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Swedish American Genealogist



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

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Swedish American Genealogist



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Editor and Publisher Nils William Olsson, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Contributing Editors Glen E. Brolander, Augustana College, Rock Island, IL;
Sten Carlsson, Ph.D., Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden;
Henric Sollbe, Norrköping, Sweden;
Erik Wikén, Ph.D., Stockholm, Sweden

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Swedish Parish Records on Microfiche

Lars Otto Berg*

Research in our various Swedish regional archives (*landsarkiv*) is nowadays big business, with over 50,000 visitors a year. During the year approximately 400,000 volumes of various original records are taken from the stacks, leafed through by researchers and replaced on the shelves. Many scholars are becoming aware of how this flood tide of humanity has served to restrict the resources of the various archives — in a time of shrinking appropriations — causing crowded reading rooms, shortened hours during which the archives are open, certain restrictions when it comes to fetching wanted materials and the recently instituted fee for answering written requests. All of these factors have tended to place obstacles in the path of those seeking advanced knowledge. This thirst for knowledge has also caused other problems. The wear and tear on this unique archival material is more and more noticeable, particularly when it comes to the parish records. These have no rival in popularity in the competition for the number one slot in the “top ten” at the various regional archives.

In 1977 a committee was appointed to analyze the question of what to do with the “wear and tear” problem, particularly when it came to the unique parish record materials. The group consisted of the directors of three regional archives Lars Otto Berg from Uppsala, Sten Körner from Visby and Anna Christina Ulfsparré Meurling from Lund. This trio became a quartet with the additional appointment of Bengt Fredriksson, first archivist at the Swedish National Archives. Various methods were discussed and analyzed, before the group, for financial reasons, decided on a program which would develop and expand the already acquired so called “Mormon” microfilm, done under the auspices of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints of Salt Lake City, UT. A copy of this film is kept at the Swedish National Archives. The libraries in the various counties (*län*) in Sweden have usually acquired copies of these films, which have contained the most popular materials for their respective *län*. Other libraries and institutions have also procured their own copies.

As the 35mm microfilm is difficult to handle, the group decided to use microfiche, instead of the film rolls.

*Dr. Lars Otto Berg is the Director of the Regional Archives at Uppsala (*Uppsala Landsarkiv*).

The method used to convert the microfilm to microfiche is briefly the following — the present 35 mm microfilm is converted to 16 mm microfilm. One copy of the latter film is then placed in the climate controlled archives of the Swedish National Archives as a reserve copy. A second copy is then mounted into specially prepared plastic cards called jackets. Microfiche copies for the use in microfiche readers are then produced for general public use.

The material contained in the various Swedish parish records is approximately 30% of the total film produced in the “Mormon” project and consists of close to 16,000 rolls of microfilm, which account for roughly 30 million pages of parish records. The household examination rolls have as a rule been copied to the year 1895, the other materials to about 1860. For certain *län* in southern Sweden the exit lists have also been microphotographed up to the 1890s, for other areas the last year filmed is about 1860. Birth, marriage and death records for the years after 1860 are, however, available. Here, though, for the sake of convenience, one chose to photograph the extracts from the vital records which are on deposit in the Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics (*Statistiska Centralbyrån*). The photographing of this material stretches forward in time to 1897 and is to be found on a total of 1,100 rolls of microfilm.

The Swedish “Mormon” films sometimes contain material from more than one parish on the same roll. Sometimes a volume is split between two rolls. (The films in Salt Lake City have been edited so that several parishes are not placed on the same reel).

By using microfiche one is able to edit the film, so that each individual and original volume has been reproduced on its separate and specific microfiche — thus parts of different volumes do not need to share space on the same fiche. If we attempt to analyze the cost of each exposure, we find that the price differential between microfilm and microfiche is not of great significance, at least in Sweden. By using microfiche one can limit oneself to those volumes of church records one needs and not have to pay for a lot of inconsequential and extraneous material.

The converting of microfilm to microfiche progressed quite slowly in the beginning. The economic resources available were limited. The main part of the funding came from government appropriations, which, with a few exceptions, were not increased in view of the upward adjustment of costs. As a rule, the annual increase in costs for the projects, as a whole, was greater than the annual sums received. Based on this principle it seemed, in theory at least, that it would take until 1 April 2008 before the existing filmed parish record materials would be fully converted. It should be said, however, that in addition to the state funding, minor sums have been received, not only from various parishes, but also from the sale of microfiche copies.

Lately, however, an organization named SVAR (*Svensk Arkiv-information*) — Swedish Archives Information, now a section of the Swedish National Archives and located in Ramsele in northern Sweden, has in an effective manner, by pooling its resources, been able to speed up the converting process. Additional funding is necessary in order that the conversion committee can carry out its goal of transferring the present microfilms to microfiche during the 1980s.

Up until 1 July 1985 a total of 5,600 rolls of microfilm, containing parish records, have been converted. To this should be added the 1,100 reels containing the abstracts from the Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics. Thus a little more than a third of the material has thus far been converted.

The areas which thus far have been covered by the conversion procedure from microfilm to microfiche cover various sections of Sweden. These counties (*län*) are Norrbotten, Västerbotten and Västernorrland, all in the north. In the south we have Kronoberg *län* and parts of the province of Skåne, and from the central parts of Sweden Kopparberg *län* and more recent material from the *län* of Göteborg and Bohus, Skaraborg and Älvsborg in the west and Gotland in the east.

If the project is voted the necessary funding the time schedule for the continuing work is as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Budget Year 1985–1986. | Jönköping and Kalmar <i>län</i> , as well as older materials from the <i>län</i> of Göteborg and Bohus, Skaraborg, Värmland and Älvsborg. |
| Budget Year 1986–1987. | The remainder of the material from the provinces of Skåne and Blekinge; Östergötland <i>län</i> and more recent material from Värmland <i>län</i> . |
| Budget Year 1987–1988. | The <i>län</i> of Halland, Gävleborg, Södermanland, Västmanland and Örebro. |
| Budget Year 1988–1989. | The city of Stockholm, the <i>län</i> of Stockholm and Uppsala. |

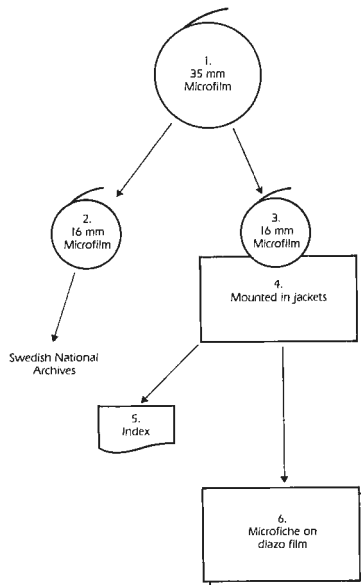
The grouping of the various areas within the time schedule is at best only a temporary move. Priorities have to be determined on the basis of how the original microfilm reels are arranged, the needs for substitute material in cases where certain documents are threatened from too frequent use, the need to improve the service to the researchers, and the possibilities of selling copies of the microfiche, etc. Because of the system used when the original microfilming was done, it will be necessary in certain instances of keeping a couple of *län* together during the conversion process. To dislodge or break out a certain *län*, and for that matter, a separate community or parish from the original microfilm would result, as a rule, in additional labor costs, which in turn means that the original plans both as to the time schedule and the

financing might be disturbed and dislocated.

Through the conversion program the researcher will in the future confront an almost new milieu when he or she visits the regional archives. The individual will no longer be allowed to handle the original records, which will be held in permanent storage. The researcher will be asked to use microfiche. When it comes to the parish records one hopes that this new system will lead to a speedier and smoother service to the customer.

In addition to the conversion work itself, there are other elements in this preservation program. SVAR is responsible for producing indexes, which to a high degree will ease the work of the researcher in gaining access to the material. SVAR also sells copies of the microfiche and will probably be able to serve the searcher by lending microfiche as well as making research space available for him in a reading room. Re-filming of certain portions of "difficult-to-read" filmed pages is planned, where new exposures are to be made of the actual pages in the original volumes. Hitherto unfiled material will also be photographed, etc. Even though it will still be possible to buy the old microfilm rolls, it is only a question of time before the easily used microfiche will take over the role of providing information to the researcher.

The goal before us is a twofold one — first of all to save the original material from the threat of becoming extinct through excessive use — secondly to make it possible for the private researcher, by means of producing new copies of microfiche, to have easier access to the desired information, closer at hand, and perhaps even in his home.



The microfilm to microfiche process.

The Search for Johan Petter Axelsson's Father

Christopher Olsson*

(Sweden is a genealogist's dream. With the help of a highly organized and efficient regional archive "landsarkiv" system, a Swedish-American can usually discover his or her family tree back to the early 1700s. It is time-consuming work, and the old records can challenge even the most experienced genealogist, but with patience and a little luck, most searchers can find their roots.

But occasionally there can be seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Discovering that a forefather was born illegitimate usually means a dead end, at least so far as tracing the forefather's father, grandparents, etc. The following true story is an example of how diligent research overcame this roadblock and was able to build a case for one particular Swedish-American paternal ancestry.)

Johan Petter Axelsson was a 29 year-old merchant sailor when he quit the life of the sea in 1883 and settled down, first in New York City and later in Philadelphia. He was perhaps no different from the thousands of Swedish immigrants who poured into the United States in the period of massive Swedish immigration between 1867 and 1914. Or, perhaps he was.

This particular Swedish immigrant lives on in the memories of his present-day descendants as an "eccentric but well-loved patriarch" (as his 32 year-old great grandson describes him) about whom there were vague whispers of "noble birth." These were fueled, perhaps, by a short but strange "memorandum" which he left his family when he died.

"(I was) born on the ninth day of June, 1854, in Sweden. . . After my father's drowning and my mother's death, one day. . . a stately landau pulled up in our yard drawn by a team of spirited brown horses with a coachman and a footman on the driving seat. . . (It) required the combined strength of the footman and the coachman to put me in the carriage. After this we proceeded forthwith to our destination, namely the fideikommiss (entailed estate) of Ågårdén. It is an old landmark with 9,700 acres of well cultivated ground and a mansion with two kitchens and 32 large roomy chambers and 22 other buildings. . . I lived there till I was past 20 years of age and I have not seen it since I departed from Sweden in the year 1875."

*Christopher Olsson has conducted genealogical research in Swedish archives. He is presently the Executive Secretary of Swedish Council of America.

This singular “autobiography” is frustratingly short of either details or reasons for the “abduction” which Axelsson seems to have resigned himself to very quickly. The tale could be nothing more than the misguided musings of a fading elder, intent on leaving his descendants with a fictional impression of noble origins. Or, it could be the opaque window through which the great grandchildren would discover their own distant family heritage. The great grandchildren decided to search.

Sweden has the incomparable treasure of a vital statistics system that has preserved the minutiae of 300 years of births, deaths, marriages, and other transactions within the social fabric. By 1688 nearly all parish pastors included in their duties the keeping of these records. Whatever value they may have had for the ecclesiastical and government bureaucrats of the past, these records now allow nearly anyone of Swedish background to uncover the story of his or her family history. Although current statistics are still kept by the parish clergymen in Sweden, older records (usually pre-1900) are now stored in the regional archives around the country. In one of these Swedish *landsarkiv* was the story of Johan Petter Axelsson’s origins.

The Search

Ågården is an estate just outside of Lidköping in the province of Västergötland. It is located in the parish of Råda. The church records of Råda Parish become the starting point for this search.



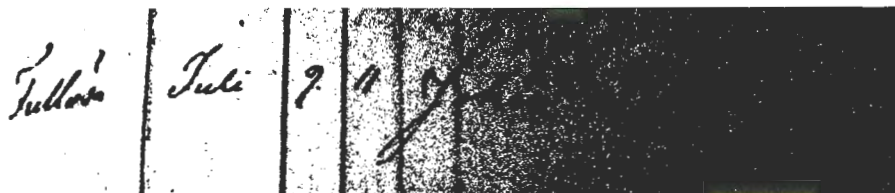
The Ågården estate in Västergötland.

As a part of Skaraborg *län* (county), Råda parish books of the 19th and earlier centuries are now kept in the *landsarkiv* in Göteborg. One of the first records to check there was the *husförhörslängd* or household examination roll for the parish. This tabulation, unique to Sweden and Finland, was a farm-by-farm and house-by-house inventory of all the inhabitants of a parish. It recorded the annual visit by the parish pastor at which time he examined individual parishioners (which included everyone) as to their ability to read the Holy Scriptures and their knowledge (or lack thereof) of Christian fundamentals. Somewhat totalitarian, perhaps, but of extraordinary value to the genealogist today.

These records were often kept for ten years at a time, when a new volume was begun. In checking the Råda *husförhörslängd* for the period 1861–1871 for the Ågården estate we find: a retired captain Johan (or Jan) Winbom, his wife Augusta Ulrika Silfversparre, and — listed after various relatives and boarders — “Captain Winbom’s foster son Jan Petter Axelsson.” The “memorandum” so far, is accurate: Axelsson did live at Ågården.

The *husförhörslängd* confirms the birthdate of 9 June 1854, as well. It also gives the additional information of Axelsson’s place of birth: Götene, a parish about 24 kilometers (15 miles) east of Råda. Anyone who has driven the highway marked E 3 between Göteborg and Stockholm has passed by Götene in the middle of the vast plain of Västergötland.

Armed with this information, the next step was to confirm the birthdate in the birth records of Götene Parish. Unfortunately there was no Johan Petter born on or about 9 June 1854. Remembering that Götene is a “mother parish” (*moderförsamling*) for three neighboring parishes, we quickly found his birth recorded in the birth records of Holmestad Parish, located only five kilometers (three miles) east of Götene.



Birth record of Johan Petter Axelsson in Holmestad Parish.

The birth record (see above) corrects his birthdate — he was born 9 July, not 9 June. His mother’s name is given — Eva Larsdotter — and instead of a father’s name we have the Swedish word “*oäkta*”, i.e., illegitimate.

The Holmestad household examination rolls give us a more detailed picture of Axelsson and his mother. They tell us that he lived with his mother and grandparents on a small farm in the parish, that his grandfather died when he was four years old, and that, when he was seven years old, his mother, Eva Larsdotter, died. Finally in 1862, when he was eight, he moved to Ågården. There is no record of the melodrama of the abduction that Axelsson would describe many years later.

The Holmestad records give all the necessary information for tracing Axelsson's family back in time — but only on his mother's side. Eva Larsdotter's genealogical heritage was made up of many generations of solid but fairly ordinary land-owning farmers. There is no hint of any link with property or nobility. It was not this branch of the family tree that the patriarch Johan Petter Axelsson was alluding to in his veiled hints to his children and grandchildren about their "blue blood" heritage in Sweden.

Well, then, what about the father? The official birth record gives no clue to Axelsson's paternity. Normally this would be the end of the line for further research.

But Axelsson had left his descendants an unusual story of his early years in Sweden in his strange, but so far factually confirmed, "memorandum." What else could be extracted from the dusty church records brought out of the bowels of the Göteborg archives?

If Johan Petter was born 9 July 1854, he must have been conceived approximately nine months earlier. Where was his mother Eva Larsdotter in October 1853? Was there anyone there who can be suspected of being the father?

Returning to the Holmestad parish records we find that Eva Larsdotter moved back to Holmestad after the birth of Johan Petter from the estate of Storebacken in Fullösa Parish, quite near to Holmestad and Götene. The entry for Storebacken estate in the Fullösa *husförhörslängd* is a long one, listing 93 servants in all. Towards the end of the list is Eva Larsdotter, recorded as being a *piga* (maid) on the estate. Going back several pages and looking at the top of the inventory for Storebacken we find the name of the *arendator* (lease-holder) of the estate — "Lieutenant A. F. Pålman, born 3 December 1825 in Råda Parish" (!) Was this the connection? Could the "A." stand for "Axel," the origin of Johan Petter's patronymic?

It was time to return to the household examination rolls for Råda Parish and to check who was living at the estate of Ågården before Johan Petter came to live there in 1862. The rolls for the period 1848–1856 show that among the inhabitants was a son of Augusta Ulrika Silversparre (by an earlier marriage) named *Axel* Fredric Pålman, born 3 December 1825. Pålman had served as a second lieutenant with the Halland Infantry Battalion from 1847 to 1851. In 1852 he had left Ågården to manage the estate of Storebacken.

Further research revealed that on 21 October 1853 Eva Larsdotter had arrived at Storebacken. If Axel Fredric Pålman was the father of Johan Petter, he must have seduced the newly-hired maid almost immediately — eight months and 19 days after arriving at Storebacken Eva Larsdotter gave birth to her illegitimate son.

The strongest evidence for a connection between Axelsson and the Pålman of Ågården is their decision in 1862 to take the orphaned boy away from his grandmother and raise him as a "foster son" until he was old enough

to make a life of his own. There is one further piece of evidence also. Since Pålman is a noble family in Sweden, it is listed in the definitive book on Swedish nobility — Gustaf Elgenstierna's *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor* (Genealogies of the Swedish Nobility). Elgenstierna mentions that Axel Fredric Pålman died "unmarried, by drowning in Lake Vänern 1 August 1861." Axelsson's short but accurate "memorandum" claims that his father drowned.

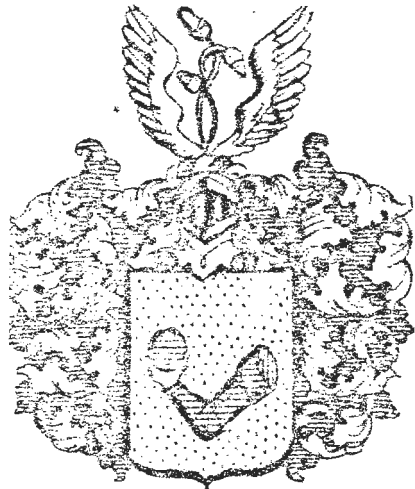
Conclusion

The evidence is admittedly circumstantial. But the autobiographical "memorandum," the decision by the Pålman's to raise Johan Petter as one of their own, the evidence of the patronymic (Axel = Axelsson), and the evidence of the peoples' movements through use of the collected church records in the archives, all point to one conclusion: Johan Petter Axelsson's father was Axel Fredric Pålman.

Most claims to noble ancestry are not very well founded. Everyone wants to be able to claim distinguished ancestry, but few of those claims hold up. Axelsson's hints to his children and grandchildren have stood up well under the glare of careful genealogical research. Although he died a poor man in distant Philadelphia, he was, in all likelihood, the scion of a very prominent and noble Swedish family.



Johan Petter Axelsson in his advanced years.



487. Pålman.

The Pålman Family coat of arms.

Swedish Emigration to North America via Hamburg 1850-1870

Sten Aminoff*

In a very interesting article entitled *Emigrant Traffic on the North Sea* in the December issue 1984 of *Swedish American Genealogist* (Vol. IV, No. 4, pps. 158-163) Nils William Olsson has given us information on the Swedish emigrant traffic from Göteborg via the North Sea to England for further passage to North America. The described passenger service between Göteborg and England during the early period until 1870 seems to be of special importance in finding the various emigration routes to America. Possibilities seem to exist not only to trace the number of Swedish passengers but also their names and origins in Sweden during this period of emigration.

Olsson mentions that many emigrants found it preferable to travel to Germany and then proceed via Hamburg or Bremen to America. He emphasizes that other embarkation ports outside Sweden for crossing the North Sea to England were Copenhagen as well as Esbjerg on the west coast of Jutland. In this connection it should be pointed out that ports in Norway, especially the port of Kristiania (Oslo), were also used to a considerable extent by Swedish people coming from the western part of Sweden. The Norwegian National Archives in Oslo contains very well kept passenger lists, detailing names, places of birth, final destinations, etc.

During my stay in Hamburg from 1980 to 1984 I found in the Hamburg City Archives passenger lists of vessels, both sailing ships and steam ships, from 1850 to 1870. These vessels were used to a great extent by Swedish emigrants mainly going to North America. The archives of Bremen were unfortunately destroyed by fire shortly after the end of World War II.

I decided to examine all passenger lists of vessels in Hamburg, destined to ports in North America as well as other countries from 1850 to 1870 and to excerpt all names of people whose origins were given as Sweden. The result of this extensive work was that a total of about 13,000 Swedes were found to have emigrated from Hamburg to New York during this period.

Most of these emigrants came from the southernmost parts of Sweden. In the early 1860s, however, many emigrant groups also came from the provinces of Östergötland (Ödeshög Parish for an example) and Jönköping. Some groups also came from Västergötland, Värmland, Dalarna and the

*Sten Aminoff, retired Swedish ambassador to New Zealand and most recently Swedish consul general in Hamburg, now resides in Bern, Switzerland.

northern part of Sweden, usually known as Norrland. The Swedish emigrants travelled mostly from their domiciles to the nearest port on the east or west coast of Sweden and from there they continued by ship to Lübeck in northern Germany. From Lübeck they then proceeded via the short stretch to Hamburg either by coach or by train.

As will be shown in the statistical table below, the majority of the passengers travelled on ships destined directly to New York, but approximately 30% of the emigrants went to New York via an indirect route, which meant that the first part of their voyage was to England, mainly to Hull, from where they were then transported to Liverpool or to Leith in Scotland before reaching the second ship which was to take them the remainder of the way across the Atlantic.

The passenger lists of vessels originating in Hamburg contain the full names of the emigrants, their sex, age, profession, the country from which the journey started and sometimes the final destination. Usually the nativity of each passenger is also given. As to the passengers from Sweden, usually only the name of the province is named as the place of origin, but occasionally the specific parish or town is also given. During this quite early period of emigration, the main part of the emigrants consisted of entire families or groups of families and therefore it should be easier to properly identify the emigrants themselves. Single passengers often had prepaid tickets from relatives in America.

The names of the emigrant vessels in Hamburg are also stated on every passenger list as well as the departure date from Hamburg.

It should be emphasized that the passenger lists in Hamburg do not include all passengers who were born in Sweden. Many Swedes had emigrated at an earlier time to Denmark and northern Germany, in the 1850s and 1860s, and a portion of these people, who had been living in these countries under difficult economic conditions, decided to extend their journey by continuing on to North America. Other Swedish emigrants took passage from Copenhagen to Hamburg and are often identified in the passenger lists as "coming from Denmark."

I have donated these lists of Swedish emigrants to North America via Hamburg to the Emigrant Institute in Växjö, Sweden, where they will be available for those who may be interested.

These lists should provide a good basic source for finding the roots of the immigrants who made their way to America, and whose origins are in Sweden. My hope is that similar passenger lists for other European ports outside of Sweden also will be excerpted. A clearer picture of the Swedish emigration to North America during the years 1850-1870 would thereby be

gained, and would additionally be a continuation of Nils William Olsson's historic works, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820-1850* and *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in U.S. Ports 1820-1850 (except New York)*.

Statistical Summary

Emigration of persons from Sweden, who left via passenger vessels from Hamburg to New York, as well as other parts of North America during the years 1850-1870.

Year	Emigrants by direct passage	Emigrants by indirect passage	Total emigrants
1850	44	—	44
1851	10	—	10
1852	37	—	37
1853	69	—	69
1854	108	247	355
1855	122	41	163
1856	133	67	200
1857	342	110	452
1858	182	81	263
1859	281	5	286
1860	143	8	151
1861	219	9	228
1862	725	17	742
1863	1,078	42	1,120
1864	1,142	302	1,444
1865	1,949	816	2,765
1866	739	434	1,173
1867	357	681	1,038
1868	345 ¹	600 ¹	945 ¹
1869	231	800	1,031
1870	330	149	479
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,586	4,409	12,995

¹ Passenger lists for 1868 have not been found. Only name lists without statement as to the country of origin are available. The number of Swedish people is therefore an approximation.

Carl Johan Ahlmark — Early Swede in Louisville, KY

Nils William Olsson

About a year and a half ago Tell G. Dahllöf of Stockholm, Sweden, inveterate collector of Swedish Americana, came upon a small packet of American documents in a Swedish antiquarian book shop, which turned out to be the personal papers of an early Swedish immigrant in Louisville, KY by the name of Carl Johan Ahlmark, who was active in that city in the middle of the nineteenth century. The documents in question are quite interesting in that they present a very positive view of how an immigrant Swede was able to establish himself as a successful merchant in a southern American city, as well as how he became accepted into the social and financial fabric of that city.¹ The packet in question contains the following documents:

1. A United States passport, No. 11,684, issued in Washington, DC 16 Feb. 1856, signed by the Secretary of State, W. L. Marcy.²

2. A diploma for Charles J. Ahlmark as a Royal Arch Mason in the Royal Arch Chapter No. 5 of Louisville, KY, executed 27 March 1856.

3. A diploma for Charles J. Ahlmark, issued by the Louisville, KY Encampment of Knights Templar No. 1, naming him a member of the Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, issued in Louisville 1 April 1856.

4. A diploma for Charles J. Ahlmark, naming him Master Mason, issued by the Masters and Wardens of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 106 of the Free and Accepted Masons, dated Louisville, KY 14 March 1856.

5. The Last Will and Testament of Charles J. Ahlmark and Charlotte W. Ahlmark, signed and witnessed 4 April 1856.³

6. A receipt from the secretary of the Mount Moriah Lodge No. 106 attesting to the fact that Charles J. Ahlmark was a member in good standing, having paid his dues for 1855.

7. A letter to C. L. Braune & Son in Bremen, Germany, dated New York 18 April 1856 and signed by Charles Kentgen, alerting the German firm that Charles J. Ahlmark was embarking for Sweden and Germany on board the *Washington* and asking that any credit, which Mr. Ahlmark should require, should be extended to him, this recommendation being based on "our long connexion (and) I consider Mr. Ahlmark worthy of any credit which he may have occasion to ask, independent of the above letters of credit."

8. A draft of a letter in which Charles J. Ahlmark constitutes and appoints an attorney (not named) to "sell and assign (an undetermined amount) of shares of stock in the Southern Bank of Kentucky, standing in my name on the books of said corporation." This document is dated 1856.

Who was this Swede, who seems to have made it big both in the financial as well as social world in Louisville? He was born Carl Johan Ullström in the St. Nikolai Parish in Stockholm 11 Nov. 1816, the son of Eric Ullström, a master tailor (*skräddaremästare*) and Catharina Margareta Nyman.⁴ We know very little concerning his early life or why he assumed the name Ahlmark. At first he was a spice merchant (*kryddkrämare*) in Stockholm, but later moved to Ed Parish (Stock.). In the household examination roll for Ed for 1841–1845 he is listed as living in Lövsta, a farm in Ed, together with his brother Nils Gustaf Ullström. His name has later been crossed out, but without any indication as to where he moved.⁵

Carl Johan Ahlmark had a younger brother, Bengt August Ullström, born in the Nikolai Parish in Stockholm 19 July 1823. He became a sailor and arrived in New York 29 Feb. 1840 aboard the *Norden*. He perished at sea during the night between 26 and 27 Jan. 1843, en route from Rio de Janeiro to Stockholm.⁶

We first locate Carl Johan Ahlmark in Buffalo, NY, from where he wrote a letter on 6 July 1844 to the then Swedish-Norwegian consul in New York, Ernst Zachrisson.⁷ In 1846 we find him settled in Louisville, KY, where on 10 July of that year he married Charlotta Wilhelmina Collini, who had arrived in New York from Sweden 8 Aug. 1845.⁸ The marriage in question was performed by the Rev. Charles H. Page, rector of the Episcopal Church in Louisville.⁹ The bondsman on this occasion was John Peterson, undoubtedly also Swedish.¹⁰

From now on it is possible to document Ahlmark's career in Louisville quite accurately. In the United States Census of 1850 Carl Johan Ahlmark is listed, but erroneously as C. G. Elmark, a merchant, who owned \$2,100 worth of real estate.¹¹ From the various city directories beginning in 1848 we also learn that Ahlmark was a dealer in fancy goods, wholesale and retail, and that he was located at 178 Water Street. In 1852 he had moved to No. 431 on the South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and was still listed as a wholesale merchant in fancy and variety goods. By 1855–1856 he owned a house on Fourth Street, between Chesapeake and Broad Streets.¹²

In 1848 Ahlmark became an American citizen, indicating that he must have resided in the United States at least since 1843, in order to be eligible for citizenship.¹³

He most certainly is also identical with the individual, whose initials C.J.A. identified him as an American subscriber in 1853 to the Stockholm daily newspaper *Aftonbladet*.¹⁴ In the same year, a Swede, who signed himself as C.J.A.-k, living in Louisville, donated a sum of money for the

relief of cholera stricken victims in Sweden.¹⁵

We know of at least three prominent Swedes who visited Ahlmark in Louisville in the 1850s. In May of 1851 Eric Norelius¹⁶ and Lars Paulus Esbjörn,¹⁷ two pioneer Swedish American Lutheran clergymen, stopped off in Louisville as their river steamer, the *Genesee*, was passing through the locks of that city. They paid a late night call on Ahlmark and his Swedish partner and brother-in-law, Georg Henric Collini,¹⁸ who at first thought they were dealing with burglars, and would have shot them, if it had not been for the Swedish spoken by the strangers. They were immediately invited in and were warmly received, as well as entertained.¹⁹

In May of 1855 Rosalie Roos, that intrepid Swedish lady, who had dared convention to set out on her own in order to discover America, arrived in Louisville, principally to view the renowned Mammoth Cave. She knew of Ahlmark, since she had asked that her mail be forwarded to Louisville, in care of her compatriot. She spent an evening with the Ahlmark family, Carl Johan seems to have been absent that evening, and she has the following description of the visit in her book of travels:

“In Ahlmark’s delightful little home, in the company of his wife and a young Swedish lady, both of them natural and warmhearted individuals, the evening passed quite pleasantly. Everything was typically Swedish: Mrs. Ahlmark and the young lady, Caroline Petterson,²⁰ who was there as an assistant or companion; Ahlmark’s little foster daughter named Mimi,²¹ whom they have brought from Sweden as their very own child; the maid servant²² and the hired man,²³ yes, even the Swedish pancakes and the salted ham were Swedish. Mrs. Ahlmark has been in America ten years, but longs for Sweden with all her heart, convinced that everything is better there than here in America.”²⁴

It was doubtless Carl Johan Ahlmark’s wife’s unhappiness with life in America, which a year later convinced him to return to his native land. All of the documents cited above, save one, are dated in the spring of 1856, when he, his wife and foster daughter left for Sweden.

After their return to Sweden Carl Johan Ahlmark settled first in a small place named Hamre in Bollnäs Parish (Gävl.) in Sept. 1856. Later the family moved to the city of Uppsala, where Carl Johan died 28 Aug. 1866, not quite fifty years of age. His widow survived him for many years and was still alive in 1896.

Ahlmark’s estate inventory (*bouppteckning*) lists as accounts receivable a mortgage for his brother-in-law, Georg Henric Collini, for a piece of property named Heden in Bollnäs. Another claim, listed as uncertain, were the dividends from his shares of stock in the Southern Bank of Kentucky (see item No. 8 above).

In 1865 a letter to the editors of newspapers in central Sweden, signed C.J.A., responded to an order put out by the central Swedish government to the various county (*län*) administrations warning citizens against emigrating.²⁵ The author of the letter speaks of his fifteen years’ residence in the

United States, which if accurate, would place Carl Johan's emigration to America around 1841.

—oOo—

One of the obvious genealogical lessons to be learned from the find of this cache of papers, is that every type of document has its intrinsic value in adding contours and a sense of reality to the life of an otherwise half-forgotten Swedish immigrant.

¹I am indebted to Dr. Dahllöf for his generosity in allowing me to present these documents to the readers of *SAG*.

²William L. Marcy of the State of New York, served as Secretary of State from 1853 to 1857, during the administrations of both Presidents Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. — *The World Almanac & Book of Facts* (New York 1983), p. 301.

³This document is quite interesting from a genealogical point of view and is here quoted verbatim from the original, as written by Ahlmark, spelling errors and all.

"The Last Will & Testament of Charles J. Ahlmark & Charlotte W. Ahlmark, His wife, of the City of Louisville & State of Ky, Both being of sound mind and disposing memory, do make, ordain, publish & declare this to be our last will & Testament —

That is to say — First after all our Lawfull debts are payed & discharged, the residue of our Estate, real or personell, we give, bequeath & dispose of as follows, to wit, The Survivor to have & take absolutly & in fee simple all our Estate both real & personell, except the sum of three thousand Dollars, which we give to our Adopted Daughter Ingrid Maria Ahlmark & which sum is to be set apart to her, on the Decease of either of us. The Survivor to be the Guardian of s(ai)d Ingrid Maria & to use the interest of the same for her Education & support untill she marries or attain full age.

On the decease of both of us the residue of the Estate we dispose of as follows, viz — The five fourthent part of our Estate we give to our adopted Daughter the said Ingrid Maria; The three fourthent part we give to the children of George H. Collini of Böllnäs (sic!) in Sweden;^a The three fourthent part to the children of Nils Gustav Ullström^b of Upsala in Sweden; The last three fourthent part to the children of Richard Ture Ullström,^c of (blank) in Sweden — If the said Richard Ture Ullström, shall have no children in ten years from this date, then He shall take that part in his own righth, in case of his death within the ten years without children His wife if she survives, shall have that part.

In case of want to sattisfye necessitiez occasioned by accident or otherwise, then the Interest on the three thousand dollars, given to our oversaid adopted Daughter, is to be used and Enjoyed by such Survivor, so long as such want and necessity may require.

If we and the said Ingrid Maria shall perish on our Journey or all three of us depart this life, without Codicil or other last will & Testament, Then we will, give & bequeath our property as follows, viz:

The one fourth part to the children of George H. Collini; The one fourth part to the children of Nils Gustav Ullström; The one fourth part to the children of Richard Ture Ullström, with the foregoing provisions, relative to the devise to Him; and the remaining one fourth part to Ernest F. Wood^d Merchant of the City of Louisville, Kentucky, with our desire, that He will use a part thereof to assist His brother Wil Wood^e to commence Business, whenever he may wish, leaving to the discretion of E. F. Wood, as to the amount of assistance as well as wether such assistance shall be a Gift or a Loan — In case it be a Loan we desire, that it shall not be for a less time than Six years and at no higher rate of Interest, than five per cent pr annum.

For such of our Estate as may be situated in the United States of America we constitute & appoint as our executors James B. Wilder Merchant & J. B. Allexander Banker & Wm. A. Hauser Attorney at Law all of Louisville, Ky.^f

For so much of our Estate as may be in Sweden, we constitute & appoint as our Executors — George H. Collini of Bollnas Nils Gustav Ullström of Upsala & C. D. Arfvedson^g of Stockholm in Sweden.

Given under our Hand & Seal this the fourth day of April 1856 in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, U.S. of America.

C. J. Ahlmark
Charlotte W. Ahlmark

Witness

Joh. Jones

H. S. Buckner^{rf}

^aGeorge Henric Collini, the brother of Carl Johan Ahlmark's wife, was also b. in Mörkö Parish 18 Feb. 1820. He had married Catharina Wilhelmina Fraenell, also b. in Mörkö 11 April 1821, the dau. of Anders Fraenell, the local clergyman, and his wife, Christina Charlotta Åkerblad. The Collinis returned to Sweden in 1851 with their s. Anders Lessler Algernon, b. in Louisville 18 Aug. 1849, and settled in Heden, Bollnäs Parish, where another seven children were born. All eight children were included in Ahlmark's will. — Bollnäs Parish records in *Landsarkivet*, Härnösand.

^bNot identified.

^cRichard Ture Ullström was a half-brother of Carl Johan Ahlmark, b. in his father's second marriage. — Nikolai Parish records, *Stadsarkivet*, Stockholm.

^dErnest F. Wood, whose original name was Ernst Fredric Areschoug, b. in Kristianstad Nov. 1823, the s. of Johan Jacob Areschoug, a merchant and city councillor (*rådman*) in Kristianstad, and his wife, Maria Christina von Bergen. He became a wholesale merchant in Louisville, where he d. 9 July 1857. — (L.M.V. Örnberg), *Svenska släkt-kalender* and *Svenska ättartal*, I–XIV (Stockholm 1884–1905), X, p. 60.

^eWilliam Wood was in reality Carl Wilhelm Areschoug, the younger brother of Ernst Fredric, b. in Kristianstad 14 March 1832. He emigr. to the United States in 1854. — *Ibid.*

^fAll the Louisville names except L. B. Alexander, as well as John Jones and H. Buckner, the witnesses to the will, are listed in the Louisville City Directory for 1856; information courtesy Nettie Watson, The Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.

^gC. D. Arfvedson is doubtless identical with Carl David Arfwedson, who was b. in Stockholm 25 Nov. 1806, the s. of Carl Abraham Arfwedson, wholesale merchant, and Maria af Sandberg. He made three visits to America — in 1834, 1839 and 1848. During the years 1838 to 1855 he served as the American consul in Stockholm. He d. in Wiesbaden, Germany 25 June 1881. — Holger Rosman and Arne Munthe, *Släkten Arfwedson* (Stockholm 1945), pp. 480–546.

⁴I am grateful to Dr. Erik Wikén of Uppsala, Sweden for furnishing much of the data on Carl Johan Ahlmark's life in Sweden, both before his emigration, as well as after his return to Sweden.

⁵Ed Parish records in *Landsarkivet*, Uppsala.

⁶Nils William Olsson, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820–1850* (Stockholm and Chicago 1967) (*SPANY*), pp. 32, 33, 38; —, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in U.S. Ports 1820–1850 (except New York)* (Stockholm 1979), p. 87.

⁷*Beskickningar i Förenta staterna, korrespondens medenskilda 1844–1849 (Diplomatic Agencies in the United States: Correspondence with Private Individuals 1844–1849)* in *Riksarkivet* (The National Archives of Sweden).

⁸Charlotta Wilhelmina Collini was b. in Mörkö Parish (Söd.) 5 Aug. 1826, the dau. of Per Collini, the local church organist, and Gustava Fogelgren. She and her sister, Maria Elisabeth Collini, b. in Mörkö 13 Oct. 1822, arr. in New York 8 Aug. 1845 aboard the *Washington* from Stockholm. Their brother, Georg Henric Collini (see note 3a above) had arr. in New York 28 Aug. 1843 aboard the *Carolina* and had apparently gone to Louisville soon thereafter. This was perhaps the chief reason for his sister, Charlotta Wilhelmina, being there in 1846. — Mörkö Parish records in *Landsarkivet*, Uppsala; *SPANY*, pp. 54, 62.

⁹Jefferson County, KY Register of Marriages, Book No. 4 (1842–1849), p. 124, The Filson Club, Louisville, KY.

¹⁰Unidentified.

¹¹*Seventh U.S. Census 1850*, Jefferson Co., KY, dated 29 Aug. 1850.

¹²Louisville City Directories for 1848–1849, 1852 and 1855–1856.

¹³*Index of Naturalizations*, Book 13, p. 266, The Filson Club, Louisville.

¹⁴*Aftonbladet* (Stockholm), 18 Aug. 1853.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, 11 November 1853.

¹⁶Eric Norelius (1833–1916), later president of the Augustana Lutheran Synod, arr. in America in 1850. — Conrad Bergendoff, *The Augustana Ministerium* (Rock Island, IL 1980), p. 15.

¹⁷Lars Paul(us) Esbjörn (1808–1870), arr. in the United States in 1849 and founded the first Swedish Lutheran Church in the Middle West, in Andover, IL in 1849. He returned to Sweden in 1863. — *Ibid.*, p. 14.

¹⁸See note 3a.

¹⁹Eric Norelius, "Personliga Hågkomster af L. P. Esbjörn" in *Tidskrift för svensk Ev. Luth. kyrkohistoria i N. Amerika* (Rock Island, IL 1899), pp. 364–365.

²⁰Probably Carolina Charlotta Pettersson, b. in Karlshamn 20 Feb. 1834, the dau. of Sven Pettersson, master distiller (*brännmästare*), and Catharina Nilsdotter. She arr. in New York 3 Oct. 1849 aboard the *Emilie*. — *SPANY*, p. 200; information courtesy Dr. Erik Wikén.

²¹Mimi Ahlmark's real name was Ingrid Maria Gulliksson, born in Karlshamn 19 Jan. 1849, the dau. of Lars Gulliksson, a sailor of Norwegian birth, and his wife, Petronella Pehrsondotter. Ingrid Maria's parents died when she was but an infant — Lars Gulliksson 3 July 1849 and his wife 20 Sept. 1850, both of them in Karlshamn.

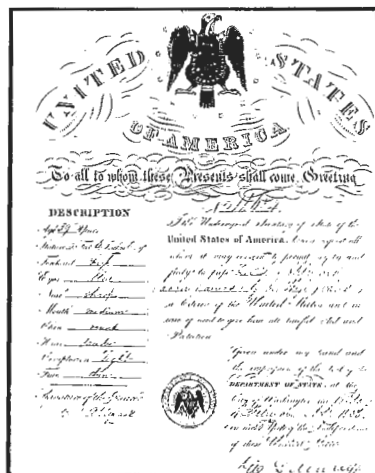
It was on 17 June 1852 that Ingrid Maria Gulliksson left the social welfare institution (*fattigvården*) in Karlshamn and in the company of a merchant named Pettersson of the same city, to begin her journey to America. In the city's exit lists she is recorded as the foster child of Mr. Ahlmark. When Carl Johan Ahlmark left Louisville for Sweden in 1856, his foster dau. accompanied him to Bollnäs Parish. She died less than two years later on 8 Feb. 1858. Soon after her death Ahlmark requested that Ingrid Maria's sister, Fredrica Erica Gulliksson, b. in Karlshamn 13 March 1845, be sent to him at Bollnäs to take the place of the deceased sister. — Karlshamn Parish records, *Landsarkivet*, Lund and Bollnäs Parish records, *Landsarkivet*, Härnösand.

²²The maid servant was probably Ella Andersdotter, who had arr. in New York 11 Dec. 1848 aboard the bark *Louise* in the company of Georg Henric Collini and his wife, Catharina Wilhelmina Fraenell. She was b. in Önneberg, Alfta Parish (Gäv.) 21 March 1818, the dau. of Anders Jonsson, farmer, and Catharina Jonsdotter. In the 1850 Census for Louisville she is listed as Ella Anderson, living in the household of Carl Johan Ahlmark. — *SPANY*, pp. 154–155; *Seventh U.S. Census 1850*, Jefferson Co., KY.

²³Probably Jonas Larsson, b. 29 July 1827, who also returned to Bollnäs with the Ahlmarks from America 1856. — Bollnäs Parish records, *Landsarkivet*, Härnösand.

²⁴Rosalie Roos, *Resa till Amerika 1851–1855*, edited by Sigröd Laurell (Stockholm 1969), p. 192.

²⁵*Dalpilen* (Falun), 29 April 1865.



Carl Johan Ahlmark's passport dated 16 Feb. 1856.

John Martin Castell — Early Swedish Gold Miner

Elizabeth Oman*

“He was a man of wide experience, possessing a large share of practical information, having come from a foreign country and traveled extensively in the United States. There were many thrilling incidents connected with the trip to California in the early (18)50s, going by wagon and returning by the Isthmus of Panama to New York City. He had a keen observation and a good memory, and it was pleasing to hear him relate the experiences of his trip.”¹

The person referred to in the above obituary was John Martin Castell of Salina, IA. The writer has reason to believe that he was identical with Johan Magnus Carlsson, a servant from Boda in Hägerstad parish (Ög.), who received a passport in the city of Linköping 30 April 1849 and who arrived in New York aboard the *Charles Tottie* 12 July 1849.² He was b. in Norstad, Kättilstad Parish (Ög.) 25 Aug. 1826, the son of Carl Aronsson, a laborer, and his wife Lena Isaksdotter. When he emigrated from Sweden he was listed as a shoemaker's apprentice in Boda, Hägerstad.

Family lore claims that John Castell's name had been Carlsson and that he had changed his name in the United States because there were too many Carlssons and their mail was getting mixed up. John Castell's brother, Andrew, was born in Kättilstad Parish as Anders Carlsson.³ He also changed his name to Castell and three of his children, who died quite young, are buried with the name of Castell. A fourth child was buried with the name of Castile.⁴ Castile, pronounced *Casteel*, was the second name change for Andrew and probably took place in the late 1850s. It is supposed that the brothers changed their names partly because of a man they admired very much, Peter Cassel, the leader of the original group of Swedish immigrants which arrived in New Sweden, IA in 1845. Peter Cassel was of course the descendant of a Scottish immigrant who had arrived in Sweden in the late 16th century.⁵ Andrew's wife, Sara Lovisa Andersdotter, was a sister of Peter Cassel's wife, and had arrived at the same time as Peter Cassel.⁶

In 1900, fifty-one years after arriving in the United States, John Castell composed the following biographical sketch of his life, done two years before his death in 1902:

“I was born in Sweden in the year 1826 and came to America in 1849, landing in New York the 6th day of July after sailing six weeks and four days across the Atlantic.

*Elizabeth Oman resides at 800 North Second St., Lindsborg, KS 67456 and is the author of the article “Finland Swedes,” which appeared in *SAG* in June 1985.

There were seventy-five on the sailing vessel that was carrying us from our mother country, half of which died before reaching port.

I came across Lake Erie by canal boat directly to Andover, Illinois. I went from Andover, Illinois to Rock Island where I worked one month at the shoemaking trade (which) I had learned in the old country.

I was the only Swede in Rock Island at that time. My boss was an Irishman by the name of Jonson, who I thought to be the best man I ever met. I received ten dollars a month for my work, but did not know when I started what wages I would receive for I could not talk to anyone.

From that place I went to Fairfield, Iowa, where my brother had a shoe shop, he having come to this country in 1848. We then worked together until 1852, when, having the Gold Fever, I started across the plains for California.

There were six of us boys (that) went together — Baldwin Swich, Hofflish Moore, and myself started from Fairfield. We left on 20th of March with six yoke of oxen, and crossed the Missouri River the 1st day of May.

During our trip we had considerable trouble with the Indians, but arrived at Donnabill, Yuba County, California, the 6th of August, the same year. I never saw the boys again after landing.

I began working in the mines, and after five years — in the year 1857 — started home crossing the Isthmus of Panama, coming on a steamer to New York where I had landed eight years before.

I now went back to Fairfield and worked at my old trade. Here I met a lady by the name of Clara Samuelson, who became my wife. We were married at Victoria, Illinois, by Rev. Hedström, September 2, 1858. We settled at Parsonsville, Jefferson County, Iowa, where I had a shoe shop. After living there four years, I bought a farm three miles northwest of Parsonsville, adjoining a little town by the name of Salina, where I have lived ever since.

I was converted and joined the M.E. Church in the fall of 1850, of which I am still a member.

I have had very little sickness in my days; am now in my 74th year. Have every tooth in my head, except one, and have never worn glasses.

I spend most of my time reading and thinking of the happy time up yonder where I shall soon be.”

John Castell married Clara Samuelsson, the daughter of Peter Samuelson and his wife Catharina Ingesdotter, who had emigrated from Tidarsrum Parish (Ög.) in 1851. Clara Samuelsson's birth date is given variously as 21 March 1839 and 21 July 1840.⁸

John Castell and his wife had thirteen children, four of whom died before their parents. They lie buried in the Castell plot in the Swedish Methodist Cemetery at Four Corners, Lockridge Township, Jefferson Co., Iowa. They were Adlena Castell (1866–1867); Cora M. (1868–1869); Bertha (1878–1886) and Lillie (1870–1895). The first-born was William B., born in 1859. The other children were Alfred, Ervin, Etta (who married Fletcher) (1863–1966); Priscilla (who married Cummings) (1865–1920); Anna (who married Day); Eunice (who married Emry); Mary (who married Howell) and Stella (who

married Lynn). John Castell's wife died on 21 March 1912, ten years after his death.

Many of the children moved West after their marriages. Among the grandchildren was John W. Castell, an M.D., who practiced for many years in Fairfield and then retired to Berryville, AR. He was a son of the oldest son, William B. Another grandchild was Eunice Emry Campbell. She and her husband ran the House of Sweden shop in Carmel, CA. A third grandchild was Leonard J. Fletcher (1891–1983), who for many years was vice president of the Caterpillar Co. of Peoria, IL.⁹ His mother, Etta Castell Fletcher, lived to be 103 years old.

DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—PORT OF NEW-YORK.

I, W. B. C. Satter do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the following List or Manifest of Passengers, and the names of the Crew, of the Charles Tottie, a Steamship, and the names of the 125 Passengers, and the names of the 125 Crew, taken on board the said vessel, at the Port of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1849, are true and correct, and that the said vessel, and the said Passengers, and the said Crew, are bound for the Port of New York.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of July, 1849.

LIST or MANIFEST of all the PASSENGERS taken on board the Charles Tottie under the command of W. B. C. Satter Master, from Gallatin to New York.

NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	The Country to which they severally belong.	To which they intend to take passage.	Red on the vessel.
<u>Carlson</u>						
<u>1 Christ. K. Holm</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>male</u>				
<u>2 Carl M. Holm</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>male</u>	<u>Shoemaker</u>			
<u>3 Carl H. Holm</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>male</u>	<u>Clerk</u>			
<u>4 Joh. M. Holm</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>male</u>	<u>Medicine</u>			
<u>5 Erik M. Holm</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>male</u>	<u>Farmer</u>			
<u>6 Maria M. Holm</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>female</u>	<u>Wife</u>			
<u>7 Maria M. Holm</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>female</u>				
<u>8 Carl M. Holm</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>male</u>				
<u>9 Anna M. Holm</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>female</u>				
<u>10 Carl M. Holm</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>male</u>				
<u>11 Carl M. Holm</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>male</u>				
<u>12 Carl M. Holm</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>male</u>				
<u>13 Carl M. Holm</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>male</u>				

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Part of the Charles Tottie manifest. Johan Carlson is listed as passenger No. 107.

¹Obituary in *The Fairfield Ledger* (Fairfield, IA), 7 May 1902, p. 3.

²Nils William Olsson, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820–1850* (Chicago and Stockholm 1967) (SPANY), pps. 164–165; 274.

³Anders Carlsson was born in Kartorp, Kättilstad Parish 3 March 1823. He was the parish shoemaker and received a passport in Linköping 19 April 1848. He arrived in Boston 12 July 1848 aboard the vessel *Minona*. — Nils William Olsson, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in U.S. Ports 1820–1850 (except New York)* (Stockholm and St. Paul, MN 1979), p. 16; records in Landsarkivet, Vadstena.

⁴Records of the Swedish Methodist Cemetery at Four Corners, Jefferson Co., IA.

⁵Axel Setterdahl, *Östgöta nation i Lund 1668–1913* (Linköping 1913), p. 191.

⁶SPANY, pp. 64–65.

⁷John Castell's memory played tricks with him. He actually arrived in New York 12 July 1849, not 6 July. His estimate of the number of passengers on board the *Charles Tottie* is also off. Instead of the 75 on board the vessel, there were actually 226, of which none died on the passage, according to the ship's manifest.

⁸Parish records in Landsarkivet, Vadstena.

⁹His son, L. James Fletcher, is married to the author. The couple lectures at Bethany College in Lindsborg, KS.

A Swedish Passenger List from 1902. II

Sheryl Berquist Busterno*

In the June issue of *Swedish American Genealogist* (Vol. V, No. 2, pps. 51-53) I presented "A Swedish Passenger List from 1902. "This vessel, *Oscar II*, had arrived in New York 6 May 1902. In tracing the arrival of my grandparents, John and Elise Berquist to the United States from Sweden, I found that Elise Berquist had arrived on this particular sailing. John, her husband, arrived on the same vessel, but in the autumn of that year, more precisely 8 Sept. 1902. I have therefore in the present article presented the passenger list of the same vessel, calling it No. II. Although John and Elise were already married, they departed from Sweden at different times, due to the fact that John was serving as a soldier in the *Södra skånska infanteriregementet* (South Skåne Infantry Regiment). After the departure of Elise, he requested an early discharge, which was granted to him 15 Aug. 1902. One of the reasons for his requesting early discharge was the departure for America of his wife.

Elise had gone to Peoria, IL, where her brother, Herman Celander, was living. She received employment as a maid on Knoxville Street in Peoria and was paid 50 cents per week in addition to her room and board. Her girl friend worked in the house next door, and in the evenings the two women would sit on the back porch talking of their homesickness for Sweden. What a joyous reunion Elise must have had when John arrived in September!

John and Elise were probably typical Swedish immigrants. John went to work for the Caterpillar Tractor Company in Peoria and the couple resided there for the rest of their lives. They raised five children and at the present time there is a fourth generation of Berquists, still living in Illinois. They have never talked much about their lives and families in Sweden, a fact which has made the tracing of their ancestors a bit more difficult but nonetheless exciting.

I have reproduced the manifest of the *Oscar II* pretty much along the lines as in the previous article. A few facts have been left out, such as their Swedish citizenship, except for those instances where I have noted their United States citizenship. All could read and write, except of course the children. They all paid for their passage, except for the children, whose passage, naturally, was paid for by their parents. The amount of U.S. dollars they carried with them, varied from as little as \$2.00 to as much as \$115.00. Only a few of the

*Sheryl Berquist Busterno resides in Blue Jay, CA and wrote the earlier article in the June, 1985 issue.

No.	Name in Full	Age		Sex	Civil Status	Occupation	Last Residence in Sweden	Final Destination in the U.S.
		Yrs.	Mos.					
1.	Bergqvist, Johan A. ¹	26	11 ²	M	M	Laborer	Hököpinge (Malm.)	Peoria, IL
2.	Sandal, Johan V. ³	37	7	M	S	Mr.	America ⁴	New York, NY
3.	Tegnander, Anna Lovisa ⁵	25	11	F	S	House worker	Sweden	Brooklyn, NY
4.	Nilsson, Josefrida ⁶	29	1	F	S	House worker	Helsingborg	Brooklyn, NY
5.	Viberg, Carl O. ⁷	23	2	M	S	Bookkeeper	Skurup (Malm.)	Chicago, IL
6.	Persson, Selma ⁸	23	4	F	S	House worker	Ask (Malm.)	Chicago, IL
7.	Brügge, Fritz ⁹	46	1	M	S	Mr.	— ⁴	Jamestown, NY
8.	Selander, Hulda ¹⁰	30	3	F	M	Mrs.	America ⁴	Brooklyn, NY
9.	Selander, Edith	3	7	F	S	Daughter	America ⁴	Brooklyn, NY
10.	Andersson, Amanda ¹¹	34	1	F	M	Mrs.	Brooklyn, NY	Brooklyn, NY
11.	Andersson, Ida ¹²	23	—	F	S	House worker	Brooklyn, NY	Brooklyn, NY
12.	Andersson, Nanny ¹³	28	4	F	S	House worker	New York, NY	Sag Harbor, NY
13.	Andersson, Josef N.	55	3	M	S	Mr.	— ⁴	New York, NY
14.	Jönsson, Bengt ¹⁴	20	4	M	S	Shoemaker	Gladsax (Krist.)	Boston, MA
15.	Browning, Olai	30	4	M	S	(illegible)	— ⁴	New York, NY
16.	Karlsson, Amalia A. ¹⁵	21	2	F	S	House worker	Kristianopel	Brooklyn, NY
17.	Persson, Lars ¹⁶	28	10	M	M	Worker	Lund	Salt Lake City, UT
18.	Persson, Bengta	26	3	F	M	Wife	Lund	Utah
19.	Persson, Olga V.	6	2	F	S	Daughter	Lund	Utah
20.	Persson, Nils. H. S.	3	4	M	S	Son	Lund	Utah
21.	Jonsson, Emma A. ¹⁷	27	—	F	S	House worker	Lund	Salt Lake City, UT
22.	Lundberg, Hanna ¹⁸	30	10	F	S	Cook	America	Cleveland, OH
23.	Carlson, Nils P. ¹⁹	63	4	M	M	Farmer	— ⁴	Chicago, IL
24.	Nilsson, Judith ²⁰	16	12	F	S	House worker	The island of Ven	Chicago, IL
25.	Dahlstedt, Axel E. ²¹	17	6	M	S	Blacksmith	Långemåla (Kalm.)	Chicago, IL
26.	Carlsson, Oscar V. ²²	15	2	M	S	Workman	Mörlunda (Kalm.)	Chicago, IL
27.	Carlsson, Axel F. E. ²³	17	3	M	S	Workman	Långemåla (Kalm.)	Chicago, IL
28.	Persson, Håkan ²⁴	22	4	M	S	Clerk	Balkåkra (Malm.)	Nelson, BC, Canada
29.	Isaksson, Oscar ²⁵	26	3	M	S	Workman	Askim (Göt.)	Winthrop, MN
30.	Persson, Edvard ²⁶	21	6	M	S	Engineer (?)	Sweden	New York

passengers had been in the United States earlier. Obviously, those who were U.S. citizens, were either born in America or had resided there for various lengths of time.

The last column on the manifest is headed "Whether going to join a relative, and if so, which relative, their name and address." Since this column contains much valuable genealogical information I have included this material also and have presented this by means of footnotes.

In a few instances the reading has been quite difficult and there may therefore occur some misinterpretations. A student interested in following through with further research would do well to study the original record.

¹He was joining his wife in Peoria, IL. Elise Bergquist.

²The ages of the passengers are those given on a very marked-up manifest. The figures, therefore, should be used with caution.

³John V. Sandal's name has been stricken from the manifest.

⁴U.S. citizen, allowed to disembark on the pier in New York, without proceeding to Ellis Island.

⁵Anna Lovisa Tegnander was joining her sister, Mrs. Olin.

⁶Josefrida Nilsson was joining her sister, Johanna.

⁷Carl O. Viberg was joining his uncle, Ernst Viberg.

⁸Selma Persson was joining her brother, Nils Persson.

⁹Fritz Brügge's name has been stricken from the manifest.

¹⁰Hulda Selander was joining her husband, Oscar Selander.

¹¹Amanda Andersson was joining her husband, Ernst Andersson.

¹²Ida Andersson was joining her brother, Ernst Andersson.

¹³Nanny Andersson was joining her cousin, Teresa Weinborg.

¹⁴Bengt Jönsson was joining G. V. Nilsson, a friend in Brockton, MA.

¹⁵Amalia A. Karlsson was joining her brother, Alrik Karlsson.

¹⁶Lars Persson and his family were joining a brother, Olof Persson in Sandy, UT.

¹⁷Emma A. Jonsson was joining a friend, Olof Svensson, in Sandy, UT.

¹⁸Hanna Lundberg was joining a friend in Cleveland, OH, the Rev. A. Hall.

¹⁹Nils P. Carlson was proceeding to Knox County, IL.

²⁰Judith Nelson was in the company of Nils P. Carlson (see above).

²¹Axel E. Dahlstedt was in the company of Nils P. Carlson (see above).

²²Oscar V. Carlsson was the nephew of Nils P. Carlson (see above).

²³Axel F. E. Carlsson was the nephew of Nils P. Carlson (see above).

²⁴Håkan Persson was joining a cousin in Nelson, BC by the name of John Blomberg.

²⁵Oscar Isaksson was joining a cousin in Winthrop, MN by the name of Gotfrid Sjosten.

²⁶Edvard Persson was joining a friend in New York by the name of W. Person.

A Note on Sven Aron Ponthan

Curt Hauffman*

In reading through the March 1985 issue of *Swedish American Genealogist* recently I came across the name of Swan A. Ponthan in the story of Governor John Lind's birthday party. Sven Aron Ponthan, the original version of his name in Sweden, was the son of a Swedish government official (*kammarskrivare*), residing in Stockholm, also named Sven Aron Ponthan, and his wife, Sophia Albertina Wilhelmina Hauffman. The latter was a cousin of my great grandfather.

I can supply additional material on Ponthan, who lived out his days in St. Paul, MN, and who died at his summer residence at 801 Division Avenue, White Bear, MN on 15 August 1911. The obituary of Swan A. Ponthan appeared in the *Saint Paul Pioneer Press* on 17 Aug. 1911 and since it supplies a few additional details in the life of Ponthan as well as a few errors, I will cite it below, followed by my own comments:

"PONTHAN FUNERAL TODAY

St. Paulite of Noble Birth, Was City Comptroller in 1891.

The remains of Swan A. Ponthan, who died at White Bear village Tuesday afternoon after a long illness, will be buried today. The body will lie in state at the Memorial English Lutheran church, Sixth, near Exchange street, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. The funeral services will take place at the church at 2:30.

Mr. Ponthan was a moving figure in St. Paul politics between 1891 and 1909. When John Roche died, in 1891, Mr. Ponthan was chosen comptroller by the council. At different periods in his political career he filled positions in the city government.

Mr. Ponthan was born in Stockholm, Sweden May 12, 1859. He was of noble descent, his father being the Baron Swan Ardon (sic!) Ponthan. Having finished a preparatory college course he entered the University of Sweden. After four years' study at this institution he graduated with honors. He then took a post graduate course in the Rostock University in Germany.

A lover of music, Mr. Ponthan composed several pieces of note. The "Bavarian March," written when only 17 years old, still is played by the Royal Swedish band. He possessed many Swedish decorations. Among them that of the Vasa Order, which is the highest honor that can be bestowed upon any one outside the royal family.

Mr. Ponthan is survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters."

Though the facts surrounding Ponthan's career were in the main correct, several misstatements should be noted, caused, no doubt by the journalist's use of poetic licence or from his non-awareness of Swedish life and customs.

*Curt Hauffman, a subscriber in Sweden, resides at Rondellen 5, 175 71 Järfälla, Sweden.

The Ponthans were not of the nobility and Sven Aron Ponthan's father, Sven Aron Ponthan, Sr., was not a "baron." The exaggerated rarity of the Order of Vasa should also be pointed out. This decoration, dispensed by the King's hand, was given to numerous Swedish citizens as well as deserving Americans for deeds which had brought honor to the Swedish name.

Sven A. Ponthan's military march, published in 1880, when he was 21 years old, not 17, was named *Beväringsmarsch*, which has nothing to do with Bavaria. It was dedicated to Swedish *beväringar*, i.e., conscripts in the Swedish Army.

It is also very interesting that the old Ponthan Swedish family Bible is to be found in St. Paul, MN. The volume is a version of the Holy Scriptures published during the reign of Fredrik I (1720-1751) and printed in Stockholm in 1736. Parts of the Ponthan family genealogy are to be found on the flyleaf of the Bible and read as follows:

"Sven Pontahn was born 6 January 1774. On 21 December 1798 I entered into Holy Matrimony with my present dearly beloved wife, Lowisa Söderman, who was born 20 December 1774. May the Lord keep our marriage blessed and may He allow that our departure from this world not be painful, but rather that the joy of eternity be boundless.

(She died 23 April 1827 at 11 o'clock a.m. Our good father died 24 May 1833 at 11:45 a.m.)

Our daughter Maria Fredrica was born 16 November 1799.

Our daughter Christina Lovisa was born 14 December 1800.

Our daughter Charlotta Carolina was born 25 December 1802.

Our son Swen Aron was born 4 November 1804.

Our son Carl Joakim was born 6 December 1806.

Our daughter Amalia Magdalena was born 9 December 1807.

Our son Johan Adolph was born 26 June 1813 and died 11 December 1814.

Adopted son, Wicktor Israel Engström, was born 11 January 1813.

Carl Joachim died 15 September 1855 at 5 o'clock p.m. His wife, born Norberg (Anna Elisabeth Norberg), died 22 September 1855 at 6:30 p.m.

Lovisa Christina died 19 March 1858 at 4:45 p.m. She was married to a civil servant (*mantalskommissarie*), C. A. Kock, who died 11 May 1854.

Charlotta Carolina died 11 December 1867 at one o'clock a.m.

Sven Aron died 29 January 1877 at 12 o'clock noon."

On the last page of the Bible the Ponthan genealogy continues, likewise given here in translation:

"Sven Aron Ponthan, in whose possession this Bible is, was married to Sofia Vilhelmina Hauffman, born 15 May 1821. Died 6 December 1886 at 12 o'clock noon.

Our son Anton Pontus was born 15 March 1856.

Our son Sven Aron was born 12 May 1859.

Our daughter Vilhelmina was born 17 December 1864 and died 7 July 1865.

Anton Pontus died 18 July 1887 at 1:30 a.m.

Sven Aron Ponthan married 20 September 1886 Alma Gabriella Forshaell, born 9 July 1868.

The daughter Maria Wilhelmina was born 5 July 1887 at 8:20 p.m.

The son Harold Aron was born 30 June 1889 at 2:00 p.m.

The daughter Mabel Henrietta was born 22 July 1891 at 2:30 a.m.

The son Theodore Sven was born 20 September 1901 at 2:10 p.m.

The son Paul Pontus was born 25 December 1904 at 8:00 a.m. and died 18 March 1905 at 5:00 a.m. (added in English) 'I will never forget him'."

Sophia Albertina Wilhelmina Hauffman, the original version of her name, was the daughter of Abraham Ludvig Hauffman, war councillor (*krigsråd*), and his wife, Catharina Gerle. Her ancestors within the Hauffman family are well-known as far back as the 17th century.

Sven Aron Ponthan and Alma Gabriella Forshaell were married in Minneapolis, MN. She was born in Sweden 9 July 1868, the daughter of John Forshaell and his wife Marie E. Särnblad, and came to the United States as an infant with her parents, first to Chicago, IL and later to Mobile, AL. Her father died there, after having caught yellow fever, while preaching a Lutheran sermon on a sailing vessel, bound for Scandinavia from South America. Alma Gabriella caught the fever also, but recovered after a few weeks. Two years later she moved with her mother to Minneapolis, where she as a high school student of sixteen years, met Sven Aron Ponthan. During her long life she was a very active suffragette. She died in St. Paul, MN 20 May 1968, six weeks shy of her 100th birthday.

The number of Sven Aron and Alma Gabriella Ponthan's descendants, totalling 57, are spread all over the United States, the oldest being their son, Theodore Sven, born in 1901 and the youngest, born in 1985.

My finding members of the Ponthan family, with which contacts had been severed long before I was born, is in itself an interesting story. Thanks to an estate inventory (*boupppteckning*) from 1887 I learned that Sven Aron Ponthan was then residing in St. Paul, MN. I visited the American Embassy in Stockholm and studied the telephone directories for St. Paul and found Ponthans listed there. At first I thought that the Ponthan name was quite common in the United States and decided to go through all of the telephone directories in the embassy collection. To my surprise and happiness I discovered that there were Ponthans only in St. Paul. I wrote to one of the addresses listed — and after two years of waiting, during which time I had almost forgotten the matter, a letter arrived from nobody else but the widow of Sven Aron Ponthan, Alma Gabriella Forshaell.

On a visit to Minnesota in 1959 I met this charming, highly intelligent woman, who though a bit of an eccentric, was in the best of health, despite being 91 years old.

Since that first visit, more than 25 years ago, our families have visited each other, both in Sweden and the United States.

This instance proves the great value of telephone books, which can reunite families, separated for more than a century.

The Sylvanders of Lowell and Taunton, MA

Bo Rask*

In reading the article on the naturalization of Swedes in Lowell, MA (see *Swedish American Genealogist*, Vol. IV, No. 2, June 1984, pps. 49–62) my attention was directed at entry No. 26, that of Carl Augustus Sylvander. Since I am in the possession of quite a bit of information on his origin and family, I am pleased to submit this material as an *addendum* to the Lowell article. Much of this information was gathered almost a quarter of a century ago by a kinsman, Frederick Blancke Sylvander, based partly on research done by Cecilia Schmidt of Stockholm, Sweden.

Carl August Dur Sylvander was born in the city of Skara in Västergötland, Sweden 23 Oct. 1847, the son of Svante (Sven) Johansson Dur, a musician and drummer in the Royal Västergötland Regiment, and his wife, Maria Christina Andersdotter. The father altered his name to Dur upon enlisting in the regiment, a practice quite common in the Swedish military forces. The interesting view here is that the Swedish word *dur* means the same as major in the musical scale. His brother, Vilhelm, assumed the name Tempo, when he enrolled in the same regiment, excellent examples of how the musical talents of the two brothers were brought to bear on the creation of their new family names.

In his early years Carl August or Augustus was apprenticed to a shoemaker in his home city and it was probably at this time that the young lad dropped the Dur name for that of his maternal grandmother, Sylvander. The origin of the name is unclear, it was carried by an ancestor as far back as the end of the 17th century.

A few days after reaching his 17th birthday Carl August left for Stockholm, where he affiliated with the St. Nikolai Church, the original home parish of his grandmother's family. Two years later, in 1866, he departed for Copenhagen, still unmarried. However, in Denmark, he met and married Anna Christina Nilsson. Little is known of her background, but she must have been Swedish, by the spelling of her name. She may also have been a

*Bo Rask, a Swedish subscriber to *SAG*, resides at Lärksoppsvägen 5, 452 00 Strömstad, Sweden.

Swedish immigrant to the Danish capital. It is probable that the family, now including children, moved back to Sweden in 1871. It is unknown where the party resided during the next few years, but in 1880 the entire family left for America, arriving in Boston 16 May 1880 on board the Cunard steamship *Marathon*, out of Liverpool.

Carl August Sylvander settled in Lowell, MA, where he became an American citizen 3 Nov. 1886. He worked as a shoemaker in a Lowell shoe factory and died in Taunton, MA 16 Sept. 1920. He lies buried in Lowell.

Of his four children, born in Denmark and Sweden, only two grew to adulthood — Nelli Cordelia, b. 4 Dec. 1869; d. 1 May 1948 and Carl Reinhold (see below).

Carl (Charles) Reinhold Sylvander was b. in Sweden, probably near Göteborg 14 Feb. 1873. He arrived in Boston together with his parents and sister Nelli in 1880 and settled in Lowell. As a young lad he displayed a great talent as a cornet player, a skill he doubtlessly had inherited from his paternal grandfather. At the age of 17 he went to Fall River, MA, where he worked as a machinist. Here he met and married Lydia Ashton, the daughter of Goldart Thomas Ashton and Elizabeth Yates, the marriage being performed 6 July 1894 by the Rev. E. W. Smith. Carl or Charles Reinhold was well-known in Fall River as a cornet soloist as well as the leader of the American Band. He composed music as well, writing selections for the military band at this time. About 1904 he moved to Taunton, MA, where he became foreman at the Mason Machine Works. Later he became superintendent of the entire factory, but when the firm ceased operations, Carl Reinhold started his own business, operating his own machine shop until the time of his death. He was very active as a musician in Taunton, being at various times conductor of the Taunton City band, president of the Musicians' Union, a member of Hern's Dance Orchestra, as well as of the Taunton Theater Orchestra. He also served as director of the Cadillac Band. He died in Taunton 7 Dec. 1940 and lies buried in that city. He and his wife had five children — Roy Cornelius, b. 7 Feb. 1895; Mildred Anna, b. 4 June 1896; Carl Alfred, b. 6 Jan. 1898; Charles Hiram, b. 12 Feb. 1903 and Thomas Ashton, b. 7 Feb. 1906.

A brief ancestral table of the Sylvander family follows:

1. SYLVANDER, Carl (Charles) Reinhold (see above).
- I. 2. SYLVANDER, Carl Augustus (August) (see above).
3. NILSSON, Anna Christina.
- II. 4. DUR, Svante (Sven) Johansson, b. Skara 24 Feb. 1821; m. 23 Oct. 1842; d. Skara before 1870.
5. ANDERSDOTTER, Maria Christina, b. Eriksberg Parish (Älvs.) 27 Jan. 1813; d. Skara between 1861 and 1870.

- III. 8. SVENSSON, Johannes, b. Varnhem Parish (Skar.) 19 Feb. 1791; m. Skara 11 April 1821; d. in cholera 23 Sept. 1834.
 9. SVENSDOTTER, Ann, b. Händene Parish (Skar.) 24 Oct. 1788; as a child known as Annicka; d. probably in cholera 1834.
 10. JONASSON, Andreas, b. Eriksberg 19 Dec. 1783; m. 10 April 1803.
 11. SYLVANDER, Johanna Helena, b. Jäla Parish (Skar.) 22 Sept. 1789.
- IV. 16. ANDERSSON, Sven, probably in Varnhem 1752; d. before 1800.
 17. JANS DOTTER, Stina, b. 1753; res. in Varnhem.
 18. ANDERSSON, Sven, b. Ving Parish (probably Skaraborg *län*) 1762; d. after 1811.
 19. BENGTS DOTTER, Maria (Margareta); b. 1763.
 20. ANDERSSON, Jonas, res. in or near Eriksberg.
 21. PEHRSDOTTER, Stina.
 22. SYLVANDER, Nicholas Nicolai, b. Fristad Parish (Älvs.) 6 Oct. 1737; m. 1766; d. Eriksberg 20 March 1815; clergyman in Eriksberg.
 23. LITHANDER, Brita Catharina, b. Grolanda Parish (Skar.) 1743; d. Eriksberg 12 Nov. 1819.
- V. 44. SYLVANDER, Nicholas Laurentii, b. Möne Parish (Älvs.) 27 Sept. 1689; d. Fristad 19 March 1737; clergyman (*komminister*) in Fristad.
 45. HELLSTENIA, Johanna.
 46. LITHANDER, Nils, b. Marum Parish (Skar.); d. Grolanda 18 Nov. 1769; clergyman in Grolanda.
 47. LUNDGREN, Helena.
- VI. 88. NILSSON, Lars, alderman (*rådman*) in Bogesund (renamed Ulricehamn in the 18th century).
 90. HELLSTENIUS, Magnus Magni, b. Möne 1645; m. 1691; d. Ving (Skar.) 30 March 1727; clergyman in Ving.
 91. MITANDER, Helena.
 94. LUNDGREN Anders, b. Tådene Parish (Skar.) 1669; d. Lekåsa Parish (Skar.) 22 June 1725; clergyman in Lekåsa.
 95. LEUCHOVIA, Catharina Margareta, d. Lekåsa 1741.
- VII. 178. MAURITSSON, Sven, bailiff in Redväg hundred.
 182. MITANDER, Magnus Olai, d. 1683; clergyman at Skara Asylum.
 183. PEDERS DOTTER, Kerstin.
 190. LEUCHOVIUS, Johan, fiscal officer employed by Queen Christina.
- VIII. 356. NILSSON, Mauritz.
 357. HELGESSON, Kerstin.

Literature

Swedish Place-Names in North America. By Otto Robert Landelius. Translated by Karin Franzén and edited by Raymond Jarvi. Published for the Swedish-American Historical Society by the Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale and Edwardsville, IL 1985; xvii + 372 pps., \$24.95.

Anyone who remains dubious of the extent of the Swedish presence in America must be impressed with the vastness of the evidence Landelius has mustered. From Alabama to Wyoming, from Alberta to Nova Scotia the Swedes have left their labels across the continent. And we know that some of the heaviest concentrations of Swedish settlement are in places not identified by Swedish names — Rockford, Minneapolis, Jamestown and Worcester.

The volume is organized by states and provinces; 41 of the 50 states are represented, and 11 Canadian provinces. It is hardly surprising that Minnesota requires 55 pages, and New Mexico only one short item — Dahlia. Among the at-first-glance unexpected facts is that Massachusetts has but one listing — Nilsson Street in Brockton, although of Brockton's 63,000 people in 1930 7.3% were Swedish. The differences, of course, are because Massachusetts was settled and named long before the Swedes arrived, whereas Canada and the states of the Middle West awaited the newer immigrants to name their towns and lakes.

The author-compiler does far more than list place-names. He associates places with people, and he may devote a paragraph or a column to the reason for the name. For example, the Halland Settlement in Iowa, though not named on maps, is described as a center of Swedish communities (Stanton, Nyman, Wallin, Essex) founded by Pastor Bengt Magnus Halland. Governor Printz Bridge in Pennsylvania commemorates the oversize governor of the Swedish colony on the Delaware from 1643 to 1653. Jenny Lind is remembered in seven sites; the name Anderson appears 38 times, Olson or Olsson 37; and so to Wallin eight times and Hafstrom once. Often the reason for a name at a particular place is difficult to explain, as with Bernadotte, Illinois, or it may be of half-forgotten origin, as Johnson Gorge, Alaska or Swede Gulch (four times) or Krusenstern Lagoon. Some of the names are distorted by abbreviation such as Linko, Ontario, for Linköping. Vinland comes once, and Vikingaborg once, but there is no other references to the Viking background. Swede or Sweden occurs 110 times; Stockholm, Saskatchewan rates a column and a half of history, and it is one of the twenty namesakes of the Swedish capital.

Landelius himself has not visited America, but for 25 years he assembled material from books and letters, including a large correspondence with postmasters. This helps to explain repeated references to the founding and abandonment of post offices. Population figures are given occasionally but not regularly. Frequent citations mention E. Gustav Johnson, Vilhelm Berger, Helge Nelson, Ernst Skarstedt and Nils William Olsson. Peculiar is the almost complete disregard in the notes of the *Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly* (or *Swedish-American Historical Quarterly*), although the author would have found there more accurate information concerning Peter Hammond (I. N. Lovel, "Hammond, Louisiana, and Its Founder," *SPHQ*, Vol. XVIII, pps. 221–226), and on John Hanson (Sten Carlsson, "John Hanson's Swedish Background," *SPHQ*, Vol. XXI, pps. 9–20). The notes, therefore, are interesting but not always the best possible. Proofreading is inadequate and spelling is sometimes careless — as for example, Klinkenström for

Klinkowström.

Many odd items are discussed, like the variation and meanings of Murderkill Creek in Delaware, the meaning of tungsten (*tung* meaning heavy and *sten*, meaning stone), which appears as a place-name nine times; the name of Galva, Illinois, which not everyone realizes is an anglicization of the Swedish city Gävle; Longacre in Pennsylvania, which is more Swedish than apparent; Palm Valley, Texas, which is related, not to palm trees, but to the large family of Anna Palm, who arrived in Texas 1848. The book abounds in interesting tidbits of information — and some of the names are literally Poignant!

FRANKLIN D. SCOTT
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Ancestor Tables

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

XVII. David Alexanderson

(Submitted by his son, Earl M. Alexanderson, 2301 Winona,
Burbank, CA 91504)

- I. 1. ALEXANDERSON, David, b. Gävle 20 Jan. 1894; m. Gertrude Mack; d. Rushford, NY 12 Oct. 1952.
2. ALEXANDERSSON, Alexander, b. Östersund 14 Sept. 1866; m. 15 April 1893; d. Buffalo, NY 14 Oct. 1936.
- II. 3. HEDLUND, Betty, b. Nora (Väst.) 28 March 1866; d. Buffalo, NY 30 Aug. 1920.
4. ALEXANDERSSON, Alexander, b. Rödön Parish (Jämt.) 15 May 1829; m. 2 May 1858; d. Stockholm 18 Jan. 1896.
5. ANDERSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Näskott Parish (Jämt.) 4 Nov. 1829; d. Hudiksvall 8 July 1891.
6. HEDLUND, Olof, b. Nora 15 May 1830; m. 3 June 1865; d. after 1922.
7. OLSDOTTER, Greta, b. Enåker Parish (Väst.) 30 May 1840; d. after 1883.
- III. 8. ELF, Alexander, b. Rödön 28 March 1799; m. 17 Feb. 1822; d. 1867.
9. OLOFSDOTTER, Segrid, b. Rödön 10 May 1799; d. 4 Aug. 1868.
10. PERSSON, Anders, b. Näskott 14 June 1790; m. 17 Nov. 1816; d. Näskott 28 March 1859.
11. OLOFSDOTTER, Segrid, b. Rödön 28 Sept. 1793; d. Näskott 7 Nov. 1855.
12. PERSSON, Olof, b. Nora 22 July 1803; m. 27 Dec. 1828; d. 6 March 1838.
13. ANDERSDOTTER, Stina, b. Nora 7 Feb. 1804.
14. ERIKSSON, Olof, b. Huddunge Parish (Väst.) 3 May 1806; m. Enåker 4 April 1810; d. Huddunge 25 Jan. 1847.
15. ANDERSDOTTER, Brita, b. Enåker 4 April 1810; d. after 1870.
- IV. 16. STAFVERFELDT, Alexander, b. Näskott 1 Jan. 1767; m. in March 1792; d. Rödön 6 Oct. 1807.
17. SÖDERLIND, Elisabeth, b. Rödön 17 March 1763; d. Rödön 19 Sept. 1806.
18. OLOFSSON, Olof, b. Rödön 20 July 1755; m. Rödön 30 Oct. 1785; d. Rödön 8 Jan. 1826.
19. NILSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Rödön 21 July 1756; d. Rödön 1 Aug. 1826.
20. BENGTTSSON, Per, b. Alsen Parish (Jämt.) 14 June 1751; m. 9 Oct. 1775; d. Näskott 12 April 1831.
21. ANDERSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Näskott 12 Jan. 1753; d. Näskott 16 April 1826.
22. SIMONSSON, Olof, b. Rödön 1 Nov. 1762; m. Näskott 29 Oct. 1786; d. Rödön 29 Nov. 1845.
23. ANDERSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Näskott 3 March 1762; d. 27 Nov. 1839.
24. LARSSON, Per, b. Nora 9 April 1766; m. Nora 1 Nov. 1795; d. 12 May 1838.

25. OLSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Nora 9 Dec. 1773; d. 19 Dec. 1821.
 26. PERSSON, Anders, b. Nora 22 Nov. 1765; m. Nora 27 March 1799; d. 12 Jan. 1806.
 27. ANDERSDOTTER, Anna, b. Nora 21 Nov. 1771; d. 28 Oct. 1842.
 28. OLSSON, Erik, b. Västerlövsta Parish (Väst.) 11 Nov. 1781; m. 20 Oct. 1805; d. 20 June 1844.
 29. OLSDOTTER, Margareta, b. Huddunge 23 Sept. 1785; d. Huddunge 13 Feb. 1846.
 30. ZAKRISSON, Anders.
 31. ANDERSDOTTER, Karin.
- V.
32. STAFVERFELDT, Lars, b. Stavre, Revsund Parish (Jämt.) 3 Dec. 1733; m. 1 Dec. 1766; d. Näskott 22 Nov. 1817
 33. PLANTING-BERGLOO, Ulrika, b. Näskott 24 Aug. 1750; d. 13 March 1838.
 34. SÖDERLIND, Jon, b. Offerdal Parish (Jämt.) 4 May 1735; m. before 1760; d. Rödön 25 May 1810.
 35. JONSDOTTER, Ursilla, b. Offerdal 4 May 1735; d. Rödön in May 1799.
 36. ERSSON, Olof, b. Rödön 14 July 1721; m. 9 Nov. 1746; d. Rödön 13 Feb. 1793.
 37. OLOFSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Rödön 2 Feb. 1727; d. Rödön 23 Feb. 1796.
 38. KLINGBERG, Nils, b. Rödön 12 Feb. 1729; m. Sunne Parish (Jämt.) 24 Oct. 1753; d. Rödön 23 April 1811.
 39. JONSDOTTER, Märet, b. Sunne 1 Jan. 1722; d. Rödön 16 Aug. 1785.
 40. JONSSON, Bengt, b. Alsen 1 March 1704; m. 8 Oct. 1727; d. Alsen 11 Jan. 1782.
 41. JONSDOTTER, Dordi, b. Alsen 18 Oct. 1707; d. Alsen 18 Jan. 1782.
 42. LARSSON, Anders, b. Näskott 25 Dec. 1721; m. (1) 1744; d. Näskott 29 March 1780.
 43. OLOFSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Ås Parish (Jämt.) 1715; d. 1759.
 44. OLOFSSON, Simon, b. Rödön 13 Dec. 1729; m. 16 Oct. 1757; d. Rödön 21 Feb. 1796.
 45. JÖNSDOTTER, Göli, b. Aspås Parish (Jämt.) 15 April 1730; d. Rödön 11 May 1781.
 46. = 42. M. (2) 28 Oct. 1759.
 47. JÖNSDOTTER, Segrin, b. Alsen 18 Jan. 1727; d. 8 April 1807.
 48. PERSSON, Lars.
 49. PERSDOTTER, Karin.
 50. OLSSON, Olof.
 51. BENGTSDOTTER, Karin.
 52. ERSSON, Per.
 53. ANDERSDOTTER, Brita.
 54. OLSSON, Anders.
 55. PERSDOTTER, Kerstin.
 56. OLSSON, Olof.
 57. ERSDOTTER, Anna.
 58. PERSSON, Olof.
 59. ERSDOTTER, Kajsa.
- VI.
64. STAFVERBERG, Kjell Svensson, b. Revsund 11 March 1702; m. in March 1730; d. 7 April 1751.
 65. LARSDOTTER, Sara, b. Bräcke Parish (Jämt.) 1707; d. Revsund 17 Nov. 1787.
 66. PLANTING-BERGLOO, Alexander, b. Berg Parish (Jämt.) 2 March 1688; m. (2) 3 July 1748; d. Näskott 31 March 1758. Captain in the Swedish Army; wounded at the Battle of Poltava in Russia in 1709; Russian prisoner of war in Siberia for 13 years.
 67. LUNDMAN, Katarina, b. Offerdal 2 Nov. 1725; d. 1765.
 68. TORN, Jon Olsson, b. Offerdal 1684; m. 19 Nov. 1711; d. Offerdal 28 Feb. 1758.
 69. GÖRANSDOTTER, Brita, b. Offerdal 8 July 1692; d. Offerdal 18 April 1743.
 70. MÅNSSON, Jon, b. Alsen 18 Dec. 1698; m. 4 Oct. 1730; d. Offerdal 20 Nov. 1751.
 71. SIMONSDOTTER, Ingrid, b. Alsen 14 Aug. 1702; d. Offerdal 31 Aug. 1746.
 72. BERG, Erik Ersson, b. Rödön ca. 1680; m. 28 Dec. 1713; d. Rödön 5 Nov. 1721.
 73. NILSDOTTER, Lisbeta, b. Aspås 15 Jan. 1695; d. Rödön 26 April 1741.

74. NILSSON, Olof, b. Näskott 2 Sept. 1692; m. 18 Nov. 1722; d. Rödön 7 May 1770.
75. NILSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Rödön 7 June 1689; d. 1766.
76. PÄRSSON, Jon.
77. NILSDOTTER, Kerstin.
78. CHRISTOPHERSSON, Jon, b. ca. 1694.
79. JONSDOTTER, Märit, b. Frösön Parish (Jämt.).
80. APPELMAN, Jon Hansson, b. Västergötland 1662; m. ca. 1683; d. Alsen 23 Oct. 1742.
81. MATTS DOTTER, Lisbeta, b. Rödön 1664; d. Alsen 22 March 1755.
82. ISAKSSON, Jon, b. Alsen 1677; m. 14 Oct. 1700; d. Alsen 18 April 1719.
83. PÄRSDOTTER, Karin, b. Alsen in Dec. 1681; d. Alsen 12 May 1752.
84. PERSSON, Lars, b. Näskott 1684; m. 14 Oct. 1716; d. Näskott 14 March 1724.
85. ANDERSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Näskott 25 Nov. 1694; d. Ås in July 1767.
86. HÅKANSSON, Olof, b. Ås 1677; m. 1707; d. Ås 1759.
87. SAMUELSDOTTER, Elin, b. 1671.
88. HÖGVALL, Olof Andersson, b. Rödön 18 July 1694; m. 4 Nov. 1722; d. Rödön 20 May 1772.
89. SIMONSDOTTER, Anna, b. Näskott 3 March 1694; d. 19 June 1760.
90. ENGSTRÖM, Jöns Ersson, b. ca. 1701; m. 1730; d. Aspås 31 March 1781.
91. PERSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Aspås 19 April 1700; d. 24 Dec. 1786.
94. PERSSON, Jon, b. Alsen 1669; m. Offerdal 12 April 1724; d. Alsen 24 Dec. 1757.
95. ERSDOTTER, Lisbeta, b. Offerdal 26 July 1691; d. Alsen 4 June 1771.
- VII. 128. OLOFSSON, Sven, b. Sundsjö Parish (Jämt.) 21 Dec. 1663; m. 24 June 1699; d. Revsund 24 May 1758.
129. KJELSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Revsund 18 June 1668; d. 24 Nov. 1735.
130. LARSSON, Lars, b. Bräcke.
132. PLANTING-BERGLOO, Mikael, b. Stockholm 1650; m. 23 March 1684; d. 26 Dec. 1729. Colonel in the Swedish Army and chief regimental officer of the Jämtland Regiment.
133. SKECKTA, Armika, b. 1665; d. 9 May 1723.
134. LUNDMAN, Erik, b. Ockelbo Parish (Gävl.) 18 Oct. 1685; m. Offerdal 2 Feb. 1711; d. Näskott 28 Aug. 1746. Captain in the Swedish Army; wounded at the Battle of Ljesna in the Ukraine 1708.
135. BURMAN, Anna Maria, b. Offerdal 14 Oct. 1692; d. Revsund 2 April 1765.
136. JONSSON, Olof, b. in July 1652; m. 1681; d. Offerdal 29 April 1719.
137. OLOFSDOTTER, Segrid, b. 1645; d. 20 April 1705.
138. TYSK, Jöran Pålsson, b. Hallen Parish (Jämt.) 1665; m. before 1692; d. Offerdal 25 Jan. 1705.
139. OLOFSDOTTER, Märta, b. Offerdal 1666; d. Offerdal 20 Nov. 1742.
140. ANDERSSON, Måns, b. Alsen at Easter-time 1656; m. 1686; d. Alsen 14 Oct. 1741.
141. LARSDOTTER, Märeta, b. Offerdal 1661; d. 26 April 1732.
142. ANDERSSON, Simon, b. Alsen 1671; m. 16 April 1699; d. 17 March 1762.
143. NILSDOTTER, Elisabet, b. Alsen 1679; d. 9 May 1762.
144. ERIKSSON, Erik, b. Rödön ca. 1644; m. before 1680; d. 11 Nov. 1739.
145. ERSDOTTER, Märet, b. Rödön ca. 1654; d. Rödön 29 May 1698.
146. MATTSOON, Nils, b. Aspås 1646; m. before 1695; d. 16 Feb. 1740.
147. ERIKSDOTTER, Märet, b. Aspås 1650; d. Aspås 1726.
148. PEHRSSON, Nils, b. Näskott ca. 1657; m. before 1692; d. Rödön 22 Nov. 1742.
149. MÅNSDOTTER, Anna, b. 1657; d. Rödön 3 June 1722.
150. CHRISTOFFERSSON, Nils, b. Rödön 1659; m. before 1689; d. Rödön 23 Dec. 1694.
151. SVENSDOTTER, Kerstin, d. Lund, Rödön in March 1719.
156. BRÄDDESSON, Christopher.
160. JONSSON, Hans, b. Västergötland ca. 1632; m. before 1662.
161. PERSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Västergötland ca. 1635.
162. FALK, Matts.
163. PERSDOTTER, Karin.

164. OLOFSSON, Isak, b. Alsen; m. 25 June 1665; d. Alsen ca. 1683.
 165. OLOFSDOTTER, Dordi, b. Alsen 1637; d. Alsen 13 May 1696.
 166. ERIKSSON, Peder, b. Alsen ca. 1635; m. 28 Oct. 1660; d. Alsen ca. 1682.
 167. MÅNSDOTTER, Agnis, b. Alsen in Dec. 1639; d. Alsen 13 May 1716.
 168. ERSSON, Per, b. Näskott 1644; m. before 1682; d. Näskott 21 Feb. 1714.
 169. MATTSDOTTER, Märeta, b. Näskott ca. 1648; d. Näskott 2 July 1722.
 170. NORDBERG, Anders, b. Gillstad Parish (Skar.) ca. 1660; m. 28 May 1693; d. Näskott ca. 1712.
 171. GRELSDOTTER, Märet, b. Alsen 1655; d. Näskott 25 Oct. 1713.
 172. OLOFSSON, Håkan, b. Ås; d. 1696.
 173. ESKILSDOTTER, Agnis, b. 1644; d. 1732.
 176. OLOFSSON, Anders, b. Rödön ca. 1670; m. before 1694; suicide by hanging Rödön 1718.
 177. MÅRTENSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. Ås ca. 1674; d. 1761.
 178. GUNNARSSON, Simon, b. Näskott 25 April 1663; m. 18 Nov. 1688; d. Rödön 29 July 1750. He m. for the third time at the age of 83.
 179. LARSDOTTER, Märet, b. Näskott 1688; d. 10 Aug. 1729.
 182. LARSSON, Per, b. Aspås 30 Aug. 1661; m. 19 Nov. 1693; d. Aspås 28 Aug. 1742.
 183. SVENSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Lit Parish (Jämt.) 1669; d. Aspås in Jan. 1747.
 188. = 166.
 189. = 167.
 190. KLINT, Erik Persson, b. Västmanland; m. 26 Oct. 1690; d. 2 Jan. 1719 during Lieut. Gen. Carl Gustaf Armfeldt's retreat from Norway.
 191. OLOFSDOTTER, Segrid, b. Offerdal 1654; d. Alsen 27 May 1732.
- VIII.
258. JONSSON, Kjell, b. 1642; m. before 1668; d. Revsund 1690.
 259. JONSDOTTER, Anna, b. Revsund ca. 1630; d. ca. 1688.
 260. LARSSON, Lars, b. Bräcke.
 264. PLANTING, Johan, steel engraver in Avesta and Stockholm.
 266. SKECKTA, Börje Månsson, b. Ragnhildstorp, Råda Parish (Skar.) 9 May 1623; m. Göteborg 21 Jan. 1662; d. Frösön 11 March 1670. Colonel and chief of the Jämtland Cavalry Regiment; ennobled 1661.
 267. NORFELT, Catharina, b. Göteborg; was living in Dec. 1721; bur. Gottröra Parish (Stock.).
 268. LUNDMAN, Peder Månsson, b. Valbo Parish (Gävl.) 1650; m. Ockelbo in Aug. 1685; d. Ockelbo 9 Feb. 1708. *Kyrkoherde* (clergyman) in Ockelbo 1695-1708.
 269. TYBELIA, Magdalena, b. Ockelbo; d. 1706.
 270. BURMAN, Abraham Laurentius, b. Bygdeå (Vn.) 7 Nov. 1656; m. 24 Feb. 1690; d. Offerdal 4 Aug. 1737. Clergyman in Offerdal 1689-1737.
 271. PLANTIN, Elisabeth, b. Härnösand 15 Sept. 1670; d. 4 April 1740.
 272. SIGGARDSSON, Jon.
 273. NILSDOTTER, Anna, b. 1611; d. Offerdal 29 April 1691.
 274. MÅRTENSSON, Olof.
 275. MÅRTENSDOTTER, Gertrud.
 276. TYSK, Pål.
 277. ----, Kerstin.
 278. NILSSON, Olof, b. Offerdal 1636; d. 20 Feb. 1692.
 279. OLOFSDOTTER, Brita, b. 1639; d. 4 Feb. 1705.
 280. JONSSON, Anders, m. 1636; d. Alsen 1674.
 281. MÅNSDOTTER, Ursilla, b. Alsen 1619; d. Alsen 16 Dec. 1709.
 282. HÅLJESSON, Lars, b. Offerdal in Feb. 1629; d. 4 Dec. 1713.
 283. JONSDOTTER, Gölu.
 284. SIMONSSON, Anders, b. Alsen 1614; m. 28 May 1667; d. Alsen 12 Nov. 1704.
 285. ERIKSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Alsen 1639; d. Alsen 11 Nov. 1691.
 286. GETING, Nils Nilsson, b. Alsen 1633; d. Alsen 29 April 1709.
 287. ABRAHAMSDOTTER, Ingrid, b. Ångermanland 1654; d. 13 April 1691.
 288. SJULSSON, Erik, b. Rödön ca. 1624.
 292. NIELSSENN, Matthes, b. Aspås before 1658.

300. ANDERSSON, Christoffer.
 301. DRAKE, Anna, b. Brunflo Parish (Jämt.).
 312. PEDERSSENN, Brådde.
 313. JOENSDOTTER, Ingeborg.
 328. NIELSSEN, Oluf, b. Alsen 1583; m. before 1624; d. Offerdal 1656. Clergyman in Offerdal 1620-1656.
 329. HEMMINGSDOTTER, Märet, b. Alsen ca. 1610.
 330. OLOFSSON, Olof, d. Alsen.
 331. JONASDOTTER, Anna.
 332. LARSSON, Erik, b. Alsen ca. 1590; m. before 1616; d. in the 1670s.
 333. GRELSDOTTER, Agnis, b. Alsen ca. 1594.
 334. ERIKSSON, Måns, b. Näskott 1604; d. Alsen 1645.
 335. OLOFSDOTTER, Märet, b. ca., 1617; d. Rödön 26 April 1713.
 336. LARSSON, Erik, b. Näskott.
 337. OLOFSDOTTER, Berette.
 338. NILSSON, Mattis.
 339. PEDERSDOTTER, Anna.
 342. ERIKSSON, Grels, b. Alsen 1616; d. 7 June 1693.
 343. OLSDOTTER, Brita.
 344. HÅKANSSON, Olof, b. Ås; d. 1645.
 345. ERIKSDOTTER, Märitta.
 354. MÅRTENSSON, Mårten, b. Ås 1650; d. Ås 1714.
 355. ERIKSDOTTER, Anna, b. Ås; d. 1712.
 356. ERICHSENN, Gunder, m. 1659.
 357. ANDERSDOTTER, Anna, b. Offerdal ca. 1625; d. 22 Aug. 1697.
 358. ERIKSSON, Lars, b. Näskott 1626; d. 1710.
 359. OLOFSDOTTER, Anna, b. Rödön.
 364. PERSSON, Lars, b. Aspås ca. 1628; d. ca. 1709.
 365. OLOFSDOTTER, Märet, b. ca. 1624; d. 25 Dec. 1708.
 366. ANDERSSON, Sven, d. Lit before 1679.
 367. OLOFSDOTTER, Kerstin, d. Aspås ca. 1711.
 382. HÅKANSSON, Olof; m. 1651.
 383. NILSDOTTER, Dorete.
- IX.
518. OLOFSSON, Jon, b. Revsund 1597; d. 1692.
 520. LARSSON, Lars.
 521. MATTSDOTTER, Berette.
 528. PLANTING, Johan.
 532. BÖRJESSON, Måns, d. Rödön 25 July 1632.
 533. PEDERSDOTTER, Anna.
 534. NORAEUS, Israel, b. Ångermanland 1606; d. 1677.
 535. SITTMAN, Armika, d. 16 May 1646.
 536. JÖNSSON, Måns, lived in Lund, Valbo Parish (Gävl.) 1688. Juror.
 538. TYBELIUS, Ericus, b. Mo Parish (Gävl.); m. Ockelbo 10 July, 1649; d. Ockelbo 14 Nov. 1696. Clergyman in Ockelbo 1659-1696.
 539. BRÖMS, Catherina, b. Ockelbo, d. 10 Feb. 1697.
 540. BURMAN, Lars, b. Skellefteå (Vbn.) 1607; m. before 1649; d. Bygdeå 5 July 1685. Clergyman in Bygdeå 1652-1685.
 541. LÖJA, Catharina, b. Bygdeå.
 542. PLANTIN, Zacharias, b. Umeå ca. 1620; d. Offerdal 1688. Clergyman in Offerdal 1672-1688.
 543. PIEHL or PIEHLER, Anna, b. ca. 1620.
 560. OLOFSSON, Jon.
 561. ANDERSDOTTER, Gunhild.
 562. NILSSON, Måns, d. Alsen ca. 1660.
 563. GUNNARSDOTTER, Anna, b. Alsen in the 1590s; d. in the 1670s.
 564. LARSSON, Hälje.
 565. BENGTS DOTTER, Brita, b. Alsen.
 568. OLOFSSON, Simon, b. Alsen; d. ca. 1656.

569. MATTSDOTTER, Agnis, b. Alsen.
 570. = 332.
 571. = 333.
 572. MÅNSSON, Nils, b. Alsen 1607; d. Alsen 16 March 1690.
 573. HEMMINGSDOTTER, Ingrid, d. 1687.
 574. SVENSSON, Abraham.
 575. OLOFSDOTTER, Märet.
 600. PEDERSSON, Anders.
 602. DRAKE, Olof Petri; m. before 1634; d. 2 July 1658. Clergyman in Brunflo 1629-1658.
 603. ROALDSDOTTER, Anna, b. 25 April 1603.
 656. ANDERSSON, Niels, m. 1564; d. Offerdal 1580. Clergyman in Offerdal 1551-1580.
 657. ERIKSDOTTER, ----.
 664. BENGTSSON, Lars, b. Alsen.
 668. NILSSON, Erik, d. Näskott.
 669. NIELSDOTTER, Ursilla. Sister of No. 328.
 684. = 332.
 685. = 333.
 688. LARSSON, Håkan, b. Ås; d. 1612.
 708. MÅNSSON, Erik.
 709. ----, Sara.
 710. PERSSON, Erik, b. Ås.
 711. NILSDOTTER, Anna.
 716. MÅNSSON, Erik, b. Näskott; d. Näskott 1637. Judge 1621-1623; 1626.
 717. LARSDOTTER, Sara.
 718. PÅLSSON, Olof, b. Rödön; d. Rödön ca. 1663. Judge.
 719. JONSDOTTER, Kerstin.
- X. 1068. LARSSON, Hans. Clergyman in Nora (Vn.) 1593-1609.
 1069. OLOFSDOTTER, Karin.
 1070. SITTMAN, Albert. Mayor of Nya Lödöse.
 1071. HÖK, Brita Andersdotter.
 1072. PERSSON, Jöns, res. in Lund, Valbo; juror from 1641 to 1661; d. before 1665.
 1078. BRÖMS, Johan Svenonis, b. Hassela Parish (Gävl.) 29 May 1580; m. before 1612; d. 18 Sept. 1653. Clergyman in Ockelbo 1614-1653.
 1079. KROK, Catharina, b. Norrala Parish (Gävl.).
 1080. BURMAN, Björn Olsson. Parish clerk.
 1081. PERSDOTTER, Anna.
 1082. BRENINSULANUS, Olaus Nicolai, b. Luleå before 1613; d. Bygdeå 1651. Clergyman in Bygdeå 1627-1651.
 1084. NIURENSIS, Olaus Petri, b. Njurunda Parish (Vn.) 1580; m. 1625; d. Umeå 24 Sept. 1645. Clergyman in Umeå 1619-1645.
 1085. ZACHARIASDOTTER, Magdalena, b. 1 June 1604; d. 1689.
 1086. PIEHLER, Julius. Military surgeon in Härnösand; born in Germany.
 1087. ----, Gertrud.
 1126. ----, Gunder. Parish clerk.
 1130. OLSSON, Bengt, d. Alsen.
 1131. HALDURSDOTTER, Gunild.
 1136. MATTSSON, Olof, d. Alsen.
 1138. ERICHSSON, Matts, d. Alsen.
 1144. NILSSON, Måns, d. Alsen.
 1145. JÖNSDOTTER, Märet.
 1204. ANDERSSON, Peder, d. 1628. Clergyman in Brunflo 1581-1628.
 1205. OLOFSDOTTER, Anna.
 1206. ANDERSSON, Roald. Clergyman in Ytterön Parish, Trondhjem Diocese, Norway.
 1207. HANSDOTTER, Ellen.
 1328. LARSSON, Bengt, b. Alsen.

1336. MATTSSON, Nils. Clergyman in Brunflo 1526–1545.
 1337. ----, Valborg.
 1338. ANDERSSON, Niels, m. 1564; d. 1580. Clergyman in Offerdal 1551–1580.
 1339. ERIKSDOTTER, ----.
 1376. OLOFSSON, Lars, b. Landsom, Ås Parish.
 1420. ÅKESSON, Peder, b. Hållskaven, Ås Parish.
 1421. GIÖLLSDOTTER, Agnis.
 1432. JONSSON, Måns, d. Näskott ca. 1580.
 1433. ERIKSDOTTER, ----.
 1434. MORGENSSON, Lauridtz, b. Näskott; d. Rödön 21 June 1621.
 1435. MOGENSDOTTER, Gulof, d. 1629.
 1436. OLOFSSON, Pål, d. Vike, Rödön Parish.
 1437. BJÖRNSDOTTER, Kerstin.
 1438. OLOFSSON, Jon, d. Offerdal.
- XI. 2142. ANDERSSON, Anders, commandant of Fort Gullberg in what is today Göteborg in 1603.
 2144. JÖNSSON, Per, res. at Lund, Valbo Parish between 1605 and 1647.
 2156. BRÖMS, Sveno Johannis, b. Bergsjö Parish (Gävle.); d. 31 July 1610. Clergyman in Ockelbo 1581–1610.
 2157. LARSDOTTER, Catharina, d. 1614.
 2158. KROK, Olaus Jonae. Clergyman in Norrala.
 2159. ----, Cecelia.
 2160. BURE, Olof Jonsson, b. ca. 1580.
 2161. NILSDOTTER, Sara.
 2168. GESTRICIUS, Petrus Olai, b. Gävle ca. 1545; d. 1607. Clergyman in Umeå 1594–1607.
 2169. NILSDOTTER, Malin, b. Gävle ca. 1545; d. Luleå ca. 1624.
 2170. JONAE, Zacharias, b. ca. 1570; d. 1638. Clergyman in Själevad Parish (Vn.) 1613–1638.
 2171. ENGELBRECHTSDOTTER, Malin, b. Säbrå Parish (Vn.) 1 Oct. 1581; d. 1668.
 2172. PETRI, Anders, m. 1564. Clergyman in Brunflo 1548–1572.
 2173. ERIKSDOTTER, ----.
 2678. ANDERSSON, Erik, d. 1563. Known as the “champion of the Reformation” in Jämtland.
 2864. OLOFSSON, Jon, d. 1566, murdered by a neighbor.
 2866. JENSSEN, Erik. Clergyman in Sunne 1524–1560.
- XII. 4336. MÅRTENSSON, Olof. City councillor in Gävle.
 4342. ENGELBERT, Bure Larsson, b. Säbrå 1542; m. 1570; d. 1621. Clergyman in Luleå 1613–1621.
 4243. ANDERSDOTTER, Elisabet, b. Själevad Parish 6 Sept. 1549; d. there 9 Oct. 1597.
 4284. HÅKANSSON, Anders, res. in Partille Parish (Göt.); commandant Fort Gullberg 1569.
 4285. KÄRLING, Kerstin.
 4288. PERSSON, Jöns, res. in Lund, Valbo Parish; mentioned 1572–1604.
 4818. = 2678.
- XIII. 8568. ANDERSSON, Håkan, ennobled 1545; supposedly served as sheriff of Skåning Hundred in Västergötland.
 8570. KÄRLING, Arvid Torbjörnsson.
 8684. SVENONIS, Laurentius, b. 1507; m. 1541; d. 1597. Clergyman in Säbrå 1543–1572.
 8685. JANZONIA, Margareta Engelbertsdotter, b. 1510.
 8686. OLAI, Andreas, b. 3 March 1512; d. Indal Parish (Vn.) 1632. Clergyman in Indal 1582–1632.
 8687. BUREA, Anna, b. 1515; d. 30 April 1569.
 9176. JÖNSSON, Per, res. in Lund, Valbo Parish; mentioned 1541–1571.

- XIV. 17368. PEDERSSON, Sven, b. Medelpad 1480.
17369. BOOSDOTTER, Margareta, b. Hälsingland 1480.
17372. TIMMERMAN, Olof, b. Uppsala 1480.
17374. BURE, Anders Jacobsson, b. 1493.
17375. ----, Malin, b. 1490.
18352. PERSSON, Jöns, res. in Lund, Valbo Parish; mentioned in the literature of the 1530s.
- XV. 34750. ANDREAS, Dominus. Clergyman in Skellefteå 1499-1506.
36704. ----, Per, farmer in Lund, Valbo Parish; b. at the end of the 1400s.

—oOo—

Sources

Much of the material presented her has been gathered from the parish records in the provincial archives (*landsarkiv*) of Uppsala and Östersund.

Some of the printed sources used are:

Bygdén, Leonard, *Härnösands stifts herdaminne*, I-IV (Uppsala 1923-1925).

Elgenstierna, Gustaf, *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor*, I-IX (Stockholm 1925-1936).

Leijonhufvud, Karl A. K:son, *Ny svensk släktbok* (Stockholm 1906).

Lewenhaupt, Adam, *Karl XII: Sofficerare* (Stockholm 1920).

Schlegel, Bernhard and Klingspor, Carl Arvid, *Den med sköldebref förlånade men ej å Riddarhuset introducerade svenska adelns ättar-taflor* (Stockholm 1875.)

Stafwerfeldt, Alexander. *Näskott*. En hembygdsbok (Näskott 1958).

Stafwerfeldt, Alexander, *Bidrag till Ås sockens historia*, jämte några historiska anteckningar berörande hela Jämtland (Ås 1941).

Note

Alexander Planting-Bergloo (see No. 66) kept a journal, now on deposit at the University of Uppsala Library (Carolina Rediviva) in Uppsala. In it he tells not only of his life as a prisoner of war in Siberia and as an agent for the governor, but also some aspects of his later life.

I am at the present time gathering material on his descendants and I would appreciate hearing from anyone who may be interested in this project.

EARL M. ALEXANDERSON

—oOo—

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.

Carlsson, Castell

I am interested in learning more about the ancestors of Johan Magnus Carlsson, b. in Norstad, Kättilstad Parish (Ög.) 25 Aug. 1826. He was the s. of Carl Aronsson, b. in Yxefall, Kisa Parish (Ög.) and Lena Isaksdotter, b. in Skankebo, Västra Eneby Parish (Ög.). He was a shoemaker's apprentice at Boda in Hägerstad Parish (Ög.) before emigrating to Andover, IL. He eventually came to New Sweden, IA, where he changed his name to John Martin Castell.

Elizabeth Oman
800 North Second Street
Lindsborg, KS 67456

328

Johnson

I would like any information on Sven (Swan) Peter Johnson, b. in Kristdala Parish (Kalm.) 3 Oct. 1828. He d. in Red Oak, IA 27 Jan. 1912 and is bur. in the Evergreen Cemetery of that city. He had the following children: Peter August, b. 6 June 1856; m. in Holdrege, NE 15 Sept. 1887 to Augusta Esaison. He was my grandfather, the only one of Swan Peter Johnson's children I have any information about. Other children of Swan Peter Johnson were — Anna, who m. an Ogden; Mathilda, who m. a Kneeburg, as well as Emma, Charles and John.

Mrs. Gladys Hotze
Route #1, Box 31
Macedonia, IA 51549

329

Larson, Elgh, Elk

Looking for a person named Larson, who was the father of Olof Daniel Larson, b. into the family of Lars Daniel Elgh in Köla Parish (Värm.) 2 May 1906. Olof Daniel Larson later took the name of Elgh, which then in America was changed to Elk. The only thing we know about Larson is that he came from somewhere "up north" in Sweden.

Mrs. Gerda E. Elk
580 Madison Street, 236
Burlington, WI 53105

330

Petersson, Verell, Johansson

I am looking for relatives of Frantz Johan Petersson, the s. of Carl Fredrik Petersson and his wife Stina Catharina Johansdotter. Frantz Johan took the name of John Verell when he arr. in the United States. He was b. in Brunshult Södergård, Skede parish (Jön.) 18 March 1842. He came to the U.S. before 1865 and is supposed to have settled in the Chicago area.

I would also like to find the relatives of Stina Catharina Johansdotter's brother, Jonas Petter Johansson, b. in Skede Parish 21 Jan. 1828. He had studied to become a public school teacher at the teachers' seminary in Växjö, after which he taught school in Skede. In 1865 he m. Lovisa Catharina Svensdotter, b. in the village of Laduboda in Skede 31 May 1839. The couple emigr. to the U.S. in 1865.

Katheryn Lee

Box 343

Sherburn, MN 56171

331

Krupp, Anderson

I am seeking Swedish and American relatives of my grandfather, Charles Frederick Krupp (who changed his name to Anderson). He was b. in Sweden 13 Oct. 1854. He emigr. to the U.S. ca 1885. One sister may have settled in Wisconsin, Michigan or Minnesota.

Charles Frederick Krupp's father was Andrew Krupp, b. in Germany, but who had emigr. to Sweden as a young man.

Frances Morton

6201 — 123rd Ave. N.E.

Lake Stevens, WA 98258

332

Zedrén

I am anxious to get in touch with persons acquainted with the following family:

Per Zackarias Albert Zedrén, b. in Segerstad Parish (Kalm.) 16 June 1872. He was a pastor in the Lutheran Church. He was m. in Garfield, KS 15 Nov. 1905 to Hilma Mathilda Simonson, b. in Garfield 2 Aug. 1879. He d. in Minneapolis 3 Nov. 1938. He had the following children:

Edna Elvira, b. in Springfield, MA 25 June 1912.

Augusta Mathilda, b. in Springfield 11 April 1914; m. to Lael Stewart.

Stefan Gottfridsson

Stallvägen 17:111

352 52 Växjö, SWEDEN

333

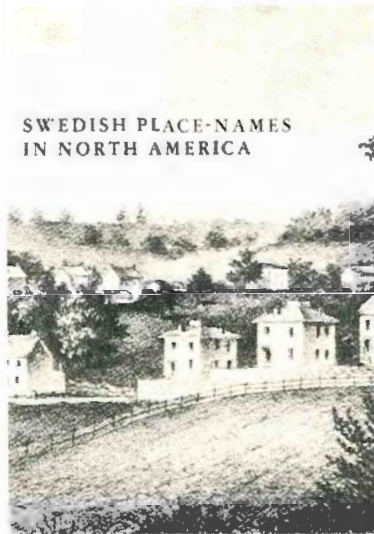
Note: According to Conrad Bergendoff, *The Augustana Ministerium* (Rock Island, IL 1980), p. 83, Per Albert Zedrén was ordained into the Augustana Lutheran Synod in Red Wing, MN 13 June 1909. He held pastorates in Springfield, MA, Schenectady, NY, White Plains, NY, Skanee, Barago, MI and Fullerton, ND. According to Bergendoff Zedrén had three children. — Editor.

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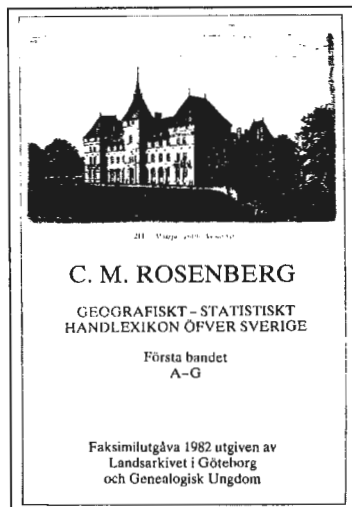
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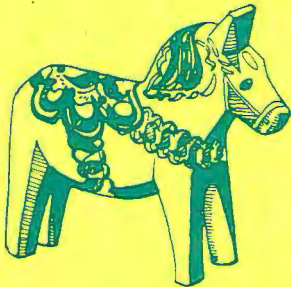
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