, a Swede,
supposedly came from Karlskrona) — and other articles, published in various journals such as *Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly, Minnesota History, Minnesota Volunteer, The Journal of the Illinois Historical Society,* and *The Pacific Historian.*

With his first wife Nels had one daughter, Mary Alan, who married William Louis Weber, and who in turn had one daughter, Devra Anna Naomi Catherwood Weber. After his first wife died, Nels married Esther Hutchison Darrow (the widow of William Darrow). With her he managed, for a few years, a farm in southern Wisconsin, until they retired to Claremont, CA. Their last years were spent in the retirement home of Mt. San Antonio Gardens. While Esther kept writing her autobiography, Nels continued to nurse his prized Swedish heritage. He had lived a happy and productive life as a musician, banker, realtor and scholar.

1 Nils Magnus Håkansson was born in the suburb of Frederiksberg, on the outskirts of Copenhagen, on or about May 6, 1885, the son of Karl and Botilda Håkansson. He died in Claremont, CA, July 19, 1978.

**Ashtabula Naturalizations Available**

Mim Miller, one of the faithful subscribers to SAG, and member of the Ashtabula County Genealogical Society of Ashtabula, OH, writes to inform the readers of SAG of the recent microfilming of all of the U.S. naturalizations in Ashtabula Co. from 1875 to 1906. The index to these naturalizations sells for $5.00. Four rolls of microfilms contain the individual records for this period. Each roll sells for $20.00, which includes shipping and handling. Since quite a few Swedes and Finns settled in this particular county, these rolls should be quite valuable to the searcher having Ashtabula connections. For information concerning the index and films, write to Mrs. Miriam Larson Miller, P. O. Box 293, North Kingsville, OH 44068.
Ancestor Tables

Ancestor tables will be printed from time to time on a space available basis and for subscribers only. The editor assumes no responsibility for the material submitted and reserves the right to edit the material to conform to a general format.

IX. Lori Gay Odell, 3116 26th St., Moline, Illinois 61265

II. 2. ODELL, Floyd William, b. East Moline, IL March 16, 1921; m. Rockton, IL Dec. 28, 1946; resides Moline.
3. JOHNSON, Berneil Lorraine, b. Rockford, IL Oct. 29, 1924; resides Moline.

6. JOHANSSON, David Emanuel, b. Virserum Parish (Kalm.) Dec. 27, 1890; emigr. 1910; m. Lake View, IL July 2, 1921; d. Rockford, IL July 6, 1948.
7. GUSTAFSON, Elsie Alexsandra, b. Rockford, IL July 1, 1899.

III. 8. BENJAMINSSON (ODELL), John Andrew, b. Od Parish (Ålvs.) July 1, 1845; m. Dec. 28, 1870; emigr. 1872; d. Moline, IL Jan. 18, 1895.
10. BENGTTSON, Lars August, b. Örsås Jan. 29, 1846; m. Östra Frölunda Parish (Ålvs.) 1876; d. Örsås Sept. 2, 1923.
11. SVENSDOTTER, Inga Lovisa, b. Burseryd Parish (Jön.) May 15, 1854; d. Örsås July 25, 1939.
14. GUSTAFSSON, Alexander, b. Söne Parish (Skar.) March 24, 1858; emigr. 1886; m. Rockford, IL Dec. 14, 1889; d. Rockford Nov. 9, 1906.
IV. 16. CARLSSON, Benjamin, b. Od Nov. 16, 1820.
20. LARSSON, Bengt, b. Örsås March 25, 1810.
21. SVENSDOTTER, Sara.
22. SVENSSON, Sven Anders, b. Hestra Parish (either Norra or Södra) (Jön.) March 20, 1819.
23. LORENTSDOTTER, Maja Stina, b. Sjötofta (Älvs.).
24. MÅNSSON, Johannes, b. Nye May 7, 1823.
26. MOSESSON, Carl Johan, b. Mossebo Parish (Älvs.) Nov. 9, 1827.
27. JOHANNESDOTTER, Sara Christina, b. Virserum Feb. 21, 1836.
29. MAGNUSDOTTER, Britta Stina, b. Sunnersberg Parish (Skar.) Aug. 8, 1827; d. Rackeby Parish (Skar.) Dec. 11, 1890.
30. ANDERSSON, Anders P., b. Gudhem Parish (Skar.) March 17, 1837.
31. JANSDOTTER, Eva Maria, b. Luttra Nov. 26, 1833; d. 1899.
32. BENGTSSON (DAM), Carl, b. Grovare Parish (Älvs.) Nov. 3, 1788.
33. HANSDOTTER, Britta, b. Molla Parish (Älvs.) July 4, 1785.
34. ANDERSSON, Andreas, b. May 6, 1783.
35. HÅKANSDOTTER, Britta.
36. PERSSON, Petter, b. Od Jan. 30, 1771; m. Sept. 29, 1811; d. Od April 2, 1840.
37. ANDERSDOTTER, Britta, b. Grovare March 21, 1781.
38. ANDERSSON, Petter, b. Murum Jan. 6, 1785.
39. ANDERSDOTTER, Maria, b. Murum April 15, 1790.
40. BÖRJESSON, Lars, b. Örsås Dec. 24, 1778; m. Örsås Oct. 26, 1805; d. Örsås Sept. 27, 1843.
41. JANSDOTTER, Britta, b. Örsås June 7, 1780; d. Örsås March 22, 1855.
42. JONASSON, Sven, b. Hestra Aug. 26, 1793.
43. BENGTSDOTTER, Eva, b. Burseryd Oct. 28, 1789.
44. PEHRSSON, Måns, b. Söraby Parish (Kron.) June 20, 1773; d. April 21, 1834.
45. ERICSDOTTER, Ingjerd, b. Gårdsby Parish (Kron.) 1786.

51. ERICSDOTTER, Maria, b. Näshult Jan. 18, 1801.

52. MOSESSON, Moses, b. Mossebo March 18, 1780.

53. NILSDOTTER, Stina Greta, b. Mörlund Parish (Kalm.) April 24, 1791.

54. PETTERSSON, Johannes, b. Älghult Parish (Kron.) Sept. 13, 1802; m. Älghult June 24, 1824; d. May 3, 1849.

55. ZACHRISDOTTER, Anna Catharina, b. Virserum Nov. 24, 1804.

56. JONSSON, Johannes, b. Sunnersberg March 16, 1788.

57. CARLSDOTTER, Catharina, b. Aug. 13, 1793.

58. BENGTSSON, Magnus, b. Sunnersberg Sept. 19, 1782.

59. PEHRSDOTTER, Maja, b. Sunnersberg Oct. 31, 1787.

60. ERICSSON, Anders.

61. LARSDOTTER, Greta, b. Nov. 12, 1804.

62. ANDERSSON, Jan, b. Åsarp Parish (either Norra or Södra) (Alvs.) March 5, 1794.

63. PEHRSDOTTER, Anna Maria, b. 1804.

64. SVENSSON, Bengt, b. Södra Ving Parish (Alvs.) Jan. 21, 1756; m. April 23, 1786; d. Grovare Aug. 27, 1810.


66. PEHRSSON, Hans, b. Håkantorps Parish (Skar.) June 21, 1753; m. Norra Säm Parish (Alvs.) May 14, 1784; d. Molla April 16, 1797.

67. PEHRSDOTTER, Stina, b. Skölvene Jan. 3, 1759; d. Molla March 6, 1840.


74. (BRANBERG), Anders.

75. ANDERSDOTTER, Karin.

76. BENGTSSON, Anders, b. Dec. 22, 1749; m. Kyrkeborg (?) March 27, 1774.

77. ANDERSDOTTER, Margareta, b. 1757.

78. ANDERSSON, Anders, b. Nov. 13, 1764.


82. ARVIDSSON, Jöns.

83. BENGTSSON, Anna.

90. ANDERSSON, Bengt, b. Burseryd Sept. 5, 1761; m. Burseryd Jan. 1, 1786; d. Örsås Aug. 18, 1803.

91. ERICSDOTTER, Lisa, b. Aug. 22, 1762.

98. JONASSON, Eric, b. 1749.
99. JÖNSDOTTER, Maria, b. 1758.
104. PEHRSSON, Moses, m. Jan. 8, 1763.
105. JONSDOTTER, Sara Stina.
106. ANDERSSON, Nils.
107. SVENSDOTTER, Maria.
108. NILSSON, Petter, b. Stenbrohult Parish (Kron.).
109. PEHRSDOTTER, Sara.
110. SVENSSON, Zachris.
111. JONSDOTTER, Stina.
116. JANSSON, Bengt, b. Vista Gouda (?) .
117. ANDERSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Sunnersberg.
118. CARLSSON, Peter.
119. ANDERSDOTTER, Anna.
120. JONSSON, Pehr.
127. ——, Eva.

VII. 128. SVENSSON, Sven, b. April 4, 1724; d. Södra Ving May 16, 1781.
129. HANSDOTTER, Anna, b. Aug. 30, 1724; d. Södra Ving March 1, 1781.
132. ANDERSSON, Per. b. 1719; d. Molla May 15, 1771.
133. HANSDOTTER, Karin, b. Håkantorp in May, 1724; d. Molla July 9, 1809.
144. ARVIDSSON, Anders.
145. PEHRSDOTTER, Carin.
146. PERSSON, Olof.
147. CARLSDOTTER, Sara L.
152. ANDERSSON, Bengt.
153. ANDERSDOTTER, Britta.
181. GIÖTHARSDOTTER, Helena, b. in June 1728; d. Aug. 30, 1773.
216. SVENSSON, Nils.
Submitted by Håkan Skogsjö, Göteborg, Sweden, who has up-dated his original John Ericsson study, which appeared in Svenska Antavlor (Swedish Ancestral Tables), No. 5, 1982, pp. 155–158.

John Ericsson’s name has chiefly been inscribed on the pages of history as having been responsible for the propeller and the monitor. While the propeller was not his own idea, the principle had been known a long time before his birth, he was nevertheless the first person to construct a reliable and practical propeller.

The Monitor — an iron-clad and propeller driven vessel was also John Ericsson’s invention, constructed by him for the North in its conflict with the South in the American Civil War. The vessel defeated the Merrimac in the famous Battle of Hampton Roads March 9, 1862. The battle has been considered to have been of crucial importance to the North in its final triumph over the South.

These two inventions, as well as countless others, made John Ericsson a famed man, probably “one of the most successful inventors of all time”, according to Svensk Uppslagsbok.

For those interested in a fuller description of John Ericsson’s life and career I can refer the reader to Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon (The Swedish Biographical Dictionary), which work also contains references to other literature concerning John Ericsson.


1. ERICSSON, John (bapt. Johan), b. at Långphanshyttan, Färnebo Parish (Värmland) 1803; d. at 36 Beach St., New York City 1889. Engineer and inventor. M. Amelia Byan (b. 1817, d. in London 1867) in St. John’s Church in London 1836.

I. 2. ERICSSON, Olof, b. in Nordmark Parish (Värmland) 1778; d. in Styrsö Parish (Götland) 1818; bookkeeper and later mine supervisor at Långphanshyttan in Färnebo and finally inspector at the quarantine station of Kånsö, Styrsö. M. in Färnebo 1799.
3. YNGSTRÖM, Brita Sofia, b. in Färnebo 1778; d. in Medelplana Parish (Skar.) 1853.

II. 4. ERIKSSON, Nils, b. in Nordmark 1747; d. Nordmark 1790; part mine owner in the Nordmark mines; m. Nordmark 1775.
5. PETRÉN, Anna Maria, b. 1745; d. Nordmark 1783.
6. YNGSTRÖM, Johan, b. in Färnebo 1739; d. Färnebo 1801; mine supervisor at Långbanshyttan, Färnebo; m. Färnebo 1769.
7. WESTELIA, Anna, b. in Gåsborn Parish (Värn.) 1734; d. Färnebo 1816.

III. 8. MAGNUSSON, Erik, b. in Färnebo 1725; d. Nordmark 1755; miner at the mines of Nordmark; m. Nordmark 1744.
10. PETREN, Olof, b. 1718; d. Nordmark 1804; mine supervisor at Motjärnshyttan, Nordmark; m. (banns announced) Ekshärad Parish (Värn.) 1742.
11. ULLIN, Maria, b. Färnebo 1722; d. Nordmark 1773.
12. HORN, Johan Johansson, b. Färnebo 1711; d. Färnebo 1760; miner at Yngshyttan, Färnebo; m. (banns announced) Färnebo 1738.
13. HERSING, Brita Svensdotter, b. Färnebo 1715; d. Färnebo 1755.
14. WESTELIUS, Johan, school teacher Gåsborn; m. Gåsborn 1732.
15. PETTERSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Gåsborn 1710; d. Gåsborn 1745.

IV. 16. STADIG, Magnus Svensson, b. Färnebo 1681; d. Nordmark 1739; miner at the mines of Nordmark; m. (banns announced) Färnebo 1719.
17. ERIKSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. 1693; d. Färnebo 1728.
18. LARSSON, Nils, b. 1688, d. Nordmark 1743; part mine owner at Nordmarkshyttan, Nordmark; m. Färnebo 1722.
20. ULLIN, Jonas, b. Nedre Ullerud Parish (Värn.) 1684; d. Nedre Ullerud 1746; mining clerk; m. Färnebo 1722.
21. HOMAN, Ingrid Engelborg, b. 1694; d. Färnebo 1723.
22. HORN, Johan Christoffersson, b. 1673; d. Färnebo 1738; mill master and miner at Yngshyttan, Färnebo.
23. ERIKSDOTTER, Stina, b. in Kroppa Parish (Värn.) 1683; d. Färnebo 1761.
24. HERSING, Sven Nilsson, b. 1680; d. Färnebo 1740; part mine owner at Horssjön, Färnebo; m. Färnebo 1707.
25. JOHANSDOTTER, Karin, b. 1679; d. Färnebo 1765.
30. PERSSON, Petter, b. 1680; d. Gåsborn 1738; part mine owner in Gåsborn; m. Gåsborn 1703.
31. ANDERSDOTTER, Rangela, b. 167(7); d. Gäsborn 1752.

V. 32. STADIG, Sven Svensson, b. 164(5); d. Färnebo 1682; artisan, later mine supervisor at the Nordmark mines, Färnebo.

38. SVENSSON, Mats, b. Färnebo 1679; d. Färnebo 1727; miner at Nordmarkshyttan, Färnebo.

39. OLOFSDOTTER, Annika, b. 167(8); d. Färnebo 1732.

44. INGEMARSSON, Nils, d. Nedre Ullerud 1720 (1728); farm owner in Perstorp, Nedre Ullerud; m. 1681.

45. NILSDOTTER, Annika.

50. SIGFRIDSSON, Erik, b. Kroppa 165(2); d. Färnebo 1722; part mine owner in Åskagen, Kroppa; later miner in Yngshyttan, Färnebo; m. in the beginning of the 1680s.

51. PERSDOTTER, Annika, b. 164(5); d. Färnebo 1725.

VI. 76. SVENSSON, Sven, b. 165(5); d. Färnebo 1695; part mine owner at Nordmarkshyttan, Färnebo.

88. PERSSON, Ingemar, d. Nedre Ullerud 1683; farm owner in Perstorp, Nedre Ullerud.

90. JONSSON, Nils, d. Nedre Ullerud 1694; farm owner in Gårds­viken, Nedre Ullerud.

100. OLOFSSON, Sigfrid, mentioned in the records 1622–1669; part mine owner in Åskagen, Kroppa.

101. HANSDOTTER, Ingrid, b. 161(5); d. Kroppa 1691.

102. JONSSON, Per, b. 161(6); d. Färnebo 1694; part mine owner at Yngshyttan, Färnebo.

103. _____ , Elin; d. Färnebo 1672.

VII. 200. SIGFRIDSSON, Olof, mentioned in the records 1584–1621; part mine owner in Åskagen, Kroppa. M. 1590 at the earliest.

201. PERSDOTTER, Rangela, was dead by 1653.

204. PERSSON, Jon, d. Färnebo 1667; mine supervisor in the mining district of Filipstad; resided at Yngshyttan, Färnebo.

205. _____ , Elin.

VIII. 410. JONSSON, Per, part mine owner at Yngshyttan, Färnebo; judge of the district assizes.
Genealogical Queries

Queries from subscribers to *Swedish American Genealogist* will be listed here free of charge on a "space available basis." The Editor reserves the right to edit the question to conform to the general format.

Åkesson, Hansson, Bengtsson

I am looking for information regarding three brothers, who emigr. from the parishes of Borrby and Löderup in Skåne and arr. in NY Sept. 19, 1909 — Herman Sigurd Åkesson, b. in Löderup (Krist.) Sept. 22, 1885; Sven Gustaf Åkesson, b. in Löderup Nov. 26, 1890 and Oskar Åkesson, also b. in Löderup Sept. 27, 1893. They were the children of Åke Hansson of Löderup. They first went to Kewanee, IL, to join their aunt, Bengta Hansdotter and her husband Nils Bengtsson, and their children — Elise, Johan, Ernst, Hulda and Anna. The Åkesson brothers later moved to Oregon, probably Portland. I believe that Sven Gustaf (Gus) and Oskar remained unmarried and stayed in this country. Herman Sigurd may have returned to Sweden. Any information regarding the whereabouts of the three Åkesson brothers would be greatly appreciated.

Timothy C. Parrott
1128 Spruce St.
Iowa City, IA 52240

Ruberg, Rudberg

I am attempting to locate information concerning my grandmother’s uncle, Johannes Larsson Ruberg, or Rudberg, b. in Huskvarna, Hakarp Parish (Jön.) Nov. 20, 1849. He emigr. May 22, 1868 with his uncle and aunt, Otto and Christine Nilsson (Nelson). They came to Paxton, IL. On Feb. 19, 1869 Johannes Ruberg was in Galesburg, IL, after which date nothing further is known about him.

Walter Enstrom
Route 1, Box 92
Hornick, IA 51026

Olsson

Can anyone help me trace the members of the Olle (Olof) Olsson family, living in the 1910s at 1779 Hyacinth St., St. Paul, MN. The Olsson family moved from the Maria Magdalena Parish in Stockholm, Sweden Jan. 18, 1884 to America. We have a group photo taken of the family in 1903, with the photographer’s name on the back. He was N. A. Forsseen of 537–539
Lafayette Ave., St. Paul. I am anxious, if it is at all possible, to bridge the more than sixty year old gap of our family contacts.

Olle Olsson
Orrgatan 1
582 37 Linköping, SWEDEN

Holmberg

We are searching the whereabouts of the brothers and sisters of my husband's paternal grandfather. Of the seven children of Peter and Greta-Stina Holmberg, we only know about No. 3 — Samuel Peter Holmberg, who is my husband's grandfather and from whom we have traced 405 blood-line descendants. Whatever happened to the other six, of which one d. at age 5½. These are, all named Holmberg, as follows:

Sven Johan, b. in Hultsjö Parish (Jön.) March 1, 1839.
Anna Catharina, b. in Hultsjö Feb. 21, 1842.
Samuel Peter, b. in Hultsjö Jan. 3, 1846 (my husband's grandfather).
Carl Johan August, b. in Hultsjö April 22, 1849.
Peter Johan, b. in Hultsjö, or perhaps Ramkvilla Parish (Jön) Nov. 3, 1852.
Johanna Maria, b. in Ramkvilla Nov. 7, 1855; d. in Ramkvilla May 25, 1861.
Johannes Frans, b. in Ramkvilla in June, 1859.

Julia Ann Holmberg
Route 1, Box 200
Erick, OK 73645

Nilsson

Of my husband's paternal grandmother's siblings, there were eight of them, we know what happened to seven of them. Two are unidentified. They were the children of Carl Nilsson and Anna Jonasdotter of Hultsjö Parish (Jön.):


Any information concerning these two siblings or their descendants would be very much appreciated.

Julia Ann Holmberg
Route 2, Box 200
Erick, OK 73645

Peterson, Klang

I would appreciate very much if someone can help furnish information concerning Mrs. Agnes Desideria Peterson, née Klang, b. in Österfärnebo Parish (Gävl.) July 27, 1893. She emigr. to the U.S. in the beginning of the 1920s. Her last known address was 3320 46th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN.

Arne Östnäs
Gamla Prästgården
810 20 Österfärnebo, SWEDEN
Karlsson

I am looking for any information on Ernst Karlsson, who as late as Sept. 6, 1954 was living at Storgatan 39, Valdemarsvik in Sweden, or anyone related to him. Some of the people who knew him at that time were — Mrs. Lundberg, Karl Östensson, Sege Alman, Olle Alman, Karl Sundberg and Walter Sundberg.
Mrs. Donna Ward
904A Akana Place
Honolulu, HI 96818

Karlsson, Gustafsson

I am seeking information on my grandparents, Carl Adolf Albert Gustafsson, b. in Tryserum Parish (Kalm.) Aug. 4, 1879 and his wife, Gerda Regina Karlsson, b. in Valdemarsvik, Sweden Sept. 7, 1876. They were m. Dec. 31, 1907 and arr. in the U.S. March 27, 1909 aboard the S.S. Lusitania.
Mrs. Donna Ward
904A Akana Place
Honolulu, HI 96818

Karlsson

I am seeking information concerning my maternal grandfather's brother, Gustaf Victor Karlsson, b. in Björkhult, Södra Vi Parish (Kalm.), emigr. to America in the 1880s and reportedly settled in Atlantic, IA. There he m. twice. With his first wife he had a s. Carl, who became a bank clerk and with his second wife he had two dau. His brother Carl, who also emigr. was never heard from.
Sven-Åke Svensson
Grengatan 46
582 67 Linköping, SWEDEN

Löfqvist

I am seeking living descendants of Håkan Löfqvist, who d. in Halmstad, Sweden Nov. 25, 1922. His wife, Emma Andersson Löfqvist, d. May 27, 1940. They had nine children — Beata, Erik, John, George, Victor, Fanny, Anders, Ebba and Hans. There is reason to believe that some of these or their children may yet be residing in the Halmstad area.
A. A. Anderberg
Route 1, Box 69c
Edgerton, KS 66021

Liljeqvist, Carlsson

I am looking for information concerning Emilie Christina Carlsson Liljeqvist, b. in Risinge Parish (Ög.) Oct. 3, 1859, who emigr. to New York from
Göteborg, Sweden April 28, 1876 together with her family, C. H. or C. M.
Carlsson, his wife Anna, and three other dau., Charlotta, Thilda and Anna.
Bertil Liljeqvist
Lillstigen 10
661 00 Säffle, SWEDEN

Gabrielson
Anna Louise Gabrielson was b. in Sweden in 1854, emigr. to the U.S.
and settled in Des Moines, IA, where she m. the Rev. Olin Swanson Sept.
10, 1879. She d. in Ossining, NY Nov. 5, 1937. They had four children — one
s. d. in infancy, Clarence Edward d. young, Nettie m. Frank Ericson and
Esther m. Frank Gilman. Both dau. and their husbands are bur. in the Dale
Cemetery, Ossining. Did Anna Louise have any grand nieces, grand
nephews or grandchildren?
Mrs. Ruth Swanson Baxter
10502 Tropicana Circle
Sun City, AZ 85351

Turner
Helen Swanson Turner, once of Mineral Wells, TX. Her father, Clar­
ence Edward Swanson, d. in Brooklyn, NY when Helen was a small child.
Her mother was the former Carrie Lee Moore of Pittsburgh, PA. Helen
would be in her 70s now. I would very much like to locate her.
Mrs. Ruth Swanson Baxter
10502 Tropicana circle
Sun Citz, AX 85251

Rossing, Enwall, Erickson, Larsson
I am seeking descendants of my grandfather, Hans Eric Rossing, b. in
Sweden May 4, 1841. He emigr. to Chicago, IL in 1865 with his wife,
Sophia Catharine Enwall. Hans Eric also had two brothers, John and Louis
Erickson, who arr. with him. Hans Eric’s second wife was Hedvig Maria
Larsson, b. in Stockholm April 4, 1864, who arr. in the U.S. ca. 1880
together with her mother, Louisa Maria Larsson. Hans Eric also had a
sister, named Elsa, who lived to be 90 years of age.
Thomas E. Rossing,
414 Dolphin Street,
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561

Pettersson
I am searching for descendants of the following family, which emigr. to
North America ca. 1880:
Carl Magnus Pettersson, b. in Tjärstad Parish (Ög.) Oct. 21, 1839
Mathilda Catharina Herrström, b. in Åtvidaberg (Ög.) Oct. 11, 1840
d. Hilda Sofia, b. in Åtvidaberg Apr. 28, 1866
d. Emma Mathilda, b. in Åtvidaberg Apr. 19, 1868
d. Anna Maria, b. in Åtvidaberg Apr. 9, 1871
s. Carl Leander b. in Åtvidaberg Jan. 23, 1873
s. Axel Leander b. in Åtvidaberg Feb. 27, 1874
d. Signe Amalia, b. in Risinge Parish (Ög.) Feb. 13, 1876
d. Elisabeth b. in Risinge Feb. 11, 1877

When Carl Magnus’ parents died in 1883, their estate inventory
showed that he was living in South Minneapolis at the time, as was his
brother, Samuel August Pettersson, b. in Nedergården, Kättilstad Parish
(Ög.) Nov. 2, 1853.

Marit Södergren
Vintrosagatan 54, IV
124 47 Bandhagen, SWEDEN

Lindeman, Andersson, Gustafsson
I should like to contact relatives of:
Eric Wilhelm Lindeman, b. in the city of Nora May 24, 1854. He d. in
Chicago, IL ca. 1906–1912. He was m. to Anna Mathilda Lundberg May
29, 1882. She was b. in Kila Parish (Väst.) Nov. 6, 1854. In his first mar­
rriage Eric Wilhelm had two s., Gustaf Wilhelm Eugen, b. June 6, 1876 and
Eric Sigurd, b. Feb. 2, 1878. In his second marriage with Anna Mathilda
Lundberg he had three dau., Anna Viveca Wilhelmina, b. Apr. 10, 1883;
Esther Hedvig Elvira, b. Oct. 11, 1885 and Emmy Beda Maria, b. Jan. 14,
1888. The family emigr. from Stockholm to Joliet, IL in May 1889, where
Eric Wilhelm was a watchmaker. About 1900 the family moved to Chicago.
The only clue we have is that a person named Carl O. Anderson, probably
m. to one of the girls, was living at 5135 So. Kenwood Ave. at one time.
Eric Wilhelm had a sister, Beda Charlotta, b. June 28, 1858, m. to
Victor Alfred Gustafsson, b. Nov. 2, 1858. There were ten children in this
marriage. Victor Alfred was also a watchmaker and was living in Joliet, IL
in 1900, at which time his address was 1402 Summit Street. The family had
emigr. to the United States May 27, 1881.
Bengt Eriksson
Dagsvärmsgatan 59
723 46 Västerås, SWEDEN

Larsson
My father’s oldest brother emigr. to America Apr. 21, 1910 and his
wife and children followed him at intervals, the last one leaving July 14,
1911. He was Ture Reinhold Larsson, b. in Häggum Parish (Skar.) Nov.
26, 1872. He d. in the City Hospital of Waterbury, CT Oct. 21, 1916, leav-
ing behind his wife Eva Svenningson and six children. The oldest four, b. in Sweden, were as follows:

Erik Torsten Reinhold, b. in Örgryte Parish (Göt.) Jan. 15, 1901.
Sigrid Irma Evelina, b. in Örgryte Sept. 15, 1904.
Karin Nanny Margareta, b. in Arbrå Parish (Gävl.) March 20, 1907.
Thor Ragnar Sigfrid, b. in Arbrå March 3, 1909.

Seemingly Torsten visited his mother's family in Sweden in 1924 but did not have the address of his father's people. I would be immensely pleased if I could find descendants living in the U.S. today.

Ingrid Robertson
Smedjegatan 1
522 00 Tidaholm, SWEDEN

Olmås, Olmas
I am looking for descendants of my uncle, Olov Olmås, b. in Färnäs, Mora Parish (Kopp.), who emigr. to Chase, British Columbia, Canada. Though he is probably dead, he might have children still living. There were two s. and one dau. We have not heard from them since 1949.
Svea Nilsson
Box 1093
680 51 Stöllet

Petterson, Fristedt
Three siblings, related to me, emigr. to America from Alunda Parish (Upp.) and settled, perhaps, in Minnesota. They were:
Klara Mathilda Petterson, b. Aug. 12, 1865, emigr. 1888.
Per Gustaf Fristedt, b. Jan. 24, 1853, emigr. (the second time) 1900 with his wife, Ebba Vilhelmina Andersson, b. May 25, 1865. Any information concerning them and/or their descendants will be appreciated.
Karl Furestedt
Allévägen 13 B
194 41 Upplands Väsby, SWEDEN

Dahlberg, Berg
I am looking for information concerning my relatives who emigr. to America and who never were heard from again. They were:

Erik Dahlberg or Berg, former soldier, b. in Laxarby (Alvs.) June 13, 1859. He emigr. from Tösse Parish (Alvs.) Nov. 24, 1892. His wife, Johanna Johannesdotter, who may have called herself Dahlberg or Berg, emigr. four years later with her three children on May 7, 1896. She was b. in Äniskog Parish (Alvs.) July 21, 1854. The children were Anna-Maria, b.
in Ånimskog Feb. 3, 1884; Elin Wilhelmina, b. in Ånimskog Feb. 12, 1886 and Franz Victor, b. in Tössé Oct. 4, 1887.

Lennart Arvidsson
Trapetsgatan 12
662 00 Åmål, SWEDEN

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**Eriksson, Johansson**

I am on the lookout for descendants to the following persons, who emigr. to America:

a. Knut Adolf Eriksson, b. in Torslunda Parish (Kalm.) March 26, 1873; emigr. to New York Apr. 29, 1889.

b. Oscar Amatius Eriksson, b. in Torslunda Nov. 4, 1875; emigr. to Sioux City, IA Apr. 6, 1893.


d. Johanna Sofia Johansson, b. in Algutsrum July 10, 1869; emigr. to Sioux City, IA Sept. 11, 1891.

e. Johan Gustaf Johansson, b. in Algutsrum July 10, 1869, twin to the above, emigr. to Sioux City May 4, 1888.

f. Hilda Amanda Johansson, b. in Algutsrum Feb. 15, 1872; emigr. to Sioux City Sept. 11, 1891.

g. Jenny Eugenia Johansson, b. in Algutsrum Feb. 10, 1877; emigr. to Sioux City March 22, 1895.

Stefan Gottfridsson
Stallvägen 17:111
352 52 Växjö, SWEDEN

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**Nilsdotter**

I am seeking information on the ancestry of Ingri Marta Nilsdotter, b. Sept. 29, 1840, who m. Anders Wiklund June 5, 1863. He was b. in Tyndero Parish (Vn.) Oct. 6, 1838.

Philip S. Bergman
29 Linda Street
Westborough, MA 01581

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**Petersson**

I would like to know what happened to the following individuals, who emigr. to America:

- Oskar Filip Petersson, b. in Åmål Oct. 17, 1886, who emigr. to America March 31, 1906.

- Simon Petersson, b. in Åmål June 1, 1879, who emigr. to America
Sept. 15, 1906. Both were sons of Otto Petersson and Betty Eriksdotter of Åmål.
Lisbeth Johansson
Slätthultsvägen 21
443 03 Stenkullen, SWEDEN

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**Johansson, Persdotter, Persson, Larsdotter, Josefsdotter**
My grandmother, Ida Mathilda Josefsdotter, was b. in Ångebäck, Karlskoga Parish (Öre.) Apr. 19, 1857. She emigr. to America May 14, 1880 and m. Nils Nilsson in Chicago, IL. The following persons related to her came to America and we are looking for their descendants:

g. Lovisa Sofia Larsdotter, b. June 12, 1871; emigr. Dec. 8, 1892.
h. Maria Eugenia Larsdotter, b. May 2, 1877; emigr. Aug. 31, 1895.

Shirley Nilson Johnson
2057 DeCook Ave.,
Park Ridge, IL 60068

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**Swanson, Svensson**
The Andrew Swanson family, as it seems to have been constituted at the time of emigration from Sweden in 1866 (not proven).
Andrew Swanson (probably Anders Svensson in Sweden), b. Nov. 5, 1825 or Nov. 7, 1827. He was m. to Anna Christine Larsdotter, b. in Sweden in March, 1831. They had the following children:

Charlotte, b. ca. 1851 (15 years old at time of emigration)
Mathilda, b. ca. 1854 (12 years old at time of emigration)
Selma, b. ca. 1857 (9 years old at time of emigration)
Albert Johan, b. Feb. 29, 1860 (7 years old at time of emigration)
Sophia, b. in Mösseberg, Falköping Country Parish (Skar.) (4 years old at time of emigration)
Fred, b. 1864
Pauline, b. May 16, 1865 (a babe in arms)

The family is thought to have emigr. from Mösseberg, but so far in my research, I have not located the church or emigration records. I would be
interested in corresponding with anyone who has researched the Mössenberg records during this time period with success.
Marilyn Berggren Tomson
N. 6804 Fleming
Spokane, WA 99208

Ljungh, Young
My uncle, Adolf Fredrik Ljungh, who may have changed his name to Young in the U.S., was b. in Helsingborg in 1885 and emigr. to America in 1910. He first came to Boston and later went to Worcester, MA. He must be dead by this time, but may have had children. I am grateful for any help in locating possible relatives.
Knut Ljungh
Järnväsgatan 3
284 00 Perstorp, SWEDEN

Larsson
My great grandfather, Carl Magnus Larsson, b. in Simonstorp, Gestad Parish (Alvs.) in 1837; emigr. from Göteborg Sept. 9, 1881. Passenger records list his destination as Center City, MN. According to family stories he was killed by a falling tree in a lumber camp. His widow was advised of his death in Sweden Nov. 26, 1881. I should like to know where he is buried. I have written to several counties in Minnesota without results, also churches in Chisago Co. as well as consulted the Augustana church records at Gustavus Adolphus College, but so far without success. Any assistance will be greatly appreciated.
Barbara Larson
1334 60th St.
Des Moines, IA 50311

Pettersson, Karlsdotter
My grandmother's sister, Kristina Karlsdotter or Pettersson, was b. in Rådehult, Karlskoga Parish (Öre.) Nov. 16, 1862, dau. of Karl Pettersson, a crofter (torpare), and Anna Lisa Olsdotter. According to the Karlskoga records she emigr. to America in 1883. Nothing is known about her fate in the U.S. Did she eventually return to Sweden?
Curtiss D. Johnson
3310 Ulysses St., N.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55418
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