

# Swedish American Genealogist

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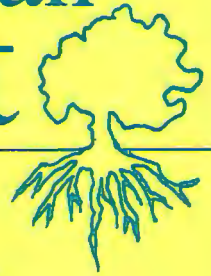
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# Swedish American Genealogist




*A journal devoted to Swedish American  
biography, genealogy and personal history*

## CONTENTS

<b>A Birthday Gift for Governor John Lind in 1901</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Jacob Fahlstrom's Bible</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Abraham Forsskol: An Early Swede in Maine</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Death in Paris</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Swedish Personal Names in America</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Ancestor Tables</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Genealogical Queries</b>	<b>46</b>

# Swedish American Genealogist



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*Swedish American Genealogist*

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# A Birthday Gift for Governor John Lind in 1901

Nils William Olsson

John Lind, the fourteenth governor of the State of Minnesota (1899–1901), had just left the governor's office in St. Paul, MN, when he was about to celebrate his 47th birthday 25 March 1901. A group of his admirers, mostly Swedes, decided to mark the anniversary of his birth by presenting him with a suitable gift. A subscription list was drawn up and circulated among his friends, mainly in St. Paul, but also in Minneapolis, for the purpose of raising funds for the occasion. The list seems to have originated with a Swede, J. August Nilsson, whose name appears first on the list, and among whose estate papers the document was found at the time of his decease in 1939.

John Lind, the subject of this spontaneous action, was born in the parish of Kånna in the *län* of Kronoberg in Sweden 25 March 1854, the son of Gustaf Lind and Catharina Jonasdöter. In 1867 he accompanied his parents to the United States, at the age of thirteen. After public schooling and legal studies, John Lind eventually set up his law practice in New Ulm, MN, from where he was elected to the United States Congress for three terms (1886–1892) as a Republican. After voluntarily resigning his seat in the Congress, he returned to Minnesota to resume his law practice. But he was not finished with politics. The “silver question” had begun to become a hot political issue and during John Lind's last term in the Congress he had thrown his support to the “free silver” Republicans. In Sept. 1896 Lind wrote his famous letter on the silver issue. This placed him in the same camp as the Populists, who promptly nominated him as their gubernatorial candidate, subsequently also endorsed by the Democratic Party. He lost the election by a mere 3,000 votes. In 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish American War, John Lind left his law practice to join the U.S. Army. He was appointed quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment, where he became very popular with the soldiers. In the fall of 1898 he was unanimously selected as the gubernatorial candidate by the Silver Republicans and the Democratic organization. Thus switching party loyalties, John Lind was nominated and elected as the Democratic governor, amassing a total of close to 12,000 votes more than the aggregate of the other four parties in the contest. In his bid for a second term he was defeated by his Republican opponent and retired for good from politics, settling down in Minneapolis to enjoy a lucrative law practice. He died 18 Sept. 1930.

J. August Nilsson, the presumptive instigator of the campaign to honor Governor Lind, was a good friend of the chief executive of the state, having

served in the Minnesota State Legislature, representing the Third Ward in St. Paul. The document, found among Nilsson's papers, is interesting in that it carries the signatures of 27 signers, of which most are to be found in contemporary biographical dictionaries of well-known Swedes and Norwegians. The list is given here as it appears in the original:

"Hon. John Lind, Ex-Governor of Minnesota, and one of the foremost Scandinavians in our adopted country, will enter upon a new year of his life on 25th of March 1901.

We, the undersigned Scandinavians, who have learned to admire in him, not only the brilliant statesman, the fearless and upright congressman and Chief Executive of our state and learned lawyer, but also the man whose private life and acts are objects of our praise, have concluded to manifest our faith, confidence and admiration for Hon. John Lind by presenting to him, on his birthday at his residence, a token of our sincerity:

J. A. Nilsson <sup>1</sup> .....	\$ 5.00
J. G. Thaug <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00
C. J. Palmer <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00
Edward Ekman <sup>4</sup> .....	5.00
S. A. Ponthan <sup>5</sup> .....	3.00
Geo. Kraft <sup>6</sup> .....	5.00
Olof Carlson <sup>7</sup> .....	5.00
J. P. <sup>8</sup> and G. P. Brown <sup>9</sup> .....	5.00
Andrew Holm <sup>10</sup> .....	5.00
Edw. Peterson <sup>11</sup> .....	5.00
G. P. Sandberg <sup>12</sup> & Hoelzle <sup>13</sup> .....	5.00
Olof Seaquist <sup>14</sup> .....	5.00
Andrew Nelson <sup>15</sup> .....	3.00
Frank G. Nelson, <sup>16</sup> 721 Arcade .....	3.00
E. H. Hobe <sup>17</sup> .....	5.00
C. E. Dahl <sup>18</sup> .....	2.00
Otto Olson <sup>19</sup> .....	2.00
E. M. Lundholm <sup>20</sup> .....	3.00
Gust R. Anderson <sup>21</sup> .....	2.00
O. Valline <sup>22</sup> .....	2.00
Charles Libb <sup>23</sup> .....	2.00
J. G. Dahl <sup>24</sup> .....	2.00
Olof Olson <sup>25</sup> .....	3.00
Chas. A. Rose <sup>26</sup> .....	3.00
Simon Nelson <sup>27</sup> .....	2.00
A. Lohrbauer <sup>28</sup> .....	5.00
Aug. Ekman <sup>29</sup> .....	2.00

On the back of the subscription list are several other names, scribbled in the handwriting of J. August Nilsson. They do not constitute additional donors, but are to be interpreted as Nilsson's notes to himself as to those persons who were to participate in the planned program. These additional names are:

"Stockenström<sup>30</sup>  
A Ueland, Judge<sup>31</sup>  
H. Sundquist<sup>32</sup>

Rev. Johnston<sup>33</sup>  
Alvegren<sup>34</sup>  
To introduce Hobe.”

This assumption is borne out by an article which appeared in the 2 April issue of *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, published in Minneapolis, which gives an account of the Governor's party and also mentions those who participated in the program. Four of the names listed had a prominent role in the evening's program. We may assume that the other two — Sundquist and Johnston, being clergymen, had been mobilized to offer the invocation and the benediction at the affair.

The newspaper article also tells us that the money raised was used by Nilsson's committee to purchase a silver loving cup. The article from *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* follows here in translation:

“Governor Lind's Birthday

On Monday 25 March Gov. Lind celebrated his 47th birthday and more than 400 Scandinavians in St. Paul as well as a few from Minneapolis had decided to mark the anniversary by arranging a surprise for Minnesota's popular and highly respected ex-Governor. In order to accomplish this, a banquet had been arranged at Cambridge Hall on Seventh Street and shortly after eight o'clock in the evening the Governor with his wife and children were picked up at their home. The Governor showed extreme surprise as he was brought into the festooned hall, where he was greeted most heartily by a crowd of between 400 and 500 Scandinavian friends, ladies and gentlemen. The Swedish Norwegian Consul, E. H. Hobe, functioned as the master of ceremonies for the event. He welcomed the Governor with a few well chosen words and then called upon Herman Stockenström, the editor, who in a short address explained the significance of the evening and then presented to Governor Lind a loving cup of silver on behalf of those assembled. The gift bore the following inscription:

Presented by Scandinavians of  
St. Paul, Minn. to  
Hon. John Lind  
on the forty-seventh anniversary of his birth,  
March 25, 1901.

The cup is an excellent piece of work and highly valuable. Governor Lind then stepped to the podium and gave a very fine talk, in which he thanked for the gift and explained that he was unable to fully express his emotions, which the invitation to the birthday party had called forth. Mr. C. J. Palmer then recited an original poem, which was followed by speeches, given by Judge Ueland of Minneapolis and the Rev. Mr. Alvegren of St. Paul.

The Orpheus Quartet from Minneapolis as well as a quartet from St. Paul sang several numbers which brought forth much enthusiasm. Professor Lundberg<sup>35</sup> then presented a piano solo in his inimitable way. After this a very elegant banquet followed.

Among those present were the Hon. L. A. Rosing,<sup>36</sup> Olaf Olson, Dr. E. M. Lundholm, Dr. O. Sohlberg,<sup>37</sup> Andrew Nelson, Representative J. A. Jackson,<sup>38</sup> Andrew Holm, Alderman J. F. Holt, Alderman Andrew Dahlquist,<sup>39</sup> John Sandell,<sup>40</sup> Dr. G. P. Sandberg, J. B. Jenson, H. Lohrbaur, S. A. Ponthan, G. A. Johnson,<sup>41</sup> Edward Peterson, Edw. Ekman, Andrew Peterson,<sup>42</sup> John G. Allen,<sup>43</sup> M. A. Beckman, J. Kjellberg, A. S. Larson, C. Shogren, J. G. Ljungren, John Thoorsell,<sup>44</sup> Olaf Lee and Peter Johnson, St. Paul; Capt. C. C. Bennett,<sup>45</sup> Dr. F. C. Moody,<sup>46</sup> Dr. C. J. Ringnell,<sup>47</sup> Dr. Louis Nelson,<sup>48</sup> Knute Ekman<sup>49</sup> and August Ekman of Minneapolis; Senator Larson of Sibley County.

The committees responsible for the celebration were as follows:

Arrangements — A. T. Rosin,<sup>50</sup> E. Sundquist,<sup>51</sup> David Walblom, J. August Nilsson, C. J. Palmer.

Reception — J. G. Thaug, O. H. Arosin,<sup>52</sup> A. C. Floan, David Walblom.

Ladies' Reception — Mrs. Dr. Sohlberg, Mrs. A. T. Rosin, Mrs. E. Sundquist and Mrs. J. G. Thaug.

The party was a huge success and all came away from the banquet with some very pleasant memories."

Of a more than passing interest is the fact that the celebration was billed as a Scandinavian affair, in which Scandinavians of the Twin Cities closed ranks in order to honor a very popular governor. This is all the more remarkable since the banquet was held only four short years before the breakup of the political union of Norway and Sweden in 1905. The dissolution had been foreshadowed for years and had disturbed Scandinavians on both sides of the Atlantic.

—oOo—

Much of the material used for this article, particularly for Gov. Lind has been taken from the biographical sketches in A. E. Strand's *A History of Swedish-Americans of Minnesota* (hereafter cited as *Strand*), I–III (Chicago 1910), I, pp. 72–80; *Who Was Who in America 1897–1942* (Chicago 1942). The author also wishes to thank Patricia Harpole, Chief of the Reference Library, Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul for furnishing data on many of the more elusive Swedes and Norwegians living in Minnesota at the turn of the century. Thanks also goes to Kermit Westerberg of the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center in Rock island, IL for kindly furnishing a photocopy of the newspaper article from *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* calling attention to Gov. Lind's birthday party.

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<sup>1</sup>Johan August Nilsson was b. in Växjö, Sweden 27 Aug. 1858, the s. of Johannes Nilsson, a contractor and builder, and Eva Charlotta Pettersdotter. He emigr. to American in 1881, settling in St. Paul, MN, where he, with his brother Gustaf, began a cigar manufacturing business, specializing in two brand names, the "Vega" and the "Christina Nilsson." He possessed a good voice and sang for many years in the St. Paul Opera as well as in St. Mary's Catholic Church in St. Paul. He d. in St. Paul 23 Feb. 1939 — *Strand*, III, pp. 987–988; information courtesy Gustaf Adolf Berling of Minneapolis (a nephew of Nilsson's).

<sup>2</sup>Johannes Gustaf Thaug, b. in Gårdsby Parish (Kron.) 24 Jan. 1865, the s. of J. G. Tong or Tång, a saddler, and Sophia Jonsdotter. He emigr. to the U.S. in 1886, settling in St. Paul, where he first became a grocer, later a successful undertaker. — *Strand*, III, pp. 923–924.

<sup>3</sup>Charles J. Palmer, at one time the "poet laureate" of the St. Paul Police Dept., was b. in Sweden 15 April 1863. He emigr. in 1884, settling in St. Paul, where he was employed in various jobs — as streetcar conductor, enumerator for the special census of 1890 and secretary of the Swedish-American Book Co. For a time he was editor of a Swedish temperance monthly, leaving that to

become a journalist with the Swedish weekly newspaper, *Folkets Nyheter*. In 1897 he was appointed to the St. Paul Police Dept., where he became a popular patrolman, not only for his inherent goodnaturedness, but also for his creative talent in writing poetry. He seems, though, to have been a restless individual, who after a short stint in the St. Paul police force is listed in the city directories at various times as laborer, tilemaker, carpenter and from 1910 to 1912 as general contractor and landscape gardener. He d. ca. 1912-1913, when his widow Emma is listed in the city directory in 1913. — Alix J. Muller and Frank J. Mead, *History of the Police and Fire Departments of the Twin Cities* (St. Paul and Minneapolis 1899), p. 133; St. Paul city directories.

- <sup>4</sup>Edward Ekman was b. in Växjö, Sweden 10 nov. 1859, the s. of Nils Ekman, regimental musician, and his wife Brita Catharina. He resided in Minneapolis, where he was employed by the Board of Directors of Charities. — *Strand*, III, p. 769.
- <sup>5</sup>Swan A. Ponthan was b. in Stockholm, Sweden 12 May 1859. He received his education in Sweden and in Rostock, Germany and seems after this to have been engaged in commercial business in France. In 1883 he emigr., settling first in Boston, MA and then in 1884 in St. Paul. Except for a short period of residence in the Dakotas, he was a resident of St. Paul, where in 1901 he was a bookkeeper in the City Treasurer's office. He d. in St. Paul ca. 1911-1912, since his widow is listed in the 1912 city directory. — *Scandinavia*, Vol. III, No. 7-8, July and August, 1886, p. 209; St. Paul city directories.
- <sup>6</sup>George Kraft is listed in the city directory for 1885 as a shoemaker; from 1886 to 1912 he is listed as a photographer. He moved to Forest Lake, MN in 1912. — St. Paul city directories.
- <sup>7</sup>Olof Carlsson's first listing in St. Paul directories was in 1899 with no occupation. In 1900 he had a saloon and from 1901 to 1906 he was selling wines and liquors. He is not listed 1907-1910. — St. Paul city directories.
- <sup>8</sup>John P. Brown d. in St. Paul 15 Sept. 1908 at the age of 47, leaving his widow Mary and dau. Olga. He is not listed in the 1900 U.S. census. — St. Paul city directories.
- <sup>9</sup>Gustaf P. Brown was b. in Michigan in April 1861, his father having been b. in England, his mother in Michigan. The brothers Brown (see note 8 above) came to St. Paul ca. 1886 and opened a saloon and bowling alley, which was operating 1897-1905. Gustaf is not listed after 1909. — St. Paul city directories; U.S. Census for 1900.
- <sup>10</sup>Andrew Holm was b. in Klackemåla, Eringsboda Parish (Blek.) 26 Nov. 1853, the s. of John Holm, farmer, and his wife Ingelöf. He emigr. 1872, joining his family, which had settled earlier in Stark, Chisago Co., MN in 1868. He subsequently entered the hotel business. In 1898 he had been elected to the Minnesota State Legislature. He d. in 1923. — *Strand*, III, pp. 865-866.
- <sup>11</sup>Probably identical with Edward Peterson, who was b. on a farm in Sweden 27 Nov. 1867, the s. of Peter and Liza Peterson. He had a public school education in Sweden before emigr. 1885, locating in St. Paul. There he attended the St. Paul College of Law, getting his LL.B. degree in 1904. In 1905 he was appointed State Fire Marshal. In 1915 he became deputy chief county auditor for Ramsey Co., a position he filled until 1934. He must have d. soon thereafter, inasmuch as his widow, Hannah F., the dau. of the Rev. Andrew Jackson, president of the Minnesota Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Synod, and Christina Beckman, was listed in the city directory for 1935. — *The Book of Minnesotans* (Minneapolis, MN 1907), p. 401; Conrad Bergendoff, *The Augustana Ministerium* (Rock Island, IL 1980), p. 16; St. Paul city directories.
- <sup>12</sup>Gustaf P. Sandberg, b. in Saltkälla, Västergötland (probably Saltkällan in Foss Parish (Göt.)) 17 Feb. 1861. In 1873 he emigr. to the U.S. in order to join his father, who had emigr. earlier. In St. Paul he began to study dentistry privately and in 1885 he hung out his shingle as a qualified dentist. In 1899 he formed a partnership with another dentist, Dr. Louis R. Hoelzle. — O. N. Nelson, *History of the Scandinavians and Successful Scandinavians in the United States*, I-II (Minneapolis 1910), second revised edition; I, pp. 483-484.
- <sup>13</sup>Dr. Louis R. Hoelzle, a partner of Gustaf P. Sandberg (see note 12 above).
- <sup>14</sup>Olof Seaquist, b. in Gräsmark Parish (Värm.) 5 Sept. 1857, the s. of Nils Persson and his wife Christina. He emigr. 1880 and arr. in St. Paul in 1882, where he entered the tailoring business. In 1898 he opened his own tailoring establishment in St. Paul — *Strand*, III, pp. 885-886.
- <sup>15</sup>Andrew Nelson, b. in Marine-on-St. Croix, Washington Co., MN 1 April 1872, the s. of Jonas Nilsson, who had arr. from the province of Blekinge in 1856 (he is probably identical with a former farmer, Jöns Nilsson, who had arr. in 1856 from Mjällby Parish (Blek.)), and Catharina Svensdotter. Andrew Nelson's career began in public school education and he served as superintendent of the public schools in Benson, MN from 1896 to 1899. In the latter year he was



- appointed assistant superintendent for public instruction in St. Paul by Gov. Lind, in which position he served until 1901, when the governor left office. Nelson later passed the bar examination and settled in Duluth, MN, where he opened a law practice. — *Strand*, III, pp. 1018–1019; *Personregister till Statistiska Centralbyråns i Stockholm förteckningar över emigranter 1851–1860* (Göteborg 1973–1974), mimeographed, p. 359.
- <sup>16</sup>Frank G. Nelson, b. in Sweden in Nov. 1872. He emigr. to the U.S. in 1887. From 1893 to 1903 he was listed as a printer, but is not found in later directories. — St. Paul city directories; The U.S. Census of 1900.
- <sup>17</sup>Engbreth H. Hobe, Swedish Norwegian vice consul in St. Paul, was b. in Risør, Norway 27 Feb. 1860. After some years in the shipping business in Arendal, Norway, he left for Copenhagen, returning later to Kristiania (today known as Oslo) in order to complete his mercantile studies. In 1883 he emigr. to America, settling in St. Paul, where he eventually entered real estate and land development activities. In 1893 he was appointed vice consul for the two Scandinavian kingdoms. — Nelson, *History of the Scandinavians*, I, pp. 411–412.
- <sup>18</sup>Carl Emil Dahl was b. in Falun, Sweden 23 Dec. 1870, the s. of Hans Johan Dahl, restaurant owner in Falun, and Emma Hellström. In 1892 he arr. in the U.S., settling in St. Paul, where he entered the fur business, being employed as head of the manufacturing plant of Gordon, Ferguson & Co. — *Strand*, III, pp. 936–937.
- <sup>19</sup>Unidentified.
- <sup>20</sup>Erik Mauritz Lundholm was b. in Venjan Parish (Kopp.) 20 June 1858, the s. of Theodard Lundholm, a public school teacher, and Maria Christina Bengtzeli. After medical studies at the University of Uppsala, he spent the years 1888 and 1889 in the U.S., passing the state board examinations in St. Paul. He returned to Sweden in 1889 and there passed his Swedish medical examinations before returning to St. Paul, where he became a practicing physician. He d. in St. Paul in 1915 after a gallstone operation. — A. J. Bruzelius, *Sveriges läkarehistoria*. Tredje följden. I–IV (Stockholm 1886–1901), IV, p. 96; A. Widstrand, *Sveriges läkarehistoria*. Fjärde följden. I–V (Stockholm 1930–1935), III, p. 374.
- <sup>21</sup>Gustaf R. Anderson, b. in Örebro, Sweden 30 Nov. 1864, the s. of Johan Reinhold Andersson, organ builder, and Maria Andersson. He emigr. first to Brattleboro, VT and later to Worcester, MA, after which he came west to St. Paul in 1888. Here he became a barber, operating a successful establishment in down-town St. Paul. — *Strand*, III, p. 886.
- <sup>22</sup>Olof Valline, b. in Vanneberga, Västra Ljungby Parish (Krist.) 3 Nov. 1847, the s. of Ola Svensson, carpenter, and Elna Hansdotter. He early demonstrated musical talents and gained entrance to the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stockholm. After spending two years there, he transferred his studies to Lund, where he came under the tutelage of W.Th. Gnosspeli, cathedral organist. He passed his examinations as church organist, married, and soon thereafter, in 1872, left for America. He first settled in Moline, IL, then in Red Wing, MN and finally came to St. Paul, where he taught in various Swedish Lutheran congregations. In St. Paul he was also the local manager of the Chicago-based Swedish American publishing firm of Engberg & Holmberg. He d. in St. Paul in 1921. — *Strand*, III, pp. 881–882; *Matrikel för kyrkans och skolans lägre tjänstemän i Lunds stift* (Helsingborg 1860), p. 18.
- <sup>23</sup>Charles Libb was b. in Sweden in Oct. 1859 and arr. in the U.S. in 1887. From 1893 to 1900 he is listed as a shoemaker, employed by Sharood & Crooks. From 1901 to 1916 he is listed as a janitor at the Ramsey County Court House. He is not to be found after 1917. — St. Paul city directories; The U.S. Census of 1900.
- <sup>24</sup>John G. Dahl is difficult to identify. He could be the s. of Carl Emil Dahl (see note 18 above). He is not in the 1900 census. In 1898 he is listed as a furrier with Lanpher, Finch & Skinner; in 1899–1900 employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad; from 1901 to 1904 as a furrier again, this time as foreman and assistant department manager with Gordon & Ferguson; in 1950 he was estimator for E. Albrecht & Son, furrier and was listed as retired through 1970. In 1971 his widow Sophie is listed. — St. Paul city directories.
- <sup>25</sup>Possibly identical with Olof J. Olson, b. in the province of Blekinge 9 Jan. 1874, who emigr. to the U.S. in 1880 with his family. He early entered the floral business in St. Paul, eventually joining forces with Elof P. Holm to form the well-known floral firm of Holm & Olson. — *Strand*, III, pp. 924–925; 956.
- <sup>26</sup>Probably Charles A. Rose, b. in Sweden in Nov. 1855. He arr. in the U.S. in 1870. He was m. to his wife, Emma, and had two children — Raymond C. and Amy. He d. in St. Paul 26 Nov. 1929. The obituary mentions him as having been a resident of St. Paul for more than 50 years. He was for many years vault keeper at the Northwestern Trust Co., but had during the latter part of his life been deputy sheriff for Ramsey Co. The directories identify him at various times from 1886 on

- as saloon owner, salesman, brakeman and fireman on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He is not listed 1902-1905. — St. Paul city directories; St. Paul obituary.
- <sup>27</sup>Simon Nelson was a jeweler in St. Paul, working for other jewelers 1883 to 1894. He established his own jewelry business in 1895, which he operated until 1929, when he moved to Northfield, MN. He is not listed in the Northfield city directory for 1936. According to the 1900 census he was b. in Sweden in April 1865. The census also mentions his arrival from Sweden in 1899, but he is clearly identified in the city directories earlier. — St. Paul city directories; The U.S. Census of 1900.
- <sup>28</sup>August Ekman, b. in Växjö, Sweden 3 Sept. 1866, the s. of Nils Ekman and his wife, Brita Catharina, and a brother of Edward Ekman (see note 4 above). He arr. in the U.S. with his family at an early age, settling first in St. Paul and later in Minneapolis. He was active in the Twin Cities as a realtor and land developer. — *Strand*, III, pp. 769-770.
- <sup>29</sup>Harald J. Lohrbauer was b. in Kristiania (Oslo), Norway in Oct. 1858, the s. of Johan Ludvig Lohrbauer and Thrine Boedtker. He established a colonization bureau in St. Paul together with his better known brother, Johannes Lohrbauer. The directory lists the firm as "Farm Lands, Steamship Tickets and Colonization Bureau". He d. in St. Paul 13 Oct. 1905. — The U.S. Census of 1900; *The Book of Minnesotans* (St. Paul, MN 1907), p. 313.
- <sup>30</sup>Carl Herman von Stockenström, b. in Stjärnsund, Husby Parish (Kopp.) 13 March 1853, the s. of Carl Reinhold Polhem von Stockenström, member of the Swedish Parliament (*Riksdag*), and Josephina Henrika Charlotta Tham. After commercial studies in Stockholm he studied at Augustana College in Rock Island, IL, at which time he also served as editor of the Swedish weekly, *Skandia*, published in nearby Moline, IL. He soon moved to Minnesota, working at the same time as editor of *Skaffaren*, until that weekly was merged with *Minnesota Stats-Tidning*. When his good friend, Hans Mattson, became Secretary of State in Minnesota, von Stockenström was picked as his deputy, in which capacity he served from 1887 to 1895. In 1896 he joined the editorial staff of *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, a weekly published in Minneapolis. He d. in St. Paul 25 Oct. 1902. — Gustaf Elgenstierna, *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor*, 1-IX (Stockholm 1925-1936), VII, p. 714; O. N. Nelson, *History of the Scandinavians*, I, pp. 496-497.
- <sup>31</sup>Andrew Ueland was b. at Heskestad near Stavanger in Norway 21 Feb. 1853, the s. of Ole Gabriel Ueland, a farmer, who served in the Norwegian *Storting* (Parliament) from 1833 to his death in 1870, and Martha Osmundsdatter. After his father's death young Ueland determined to go to America, arr. in Minneapolis in 1871 when he was but eighteen years old. His first few years were not easy. He worked at manual labor during the summers in order to be able to attend school during the winters. After finishing his schooling he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. Four years later he was elected judge of the Hennepin County Probate Court. For many years he was also John Lind's law partner. He m. Clara Hampson 19 June 1885 and had with her seven children, many of whom became prominent in the civic and cultural affairs of the Twin Cities. After his retirement Andrew Ueland wrote the story of his life, *Recollections of an Immigrant*, published in 1929. He d. in Minneapolis 30 July 1933. — Nelson, *History of the Scandinavians*, I, pp. 512-513; *Who Was Who in America*, p. 1263; Brenda Ueland, "The Uelands" in *The American-Scandinavian Review*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4, Dec. 1950, pp. 342-348.
- <sup>32</sup>Hjalmar Sundquist, eminent theologian, was pastor of the First Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of St. Paul from 1897 to 1905. He was b. in Husby Parish (Kopp.) 18 April 1869. He also served as editor of the popular *Minneapolis Veckoblad* (later changed to *Veckobladet*). He served a number of Covenant churches and d. in western Washington 11 April 1949. The fact that Nilsson does not give him the title of "Reverend," may be due to his thinking of Sundquist more as a journalist than a clergyman.—Information courtesy Dr. Karl A. Olsson, Columbia, MD and the Evangelical Covenant Church Archives in Chicago, IL.
- <sup>33</sup>Lawrence Albert Johnston was b. in Sugar Grove, PA 12 Aug. 1855, the s. of Fredrik Johnston and Charlotta Johnson. After studies at Augustana College and Theological Seminary in Rock Island, IL, he was ordained into the Lutheran ministry 10 July 1881. Among some of the many Augustana Lutheran churches he served was the First Lutheran Church of St. Paul, where he was active from 1894 to 1904. He d. 10 June 1918. — Bergendoff, *The Augustana Ministerium*, p. 30.
- <sup>34</sup>Johan Victor Alfvægren was b. in Näsungs, Dalhem Parish (Gotl.) 16 June 1867, the s. of Nils Alfvægren and Brita Maria Lauretta Christensson. After studies at the Universities of Lund and Uppsala, Alfvægren left for America, arriving in Minnesota in 1893. Here he decided to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and entered the Seabury Divinity School in Faribault, MN, where he received his B.D. degree in 1896. In the same year, he was ordained and

- began work among the Swedish immigrants, organizing the St. Sigfrid's Swedish Episcopal Church in St. Paul. He continued this work until 1903, when he was appointed general missionary for the work among the Swedes in the Northwest. — *Strand*, III, pp. 986-987.
- <sup>35</sup>Justus Magnus Lundberg was b. in Kalmar, Sweden 12 Nov. 1866, the s. of J. F. Pontus Lundberg, a chemist and drug store proprietor, and Sophie Wahlström. Early in life Justus Magnus demonstrated an aptitude for music and after several years of private tutoring he was admitted to the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stockholm, from which he was graduated as an organist in 1887 with the highest honors. The following year he emigr. to America, arr. in St. Paul immediately. He resided there permanently and became very active in musical circles in the Twin Cities. In 1898 he m. Mathilda Göransson, b. in Frinnaryd (Jön.) 19 Jan. 1865. — *Strand*, III, p. 972.
- <sup>36</sup>L. A. Rosing was b. in Malmö, Sweden 29 Aug. 1861, the s. of August George Rosing and Maria Marguerite Charlotte Flint Berg. He emigr. to the U.S. in 1869 with his mother to join the father and husband in Red Wing, MN. He received his public school education in Goodhue Co., MN and then worked on his father's farm as well as clerking in stores in Cannon Falls. In 1888 he acquired a shoe store in Cannon Falls. In the political campaign of 1890 he became involved in politics and for the next ten years distinguished himself in the Democratic Party. He became state chairman of the party in 1896. He was mainly responsible for managing the Fusion forces which in 1898 succeeded in electing John Lind as governor, the first non-Republican chief executive in Minnesota in forty years. In 1899 he became the private secretary to Gov. Lind. In 1886 he was m. to May B. Season. — O. N. Nelson, *The History of the Scandinavians*, I, p. 483; *Strand*, II, p. 483.
- <sup>37</sup>Olof Sohlberg was b. in Östersund, Sweden 6 July 1859, the s. of Olof Sohlberg, Sr., a painter. He emigr. to the U.S. in 1879 with his parents and after preparatory schooling entered the medical school of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated as the first foreign-born medical doctor in Minnesota. In 1890-1891 he traveled widely in Europe studying surgery and gynecology at the leading medical centers. In 1886 he was m. to Helvina A. Wold. — O. N. Nelson, *The History of the Scandinavians*, I, p. 493; *Strand*, III, pp. 911-912.
- <sup>38</sup>J. A. Jackson was b. in Carver Co., MN 17 July 1868, the s. of the Rev. Andrew Jackson, the first principal of what later was to become Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, MN, and Christina Swenson, and a brother of Hannah F. Peterson (see note 11). He was graduated from Gustavus Adolphus College in 1891 and then received his law degree from the University of Minnesota in 1893. He was the first Swedish attorney to practice law in St. Paul. In 1898 Jackson was elected to the Minnesota State Legislature. As chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, he had much influence in the construction of the new capitol building. — O. N. Nelson, *The History of the Scandinavians*, I, p. 414.
- <sup>39</sup>Andrew Dahlquist was b. in Värna Parish (Ög.) 30 Nov. 1853, the s. of Lars Nilsson and Gustava Ekman. After several years of employment in Stockholm and Enköping Dahlquist emigr. to the U.S. in 1878, settling first in St. Joseph, MO as a stonecutter. In 1881 he arr. in St. Paul, getting employment as a stonecutter on the old Minnesota Capitol. Tiring of this, he switched to the hotel and restaurant business, which he carried on with considerable success. He became active in politics and was elected alderman from the Third Ward of St. Paul in 1890, serving two terms. He was much interested in public welfare and headed up the relief efforts for the victims of the great fire in Hinckley, MN in 1894. In 1887 he m. Emma Christina Anderson, who was b. in Jönköping in 1862 and who had arr. in the U.S. in 1877. — *Strand*, III, pp. 879-880; Theodore C. Blegen, *Minnesota. A History of the State* (Minneapolis 1963), p. 405.
- <sup>40</sup>John Sandell was b. in Sweden 4 Aug. 1851. Seventeen years old, he emigr. to Jordan, MN, where he remained for ten years. In 1878 he arr. in St. Paul, establishing himself as a merchant tailor in down-town St. Paul. He was much interested in civic affairs, being a member of the first elective assembly in St. Paul in 1892. In 1899 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works. In 1874 he m. Hulda D. A. Brander, b. in Sweden, but who had arr. in Jordan as a little girl. — *Strand*, III, pp. 919-920.
- <sup>41</sup>Gustaf Alfred Johnson was b. in Vallby Parish (Upps.), Sweden 31 May 1854, the s. of John Ersson, farmer, and his wife Anna Maria. After the death of his parents he entered the agricultural school in Alnarp, from which he was graduated in 1879 (he is not listed in Carl Sjöström's *Alnarps matrikel 1862-1912*). The same year he went to England for additional agricultural studies, but left two years later for America. He arr. in St. Paul in 1881 and secured a position with a wholesale grocer. In 1889 he became deputy clerk of the Ramsey County Court House. He m. in 1888 Annie M. Andrews, who was b. in Västergötland in 1861. — *Strand*, III, pp. 935-936.

- <sup>42</sup>Andrew P. Peterson was b. in Sweden 7 Sept. 1851. In 1860 he emigr. with his parents to the U.S., settling in Carver Co., MN. For a number of years he was in the merchandising business in Cokato, MN and from 1890 he was the proprietor of a drug store in that city. Peterson was active in politics, serving as county commissioner of Wright Co., MN as well as representing Cokato in the Minnesota State Legislature in 1877. In 1878 he m. Anna S. Anderson of Minneapolis. — O. N. Nelson, *The History of the Scandinavians*, I, p. 470.
- <sup>43</sup>John Gottfrid Allen was b. in Gudarsmåla, Algutsboda Parish (Kron.) 23 Aug. 1863, the s. of Carl Johan Jonasson, farmer and manufacturer of wallpaper, and Erika Gustafsdotter. He emigr. to America in 1880 and arr. in Minneapolis that year. In 1885 he moved to St. Paul, where he at first was engaged in the hotel business but later became involved in real estate and insurance. In 1900 he m. Camelia Anderson, dau. of Frank Anderson of Cumberland, WI. He d. suddenly in West Palm Beach, FL 26 Jan. 1910. — *Strand III*, pp. 818–821. }
- <sup>44</sup>John Thoorsell was b. in Torbjörntorp Parish (Skar.), Sweden 28 July 1848, the s. of Anders Johnsson, farmer, and Anna Maria Carlsdotter. He emigr. to the U.S. in 1869, settling first in Rockford as a cabinetmaker. After five years he moved to Cannon Falls, MN, where he opened a cabinetmaking shop, a furniture store in conjunction with a funeral parlor. In 1887 he experienced a disastrous fire and moved to St. Paul, where he also established himself in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1895 he joined in a partnership with J. G. Thaug (see note 2), which lasted until 1906. In 1877 he had m. Ida Turner of Vasa, Goodhue Co., MN. — *Strand*, III, pp. 904–907.
- <sup>45</sup>Carl Christian Bennet, b. in the Caroli Parish in Malmö 5 March 1847, the illegitimate s. of Anna Helena Olsson, a servant (*piga*). That Baron Wilhelm Bennet (1805–1890), an officer and later a colonel in the Crown Prince's Royal Hussar Regiment, was the father of the child is pretty well documented by the fact that Carl Christian Bennet, himself, alluded to the fact that when Baron Bennet's will was probated in Malmö after his death, the bulk of the estate went to "*fruntimret* Anna Helena Olsson and her four children". Carl Christian Bennet arr. in Montreal, Canada in 1867, where he entered the fur business. In 1877 he went Omaha, NE, and after a short time there moved to Minneapolis, where he opened a furrier's shop. He was active in the Minnesota National Guard, hence he used the title of "captain". He m. Jenny Stokes in Montreal in 1874. — Alfred Söderström, *Minneapolis Minnen* (Minneapolis 1899), pp. 374–375; Elgenstierna, *Svenska adelns ättartavlor*, I, p. 294; archives of the Court of Appeals for Skåne and Blekinge (*Kungl. Hovrätten över Skåne och Blekinge*) in Malmö; information courtesy Carl-Erik Johansson, Salt Lake City, UT.
- <sup>46</sup>Frank Emil Moody was b. in Finnagården. Söraby Parish (Kron.), Sweden 5 March 1870, the s. of John Modig, a manufacturer of furniture and threshing machines, and Lovisa Andersdotter. He emigr. to the U.S. in 1882 with a relative, settling in St. James, MN. The following year he was joined by his parents and siblings. He entered Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, MN, graduating from that institution in three years. He then entered the School of Dentistry of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1896. The same year he opened an office in Minneapolis. In 1900 he was appointed by Gov. Lind to membership on the State Board of Dental Examiners for a term of three years. — *Strand*, III, pp. 843–847.
- <sup>47</sup>Carl John Ringnell was b. in Vissefjärda Parish (Kalm.), Sweden 3 June 1864. He emigr. to the U.S. at the age of 18, entering Gustavus Adolphus College, where he received his degree in three years. In 1891 he was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Minnesota. He traveled widely in Europe, studying hospital practices in a number of countries. After a year of post graduate studies at Tulane University in New Orleans he traveled through Mexico and Central America. In 1891 he opened an office in Minneapolis; the same year he m. Carrie Morris Wilkins of New York City, the grand niece of Gouverneur Morris (1752–1816) American diplomat and political leader. — O. N. Nelson, *The History of the Scandinavians*, I, p. 481.
- <sup>48</sup>Louis Nelson was b. in Lake Park, Becker Co., MN 18 July 1872, the s. of Nils and Christina Nilsson, who had been among the earliest Swedish settlers in Minnesota. After finishing his college studies at Augustana College in Rock Island, IL he entered the Dental School of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1900. In the same year he opened an office in Minneapolis. In 1905 he m. Annie M. Bjorge of Lake Park. — *Strand*, III, p. 1137.
- <sup>49</sup>Knut Ekman, the brother of Edward (see note 4) and of August (see note 28), was b. in Växjö 23 Oct. 1870, the s. of Nils and Brita Catharina Ekman. He emigr. to the U.S. in 1887 with his parents, settling first in Lindstrom, MN, later in St. Paul and finally in Minneapolis. Here he was employed at first by the old Scandinavian-American Bank, and when this was merged with the Northwestern National Bank he became cashier of the newly organized Scandinavian-

American National Bank. In 1910 he m. Frances Stowe of Minneapolis. — *Strand*, III, pp. 770-771.

<sup>50</sup>Adolph Theodore Rosin was b. in Stockholm, Sweden 10 Nov. 1856. After several years as a sailor, he returned to Stockholm and entered the employ of Joseph Gulda, a prominent furrier in that city. In 1880 Rosin emigr. to St. Paul, where he entered the fur business and eventually opened his own processing plant in 1885. After the death of his first wife, Charlotte Josephine Rosin, he m. again 1882 Anna Sophia Johnson of St. Paul. — *Strand*, III, pp. 994-999.

<sup>51</sup>Erik Sundkvist was b. in Östersund, Sweden 8 April 1853, the s. of Erik and Christina Olsson. He early entered the fur business in his home city, but remained there only two years before deciding to emigr. to America, which he did in 1880. That fall he joined the firm of E. Albrecht Fur Co., staying there two years before joining Gordon & Ferguson, at that time the largest fur establishment in the Northwest. In 1889 he went into business for himself. In 1878 he m. (1) Elizabeth Sohlberg and after her death, he m. (2) Anna Backlund Johnson in 1886. — *Strand*, III, pp. 940-943.

<sup>52</sup>O. H. Arosin was b. in Stockholm, Sweden 14 May 1861. After having learned the printer's trade he emigr. to the U.S. in 1879, settling in St. Paul, where he worked on the staff of *Skaffaren*, a Swedish weekly newspaper. In 1883 he opened a jewelry store in St. Paul. He was active in politics and served for a time as county treasurer of Ramsey Co., MN. — O. N. Nelson, *The History of the Scandinavians*, I, 370-371.

(The intrinsic value of the article above is not so much the subject matter, dealing with an outgoing governor's celebration of an uneven birthday, but rather how it is possible, thanks to city directories, Scandinavian and American biographical dictionaries, newspapers, as well as the U.S. Census of 1900 to flesh out virtually all of the names listed on a forgotten solicitation list as well as a newspaper account in a Swedish American newspaper.)

## Jacob Fahlstrom's Bible

The American Swedish Institute of Minneapolis has in its collection a Swedish Bible, which at one time belonged to Jacob Fahlstrom, generally accepted as having been the first Swede to settle in what is today the State of Minnesota. The Bible, with the title *Bibelen eller den Heliga Skrift*, was printed by Samuel Rumstedt in Stockholm in 1839 and contains the following inscription on the inside of the flyleaf:

“ Jacob Folstrom  
His Book  
Jacob Follstrom

Died in 1859 at 6 O'Clock in the morning  
age 64 years old and 11 days”

The two versions of Fahlstrom's name seem to be from his hand. The fact that the spelling differs is not unusual in a time when the spelling of surnames had a tendency to fluctuate. The reference to his death must have been written by a near relative, possibly his wife or one of the children, who inadvertently forgot to write down his death date. The Bible in question is mentioned by L. J. Ahlström, who inspected it in 1923 during a visit to some of the Fahlstrom grandchildren on the White Earth Indian Reservation in Mahnomen County in northwestern Minnesota. — L. J. Ahlström, *Femtiofem år i vestra Wisconsin* (Minneapolis 1924), p. 67.

# Abraham Forsskol: An Early Swede in Maine

David Curtis Dearborn, F.A.S.G.

Among the published vital records of Saco, Maine is the following entry which aroused my curiosity:

Abraham Forskol a native of Sweden born Jan. 22, 1790<sup>1</sup>.

Following this is a record of the births of his wife Eunice Cutts Redlon and of their six children. From public records in Maine we can find the basic details of his life and are given clues necessary for locating him in Sweden and tracing his ancestry.

By his own account Forsskol (as he usually spelled his name) arrived at Portland, Maine in September, 1803 and subsequently settled in Saco, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaking. On 15 Sept. 1821 he entered his intention of marriage to Miss Eunice C. Redlon of Saco, and they were married there 15 days later by J. Cogswell.<sup>2</sup> Eunice was born in Saco 8 Aug. 1800, and died there 10 June 1833, the eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Scammon) Redlon.<sup>3</sup> She descended on both sides from old New England stock.

On 10 May 1830 Forsskol bought two lots of land on the northeast side of Cross Street, between Main and Elm Streets in Saco for \$300 from Daniel Buckminster of Saco, cabinetmaker.<sup>4</sup> Here he carried on his cabinetmaking business until selling the land in 1863.<sup>5</sup>

Forsskol never remarried following his wife's death, but continued to make his home with her parents. On 17 Aug. 1848, following the death of his father-in-law, Nathaniel Redlon, he joined with his mother-in-law, his wife's two sisters and their husbands, and his children in a deed quitclaiming Redlon's home farm in Saco to one Timothy Washbourne.<sup>6</sup>

The Federal Censuses of 1850 and 1860 show that Forsskol was living in Saco with his mother-in-law and several daughters.<sup>7</sup> It is interesting to note that in this town of several thousand persons he was the only one of Swedish birth.

On 7 July 1863 Abraham Forsskol signed a carefully worded will by which he made provision for the care of his mother-in-law, Lydia Redlon, and made bequests to his granddaughter Julia Forsskol Hill, his daughter Anna Decatur, and his daughter Harriet M. Forsskol, who was contemplating marriage to one Johnson Lunt. He named his son-in-law Thomas Decatur executor. On 19 March following he made a codicil to his will leaving his homestead and land in Saco to his daughter Harriet, who by this time had married Lunt.<sup>8</sup>

Abraham Forsskol died in Saco 21 May 1864, aged 74 years and 4 months,

and he was buried beside his wife in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Saco, where their gravestones may still be seen. A brief notice of his death appeared in *The Maine Democrat* for 24 May 1864.<sup>9</sup>

Forsskol and his wife had the following children, all born in Saco according to the vital records:

- i. JULIA, b. 3 Dec. 1822; d. Saco 7 June 1853. She m. JAMES PLAISTED HILL, b. 22 Feb. 1818; d. 5 May 1871. They are buried in the Forsskol lot in Laurel Hill Cemetery. They had two children: EMMA E., who d. 30 July 1853, aged 7 months; and JULIA FORSSKOL, who was named in the will of her father, dated 2 May 1871.<sup>10</sup>
- ii. NATHANIEL REDLON, b. 3 July 1824; named for his grandfather; d. 25 Dec. 1832; buried with his parents.
- iii. ELIZABETH REDLON, b. 16 Oct. 1826; d. Saco 1862. She m. EDWARD A. BABCOCK, b. Portland, ME 12 Sept. 1817; d. Augusta, ME 25 Feb. 1854. She was buried in the Forsskol lot in Laurel Hill Cemetery. They had one child: LIZZIE F., who d. 19 Jan. 1854, aged 1 year and 9 days.
- iv. ANNA, b. 16 Oct. 1828; d. 23 Jan. 1830; buried with her parents.
- v. ANNA, b. 31 Oct. 1830; d. Sharon, MA 17 April 1900. She m. Capt. THOMAS DECATUR, b. Barrington, NH 5 Oct. 1825; d. Sharon 6 July 1897, son of John and Aariah (Batts) Decatur. He was a provision dealer and prominent citizen of the Jamaica Plain section of Boston. He derived his title from being captain of the Roxbury [Mass.] Horse Guards, and is remembered as the builder of Massapoag Lake Hotel in Sharon.<sup>11</sup> Thomas and Anna are buried in the Forsskol lot in Laurel Hill Cemetery. They had two children: FRED FORSSKOL, who d. aged 19 years and 2 months; and FANNIE E., who m. one GATES. On 3 July 1900 her s. LOUIS FRANCIS GATES of Boston petitioned to be granted administration of the estate of his grandmother, Anna F. Decatur.<sup>12</sup> Louis F. Gates was b. Canton ca. 1876 and m. there 19 Oct. 1903, LAURA FRANKLIN BRYANT. He was an attorney in Boston. His name vanishes from the city directories about 1910.
- vi. HARRIET McKENNY, b. 30 July 1832; d. 29 Feb. 1892. She is buried in the Forsskol lot in Laurel Hill Cemetery. She m. late in 1863 or early 1864 JOHNSON LUNT.

From the above account it seems quite evident that Abraham Forsskol blended in easily with the members of the local community. No evidence has been uncovered of any contact with Sweden after his arrival in America. He married a Yankee and his daughters married Yankees. But what of his Swedish background? A very interesting, if erroneous, account appears in the Redlon genealogy:

"Abraham Forsskoll was born at Gottenburgh, Sweden, Jan. 22, 1790, and came over to America with Captain Tucker, an old shipmaster of Portland, before the war of 1812, intending to return; but the vessels of

Tucker were taken for privateering service, and young Forsskoll learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Portland. He was a son of John-Carl Forsskoll, a physician, and left a brother and five sisters in Sweden. One uncle was a bishop. He settled in Saco and carried on business with Mr. Buckminster. Was many years town-clerk; a neat penman."<sup>13</sup>

The Captain Tucker mentioned in this account was undoubtedly Capt. Daniel Tucker (1760–1823), a well-known Portland merchant and public office holder who owned and captained many ships. According to a published history of Portland he served as Swedish Consul after the Embargo of 1807.<sup>14</sup> Abraham Forsskol applied for United States citizenship at the February, 1826 term of the York County [Maine] Court of Common Pleas, and received it exactly three years later. The naturalization certificate reads in part:

“ . . . he was born in Hallistadt in the Kingdom of Sweden, Jan. 22, A.D. 1790; that in September, A.D. 1803, he arrived at Portland in this state . . . ”<sup>15</sup>

Generally speaking, passenger lists to the United States are few and scattered prior to 1820 when they began to be kept by the federal government. However, if the clues provided by the Redlon genealogy and Forsskol's naturalization are correct, we have the information necessary for determining the ship upon which Forsskol arrived in America. The *Eastern Argus*, one of Maine's preeminent newspapers of the early nineteenth century, fortuitously began publication on 8 Sept. 1803. Nothing of interest in the “ship news” column appears in September, but in the issue of Thursday, 13 Oct. 1803, we find the following announcement:

“Mon. Oct. 10, Arrived, brig George, capt. Tucker, from St. Lucie, 33 days.”<sup>16</sup>

It is possible that Forsskol was mistaken in recalling the exact month of his arrival when making application for citizenship more than twenty years later. The fact that Tucker was a sea captain who later was appointed Swedish Consul would indicate that he probably was visiting Sweden as early as 1803. Thus it is reasonable to say that these facts fit together, allowing us to presume that Forsskol was a passenger on the *George* when it arrived in Portland in early October 1803.

Hallistadt is the garbled form of the Swedish placename Hällestad. There are parishes by this name in the counties (*Län*) of Malmöhus, Skaraborg and Östergötland. No hint of Forsskol's name can be found in the parish registers of the first two counties, but in Hällestad Parish (Ög.) appears the following entry, here translated into English:

“1790. Jan. 23 Baptized Sven Abraham, the son of Hans Sunesson, a member of the assizes, and his wife, Juliana Ekman, who was born on the 23rd of this month. Witnesses — Jöran Sjöholm, the organist in Sockne-



stugan; Petter Persson in Österby; Nils Renström, an innkeeper in Österby; Cherstin Olofsdotter, a wife in Österby; Cherstin Persdotter, a wife in Österby and Maria Carlsdotter, a servant in Österby."<sup>17</sup>

Could this Sven Abraham Hansson, baptized 23 Jan. 1790, be identical with our Abraham Forsskol, born 22 Jan. 1790? The answer is to be found in an entry in the Hällestad church records, which shows that on 21 May 1789 Hans Sunesson, a juror of the assizes and a widower in Österby, married Juliana Ekman, a widow of [illegible], for which marriage banns had been said three times. Following this is a long explanation of the estate inventories of the groom and the bride and provisions for the guardianship and care of the minor children of each; in the case of Juliana, the five minor children in her marriage to *Dr. Jonas Gustaf Forsskål*.<sup>18</sup> On the basis of all this evidence there seems to be little doubt that Sven Abraham Hansson of Österby in the parish of Hällestad is identical with Abraham Forsskol of Maine.

The unanswered question remains: why did he alter his name upon coming to America? I can only imagine that it was from a desire to associate himself with a prominent Swedish family, and to rid himself of the anonymous-sounding patronymic.

Dr. Jonas Gustaf Forsskål, former husband of Abraham Forsskol's mother, was from a prominent family. He himself was a physician, and died in Örebro 23 Dec. 1783. His father, Johan Forsskål, was *pastor primarius* of the Maria Magdalena Church in Stockholm and was born in Sagu, Finland 28 Aug. 1691. The Forsskål family was quite prominent in Finland and its earliest clergyman had signed the document of the Conclave of Uppsala in 1593.<sup>19</sup>

Abraham's father, Hans Sunesson, was born in Österby in Hällestad 25 Aug. 1738, the son of Sune Olofsson and Ingrid Hansdotter. He married first, at Hällestad 23 Oct. 1761, Gertrud Nilsdotter, born in Grytgöl, Hällestad Parish 16 April 1723, daughter of Nils Andersson and Ingrid Håkansdotter. Little else is known of him. His last mention in the records is his appearance on a household examination roll for Österby Södergård in Hällestad in which he is called a former juror of the assizes, had arrived from Vadst[ena] in 1802 and was now in the poorhouse (*Fattighuset*).<sup>17</sup>

The following ancestor table summarizes our knowledge of the family of Abraham Forsskol:

1. FORSSKOL, Abraham/HANSSON, Sven Abraham, bp. Hällestad (Ög.), Sweden 23 Jan. 1790; entered the United States via the port of Portland, possibly on board the brig *George*, 10 Oct. 1803; d. Saco, ME 21 May 1864.
- I. 2. SUNESSON, Hans, b. Österby, Hällestad Parish (Ög.) 25 Aug. 1738; living there in 1802; m. (1) Hällestad 23 Oct. 1761, NILSDOTTER, Gertrud; m. (2) Hällestad 21 May 1789

3. EKMAN, Ulrica Juliana, b. Veta Parish (Ög.) 31 Dec. 1755; m. (1) 2 Oct. 1775, DAHLBOM, Anders Gustaf; m. (2) 20 May 1777, FORSSKÅL, Dr. Jonas Gustaf.<sup>20</sup>
- II. 4. OLOFSSON, Sune, of Hällestad Parish (Ög.).
5. HANSDOTTER, Ingrid
6. EKMAN, Carl Magnus, b. Mörlunda Parish (Kalm.) 28 Feb. 1712; d. Veta Parish (Ög.) 28 July 1781; m. Målilla Parish (Kalm.) 19 Nov. 1752
7. MORIN, Anna Maria, b. Vissefjärda Parish (Kalm.) 2 Jan. 1724; d. Veta Parish (Ög.) 26 Aug. 1775.<sup>21</sup>
- III. 12. EKMAN, Carl, overseer (*inspektör*).<sup>20</sup>
13. HJORT, Maria.
14. MORIN, Folke, b. in Kalmar in the 1680s; lecturer in Greek in the college preparatory school in Kalmar; d. Kalmar 12 March 1730.<sup>21</sup>
15. HEDERSTIERNA, Sara, b. 1702; d. Gårdveda parish (Kalm.) 10 Oct. 1760.
- IV. 28. MORIN, Lars Bengtsson, city treasurer in Kalmar.<sup>21</sup>
30. SCHERNA, Erland, b. Båstad 1676; ennobled 1717 with the name *Hederstierna*,<sup>22</sup> d. Karlskrona 17 Nov. 1730.
31. PAULIN, Anna Christina, d. 1706.
- V. 60. SCHERNA, Magnus, customs official in Båstad.
61. PAULIN, Sara.
62. PAULIN, Magnus.
63. RAVN, Ottiliana Rasmusdotter.

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I wish to thank Robert C. Anderson, F.A.S.G. of Salt Lake City for invaluable assistance in locating Swedish records; Dr. Nils William Olsson, F.A.S.G. of Winter Park, FL for translation and for providing data on Forsskol's maternal ancestors, and Danny D. Smith of Augusta, ME for locating Forsskol's naturalization.

<sup>1</sup>*First Book of Records of the Town of Pepperrellborough, now the City of Saco* (Portland, ME 1896), p. 209.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 52, 53.

<sup>3</sup>G. T. Ridlon, *History of the Ancient Ryedales . . . and the Families of Riddell, Riddle, Ridlon, Ridley, etc.* (1884), p. 652.

<sup>4</sup>York County Deeds, 136:158; recorded 17 May 1830.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, 281:312.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 258:396; recorded 3 July 1858.

<sup>7</sup>U.S. Census for 1850, Maine, York Co., Saco, No. 162–181; U.S. Census for 1860, Maine, York Co., Saco, No. 596–599.

<sup>8</sup>York County Probate, No. 6076.

<sup>9</sup>*The Maine Democrat*, Saco, ME, Tuesday Morning, 24 May, 1864, p. 3, col. 2 calls him "Abraham Forsskol, Esq." An intriguing death notice appeared in the 28 March issue of the same paper: "In California, Jan. 25, of dropsy of the heart, Abraham Forsskol, formerly of Monroe [Maine], 2d son of J. P. and Betsy Cousens, 38 yrs. 5 months." Evidently there was an intimate friendship between the Forsskol and the Cousens families.

<sup>10</sup>York County Probate, No. 9259.

<sup>11</sup>Boston *Transcript*, Wednesday, 7 July 1897, p. 5, col. 4.

<sup>12</sup>York County Probate, No. 4277.

<sup>13</sup>G. T. Ridlon, *Ridlon Family*, p. 652n.

<sup>14</sup>William Willis, *The History of Portland, from 1632 to 1864* . . . (Portland 1865), pp. 845–846.

<sup>15</sup>York County Court of Common Pleas, Vol. 44 (Feb. Term, 1826), Docket No. 454; Vol. 48 (Feb. Term, 1829), Docket No. 857; Maine State Archives, Augusta, ME.

<sup>16</sup>*Eastern Argus*, Portland, ME, Thursday 13 Oct. 1803, p. 3. The *George* was a brig of 148 tons with two decks. It was put up for sale immediately after its arrival in Portland, according to an advertisement that ran in the *Eastern Argus* beginning 20 Oct.

<sup>17</sup>Church Records, Hällestad, Östergötlands län (LDS Roll No. 151237).

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, (LDS Roll No. 151226).

<sup>19</sup>Gunnar Hellström, *Stockholms stads herdaminne* (Stockholm 1951), pp. 368–369; K. G. Leinberg, *Åbo stifts herdaminne* (Helsingfors 1903), p. 186.

<sup>20</sup>Johan Alfred Westerlund, Johan Axel Setterdahl and Erik Meurling, *Linköpings stifts herdaminne*, I-IV (Kalmar 1951), I, p. 176.

<sup>21</sup>Bror Olsson, *Kalmar stifts herdaminne*, I-IV (Kalmar 1951), I, p. 176.

<sup>22</sup>Gustaf Elgenstierna, *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor*, I-IX (Stockholm 1925–1936), III, pp. 514–515.

## Death in Paris

One of our loyal subscribers, Cameron Allen of Columbus, OH, spotted the following item in going through microfilms of dispatches from U.S. consuls to the Department of State from 1790 to 1906 at our nation's National Archives. The document deals with an American tailor, with the obvious Swedish name of Ernest Nystrom, who, though born in New York, died in Paris, France 19 Oct. 1858. In translation from the French, the language in which the original dispatch was written, the document has the following wording:

### “City of Paris

City Hall of the Ninth Arrondissement. Extract from the Civil Register for 1858.

On the twentieth of October one thousand eight hundred fifty eight at ten o'clock in the morning, the death was reported concerning Mr. Ernest Nystrom, tailor, who died yesterday, at eight thirty o'clock in the morning at his place of business, Notre Dame No. 4, at the age of thirty five, born in New York (America), dwelling at Rue St. Nicolas d'Antry No. 3, Hotel Europe. He was a bachelor and the declaration was made by Mr. Manuel Lerendu, fifty six years old and Marie Trost, seamstress, thirty eight years old, both of them employees and domiciled at the address of the establishment, Notre Dame No. 4.”

We know very little about Ernest Nystrom, except that Daggett's City Directory for New York, dated 1850–1851, lists Ernst Nystrom as a tailor with an address at 379 Sixth Ave. He is not listed in the accelerated index of the Federal census, of 1850. If any reader can furnish further information concerning this Parish inhabitant, it would be interesting to know where Nystrom came from and why he settled in Paris. He may even have been a Swedish immigrant, despite the reference to his having been born in New York.

# Swedish Personal Names in America

Folke Hedblom\*

While visiting Minneapolis, MN in May of 1983 I checked the telephone book of that city, which with its satellite communities, contains approximately one million people. I noted that the catalog contained no less than 25 columns of *Ericksons*, i.e. ca. 2,000 individual subscribers. Almost as frequent were the names *Lind* and combinations of the type *Lindberg*, *-bladh*, *-dahl*, *-gren*, *-quist*, *-strom*, etc. Somewhat less were those named *Lund* with similar combinations. Even more common were the *Olsons* with ca. 3,300 names. Here, however, one should keep in mind that many of the *Olsons* may have been of Norwegian origin. There were ca. 2,300 *Larsons*. There had probably been more at the outset, but often *Larson* has been anglicized to *Lawson*, etc. Ca. 500 were named *Swenson*, but here we may assume that many *Swensons* had taken the anglicized form of *Swanson*, of which there were ca. 1,350. There were just a few more than 300 named *Mattson*. Even in the smaller towns north of Minneapolis the *Erickson* name had a strong position in the telephone books. The fact that the *Mattson* name was so prevalent in the telephone book in Mora, MN, is what one would expect, since that name has had a wide distribution in the province of Dalarna for hundreds of years.<sup>1</sup>

These observations, made at random, demonstrate that Swedish surnames, much more so than our place names, have survived the demise of the Swedish language as a living minority language in today's America. Of the Swedish place names, most of them of the type Stockholm, Uppsala, Falun, etc., there are now only 800 in use today!<sup>a</sup> On the other hand, the Americans who carry Swedish surnames can be counted by the thousands. Most of those carrying these surnames are probably descendants of immigrants, now in the fifth generation. Of these, however, only a miniscule portion exists that still can speak or understand the Swedish language. Their surnames, however, are now a not inconsiderable part of the treasury of surnames of the vast American nation, and are beyond a doubt Sweden's greatest and most lasting contribution to the American language, which it is sometimes called. This language contains, so far as I know, only two borrowed words from the

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Swedish — *ombudsman* and *smorgasbord*.

Many of these Swedish family names have remained intact in their original form and are therefore easy to recognize. Other names have been changed, many of them so radically, that it is difficult today to even guess that they have a Swedish origin.

The mass emigration to America was — as our historians have pointed out — one of the most important happenings in Sweden's as well as all of Europe's history during the 19th century. From Sweden alone, it is estimated that approximately 1.3 million Swedes emigrated between the years 1845 and 1930. That was a large segment of our population, which in 1850 stood at 3.5 million.

In those areas of America, where Swedes settled in large numbers and created their settlements, our language lived on well into the middle of this century, as a language spoken within the family, the church, in the Swedish American press and in literary journals, among the children of the immigrants and their grandchildren for about three generations. Swedish is now a defunct language in all public manifestations and only to a very small degree used in families and more intimate groups.<sup>2</sup> Of the large flora of Swedish American newspapers which once existed, now only three are left in today's America.

During the 1960s three separate research expeditions were organized in America by myself and my colleague, Torsten Ordeus, a sound engineer, on behalf of the Dialect and Folklore Archives of Uppsala (*Dialekt- och folkminnesarkivet i Uppsala*) in order to record the remnants of the Swedish language, particularly the dialects, which were still to be found in the Swedish settlements in various sections of the United States.<sup>3</sup> This material has since been augmented by subsequent personal visits to America during the 1970s. It is important for me to stress at this juncture that the information I collected concerning the older Swedish surnames in America, to be found on the recordings and tapes, are not designed to be a systematic study of the surnames in the field. These surnames are for the most part sporadic inclusions in the recorded text as it developed during unrehearsed and mostly casual conversations. The study presented here, therefore, is limited, in that, while it aims at giving a broad outline of the use of Swedish family names in America, it also seeks to give samples of such names as well as by-names which usually are not to be found in the written sources but must be located in the oral tradition materials.

It is the eternal fate of the emigrant that immediately after his arrival in his new country he has to adjust to new conditions in all the phases of his new experience. The acculturation process began immediately. The first hurdle which confronted the Swedish immigrant when he stepped ashore in America was the language, and to this belonged his family name. The names given by the immigrants were totally strange to the customs collector and other officials who immediately after the arrival had to record the immigrant's name and to attempt to grasp the pronunciation of the same.

This was extremely difficult, particularly if the immigrant spoke a Swedish dialect, a fact which was quite common in the early days of immigration.

The Swedes who came to America during the earliest period of the immigration period hailed mostly from the rural areas. They were farmers, often hired servants, male and female, crofters and younger sons of farmers, dispossessed when older sons inherited the ancestral lands. These people had come to America to acquire a bit of their own soil. The names which these early immigrants brought with them to the new land were mostly patronymics. The names consisted of one's baptismal name (usually only one) together with the father's name with an ending *-son* or *-dotter*, depending upon the person's sex. Written thus we find their names recorded on the ships' manifests, which the masters of the sailing vessels, and later the steamships, were by law required to record, and after the arrival in an American port, hand over to the customs agent. The originals or copies thereof were then kept by the local officials, later to be forwarded to the central authorities. They are for the most part nowadays kept in the National Archives in Washington, DC.

The lists which deal with the ca. 4,000 Swedish arrivals in New York between 1820 and 1850, were published by Nils William Olsson in 1967.<sup>4</sup> The manifests were written by both Swedish and non-Swedish ships' captains. The latter, not being acquainted with the Swedish language, mangled and misunderstood the names so that identification of the passengers often is quite difficult. The fact that male passengers were given the name ending in *-dotter* is not at all unusual. In the main, however, it can be said that the manifests give a rather accurate picture of the names used by the early immigrants in the Swedish population centers. One aspect of these manifests which is surprising, is the fact that so many of the names belong to the nobility. But it is a well-known fact that noblemen from various parts of Europe played a not inconsiderable role among the pioneers of the early immigration period in the middle of the 19th century.

In these passenger manifests one notes a certain modernization of Swedish surname usage. This is particularly true so far as the female names are concerned. In the list from the middle of the 1840s the number of women with names ending in *-dotter* are quite frequent but if we look at passenger ships which arrived in New York in 1850 it is more common that the females are given endings in *-son*. Also family names such as *Boman*, *Björklund*, *Hedberg*, *Wexell*, etc. have increased.<sup>5</sup> The baptismal names are frequently indicated only with initials. All in all one can detect an increasing influence from the English and American name usage.

## 1. Surnames

The nomenclature which the newly arrived Swedes found in America was completely different from what they had been used to and which had been in vogue in Sweden since medieval times and even earlier. In America names which

consisted solely of a baptismal name and a patronymic were not accepted. Every individual was required to have a surname, i.e. an established family name, which clearly identified him—and if he was married—also his wife and children, a name which was to be carried on within the family. The baptismal name played a minor role and could be replaced by the initial(s) only. It developed, however, that the most common name forms, which the Swedes divulged to the customs collector upon arrival, i.e. the *-son* names, did not meet much resistance in reality. These names coincided well with the English name usage, since patronymics ending in *-son* are to be found in England even before the Viking times,<sup>6</sup> when they increased markedly thanks to the Scandinavian influence. As the centuries passed, these patronymics gradually metamorphosed into actual inherited family names.<sup>7</sup> The Swedish *-son* could be written and pronounced by Americans without undue difficulty. These patronymics were thus recorded as surnames. The easiest of all was of course *Anderson*. This was immediately identified with the British *Anderson*, a well-known family name in America. One only had to slough an *s*. On the other hand *Andersdotter* was an impossibility as a surname and was thus easily changed into *Anderson*, both on the ships' manifests as well as later in America.

Also other *-son* names passed inspection without problems, so long as they were adjusted according to the laws of syllabication and writing processes in the new land. *Eriksson* and *Olsson* were written *Erickson* and *Olson*. Even *Gabrielsson* and *Gustafsson* went very well with the shedding of the extra *s*, and the same thing could be said for *Karlsson* and *Pettersson*, written as *Carlson* and *Peterson*. *Persson* could be changed into *Pearson*, *Pierson* or *Peterson* and *Nilsson* easily identified with the native *Nelson*.

One change which was initiated almost to a degree of 100 percent as the immigrants arrived in America was that all those named *Jansson*, *Jönsson*, *Johansson* and *Johannesson* were collected under the English form of *Johnson*. It was even easier inasmuch as *Jonsson* in the American English language was pronounced [dzan:sn]. *Jonasson* seems to have survived, foremost in the American Swedish settlements, however spelled with only one *s*.<sup>8</sup>

When an entire family emigrated at the same time the father and his sons usually had different patronymics ending in *-son*. It seems as a rule that it was the father's name which was recorded as the surname for the entire family.<sup>9</sup> Those, however, who settled in the predominantly Swedish areas around the country, where the Swedish language and Swedish traditions were maintained for a longer time, the members of the family retained their patronymics in daily intercourse, at least within their own generation. Patronymics were also used in the parish registers of the Swedish American churches, a subject which will be touched upon later. The object of our interview in Almelund, MN, *Ben Stenberg*, born in 1898, told us that his grandfather used the name *Gustaf Månsson* when he homesteaded in Minnesota in 1873 and that his son in turn called himself *J. M. Gustafson*.

The grandson, however had assumed the name of *Stenberg*.<sup>10</sup>

The farmer immigrants from central Sweden, who in 1846 followed the well-known "prophet" Erik Jansson, born in Biskopskulla in the province of Uppland, to his colony Bishop Hill in Illinois,<sup>11</sup> likewise followed the same pattern. *Emil Erickson*, born in Bishop Hill in 1884, related that his father was named *Erik Olsson*, when he emigrated from his home parish of Nora in Uppland 1848 (or 1849).<sup>12</sup>

Many immigrants, however, soon traded their *-son* names for other Swedish family names, similar in type to those Swedish surnames in use from the 17th and 18th centuries, primarily among the citizens of the Swedish towns and cities.<sup>13</sup> There are many name changes of this type in the recorded material. Thus we have the story of the 88 year-old *Albert Hult* in Swedesburg, IA, who related that his father, *Carl Eriksson*, from the province of Blekinge, who arrived in America before the Civil War (he participated in this conflict as a soldier) took the name *Hult* from the "parish of Hult in Sweden."<sup>14</sup> In Stockholm, MN I was told by the brothers *Bollman* that their father, *Anders Svensson*, who arrived in the U.S. in 1863 with his entire family, took the name of *Bollman* after the place name of *Bollsjöhöjden* in his home parish of *Östmark* in the northern province of *Värmland*.<sup>15</sup> Immigrants from *Forsa Parish* in the province of *Hälsingland*, who during the 1860s settled near Cambridge, MN, traded their *-son* names for such names as *Forslund*, *Forsman*, *Forsvik*, etc.<sup>16</sup>

As an example of a name change, trading the *-son* name for other types of Swedish surnames I can mention a second generation American in northern Minnesota,<sup>17</sup> who said: "My father came from the province of *Härjedalen* and his name was *Persson*. When he took homestead land<sup>18</sup> he assumed the name *Lager*."<sup>19</sup> *William Quist* in *Vasa*, MN tells of his father, whose name was *Jonasson* from *Småland*, who first called himself *Vinquist* and later *Quist* in America.<sup>20</sup> The Dalecarlian immigrant by the name of *Jan Jansson* called himself *Hedlund* in *Lancaster*, MN.<sup>21</sup> A Mormon by the name of *Axel Bostrom* in *Utah*, who immigrated in 1903 was known as *Eriksson* in Sweden.<sup>21a</sup> The immigrant from *Värmland*, *Oscar Berglund* in *Kimball*, MN., who arrived in 1905, had been known as *Andersson* in Sweden.<sup>22</sup> Sometimes one changed both the baptismal as well as the family name. The well-known pioneer aviator, *Charles Lindbergh's* grandfather was named *Ola Månsson* when he arrived in Minnesota in 1859, but once there he changed his name to *August Lindbergh*.<sup>23</sup> A man, whom I met on the street in *Boxholm*, IA was named *Hedblom*. He told me that his father had taken that name after his arrival in the U.S., but he could not account for the reason of the name change.<sup>24</sup>

But not only *-son* names were changed. According to one of the informants, *Oskar Bonstrom* of *Buffalo*, MN, his grandfather had arrived in 1863 with his family, having emigrated from the parish of *Östmark* in *Värmland*. He had been known as *Burk* in Sweden, but in America he called



himself *Bönström* or *Bonstrom*, a rather common name among the immigrants from that parish. His grandfather's brothers, who had emigrated at the same time, took the surnames of *Bengtson* and *Erickson*.<sup>25</sup> It was not uncommon for brothers to take different names. Within a family named *Svensson* from Småland, those in the first generation took the names of *Swainson*, *West*, *Westerdal*, *Westerdale* and *Barton*.<sup>26</sup>

A name change with a reverse twist, where a bearer of an unusual name, took a *-son* name can be cited in the case of *Pehr Dahlquist* in one of the settlements in Minnesota, who assumed the name of *Peter Carlson* in connection with his taking homestead land and then married. His reason was stated thus: "It seemed there was always confusion when people attempted to spell his name and *Carlson* was much easier."<sup>27</sup> One can say the same thing concerning the immigrant *Hjertén* from the province of Västergötland, who changed his name to *Oberg* after his arrival in Colorado.<sup>28</sup>

The name of *Burk*, referred to above, was probably a soldier's name. The Swedish soldier names reach back to the end of the 17th century, when Sweden instituted its military reform, known as *indelningsverket*. Many of these names were well adapted as surnames in America. Naming a few examples, I have the farmer in Minnesota, born on his farm in 1898, who related that his father, who in Sweden was known as *August Gustafsson*, after his arrival in America had resumed the name he carried as a soldier in Sweden — *Lund*.<sup>29</sup> *Frances Nero* in Wisconsin, born on his farm in 1909, told me that his grandfather named *Andersson* in Sweden had, after arriving in the U.S. in 1870, taken the name of *Nero*, which he had borne as a member of the "King's Guards" in Sweden.<sup>30</sup> A Mormon in Utah, who like his father, had the name of *Malmstedt* in Sweden, took the name of *Spjut*, the father's military name, after his arrival in Utah.<sup>31</sup>

Occasionally the immigrant altered his soldier's name. A soldier by the name of *Gustaf Rask* changed his name to *Strand* after arrival in Minnesota in 1869.<sup>32</sup>

A considerable portion of the Swedish surnames — if we also include the patronymics, which as stated above, already in Sweden had begun to be transformed into real family names — could, as we have seen, be easily accepted as American names. To this group we can add such names as *Hedlund*, *Lindberg*, *Westerberg*, *Hult*, *Bonstrom*, etc., whether they had been created from place names in Sweden or not. In all of these cases there is a clear line of demarcation between the Swedish and Danish immigrants on the one hand, and the Norwegian immigrants on the other, as pointed out by Einar Haugen.<sup>33</sup> The Norwegians had a much more difficult time with names like *Jørgen Olsen Wrolstad*, where the name *Olsen* was a pure patronymic form and *Wrolstad* was a farm name, sometimes involving a complicated mixture of birth place and family.

## I. Anglization

The adjustment to the English American family nomenclature could take place in various ways. Just as in the cases of *Erickson* and *Johnson*,

etc., it often consisted in a minor change in the spelling. In other cases it was more difficult. Some of the Swedish speech sounds and their spellings are completely foreign to the American ear and tongue. Here we find the vowels *å*, *ä*, and *ö*, the consonant combinations *j-*, *sje-* and *tje-* sounds, combinations such as *bj*, *tt*, etc. Substitutions had to be found, which were as close as possible to the original sounds and the orthographic patterns in the American English. To name a few examples: *Hjelm* became *Yelm* or *Helm*, *Håkansson* became *Hawkinson*, *Kilberg* and *Källberg* became *Chilberg*, *Larson* became *Lawson*, *Ljungberg* became *Youngberg*, the soldier's name of *Lod* became *Lodeen*, *Lundin* became *Lundeen*, *Strid*, another soldier's name became *Streed*, again another soldier's name *Svärd* became *Sword*, *Åberg* and *Öberg* became *Oberg*, *Åkerström* became *Ockerstrom*, sometimes shortened to *Ocker* and *Öström* became *Ostrum*. Names like *Levander* were made easier by writing them *Le Vander*.

Another method was to translate the name, wholly or partially. Thus *Nyqvist* became *Newquist* or *Newquest*, *Sjölin* (which also could become *Sholeen*) became *Sealine*, *Sjöstrand* became *Seashore*, *Östlund* became *Eastlund*. In cases such as *Newquest*, it is possible to see a Swedish dialect influence, perhaps from Västergötland, which also may have influenced this spelling. For a number of other examples of Anglization or Americanization of Swedish family names I refer to Swanson.<sup>34</sup>

Occasionally one traded a Swedish name for an English one. Thus *Björkegren* became *Burke*.<sup>35</sup> An old professor at Bethany College in Lindsborg, KS, Dr. *E. O. Deere*, told me that his father, who had immigrated in 1869, and whose name was *Olson*, had been employed by the John Deere Co. in Moline, IL, manufacturer of agricultural implements. One day he was asked by John Deere to change his name — there were altogether too many employees with the name of Olson in the company. The polite father answered by saying that it would be an honor for him to take the name of his employer, to which Mr. Deere immediately acceded.<sup>36</sup>

## 2. Christian Names

The earliest Swedish pioneers from the period 1845–1870 settled in areas heretofore practically virgin territory, the forests and prairies of the Upper Midwest, as well as Kansas and Texas, where only roving Indians had set foot. In certain places, foremost in Minnesota, they settled in close proximity to each other, so that practically every Swedish farm bordered on another Swedish settler's place. People from the same general area in Sweden sought to settle in the U. S. close to their kinfolk or neighbors in Sweden. Thus one continued as far as possible to follow the same life style as back in Sweden, which happened to be rural Sweden of the middle of the 1800s. From a material point of view life was rather self-sufficient — clothes, tools and other life necessities were fashioned and made at home. Only a small part of one's needs were supplied from the outside and then mostly via barter or the

exchange of services. Spiritually one's existence was geared to religion and the church, often in a more active way than back in Sweden. There one might have been the object of religious persecution.

During the first decades it was the Swedish Lutheran Church — mostly a low church type — which dominated these communities, harboring strong Swedish majorities. The churches were guided by clergymen from Sweden, who followed the rules and practices of the Church of Sweden strictly, both when it came to orthodoxy, but also when it pertained to such practical things as the Swedish system of keeping parish records. Thus one followed scrupulously in America in the same system as in Sweden, and clergymen issued baptismal certificates, exit permits and other documents for parishioners who moved from one place to another in their adopted land. These Swedish pioneer clergymen could not possibly have envisaged that they, by their action as keepers of the vital statistics, were creating a research source for historians, demographers as well as other disciplines — unique in the world.

In communities of this type the Swedish language dominated social activities — the home, the place of employment as well as the church. Many of the older immigrants never learned English. The children were placed in American public schools at the age of eight, but as soon as school was over for the day, the pupils returned to the Swedish of the everyday world — whether this was the dialect of Småland, Hälsingland or the language spoken in Dalarna. For decades Swedish was also taught in special summer schools, where one studied Luther's Catechism, the history of Sweden as well as its geography.

In such milieus, closely knit Swedish American communities, one finds that the use of patronymics lived on for a few years longer than in other places. Some of these cases have been mentioned earlier. This type of nomenclature received strong support from the clergymen, who continued to use the system in preparing their parish registers. This can be seen in the publishing by the Emigrant Institute in Växjö in 1973 of the first membership roster of the earliest of the many Swedish Lutheran parishes in America. This particular parish record has been kept with an accuracy bordering upon 100%.<sup>37</sup> This parish was created in 1854 in the area surrounding the Chisago Lakes in Minnesota, made famous by Vilhelm Moberg in his tetralogy of Swedish immigration. The membership roster spans the time period 1855–1860, to which have been added entries for all births, marriages and deaths up to 1868. In the baptismal register for 1857–1867 all of the children born in America have the usual Swedish first names. The only exceptions to this are a few boys named Henry and William, as well as “Julysses Lincoln,” which doubtlessly reflects the actuality of the Civil War.

In this parish record one can observe how patronymics dominate almost completely. Couples in most cases have the endings in *-son* and *-dotter*, as in the example *John Fredrik Pettersson* and his wife *Mathilda Magnusdotter* from 1860. There are names of the more modern type, as for instance *Anders Persson Norelius* and his wife *Elisabet Jonsdotter* from 1855 and *Anders*

*Gustaf Blom* and his wife *Carolina Catharina Collin* from 1855.

For those immigrants, who on the other hand, sought their new homes in less homogenous settlements — the cities and other centers of population, and which were peopled not only by Swedes, but also by immigrants of other nationalities, such as Norwegians, Germans, Irish, etc., the conditions were much different, even if the Swedes even there tended to stay together in their church congregations and secular societies. Slowly, however, there were those members who splintered off, joining other congregations with a freer mode of worship, and where records were not kept with the same zeal and consistency as the Lutheran pastors from Sweden had given to the task. This can also be said for the clergymen who followed them, trained in the Augustana Synod (1860–1962), the offshoot of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Sweden, and the largest Swedish American denomination in the United States.

In the heterogenous communities of the nation the Swedish patterns of behavior as well as the Swedish way of life were subjected to influences from various directions, and obviously also from the powerful main stream American culture. Here the Swedish language as well as Swedish nomenclature could not progress or even survive as easily or as untouched as in the homogenous Swedish farmer settlements. It was also there that one met the problems, which always, more or less, impinge upon persons in a bi-lingual community. One was forced to live in a perpetual “language contact” and “language conflict.”

So far as the first or Christian names are concerned the changes came faster and were more inclusive than in the matter of surnames, even if a great many of the names both in Sweden and in the United States had the same origin. This is certainly true with the Christian names, which both in England and in Sweden, ever since the Middle Ages, had been taken from the Bible or the saints' calendar. But the claims of the spoken language and the contacts with Americans immediately placed certain demands on the patterns of first names for the Swedes. A trace of this can readily be seen in the baptismal register from the Chisago Lakes, cited above. Perhaps it is the American pattern which is responsible for the fact that 25 children were given two baptismal names, whereas only twelve received only one. To this should be added the fact that the Swedish first names in their written form could only be used in the family group and the Swedish speaking areas as a whole. Beyond this the Americanization had begun early. How this came about can be told in a family story from the Swedish settlement in Isanti County, MN, published there by Juliette Erickson Person in 1973, with the title “Britta Kajsa.”<sup>38</sup> The author's grandmother, the farmer's daughter, Britta Kajsa Eriksson, from Hassela Parish in the province of Hälsingland, immigrated 1869 to the small community of Red Wing, MN. Here she was employed as a servant in the household of a clergyman. His family spoke English and the majority of the people in the community were Americans. Among the friends she had she was known as *Kate* or *Katie*. The following

year her parents immigrated with the remainder of the family. They were *Lisa* and *Erik* and had in America taken the name of *Ostberg*. *Lisa* was called *Elizabeth* or *Lizzie*, and the daughter *Kjersti* became *Christina*. She married a Swede named *Louis Ockerlund*, their daughter was baptized *Sarah*, a Biblical name, which with that particular spelling could be accepted as American. Kate married a childhood sweetheart, who also had come from Hassela, *Pehr Dahlgvist* (he had changed his name to *Carlson*, see above). Their first child was named *Karl-Johan*, but was soon called *Charlie*, "and that name stayed with him all through the years." Erik and Lisa had then moved the entire family to the area of Dalbo, one of the most concentrated Swedish farm colonies in Minnesota, with a great proportion of immigrants from upper Dalarna. Kate's and Per's children received the following names — *Erik*, who soon became *Eddie*, as well as *Ella*, *Emma*, *Margaret*, *Aaron*, *Anna* and *Theodore*. Thus spelled and pronounced in an American manner the names could not be objected to in either quarter.

Even in the most populous Swedish areas the Americanization of the children's first names began already in the immigrant generation. But here the process was a slow one. Of the thirty grandchildren of Erik and Lisa, named in Person's book, only two of them have definite non-Swedish names — *Wilbur* and *Willie*. To this should also be added *Andrew*. Nowhere in the above-mentioned baptismal register from the Chisago Lakes is there an *Anders*, but there are several *Andrews*. Has *Anders* been transformed into *Andrew* already as one passed through the gate to America? In the membership roster, however, which lists persons, baptized in Sweden, the name of *Anders* has been retained. One could compare this with the normalization of *Jansson*, etc. to *Johnson*.

Overall it can be said, though, that the Swedish tradition was quite strong even among those children of the immigrants, born in America. But the conditions changed from place to place and in different surroundings. Some examples can be cited from the recordings we made.

In Falun, WI a woman named *Anna Fink*, born there in 1877, showed us her parents' Swedish family Bible. They had bought it after their arrival in America in 1868 and had recorded in it their children's names and their dates of birth. They had emigrated from the area outside of Ludvika in Dalarna. The children were — *Per Johan*, born 1861, then *Anders Gustaf*, *Johan*, *Emma*, *Emily* and *Anna*, the latter our informant. Anna's children had also been recorded — she was married in 1905. These were *Vincent* (dead as a child), *Harold Wilson*, *Herbert Carl*, *Marion Anne*, *Vincent Emil* and *Dale Norman*.<sup>39</sup> As can be seen here, the Americanization of the Christian names had taken a big leap into the second generation. In this part of Wisconsin the Swedish element was not as strong as in the nearby heavily populated Swedish areas of Minnesota, on the other side of the St. Croix River.

In Bishop Hill, IL, where one never was really interested in preserving the Swedish heritage,<sup>40</sup> *Orlie Chilberg*, born there in 1894 of Swedish parents from Alfta Parish in Hälsingland, told me that his six siblings were

named *Christine, Cora, Clara, Emily, Lilly* and *Emil*.

Visiting hundreds of Swedes in the second and third generations during our travels in the 1960s we encountered the fact that the Americanization of the Christian names was much more in evidence than when it involved surnames. Persons named *Erickson* and *Larson* could have first names like *Ben, Emory, Katie, Lorinda, Mabel, Sterling, Vernon*, etc. American pet names like *Pete* for *Per*, *Betsy* for *Birgit*, etc. were used even when one conversed in Swedish.

Similar changes in baptismal names took place also among the Norwegian immigrants. Einar Haugen,<sup>41</sup> himself the son of immigrants, born and reared in a Norwegian American community in Iowa, mentions that an American of Norwegian extraction from Sogn in Norway who told him that he had been baptized *Rasmus* after his maternal grandfather, but that he disliked it very much. He therefore called himself *Robert* and did not, therefore, have to change his initial *R*. Initials are, as already mentioned, very important in American nomenclature. In the similar way *Haakon* was changed to *Henry, Lars* to *Louis, Trond* to *Tom*, etc.<sup>42</sup>

The first names of the Norwegian immigrants were, according to Haugen, a constant source of "linguistic embarrassment."<sup>43</sup> A man's surname was for the most part a question of the written form, but the Christian name was the handle by which he was known among his colleagues, in the place where he was employed and in the social circles. Here substitute forms were created speedily for such foreign names which the Americans neither could nor had the wish to pronounce. In a group where the knowledge of a foreign language is non-existent and the general educational level is low a foreign name will meet resistance because it is new, strange and unusual. It is also a problem whether the name is male or female. It is difficult to separate such forms as *Sigurd* and *Sigrid*. Since most immigrants had difficulty in resisting the pressures of their surroundings, they often had to accept the names or forms which their new environment pressed on them.

In this manner one often had one name in the home and among one's countrymen and another name on the outside, i.e. in the place of employment. One could eliminate this dilemma by using a Christian name, which was used in both the United States and Sweden, and which in its American form did not meet the problems in either camp and which would not violate the initial, as for instance *Henrik*, which became *Henry, Charlie* for *Carl, Oliver* for *Olof, Sadie* for *Signe, Tom* for *Tore* or *Torvald*, etc. Concurrently the children met the same situation when they started in the American public school and there encountered the teacher's confusion and the mockery of the fellow pupils. The children were obviously more sensitive than their parents. Haugen relates that the Norwegian children thus as "the innocent newcomers thought it was splendid to get such strange names, and in this way a bad habit was established. *Knut* and *Kittel* were changed to *Charley, Halvor* became *Harvey, Helge* was changed to *Henry, Ingeborg* became *Belle, Berit* and *Birgit* became *Betsy*. . . ."<sup>44</sup>

Norwegian parents continued in America to give the oldest son the name of the paternal grandfather and the oldest daughter the name of the maternal grandmother. But in the second generation this custom met opposition, which can readily be seen in the study of Norwegian American genealogies. Whether this observation applies to Swedish immigrants, is something which has not been brought out in any study.

### 3. Personal Names and Bi-Lingualism

Among the present-day bi-lingual Swedish Americans, whom I met during the 1960s and 1970s I often noticed a kind of uncertainty or wavering in the correct form of their names. There was, what Haugen calls a double standard.<sup>45</sup> One person, whom we interviewed, exhibited a certain amount of doubt when I asked him how he spelled his name — should it be *Nordin*, *Nordeen*, *Norden*, or something else? So far as his Christian name was concerned this could vary between *Andrew* and *Anders*. Sometimes this uncertainty could be traced to the fact that in the third generation, where a person might speak Swedish fluently and be conscious of having a Swedish name, but since he could neither write nor read the language, he would be unsure how his name should appear in the written or “proper” Swedish form. One such instance was the family in Bishop Hill, IL named *Borg*, where the members of the family always pronounced the name with American articulation, so that to American and Swedish ears it sounded like *Berg*, a much more common name in both countries. One also encounters the wrong form in the written language.<sup>46</sup> I once heard the well-known Swedish radio reporter, Arne Thorén (now Swedish ambassador in Iraq), while posted in New York, speaking on the telephone to an American party, presenting himself as Thoren, without the benefit of the accent on the last syllable of his name. This coincides with the so called double standard in both speech and in the written form. The same thing can be said concerning the Swedish-born Gösta Franzén, who for thirty years served a professor of Scandinavian studies at the University of Chicago.

There were at least three occasions in the life of the Swedish immigrant in America, when he had to specify as to how his name was spelled. This was true both as to his surname and at least the initial(s) of his Christian name or names. The first time was when he, as a newcomer, officially registered to receive his homestead certificate, an important document, made out in the name of the President of the United States. The second occasion was when he declared his intention of becoming an American citizen or when he later received his final naturalization document and foreswore his allegiance to the sovereign king of Sweden. The third time was when he was interviewed each decade by the official Federal Census enumerator. If he had in any way altered his name in the meanwhile he might later find himself in trouble.

There were, however, and there still remain today, particularly in regions of high Swedish ethnic concentration, individuals, who will not

budge so far as the pronunciation of their names is concerned. One has maintained the Swedish form, the spelling and the pronunciation, despite being surrounded by a crushing majority of non-Swedes. I can cite as an example, the grand old man of everything Swedish, Carl T. Widén<sup>47</sup> of Austin, TX, who still writes and pronounces his name correctly, even though newspapers and correspondents drop the accent mark. In circles like these one is not apt to find name changes of the type *Eriksson* to *Erickson* or *Svensson* to *Swenson* and least of all to *Swanson*. This observation can be proved by consulting the telephone books and other registers throughout the country.

Norwegians have followed a similar pattern. Haugen<sup>48</sup> relates how a certain Norwegian immigrant by the name of *Nils Nilsen*, when asked to change his name to *Nels Nelson*, because the illustrious American tongue could not pronounce it, “he stuck to his guns and insisted that ‘his name should be respected!’”

## 4. By-Names

### 4.1. Farm Names

In our Swedish villages and rural areas it is a well-known fact that a farm name (*gårdsnamn*) was sometimes attached to the name of the dweller on a particular farm.<sup>49</sup> Examples of this are *Pers*, *Lassas*, *Per-Ols*, *Klockars*, *Salmakars*, etc. These farm names did not find a wide acceptance in America. Where they occurred, they were used in such cases as when an entire family immigrated and settled on the same farm, and where in addition one was surrounded by persons from the same village or parish in Sweden. In such cases it was natural to continue the use of the farm name. I can cite a few cases that come to mind.

In Bishop Hill, IL descendants of the early Swedish pioneers in the second and third generations as late as the 1960s and 1970s still used such by-names as *Anders-Ols Tilda*, *Klockar-Brita*, *Kärsbäcken* and *Löka-Jonas* for persons who descended from farms in Alfta Parish in Hälsingland. As is well-known, this is the area from which the majority of immigrants came in 1846 and the following years, when they accompanied the “prophet” Erik Jansson to America. The emigrants made up no less than ten percent of the population of Alfta Parish.

Also in the Swedish areas in Chisago and Isanti counties in Minnesota we found that persons interviewed used similar farm names, as for example — *La’rs-Erik*, *Mat’tes-Erik* and *Per-Olsa* as in the phrase “a daughter of Per-Olsa” or “we lived at Per-Olsas here for a year.”<sup>50</sup> The name *La’rs-Erik* had become so well-known that there were people who believed that this was the farmer’s real name. One person had in vain tried to locate his farm in the surveyor’s plat book and was surprised to find that the name was *Peterson* instead.

Farm names of this type, brought over from Sweden, will probably



disappear together with the Swedish language.

#### 4.2. Other By-Names

Our informants told us that in many Swedish settlements there were so many *Ericksons*, *Carlsons*, *Johnsons*, etc. that it became necessary to separate them by giving them special by-names or appellations. This was the case also with single persons with other names, of the same type as used in Sweden, the so called by-names, also at times known as pet names. Among all of the names to be found in our recordings one can sort them into the following categories:

##### 4.2.1. Initials

One way of separating the various *Ericksons* and *Carlsons* was to use their initials. In Chisago County one separated four persons named *Oscar Anderson* by calling them *Oscar C.*, *Oscar D.*, *Oscar E.* and *Oscar Z.* In addition there were also persons named *Lill-Oscar* (*Little Oscar*) and (*Dalslands-Oscar*).<sup>51</sup>

##### 4.2.2. By-Names reflecting origin

Persons were differentiated by sorting them out according to their origin in Sweden. *Dalslands-Oscar* (see above) came from the province of Dalsland, *Jämt-Erik* from the province of Jämtland, *Järna-Anna* from the parish of Järna in Dalarna, *Mellby-Olle*<sup>52</sup> from Mellby in Nora Parish in the province of Uppland, *Skåninga-Nilson* from Skåne and *Östgöta-Johnson* came from Östergötland. In Parkers Prairie, MN a couple of farmers were named *Johan i Håltet* and *Niclas i Håltet*. They were said to have come "from Håltet in Småland," probably some place called Hultet.<sup>53</sup> *Chicago-Carlson* and *Duluth-Johnson* had spent some time in these cities in the United States.<sup>54</sup>

##### 4.2.3. By-Names reflecting place of domicile

*Johan i Eket* and *Kalle på ön* resided in places where there grew oak trees or on an island (ö).<sup>55</sup> *Kalle mä talla* had a large pine tree (*tall*) on his farm near the road and *Marta mä bäcken*, lived by a stream (*bäck*).<sup>56</sup> *Norrbo-Piter* resided at Norrbo, a place near Bishop Hill, IL.<sup>57</sup> *Västswida-Nilson* resided in "West Sweden" in Burnett County, WI.<sup>58</sup> A person from Hälsingland, living in Isanti County, was called *Anders sia på vägen*. His farm was located along the highway. Not everyone knew that his actual name was Norelius. The by-name was used as recently as 1976 by a neighbor, the eighty year-old Reuben Eastlund, whose grandfather had arrived there in 1856. To a younger sister he explained in English "And(rew) side of the road."<sup>59</sup> Thus the name seems to have survived in an English translation.

Rather common was the use of the number of the section within the township on which the farmer lived. Thus there was *Forsman on No. 9*, *Peterson on No. 7*, *Selin on No. 18*.<sup>60</sup> *Johnsons på etta* and *Larsons på Etta-kullen* referred to the fact that both resided on section No. 1. *Etta-kullen* was a little rise on the section.<sup>61</sup>

#### 4.2.4. By-Names reflecting craft or employment

*Brevbärar-Erickson* was a letter carrier and *Cotton-Johnson* grew cotton on a large scale in Texas.<sup>62</sup> *Fisk-Måns* sold fish in Bishop Hill, IL<sup>63</sup> and *Gris-Anderson* raised pigs.<sup>64</sup> In Chisago County, MN there was also *Hanka-mara*, a person who was called when someone's mare fell ill. He attempted to heal the sick animal by inserting a twisted thread (a *hank* in Swedish) through the skin of the mare's chest (a cure known from old Swedish folk medicine).<sup>65</sup> *Honungs-Carlson*<sup>66</sup> kept bees and *Horn-Per* visited farms and trimmed (sawed off) the horns of cattle.<sup>67</sup> *Målare-Carlson* was of course a painter, *Plummer-Anderson* a plumber, *Rakar-Anderson* a barber<sup>68</sup> and *Slevgubben* made wooden spoons (*slev* is the Swedish word for wooden spoon).<sup>69</sup> *Snickare-Carlson* was a carpenter and *Spelar-Svenson* was an organist.<sup>70</sup>

#### 4.2.5. By-Names reflecting personal characteristics or peculiarities

*Bysk-Olle* was a person who was constantly running around in the bushes in order to hunt.<sup>71</sup> *Johan i vädret* was a garrulous fellow,<sup>72</sup> *Ljugar-Kalle* was none too careful in speaking the truth,<sup>73</sup> *Petter Rak* always walked straight as an arrow,<sup>74</sup> *Rökarn* was known to smoke incessantly,<sup>75</sup> *Skägg-Sven* had a beard and *Sven Moon*'s name reflected his bald pate.<sup>76</sup> *Stor-Karl-Johan* or *Starke-Karl-Johan*<sup>77</sup> was a large and powerful man. *Stor-Brita* was a "large woman from Dalarna."<sup>78</sup> One immigrant from Sweden (ca. 1910) was known as *Svenska kungen (The Swedish King)* because he was the spitting image of Sweden's late king, Oscar II.<sup>79</sup>

The demand of bi-lingualism is well documented in the name *Big John*, which was given to a large husky immigrant in Bishop Hill, IL. As late as 1970 his family and descendants were referred to by Swedish-speaking people as *Big-John-arna (The Big Johns)* and one of them was known as *Big Johns-Olle*.<sup>80</sup> *Doodle* was the name of the village eccentric in Bishop Hill. So far as I know there was no Swedish equivalent for his American by-name.<sup>81</sup>

#### 4.2.6 By-Names dictated by special conditions

In West Union, MN one kept three Johnsons separated by naming one of them *Harry Grant Johnson*. He had been an enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for president. "We still (in 1962) call the children *Grant's children*,"<sup>82</sup> according to my informant. *Jöns Johnson* was called "sji-båt" (*sheep bought*), "he sold sheep for us," as contrasted with *John Johnson-hi-såld (hay sold)*, he sold hay. Another Johnson was called *Pålsen* (the Furcoat), "he must have owned a furcoat." Other names were *Mose-Lars*, *Tuppa-Maja* and *Pipe-gubben*. Our informant did not know how those names had been chosen. One fellow by the name of Gustaf Lundgren was called *Päjkarsen*. He worked on the railroad and borrowed money from others and when the creditors demanded repayment he would say: "I will pay you when 'päj-karsen' arrives." Once a month a train arrived with the pay car, which in the Swedish American tongue became "päj-kars."<sup>83</sup>

*Hackberry-Johnson* in Texas had many hackberry trees around his

house.<sup>84</sup> *Kikarn* (*The Spyglass*) owned a spyglass with which he gazed at the stars as well as at his neighbors.<sup>85</sup> *Kongen* (*The King*) was a person who always wanted to decide an issue.<sup>86</sup> *Masan* was a person who did not wish to swear, so he used the circumlocution *masan* for the devil.<sup>87</sup> *Ståssa-gubben* continually used the phrase *förståss* (you understand).<sup>88</sup> *Puddi-Johnson* was a chap who was conscious of his good looks. He had looked at himself in the mirror once and was told to have said: "puddi," i.e. "pretty."<sup>89</sup> *Sjupojka-Johnson* had seven sons. *Sola-Petterson* did not trust his watch and always figured out the time of day by looking at the sun. *Tala-vé-Anderson* lived along the highway between Austin and Elroy in Texas. One often stopped there en route to chat with him (*tala vid* in Swedish) and to drink a cup of coffee.<sup>90</sup>

In Parkers Prairie, MN lived *Greva-Petterson* or *Greva-Johan* and his wife *Greva-Lotta*. He had once worked for a count (*greve*) in Sweden. Their farm was called *Grevamåla*. *Jocke* (*Petterson*) used to play cards with his American cronies and often got the joker card. He once alluded to this fact and the name stuck. His wife was called *Jocka-Fia* (her Christian name may have been *Sophia*). *Rytt-mästarn* was a fellow who had served in the Swedish Army and was nicknamed "the cavalry captain."<sup>91</sup> The *Woodchucks* was the name given to a family from Hälsingland, residing in Chisago County, MN. The many boys in that family were always dirty.<sup>92</sup>

Swedish names were often garbled by outsiders. A Swede in Texas by the name of *Cederström* was called *Cigar-stream* by his Irish and American friends.<sup>93</sup>

I have thus come to the end of this brief orientation concerning the main points in the older Swedish American nomenclature as I experienced it during my travels in various parts of America. The material has been assembled from the sporadic observations I made during these travels. The primary goal has been to call to the attention of students of Swedish family names that here is an area, where no systematic research seems to have been done so far.

For some time, however, there now exists in Sweden, as well as in the United States, excellent possibilities for archival studies thanks to the completion of the microfilming of the Swedish American church records. This inventory and the photographing on microfilm has been done under the supervision of the Emigrant Institute in Växjö during the years 1969–1978. It was made possible primarily through grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation in Stockholm and has been carried out by the Emigrant Institute's field worker, Lennart Setterdahl. The microfilming includes ca. 1,600 Swedish American parishes, consisting mainly of their membership rosters as well as the minutes of their church council meetings. The main portion of this vast material comes from the Augustana Church, but there are also records from the Evangelical Covenant Church, a sister organization of *Svenska Missionsförbundet* in Sweden. Included are also some Swedish Baptist and Swedish Methodist parishes. Lately the attention has

also been given to secular groups and their archival holdings, notably The Vasa Order of America and other Swedish American societies and mutual aid groups.

The approximately 2,500 rolls of microfilm are housed in the Emigrant Institute in Växjö as well as the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center in Rock Island, IL. These records consist of uninterrupted series of parish records from the 1850s to ca. 1930. By means of these primary sources one can now follow the history and development of the Swedish American nomenclature. Ulf Beijbom has analyzed this source material from the point of view of its use as a primary historical gold mine.<sup>94</sup> He says: "The Swedish American parish records consist of a unique collection of personal data, both for the study of the individual as well as for the study of demography and sociology. Quantatively these records present us with a large volume of genealogical data which easily can be linked to similar source materials in Sweden. The Swedish American parish records serve us better than any other source so far as researching the mechanism of the migration movement as well as the dynamics of the pioneer community." Considering the fact that Americans of Swedish descent lately have increased their interest in their roots, the Emigrant Institute is presently working on computerizing this data for an easier retrieval in the future.

Mention should also be made of the possibilities of research in the Emigrant Register in Karlstad, Sweden. This institution has concentrated on emigration from the province of Värmland and possesses a very well catalogued collection of archival materials for this important emigration county.

## Notes

### Abbreviations

*Am* refers to tapes (reel-to-reel) in the phonogram collection of the Dialect and Folklore Archives in Uppsala. Ex. *Am* 234:2 means reel No. 234, segment No. 2.

*Ka* refers to cassette tapes in the same collection. Ex. *Ka* 12:2 means Cassette No. 12, track No. 2.

<sup>1</sup>The American telephone books also show regional differences so far as the frequency of a Swedish American surname is concerned. In Austin, TX, as an example, where the Swedish immigration, which began in the 1840s, stemmed mostly from the northeastern section of Småland, family names like Erickson and combination names of Lind and Lund are seemingly quite rare, which has been corroborated by leading Swedish Americans living there. Among the most common Swedish names are such forms as Swenson and Swanson. Perhaps it is possible via the American telephone books to find in them reflections of a surname geography in Sweden? Concerning this aspect see Ivar Modéer, *Svenska personnamn* (Swedish Personal Names). Handbok för universitetsbruk och självstudier. Ed. by B. Sundqvist and C.-E. Thors with a bibliography by R. Otterbjörk (Lund 1964). – *Anthroponymica Svecana* 5 (Lund 1964).

<sup>14</sup>Folke Hedblom, "Ortnamn i emigrantsamhälle" (Place Names in an Immigrant Community). Om svensk ortnamnsbildning i Amerika in *Namn och Bygd*, Vol. LIV (1968), p. 128. See also "Place Names in Immigrant Communities" in *Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, pp. 246–260.

<sup>2</sup>Folke Hedblom, *Svensk-Amerika berättar* (*Swedish America Tells its Story*) (Stockholm 1982), 182 ff.

<sup>3</sup>Folke Hedblom, "Om svenska folkmål i Amerika" (Concerning Swedish Dialects in America). From the recording expedition of the Swedish Dialect and Folklore Archives in Uppsala 1962 as reported in *Svenska landsmål*, 1962; Folke Hedblom, "Bandinspelnings-expeditionen till Svensk-Amerika 1964 (The Recording Expedition to Swedish America 1964) in *Svenska*

- landsmål, 1965; Folke Hedblom, "Den tredje inspelningsexpeditionen till Svensk-Amerika" (The Third Recording Expedition to Swedish America). A report from the journey 1966 in *Svenska landsmål*, 1966. See also "The Swedish Speech Recording Expedition in the Middle West 1962" in *The Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly (SPHQ)*, Vol. XIV, No. 2, pp. 47-61; "Swedish Speech and Popular Tradition in America" in *SPHQ*, Vol. XVI, No. 3, pp. 137-154 and "Research of Swedish Speech and Popular Traditions in America 1966" in *SPHQ*, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, pp. 76-92.
- <sup>4</sup>Nils William Olsson, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820-1850* (Stockholm and Chicago 1967) (Acta Bibliothecae Regiae Stockholmiensis, Vol. VI).
- <sup>5</sup>Gudrun Utterström, *Tillnamn i den karolinska tidens Stockholm (Surnames in Stockholm's Carolinian Era)* (Umeå 1976) (Acta Universitatis Umensis. Umeå Studies in the Humanities, Vol. XI), 56 ff.
- <sup>6</sup>G. Tengvik, "Old English Bynames" in *Nomina Germanica*, Vol. IV (Uppsala 1938), 146 ff.
- <sup>7</sup>P. H. Reaney, *The Origin of English Surnames* (London 1967), 75 ff; 315 ff.
- <sup>8</sup>*Ka* 12:2.
- <sup>9</sup>Einar Haugen, *The Norwegian Language in America. A Study in Bilingual Behavior. I-II*. Second ed. (Bloomington, IN and London 1969), p. 196.
- <sup>10</sup>*Am* 307.
- <sup>11</sup>Paul H. Elmen, *Wheat Flour Messiah*. Eric Jansson of Bishop Hill (Carbondale, Edwardsville, IL and Chicago 1976).
- <sup>12</sup>*Ka* 1:1.
- <sup>13</sup>Utterström, 27 ff.
- <sup>14</sup>*Am* 234:2.
- <sup>15</sup>*Am* 125:126; C. E. Måwe, *Värmlänningar i Nordamerika (Värmland Immigrants in North America)*. Sociologiska studier i en anpassningsprocess. Med särskild hänsyn till emigrationen från Östmark. (Säffle 1971), p. \*10.
- <sup>16</sup>*Ka* 12:2; 30:1.
- <sup>17</sup>The accepted norm within the Scandinavian scientific community dealing with emigrant languages is that the first generation consists of those immigrants who at the time of arrival in America were at least 15 years of age. The second generation consists of those born in America, having at least one Swedish parent or if born in Sweden were at the most 14 years of age when they arrived. The third generation consists of children of the second generation.
- <sup>18</sup>Homestead land was free land given to persons on certain conditions according to the Homestead Act of 1861.
- <sup>19</sup>*Am* 285.
- <sup>20</sup>*Am* 141.
- <sup>21</sup>*Am* 275.
- <sup>21<sup>a</sup></sup>*Am* 395-396.
- <sup>22</sup>*Am* 128.
- <sup>23</sup>Bruce L. Larson, "The Early Life of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. 1859-1883" in *The Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXIV (1973), p. 206. (now *The Swedish-American Historical Quarterly*).
- <sup>24</sup>Folke Hedblom, "Diary 1964."
- <sup>25</sup>*Am* 125; Måwe, p. 86 and \*28 ff.
- <sup>26</sup>H. Arnold Barton, *The Search for Ancestors. A Swedish-American Family Saga* (Carbondale and Edwardsville, IL 1979).
- <sup>27</sup>Juliette Erickson Person, *Britta Kajsa* (Askov, MN 1973), p. 29.
- <sup>28</sup>*Am* 400.
- <sup>29</sup>*Ka* 29:2.
- <sup>30</sup>*Am* 254.
- <sup>31</sup>*Am* 392-393.
- <sup>32</sup>*Am* 99:3.
- <sup>33</sup>Haugen, *The Norwegian Language*, 197 ff.
- <sup>34</sup>R. Swanson, "The Swedish Surname in America" in *American Speech*, Vol. III (Baltimore, MD 1928), 468 ff.
- <sup>35</sup>Allan Kastруп, *The Swedish Heritage in America. The Swedish Element in America and American-Swedish Relations in their Historical Perspectives* (Minneapolis 1975), p. 468.
- <sup>36</sup>*Am* 185.
- <sup>37</sup>Karl Olin, "Chisago Lake-församlingen i Minnesota" (The Chisago Lake Parish in Minnesota) A list of the earliest members 1855-1867 with a foreword by Ulf Beijbom (Lund 1973), p. 15. Stencil; Ulf Beijbom, "Swedish-American Church Records and their Use as a Demographic and Genealogical Guide" in *Arkiv, samhälle och forskning* (Stockholm 1982) (Svenska arkivsamfundets skriftserie 24), p. 28.
- <sup>38</sup>Person, *Britta Kajsa*.

- <sup>39</sup>*Am* 247:2.
- <sup>40</sup>Folke Hedblom, "Bishop Hill after a Century." *Studies for Einar Haugen*. Presented by friends and colleagues. Ed. by E. Scherabon Firchow, K. Grimstad, N. Hasselmo and W. A. O'Neil (The Hague and Paris 1972) (*Janua Linguarum, Series Maior* 59), 281 ff.
- <sup>41</sup>Einar Haugen, *Norsk i Amerika (Norwegians in America)* (Oslo 1939) p. 70.
- <sup>42</sup>Haugen, *The Norwegian Language*, p. 206 f.
- <sup>43</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>44</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 208.
- <sup>45</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 206.
- <sup>46</sup>Olov Isaksson & Sören Hallgren, *Bishop Hill, svensk koloni på prärien (Bishop Hill, Swedish Colony on the Prairie)* (Stockholm 1969) 180 f.
- <sup>47</sup>Hedblom, *Svensk-Amerika berättar*, p. 103.
- <sup>48</sup>Haugen, *The Norwegian Language*, p. 205.
- <sup>49</sup>Harry Ståhl, "Sjungar Jonas och Krongårds Per." Något om Dalarnas gårdnamn in *Ortnamnssällskapet i Uppsala årsskrift* (Uppsala 1956), pp. 17-33.
- <sup>50</sup>*Ka* 13:1; 32:1.
- <sup>51</sup>*Ka* 17:1.
- <sup>52</sup>*Ka* 2:1.
- <sup>53</sup>*Am* 120.
- <sup>54</sup>*Ka* 13:2.
- <sup>55</sup>*Am* 120.
- <sup>56</sup>*Ka* 17:1.
- <sup>57</sup>*Ka* 2:1.
- <sup>58</sup>*Am* 255.
- <sup>59</sup>*Ka* 33.
- <sup>60</sup>*Ka* 30:2.
- <sup>61</sup>Person, *Britta Kajsa*, p. 70.
- <sup>62</sup>*Ka* 20.
- <sup>63</sup>*Ka* 4:2.
- <sup>64</sup>*Ka* 20:2.
- <sup>65</sup>*Ka* 13:2.
- <sup>66</sup>Hedblom, "Notes."
- <sup>67</sup>*Ka* 28:2. *Horn-Per* or *Horn-Pelle* is also a Swedish colloquial name for the "Devil."
- <sup>68</sup>*Ka* 20:2.
- <sup>69</sup>*Ka* 1:1; 4:2.
- <sup>70</sup>*Ka* 20:2.
- <sup>71</sup>*Ka* 13:2.
- <sup>72</sup>Hedblom, "Notes."
- <sup>73</sup>*Ka* 20:2.
- <sup>74</sup>*Ka* 13:2.
- <sup>75</sup>Hedblom, "Notes."
- <sup>76</sup>*Ka* 13:2.
- <sup>77</sup>*Am* 120.
- <sup>78</sup>*Ka* 30:1.
- <sup>79</sup>*Am* 363.
- <sup>80</sup>*Ka* 2:1.
- <sup>81</sup>*Ka* 2:2; 4:2; Hedblom, "Notes."
- <sup>82</sup>*Am* 122.
- <sup>83</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>84</sup>*Ka* 20:2.
- <sup>85</sup>*Ka* 30:2.
- <sup>86</sup>*Am* 120.
- <sup>87</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>88</sup>*Ibid.*; R. Otterbjörk, "Tilnavne" in *Kulturhistoriskt lexikon för nordisk medeltid* (Malmö 1974), Vol. XVIII, column 315, p. 324.
- <sup>89</sup>*Ka*: 2.
- <sup>90</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>91</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>92</sup>*Ka* 29; Hedblom, "Notes."
- <sup>93</sup>*Am* 170; *Ka* 20:2.
- <sup>94</sup>Beijbom, *Swedish-American Church Records*, p. 16.

# 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 or the material submitted and reserves the right to edit the material to conform to a general format.

## XV. Helen Anna Olson

(Submitted by Helen Anna Olson Weals, 551 East Dana Avenue, Ridgecrest, CA 93555)

### Abbreviations

- b. — born
- d. — died
- m. — married

- I. 1. OLSON, Helen Anna, b. St. Paul, MN 29 Jan. 1925; m. Frederick H. Weals.
2. OLSON, Ernest Hjalmer, b. Galesville, WI 11 March 1892; m. Red Wing, MN 31 Jan. 1916; d. St. Paul, MN 26 Aug. 1976.
3. PINCE, Mary Barbara, b. Cottonwood Co., MN 6 Dec. 1897; d. Glacier Park, MT 25 July 1954.
- II. 4. OLSON, Ernest Gabriel, b. Molla Parish (Älvs.) 12 March 1858; emigr. ca. 1880, first to Chicago, then to Wisconsin; m. Galesville 1890; d. Red Wing 26 July 1926.
5. WALL, Jennie, b. Galesville 22 March 1870; d. La Crosse, WI 9 March 1943.
6. PINCE, Frank L., b. Trebon, Bohemia 23 Dec. 1872; emigr. with family 1880/1881, res. first in Pocahontas Co., IA and then Cottonwood, MN; m. there 10 Feb. 1896; d. St. Paul 22 April 1952.
7. SCHAEFFER, Mary Barbara, b. Nicollet Co., MN 6 Oct. 1872; d. St. Paul 26 Feb. 1953.
- III. 8. SVENSSON, Olaus, b. Stensered, Borgstena Parish (Älvs.) 4 Oct. 1826; m. Älvsborg län 1857; d. Molla 20 Feb. 1868.
9. BELFRAGE, Anna Marie, b. Södra Björke Parish (Älvs.) 11 July 1835; d. Molla 23 March 1866.
10. WALL/ROOS/ANDERSSON, Johan (John), b. Ekeby Parish (Ög.) 19 Oct. 1839; m. Östergötland 23 Oct. 1863; emigr. 1869, arr. in New York. Settled in Trempealeau Co., WI; d. Galesville 8 Jan. 1917.
11. CARLSDOTTER, Greta Lisa (Louisa), b. Ekeby 9 Sept. 1839; d. Galesville 30 Sept. 1902.
12. PINC, Jan (John), b. Porezanky, Bohemia 29 March 1842; m. Modra Hurka Church, Township of Tyn and Vitavou, Ceske Budejovice, Bohemia 24 Feb. 1868; emigr. 1881, settling in Pocahontas Co., IA; later moved to Cottonwood Co., MN and later farm owner in northern Minnesota; d. Arhyde, MN 29 April 1922.
13. BASTYROVA, Eva, b. Radonice, Bohemia 2 July 1849; d. Arhyde 17 Dec. 1926.
14. SCHAEFFER, Johan (John), b. Luxembourg 6 Oct. 1837; m. (1) in Luxembourg?; emigr. ca. 1866; m. (2) Nicollet Co., MN 1871; d. Cottonwood.

15. SPORER, Barbara, b. Germany 13 Jan. 1834; d. Windom, Cottonwood Co., MN 10 Nov. 1906.
- IV. 16. OLOFSSON, Sven, b. Borgstena 19 Feb. 1800; m. Älvsborg *län* 13 June 1826.
17. PETTERSDOTTER, Anna Greta, b. Borgstena 22 July 1794; d. there 31 Jan. 1852.
18. BELFRAGE, Carl Johan, b. Eriksberg Parish (Älvs.) 24 June 1802; d. 1864.
19. SVENSDOTTER, Annika, b. Vesene Parish (Älvs.) 10 Nov. 1799; d. 19 Sept. 1843.
20. ROOS/PERSSON, Anders, b. Säby Parish (Jön.) 16 Feb. 1800; m. 31 Dec. 1821.
21. PERSDOTTER, Anna Greta, b. Säby 27 Jan. 1799.
22. NILSSON, Carl, b. Väderstad parish (Ög.) 25 June 1811; m. Östergötland 25 March 1835.
23. ANDERSSDOTTER, Maria Louisa, b. Kumla Parish (Ög.) 2 Feb. 1812.
24. PINCE, Josef, b. Bohemia.
25. LUKESOVA, Kateriny, b. Lisnice, Bohemia.
26. BASTYR, Vit, b. Radonice, Bohemia 15 June 1808.
27. PETROVA, Marie, b. Sobetice, Bohemia 6 June 1808.
30. SPORER, Michel, b. Germany.
31. RAUSCH, Anna, b. Germany.
- V. 32. ANDERSSON, Olof, b. Borgstena 29 nov. 1758; m. June 1799; d. Borgstena 5 May 1816.
33. NILSDOTTER, Annika, b. Molla 20 Jan. 1767; d. Borgstena 3 Aug. 1810.
34. BENGTSSON, Peter, b. Borgstena 20 Aug. 1765; m. Älvsborg *län* 1790; d. Borgstena 30 April 1802.
35. ANDERSDOTTER, Cherstin, b. Borgstena 15 Jan. 1757; d. Vesene 9 June 1819.
36. BELFRAGE, Conrad, b. Mjäldrunga Parish (Älvs.) 14 April 1781; m. Eriksberg 23 May 1802; d. Vesene 6 Jan. 1853.
37. MÅNSDOTTER, Stina, b. Södra Björke 19 Feb. 1770; d. Vesene 1 March 1853.
38. SVENSSON, Sven.
39. JONASDOTTER, Helena.
40. HULT, Petter, b. 1 July 1760.
41. JOHANSDOTTER, Lisa, b. Säby 1760.
42. JANSSON, Petter, b. Säby ca. 1763; m. there 5 Nov. 1794.
43. ANDERSDOTTER, Maja, b. Säby ca. 1777.
44. ANDERSSON, Nils, b. Väderstad 15 Nov. 1776; m. Rinna Parish (Ög.) 12 Nov. 1809.
45. PERSDOTTER, Maja, b. Rinna 23 May 1781.
46. JONSSON, Anders, b. Gränna 22 Feb. 1776; m. Kumla 23 March 1806; d. Kumla 6 June 1823.
47. JONSDOTTER, Christina, b. Rinna 16 June 1785; d. Kumla 27 March 1829.
50. LUKES, Jan, lived in Lisnice, Bohemia.
52. BASTYR, Jiri, b. Radonice, Bohemia 8 April 1776.
53. THYROVA, Katerina, b. Popovice, #3, Bohemia 19 Oct. 1777.
54. PETR/PETER, Tomas, b. Sobetice, Bohemia; d. before 1868; served under baron of Bzi, Bohemia.
55. KLIKA, Eva, b. Bohemia.
- VI. 64. LARSSON, Anders, b. Borgstena ca. 1730; m. there 5 June 1754; d. there 25 June 1803.
65. OLOFSDOTTER, Karin, b. Borgstena ca. 1730; d. Stensered, Borgstena 17 May 1801.
66. GUSTAFSSON, Nils, b. Molla ca. 1734; d. there 31 Jan. 1806.
67. ANDERSDOTTER, Stina, b. Tostared Parish (Älvs.) 16 Dec. 1737; d. Molla 12 Jan. 1813.
68. PERSSON, Bengt, b. Borgstena ca. 1730; m. there 9 June 1751; d. there 1 March 1794.
69. HARALDSDOTTER, Gunilla, b. Älvsborg *län* ca. 1730; d. Borgstena 6 March 1794.
70. ANDERSSON, Anders, b. Älvsborg *län* in Feb. 1724; m. there 2 June 1745; d. Borgstena 1 Feb. 1764.
71. PERSDOTTER, Brita; bapt. Borgstena 20 Jan. 1723; d. there 16 April 1771.



72. BELFRAGE, Bernt Conrad, b. Kølaby Parish (Älvs.) 4 Jan. 1748; m. Hällestad Parish (Älvs.) 28 Nov. 1766; d. Mjälldrunga 27 Nov. 1780.
  73. CEDERSTRÄHLE, Ulrika Eleonora, bapt. Hällestad 16 Nov. 1741; d. Mjälldrunga 26 Nov. 1783.
  80. PERSSON, Sven.
  81. ----, Annika.
  88. ERICSSON, Anders, b. Svanhals Parish (Ög.) 30 March 1743; m. Appuna Parish (Ög.) 9 Feb. 1772.
  89. ANDERSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Appuna 10 June 1748.
  90. JOHANSSON, Peter, b. Rinna 22 March 1762; m. there 11 June 1780.
  91. JONSDOTTER, Anna, b. Rinna 28 Feb. 1757.
  92. LARSSON, Jonas.
  93. PERSDOTTER, Brita.
  94. NILSSON, Jonas, b. Rinna ca. 1745.
  95. LARSDOTTER, Maja, b. Rinna ca. 1749.
  104. BASTYR, Vaurinec, laborer, b. Bohemia.
  105. POKORNY, Ludmila, res. Sobetice, Bohemia.
  106. THYRA, Martin, res. Popovice, Bohemia. Small farmer.
  107. ----, Marie Anna.
  108. PETR, Vaclav, res. Radonice #6, Bohemia.
  109. PILNY, Kateriny, res. Kostelec, Bohemia.
  110. KLIKA, Jan, small farmer from Horni Bukovsko, Bohemia; worked for Baron Zalsi.
  111. SLIPKOVE, Alzbety, res. Klecaty #20, Bohemia.
- VII.
128. BENGTTSSON, Lars.
  129. BRYNGELSDOTTER, Karin.
  130. BENGTTSSON, Olof.
  131. ANDERSDOTTER, Anna.
  132. ----, Gustaf, b. Molla ca. 1694.
  133. ----, (wife), b. Molla ca. 1698.
  134. ----, Anders.
  135. ANDERSDOTTER, Maria.
  136. PERSSON, Per.
  137. HANSDOTTER, Martha.
  138. BENGTTSSON, Harald, b. Borgstena 3 March 1699; m. there 29 Jan. 1721; d. there 18 April 1749.
  139. ANDERSDOTTER, Maria, b. Borgstena ca. 1701; d. there 14 July 1775.
  140. LARSSON, Anders, b. Borgstena ca. 1684; m. 9 June 1712; d. Borgstena 10 Nov. 1752.
  141. JOHANSDOTTER, Annika, b. Borgstena ca. 1685; d. there 20 Nov. 1758.
  142. TORSTENSSON, Per, b. Borgstena ca. 1687; d. there 3 Feb. 1753.
  143. SVENSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Borgstena ca. 1695; d. there 28 June 1767.
  144. BELFRAGE, Erik Bengt, b. Kølaby 30 Dec. 1722; m. Hällestad 24 Nov. 1745; d. Eriksberg before 17 March 1790.
  145. GYLLENHAAL, Anna Marie, b. Hällestad 31 May 1723; d. Eriksberg 11 Dec. 1782.
  146. CEDERSTRÄHLE, Bengt, b. Bohuslän ca. 1694; m. 3 March 1719; d. Hällestad 28 March 1755.
  147. FRÖLICH, Christina Magdalena, b. 8 Feb. 1695; d. 5 June 1782.
  176. ANDERSSON, Erik, b. Svanhals ca. 1716; m. 27 Dec. 1742.
  177. ANDERSDOTTER, Margretha, b. Svanhals ca. 1720.
  178. PERSSON, Anders, b. Appuna ca. 1720.
  179. NILSDOTTER, Elisabeth, b. Appuna ca. 1724.
  180. LARSSON, Johan, b. Rinna ca. 1729; m. 12 Oct. 1755.
  181. OLOFSDOTTER, Catharina, b. Rinna ca. 1733.
  182. PERSSON, Jonas, b. Rinna ca. 1726.
  183. ERICSDOTTER, Cherstin, b. Trehörna Parish (Ög.) ca. 1730.
  208. BASTIR, Vita, res. Radonice, Bohemia; d. before 1750.
  210. POKORNY, Daniel, cooper from Bzi; served under Duke Schwarzenberg in Bohemia.

- VIII.
276. MÄNSSON, Bengt, b. Borgstena ca. 1658; m. 16 June 1684.  
 277. OLOFSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Borgstena ca. 1662.  
 278. ANDERSSON, Anders.  
 279. AMBJÖRNSDOTTER, Anna.  
 280. LARSSON, Lars.  
 281. KNUTSDOTTER, Gunnur.  
 282. ANDERSSON, Jon.  
 283. OLOFSDOTTER, Marta.  
 284. LARSSON, Torsten.  
 285. ANDERSDOTTER, Börta.  
 286. SVENSSON, Sven.  
 287. LARSDOTTER, Anna.  
 288. BELFRAGE, Nils, b. Kölabý 31 Aug. 1688; m. Vånga Parish (Älvs.) 23 April 1711; d. Härlanda (formerly Hallanda) in Broddarp Parish (Älvs.) 1 Jan. 1745.  
 289. STÅRCK, Brita Elsa, b. 1 Jan. 1686; d. 26 Feb. 1768.  
 290. GYLLENHAAL, Per, b. Hällestad 25 July 1685; m. 1713; d. Floby Parish (Skar.) 10 May 1754.  
 291. FRÖLICH, Ulrika Eleonora, b. Hällestad 3 Nov. 1690; d. there 6 June 1766.  
 292. CEDERBAUM, Johan (ennobled CEDERSTRÄHLE), b. Västergötland ca. 1673; m. ca. 1693; d. Otterstad Parish (Skar.) 9 March 1751.  
 293. WEISENHOF, Palmia Maria, b. Saxony, Germany ca. 1677.  
 294. FRÖLICH, Hans Fredrik, b. Hällestad ca. 1637; d. 9 Dec. 1715.  
 295. SILFVERSWÄRD, Anna Margareta, b. 8 May 1661; d. 19 Jan. 1719.
- IX.
576. BELFRAGE, Bengt, b. Brätte (today Vänersborg) 21 June 1642; m. Lagmanshaga, Ljungsarp Parish (Älvs.) 3 Nov. 1682; d. there 1 March 1726.  
 577. LILLIEHÖÖK af FÅRDALA, Sophia, b. Gälared, Hillared Parish (Älvs.) 6 Jan. 1647; d. Ljungsarp 17 May 1721.  
 578. STÅRCK, Axel, b. ca. 1640; m. 8 June 1668; d. 26 March 1699.  
 579. KAFLE, Brita, b. in Nov. 1646; d. ca. 1730.  
 580. GYLLENHAAL, Lars, b. ca. 1645; m. 21 March 1684; d. Sörby Parish (Skar.) 4 June 1710.  
 581. REUTERSTRÖM, Anna Maria, b. Stackenäs, Karl Gustav Parish (Älvs.) ca. 1667.  
 582. = 294.  
 583. = 295.  
 584. RAGVALDSSON, Bengt, b. Västergötland ca. 1637.  
 585. Von KUGELN, Annechen, b. Bremen, Germany ca. 1642.  
 586. WEISENHOF, Ludvig, res. in Saxony, Germany.  
 587. WESENERG, Ingrid.  
 588. FRÖLICH, Hans Christoffer, b. Gerdorf in Steyrmarch, Austria 1602; m. 1634; killed in the siege of Copenhagen 3 Dec. 1658.  
 589. Von PLESSEN, Elisabeth of Neüenhof and Venschou in Mecklenburg, Germany.  
 590. SILFVERSWÄRD, Lars, II, m. 1660; killed in a battle with the Danes in Halmstad 17 Aug. 1676.
- X.
591. HIERTA, Anna, b. ca. 1630/1640; d. before 17 March 1679.  
 1152. BELFRAGE (called himself Befritz), Hans (ennobled BELFRAGE), b. Kirkaldy, Scotland 29 Jan. 1614; arr. in Sweden 1624 together with his mother; m. 1638; d. Vassända-Naglum Parish (Älvs.) 13 Nov. 1688.  
 1153. SEGOLSDOTTER, Elisabeth, b. Brätte (Vänersborg) in Oct. 1616; d. Vänersborg 1657.  
 1154. LILLIEHÖÖK af FÅRDALA, Nils, d. Våxtorp Parish (Jön.) 26 Nov. 1662.  
 1155. HAND, Virginia af Olshammar, b. ca. 1616; d. Hillared Parish 1681.  
 1156. STÅRCK/STORCK, Isak; b. ca. 1611; m. before 1635; d. at Högalid in Ambjörmarp Parish (Älvs.) 30 March 1667.  
 1157. DRAKE af INTORP, Märta, d. before 1649.  
 1158. KAFLE, Erland, b. 1616; m. 16 April 1643; d. Hjärpås Parish (Skar.) 25 June 1648.  
 1159. EKEBLAD, Margareta, b. 1 Sept. 1623; d. at Hällered in Sandhult Parish (Älvs.) 1 Dec. 1676.

1160. HAAL, Nils Gunnesson (ennobled GYLLENHAAL), b. in Kulling (Älvs.) ca. 1596; d. Härene Parish (Älvs.) 1680/1681.
1161. HIERTA, Märta, d. 1697.
1162. FALK, Peder Göransson (ennobled RYTTERSTRÖM or REUTERSTRÖM, but not introduced in the House of Nobles in Stockholm), b. in Wismar, Germany 29 June 1633; m. 27 Feb. 1666; d. Stackenäs, Karl Gustav 14 Feb. 1668.
1163. SILFVERLOOD, Ingrid, b. 1645; d. Kungsäter Parish (Älvs.) 1723.
1164. = 588.
1165. = 589.
1166. = 590.
1167. = 591.
1168. -----, Ragvald, b. Västergötland.
1176. FRÖLICH, Hans Dietrich of Gerdorf, Steyrmarch, Austria.
1177. Von OTHEN, Catharina.
1180. SILFVERSWÄRD, Lars Larsson, Sr., d. Kvänum Parish (Skar.) 17 Aug. 1645.
1181. SVENSKE, Karin Lindersdotter, d. in Jan. 1678.
1182. HIERTA, Bengt Larsson, d. in Skrävlinge Parish (Malm.) 23 June 1644.
1183. LINDELÖF af KEDUM, Anna.
- XI. 2304. BELFRAGE, Henrik of Pennington, Scotland.
2305. BALRAM, Jonetta, b. Scotland.
2306. SVENSSON, Segol.
2308. LILLIEHÖÖK af FÅRDALA, Knut Nilsson, m. ca. 1600; d. Hillared 29 Jan. 1626.
2309. OXEHUFVUD, Anna, d. 1646.
2310. HAND, Johan af Olshammar, d. before 1656.
2311. GYLLENMÄRS, Agneta.
2312. STORCK, Jon Persson, d. 1623.
2313. LILLIEHÖÖK af GÄLARED and KOLBÄCK, Kerstin; d. ca. 1640.
2316. KAFLE, Matts, m. 1610; d. 8 Dec. 1638.
2317. SOOP, Carin Hansdotter, b. 10 Aug. 1590; d. 20 Feb. 1667.
2318. EKEBLAD, Christoffer, b. at Stola, Strö Parish (Skar.) 3 June 1592; m. at Påtorp in Fristad Parish (Älvs.); d. at Stola 28 March (8 March ?) 1664.
2319. UGGLA, Brita, b. 1584; d. 2 July 1651.
2320. HAAL, Gunne Olofsson, b. Härene; d. there ca. 1634.
2322. HIERTA, Lars Bengtsson, d. 1642.
2323. LILLIEBIELKE, Anna, d. 1634.
2326. ANDERSSON, Olof (ennobled SILFVERLOOD), b. ca. 1584; d. at Fristorp, Tunhem Parish (Älvs.) 25 April 1676.
2327. GROTTTE, Sigrid Larsdotter, b. 16 Sept. 1621; d. at Hägganå, Upphärad Parish (Älvs.) 6 Jan. 1695.
2328. = 1176.
2329. = 1177.
2332. = 1180.
2334. = 1182.
2335. = 1183.
2352. FRÖLICH, Diedrich.
2353. Von STESSELN, Sophia.
2360. JONSSON, Lars, farmer in Kvänum.
2364. = 2322.
2365. = 2323.
2366. HENRIKSSON, Jöns, d. before 1620.
2367. BENGTSBOTTER, Metta.
- XII. 4608. BELFRAGE, Jacob of Pennington, Scotland.
4609. GRAHAM, Catharina of Pennington, Scotland.
4610. BALRAM, Jacob of Balram, Scotland.
4611. STUART, Elizabeth, b. Balram, Scotland ca. 1552.
4616. LILLIEHÖÖK af FÅRDALA, Nils Pedersson.
4617. STORE, Carin Carlsdotter.
4618. OXEHUFVUD, Olof Andersson, d. 1611.

4619. STIERNA, Kerstin Månsdotter, d. 16 Jan. 1594.  
 4620. HAND, Håkan Knutsson, m. 1585/1586; d. at Vret, Odensjö Parish (Jön.) 1633.  
 4621. ERICSDOTTER, Virginia, b. Kalmar 1 Jan. 1559; d. 1633.  
 4622. GYLLENMÅRS, Olof Andersson, b. in the 1540s; d. 1638.  
 4623. BRÖMS, Kerstin.  
 4632. KAFLE, Erland, m. 21 July 1577.  
 4633. RIBBING, Metta, b. Finnekumla Parish (Älvs.) 1545.  
 4634. SOOP, Hans Åkesson, b. 1552; d. 1619.  
 4635. KAGG (E), Elin Ericsson, d. Ytterselö Parish (Söd.) 7 Dec. 1615.  
 4636. EKEBLAD, Johan Andersson, m. 23 Oct. 1577; d. Strö 27 Jan. 1608.  
 4637. CHRISTOFFERSDOTTER, Anna, d. Strö 28 April 1648.  
 4638. UGGLA, Claes Arvidsson, d. Saleby, Slöta Parish (Skar.) 1611.  
 4639. HÅRD af TORESTORP, Estrid Knutsdotter, d. at Påarp, Murum Parish (Älvs.) 1594.  
 4644. HIERTA, Bengt Larsson, b. at Ölmanäs, Ölmevalla Parish (Hall.)  
 4645. GRIJS, Maria.  
 4646. LILLIEBIELKE, Jöns Henriksson, d. before 1620.  
 4647. BENGTSDOTTER, Metta.  
 4664. = 2360.  
 4668. = 2364.  
 4669. = 2365.  
 4670. = 2366.  
 4671. = 2367.
- XIII. 9216. BELFRAGE, Jacob of Pennington, Scotland.  
 9217. FERRIE, Christina of West Ferrie, Scotland.  
 9218. GRAHAM, Guilieum of Scotland.  
 9220. BALRAM, Jacob of Scotland.  
 9221. SITTON, Catharina of Scotland.  
 9222. STUART, Alexander of Scotland.  
 9223. MERCER, Agneta of Scotland.  
 9232. LILLIEHÖÖK af FÅRDALA, Peder Bryntesson.  
 9233. STIERNA, Ragnhild Andersdotter.  
 9234. STORE, Carl Tordsson, was living 1571.  
 9235. RIBBING, Märta.  
 9236. OXEHUFVUD, Anders Bosson, m. 1539; was living 1568.  
 9237. KIJJ, Anna.  
 9238. STIERNA, Måns Pedersson, d. ca. 1575.  
 9239. JÖNSDOTTER, Brita, d. before 8 April 1578.  
 9240. HAND, Knut Håkansson, killed in the battle with the Danes at Axtorna 20 Oct. 1565.  
 9241. DRAKE, Märta Arvidsdotter, d. ca. 1595.  
 9242. ERIK XIV, King of Sweden; b. Stockholm 13 Dec. 1533; d. at Örbyhus 26 Feb. 1577, probably poisoned.  
 9242. PERSDOTTER, Agda.  
 9264. KAFLE, Lars, m. before 1535; d. ca. 1570.  
 9265. KAGG(E), Margareta Nilsson.  
 9266. RIBBING, Sven Knutsson, m. 17 June 1537; d. at Fästered, Finnekumla 18 Oct. 1577.  
 9267. GYLTA, Anna Bengtsdotter.  
 9268. SOOP, Åke Haraldsson, d. before 1586.  
 9269. POSSE, Brita, d. at Hällekis, Medelpiana Parish (Skar.) 19 Nov. 1579.  
 9270. KAGG(E), Eric, d. 29 July 1592.  
 9271. EKEBLAD, Beata Andersdotter.  
 9276. UGGLA, Arvid Claesson, d. before 5 April 1557.  
 9277. MICKELSDOTTER, Brita.  
 9278. HÅRD af TORESTORP, Knut Bengtsson, was living 1572.  
 9279. ULFSAX, Märta Pedersdotter.  
 9288. HIERTA, Lars, killed in the battle with the Danes at Varberg 1565.  
 9289. HÅRD, Elin.  
 9290. GRIJS, Torkel Arildsson, was living 1594.

- XIV. 9291. KRUMME, Brita Torstensdotter, was living 1572.  
 18432. BELFRAGE, Guilieum of Scotland.  
 18433. MERCER, Margareta from Aldie, Scotland.  
 18434. FERRIE, Robert of Scotland.  
 18440. BALRAM, David of Scotland.  
 18441. BOSEVAL, Elizabeth of Scotland.  
 18442. SITTON, David of Scotland.  
 18443. LATRICE, Dons of Scotland.  
 18444. STUART, David of Scotland.  
 18445. ERSKINE, Regina of Scotland.  
 18446. MERCER, Lawrence of Scotland.  
 18447. DUNDANS, Regina of Scotland.  
 18464. LILLIEHÖÖK af FÅRDALA, Brynte Bertilsson, killed in a battle with the Danes at Örkelljunga 27 Aug. 1510.  
 18465. NILSDOTTER, Edla.  
 18466. STIERNA, Anders Pedersson, last mentioned 1493.  
 18467. BÅÅT, Kerstin Esbjörnsdotter.  
 18468. STORE, Tord Björnsson, d. ca. 1508.  
 18469. KRABBE, Kerstin.  
 18470. RIBBING, Knut Pedersson, was living 1507.  
 18471. GUSTAFSDOTTER, Kerstin.  
 18472. OXEHUFVUD, Bo Andersson, d. before 1526.  
 18473. ULFSAX, Ingrid Jönsdotter.  
 18474. KIJL, Severin, d. before 12 Aug. 1553.  
 18475. RIBBING, Malin, was living 1561.  
 18476. STIERNA, Peder Månsson.  
 18477. DRAKE, Estrid Arvidsdotter.  
 18478. LARSSON, Johan.  
 18479. STORE, Anna Toresdotter.  
 18480. HAND, Håkan Pedersson, probably d. before 14 Feb. 1531.  
 18481. THUN, Christina Håkansdotter.  
 18482. DRAKE, Arvid Olofsson, d. after 24 June 1532.  
 18483. HÅRD af SEGERSTAD, Brita Pedersdotter, was dead by 1573.  
 18484. GUSTAVUS VASA, King of Sweden, b. probably 1496; m. 1531; d. Stockholm 29 Sept. 1560.  
 18485. KATARINA of SACHSEN-LAUENBURG, b. Germany 24 Sept. 1513; d. Stockholm 23 Sept. 1535.  
 18528. KAFLE, Matts, was living 8 Feb. 1539.  
 18529. VINGE, Märta Lindormsdotter.  
 18530. KAGG(E), Nils Mattson, was living 4 June 1511.  
 18531. ÖRNFLYCHT, Anna Pedersdotter.  
 18532. RIBBING, Knut Pedersson, m. probably after 1488.  
 18533. GUSTAFSDOTTER, Kerstin, was living 1526.  
 18534. GYLTA, Bengt Persson.  
 18535. LILLIE (Greger Mattsson clan), Brita Bengtsdotter.  
 18536. SOOP, Harald Knutsson, probably executed in Stockholm 1530.  
 18537. TOTT, Carin Hansdotter; d. before 25 July 1554.  
 18538. POSSE, Axel, d. by 22 Aug. 1553.  
 18539. AXELSDOTTER, Anna.  
 18540. KAGG(E), Nils Mattson, was living 1511.  
 18541. ÖRNFLYCHT, Anna Pedersdotter.  
 18542. EKEBLAD, Anders Hansson, d. Hamburg, Germany 1543.  
 18543. NILSDOTTER, Agneta.  
 18552. UGGLA, Claes Hansson, was probably living 1529.  
 18553. DRAKE af INTORP, Christina Arvidsdotter.  
 18554. NILSSON SVARTE SKÅNING, Mickel.  
 18555. BJORN, Anna Josefsdotter.  
 18556. HÅRD, Bengt.  
 18557. UDDESDOTTER, Christina.  
 18558. ULFSAX, Peder Jönsson.

18559. DRAKE, Estrid.  
 18576. HIERTA, Ragvald Mattsson.  
 18577. KAFLE, Kerstin Mattsdotter.  
 18580. GRIJS, Arild, d. by 7 Feb. 1554.  
 18581. BOSDOTTER, Ingrid.
- XV. 36928. PEDERSSON, Bertil, was living 6 July 1484.  
 36929. TORBJÖRNSDOTTER, Gunilla.  
 36930. PERSSON, Nils.  
 36931. PIK, Märta Larsdotter.  
 36932. = 18476.  
 36933. = 18477.  
 36934. BÅÅT, Esbjörn.  
 36936. STORE, Björn Svensson; was living 1465.  
 36937. JOHANSDOTTER, Kerstin.  
 36940. RIBBING, Peder, was living 1474.  
 36941. NATT och DAG, Märta Bosdotter.  
 36942. MATTSSON, Gustaf.  
 36943. BÅÅT, Brita Pedersdotter.  
 36946. ULFSAX, Jöns Pedersson, was living 1510.  
 36947. OLOFSDOTTER, Märta.  
 36948. KIHLL, Henning Severinsson; lived in Holstein, Denmark.  
 36949. MUNCK, Pernilla.  
 36950. = 18470.  
 36951. = 18471.  
 36952. STIERNA, Måns Nilsson.  
 36953. PEDERSDOTTER, Carin.  
 36954. DRAKE af INTORP, Arvid Knutsson, b. in the 1440s; m. 25 Aug. 1477.  
 36955. STENBOCK, Anna Göstafsdotter, d. before 24 Sept. 1508.  
 36958. STORE, Tord Björnsson, d. ca. 1508.  
 36959. KRABBE, Kerstin.  
 36960. HAND, Peder Håkansson.  
 36961. STENBOCK, Carin Göstafsdotter.  
 36962. THUN, Håkan Carlsson.  
 36963. DRAKE af INTORP, Ingrid Knutsdotter.  
 36966. HÅRD af SEGERSTAD, Peder, d. after 24 June 1532.  
 36967. STORE, Carin Tordsdotter.  
 36968. VASA, Erik Johansson, b. ca. 1470; executed in the massacre of Stockholm 8 Nov. 1520.
36969. MÅNSDOTTER, Cecilia, d. in the 1530s in a Danish prison.  
 36970. MAGNUS I, Duke of Sachsen-Lauenburg, Germany.  
 36971. KATARINA, Princess of Braunschweig, Germany.
37056. KAFLE, Lars  
 37058. VINGE, Lindorm Björnsson.  
 37059. LAURENSDOTTER, Christina.  
 37060. KAGG(E), Mattias, was dead by 1473.  
 37061. GERMUNSDOTTER, Birgitta, d. 28 July 1484.  
 37062. ÖRNFLYCHT, Peder Ericsson, d. ca. 1510.  
 37063. ARENTSDOTTER, Carin.  
 37064. = 36940.  
 37065. = 36941.  
 37066. = 36942.  
 37067. = 36943.
- XVI. 73864. = 36952.  
 73865. = 36953.  
 73866. = 36954.  
 73867. = 36955.  
 73872. STORE, Sven.  
 73892. ULFSAX, Peder Simonsson.  
 73893. JONSDOTTER, Birgitta.  
 73894. JONSSON, Olof.  
 73895. HENEKADOTTER, Margit.

73896. KIHLMAN, Severin.  
73904. STIERNA, Nils Gregersson, lived 1426–1431.  
73905. JÖNSDOTTER, Ingrid from Sandsjö.  
73906. NILSSON, Peder in Berga.  
73908. DRAKE af INTORP, Knut Arvidsson, d. ca. 1459.  
73909. GUNNARSDOTTER, Christina.  
73910. STENBOCK, Göstaf Olofsson.  
73911. BENGTSDOTTER, Ingrid.  
73922. = 73910.  
73921. = 73911.  
73926. = 73908.  
73927. = 73909.  
73934. = 36958.  
73935. = 36959.  
73936. VASA, Johan Kristiernsson.  
73937. STURE, Birgitta Gustafsdotter.  
74112. KAFLE, Matts, was living 1460.  
74120. KAGG(E), Erland Mattsson, was living 1462.  
74121. KETTILBJÖRNSDOTTER, Elin.  
74122. LARSSON, Germund.  
74123. ----, Ingeborg.  
74124. Örnflycht, Erik Gregersson.  
74126. BENGTTSSON, Arent.  
74127. NATT och DAG, Brita Bengtsdotter.  
74128. = 36940.  
74129. = 36941.

## Sources

Virtually all of the material dealing with the Swedish nobility has been taken from the classic work on the ennobled families entitled Gustaf Elgenstierna, *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor*, I–IX (Stockholm 1925–1936).

Material dealing with the untitled Swedes has been gathered from the parish records of the churches involved.

Other works consulted include:

- Glen E. Brolander (Ed.), *Förfäder och ättlingar till Johan Mattias Uggla och Johanna Louisa Belfrage* (Falköping 1977).  
Jenny Belfrage, *Bidrag till släkten Belfrages historia* (Göteborg 1916).  
Bernhard Schlegel and Carl Arvid Klingspor, *Den med sköldbref förlänade men ej å riddarhuset introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor* (Stockholm 1875).

# Genealogical Queries

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

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## **Lundin, Johansson, Olsson**

Kristoffer Johansson was b. in Norra Vram Parish (Malm.), possibly in Lummon (this should probably be Lunnom) in 1874. He took the name Lundin when he got his journeyman's certificate as a saddler. Kristoffer and his wife Beata (Bertha) Andersson and their four children emigr. to Travis Co., TX in 1907.

Kristoffer's parents were Johannes Olsson and his wife Anna. I need more information on these persons, their birth dates, marriages, deaths and other children. Can anyone help?

Glenda Knipstein  
11900 Oak Trail  
Austin, TX 78753

295

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## **Johnson**

I am interested in getting information regarding Johan Johnson, b. in Mörrum Parish (Blek.) 12 Sept. 1859. According to the passenger lists here, he is supposed to have gone to Crookston, MN. His children — Florence, Esther, Ida and Emma were probably b. in the 1890s. I have photographs of them taken during 1910–1920. There is no listing for them in the U.S. Census of 1900 for Polk Co., MN. Another possibility is that they settled in St. Hilaire, Pennington Co., MN.

Rune Wänggård  
Dahlinvägen 2  
293 00 Olofström, SWEDEN

296

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## **Karlsson, Karlsdotter, Blomberg, Liljeqvist**

Where did the following immigrants settle in the U.S.?

Carl Magnus Karlsson, b. in Risinge Parish (Ög.) 19 Aug. 1838. His wife, Anna Christina Karlsdotter, b. Hällestad Parish (Ög.) 27 June 1842. Their dau. Charlotta, b. in Risinge 6 Feb. 1870.

Emily Christina Liljeqvist, b. in Risinge 3 Oct. 1859.

Anna Sofia Blomberg, b. in Risinge ca. 1858.

Karolina Mathilda Karlsdotter, b. in Risinge ca. 1853.

Bertil Liljeqvist  
Lillstigen 10  
661 00 Säffle, SWEDEN

297

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### **Lindblom**

Erik Oskar Lindblom (who came from Lövdalen in Oviken Parish, Jämtland *län*) was one of the three lucky Swedes who struck gold in Nome, Alaska on Anvil Creek in 1898. He is a relative of mine, but I have been unable to find any information on him. We believe that he was a first cousin of my material grandfather. He apparently became a millionaire and lived in San Francisco during the winter months. My mother remembers him as visiting her farm home but we know nothing of his roots. Can anyone help?

Camilla L. Johnson  
409 Griffit Street  
Hopkins, MN 55343

298

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### **Kjellgren (Kallgren), Qvarfot, Lundquist, Bruselius**

Looking for information concerning Anders Kjellgren (Kallgren), b. in Östergötland 1778 and his wife, Johanna Qvarfot.

Also I would like to know something of Karl Lundquist, b. in Västmanland 1811, who m. Catharina Bruselius. I will be glad to exchange information.

William A. Spence  
153 Hollywood Drive, North  
Surfside Beach, SC 29577

299

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### **Johansson**

Klara Johansson, b. 12 march 1859, emigr. to America 14 March 1884. According to the Göteborg Police Records her destination in the U.S. was Olesburg. I find no place name of that type on the U.S. maps. Could this have been Galesburg, a popular goal for incoming immigrants? She was m. to A. Herman Andersson, whose latest address from 1940 was 1022 Haynes Street, Ottumwa, IA. From the last letter received it seems that the Anderssons were farmers. They spoke of two sons. There are perhaps descendants of Aunt Klara who would like to know something about their grandmother's family in Sweden.

Bror Wikström  
Kosmosgatan 7  
415 21 Göteborg, SWEDEN

300

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### **Nöjd, Wistrand**

I am looking for the relatives of Peter Evald Nöjd, whose children were Ruth and Ester and one son. Peter Nöjd had worked in the woods in Minnesota. His father was J. Fredrik Nöjd and his grandfather was Johan Petter Andersson Wistrand, b. at Kungstorp in Mellby Parish in 1811 (no *län* is given, it could be any of the five parishes in Sweden named Mellby). I would be pleased to hear from Ruth, Ester or any of their descendants.

Katheryn Lee  
Box 343  
Sherburn, MN 56171

301

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**Anderson**

Edith Anderson, dau. of Arcguta (probably August) Anderson and his wife, — Carlson, was b. in Sweden 2 Feb. 1863. She arr. in America ca. 1879 via New York and in 1890 m. Norman Davis. Edith and Norman operated a family farm in Pecksville, Dutchess Co., NY for more than forty years. Edith had a brother, Levi Anderson, who lived in Poughkeepsie, NY and a sister, Augusta, who disappeared. I would like to know where Edith was b. so that I might make contacts with my Swedish relatives.

Joan D. French  
13 Wells Drive  
Farmington, CT 06032

302

**Braconier**

Contact is sought with the descendants in the U.S. of the following Swedish emigrants (b. in Skåne) or with anyone having information concerning them:

Ida Amalia Braconier, b. in 1849, emigr. 1881 possibly to a brother in Chicago or Rockford, IL, or perhaps to another brother in Brockton, MA. She m. Fredrik von Haugenswoll, a farmer in the U.S., but was divorced or separated in 1893.

Anna Karolina Braconier, b. in 1874, emigr. 1890. She went to her uncle in Brockton, MA.

Gerda Maria Braconier, b. in 1876, emigr. 1893, possibly to her uncle in Chicago or Rockford, IL or the uncle in Brockton. She m. William McInnes in the U.S. in 1897 and had with him three children — Eva Elizabeth, William Braconier McInnes and George Braconier McInnes.

Eva Fransiska Braconier, b. in 1878, emigr. 1893 with her sister Gerda. She m. Karl H. Kock, a jeweler in the U.S. and had with him two children — Victor and Margaret. Eva lived in Northtown, IL, where her husband d. in 1922. She then remarried a man by the name of Barton.

Tage Braconier  
Grytuddsvägen 14  
663 00 Skoghall, SWEDEN

303

**Immigrants from Pjätteryd**

I would like to have names and addresses of any persons b. in the parish of Pjätteryd (Kron.), who immigrated to America.

Juliette Andersson Aprato  
4260 W. Avenue 40  
Los Angeles, CA 90065

304

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