

# Swedish American Genealogist

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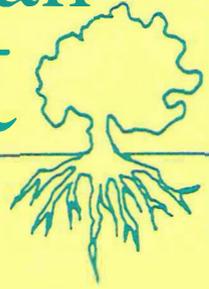
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# Swedish American Genealogist



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

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*Swedish American Genealogist*

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# My Swedish Ancestry

Dean Wood\*

Although many came earlier, Swedes began to immigrate to America in significant numbers starting in the 1840s. Any number of socioeconomic problems contributed to an exodus that by 1910 reached upwards of 1.4 million. America was seen as a land of opportunity and represented hope for a life far better than anything their native land could offer. Most immigrants were farmers, tradesmen, and craftsmen from depressed agricultural regions, and the majority settled in the upper Midwest states. Chicago and Minneapolis became home for a great number of Swedes, and many others found their promise of a better life throughout Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

My great-grandfather Christian Olsson arrived in America in 1888. He fled Sweden that year in company with Elander Olsson and Martin Pettersson.<sup>1</sup> Together they went to Denmark and on the 1st of May departed Copenhagen for the U.S. My great-grandmother Mathilda Pettersdotter and her daughter (my grandmother), Alma Olinda, followed in August 1891.

I make the reasoned presumption that Christian Olsson or, as he was known in America, Christian Ferdinand Olson, was my great-grandfather. I believe that Chris and Mathilda cohabited in Sweden beginning in late 1880 or 1881. At the time Mathilda was married to another man, a soldier by the name of Ola Nilsson Leo by whom she bore two sons—Emil (1876) and Nils (1878), both of whom died of diphtheria in October 1880. Ola Nilsson Leo served an eight-year sentence for manslaughter that began in 1878 and so it would not have been possible for Ola Nilsson Leo to father Alma. Also for some period of time beginning in March 1880 Chris Olson served a sentence for pilfering, his third criminal sentence in fifteen years. Hence it would have been late 1880 or 1881 that Chris and Mathilda first became acquainted. Mathilda obtained a divorce from Ola Nilsson Leo in May 1884. (Ola Nilsson Leo himself emigrated to America upon completion of his sentence in October 1886 with a declared destination of Chicago, but I have not researched him further and know nothing more of him.)

Alma Olinda was born illegitimately in October 1882. Chris, Mathilda, and Alma probably tried to make a life together in Sweden, but of course no one knows what pressures came to bear on them or what led them to emigrate.

Christian's departure from Sweden was not proper in that he didn't complete the necessary papers for a legal emigration. In fact, the records reflect that Chris, Elander Olsson, and Martin Pettersson all "fled" Sweden. Elander Olsson, who was Mathilda's first cousin, departed Sweden illegally inasmuch as he fled to escape compulsory military registration and/or service. The circumstance of

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<sup>1</sup> This Martin Pettersson is not to be confused with Mathilda Pettersdotter's brother by the same name. Mathilda's brother immigrated in 1895.

Martin Pettersson having fled Sweden is not known. According to the Danish emigration archives their declared destination was Sioux [City], Iowa.

Within a year or so Chris, Elander, and probably Martin Pettersson relocated to Denison, Iowa. At least Chris and Elander became railroad employees as carpenters and bridge builders. In due course Chris saved enough money to pay for Mathilda and Alma's passage to America. Mathilda, then a "divorced wife," and Alma emigrated from Malmö, Sweden, on 9 August 1891. They arrived in New York aboard the RMS *Teutonic* from Liverpool, England, on 19 August. They probably traveled to Denison by train. Chris and Mathilda were married on 9 September at Denison.

Elander Olson remained close to his Aunt Mathilda and Chris Olson at Denison. Family artifacts contain an ample number of photographs of their respective families. It is also clear from oral family histories and living descendants of both Elander and his cousin Alma that the families were close throughout their years at Denison.

### Skåne

All of Chris and Mathilda's forebears lived in the southernmost region of Sweden known as Skåne (Scania). Since 1997 Skåne is also the formal name of a county (*län*) formed through merger of two counties known as Kristianstad *län* and Malmöhus *län*. Kristianstad *län*, which was named for the city of the same name and encompassed the northern and eastern area of present day Skåne *län*, was the area of ancestral homes. Accordingly, the locus of my genealogical research was the administrative divisions of the former Kristianstad County along with its corresponding ecclesiastical and judicial entities.

There remains a distinction between Skåne *län* (Scania County) and the region of Scania otherwise known as Skåneland. Historically Skåneland included what are today the counties—also referred to as provinces—of Halland, Skåne, Blekinge, and Bornholm (Island) in the Baltic Sea. With the settling of territorial disputes with Denmark in the mid-seventeenth century, the territories encompassed by Halland *län*, Skåne *län*, and Blekinge *län* were ceded to Sweden. (Halland and Blekinge lie to the north and east of Skåne *län*.) Bornholm Island remained under Danish authority.

The earliest history indicates Scania was an independent kingdom during the seventh century. Between then and 1658, when Skåne was liberated for the final time from Denmark, it endured hundreds of years of warfare and conflicts not to mention what some Scansians believe still to be an identity crisis due to the fact that Skåne's history and culture were never uniquely developed. In short, Skåne was ruled by Denmark or Sweden depending on which monarchy had won the last battle. Even after 1658, when Skåne was guaranteed self-government, Denmark made attempts to forcibly retake the area, and Skåne continued to be touched by the effects of Sweden's wars on mainland Europe up to and including the Napoleonic Wars in the early 1800s. At the same time Swedish rulers undertook to nationalize the region. By the late 1800s Skåne was practically assimilated with Sweden.

## Swedish Administrative Divisions

There are 21 counties (*län*) in Sweden whose areas were approximately defined in 1634 and whose borders are unchanged since 1718 with the exception that Kristianstad *län* and Malmöhus *län* were combined in 1997 to form Skåne *län*. Since 1862 the counties are comprised of *kommuner* (singular, *kommun*) equivalent to a township and sometimes called a municipality. Today a *kommun* is the smallest unit of local government authority. Skåne *län* encompasses 33 *kommuner* of which three are of ancestral interest: Hässleholm, Klippan, and Perstorp.

Prior to the formation of *kommuner* in 1862 both local government and ecclesiastical authority was vested in a geographic division known as a *socken* (parish) the names for which were given by the church and usually corresponded with the name of a village or town in the parish. The *socknar* (plural) were absorbed in the *kommuner* but the original parish names were retained for ease of reference to the smaller divisions of a *kommun* and to facilitate historical reference. The ecclesiastical parishes with identical names and geographic boundaries were then called *församling* (plural, *församlingar*).

Although the term *socken* is still used to denote a geographic area, it no longer serves a government function. The distinction between *socken* and *församling* is that prior to 1862 the former was responsible for both local government and religious affairs; the latter is solely a religious entity. All Swedish genealogical research is based on parish identities.

The parishes (*socknar/församlingar*) of interest for purposes of my ancestry are Röke, Hörja, Finja, Tyringe, Ignaberga, Matteröd, Brönnestad, and Västra Torup that lie within the southwestern region of Hässleholm *Kommun*; Färingtofta and Riseberga in the far southeastern part of Klippan *Kommun*; and, Perstorp and the former Oderljunga *socken* that are Perstorp *Kommun*. (Oderljunga was absorbed within Perstorp parish and today Perstorp *Kommun* contains only a single parish by the same name.) Of these parishes, Västra Torup principally along with Brönnestad and Matteröd figure prominently as the ancestral homes of my Swedish ancestors. The village of Västra Torup—also known simply as Torup—is located about 15 kilometers west of Hässleholm. Matteröd and Brönnestad are southeast of Västra Torup. Until the mid-1900s all of my Swedish ancestors and relatives then living in Sweden were located within a radius of about 15 kilometers of Västra Torup.

Within a *län* are a number of judicial districts (*häradar*) each with a court. A *härad* comprises upward of a dozen or more parishes. Court proceedings are preserved and are useful for genealogical research but are difficult to access. In some instances notations regarding judicial actions were entered into parish registers. All of the above named parishes are within Västra Göinge *Härad* except for Färingtofta and Riseberga, which are in Norra Åsbo *Härad*.

## Swedish Ecclesiastical Divisions

The Church of Sweden was established in 1544 when by parliamentary proclamation Sweden was declared an Evangelical Lutheran kingdom. With it came a geographic organization and system of record keeping that greatly facilitates genealogical research. The church was organized on the basis of parishes, which had responsibility for recording vital information for its parishioners.

There are three Swedish terms for which "parish" is the only English equivalent: *socken*, *pastorat*, and *församling*. All three signify territorial or geographic units with the distinction that *församling* denotes an ecclesiastical parish following the organization of *socknar* into *kommuner* in 1862. Although "parish" is used for both *socken* and *pastorat* in English texts, these terms are used for purposes of distinction in Swedish texts. In practice *socken*, *pastorat*, and *församling* all refer to either or both territorial and ecclesiastical units depending on the context, but the English "parish" is necessarily used for both geographic and pastoral units. Thus in my translation of Swedish genealogical records I have used "parish" for both *socken* and *församling*.

Several parishes may, as units of administration and employment, be combined to form a *pastorat*. A *pastorat* does not figure directly into ancestral research; it is merely the area in which the priest or parson carries out his official duties. For example, Finja, Hörja, Mätteröd, Röke, Tyringe, and Västra Torup parishes (*församlingar*) form the Finja *Pastorat*.

A varying number of *pastorat* form a deanery (*kontrakt* or *prosteri*), which in turn is a subdivision of a diocese (*stift*). The Västra Göinge *Kontrakt* encompasses 22 parishes (*församlingar*) including Brönnestad, Finja, Hässleholm, Hörja, Ignaberga, Mätteröd, Röke, and Västra Torup. Västra Göinge *Kontrakt* and 17 others comprise the Lund *Stift*. The Lund Diocese encompasses Skåne *län* and neighboring Blekinge *län* and today contains 169 *pastorat* and 413 *församlingar*.

A diocese is a bishop's administrative region, and seven of the thirteen existing dioceses go back to the divisions established at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Apart from the bishop's office, the "*konsistorium*" ("cathedral chapter") is also responsible for certain administrative affairs of the diocese.

The bishop of Uppsala is archbishop and even though the office in principle ceased to exist at the time of the Reformation the bishop of Uppsala is still the spiritual leader of the Swedish church. He is said to be "primus inter peres"—first among equals.

## Parish Registers

Parish registers are the foundation of vital record information. Going back to the mid-sixteenth century in some areas, they contain a wealth of genealogical data. In earliest times they were used as inventory and property records and to record bequests of deceased church members. By the early 1600s the clergy were directed to keep records of baptisms, marriages, and betrothals. An ordinance issued in 1622 required that records be kept of all parishioners. The resulting population register served as a model for the catechetical list (*husförhörslängd*)

that is often referred to now as a "household examination roll" or "clerical survey."

Notification of changes of address for parishioners became compulsory in the middle of the seventeenth century, and a canon law in 1686 regulated the system of parish registrations. The clergy were directed to keep a catechetical list in the form of a topographical record of everyone living in a parish. The lists were drawn up on the occasion of the annual house-to-house catechetical meetings (hence "household examination") and were intended to help the clergy report on parishioners' knowledge of the catechism when the bishop made his yearly visit. However, many parishes did not start making complete catechetical registers until after the mid-eighteenth century. With the creation in 1749 by the Swedish parliament of the Statistical Commission, the predecessor of the National Central Bureau of Statistics (SCB), parish registers formed the basis of population statistics, which placed greater demands on the catechetical lists. By the 1780s the lists also functioned as official Swedish population registers, i.e., censuses.

Not until the latter part of the nineteenth century was there systematic regulation of parish registration. In 1860 certain forms were made obligatory, and further regulations in later years specified in detail the tasks and duties of the clergy in this regard. The catechetical lists along with other ministerial records formed the system by which the clergy made out clerical certificates (birth, notification of change of address, etc.) and provided population data to the National Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Birth and Baptismal Registers

The earliest birth and baptismal registers (*födelse- och dopböcker*) contained only records of baptisms, but from the mid-eighteenth century births were also recorded. Registers then had to contain the following details concerning births both in and out of wedlock: name, date of birth, baptism date, place of birth, and parents' residence. Because according to church law baptism had to occur within eight days of birth many older baptismal registers provided only the father's name as there was no time for the mother's churching (*kyrkotagning*—post-natal purification), and therefore she could not attend the baptismal service. When a child was born out of wedlock only the mother's name was recorded. Names of godparents and others witnesses to the baptism were also noted.

Very often godparents were close relatives of the newborn—aunts, uncles, cousins, and even grandparents and brothers and sisters. From the names of godparents links to other family members can often be derived to facilitate construction of family units.

Illegitimate births were commonplace. In such instances the records contained notations such as "*oä*" and "*oäkta*" as well as "*o. d.*" or "*u. ä*" (illegitimate daughter) and "*o. s.*" or "*u. ä.*" (illegitimate son) to signify births out-of-wedlock. In the recording of family units an illegitimate child of the mother was noted occasionally as "*hennes o. d.*" or "*hennes o. s.*"—"her illegitimate daughter/son". Even if known and although fathers frequently

accepted paternity, it was rare for fathers' names to be entered in the birth records of illegitimate children. An illegitimate child born of betrothed parents was recorded as a "*trolovningsbarn*" (betrothed child).

Churching (*kyrkotagning*) and, in the case of unwed mothers, "absolution" were the names given to the ecclesiastical ceremony through which a woman who had recently given birth returned to the community of the church and resumed her place as a member of the congregation. Churching occurred four to six weeks after birth of a child to correspond to the purification of the Virgin Mary forty days after the birth of Jesus—the period during which a mother was considered "unclean." The custom of churching was relaxed during the late 1800s and by the turn of the century had virtually ceased.

### Register of Banns and Marriages

The register of banns and marriages (*lysning- och vigselböcker*) contained information recorded in the bride's home parish on the names of the couple and the date of the marriage. If the bridegroom was from another parish it was noted. Information concerning the publication of the banns was often included also. In the instance of a second marriage the groom might produce a testamentary document (*avvittrings instrumentet*) regarding the distribution of his estate upon his death to protect the rights of his heir(s), which was noted in the marriage record.

### Register of Deaths and Burials

The register of deaths and burials (*död- och begravningsböcker*) contained the name of the deceased, the date of death and/or burial, and often the cause of death. The dead person's age and occupation as well as the father's name or parents' names for the death of a child were also noted. Ages were not always correct according to the information in birth registers, as the entries in the two were not compared for accuracy.

### Migration Lists

Although mandated in 1686 it wasn't until the early nineteenth century that migration lists (*In- och utflyttningslängder*) were begun for the movement of people from one parish to another. The migration lists recorded the names of people who moved into or out of a parish, their destination or previous address, and which parish residence was affected. In many parishes the changes of address were noted in the catechetical registers as well.

### Change-of-Address Certificates

The change-of-address certificate (*flyttningsattester* or *flyttningsbevis*) helped the clergy keep track of everyone who moved, and it was also a means to combat tax evasion and vagrancy. In addition, it enabled authorities to ascertain that

everyone had an occupation and thereby “the protection of the law.” The certificate provided name, age, birthplace, occupation, conduct, vaccination, and religious knowledge.

### Catechetical Lists

In rural parishes such as all of those from whence my ancestors came, the catechetical lists are arranged according to village and/or farmstead. Persons were recorded in family groups with the father’s name first followed by those of the mother and children. Other relatives, servants, farm laborers, etc. living in the same household or at the same farmstead were also included in the list. Depending on the parish and clergy, information on inhabitants included but was not limited to occupations, ages, dates and places of birth, baptisms, illegitimacy of births, marriage dates, migration both from and to other parishes and from and to villages and farmsteads within a parish, and notations pertaining to individuals in addition to details of parishioners’ church attendance, Communion, knowledge of the scriptures, and reading ability. The household examinations were required to be taken annually in October or November, but this was inconsistent. A catechetical list often covered several years with updates entered into the list each year.

Among the notations appearing in the catechetical lists was one known as penance (*kyrkoplikt*). Penance was the process by which a church member who had committed a crime (and thereby lost the right to belong to a congregation) confessed guilt and begged forgiveness either before the entire congregation or in private with the pastor and a few members of the congregation. In the mid-1800s penance was no longer imposed, but lawbreakers were required to be shriven and absolved by the pastor in the presence of congregational witnesses. The practice ceased altogether in 1917.

For purposes of genealogical research the catechetical lists are considered “secondary” sources. The data included in the lists were rarely if ever verified against birth/baptism, marriage, death/burial, or other registers. Hence an error made in one list was often carried over into succeeding years. “Primary” records are those devoted to particular events, e.g., birth/baptism, death/burial, etc.

### Legal Records

Old Swedish legal records dating back in some cases to the 1600s are preserved and available for research. The most useful are estate inventories (*bouppteckningar*)—the equivalent of probate records—and court registers (*domböcker*) of legal actions taken by the courts (*häradsrätten*) serving the legal districts (*härader*). In urban areas it was the magistrate’s court (*rådhusrätt*).

Although it is estimated that only one in four was undertaken, a *bouppteckning* had to be completed for deceased who possessed anything as one-eighth of an estate was allocated to the parish to be administered to care for the poor and indigent. The estate inventory listed the heirs with special mention of minor children along with the next of kin charged to guard the interests of minor

children in the estate. The names of relatives and witnesses attending an estate inventory were also recorded.

All other civil and criminal actions from minor misdemeanors to capital crimes taken before the court were recorded in the *domböcker*. The district court judge was a university-trained law graduate who for many years was assisted by twelve local men of good repute who were known as permanent jurymen (*nämndemännen*). It was an honor within a parish to serve as a *nämndeman*, and he was identified as such in parish registers. In many cases the honor fell to succeeding generations in a family. The only judgment that required appeal was a death sentence, which had to be referred to a Court of Appeals (*hovrätt*).

In some instances notations regarding civil and criminal actions were entered in the catechetical lists presumably to provide indication of the person's character.

### Military Records

Swedish military records are yet another useful source of genealogical information. During the period of my genealogical interest the Swedish army was organized and financed through what was known as the Allotment System (*Indelningsverket*) that required the counties to recruit 1,200-man infantry regiments. A county was divided into 1,200 numbered wards (*rote*) comprising several or more farmers who among them had to recruit an infantryman (*soldat* or *husar*), provide a croft (*soldattorp* or *husartorp*) on a parcel of land, and give the soldier an annual stipend. Each soldier was assigned a number that corresponded to the number of his *rote*. The cavalry was similarly organized and financed except the ward was called a "*rusthåll*" that usually consisted of only one farmer (*rusthållare*) who had a personal contract with the Crown to provide a cavalryman (*ryttare*), horse, and uniform as well as a croft (*ryttaretorp*) and land with which to subsist. In return the *rusthållare* was accorded a large tax reduction.

Every couple of years a regimental muster and inspection was held that accounted for all soldiers and cavalryman and also gave details by *rote* number and name regarding recruitment and acceptance of soldiers and cavalrymen into their regiments, suitability for service, supporting wards (usually with names of the *rote's* farmers and *rusthållaren*), marital status, and other information. Military men were required to be literate and so the records (*general-mönsterrullor*) produced from the musters are quite accurate and provide a full accounting of the regiments.

Upon discharge or retirement the soldiers and cavalrymen were obliged to leave the croft that was provided them and become farmers or craftsmen on their own. The next soldier or cavalryman from the *rote* or *rusthåll* assumed the croft.

The difficulty with more than one soldier in a military unit with the same patronymic was overcome by assignment of an additional "soldier" name. The soldier names were words with a military or personal character or were taken from the name of the farmstead or rote whence the soldier came. Hence, Ola Nilsson became Ola Nilsson Leo (lion). Eskil Hindriksson became Eskil Hindriksson Hurtig (cheerful). Hindrik Olsson became Hindrik Olsson Askberg

(from Aska, a farmstead). Upon release or retirement from the military the men often dropped their patronymics and retained their military names, thus Eskil Hurtig. In some instances a male child of a military man adopted his father's military name rather than take the father's patronymic, or he took the patronymic from his father along with his father's adopted name. For example, Hindrik Olsson Askberg's son became Pehr Hindriksson Askberg. It was also the case that sons who followed their fathers into service often adopted the military names used by their fathers.

### Changes of Name

Changes of name were not limited to military persons. Before record keeping began few persons—mainly nobility and wealthy landowners—enjoyed surnames. To distinguish between others with the same given name a descriptive surname was added based on occupation, personal trait, or place of birth or residence, e.g., Johan Smed (smith), Pehr Lång (tall), or Sven Holmberg (from Holm, a village). Eventually the patronymic became the accepted form of surname and changed with each generation. The son of Eskil Bengtsson became Petter Eskilsson and the daughter Maria Eskildotter. Petter Eskilsson's son was Bengt Pettersson and his daughter Mathilda Pettersdotter. Women did not change their patronymics with marriage. However, both a patronymic and a descriptive name with the patronymic were occasionally used with the patronymic being dropped over time. Jeppa Månsson became Jeppa Månsson Ahlberg became Jeppa Ahlberg. In the late 1800s the move away from the patronymic suffix "dotter" started and women began to use the "son" form of patronymic, i.e., Sissela Olsdotter became known as Sissela Olsson. In 1901 Swedish law required persons to take permanent surnames to be passed on to successive generations.

Surnames given to or taken by illegitimate children pose a difficulty in genealogical research. These surnames were derived by one of three methods: the surname of the mother, the patronymic from the father's given name or the father's surname if the father was known, or a wholly contrived surname. In the case of the mother's surname being taken the "son" suffix based on the mother's patronymic was applied for a male child, i.e., if the mother's surname was Persdotter her son's name became Persson.

### Ancestral References

In contrast to other nationalities, the Swedes have a unique and useful linguistic method for referring to ancestors based on the words for mother (*mor*) and father (*far*) that provides specificity of paternal or maternal ancestry. A reference to grandfather in English may be either a mother's father or father's father. A Swedish reference to grandfather is exact: the paternal grandfather is *farfar* (father's father) and the maternal grandfather is *morfar* (mother's father). This convention is used for as many generations as one might identify. Hence, my grandmother's mother, Mathilda Pettersdotter, is *mormors mor* and my

grandmother's father, Christian Olsson, is *mormors far*. The earliest ancestors I have discovered are Rasmus Hindricksson, my *mormors farmors farfars farfars far*, and Per (last name unknown), my *mormors farmors farmors morfars far*.

### Ahnentafel<sup>2</sup>

1. **Dean Roger Wood**, b. O'Neill, Holt Co., Nebraska, 1 October 1940.

#### I

2. **Pern Elijah Wood**, b. Logan, Harrison Co., Iowa, 15 May 1909; d. Blair, Washington Co., Nebraska, 6 August 1989; m. Sioux City, Woodbury Co., Iowa, 14 June 1937
3. **Lillie Caroline Storjohann**, b. Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, 25 December 1908; d. Mapleton, Monona Co., Iowa, 26 February 1989.

#### II

6. **Carl Storjohann**, b. Langenfelde, Altona, Pinneberg Kreis, Germany, 27 May 1877; d. Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, 8 January 1949; immigrated to Denison, Iowa, from Hamburg, Germany, via Quebec, Canada, with parents Johann Storjohann and Margaretha Caroline Stegelmann in May 1882; m. Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, 26 February 1908
7. **Alma Olinda Olson**, b. Isacstorp, Mätteröd, 8 October 1882; immigrated to Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, from Malmö, Sweden, with mother Mathilda Pettersdotter in August 1891; d. Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, 17 August 1963.

#### III

14. **Christian Ferdinand Olsson**, b. Mäglehult 1, Mätteröd, 17 July 1848; d. Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, 11 July 1930; immigrated to Sioux City, Iowa, from Sweden via Copenhagen, Denmark, in May 1888; m. Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, 7 September 1891
15. **Mathilda Pettersdotter**, b. Kristinelund, Färingtofta, 28 June 1853; d. Denison, Crawford Co., Iowa, 30 September 1933.

#### IV

28. **Ola Nilsson**, b. Lörup 1, Brönnestad, 31 May 1808; *arbetskarl*; d. 15 January 1886 in Skälsböke, Mätteröd; m. Mätteröd, 10 November 1837
29. **Anna Eskilsdotter**, b. Skälsböke, Mätteröd, 28 April 1813; d. Skälsböke, Mätteröd, 30 October 1878.
30. **Petter Eskilsson**, b. Brohuset, Västra Torup, 15 May 1828; *åbo/tonpare*; d. Smedeboda 2, Västra Torup, 20 May 1887; m. Färingtofta, 19 May 1853

<sup>2</sup> One need bear in mind that this is my Swedish ancestry, that is, my maternal ancestors, and while names and basic genealogical information of my German forebears on the maternal side of my family are contained in the document, no added information or supporting documentation is included. Indeed, at time of preparation I had undertaken only the most cursory of research into my maternal German ancestry and so even names abruptly end at the third generation presented.

31. **Sissela Olsdotter**, b. Smedjeryd, Riseberga, 15 March 1830; d. Smedeboda, 3 April 1899.

## V

56. **Nils Knutsson**, b. Spragleröd, Brönnestad, 6 January 1775; d. Lörup 7, Brönnestad, 7 April 1851; m. Brönnestad, 28 December 1806
57. **Gunnild Pehrsson**, b. 8 October 1777; d. Lörup 7, Brönnestad, 3 January 1822.
58. **Eskil Hindriksson Hurtig**, b. Maglehult 1, Mattered, 24 January 1785; *hussar/torpare*; d. Skälsböke, Mattered, 24 August 1863; m. Lilla Tockarpshus, Västra Torup, 8 January 1809
59. **Elna Andersdotter**, b. 11 December 1779; d. Skälsböke, Mattered, 16 January 1843.
60. **Eskil Bengtsson**, b. Brohuset, Västra Torup, 14 November 1793; *åbo*; d. Avenböke, Västra Torup, 3 October 1875; m. Västra Torup, 30 October 1820
61. **Boel Pålsdotter**, b. Skäggestorp, Oderljunga, 24 October 1795; d. Avenböke, Västra Torup, 14 September 1850.
62. **Unknown**.
63. **Boel Pehrsson**, b. Bosarp, Perstorp, 3 July 1800.

## VI

112. **Knut Olsson**, b. Spragleröd, Brönnestad, 1 February 1745; *gårdman*; d. Lörup 7, Brönnestad, 6 March 1824; m.
113. **Svenborg Nilsdotter**, b. ca. 1737; d. Lörup 7, Brönnestad, 4 December 1808.
116. **Hendrik Eskilsson-Askberg**, b. Aska, Norra Sandby, 1738; *ryttare*; d. Skälsbökehus, Mattered, 10 September 1816; m. Ignaberga, 14 December 1760
117. **Hanna Persdotter**, b. Tykarp, Ignaberga, 31 December 1736; d. Skälsböke, Mattered, 2 April 1816.
120. **Bengt Månsson Kempe**, b. Klemestorp, Västra Torup, 22 August 1766; *dragon*; d. Torup 1, Västra Torup, 16 October 1849; m.
121. **Bengta Eskilsson**, b. ca. 1766; d. Torupshus, Västra Torup, 20 October 1830.
122. **Pål Nilsson**, b. ca. 1761; *rusthållare*; d. Skäggestorp, Oderljunga, 5 February 1803; m.
123. **Nilla Andersdotter**, b. Oderljunga, 13 July 1758; d. Skäggestorp, Oderljunga, 7 May 1839.
126. **Pehr Torkelsson**, *rusthållare*; m. Perstorp, 28 March 1797
127. **Gunnil Torkelsdotter**, b. 1776.

## VII

224. **Ola Knutsson**, b. ca. 1710; m. Spragleröd, Brönnestad, 3 June 1734
225. **Karna Nilsdotter**, b. ca. 1710.
232. **Eskil Hindriksson**, *bonde*; d. Aska, Norra Sandby; m.

233. **Marna Torbjörnsdotter**, d. Aska 1, Norra Sandby, 1747.  
 234. **Per Persson**, b. Tykarp, Ignaberga, ca. 1680; *bonde*; d. Tykarp, Ignaberga, 1742; m. Ignaberga, 29 Jun 1718  
 235. **Sissa Toorsdotter**, b. Ignaberga, ca. 1701; d. Ignaberga, 18 Feb 1764.  
 240. **Måns Månsson**, d. Klemedstorp, Västra Torup, 31 May 1784; m. Västra Torup, 1 November 1756  
 241. **Boel Olasdotter**, b. Torup, 6 February 1735; d. Klemedstorp, Västra Torup, 14 January 1814.  
 246. **Anders Bengtsson**, b. ca. 1730; m. Oderljunga, 9 June 1754  
 247. **Elna Andersdotter**.

## VIII

450. **Nils Biörnsson**, m.  
 451. **Unknown**.  
 464. **Hindrik Rasmusson**, *bonde*; d. Aska, Norra Sandby; m.  
 465. **Unknown**.  
 470. **Toor Persson**, b. Ignaberga, 1664; d. Ignaberga, 1 January 1745; m. Ignaberga, 13 March 1696  
 471. **Hanna Nilsson**, b. ca. 1671; d. Ignaberga 1, Ignaberga, April 1720.  
 482. **Oluf Ericksson**, m.  
 483. **Unknown**.

## IX

928. **Rasmus Hindricksson**, d. Aska, Norra Sandby; m.  
 929. **Unknown**.  
 940. **Per**, m.  
 941. **Unknown**.

## Sources: A Partial List

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# The Wallins from Virestad

Sven Wallin and Elaine Wallin Nelson\*

Letter from Sven Wallin to  
Elaine Wallin Nelson, 30 January 1983

Dear distant relatives,

I think we have first father together. I have never looked after my family register. You write perfect Swedish and, therefore, I go over to my own language. I originate from Virestad Parish. About six kilometers from Virestad church there is an area of three or four farms called Valid. Håkan Wallin owned one of these farms. The name Wallin comes from Valid. Formerly, the children usually got the father's first name with an ending -son attached. During military service, those in command chose the place names in order to be able to distinguish the soldiers. Valid became Valin, then altered to Vallin and now Wallin.

My father's father (*farfar*), Johannes Håkansson Vallin, told me that his father was named Sven Wallin and his father's father (*farfar*) was Håkan Wallin. My father was Sven Johannesson Vallin. I myself am Sven Wallin and have one son named Anders and one daughter named Ingrid.

Unfortunately, I have only weak memories from earlier times. My father, who was born in 1877, told me that his school time was restricted to a couple of months during two years. There was poverty at home: 80 acres (80% wooded), one horse, two cows, pigs, sheep, poultry, and eight children. As soon as the snow melted, they didn't get to wear the wooden clogs but had to go barefoot. They hopped on stones, which were warmed by the sun, on the way home from school. The father, Johannes, earned extra money by selling and exchanging cows and horses and also helping farmers butcher. When my father was eleven years old, he went along on a business trip with horse and wagon to Dalarna (about 600 kilometers north). Here a Mora clock was purchased. The clock-works were wholly of wood and they had to be carried the whole way home.

When he was twelve years old, my father was placed as a farmhand with a farm owner. My father thought he was extremely nasty, especially with the food he was forced to eat. My father ran away, because if he had gone home, he would have been whipped and sent back again. He supported himself by sawing wood during his wandering, without contact with his home. He grew big and strong and told a story about his time as a smith's apprentice. The smith was demanding and, when the apprentices made mistakes, he sat them in the smithy tub. My father, however, was so strong that he sat the smith in the tub.

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\* Elaine Wallin Nelson resides at 625 Vista Lane, Cheyenne, WY 82009. The first three sections of this article come from a letter and typed manuscripts sent to Elaine on 30 January 1983 by Sven Wallin of Almhult, Sweden. Elaine translated the material into English and is also responsible for the last section of the article.

He helped build railroads and worked on construction in Denmark and Finland. Finally, he landed in Stockholm and got work with the construction of the parliament building. He got to be a helper to a sculptor who carved statues, flowers, and leaves to decorate the building. Here he got to prepare the stones for the sculptor and later rough out the stones so that the sculptor could perform the fine work. My father developed extraordinary feeling for the stone's nature and how it should be finished. Soon he was a sculptor and worked many times faster than the established sculptors.

Now he had financial independence and dared to return to his father's farm. All the children had moved out; most had immigrated to America. During his stay at home he made, among other things, a beautiful gravestone for his father's father. On it there are about 5 mm upraised letters with beautiful script: SVEN WALLIN / 1805-18?? (I have forgotten the year). He is probably the younger brother to the Johan in your records. (No, next older.) The stone still stands in the Virestad church graveyard. After the erection of the monument, my father returned to Stockholm.

It is probable that the simple crofter, Johannes Wallin, increased in prestige, for it was the custom every Sunday to attend the church service and, afterwards, go and look at the graves while meeting people and visiting. His son, Sven, came home in 1904 and began to produce monuments for the farmers in Virestad, Stenbrohult, Pjätteryd, and Loshult. Älmhult, a little place then with perhaps two to three thousand inhabitants, became a railroad junction. It had an inn and a market and it was located in the middle of the churches, so he settled there.

Sven Wallin had serious troubles with kidney stones and thought that he was dying many times. He married in 1910. His younger brother, Wilhelm, came home from America. Wilhelm was a good worker and helped my father during his illness. Father found it safest to enter into partnership with Wilhelm and thus the name "THE WALLIN BROTHERS STONWORKS" came about.

Both of them had certainly seen how wonderful electricity was. With great difficulty, they succeeded in having electricity brought to Älmhult. They themselves borrowed 1,500 *Kronor* from the bank in order to cover the costs. Think what a miracle to be able to set aside the oil lamp and, instead, get the first one-horsepower motor installed. Think what wonderful constructions they did, when this electric motor could help them in their work. The company grew and they had their own quarry where they cut stone and also exported to Germany. The kidney stones became completely unbearable and, in 1929, father decided to let a professor, in whom he had great confidence, operate to remove them. There was roentgen[ography] then but no contrast. On 8 August, his birthday, he died at the age of fifty-two.

My brother, two years older than me, and father's brother managed the business. In 1938 my father's brother had an accident and our family took over the company. I studied at the technical school in Göteborg and, after my studies, planned to travel to America. In 1939 the war came and I was in the military service and at home. The machinery was modernized and our company grew to the largest in Sweden. In 1945 I married and have a son and a daughter, both

married, and also a granddaughter (*sondotter*). My brother, Sture, manages a slab-grinding business we built up and I manage the stone company. I am almost sixty-eight years old and now want to sell the company. Afterwards, I hope for good health and to be able to travel and see the world. English is now certainly the universal language but, during my schooldays, German was first and English second. I write and speak German fluently and I also know English; but it is not so fluent.

During the period 1600-1800, few people moved out of Virestad and most marriages took place within the parish. I can remember that my father had relatives in every farmstead. During the markets our house was full of relatives. Between 1930 and 1950, the farmsteads were mechanized and Virestad's parish inhabitants dropped from 6,000 to 1,500. During this time, I employed many that said they were related to me. They were all clever, industrious, and responsible.

If you are interested in this place where you have your roots and have any questions, please write and I will be glad to tell what I know. When I was little, I remember well that over Midsummer we got to stay with father's father. He came then with horse and wagon and took us the five-quarters of a Swedish mile (about 12.5 kilometers). It was fun to play in the hay pile.

Greetings,

[signed Sven Wallin]

### Håkan Svensson Wallin (*Farfars farfar*)

Håkan Svensson was born on 28 June 1760 at Valid Södergård in Virestad Parish, the son of Sven Håkansson, a freehold farmer (*henmansägare*), and Bengta Johansdotter. He was the youngest of four brothers. However, the next oldest brother had died before Håkan's birth. Håkan became motherless when only one year of age, when his mother died of pneumonia (*bröstfeber*) in July of 1761. Two years later, Håkan lost his father, who died of cancer (*kräfta*) in September of 1763. The estate inventory (*bouppteckning*) made at the time of his mother's death shows that the family had a good economic standing.

Håkan came into the world during a severe economic crisis. The crisis had arisen through the Hat Party's well-intentioned, but all too generous, way of encouraging industry, by partly relying on subsidies to manufacturers and partly on large loans. The Hat Party also had a war mentality, which helped to involve the country in war in 1741-1743 and in 1757-1762. In 1762, the currency had been devalued to its lowest level. The Hat Party retained power for three more years but, in 1765, with the help of Russian, English, and Danish gold, the Caps managed to come to power. Now the Rikens Ständers Bank stopped lending money, old loans were called in, and financial support for industry ceased. These actions resulted in company closures, unemployment, and inflation. This, in turn, brought about buyer resistance, which resulted in even more unemployment. When farmers traveled to the cities with their produce, they had to either sell it for next to nothing or return with full loads. This resulted in many farmers leaving their land and farms.

In 1769 the Hat Party returned to power. Although economic restrictions were eased, the lives of manufacturers and farmers did not substantially improve. In 1772 it was the Caps turn to return to power. Nothing worth mentioning was carried out. When Gustav III, through a state coup on August day in 1772, became a powerful force in Sweden, brighter times began to dawn. However, it was the end of 1776 before effective measures could be undertaken. That was through coin conversion. At the same time, however, Gustav III, took one more measure to strengthen the monetary system that was anything but popular among Sweden's people. Distilling liquor for home use was abolished and Crown distilleries were established in order to obtain increased income for the state. As a result, prices for spirits were raised, and spirits meant infinitely more to the common man during the eighteenth century than during the twentieth century.

Håkan's situation from the time of his father's death in 1763 until about 1780 is unknown. In the household examination rolls for 1775-1787, one finds Håkan's brother, Johan, listed for 1/4 *mantal* in Valid Södergård. With him is noted "the boy Håkan Svensson." In this parish record, Håkan's name has been crossed out, which suggests that he moved away from his father's farm prior to 1787. His whereabouts are unknown until 1788, when one finds him listed as a soldier. Whether Håkan participated in Gustav III's war is not known, but his participation seems rather probable. However, it is not certain, for at this time the military preferred to send into the field the older soldiers who had already formed families and had children. In this way, they ensured continued population growth. That their wives and children would be in a hard situation if the soldiers were killed was not anything the authorities attached any importance to.

The above-mentioned war raged until 1790. Håkan is found to have remained in military service for seven years. He was called "soldier Wallin." One must suppose that the name was taken from the birthplace. This is the more likely because Håkan was a soldier for Valid's squad. Håkan belonged to the Royal Kronoberg's Regiment's Seventh Company, which was also called Allbo Company.

In addition to the previously mentioned economic difficulties during his childhood, Håkan also had to weather many other troubled periods, which partly were caused by the aforementioned Swedish-Russian War, partly by Gustav III's costly attitude, and partly by crop failure.

Perhaps the hardest period of hunger during Håkan's time was the winter of 1783-1784, which lasted so long that the people had to eat the straw roofs of their buildings. The regime's attempts to get provisions to the hungry population were made more difficult because the ice and snow stayed long into the summer. The coldest winters on record occurred between 1787-1789. Poorer crops certainly followed these hard winters.

In Virestad on 3 August 1794, Håkan, who was thirty-four years old, married twenty-four-year-old Kerstin Simonsdotter, who was born a Jättastiget in Virestad. Håkan's chief, Herr Fendrich Lagerbielke, had given permission for the marriage. (At this time, the command had much to say about anything concerning the soldiers.) After his marriage, Håkan moved to Jättastiget under

Fanhult in Virestad Parish, and took over the croft that had been worked by his father-in-law. He seems to have left his military service in the following year. His wife brought a son to the home. The son's father is unknown, but it certainly was not Håkan, for the son had the surname Jonsson.

At this croft, Håkan had three sons, the first coming into the world just three months after the wedding. This son died of smallpox at a young age. In 1800, Håkan moved with his wife and two sons and the stepson to Degersnäs Nordgård in Virestad Parish, where he became a farmer. In 1809 he had to leave his position as a freeholder and content himself with being a crofter at the croft (*torp*) Norra Vasatorpet belonging to Degersnäs Nordgård.

He moved here with his wife and five children. At this croft, he had yet another son, who was born in 1810. In the fall of the same year, two of Håkan's sons died (one week apart) of dysentery. Only a few months later, on 1 February 1811, Håkan died of consumption. He was fifty years old.

### **Kerstin Simonsdotter** (*Farfars farmor*)

Kerstin came into the world on 29 June 1770 at the croft Jättastiget under Fanhult, the daughter of crofter (*torpare*) Simon Svensson and Johanna Persdotter. She was the third of six known siblings. Certainly it was crowded in the cottage where Kerstin grew up. In 1787, when she was about seventeen years old, her mother died. Kerstin was still living with her father when she entered into her marriage.

On 13 November 1791, when Kerstin was twenty-one years old, she gave birth to a son at Jättastiget who was baptized as Bengt. The son received the father's patronymic—Jonsson—so the father must have been called Jon. Nothing more is known about him.

On 3 August 1794, at the age of twenty-four, Kerstin was married to the thirty-four-year-old soldier Håkan Wallin from Valid's soldier's croft. Her husband subsequently moved to Kerstin's father's croft, which he took over. Thus, Kerstin continued to live at the croft where she had been born.

The year after the wedding, Håkan evidently received his discharge from his military service. Until 1800 the family lived at Jättastiget. During these years, Kerstin bore three sons, the first of whom came into the world just three months after the wedding! She had the sorrow of losing this son early in life to smallpox. In 1800, Kerstin moved with her husband and three sons to Degersnäs Nordgård in Virestad Parish, where her husband became a farmer. At this farm she gave life to three more sons.

In 1809 Håkan became a crofter at the croft Norra Vasatorpet under Degersnäs Nordgård. Here Kerstin moved with her five children. The year after the move, she bore still another son. Six months after this son's birth, she had the sorrow of losing two of her children to dysentery. On 1 February 1811, she became a widow.

After her husband's death, the son Bengt returned from Västra Torsås Parish, where he had moved in 1807, to take over the croft. How long Kerstin remained

with her son at Norra Vasatorpet is not known, although she was still there as of 1816. Before 1820, she and her three youngest sons had moved.

By the beginning of the 1820s, Kerstin lived alone at Femlingehult Mellangård in Virestad Parish. The minister here at this time noted that she was poor (*fattig*). Kerstin was a widow for twenty-nine years. She died on 8 April 1840 at Femlingehult Mellangård from the infirmities of old age (*alderdomsbräcklighet*). She was just two months short of her seventieth birthday.

### Six Generations of Wallins (Vallins): A Summary

1. **Alma Elaine Wallin:** b. Des Moines, Iowa, 7 December 1925.
2. **Albert Emanuel Wallin:** b. Des Moines, Iowa, 21 September 1893; m. Edna Sophia Gertrude Anderson in Des Moines, Iowa, 16 August 1924; d. Des Moines, Iowa, 17 February 1953.
4. **John (Jonas) Wallin:** b. Gylteboda, Virestad, 23 September 1845; m. Hannah Matilda Benson in Mankato, Minnesota, 30 December 1882; d. Des Moines, Iowa, 5 October 1908.
8. **Johan Håkansson Vallin:** b. Degernås Norrege, Virestad, 9 August 1804; m. Cherstin Jonasdöter in Virestad, 31 December 1844; d. Björkedal, Femlingehult Södergård, Virestad, 15 May 1890.
16. **Håkan Svensson Wallin:** b. Valid Södergård, Virestad, 28 June 1760; m. Kerstin (Cherstina) Simonsdöter in Virestad, 3 August 1794; d. Norra Vasatorpet, Virestad, 1 February 1811.
32. **Sven Håkansson:** b. 1712; m. Bengta Johansdöter; d. Virestad, September 1763.

# Ultima Familiae: The Sandgren Files. Part 3

Ted Rosvall\*

*Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth... Genesis 1:28 (NIV)*

Genealogists are well aware of how families grow and expand, so that a person in the nineteenth century often has hundreds, a person in the eighteenth century thousands of living descendants. Given the fact that families back in those days often had eight, ten, or twelve children, this is not a surprise. There are, however, examples to the contrary. "Shrinking" families, for example, get fewer and fewer with each successive generation until the line finally becomes extinct. "Ultima Familiae" was an expression used in pedigrees for royal and noble families meaning "the last of the line." The following story is an example of the latter.

Isak Johan Sandgren was born in 1815 at Kroken, a farm located within Karleby Parish (Vägö.), east of Falköping. He was an older brother of Johan Fredrik Sandgren, whose evasive brood of children was treated in a previous article in this series.<sup>1</sup>

Isak Johan started out as a farmer, but later became a dyer, like an older brother, Carl Gustaf Sandgren (1811-1883). In 1848 he married Anna Brita Andersdotter who, according to the household examination rolls, was born in Uddevalla (Bohu.) in 1824. Finding her birth entry and parents was a task in itself; both were finally located in the nearby parish of Bäve. She was the daughter of the crofter Anders Aronsson and his wife Regina Persdotter at Espered.

After they were married, Isak Johan Sandgren and Anna Brita Andersdotter first lived at Isak's birthplace, Kroken, where the two first children were born. In 1852 they were temporarily staying in Härlunda Parish, where Isak's sister was then living. That is where the third child was born. From 1854 to 1860 we find them in Torbjörntorp Parish, where Isak Johan was running the Balltorp mill. Four children were born there. Back at Kroken for a short time, the two youngest children were born, the last one in 1865, when it seems the family was about to move to Marum Parish, outside of the town of Skara. A few years later the family headed for Valshalla in Kölingared, which is where the younger brother, Johan Fredrik Sandgren, and his family lived. Isak Johan and Anna Brita

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<sup>1</sup> Ted Rosvall, "An Evasive Brood. The Sandgren Files. Part 2," *Swedish American Genealogist XX* (September 2000): 158-169. See also Ted Rosvall, "Olphult? The Sandgren Files. Part 1," *Swedish American Genealogist XX* (March 2000): 20-22.

remained in Kölingared until they died in 1890 and 1912 respectively. The information immediately available through the church records was thus the following:

**ISAK JOHAN SANDGREN**

\*1815 Sept. 30 Kroken, Karleby Parish  
 †1890 Jan. 19 Valshalla, Kölingared Parish  
 married 1848 Oct. 22 in Slöta Parish to

**ANNA BRITA ANDERSDOTTER**

\*1824 Oct. 17 Espered, Bäve Parish (Bohu.)  
 †1912 Nov. 22 Valshalla, Kölingared Parish

Children: (1-8)

- 1/ **EVA CHRISTINA SANDGREN**  
 \*1848 Oct. 24 Kroken, Karleby Parish
- 2/ **SVEN JOHAN SANDGREN**  
 \*1851 Mar. 10 Kroken, Karleby Parish
- 3/ **FRANS AUGUST SANDGREN**  
 \*1852 Dec. 18 Härlunda Parish  
 †1855 July 1 Balltorps kvarn, Torbjörntorp Parish
- 4/ **ANDERS GUSTAF SANDGREN**  
 \*1854 Feb. 11 Balltorps kvarn, Torbjörntorp Parish
- 5/ **ANNA LOVISA SANDGREN**  
 \*1856 Apr. 21 Torbjörntorp Parish  
 †1877 July 14 Kölingared Parish
- 6/ **MARIA CHARLOTTA SANDGREN**  
 \*1858 Oct. 16 Torbjörntorp Parish
- 7/ **JOHAN FREDRIK SANDGREN**  
 \*1862 Aug. 31 Kroken, Karleby Parish  
 †1864 July 27 Kroken, Karleby Parish
- 8/ **REGINA FREDRIKA SANDGREN**  
 \*1865 July 7 Marum Parish

In a pile of old letters and documents mentioned in the previous article<sup>2</sup> there was indeed one letter from this branch. It was the young daughter, Anna Lovisa Sandgren, who in 1871, at the age of fifteen, writes to her first cousin at Kroken. Since this is the only document concerning this branch of the family that has survived and since it gives a few details of her siblings, it feels appropriate to print it here. The writer died a few years later, of consumption, and this letter, although simply written, does give a bit of a character to an otherwise totally forgotten person and her short life.

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<sup>2</sup> Ted Rosvall, "An Evasive Brood. The Sandgren Files. Part 2," *Swedish American Genealogist* XX (September 2000): 158-169.

Ettak, 23 Jan. 1870

Dear Cousin Johan,

I would like to wish you a happy New Year. I would also like to ask you to forgive me for my long delay in writing, but there was always something in the way, and so it did not get done.

Greetings from my family. I was home over new years. They were all fine and in good health.

Greetings from Sven, he was home too, as well as Christina and Lotta. They asked me to greet you. Sven wants you to write to him, he said that it would be nice to hear from you. If you write, his address is "S. J. Sandgren, Huskvarna, Jönköping." My parents had a letter from Gustaf before Christmas. He was well too. If you write home to your parents, do greet them from me. I had better stop now. I hope that you can read this, although I write so badly.

Please do write to me, but perhaps you are angry with me for not answering until now, but please forgive me for that. Also, do greet the children from all of us.

Best wishes from your cousin

Anna Sandgren

Ettak, Wättak [Vättak]

From the few family details in this letter, we gather that one brother and two sisters evidently lived reasonably close, so that they could come home for the holidays, whereas the other brother was perhaps further away. We also learn that the brother Sven Johan is evidently known as "Sven", whereas the other brother, Anders Gustaf, is known as "Gustaf".

Now it is time to try and follow the various branches. Eva *Christina* Sandgren worked on several farms in Västergötland until she eventually settled in Göteborg. She married rather late, in 1883, to Carl Johan Svantesson (1851-1921) and had four children, three of whom survived. Christina died in 1929 in Göteborg. Her three surviving children never married and the last one, Helena Maria Svantesson, died in 1971 as the last of her line. She became a bit of a "celebrity" in Göteborg, inasmuch as she was known as a friend of the birds, which she used to feed every day from her walker.

Sven Johan Sandgren moved to Huskvarna near Jönköping, and lived there until his death in 1928. He too made a late marriage. On 22 April 1894 he married Aurore Augusta Ramstedt (1854-1937) and a few months later their twin sons Sven Thorsten Sandgren (1894-1935), a sailor, and Thor Olof Sandgren (1894-1970), a painter, were born. Both boys died unmarried.

I found out about this branch a couple of years after the death of Olof Sandgren and was able to get in touch with a social worker that had been in touch with him towards the end of his life. She sent me an envelope with a few photographs and personal documents that had been in her care. I was of course happy to have these items, but here again was an extinct line of the Isak Johan Sandgren family.

Maria Charlotta Sandgren (1858-1932) and Regina Fredrika Sandgren (1865-1937) both worked in domestic service and died in Göteborg. They never married, and the estate inventories not only name Eva Christina's and Sven Johan's children as heirs but also "the children of a deceased brother, the foreman Gustaf Sandgren, by his wife Maria Sandgren: a) Lydia Hawley, widow of Sea Captain Frank Hawley, b) Anna Kristina Sandgren, and c) Elin Maria Sandgren—all residing in New York."

All children accounted for but one—Anders Gustaf Sandgren! What happened to him? The estate inventory above lists his three daughters, Lydia, Anna, and Elin, all in the U.S. Surely this means that Anders Gustaf must have emigrated, but when, from where, and most of all to what place? For many years I tried to find clues as to his whereabouts in the U.S. While in the U.S. in 1972 I even went as far as to call every Sandgren listed in the U.S. phonebooks asking them if they were somehow related to my missing Sandgren relatives, of whom Anders Gustaf was one. No luck!

From time to time the Swedish archives produce new tools, indices to church records, estate inventories and other source material. The central archive in Göteborg (*Göteborgs landsarkiv*) is no exception, and whenever a new index is released, researchers flock around to see if any of those interesting surnames or elusive relatives might be listed there. In September 1979, while visiting the archives, I noticed that a new index, covering the household examination rolls for Örgryte Parish (within what is now Göteborg) for the period 1773 to 1890, had found its way to the shelves of the reading room. Navigating through the index volumes I quickly found the name Sandgren, and there were two listings: Carl Alfred Sandgren (b. 1859) and Anders Gustaf Sandgren (b. 1854). A reference was given, "AI:23, page 527," and I immediately located the corresponding microfiche and put it into a machine. So, I said to myself, he lived in Göteborg before he emigrated. On page 527, I stared at the following:

- Saddle maker / **SANDGREN**, Anders Gustaf, \*1854 March 10, Torbjörntorp Parish (Västergötland)
- Wife / Maria Eleonora Johansson, \*1857 June 23, Gillberga Parish (Värmland)  
[married 1885 April 26]
- Daughter / Signe (wife's illegitimate daughter), \*1883 February 28, Göteborg/Domkyrkoförsamling
- Daughter / Lydia, \*1885 October 22, Göteborg/Kristine
- Daughter / Anna Kristina, \*1887 October 22, Göteborg/Kristine
- Foster daughter / Emma Augusta Magnhild Vahlström, \*1890 July 11, Göteborg/Haga

This roll ended in 1897, with a reference to the next volume, still kept at the local parish office. A letter to the parish office provided the following additional data:

- Anders Gustaf Sandgren died 1899 May 31 at Örgryte.

- The stepdaughter, Signe Sandgren, immigrated to the U.S. in 1898 at the age of 15.
- The daughter, Lydia Sandgren, immigrated to the U.S. in 1901 at the age of 15.
- The foster daughter, Emma Vahlström, left the family in 1899.
- The widow, Maria Eleonora Sandgren, and the two remaining daughters, Anna Kristina and Elin Maria, immigrated to the U.S. in 1924.

Everyone gone, it seemed. Everyone but the foster daughter, Emma Vahlström, whom I was able to follow through the Göteborg records up until her death in 1974. She had been married to a man named Efraim Löfman and had had three children. I was able to contact the youngest son, Mr. Bengt Löfman, who told me that his mother often talked about her step-sisters, who may also have been her cousins, and that he could probably find an old address to one of them in his mother's address book. Sure enough, a few days later Mr. Löfman reported, that Anna and Elin Sandgren had lived in a place called New Rochelle, New York.

Time to seek the assistance of a local New York researcher, who eventually came up with death certificates for all three sisters and for their mother. The following information could be added:

- Mrs. Maria Sandgren died 1936 September 11 in New Rochelle, NY
- Mrs. Lillian [*sic*] Hawley died 1970 March 31 in New Rochelle, NY
- Miss Anna Sandgren died 1961 September 2 in New Rochelle, NY
- Miss Elin Sandgren died 1976 April 7 in New Rochelle, NY

The researcher was also able to find obituaries for Mrs. Maria Sandgren and for Miss Anna Sandgren. The former listed her as the widow of Gustave Sandgren and the mourners as Mrs. Lillian Hawley, Miss Anna and Miss Elin Sandgren, all of this city; Mrs. Signe Whitmyre of Oakland, California; and one grandson, John Hawley, of this city. The latter listed three sisters—Mrs. Signe Whitmyre, Mrs. Lillian Hawley, and Miss Elin Sandgren—and a nephew, John H. Hawley.

Urged by me, the researcher also visited the address in New Rochelle where the Sandgrens had lived and interviewed a few neighbours that had known the family. One reported that Anna Sandgren was a diabetic and an amputee and that Elin Sandgren was a virtual recluse. They had heard of a nephew, but he could not be located at the time of Elin's death.

This new information somehow rang a bell. Searching through my notebooks I finally found what I was looking for, my notes from a 1972 visit to New York. I had copied off all the Sandgren listings from the various New York telephone directories and had tried to call as many of them as I could, asking for the missing Sandgrens—Otto Emil, Carl Arvid, August, Frans Oscar, Henning, Carl, and others. It seems that on 3 October 1972 I did talk to one *Ellen Sandgren, 45 May, New Rochelle*. She told me that she was born in Göteborg and that her father's name was Gustav Sandgren. At that time, however, I had

not found the Göteborg Sandgrens and did not realize that this was a daughter of the missing Anders *Gustaf*, the son of Isak Johan Sandgren.

What additional clues to work with? Well, there was this "Oakland, California" reference for the eldest daughter, Signe Sandgren/Whitmyre. With the help of "my" incredible researcher, Mrs. Maurine M. Krohne of Wheaton, Illinois, I searched city directories and contacted neighbours and people connected to Signe. In April of 1981, I was finally able to determine that the hunt for a death certificate, an obituary, or a cemetery record would not succeed, simply because Mrs. Whitmyre was still alive at age ninety-eight! Mrs. Krohne interviewed Signe over the phone, and the following life story emerged.

Signe Sandgren recalled that her father was a shoemaker. She said that she was one of five girls in her family; four were full sisters but one was a foster child whose father was a hired man who died when the child was very young. Because Signe was the oldest and the family was poor, she was sent to the U.S. at the age of fifteen. In her early years, Signe worked as a waitress. At the time of the great earthquake, she lived in San Francisco and was employed at the Emporium Cafeteria. Later she worked for a Collins family in San Francisco and raised the little boys. She lived in Oakland, California for over sixty years.

I was able to locate Mrs. Collins, and got a most charming letter back, in which she gives praise to Mrs. Whitmyre "a dear, dear friend, a truly loving and kind person." I quote directly from the letter:

"I first knew Mrs. Whitmyre when I started to teach at Claremont Junior High School in 1927. At that time she prepared delicious lunches for the teachers—healthful, well balanced, inexpensive—and even had special holiday meals just before Thanksgiving, Christmas, or other holidays. In 1932, I got married, and when our son Larry arrived in 1934 we moved into our present home. Mrs. Whitmyre came each day to care for Larry and to run the household. She was devoted to our boys and they to her. For the next fourteen years, when the principal asked in the spring term if the teachers would be returning for the fall semester, my answer always was, "If Mrs. Whitmyre quits, I quit!"

There was also the following note from Mr. Collins, which gave some more details:

"She was already a widow when we first knew her. She never volunteered much information about herself and it was some years before we knew that she had an earlier husband by the name of Kiefer. We learned this when she became ill one time and asked us to notify her son whose name was John Kiefer. Mr. Whitmyre, the second husband, was a veteran of World War I and is buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco."

It seems after the 1906 earthquake, Signe must have moved to Denver, Colorado, where she married George Paul Kiefer (1874-1965). They had twin daughters that died at birth and a son, John Albert Kiefer (1911-1979). The

marriage ended in divorce, Signe moved west, and a paternal aunt in Denver raised the son. He later came to Oakland, was married, and had three children. In 1920 Signe married Frank Whitmyre. The marriage took place in Billings, Montana, and both bride and groom are said to be from Spokane, Washington, her name being given as "Signe Sangreene." This was a short marriage too, since Mr Whitmyre passed away in 1931, apparently from traumas received during the First World War.

No time to lose. Thanks to the Collins family I was able to get in touch with Signe's grandchildren, Colyne and John, and a meeting was arranged. This was in the summer of 1981, and one July afternoon I got to meet the then ninety-eight-year-old Signe Sandgren Whitmyre. On that particular day she was not feeling too well and was in her bed. I did get to talk to her for a while and she was quite aware of who I was and from where I had come. I was able to interview her, I got to see some old pictures and documents, and I enjoyed the company of an (almost) centenarian, who had emigrated to the U.S. at the age of fifteen, some eighty-four years earlier, had lived through the San Francisco earthquake, and had somehow made a living far, far away from her family in Sweden and New York. As I said goodbye to Signe, she gave me a small necklace, telling me to give it to my future wife (which I did...).

But was she really a Sandgren?

According to the birth record, she was the illegitimate daughter of Maria Eleonora Johansson, who two years later married Anders Gustaf Sandgren. At the time of her emigration in 1898, there is a remark in the clerical survey saying that Anders Gustaf Sandgren had acknowledged her as his natural daughter on 7 September 1898. According to Signe herself, she, Lydia/Lillian, Anna, and Elin were "full sisters." So why doubt this? It is the absence of Signe in the estate inventories made following the deaths of her two paternal aunts in Göteborg in 1932 and 1937 that makes me wonder. Also, when did Anders Gustaf arrive in Göteborg? Could he have fathered a daughter in Göteborg when he was still residing in Malmö in southern Sweden? Possibly, but not very likely.

Isak Johan Sandgren had eight children and nine grandchildren, but only one great-grandchild—John H. Hawley, Lydia's son, from New Rochelle. But where to find him? It seems Lydia Sandgren changed her first name to Lillian and was married around 1919 to the six year younger John Henry Hawley, a navigator from Rochester, New York. He had been an officer in the U.S. Navy during World War I. The son, John Harry Hawley, was born in 1920 in New Rochelle. By 1924 it seems John Sr. had left the family and gone to California, where he passed away at Palo Alto in 1927. It was perhaps this turn of events that caused Lydia's mother and sister to come over to the U.S. in 1924.

It is not easy to find a John H. Hawley, but I had a clue. Someone, either the neighbour in New Rochelle or old Signe in Oakland, had mentioned that the nephew was with the U.S. Coast Guard. After several contacts with the Coast Guard and with the help of a Captain Knight, I was finally able to locate Mr. Hawley. I wrote to him and got several very nice and helpful letters back. After retiring from the Coast Guard in 1966, he and his wife had been cruising the Caribbean from 1967 to 1980. In 1984 they decided to settle down in the Pacific

Northwest, and it was there I was able to visit them in 1995. John H. Hawley had two sons, the older of whom died in a plane crash in Mexico in 1974. The younger, Christopher Hawley, used to live in the West Indies for many years, but has now, like his father, moved to the state of Washington. He is the last descendant of Isak Johan and Anna Brita, the last of the line—the *Ultima Familiae*.

### **Epilogue**

After writing this article, I received a message from Mrs. Gisela Hawley, informing me that her husband, John H. Hawley (the son of Lydia/Lillian Sandgren), passed away on Monday morning 20 May 2002 in his home at Coupeville, Washington. So now Christopher Hawley is truly the “*Ultima Familiae*.”

# When Anna Traveled to America: An Example of Findings in Ellis Island's Database

Elisabeth Thorsell\*

McKeesport 20 Oct. 1916

Dear Aunt!

*Well, I have reached my destination and everything went well. We arrived in New York yesterday, then traveled by night-train from there and arrived here at 8 a.m. today.*

*Everything went fairly well, if only conditions onboard the ship had been a little better. It was miserable, but it is over now and I am not going back unless I can travel 2nd class, and it will still be a long time. Yes, of course, I should not say anything for sure until I find out how I like it here. I think I will like it; that is how I feel now anyway.*

*We have come to very nice people, so that is good. Gustav and Gunnar at Tången also live here. They are laborers but live very nicely, their own little house with 9 or 10 rooms and the very best furniture, so I am sure there's a big difference here and in Sweden.*

*I don't know if I will stay here in Keesport or Pittsburg, I will see. I may apply for work. Today we traveled many miles by car when Hilda and I, Gustav and Gunnar went to Pittsburg. Here, I get to ride in cars until I am satisfied. This place is similar to Stockholm except it looks like a city full of homes, not as crowded as in Stockholm.*

*How are you now, I hope you are well, and don't worry about me, dear Aunt. Greet Aunt Anna from me. I am listening to music as I am writing. The Mrs. in the house is a very good piano player, and she sings too. They have one son who studies at the technical college and one daughter goes to elementary school.*

*I am glad to be here now. You know, Aunt, that if I don't like it I can always go back.*

*It is amazing how many regulations one has to follow when traveling here. First in Kristiania, we had to wait in line for hours, then we had to see a doctor, then finally after much trouble we could board the ship. Then I was seasick, and that was terrible, then we had to go to Kirkvald, we left there, and finally arrived*

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*in New York one morning. There we had to go to a place for a customs check, from there on a ferry to an island, Ellis Island, where the immigrant office is. There we had to walk one by one and without hats. Yes, it was a funny ceremony, but I didn't think it was very thorough, not as far as I was concerned anyway. They just looked at me and let me go. But they were rather hard on us. It is a big building, about the size of the National Museum in St[ockholm] and here we had to run around on the top floor, then down to another part of the building. They outfitted us with address labels so we wouldn't get lost. Well, I thought that was a funny thing.*

*Well, farewell for now. Make sure you stay healthy and don't be upset with me that I left. I will write soon again. It will be nice to sleep in a real bed tonight, last night we slept sitting up. Gustav and Hilda send their love, Gunnar too.*

*Address: Jenny Lind St. McKeesport, PA, U.S.A.*

Twenty-year-old Anna Svensson wrote this letter from Färnebo in Värmland to her Aunt Nanna Svensson in Nordmark the day she arrived in the U.S.A. Anna lost her mother when she was four years old and her father remarried. In 1915, her father, the ironworker Carl Victor Svensson, died from complications from an accident with a runaway horse. Anna had no longer anything that directly tied her to Sweden, except maybe her dear aunt Nanna. She wrote several hundred letters to Nanna, which are preserved.

### The New Database

In the 5/00 issue of *Släkthistoriskt Forum*, I wrote an article about Ellis Island, the institution that received immigrants in New York from 1892 and on, where I mentioned the plans for a large database containing information about all of these immigrants.

The database was made available to the eagerly waiting general public on 17 April this year and then immediately broke down—the interest was much greater than anyone had predicted. It was reported that 50 million (!) attempts were made to access the database during the first 24 hours, and every tenth attempt was successful.

More servers were immediately installed and at this time there are about 25 servers online, making it easier to access the database, even if it still can be a problem. The best thing to do may be to get up early in the morning when America is still asleep and go to [www.ellislandrecords.org](http://www.ellislandrecords.org).

Cousin Anna, who wrote the letter to her dear aunt, seemed to be a good example of what one can expect find in the database.

By typing in this address, one reaches Ellis Island's home page, which is rather dark and not very informative.

Further down on the page is a "continue" button, but this sometimes only produces a "server error;" sometimes it opens the first search page. In the middle

of this page you will find “find a passenger,” where you enter first name and the surname of the person you are looking for, then hit “search archives.”

If everything works, you will get a list of the first 25 matches. You are also able to narrow your search by using the buttons in the left-hand column and enter data such as sex, age, nationality, etc. This is the “edit” button.

In Anna’s case, the possible matches were reduced from 141 to 7 when I entered the year of emigration, 1916. Unfortunately, she was not included in these selections, which created a new problem. When I switched to search for Anna Svensson, emigrated from Kristiania, I was more successful and she showed up in the list of matches. The list appears with the exact spelling used in the search, but also with suggestions for other variations.

The next step was to click on her name at which time I was asked to register in order to continue. As I already had registered, all I had to do was type in my username and password, which I selected when I first visited the database.

I now had the basic information about her (see figure 1), the eleven different points available in the database. However, I was surprised to find that the destination was not included, which is rather impractical. “Fernateo” is listed as her place of residence, which is presumed to be a mistake in the transcription of Färnebo.

In the left-hand column are links regarding the ship and the more exciting “ship manifest,” which opens a list of all passengers on her journey.

### Ship Manifest

Anna is found on line 5 and her travel companion Hilda on the next line in the ship manifest. Above this list is a small button, “view original manifest.” Opening this page gives you a scanned photo of the original manifest, rather small in size. But with a click on the magnifying glass below the picture you discover more information. The manifest comprises one page. The pages are not always in order so it is necessary to move a little ahead or back to find what one is looking for, but it is well worth the trouble.

### Questions on the List

For this particular year, 1916, twenty-nine questions are answered, including the following: their destination; who paid for the ticket; address and relationship of the person they said they were going to; how much money they carried with them; hair and eye color; if they had been in the USA before and, if so, when; if they were polygamists or anarchists (!); health condition; height; year of birth; literacy; etc.

Unfortunately, the link to the original manifest cannot always be found, in which case the information about the immigrant will be very limited. The amount of information also varies considerably between different time periods. In the 1920s, for example, typed, easy-to-read manifests were produced with information about closest relative or friend in the homeland (see figure 2) as well as the address, while the information from the 1890s usually is more brief.

### Another Try

In 1920, Anna married Folke Heline from Sweden and in 1921 she made her only journey back to Sweden to visit. When she returned, she brought her younger half-sister Hilda, fifteen years old.

Now it would be interesting to see if we could find Anna and Hilda in the manifests for 1921.

After a few attempts, we actually found Anna, but with the spelling "Helin," but Hilda was not to be found. I was lucky to be able to open the original manifest, and noticed Hilda was registered together with Anna. The problem was that the spelling "Svenson" was not accepted as a form of "Svensson," and Hilda, of course, was listed under "Svenson."

### A Big Advantage

Despite certain problems with the database search, this new prospect, free of charge, is a big advantage for all who seek their ancestors. However, one must remember that the database covers only a limited time period, 1892-1924, and that the biggest emigration took place in the 1880s.

### A Few Numbers

The database includes information about approximately 22 million individuals. About 40 percent of the United States' present population are estimated to have some ties to an emigrant who came through Ellis Island. About 1,200 volunteers from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints spent the last seven years transcribing and registering the ship manifests from microfilm, and have donated about 5 million working hours to the project. The database went online 17 April and had about 26 million visitors during the first 54 hours, which makes 27,000 hits per second (not verified), and these are just the lucky ones who got through (as they say on the radio). (Source: Dick Eastman Online newsletter 2001 2/5, 24/5).

### A Few More Tips

Stephen Morse is a free-lancer knowledgeable in computer science, who has created a special, simplified search tool for the database: <http://sites.netscape.net/stephenmorse/ellis.html>

I have not yet had the opportunity to try it, but it would certainly be worth checking out. A so-called faq-page (frequently asked questions) is included on the site, which contains some good information about the possibilities and limitations of the database.

Users who notice errors in the database may send an e-mail to [dberrors@ellisland.org](mailto:dberrors@ellisland.org). In the subject box, type in either *Manifest error*, *Spelling error*, *Ship image error* or *Other database error*. The sender will not receive a reply, and the question should naturally be in English.

- ▶ Passenger Record
- ▶ Original Ship Manifest
- ▶ Ship
- ▶ View Annotations
- ▶ Create an Annotation
- ▶ Back to Search Results

## PASSENGER RECORD

Here is the record for the passenger. Click the links on the left to see more information about this passenger.

[ADD TO YOUR ELLIS ISLAND FILE](#)
[VIEW ORIGINAL SHIP MANIFEST](#)
[SHARE SHIP](#)



Name: Svensson, Anna

Ethnicity: Sweden, Scandinavia

Place of Residence: Fernateo, Sweden

Date of Arrival: October 19, 1916

Age on Arrival: 20y

Gender: F

Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: United States

Port of Departure: Kristiania, Akershus, Norway

Fig. 1. This is the basic data about Anna that can be printed out. To the left are the buttons “Original Ship Manifest” and “Ship.” Viewing or creating an annotation requires membership in the Ellis Island Foundation.

* Last permanent residence.		The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came.	Final destination. (Should show permanent residence.)	
Country.	City or town.		State.	City or town.
U. S. A.	N.Y. New York	Father: Aug. Anderson, Kullen; Mölndal.	N. Y.	New York
do	Akron, Ohio	Mother: Sofia Anderson, Karlstro; Sködinge	Ohio	<i>Final Ohio</i>
Sweden	Årköping	Mother: Tekla Anderson, Storgatan 44, Årköping	Mo.	Kansas City
U. S. A.	Chicago	Mother: Karolina Bjurström, Nora	Ill.	Chicago
Sweden	Solna	Brother: Karl Arvidson, Stjärngatan 5, Stockholm	Mass.	Cambridge
do	Uddevalla	Mother: Laura Olson, Stenungsund	Ill.	Chicago
do	<i>M</i> Malvarby, St. Åby	Mother: Lovisa Creek, Malvarby, St. Åby	Nebr.	Lincoln
U. S. A.	Boston, Mass.	Mother: Josefina Börjeson; Kylbergens, Göteborg	Mass.	Boston

Fig. 2. Typed manifest from the 1920s.

# Swede Hollow Residents, 1873-1885. Part 1

James E. Erickson<sup>1</sup>

*This settlement, which is located in a ravine, is known as "Swede Hollow." All buildings are cheaply constructed board shanties.*

- Notation on Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, St. Paul, MN, 1903

## Introduction

A rather infamous ravine located on the northeast corner of downtown St. Paul, Minnesota, and variously known as Phalen Creek Valley, *Svenska Dalen*, Swede Dale, Swede Valley, or Swede Hollow, sheltered a succession of ethnic settlements from the 1850s to the 1950s. Included among the predominant resident squatters who lived in the shanties of Swede Hollow were hunters and trappers (late 1830s-1850s), Swedes (1860s-1900s), Italians (1900s-1920s), and Mexicans (1930s-1950s). Its basic history has been summarized thusly:

"Swede Hollow was an immigrant neighborhood in east St. Paul that was dominated by several ethnic groups throughout its more than 140 years of existence as a settlement. The history and lifestyle of the neighborhood's residents indicate that Swede Hollow was a true reflection of ethnic neighborhoods throughout the nation. Having difficulty in adapting to their new culture, immigrants were drawn to the little settlement and others of their own background. Living and working together, they maintained the values and traditions of their homeland. Many left Swede Hollow as soon as they accumulated some savings and a basic knowledge of the English language. By exposing them gradually to their new culture, the Hollow was a means of transition into American society. Others never left the neighborhood, content to let it isolate and protect them from the new land."<sup>2</sup>

The focus of this paper is rather narrow—to delineate the individuals who lived in Swede Hollow during the thirteen-year period 1873-1885. Readers who want or need more background information regarding the history of this unique place are referred to Mollie Price, "Swede Hollow: Sheltered Society For Immigrants to St. Paul," *Ramsey County Historical Society* (1982): 12-22 and Nels M. Hokanson, "I Remember St. Paul's Swede Hollow," *Minnesota History* (Winter 1969): 362-371.

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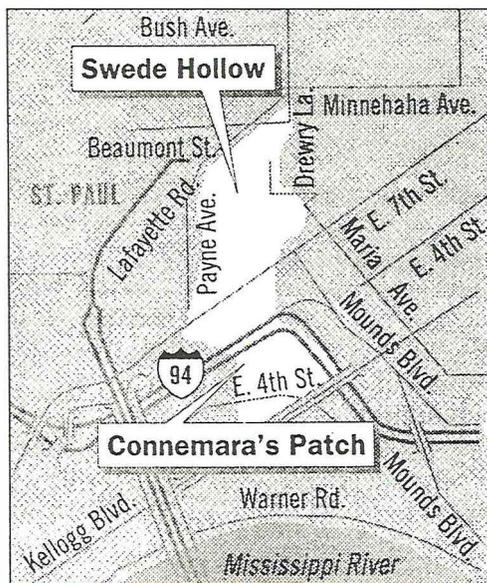
<sup>1</sup> This research project was supported, in part, by a stipend from the Swedish Emigrant Institute (*Svenska Emigrantinstitutet*), Växjö, Sweden, in May and June of 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Mollie Price, "Swede Hollow: Sheltered Society For Immigrants to St. Paul," *Ramsey County History* (1982): 12-22.

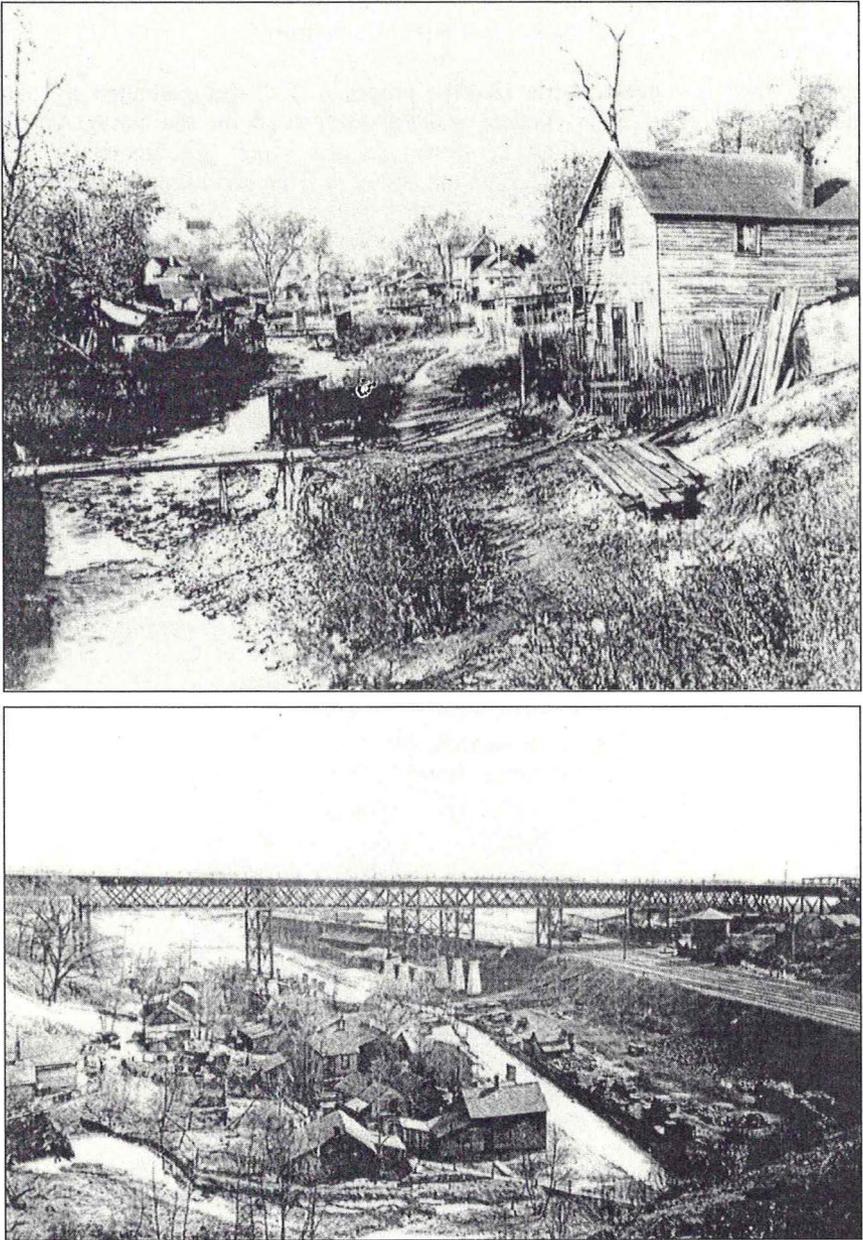
### Swede Hollow: Location

By most accounts, Swede Hollow proper is the area delimited by the intersection of Minnehaha Avenue and Payne Avenue on the north, Payne Avenue on the west, and East 7th Street on the south (see figure 1). For purposes of this study, however, East 6th Street will be considered the southern border of the Hollow. The reason for this is obvious. As the settlement's population size increased during the 1870s and 1880s, the squatters had to "spread out." Figure 2 shows representative photographs of "Swede Hollow" as it appeared in the 1900s near the end of the period of Swedish settlement. Note in particular the rather sizeable settlement that existed between East 6th Street and East 7th Street. Until at least 1885, the majority of individuals living in these shanties were Swedes. The exact locations and numbers of shanties from East 7th Street north and from East 7th Street south to East 6th Street are clearly indicated on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (see figures 3 and 4).

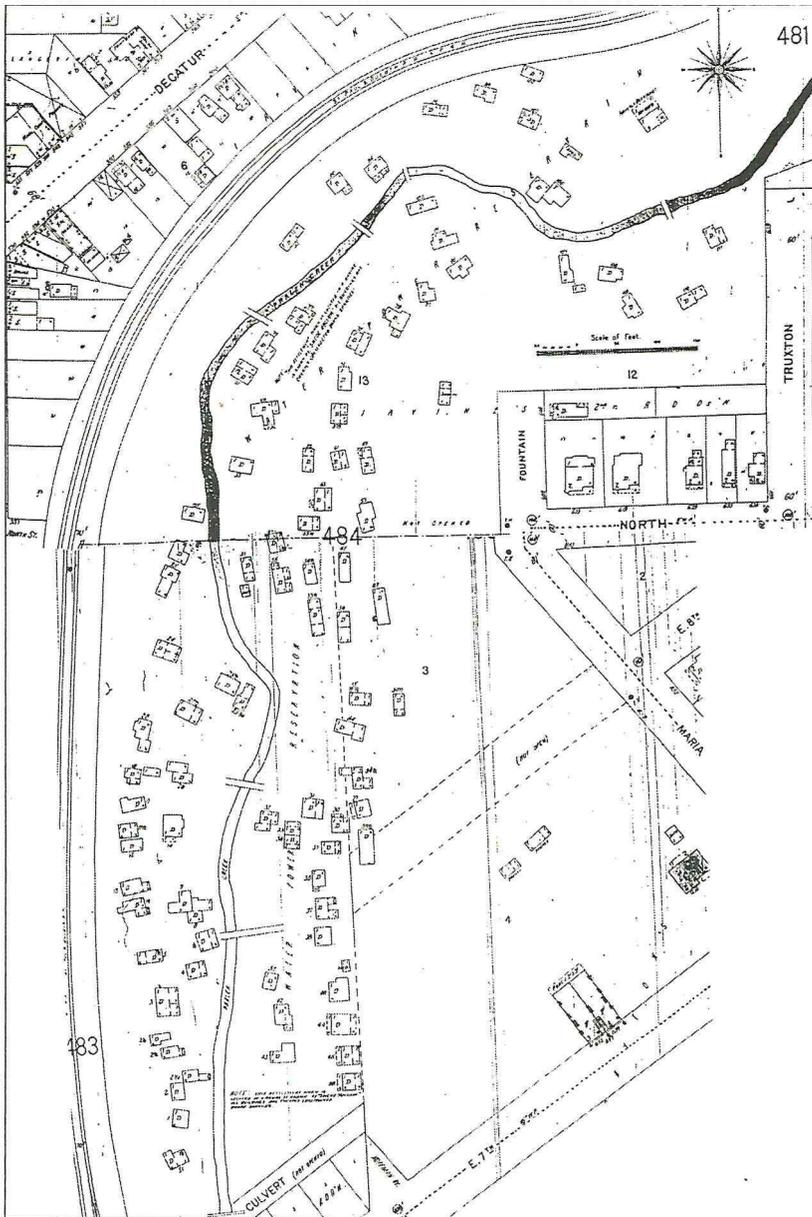
Figure 1 also indicates a settlement known as Connemara's Patch, which was delimited by East 4th Street on the north, Commercial Street on the east, and East 3rd Street on the south. This area along Phalen Creek was settled by immigrants from the Connemara district of Galway, Ireland, in the early 1880s. Thus the Swedes and the Irish were on opposite ends of the same ravine, separated by a two-block area between East 6th Street and East 4th Street.



**Fig. 1.** Illustration showing the historic settlements of Swede Hollow and Connemara's Patch superimposed on a modern map of St. Paul. Courtesy of Pioneer Press, St. Paul, MN.



**Fig. 2.** Two views of Swede Hollow from East 7th St. Top: Looking north up Phalen Creek ca. 1912-15. Bottom: Looking southwest toward the East 6th St. bridge ca. 1900. Courtesy Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN.



**Fig. 3.** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1903) indicating the size and location of all shanties in Swede Hollow north of East 7th Street. Compare with top photograph in figure 2.

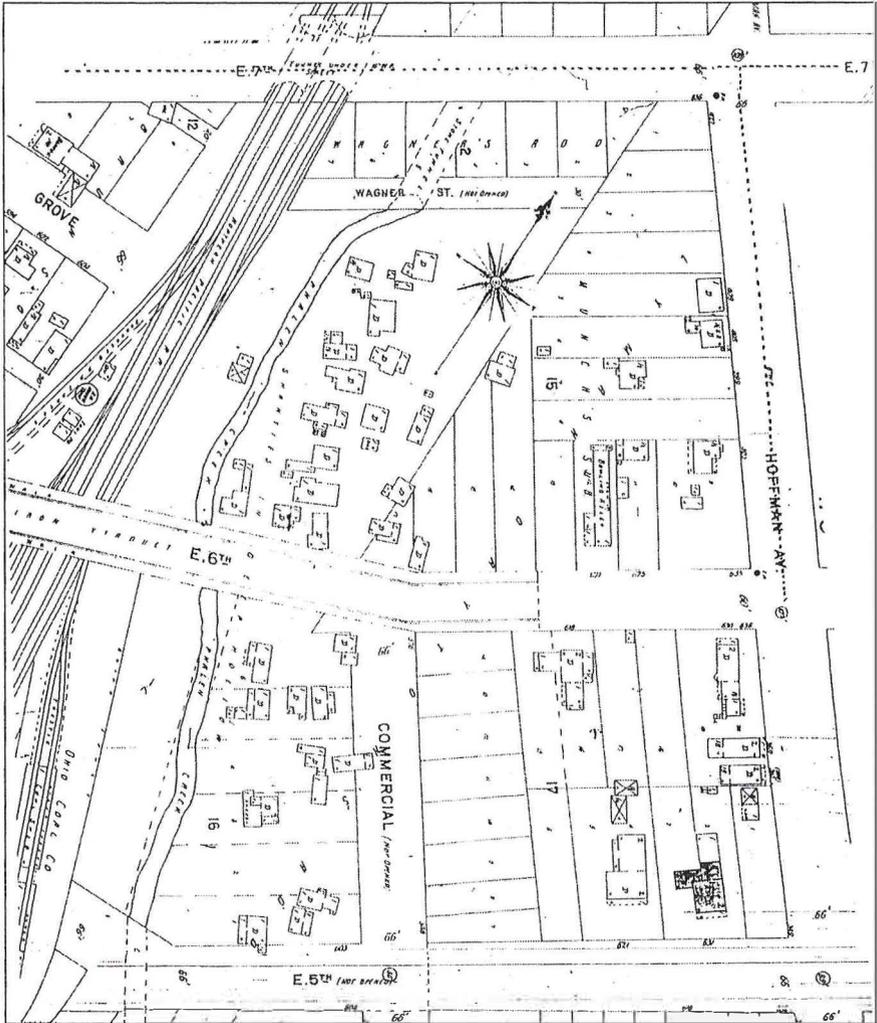


Fig. 4. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1903) indicating the size and location of all shanties in Swede Hollow south of East 7th Street. Compare with bottom photograph in figure 2.

## Compiling A List of Swede Hollow Residents

The earliest reference to Swedes living in Swede Hollow appears to be the following account written in 1865:

“Three families of Swedes embracing thirteen persons in all, arrived in the city a few weeks ago, and are now in the most destitute circumstances. The baggage...belonging to them has been detained by certain railroad agents, for freight or passage, leaving them in a sad plight for weathering the storms of our rigorous winter...These distressed persons are all huddled in a vacant house on the other side of Trout Brook [a tributary of Phalen Creek], and the charitably disposed should take measures to aid them during the coming winter.”<sup>1</sup>

This and other published accounts of Swede Hollow residents are long on generalities and short on specifics. Most simply refer to an ethnic group, e.g., Swedes or Italians, and not to individuals composing such a group. As I delved into the history of the Swedish period of settlement of the hollow, simple questions arose. What were the names and ages of the Swedes in the hollow? From what parishes in Sweden did they come? When did they arrive? How long did they stay? How big were their families? What were their occupations? How large was the settlement? The answers to these questions required the kind of details that had to be gleaned and compiled from available source material. Thus, I began the tedious process of identifying specific Swedes who lived in Swede Hollow.

I started with American source material that listed a particular individual as a resident of Swede Hollow. St. Paul city directories, federal and state censuses, and Swedish-American church records all proved to be of value in compiling an initial list of names. As can be seen in the following examples, the addresses of Swede Hollow residents were not consistent. Depending on the time period and/or the type of record, the address reference point varied from the railroad that ran through the hollow, to the creek that flowed through the hollow (note west side or east side; numbered and unnumbered), to streets adjacent to the hollow (e.g., 7th, 8th, Hopkins, Partridge, Collins, Hawkins, or North), to the hollow itself.

### St. Paul City Directories

- 1873: Lagerblad, C. O.; laborer; resides L.S.&M.R.R. [Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad] north of 7th [St.]
- 1880/1: Eskland, Andrew; teamster; resides west side of Phalen Creek 1 north of 7th [St.]
- 1882: Nordenstam, Andrew F.; buffalo robe maker; resides Phalen Creek near 7th St.

---

<sup>1</sup> “Distressed Families,” *St. Paul Daily Press*, 14 October 1865.

- 1884: Holmgren, Anders; blacksmith; resides 34 Phalen Creek north of 7th [St.]
- 1884: Anderson, John; laborer; resides Swede Hollow near 7th St. bridge

#### Federal Census Records

- 1880 U.S. Census, Ramsey Co., St. Paul, 5th Ward, ED 19, p. 8: "Squatters on Rail Road Land"

#### Swedish-American Church Records

- First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Record of Probationers: "Mrs. Strandquist, Swedish Valley, Sept. 2nd"
- First Lutheran Church, Records of Baptisms, p. 36: "[baptised December] 15 [1888], Olga Carolina, [born] 4 November 1888, *Svenska dalen*, 110"
- First Lutheran Church, Records of Confirmations, p. 134: "1897, May 30, Jennie Monson, [born] 16/2 1882, Tranås, Malm. L., 84 Phalen Creek, [dau. of] John Monson"
- First Lutheran Church, Records of Marriages, p. 166: "1887 Nov. 26, John Peterson, age 28, and Josie Rosengren, age 30, Swedish Hollow, City"
- First Lutheran Church, Records of Funerals, p. 284: "1888 Oct. 9, Anton Walter[?] Österström, [died] 8 Oct., *Svenska dalen*, age 34 [years], 8 [months], 7 [days]"
- First Lutheran Church, Church Register (1878), p. 96: in the left-hand column the Johan Henrik Jakobson family is listed as residing in "*Sv. dalen*"

### **Identifying Swede Hollow Residents**

Using the above-mentioned American records, I compiled a list of names of all individuals living in Swede Hollow between 1873 and 1885. The vast majority of them were, as expected, Swedish. My next goal was to link a specific person on the list with his/her parish of birth in Sweden. To accomplish this, I utilized three types of source material: Swedish-American church records (*Svenskanerikanska kyrkoarkiv*, i.e., SAKA) on microfilm;<sup>2</sup> EMIBAS, a searchable database located at the Swedish Emigrant Institute (Svenska Emigrantinstitutet), Växjö, Sweden;<sup>3</sup> and the CD-EMIGRANTEN and the

<sup>2</sup> For more specific information see Lars-Göran Johansson, "Swedish Parish Archives in North America," *Swedish American Genealogist* XVI (December 1996): 257-273 and Ted Rosvall, "The Atlantic Bridge," *Swedish American Genealogist* XIX (June/September 1999): 214-220.

<sup>3</sup> For two specific examples regarding the use of this powerful research tool see Ted Rosvall, "Olphult? The Sandgren Files. Part 1," *Swedish American Genealogist* XX (March 2000): 20-22 and James E. Erickson, "The Clue was on a Postcard," *Swedish American Genealogist* XX (September 2000): 133-144.

database Emihamn, which includes approximately 1.4 million names of individuals emigrating from Sweden (mostly Göteborg).<sup>4</sup>

Despite the usual complications associated with linking an immigrant with his/her parish of birth—unavailable information, insufficient information, erroneous and/or conflicting information, name changes, etc.—the following list is testimony to the fact that I had a modicum of success in accomplishing my goal.

### Swede Hollow Residents, 1873-1885

Although this is a sizeable list of names, it is by no means exhaustive. I limited the scope of my project to the thirteen-year-period 1873-1885 to keep it manageable. After 1885, the sheer size of the population makes positive identification of individuals problematic. For example, during the five-year period between 1880 and 1884, the number of adult residents in Swede Hollow listed in the St. Paul City Directory jumps from 76 to 483. The 1884/5 directory alone lists 6 Carl Andersons, 12 John Andersons, 6 John Johnsons, 5 Peter/Per Olsons, etc. When faced with such numbers, sorting out individuals with patronymic surnames becomes virtually impossible.

#### Notes:

1. Individuals and/or families positively identified in EMIBAS are listed by their Swedish surnames.
2. Families identified from American census records are listed together by their Americanized surnames.
3. Single individuals known only by name, age, and place of birth are included in a separate list in Part 2.
4. Since there were the usual discrepancies between American and Swedish source material with respect to names and dates, the data presented in the following list should be considered as merely a starting point in any further research endeavor.
5. Under *Sources*, the symbol “#” followed by a number refers to a
  - dwelling number when used with a census citation
  - contract number when used with an EMIGRANTEN citation
6. Abbreviations:
  - ED = Enumeration District
  - EMIBAS = database at *Svenska Emigrantinstitutet*, Växjö, Sweden
  - EMIGR = CD-EMIGRANTEN
  - FCC = First Covenant Church, St. Paul
  - FLC = First Lutheran Church, St. Paul
  - SPCD = St. Paul City Directory
  - W = Ward

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<sup>4</sup> See Elisabeth Thorsell, “Databasen CD-Emigranten NR 1 & 2 / 2001,” *Swedish American Genealogist* XXII (March 2002): 50-51.

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- **Åkesson, Sven** b. Fränninge M, 1857-11-24  
**Salberg, Anna** b. Fränninge M, 1833-12-12

*Sources:* EMIBAS: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #166

- |                                    |      |   |           |
|------------------------------------|------|---|-----------|
| ➤ <b>Ander[s]son, A[ugust?] C.</b> | 37   | M | Sweden    |
| ---?, Catherine                    | 30   | F | Sweden    |
| • Jennie                           | 6    | F | Sweden    |
| • Anna                             | 5    | F | Sweden    |
| • Ellen                            | 3    | F | Sweden    |
| • Christina                        | 2/12 | F | Minnesota |

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #66

- |                            |    |   |        |
|----------------------------|----|---|--------|
| ➤ <b>Ander[s]son, And.</b> | 30 | M | Sweden |
| ---?, Carin                | 37 | F | Norway |
| • Ingeborg A.              | 2  | F | Norway |

*Source:* 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23-24, #169

- |                              |    |   |        |
|------------------------------|----|---|--------|
| ➤ <b>Ander[s]son, Andrew</b> | 32 | M | Sweden |
| ---?, Christin               | 42 | F | Sweden |

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #166

- |                              |    |   |           |
|------------------------------|----|---|-----------|
| ➤ <b>Ander[s]son, August</b> | 32 | M | Sweden    |
| ---?, Kaisa                  | 32 | F | Sweden    |
| • Emma                       | 3  | F | Minnesota |

*Source:* 1875 Census, W5, p. 1080, #114; 1880 Census, Ed19, p. 23, ##165; SPCD, 1875-84/5

- |                                |    |   |        |
|--------------------------------|----|---|--------|
| ➤ <b>Ander[s]son, Carolina</b> | 30 | F | Sweden |
| • Alvilda                      | 8  | F | Sweden |
| • Torwall                      | 5  | M | Sweden |

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #62

- **Ander[s]son, Erik Johan** b. Ör P, 1864-02-01

*Sources:* EMIBAS; FCC; SAG (1993), 37, 158-59; SPCD, 1882/3

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ <b>Ander[s]son, Jan</b>   | b. Harg C, 1836-09-23   |
| <b>Mattsdotter, Johanna</b> | b. Väddö AB, 1844-05-01 |
| • Jenny Elvira              | b. Edebo AB, 1871-12-23 |

• Engla Mathilda

b. Edebo AB, 1875-10-05

*Sources:* EMIBAS; EMIGR, #19:783:3846; 1885 Census, W5, #71

➤ <b>Ander[s]son, John</b>	29	M	Sweden
---?, Maria	27	F	Sweden
• Jennie W.	5	F	Sweden
• Selma C.	3	F	Sweden
• Ernst W.	4/12	M	Minnesota

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #157

➤ <b>Ander[s]son, John</b>	32	M	Sweden
---?, Emma	31	F	Sweden
• Augusta	7	F	Minnesota
• Emma	5	F	Minnesota
• Hannah	?	F	Minnesota

*Source:* 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #164; probably John Anderson, car cleaner/repairer, SPCD, 1877/8-80/1

➤ <b>Ander[s]son, Josef Fritiof</b>	b. Asarum K, 1844-01-13
<b>Holm, Sofia</b>	b. Vislanda G, 1847-01-04
• Danielsson, Carl Oskar	b. Urshult G, 1870-07-22
• Danielsson, Otto Herman	b. Urshult G, 1875-12-19
• Danielsson, Fritiof	b. Urshult G, 1877-10-15
• Josefsdotter, Anna Maria	b. Urshult G, 1880-09-20
• Josefsdotter, Lovisa	b. Väckelsång G, 1882-06-07
• Edward	b. St. Paul ca. 1885-04

*Sources:* EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1883:2196:696; 1885 Census, W5, #43; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Ander[s]son, Lars E.</b>	b. Lännäs T, 1846-02-06
<b>Olsdotter, Christina,</b>	b. Svinna T, 1847-01-21
• Anna Sophia	b. Lännäs T, 1876-08-13
• Hjalmar Erik	b. Lännäs T, 1880-01-01
• Eva Charlotta	b. St. Paul, 1885-03-21

*Sources:* 1885 Census, W5, #65; EMIGR, #17:162:19152; SAG (1993), 38, 159; SPCD, 1882/3-84/5

➤ <b>Ander[s]son, Mons</b>	25	M	Sweden
---?, Anna	30	F	Sweden
• Hilma	7/12	F	Minnesota

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #71

➤ <b>Ander[s]son, Per</b>	26	M	Sweden
---?, Anna	?	F	Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #172

➤ <b>Ander[s]son, R. P.</b>	27	M	Sweden
---?, Sophia	26	F	Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #59

➤ <b>Berglind, Johan</b>	37	M	Sweden
---?, Carolina.	32	F	Sweden
• Carl Johan	4	M	Sweden
• Johan A.	2	M	Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 24, #172

➤ <b>Bill, Hilmer</b>			b. Steneby P, 1845-03-03
<b>Olsdotter, Sofia,</b>			b. Steneby P, 1840-07-09
• Hilma			b. Wolworth, WI, 1869-11-01
• Carl Johan			b. St. Paul, 1874-11-04
• Daniel			b. St. Paul, 1879-08-08

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1:221:9 & #1:221:10; FLC (1856), p. 5; FLC (1872), p. 82; SPCD, 1873, 1875, 1882/3

➤ <b>Bolin, Alfred S.</b>			b. Lundby R
<b>Matsdotter, Emelie Maria</b>			b. Hovmantorp G, 1864-01-25
• Hazel Constantia			b. St. Paul, 1888-10-26

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, possibly #19:400:15054; FLC, p. 79; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Bolin, Chas.</b>	24	M	Sweden
---?, Amanda	24	F	Sweden
• Ester	5/12	F	Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #153; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Boo, Sven August</b>			b. Hedared P, 1833-03-10
<b>Persdotter, Anna</b>			b. Seglora P, 1853-02-13
• Selma			b. Sandhult P, 1864-01-26
• Anna Mathilda			b. Sandhult P, 1866-11-21
• Maria			b. Sandhult P, 1872-01-04
• Frans Hilmer			b. Sandhult P, 1875-04-29
• Dina Wilhelmina			b. Sandhult P, 1880-05-02
• Erik Leonard			b. Sandhult P, 1883-01-09

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #30:266D:1705 and #36:387:4961, possibly #18:138:22547 and #18:723:14268; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ **Borstrom** [*sic*], Andrew 30 M Sweden

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1080, #113

➤ **Brandt**, Nils Olsson b. Simris L, 1848-03-19  
**Christiansdotter**, Anna b. Brantevik, Simris L, 1849-02-26  
 • Botilla Carolina b. Simris L, 1875-09-17  
 • Hilma Augusta b. Brantevik, Simris L, 1877-08-13  
 • Otto Conrad b. Brantevik, Simris L, 1879-11-12  
 • Emma Charlotta Annette b. St. Paul, 1885-04-24

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1881:300:795 and #1884:1481:508; 1885 Census, W5, #56; FCC: SAG (1993), 42, 161-62

➤ **Brown**, John 39 M Ireland  
 ---?, Ellen 37 F Ireland  
 • Bridget 8 F Ireland  
 • Anna 6 F Ireland  
 • Maggie 4 F Ireland  
 • Patrick 2 M Minnesota  
 • Lawrence 2 M Minnesota  
 • Davis 5/12 M Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #47

➤ **Carlson**, Alfred 21 M Sweden  
 ---?, Johanna 21 F Sweden  
 • Virginia N. 7/12 F Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #165

➤ **Carlson**, C. A. 45 M Sweden  
 ---?, Johanna 40 F Sweden  
 • Emma E. 4 F Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, p. 21, #147; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ **Carlson**, Gustave 33 M Sweden  
 ---?, Louisa 37 F Sweden  
 • Carl 8 M Sweden  
 • Ester 4 F Minnesota

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #116

➤ <b>Christianson, H.</b>	28	M	Sweden
---?, Elna	34	F	Sweden
• Nels	6	M	Sweden
• Carl W.	2	M	Sweden
• Anna	1	F	Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #183

➤ <b>Christensson, Johannes</b> (aka <b>Christianson, John</b> ) <b>Andersdotter, Sara Maria</b>	b. Örskelljunga L, 1828-01-19; d. 1897-11-26 b. Kånna G, 1812
--	---

Sources: EMIBAS: 1885 Census, W5, #57

➤ <b>Da[h]lin, Aron Anton</b>	b. Risinge E, 1853-01-23
-------------------------------	--------------------------

Source: EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #48: SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Davidson, Ola</b>	24	M	Sweden
---?, Ele	22	F	Norway
• Maria	11/12	F	Norway

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23-24, #166

➤ <b>Dommineck, Mary</b>	40	F	Poland
• Michael	18	M	Poland
• Herman	17	M	Poland
• Fredrick	12	M	New York
• Katie	10	F	New York
• Peter?	6	M	New York
• Frank	3	M	New York

Source: 1880 Census, ED18, p. 8, #64

➤ <b>Eckeman, Geo.</b>	32	M	New Jersey
---?, Mary A.	29	F	New York
• Emma	10	F	New York
• Joseph	9	M	New York
• ---?	6	M	New York
• Mary Ann	4	F	New York

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #159

➤ <b>Ek, Karl Nils</b> <b>Arvidsdotter, Kristina</b>	b. Höganäs M, 1834-04-17 b. Höganäs M, 1837-04-07 b. Höganäs M, 1861-09-11 b. Höganäs M, 1865-12-20
• Arvid	
• Emil	

- Hilda b. Höganäs M, 1868-06-08
- Ida b. Höganäs M, 1870-06-24

Sources: EMIBAS; SPCD, 1873

- **Ekman, Jan Peter Larsson** b. Huggenäs S, 1834-12-19  
**Andersdotter, Cajsa (Karin)** b. Sillerud S, 1833-10-06

Sources: EMIBAS; FLC (1856), p. 12; 1885 Census, W5, #60; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Ekström, Nils Magnus** b. Källstorp M, 1855-04-28  
 1. **Andersdotter, Bengta** b. Tullstorp M, 1856-09-20  
 2. **Nilsdotter, Johanna** b. Tullstorp M, 1856-04-21

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1882:4308:354, #1888:3686:537; SPCD, 1884/5

- |                     |      |   |           |
|---------------------|------|---|-----------|
| ➤ <b>Ekvall, B.</b> | 30   | M | Sweden    |
| ---?, Anna          | 25   | F | Sweden    |
| • Carl G.           | 2    | M | Sweden    |
| • Ellen             | 1/12 | F | Minnesota |

Source: EMIGR, probably Bengt Ekvall Persson from Stora Herrestad, #1880:326:103; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #186; SPCD, 1882/3

- **Eld, Johanna** (widow of Nels)

Source: FLC (1872), p. 70

- |                             |    |   |        |
|-----------------------------|----|---|--------|
| ➤ <b>Erickson, [?]unard</b> | 50 | F | Norway |
| • Pauline                   | 26 | F | Norway |
| • Ole                       | 23 | M | Norway |
| • Mary                      | 18 | F | Norway |
| • Armon                     | 14 | M | Norway |
| • Evan                      | 12 | M | Norway |

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #119; possibly Mrs. R. Erickson, SPCD, 1875-78/9

- **Erickson, Hans** b. Högestad L, 1853-06-17  
**Svensdotter, Sissa** b. Benestad L, 1855-04-12

Source: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1881:994:22; SPCD, 1884/5

- |                       |    |   |          |
|-----------------------|----|---|----------|
| ➤ <b>Erickson, P.</b> | 40 | M | Sweden   |
| ---?, Anna            | 38 | F | Denmark  |
| • John                | 4  | M | Denmark  |
| • Emanuel             | 2  | M | Illinois |
| • Helen               | 1  | F | Illinois |

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1082, #127

➤ **Esklund, Anders Nilsson  
Danielsdotter, Agneta**

- Anders
- Nils Gustaf
- Ewald
- Hulda Teresia

- b. Glava S, 1832-11-17
- b. Silbodol S, 1843-02-05;  
d. 1911-12-05
- b. Sillerud S, 1866-02-18
- b. Sillerud S, 1867-10-31
- b. St. Paul, 1879-06-21
- b. St. Paul, 1883-11-11

Sources: EMIBAS; 1875 Census, W5, p. 1080, #111; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 22, #162; FLC (1856), p. 8; FLC (1872), p. 92; SPCD, 1873-1882/3

➤ **Fahlqvist, Johan  
Olsdotter, Ingeborg**

- Olof Anton
- Maria

- b. Östra Ämtervik S, 1850-07-19
- b. Brunflo Z, 1854-04-13
- b. Hammerdal Z, 1878-01-14
- b. Östersund Z, 1879-11-29

Sources: EMIBAS; FLC (1856), p. 29; SPCD, 1882/3-84/5

➤ **Fahlqvist, Johan  
Johansdotter, Sofia**

- b. Sweden ca. 1850
- b. Linderås F, 1851-08-15

Sources: EMIBAS; FCC; SAG (1993), 47, 166; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ **Fahlqvist, Maria Olsson**

- b. Östra Ämtervik S, 1807-07-20;  
d. 1888-02-04

Sources: EMIBAS; FLC (1856), p. 30

➤ **Fahlqvist, Nils  
Persdotter, Anna**

- Matilda Kristina
- Per Brynold
- Nils Olof
- Johanna Fredrika
- Karl Gustaf
- Anna Maria
- Karl August

- b. Östra Ämtervik S, 1836-08-26
- b. Undersåker Z, 1842-04-05
- b. Östra Ämtervik S, 1862-12-24
- b. Östersund Z, 1865-08-05
- b. Östersund Z, 1874-04-18
- b. Östersund Z, 1876-09-22
- b. Östersund Z, 1879-02-27
- b. St. Paul, 1882-01-11
- b. St. Paul, 1884-10-12

Sources: EMIBAS; 1880 Census, Ed19, p. 23, #167; FLC (1856), p. 18; SPCD, 1880/1-82/3

➤ **Fahlqvist, Per Bernold  
(son of Nils Fahlqvist)  
Holmgren, Emili Jenny Maria**

- b. Östersund Z, 1865-08-05
- b. Högsby H, 1868-07-23

Sources: EMIBAS; FLC (1856), p. 18; SPCD, 1882/3

- **Fember(?)**, Chas. 25 M Sweden  
 ---?, Ingrid
- Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #155; SPCD, 1884/5
- **Flink**, Nicolaus Karlsson b. Härjevad R, 1842-10-01;  
 d. 1903-09-13  
**Johansdotter**, Anna Cajsa b. Saleby R, 1832-01-02;  
 d. 1910-06-25
- Agnes Ellen Lovisa b. Hällum R, 1867-08-25
  - Emilia Susanna b. Edsvära R, 1869-08-09
  - Elisabet b. Hällum R, 1871-03-02
- Sources:* EMIBAS; EMIGR, #17:236:10892; FLC (1856), p. 25; SPCD, 1882/3
- **Flum**, Alexander 29 M Norway  
 ---?, Hannah 36 F Sweden
- Olof 12 M Minnesota
  - Lena 10 F Minnesota
  - Chas. 8 M Minnesota
  - Mary 7 F Minnesota
  - Henry 4 M Minnesota
- Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #177; SPCD, 1884/5
- **Fors**, Andrew 70 M Sweden  
 ---?, Ellen 58 F Sweden
- Alfred ? M Sweden
- Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #161; SPCD, 1884/5
- **Franson**, John 33 M Sweden  
 ---?, Clara 22 F Sweden
- Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #180
- **Frisk**, Nils Nilsson b. Fränninge M, 1852-09-07
- Sources:* EMIBAS; 1885 Census, p. 133; FLC; FCC; SPCD, 1884/5
- **Gawlick/Gaflick**, Paul 40 M Poland  
 ---?, Katrine 45 F Poland
- John 16 M Poland
  - Andrew 9 M Poland
  - Anton 7 M Poland
  - Mike 1 M Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #81; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Glad, Per (Peter) L.**  
**Jacobsson, Anna**  
 • Ellen  
 • Botilla  
 • Maria  
 • Ingri
- b. Blentarp M, 1823-09-29  
 b. Blentarp M, 1839-03-14  
 b. Sweden ca. 1855  
 b. Sweden ca. 1862  
 b. Blentarp M, 1865-03-31  
 b. Brandstad M, 1874-07-14

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1881:1521:1114; 1885 Census, W5, #79; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Gustaf[s]son, Anders** b. Rydaholm F, 1838-09-27

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #5:45:3306; SAG (1993), 48, 167; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Gustaf[s]son, Peter** 44 M Sweden  
 ---?, Christina 42 F Sweden  
 • Ida 17 F Sweden  
 • Chas. 14 M Sweden  
 • Hilda 10 F Sweden  
 • Anton 7 M Sweden  
 • Hulda 4 F Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #162

- **Haglund, Lina** 30 F Sweden  
 • Olga 10/12 F Minnesota

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #166

- **Hammarqvist, Ed** b. Sweden <1845  
 ---?, Maria b. Lekaryd G, 1841-08-03  
 • Louisa Anderson b. Sweden ca. 1869

Source: FCC, p. 8; 1875 Census, W5, p. 1082, #128; SPCD, 1873-79/80

- **Hammerland, John** 41 M Sweden  
 ---?, Anna 41 F Sweden  
 • Maggie 13 F Sweden  
 • John 11 M Sweden  
 • Selma 2 F Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #71

- **Han[s]son, Andrew** 28 M Norway  
 ---?, Sophia 27 F Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #162; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ **Han[s]son, Göran** b. Kverrestad L, 1850-02-02

Sources: EMIBAS: 1885 Census, W5, #174; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Han[s]son, Goran</b>	3?	M	Norway
---?, Maria	27	F	Sweden
• Henry	3	M	Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #174

➤ <b>Hanson, Oscar</b>	48	M	Sweden
---?, Elsa Ch.	20	F	Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #168; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Holmgren, Sven</b>			b. Högsby H, 1821-01-25
<b>Jacobsdotter, Lena Cajsa</b>			b. Högsby H, 1836-11-23
• Anna Allida Fredrika			b. Högsby H, 1859-06-04
• Amanda Charlotta			b. Högsby H, 1861-11-26
• Alma Laura Sophia			b. Högsby H, 1865-03-10
• Emelie Jenny Maria			b. Högsby H, 1868-07-23
(wife of P. B. Fahlqvist)			

Source: EMIBAS

➤ <b>Hurd, Seldon</b>	37	M	New York
---?, Anna	27	F	Sweden
• Josie	1	F	Minnesota
• Virgil	0	M	Minnesota

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #123; SPCD, 1875-76

➤ <b>Jackson, John</b>	31	M	Sweden
---?, Anna L.	30	F	Sweden
• Gustaf W.	7	M	Sweden
• Johan B.	4	M	Sweden
• Anna L. C.	2	F	Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 24, #171

➤ <b>Jacobsson, Anders</b>			b. Larv R, 1835-07-01
(aka <b>Jackson, Andrew</b> )			
<b>Johansdotter, Inga Kajsa</b>			b. Larv R, 1834-06-26
• Clara Maria			b. Larv R, 1861-09-28
• Tilda			b. Larv R, 1863-11-29

- Elisabet
- Anna Lovisa
- Albert

- b. Larv R, 1867-11-18; d. 1873-08
- b. St. Paul, 1875-01-22
- b. St. Paul ca. 1877

*Sources:* EMIBAS; EMIGR, #2:11:312 & #6:607:5020; 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #117; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 24, #170; FLC (1872), p. 82; SPCD, 1875-80/1

➤ **Jacobsson, Bengt**  
(aka **Jackson, Bengt**)

**Johansdotter, Annika**

- Svante
- Charlotta
- Alfred
- Klara
- Matilda
- Karl Ludvig

- b. Kinneved R, 1820-06-13

- b. Bitterna R, 1826-04-19
- b. Larv R, 1851-03-26
- b. Sweden ca. 1856
- b. Larv R, 1859-11-26
- b. Larv R, 1861-10-28
- b. Larv R, 1864-08-13
- b. Larv R, 1869-01-12

*Sources:* EMIBAS; EMIGR, #6:607:5023, #8:461:10350, #10:419:11467, and #10:419:11468; 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #118; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 24, #173; 1885 Census, W5, #179; FLC (1872), p. 78; SPCD, 1875, 1877-84/5

➤ **Jacobsson, Johan Ture**  
**Tollström, Gustava Maria**  
• Niklas Axel

- b. Gerum I, 1852-04-07
- b. Garde I, 1857-12-09
- b. Garde I, 1879-05-16

*Sources:* EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, p. 21, #148; SPCD, 1882/3-84/5

➤ **Johannesson, Andreas**  
(aka **Johnson, Andrew/Anders**)

- ?, Gustava
- Johan Gustaf
  - Anna Mathilda
  - Amanda
  - Carl Axel
  - Selma

- b. Annerstad G, 1840-03-23
- b. Annerstad G, 1849-08-26
- b. Berga G, 1868-03-20
- b. Tutaryd G, 1870-10-06
- b. Tutaryd G, 1873-03-26
- b. Tutaryd G, 1876-12-28
- b. Tutaryd G, 1879-06-29

*Source:* EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #154

➤ **Johannesson, Lars Magnus**  
**Nilsdotter, Maria**  
• Hjalmar Ferdinand  
• Frida Maria

- b. Nyed S, 1841-09-09
- b. Sunne S, 1842-10-10
- b. Söderala X, 1877-07-02
- b. Söderala X, 1880-09-11

*Sources:* EMIBAS; 1885 Census, #171; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ **Johansson, Gustav**  
**Bengtsson, Magdalena**

- b. Larv R, 1832-12-11
- b. Larv R, 1835-05-23



Source: 1885 Census, W5, #73

➤ <b>Johnson, Axel</b>	35	M	Sweden
---?, Anna M.	29	F	Sweden
• Lottie M.	9	F	Sweden
• Hulda O.	7	F	Sweden
• Oscar A.	5	M	Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #156

➤ <b>Johnson, C. D.(J?)</b>			b. Sweden ca. 1855
<b>Svantesdotter, Lovisa</b>			b. Tun R, 1858-09-17

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #63; FLC (1878), p. 132

➤ <b>Johnson, Chris</b>	36	M	Norway
---?, Bertha	34	F	Norway
• Chris	6	M	Norway
• Tuller	4	M	Norway

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #120

➤ <b>Johnson, E. P.</b>	?	M	Sweden
---?, Carolina	47	F	Sweden
• Elfia	16	F	Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #151

➤ <b>Johnson, Gust</b>	41	M	Sweden
---?, Christine	29	F	Sweden
• Pet.	16	M	Sweden
• James	5	M	Canada
• Eva M.	4	F	Minnesota

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 24, #176

➤ <b>Johnson, Hans</b>	26	M	Denmark
---?, Carin M.	25	F	Denmark
• Chas.	5	M	Denmark
• Emil	?	M	Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #183

➤ <b>Johnson, J. P.</b>	48	M	Sweden
---?, Carolina	41	F	Sweden
• Johan	12	M	Sweden
• Samuel	10	M	Minnesota

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #169

➤ <b>Johnson, John</b>	24	M	Sweden
---?, Ingrid	23	F	Sweden
• Gustaf	1	M	Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 26, #187

➤ <b>Johnson, John P.</b>	30	M	Sweden
---?, Wilhelmina	30	F	Sweden
• John O.	3	M	Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #162

➤ <b>Johnson, Lewis</b>	37	M	Sweden
---?, Karen	34	F	Sweden
• Elida	12	F	Sweden
• John	11	M	Sweden
• Christina	8	F	Sweden
• Lena	3	F	Sweden
• Otis	8/12	M	Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #149; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Johnson, Nels</b>	33	M	Sweden
---?, Anna	37	F	Sweden
• Ola	6	M	Sweden
• Carna	4	F	Sweden
• Inga	1	F	Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #179

➤ <b>Johnson, Pat</b>	36	M	Sweden
---?, Betsy	34	F	Sweden
• Tilda	4	F	Sweden

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #124

➤ <b>Johnson, Per</b>	30	M	Sweden
---?, Sophia	25	F	Sweden
• Matilda	10	F	Sweden
• Ida	7	F	Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #49

➤ <b>Johnson, Peter</b>	40	M	Sweden
---?, Bettie	36	F	Sweden

- Thilda 9 F Sweden
- Carrie 4 F Minnesota
- George 2 M Minnesota

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #180; SPCD, 1877/8-79/80

- **Jönsson, Christian** b. Slättåkra N, 1849-03-05  
 (aka **Johnson, Christian**)  
**Persdotter, Kjerstin** b. Enslöv N, 1854-06-29  
 • Johan August b. ---?, 1874-09-23  
 • Carl Emil b. Jonsberg E, 1877-01-28  
 • Gerda Eugenia b. Jonsberg E, 1880-07-03  
 • George b. St. Paul ca. 1884-09

Sources: EMIBAS: 1885 Census, W5, #49; SPCD, 1877/8

- **Kane, Patrick** 65 M Ireland  
 ---?, Kate 70 F Ireland  
 • Katie 25 F Illinois  
 • James 4 M ?

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #44; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Kannsky, M.** 81 M Germany  
 ---?, Mary 75 F Germany

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #69

- **Knutson, Andrew** 67 M Norway  
 ---?, Sara 50 F Norway  
 • Arne 17 M Norway  
 • Knut ? M Norway

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #74; SPCD, 1882/3

- **Kristensson, Truls** b. ---?, 1852-10-12  
 (aka **Christianson, Truls**)  
**Waldau, Johanna** b. Gualöv L, 1854-12-27  
 • Anna b. Fjälkinge L, 1878-09-07  
 • Karl b. Fjälkinge L, 1880-01-06  
 • Per b. Fjälkinge L, 1881-11-10

Sources: EMIBAS: EMIGR, #1882:2240:384 and #1883:3241:1328; 1885 Census, W5, #53; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Kristiansson, Johannes** b. Örkelljunga L, 1828-01-19;  
 d. 1897-11-26

**Andersdotter, Sara Maria**

b. Kånna G, 1812

*Sources:* 1885 Census, p. 57; FLC (1872), p. 65; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Kruchinsky, Andrew</b>	30	M	Poland
---?, Francis	28	F	Poland
• Alex	1	M	Minnesota

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #75

➤ <b>Kruschasky, Vallentine</b>	31	M	Poland
---?, Justina	29	F	Poland
• Stacey	12	F	Poland
• Hellina	10	F	Canada
• Jennie	8	F	Canada
• Mary	6	F	Minnesota
• Alanis	3/12	M	Minnesota

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #72

➤ <b>Lagerblad, Clas Otto</b>	b. Snöstorp N, 1831-09-14
<b>Svensdotter, Maria Christina</b>	b. Tisselskog O, 1835-09-15
• Constantia Olga	b. Ödskölt O, 1859-06-12
• Ebba Juliana	b. Fröskog O, 1865-03-06; 1869
• Amanda Theresia	b. Fröskog O, 1867-09-22; d. 1867

*Sources:* EMIBAS; FLC (1872), p. 34; FCC, p. 8; SPCD, 1873-74

➤ <b>Landberg, Ludvig</b>	b. Barkåkra L, 1861-05-08
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*Source:* EMIBAS

➤ <b>Larson, Cherstin/Christine (widow of Ole)</b>
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*Source:* FLC (1856), p. 6

➤ <b>Larson, Louis</b>	36	M	Sweden
---?, Anna	29	F	Sweden
• Andrew	8	M	Sweden
• Nels	6	M	Sweden
• Ola	5	M	Minnesota

*Source:* 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #185

➤ <b>Lästbom, Anders Gustaf Andersson</b>	b. Åmål Landsf. P, 1835-10-02
(aka <b>Lesbom</b> )	
<b>Eriksdotter, Brita Kajsa</b>	b. Åmål Landsf. P, 1832-03-30;

- Christina
- Betsie

d. 1883-01-27  
 b. Åmål Landsf. P, 1867-08-16  
 b. St. Paul ca. 1873

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, 1:408:1271; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #182; FCC, p. 14; SPCD, 1878/9-80/1

- **Lind, August A.**  
**Johnson, Sophia Christina**  
 • Ernst Richard

b. Håbol O, 1854-01-16  
 b. Håbol O, 1855-12-05  
 b. St. Paul, 1889-05-28

Sources: EMIBAS; FLC (1872), pp. 87, 96; SPCD, 1884/5

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|------------------------|----|---|-----------|
| ➤ <b>Lindbom, Anna</b> | 30 | F | Sweden    |
| (widow of John)        |    |   |           |
| • Pet.                 | 16 | M | New York  |
| • Fred                 | 13 | M | Minnesota |

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #181; SPCD, 1875-82/3

- |                            |    |   |           |
|----------------------------|----|---|-----------|
| ➤ <b>Lindquist, Andrew</b> | 30 | M | Sweden    |
| ---?, Johanna              | 29 | F | Sweden    |
| • Emma                     | 4  | F | Minnesota |
| • Annie                    | 2  | F | Minnesota |

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #58; SPCD, 1884/5

- |                            |    |   |        |
|----------------------------|----|---|--------|
| ➤ <b>Lindquist, August</b> | 32 | M | Sweden |
| ---?, Mary                 | 23 | F | Sweden |

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1080, #112

- |                                    |                            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ➤ <b>Ljungberg, Karl Niklasson</b> | b. Sandsjö G, 1858-08-03   |
| ---?, Elin                         | b. Sweden ca. 1856         |
| • Valdemar                         | b. Backaryd K, 1879-07-03  |
| • Emili                            | b. Backaryd K, 1881-09-21  |
| • Ellen                            | b. St. Paul ca. 1885-01/02 |

Sources: EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #54

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ➤ <b>Löfdal [Lofdahl], Abel</b> | b. Steneby P, 1844-12-27  |
| <b>Johannesdotter, Karolina</b> | b. Ärtemark P, 1841-02-28 |
| • Teodor                        | b. Ärtemark P, 1875-07-22 |
| • Frida                         | b. Ärtemark P, 1878-03-17 |
| • Simon (Swan)                  | b. Ärtemark P, 1879-10-06 |
| • Maria                         | b. St. Paul ca. 1884-09   |

Sources: EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #80; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Löfgren**, Emanuel Ericsson b. Sweden ca. 1845  
**Olsson**, Carolina b. Sweden ca. 1841  
 • Carl b. Sweden ca. 1868  
 • Olivia Maria b. St. Paul, 1870-09-08  
 • Johan Fredrik b. St. Paul, 1871-11-20  
 • Maria Mathilda b. St. Paul, 1873-12-20  
 • Olof Alfred b. St. Paul, 1876-03-27

*Sources:* EMIBAS; 1875 Census, W5, p. 1080, #113; FLC (1872), p. 70; SPCD, 1873, 1875

- **Lonn**, C. 38 M Sweden  
 ---?, Christine 39 F Sweden  
 • Oscar 9 M Sweden  
 • Emil 7 M Sweden  
 • Jennie 5 F Sweden  
 • Albin 3 M Sweden  
 • Nettie 1 F Sweden  
 • Emst ? M Minnesota

*Source:* 1880 Census, ED19, p. 26, #188

- **Lundgren**, Fredrik b. Otterstad R, 1857-10-12

*Sources:* EMIBAS; EMIGR, 19:569:2810; FCC; SAG (1993),

- **Lundqvist**, Christen Ludvig, b. Norra Vram M, 1831-06-26

*Source:* EMIBAS

- **Lyberg [Leburg]**, C[harles] 40 M Sweden  
 ---?, Christine 39 F Sweden  
 • Ellen 19 F Sweden  
 • Betsie 6 F Minnesota  
 • Ida 4 F Minnesota  
 • Thilda 3 F Minnesota  
 • August 1 M Minnesota

*Source:* 1880 Census, ED19, p. 26, #189; SPCD, 1877/8-84/5

- **Magnu[s]son**, Sven b. Hånger F, 1844-05-27  
**Johannesdotter**, Eva Maria b. Vittaryd G, 1851-06-30  
 • Ida Kristina b. Vittaryd G, 1873-03-23

*Sources:* EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #184; FLC (1872), p. 51; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Mårten[s]son**, Per b. Fågeltofta L, 1840-08-21;  
**Andersdotter**, Bengta b. Vanstad M, 1842-12-22

- Karl
  - Nils
  - Johanna
  - Alfred (Albert)
  - Peter (Victor)
  - Hilma
- b. Tranås L, 1867-07-12  
 b. Tranås L, 1871-06-26  
 b. Tranås L, 1875-04-04  
 b. Tranås L, 1877-10-21  
 b. Tranås L, 1881-08-14  
 b. St. Paul, 1884-11-02

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1882:2953:822; 1885 Census, W5, #160; FLC (1872), p. 53; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Matt[s]son, Swan** 2? M Sweden  
 ---?, Anna 30 F Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #152; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Miller, Simon** 28 M Germany  
 ---?, F. 22 F Germany

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #68

- **Moody, Andrew B.** 24 M Sweden  
 ---?, Mary 29 F Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #67; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Nelson, Ellen (widow of Nels)** 51 F Sweden  
 • Mary 13 F Sweden  
 • Olof 11 M Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 24, #174

- **Nelson(?), Johannes** 30 M Sweden  
 ---?, Inga Mary 32 F Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #176

- **Nilsdotter, Ellika** b. Vänga P, 1808-11-28

Sources: EMIBAS; 1880 Census, p. 26

- **Nilsson, Bengt** b. Hedeskoga M, 1858-10-22  
**Nilsdotter, Bengtra** b. Ramsåsa L, 1856-04-03

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #13:473:13636; FLC (1878), p. 106

- **Nilsson, Hans** b. Sövestad M, 1846-06-08  
**Andersdotter, Sissela** b. Röddinge M, 1849-12-26

- Ellen b. St. Paul, 1877-05-02
- Johanna b. St. Paul, 1880-03-05
- Nils Wilhelm b. Oakdale, MN, 1882-03-28
- Karl Fredrik b. Oakdale, MN, 1885-01-30
- Isak Peter b. Oakdale, MN, 1887-12-19

Sources: EMIBAS; 1880 Census, ED18, p. 8, #63; FLC (1856), p. 8; SPCD, 1877-84/5

- **Nilsson, Måns** b. Reslöv M, 1834-08-19  
**Andersdotter, Kristina** b. Östra Frölunda P, 1842-03-26
- Emma Justina C. b. St. Paul, 1886-08-14

Sources: EMIBAS; FLC (1872), p. 65

- **Nilsson, Per** b. Benestad L, 1837-09-20  
**Jönsdotter, Bengta** b. Högestad L, 1840-07-18
- Mårten b. Benestad L, 1869-11-13
  - Anna b. Benestad L, 1872-01-04
  - Nils b. Benestad L, 1874-04-02
  - Ingrid b. Benestad L, 1876-08-31

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1881:997:25; FLC (1872), p. 66; SPCD, 1882/3-84/5

- **Nordqvist, Oliver** b. Ärtemark P, 1830-10-21  
**Danielsdotter, Johanna** b. Vårvik P, 1831-07-11;
- Erland b. Ärtemark P, 1856-03-15
  - Otto b. Ärtemark P, 1859-03-24
  - Fritiof b. Ärtemark P, 1862-02-12
  - Alma Eugenia b. Ärtemark P, 1865-04-04
  - Selma Augusta b. Ärtemark P, 1868-01-28
  - Charles b. St. Paul, ca. 1874

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1:182:501 & #3:295:2388; 1875 Census, W5, p. 1080-81, #115; FLC (1856), p. 5; FLC (1872), pp. 26, 76, 86; SPCD, 1873-79/80

- **Norman, Per** b. Sweden; d. Sweden  
**Nilsdotter, Hanna** b. Fränninge M, 1831-10-25
- Ellen b. Sweden ca. 1860
  - Nils P. b. Västerstad M, 1861-11-07
  - Olof P. b. Västerstad M, 1864-07-28
  - Johanna b. Västerstad M, 1867-03-21
  - Magnus b. Västerstad M, 1869-04-30
  - Carl b. Västerstad M, 1871-09-19
  - Anna b. Östra Sallerup M, 1874-11-08

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1881:2235:162; 1885 Census, W5, p. 20-21, #146; FLC (1856), p. 27; SPCD, 1882/3-84/5

- **Nyberg, Adolf Fredrik** b. Nyed S, 1855-01-10  
 (aka **Magnu[s]son, Adolf Fredrik**)  
**Eriksdotter, Johanna** b. Sävar AC, 1846-06-17  
 • Hilma Katrina b. Söderhamn X, 1874-07-08  
 • Karl b. Söderhamn X, 1877-07-26  
 • Hanna Lovisa b. Söderhamn X, 1879-10-24  
 • John S. b. St. Paul ca. 1884

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR. 16:77:17570; 1885 Census, p. 167; FLC (1872), p. 51; FCC, p. 21; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Oberg, Anders Andersson** b. Blentarp M, 1848-04-14  
**Nilsdotter, Kristina** b. Blentarp M, 1849-01-02  
 • Anders b. Blentarp M, 1872-09-26  
 • Anna b. Blentarp M, 1875-08-03  
 • Anna Elma b. St. Paul, 1880-12-30  
 • Fredrick Anton b. St. Paul, 1885-11-14

Sources: EMIBAS; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 26, #187; FLC (1856), p. 15; SPCD, 1879/80-80/1

- **Olander, John A.** b. Sweden ca. 1853  
 ---?, Anna b. Börringe, Malm, 1852-12-08  
 • Elisabeth Christina b. St. Paul, 1883-03-17  
 • Anton Edvard b. St. Paul, 1885-01-29

Source: EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #62; SAG (1993), 101, 201

- |                         |    |   |           |
|-------------------------|----|---|-----------|
| ➤ <b>OI[e]son, Amil</b> | 30 | M | Sweden    |
| ---?, Anna              | 34 | F | Sweden    |
| • John                  | 4  | M | Sweden    |
| • Olof                  | 1  | M | Minnesota |

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #122; SPCD, 1875

- |                        |    |   |        |
|------------------------|----|---|--------|
| ➤ <b>Olson, Anders</b> | 59 | M | Sweden |
| ---?, Johanna          | 60 | F | Sweden |
| • Mary                 | 23 | M | Sweden |
| • Matilda              | 20 | F | Sweden |
| • August               | 18 | M | Sweden |

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #45

- **OI[s]son, August** b. Älvsborg län, 1849  
 ---?, Hannah b. Älvsborg län, 1858

Source: SAG (1993), 101, 202; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Ol[e]son, Christian</b>	49	M	Sweden
• Charles	13	M	Sweden
• August	10	M	Sweden

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081-82, #125

➤ <b>Ol[e]son, Gustav</b>	35	M	Sweden
• Gustav	13	M	Sweden
• ---?	10	M	Sweden

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1082, #126

➤ <b>Olsen, Gustav</b>	28	M	Norway
---?, Caroline	33	F	Sweden
• Helmer	5	M	Minnesota
• Albert	4	M	Minnesota

Source: 1880 Census, ED18, p. 8, #62

➤ <b>Olson, Hans</b>	35	M	Sweden
• Anna	9	F	Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #79

➤ <b>Ol[s]son, Per</b>			b. Andrarum L, 1823-10-02;
<b>Nilsdotter, Bengta (Betsy)</b>			b. Fränninge M, 1833-08-26;
• Hanna			b. Östra Sallerup M, 1860-07-14

Sources: EMIBAS; 1880 Census, ED18, p. 8, #62; 1885 Census, W5, #52; FLC (1856), p. 10

➤ <b>Ol[s]son, Per (Peter)</b>			b. Östraby M, 1859-11-31
<b>Österlund, Mariana Göthilda</b>			b. Malmö M, 1858-09-08
• Ernst Victor			b. St. Paul, 1885-04-01

Sources: EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #64; FLC (1872), p. 39; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Österberg, Johannes</b>			b. Västerstad M, 1859-09-18
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Sources: EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #166

➤ <b>Östergren, Nils Olof</b>			b. Ljungby L, 1829-11-11
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Sources: EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #166

➤ <b>Person, G</b>	43	M	Sweden
---?, Maja C.	46	F	Sweden
• Bettie	16	F	Sweden

• Marie	8	F	Minnesota
• Emma	5	F	Minnesota
• Edwin	2	M	Minnesota

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 25, #1184; SPCD, 1878/9-80/1

➤ <b>Petterson, Andrew</b>	22	M	Sweden
---?, Sarah	36	F	Sweden
• Gust	3	M	Minnesota
• Anna	0	F	Minnesota

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1081, #121; SPCD, 1875

➤ <b>Pettersson, Carl Gustaf,</b>			b. Sorunda AB, 1853-07-08
<b>Larsdotter, Inga Charlotta</b>			b. Sorunda AB, 1855-06-01
• Carl Wilhelm			b. Sorunda AB, 1876-02-25
• Amanda Josefina			b. Sorunda AB, 1877-09-22
• Elin Wilhelmina			b. Grödinge AB, 1879-08-15
• Sigrid Charlotta			b. Sorunda AB, 1882-02-01
• ---?			b. St. Paul ca. 1884-09

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #1883:800:153; 1885 Census, W5, #178

➤ <b>Peterson, Johan August</b>	40	M	Sweden
---?, Ella	40	F	Sweden
• Ame	11	M	Sweden
• Ellen	2	F	Minnesota

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #182; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Peterson, Marten</b>	?	M	Sweden
---?, Elise	?	F	Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #163; SPCD, 1884/5

➤ <b>Pettersson, Sven</b>			b. Södra Hestra F, 1846-11-26
<b>Ersdotter, Ingeborg</b>			b. Malung W, 1847-04-24
• Anna Josefina			b. Malung W, 1868-03-16
• Sven Axel			b. Falu Kristine W, 1875-02-12
• Ernst Petrus			b. Falu Kristine W, 1877-03-02

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR, #17:360:10871 and #23:437:18875; SAG V (Dec. 1985): 156-66

➤ <b>Pihl, Henrik</b>			b. Öved M, 1853-04-09
(aka <b>Christianson, Henry</b> )			
<b>Persdotter, Elna</b>			b. Västerstad M, 1845-00-00
• Nils ( <i>styvson</i> )			b. Östraby M, 1874-01-31

- Carl Wilhelm
  - Anna
- b. Fränninge M, 1877-08-07  
b. Östra Kärrstorp M, 1879-02-27

*Sources:* EMIBAS; 1885 Census, W5, #170; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Rebeck, Göran Nilsson** b. Sövestad M, 1846-05-17  
**Nilsdotter, Anna** b. Blentarp M, 1846-04-19
- Frank Edward b. St. Paul, 1877-03-16
  - Hilma Carolina b. St. Paul, 1882-08-20
  - Henrik William b. St. Paul, 1884-12-08

*Sources:* EMIBAS; 1880 Census, ED 18, p. 8, #60; FLC (1856), p. 10; SPCD, 1878-80/1

- **Riley, Phil** 26 M Ireland  
 ---?, Mary 25 F Ireland

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #46

- **Serner [Zärner], Gustaf Reinhold** b. Levene R, 1861-03-06  
**Blomqvist, Maria** b. Larv R, 1856-09-25
- Johan b. Larv R ca. 1880
  - ---? b. Minnesota ca. 1882
  - Anna Maria b. St. Paul, 1884-11-29
  - George Victor b. St. Paul, 1887-04-06

*Sources:* EMIBAS; EMIGR, #19:478:2773 and #19:478:2774; 1885 Census, W5, #175; FLC (1872), p. 61; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Sanduskey, ---?** 48 M Poland  
 ---?, Katarina 35 F Poland
- Frank 14 M Poland
  - Ward 4/12 M Minnesota

*Source:* 1885 Census, W5, #70; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Skoglund, Olof A** b. Sweden ca. 1843  
 ---?, Mary b. Ny S, 1847-08-06

*Source:* 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #164; SAG (1993), 109, 208; SPCD, 1880/1

- **Sundberg, John G.** b. Tveta S, 1858-12-12  
**Nilsdotter, Ida** b. Boda S, 1874-05-10

*Sources:* EMIBAS; FCC; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #164; SAG (1993), 110, 209; SPCD, 1880/1

- **Sundgren, Olof** 28 M Sweden  
 ---?, Marie 27 F Sweden

- Ainar 6 M Sweden
- Verner 4 M Sweden

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #168; SPCD, 1882/3-84/5

- **Tern, Charles** 32 M Sweden
- ?, Mary 28 F Sweden
- Emil 8 M Sweden
- Anna 3 F Sweden
- John 0 M Minnesota

Source: 1875 Census, W5, p. 1082, #129

- **Thorson, Per** 44 M Sweden
- ?, Metta 37 F Sweden
- Ellen 11 F Sweden

Source: 1880 Census, ED19, p. 23, #163; SPCD, 1879/80-80/1

- **Wallgren, August S.** b. Laske-Vedum, 1855-08-29
- Gustafson, Clara** b. Vårgårda, Skövde O, 1857-05-30

Source: SAG (1993), 114, 213; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Wallin, Anders Persson** b. Fjellie M, 1854-05-11
- Persdotter, Sissa** b. Vallkärra M, 1854-11-16
- Johanna Alfrida b. Vallkärra M, 1883-08-01
- Kate b. St. Paul, 1885-04
- Jenny Alfrida b. St. Paul, 1886-07-02
- Edward Allen b. St. Paul, 1888-06-14

Sources: EMIBAS; EMIGR. #1884:265:1469; 1885 Census, W5, #51; FLC (1872), p. 53; SPCD, 1884/5

- **Wihoskey, John** 20 M Poland
- ?, Rosa 19 F Poland

Source: 1885 Census, W5, #77

- **Winqvist, Jonas Johansson** b. Norra Ving R, 1821-03-04
- Arvidsdotter, Kristina** b. Höganäs M, 1837-04-07

Sources: EMIBAS; 1880 Census, ED19, p. 24, #177; SPCD, 1876-80/1

(to be continued)

**Table 1.** Abbreviations for Swedish provinces (*landskap*) used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (as of March 2000) and Sveriges Släktforskarförbund (the Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies, Stockholm).

<i>Landskap</i> (Province)	<i>SAG &amp; SS</i> <i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Landskap</i> (Province)	<i>SAG &amp; SS</i> <i>Abbr.</i>
Blekinge	Blek.	Närke	Närk.
Bohuslän	Bohu.	Skåne	Skån.
Dalarna	Dala.	Småland	Smål.
Dalsland	Dals.	Södermanland	Södm.
Gotland	Gotl.	Uppland	Uppl.
Gästrikland	Gäst.	Värmland	Värml.
Halland	Hall.	Västerbotten	Väbo.
Hälsingland	Häls.	Västergötland	Vägö.
Härjedalen	Härj.	Västmanland	Väsm.
Jämtland	Jämt.	Ångermanland	Ånge.
Lappland	Lapp.	Öland	Öland
Medelpad	Mede.	Östergötland	Östg.

**Table 2.** Abbreviations and codes for Swedish counties (*län*) formerly used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (1981-1999) and currently used by Statistiska centralbyrån (SCB) (the Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm).

<i>Län</i> (County)	<i>SAG</i> <i>Abbr.</i>	<i>SCB</i> <i>Abbr.</i>	<i>SCB</i> <i>Code</i>	<i>Län</i> (County)	<i>SAG</i> <i>Abbr.</i>	<i>SCB</i> <i>Abbr.</i>	<i>SCB</i> <i>Code</i>
Blekinge	Blek.	Blek.	K	Stockholm	Stock.	Sthm.	AB
Dalarna <sup>a</sup>		Dlrn.	W	Södermanland	Söd.	Södm.	D
Gotland	Gotl.	Gotl.	I	Uppsala	Upps.	Upps.	C
Gävleborg	Gävl.	Gävl.	X	Värmland	Värml.	Vrml.	S
Halland	Hall.	Hall.	N	Västerbotten	Vbn.	Vbtn.	AC
Jämtland	Jämt.	Jmtl.	Z	Västernorrland	Vn.	Vnrl.	Y
Jönköping	Jön.	Jkpg.	F	Västmanland	Väst.	Vstm.	U
Kalmar	Kalm.	Kalm.	H	Västra Götaland <sup>c</sup>		Vgöt.	O
Kronoberg	Kron.	Kron.	G	Örebro	Öre.	Öreb.	T
Norrbottn	Norr.	Nbtn.	BD	Östergötland	Ög.	Östg.	E
Skåne <sup>b</sup>		Skån.	M				

<sup>a</sup> formerly Kopparberg (Kopp.; W) *län*.

<sup>b</sup> includes the former counties (*län*) of Malmöhus (Malm.; M) and Kristianstad (Krist.; L).

<sup>c</sup> includes the former counties (*län*) of Göteborg and Bohus (Göt.; O), Skaraborg (Skar.; R), and Älvsborg (Älvs.; P).

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