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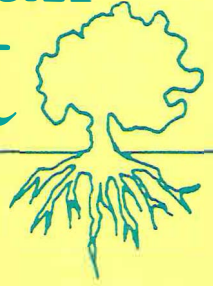
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Swedish American Genealogist



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

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The Dahlmans of Looking Glass, Nebraska

Donna Dahlman Cole*

My father, Carl Gustaf Dahlman, was born in Looking Glass, Nebraska, a place that is no longer printed on the map of Nebraska. My family knew very little of the Dahlmans in Nebraska. I began my genealogical research on the four Swedish families of my grandparents because I wanted my children as well as myself to know more about their ancestors.

Five years ago I found the Dahlmans in the 1880 U.S. Census Records, Walker Precinct, Platte County, Nebraska. In 1998, I visited Platte County and with the help of the Platte Valley Kinseekers, the records in the Platte County Court House, the United Methodist Church of Looking Glass, the Newman Grove Bicentennial Book, local newspaper articles, histories and residents of the area, the Internet, and the Dahlman homestead file records from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, I have tried to picture what life was like in Nebraska in the 1880s. Through this experience I feel that I have actually learned something about this family's life.

Sometime before 6 October 1877,¹ Gustaf Alfred and Mary Martha Anderson Dahlman and their three children—Oscar, age 9; Theresa, age 7; and Myrtle, age 1—arrived in Walker Precinct, Platte County, Nebraska, to try their hand at farming. It must have been a hard decision to leave their house in Jamestown, New York, and to come so far west. Maybe Gustaf Alfred's job in the piano factory was at an end. Gustaf Alfred's granddaughter, Ruth Nevins Erb, recalls her mother Amy telling of the Dahlmans coming West with a wagon train going to California and of their leaving the train and staying in Nebraska. The Dahlmans might have come by railroad instead of wagon train. The transcontinental railroad was completed through Nebraska in 1867, and many settlers came to Nebraska on the Union Pacific with the wife and children riding in the coach section while the husband rode in the baggage car with their possessions and livestock. Most settlers in the early days traveled through Nebraska on their way to Utah, Oregon, and California.

During the territorial days of the late 1850s and early 1860s to years beyond the Civil War, settlers of Nebraska were discouraged by a multitude of troubles and deprivations. The frontier's remoteness, the sicknesses, bad weather, pestilence, crop failure and lack of provisions drove those unwilling to contend

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¹ Final Affidavit Required of Homestead Claimants, U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

back to their beginnings in the East. Only the very hardy stayed, along with folks who had become too poor to go elsewhere.²

There still were herds of buffalo on this part of the prairie. Deer, antelope, and elk were plentiful. William Tecumseh Sherman later estimated over nine and a half million buffalo still existed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains at this time. There was a wide variety of birds: prairie chickens, bob-white quail, red-tailed hawks, owls, crows, seagulls, pigeons, thrushes, turtledoves, meadowlarks, blackbirds, blue jays, cardinals, cowbirds, woodpeckers, orioles, and finches. Cranes, ducks, and geese followed the flow of the main rivers and their tributary branches. The clear sandy streams provided a water supply and a natural home for beavers, turtles, frogs, snails, crawfish, water striders, dragon flies and varieties of freshwater fish such as carp, sun perch, catfish and suckers.

Coyotes, foxes, raccoons, jackrabbits, opossums, skunks, groundhogs, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, field mice, toads, salamanders and a broad assortment of snakes competed with each other for existence amongst the prairie grasses, buck brush and woodlands. Settlers contended with pesky mosquitoes, gluttonous grasshoppers, stinging wasps, bumblebees and hornets, singing cicadas, annoying June bugs, crickets, horseflies and fruit flies. The settlers saw the honeybee as the only insect that wasn't a pest.

Nebraska was leveled long ago by ancient glaciers, and in the 1800s Nebraska soil was found to be very fertile for raising crops, even though the productive soil in some localities included a measure of clay commonly referred to as "gumbo." An excess of stones occasionally obstructed the plow in places; however, various locations bountifully provided quarried limestone and sandstone to satisfy building needs. As the pioneers watched their crops grow through the warm season, they were beset by weeds that ranged from a growth of sunflowers, cockleburs, burdock, to poison oak, poison ivy and nettles. The water table near the streams encouraged the denser concentration of trees, such as willow, cottonwood, oak, elm, maple, cedar, hickory, walnut, mulberry, and plum, along with sumac and cattails. Settlers planted orchards of fruit trees and grapevines, and years later they lined out barriers of hedge trees as boundary markers and windbreaks. Growing wild were gooseberry bushes, strawberry plants, and the vines of blackberries, raspberries and grapes.

Nebraska's variable climate could suddenly produce any selection of unforeseen natural disasters, such as an insect plague, blizzard, flood, damaging hailstorm, tornado, lightning strike, high winds, drought, or prairie fire. Every year, however, the settlers knowingly came to expect being baked in the stifling summertime heat of July and August, and frozen with the icy bite of deep winter's frigid chill.

² From an article written by Dick Taylor about early times in Nebraska that was found online at <www.ukans.edu/~kansite/hvn/articles/settlers.htm>.

On 4 January 1883, at 2:45 p.m., Alfred Dahlman went to the Homestead Receiver's Office in Grand Rapids, Nebraska, and filed a claim for the North West fourth of Section 11 in Township 19, North of Range 4, West of the 6th Principal Meridian, containing 160 acres. He paid a \$4.00 filing fee.

An interesting transaction in the records in the Platte County Courthouse shows Gustaf Alfred immediately sold the homestead land to Benjamin Hanson for the sum of \$1100. At 2:55 p.m. on 5 May 1883, Benjamin Hanson sold the same land (a quick claim) back to the Dahlmans for the same \$1100 with the only change in the ownership papers being that now the land was registered in the name of Mary Martha Dahlman as the primary owner. (Benjamin Hanson is listed as a boarder staying with the Dahlmans on the 1880 U.S. Census.) Mary Martha's sister Augusta also had title to all of her husband's lands in Cottage, Cattaragus County, New York, at this time. On 5 October 1883 the claim was recorded in the United States Land Office.

The Homestead Act was passed in 1862, giving a quarter section (160 acres) free to every head of a family who improved the tract upon which he filed. The homesteader was required to live on the land for five years. Much of the land had been claimed by the railroads for development of the railway lines and land agents were selling the railroad land for two, three and four dollars an acre to the homesteaders. Only the head of a family could file a homestead claim; so Gustaf Alfred applied for the Dahlman homestead claim.

The first home for many families in Looking Glass was a dugout or a soddy. A dugout was dug into the side of a hill, usually facing south with a couple of openings for the windows and a door. Then later a more substantial sod house was built. Ruth Nevins Erb tells of the Dahlmans living in a sod hut on their farm in Looking Glass.

Nebraska land was native grassland and the sod had to be broken or plowed by oxen or horses. Most wells were dug between one and two hundred feet. Farmers generally had a cow, a few hogs, chickens, and a dog and cat. They planted corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye and had a garden with potatoes and vegetables.

Between 1870 and 1900 the farmers tried to bring more and more land under cultivation. They had brought with them the ways of farming that they had known from Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio, which were adapted to the rainy regions of the East. In Nebraska the varieties of spring wheat and oats burned and rusted. The varieties of corn usually needed a longer growing season. Sometimes grasshoppers came and destroyed the wheat just as it was heading. In 1886 there were few binders to cut and swath the small grains. Grain drills were invented. Some farmers were able to use threshing machines powered by steam engines to thresh the grain. With the coming of the railroad to Newman Grove, Fremont, Elkhorn Valley, and Missouri in 1887, the farmers were able to ship their grain and livestock to market by rail.³

³ *Newman Grove Centennial Book, 1888-1988*, Walsworth Publishing Company, Marceline, MO.

The pioneers who settled in the Looking Glass Valley of Walker Precinct were Swedish immigrants who came directly from Sweden or via the eastern United States. The new community was named Looking Glass after the creek by the same name that runs through this area. The creek was spring fed and so clear that native Americans could see their images in the water and called it Looking Glass.

The new residents started holding church services in homes and a schoolhouse (probably both sod buildings) as early as 1872.⁴ Meetings were held every other Sunday with visiting circuit riders conducting the services. In January 1877 a resident pastor was provided for both Looking Glass and West Hill (located 11 miles southeast along the Looking Glass Valley.) The Swedish Methodist congregation at Looking Glass signed a contract with their first pastor in the fall of 1877 for \$200 a year. The West Hills congregation also paid the pastor. Both congregations had separate church services each Sunday.

The Looking Glass Post Office was established in the winter of 1873 in the home of Bengt Olson and later in the Nils Olson home. Nils Olson was named postmaster five months later, a position he held for the thirty years it was open. This house is now owned by Clifford and Dorothy Olson and is across the road and south of the Looking Glass United Methodist Church. Clifford Olson is the grandson of A. P. Frederickson, the man to whom Mary Martha and Gustaf Alfred Dahlman eventually sold their farm.

Marvin and Lucille Stone recall the Looking Glass community as having four legs: Rosenborg store, the Danish Lutheran Church, School Districts 40 and 63, and the Looking Glass Swedish Methodist Church.⁵ The only sign of the Looking Glass community that remains today is the Looking Glass United Methodist Church. The Stones also remember that nearly every quarter section of land had a farm on it.

The first Looking Glass church building was built in 1881 and was used for approximately twenty years. It had a long hall built on the south end of the church building with doors at both ends. The pulpit was in the north end of the church with two heating stoves in the back. There was a short bench between them for the "keeper of the flames" to sit on, feed the stoves with wood, and keep the congregation as warm as possible.

Just as was their custom in Sweden, the men sat on the right side of the church and the women and children sat on the left. In 1907 the old church was torn down and much of the lumber was used on the new building. The new church was called the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.

Norma Larson recounts the following story about the celebration of *Julotta* when she was young.⁶ "You mean you go to church at six o'clock in the morning on Christmas?" More than one minister or "non Swede" has voiced

⁴ *Looking Glass United Methodist Church 125th Anniversary Book, 1872-1997.*

⁵ *Looking Glass United Methodist Church 125th Anniversary Book, 1872-1997.*

⁶ *Looking Glass United Methodist Church 125th Anniversary Book, 1872-1997.*

such sentiment. And many more have thought it. *Jul* stands for Christmas and *otta* roughly means “to be up in the early morning.” It has been a tradition in predominantly Swedish churches, although there are probably few churches in the U.S. that still observe this tradition.

Norma also tells of a person born in the 1800s who remembered as a young person hearing the sleigh bells penetrating the Christmas pre-dawn cold crisp air. The bells were fastened to the horses’ harnesses for the season. Church members who arrived early could hear from all directions people approaching in the intense dark, before light, getting closer and closer. I like to imagine that this was a tradition for the Dahlmans as well.

The Dahlmans were fortunate in that the school their children would attend, School District 40, as well as their church, was near their quarter section of land. The schoolhouse was called the Looking Glass School and started in a sod house on the present Myron Borg farm in 1874. Later a frame school building was moved to the present site nine miles southeast of Newman Grove. In 1998 the District 40 Schoolhouse was no longer open for classes.

On 22 October 1884 Martin “Robert” Dahlman was born. Robert’s brother Earl was born 20 October 1886 and died 11 February 1887. The Dahlman family increased with the birth of Laura Elfrida on 28 May 1888, Carl Gustaf, my father, on 2 September 1890, and Betsy Jeannette Amybelle, “Amy,” on 25 April 1893. The five youngest children were all born in Looking Glass.

Gustaf Alfred and Mary Martha took out mortgages to pay for their land improvements and crops. They borrowed \$500 on 14 December 1883 from Caleb W. Day. On 1 October 1885 they received a loan of \$300 from Gus G. Becher. On 30 October 1891 they received a mortgage from the Farmland, Mortgage & Debenture Co. for \$600. All mortgages and loans used their homestead 160 acres as collateral.⁷

The Dahlmans finished repaying Gus G. Becher on 25 October 1888 and repaid Caleb W. Day on 5 November 1888. The Farmland Mortgage & Debenture Co. was repaid on 1 November 1899. Note that this debt was not repaid until after the Dahlmans had moved back to the state of New York.

One Dahlman mortgage stated that the payment was due 1 October 1896. With six months written notice it could be paid on 1 October 1894. The interest on this debt was 8%. The interest on the first mortgage (\$500 from Caleb W. Day) was for 10%.

The Homestead Proof signed by Gustaf Alfred Dahlman and attested to by Ben Hanson and Nils Olson in 1882 stated that Gustaf Alfred had met the homestead requirements and had 70 acres under cultivation.⁸ It also stated that prior to 6 October 1877, improvements on the land consisted of one sod house, a stable, a frame granary and chicken house, a well of water, a pig pen and a forest of 9,000 trees.

⁷ Platte County Records.

⁸ Final Affidavit Required of Homestead Claimants, U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

In Sweden and in Jamestown, New York, where Gustaf Alfred settled upon arriving from Sweden, farmers had areas of their land set aside as timberland. It would seem that Gustaf Alfred tried to create his own forest on the plains of Nebraska. In 1998 when I visited the Dahlman homestead area, all one hundred and sixty acres were under cultivation. I would have liked to have seen Gustaf Alfred's forest.

G. A. Dohlman [*sic*], Looking Glass, is listed in The 1890 Nebraska State Gazetteer Farmer List for Platte County, Walker Precinct. There are two other Dohlmans [*sic*] listed—Joseph and Nick of St. Bernard, the precinct directly to the east of Walker. Not only was Gustaf Alfred's name misspelled, but Joseph and Nick's names were misspelled as well. Immigrants from Germany settled St. Bernard's Precinct. Joseph and Nick *Dohman* resided there and Gustaf Alfred *Dahlman* resided in Walker Precinct with the rest of the Swedish immigrants.

People started building frame houses about 1890 after having lived for several years in sod houses or dugouts. The lumber for a frame house had to be hauled from about 35 miles away. After a few homes were built, churches, schools and post offices with a general store were built. Rosenborg was the general store in the Looking Glass area. Each community spoke its native language until the children attended public school where English was taught and spoken.

The blizzard of 1888 is remembered as the most famous in Great Plains history, stretching from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Mississippi River and from Canada all the way down to Texas. When that storm hit Nebraska, Mary Martha was pregnant with Laura Elfrida and was probably still grieving over the death of Earl the summer before. The early hours of 12 January were unseasonably warm. Cattle were out in the fields and school children played outside during noon recess without coats. Then the wind suddenly turned to the north driving before it a great mass of thick, blinding snow. It became very dark and men and animals alike were trapped in a freezing wasteland as the temperatures plummeted to 34 degrees below zero. It lasted from 12 to 18 hours over most of the area.

Dick Taylor's article, "The Big Brash Blizzard of 1888," maintains that modern chroniclers, while ignoring the U.S. heartland, seem to prefer to refer to a blizzard in New York and Pennsylvania only as the "Blizzard of 1888."⁹ But that snowstorm was significantly smaller when compared to 1888's earlier blast striking right down the country's mid-section. A more precise contemporary description from the *Encyclopedia Britannica* of 1893, only five years after the event, provides no mention at all of the East:

In one [blizzard] which visited Dakota and the states of Montana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas in January 1888, the mercury fell

⁹ From Dick Taylor article on the World Wide Web (see Web site address in footnote 2).

within twenty-four hours from 74 degrees above zero to 28 degrees below it in some places, and in Dakota went down to 40 degrees below zero. In fine clear weather, with little or no warning, the sky darkened and the air was filled with snow, or ice-dust, as fine as flour, driven before a wind so furious and roaring that men's voices were inaudible at a distance of six feet. Men in the fields and children on their way from school died before they could reach shelter; some of them having been not frozen, but suffocated from the impossibility of breathing the blizzard. Some 235 persons lost their lives. This was the worst storm since 1864. The Colorado River in Texas was frozen with ice a foot thick, for the first time in the memory of man.

Hard times began to develop in 1892, followed by a great financial panic of 1893, and a statewide crop failure in 1894 caused by drought and high winds. Succeeding years brought good crops, but the livestock had been taken from the county and corn was worth only 9 to 11 cents a bushel.

Gustaf Alfred and Mary Martha may have escaped the severity of this panic and crop failure as they sold their land to Andrew P. Fredrickson on 27 October 1893 for \$5200. On the following Deed Record, this final sale was subject to the repayment of the mortgage of \$600 to Farmland Mortgage & Debenture Co.

Ruth Nevins Erb recalls her mother saying that Mary Martha left the sod house with her youngest children, who were very ill, and went back to New York. We know that the Dahlman family was in Cottage, Cattaraugus County, New York, the place where Mary Martha's sister Augusta lived before 1900. It is likely that Mary Martha went directly to Cottage from Looking Glass.

Perhaps all of the family illnesses and the Nebraska life had just gotten too hard. Gustaf Alfred and the older children left Nebraska at a later time and reunited with the family in New York. By the 1900 U.S. Census, the Dahlman family was living on their own farm in Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, New York.

All of the children of Samuel Petter Dahlman and Maja Greta Anderson Ekman were born in Sweden in the Göteborg/Trollhättan area (see Appendix: Descendants of Samuel Petter Dahlman).

Carl Leonard and Martin Conrad remained in Sweden. The others signed out of their Swedish parishes to come to America as follows: 4 October 1864, Axel Mauritz; 2 April 1867, Gustaf Alfred (my grandfather); 7 April 1867, Charlotta Justina; 8 April 1868, Frans Theodor, wife and two children; and 8 September 1875, widower Samuel Petter and Josephina Nathalia.

I have researched the American families of Gustaf Alfred, Frans Theodor, and Charlotta Justina, who all came to Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York. The father, Samuel Petter, also came to Jamestown and lived there until his death in 1876. I have not found an American presence for Axel Mauritz and Josephina Nathalia.

Appendix.
Descendants of Samuel Petter Dahlman

Tab. 1

Samuel Petter Dahlman, b. Göteborg's Marieberg Parish (Vägö.) 15 Aug. 1806; d. Jamestown, NY 8 Dec. 1876. Married Maja Greta Andersdotter Ekman, b. Högås Parish (Bohu.) 15 Jan. 1804; d. Göteborg's Kristine Parish (Vägö.) 7 Feb. 1875. Children:

1. **Frans Theodor** (1831-1888), see Tab. 2.
2. **Axel Mauritz**, b. Vänersborg Parish (Vägö.) 9 May 1834.
3. **Carl Leonard** (1836-1920), see Tab. 3.
4. **Maria Charlotta**, b. Vänersborg 7 March 1839; d. Vänersborg 14 Nov. 1840.
5. **Martin Conrad**, (1841/42-1890), see Tab. 4.
6. **infant son**, b. Vänersborg 21 Feb. 1841; d. Vänersborg 21 Feb. 1841.
7. **Gustaf Alfred** (1843-1917), see Tab. 5.
8. **Charlotta Justina** (1845-?), see Tab. 6.
9. **Josefina Nathalia**, b. Gärdhem Parish (Vägö.) 23 Dec. 1847.
10. **Johan Leonard**, b. Västerlanda Parish (Bohu.) 17 Nov. 1850; d. Sweden 25 Feb. 1854.
11. **Evelina Mathilda**, b. Sweden 10 Oct. 1852; d. Sweden 1 Sept. 1855.

Tab. 2

Frans Theodor Dahlman, b. Vänersborg 1 Oct. 1831; d. Jamestown, NY 26 Aug. 1888. Married **Marianna Charlotta Wetterström**, b. Göteborg 1831; d. Jamestown, NY 1909. Children:

1. **Agnes Gothilda**, b. Göteborg 15 Feb. 1865; d. Jamestown, NY 1919.
2. **Gothilda Charlotta**, b. Göteborg 1867; d. Jamestown, NY 1868.

Tab. 3

Carl Leonard Dahlman, b. Vänersborg 10 Sept. 1836; d. Jamestown, NY 25 Aug. 1920. Married **Mathilda Olofsdotter**, b. Uddevalla Parish (Bohu.) 1 Dec. 1833; d. Göteborg 29 March 1908. Children:

1. **Carl Robert**, b. Göteborg 13 March 1865; d. Göteborg's Kristine 20 April 1865.

2. **Elvira Mathilda**, b. Göteborg 18 Sept. 1866; d. Kungälv Parish (Bohu.) 24 June 1945.
3. **Christina Charlotta**, b. Göteborg's Kristine 4 Aug. 1869; d. Göteborg 29 Aug. 1941.
4. **Axel Mauritz**, b. Göteborg's Kristine 27 Aug. 1872; d. Göteborg 27 July 1952.
5. **Carl Robert**, b. Göteborg 24 Sept. 1877; d. 26 Sept. 1877.

Tab. 4

Martin Conrad Dahlman, b. Vänersborg 23 Oct. 1841/42; d. Göteborg 26 Feb. 1890. Married (1st) **Anna Sophia Asp**, b. Gudhem Parish (Vägö.) 24 Oct. 1848; d. Göteborg 9 Sept. 1877. Married (2nd) **Carolina Carlsdotter**, b. Herrestad Parish (Bohu.) 8 Oct. 1855; d. 1903.

Children (1st marriage):

1. **Charles Robert**, b. Göteborg 27 March 1875; d. Göteborg 26 Sept. 1878.
2. **Son Dahlman**, b. Göteborg 5 Feb. 1877; d. Göteborg 1877.

Children (2nd marriage):

1. **Hildur Victoria**, b. Göteborg 6 June 1885; d. Göteborg 3 Feb. 1948.
2. **Maria Sabina**, b. 27 Oct. 1893; d. Göteborg 2 March 1954.

Tab. 5

Gustaf Alfred Dahlman, b. Vänersborg 10 Sept. 1843; d. Silver Creek, NY 25 April 1917. Married **Mary Martha Anderson**, b. New York 25 Dec. 1852; d. Silver Creek, NY 16 Aug. 1916. Children:

1. **Theresa Amelia**, b. United States 22 Dec. 1870; d. Silver Creek, NY 4 Nov. 1940.
2. **Oscar Julius**, b. New York 30 Nov. 1872; d. 25 Sept. 1928.
3. **Myrtle M.**, b. Looking Glass, NE 26 Oct. 1878; d. New York 27 Aug. 1905.
4. **Martin Robert**, b. Looking Glass, NE 22 Oct. 1884; d. Franklin, PA 20 May 1955.
5. **Earl**, b. Looking Glass, NE 20 Oct. 1886; d. Looking Glass, NE 14 July 1887.
6. **Laura Elfrida**, b. Looking Glass, NE 26 May 1888; d. New York 11 Feb. 1907.
7. **Carl Gustaf**, b. Looking Glass, NE 2 Sept. 1890; d. Sacramento, CA 7 June 1972.

8. **Betsy Jeannette Amybelle**, b. Looking Glass, NE 25 April 1893; d. Ft. Pierce, FL 8 Jan. 1965.

Tab. 6

Charlotta Justina Dahlman, b. Trollhättan Parish (Vägö.) 2 Sept. 1845; d. Jamestown, NY. Married **Albert Ludvic Lundin**, b. Stockholm 2 Oct. 1844; d. Smethport, PA 26 Oct. 1880. Children:

1. **Archie Sam**, b. 1873.
2. **Hilda**, b. 1877.
3. **William**, b. 1879.

The Mysteries of Anders Klöfverstedt

Thomas Houle*

Although the records documenting Anders Klöfverstedt's early life are scarce, various Swedish parish records indicate that he was born 20 January 1823 in Helsingfors (now Helsinki), Finland. When the *Barn bok* (Children book) that lists births in Helsingfors Parish for the years 1822-1824 was examined, the Klöfverstedt name was not present.¹ Nevertheless, all Swedish parish records for last forty years of his life are consistent in stating the date of Anders Klöfverstedt's birth as 20 January 1823 and the location of his birth as Helsingfors, Finland. At that time, Helsingfors was a small community, not the cosmopolitan metropolis of today.

A family story suggests that Anders Klöfverstedt was the illegitimate son of a Swedish prince, Josef Frans Oscar (I) (Bernadotte), the future King Oscar I, and a maid in the royal household. I have not located any records or information about Anders's mother except to retell the family story that she became pregnant by Prince Oscar and was sent to Finland prior to Anders's birth.

This story about Anders's parents was told by his widow, Anna, and their children to their American grandchildren, after they emigrated to America following Anders's death in 1900. Anna and Anders Klöfverstedt's children were Gustaf Adolf (G. A.) Raymond, Anna Brita Swing and Emma Kristina Holmbeck. The story was also told to a Swedish family relative, Dagny Krantz, before she visited America in 1922, by Maivor Vetonen, a resident of Hassela who teaches school in Älgered and is active in the Bergsjö Historical Society. This family story includes an additional component—that members of the royal family attended Anders's funeral in Hassela in February 1900. This has not been confirmed.

Readers of *SAG* know that stories of royal parentage were frequent among Swedish immigrants to America. This is not to deny the possibility of such a beginning for Anders, but the frequency of these stories and the lack of firm evidence confirming Anders's parentage raise questions about its plausibility. This is the first of the mysteries we encounter today in trying to reconstruct his life.

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¹ The following Finnish microfilms were examined: 1) Finland, lasten Kiriat, 1800-1835, vvsimaa-Helsingin Maalaiskunta (microfilm 0064205); 2) Complete printout of births or christenings 1811-1851 (microfilm 1149094). See also microfilm 0065076 for additional information on births.

Regardless of his origins, we know that Anders somehow obtained a fine education as a young man. Higher education was not universally available in Sweden at the time of his youth, and an educated person was rare among the rural villages. The exception was the parish priest. Parish records that document Anders's adult life use the title of teacher and lecturer—activities that required training and education. Records have not yet been located that indicate where he lived as a child, who raised him, the schools he attended or any other facts about his childhood and early adulthood. Where and how he obtained this formal education is, thus, another mystery about his life.

In trying to reconstruct Anders's adult life, I relied primarily on parish records to trace his movements in Sweden. Starting with the parish record of his death and last residence and working backwards, I traced Anders's movements during the last thirty-two years of his life. Fortunately, Swedish parish records often contain other information that can give additional knowledge of a person.

The earliest reference to Anders Klöfverstedt that I have found—a note in a Household Examination Roll from Karlskoga Parish (Värm.)—indicates that he had been a resident of Lyrestad Parish during the early 1850s. Lyrestad is a small village in the province of Västergötland located near the eastern shore of Lake Vänern. He would have been thirty years of age in 1853. Unfortunately, I have been unable to locate Anders in any records from Lyrestad Parish during the early 1850s.

Anders arrived in Karlskoga, presumably from Lyrestad, on 4 November 1858.² Karlskoga is located about 75 km north of Lyrestad. The Household Examination Roll from Karlskoga Parish provides several pieces of information. First, it states that Anders came from Lyrestad. Second, it indicates that Anders lived in Södra Lerångs Rote in 1858 and Bregårdstorps Rote in 1859. Third, it identifies Anders as “*f.d. [före detta] Klockaren och Barnalär[are] A. G. Klöfverstedt*” (i.e., the former parish clerk and teacher of small children). Finally it affirms that Anders was knowledgeable of the Lutheran catechism and proficient in reading and writing.³

Although Anders is listed as leaving Karlskoga for North America on 20 October 1860,⁴ later parish records suggest that he did not make the trip. Consequently, I do not know where he lived or what he did from the time he left Karlskoga Parish in October 1860 until he reappears in Söderbärke Parish (Dala.) in November 1862.

Anders Klöfverstedt is next found in Söderbärke, a small parish in a region noted for its copper mines, that is approximately 100 km northeast of Karlskoga. The Moving In Record (*Inflyttningslängd*) for November 1862 lists him as “*f.d. Klockaren A. G. Klöfverstedt.*”⁵ The exact date of his arrival is not given; there is a question mark in that space. The Household Examination Roll

² Moving In Record (*Inflyttningslängd*), Karlskoga Parish (Värm.), 4 November 1858.

³ Household Examination Roll (*Husförhörslängd*), Karlskoga Parish (Värm.), A1:19c, 1856-1860.

⁴ Moving Out Record (*Utflyttningslängd*), Karlskoga Parish (Värm.), 20 October 1860.

⁵ Moving In Record (*Inflyttningslängd*), Söderbärke Parish (Dala.), November 1862.

(*Husförhörslängd*) lists him as “f.d. Klockaren & Barnalär[are] A. G. Klöfverstedt.” and confirms his birth date, birthplace, movement into the parish in 1862, previous residence as Karlskoga, familiarity with the Lutheran catechism, reading and writing proficiency.⁶ It also includes several miscellaneous comments. The Regional Archives (*Landsarkivet*) in Uppsala sent me the following translation of these comments:

According to the moving records for Söderbärke Parish (B:2, 1834-1874), Anders Klöfverstedt moved into Söderbärke Parish in 1862 from Karlskoga Parish. According to the household examination rolls for Söderbärke Parish (A1:23, 32) he lived in Sörbo. In the same household examination rolls, you can read as follows: “He had in Karlskoga parish, on 29 October 1860, received a paper for emigration to America, but he didn’t use it. He arrived during a travel to this parish, and stayed here as a teacher. In the year 1864 he moved to Denmark.

For many years it was not necessary to obtain a passport in Sweden for travel to foreign countries. What was necessary was an official exit permit (*flyttningsbetyg*) from the local parish priest. This is what Anders had obtained in Karlskoga but, according to the records in Söderbärke, had not used.

Anders’s whereabouts between the years 1864 and 1866 is another of the mysteries of his life. I know from the Söderbärke Moving Out Record that he left that community in 1864, ostensibly to go to Denmark.⁷ So far it has been impossible to verify if he made that trip, his activities during those years, or his place of residence. He next turns up in Bjuråker, Sweden, in 1866, two years after leaving Söderbärke Parish.

On 19 January 1866, Anders Klöfverstedt moved to Bjuråker in the province of Hälsingland, a small parish 200 km north of Söderbärke and close to the city of Hudiksvall. The parish records of Bjuråker list Anders as “*Skollärare* Anders Gustaf Klöfverstedt,” coming from Söderbärke Parish.⁸ His birth date, birthplace, etc., are all noted, but several words written by the parish priest in the remarks section have been impossible to read and translate.

Before Anders officially registered at the Bjuråker Parish on 28 January 1866, he married Anna Wedmark on 5 January 1866. Anna and her family were longtime residents of Bjuråker Parish. Anna was twenty-seven years old at the time of the marriage. She was born 2 July 1839. Anders was sixteen years her senior and forty-three years of age when they married. I found no evidence that either had been previously married.

⁶ Household Examination Roll (*Husförhörslängd*), Söderbärke Parish (Dala.), AI:16, 1857-1865.

⁷ Moving Out Record (*Utflyttningsslängd*), Söderbärke Parish (Dala.), 7 May 1864.

⁸ Moving In Record (*Inflyttningsslängd*), Bjuråker Parish (Häls.), 19 January 1866; Household Examination Roll (*Husförhörslängd*), Bjuråker Parish (Häls.), 1862-1869.

Anna's family, the Wedmarks, had lived in Furuberg in Bjuråker Parish for many generations. Their family history dates back to the year 1590.⁹ Anna was the fifth child of Jonas Wedmark, a farmer and charcoal burner, and his wife Brita Eriksdotter-Rolin. Anna, their only daughter, had four older brothers and one younger. The eldest brother, Johan, died at the age of ten. The second oldest, Per, grew to adulthood in the home, married, and raised a large family in Sweden. Many of Per's descendants still live in the Bergsjö area and have been in contact with American relatives. Erik, the third oldest, immigrated to the United States in 1858, farmed in Iowa, and fought with the Minnesota 4th Regiment in the American Civil War. I have a number of letters he wrote to his brother and parents during his early years in America.¹⁰ Erik remained in America, never married, and annually visited Anna after she immigrated to America in 1900. The fourth eldest, Jonas, apparently stayed in Sweden and the youngest brother, Johannes, died five days after his birth in 1842.

Several children were born to Anna and Anders Klöfverstedt during the years they lived in Bjuråker. The first child, Gustaf Adolf, was born on 22 June 1866. The second child, James Erik, died one week after his birth in 1869, and the third child, Anna Birgitta, died just before her second birthday in 1871. The fourth child was born on 5 May 1872 only a month after her sister's death. She was also named Anna Birgitta (although she was known throughout her life as Anna Brita). Giving a new baby the same name as a deceased sibling was a common practice at that time. Two other children born to the Klöfverstedts in Bjuråker also died in childhood: Pehr Johan, born in 1875, died in 1880, and Emma Kristina, born in 1877, died in 1881. Their last child, named Emma Kristina after her deceased older sister, was born after they moved to their next and final home in Haddungsnäs in Bergsjö Parish. Anders Klöfverstedt was then fifty-eight years old and Anna was forty-two.¹¹

Bergsjö Parish (Häls.) is located about twenty miles northeast of Bjuråker. The family moved to Bergsjö from Bjuråker in 1881 and located in the village of Haddungsnäs, which is located several kilometers outside Bergsjö and actually closer to the village of Hassela. Here their last child, Emma Kristina, was born on 24 March 1881.¹² The Klöfverstedt family now included the father, Anders; his wife, Anna; son, Gustaf Adolf; and daughters Anna Birgitta and Emma Kristina. In Haddungsnäs, Anders raised his family, taught school for young

⁹ Sten Wahlund, *Sveriges släktregister Bjuråker och Norrbro socknar*. Huvudrekaktör (Uppsala, 1949) and *Sverige släktregister: Släkthistorisk samling från Bergsjö (x3) och Hassela (x15) parishes in Gävleborgs län* (Uppsala, 1965).

¹⁰ Thomas Houle, ed. *The Letters of Erik (Wedmark) Young*, 1992 and *Additional Letters of Erik (Wedmark) Young*, 1993. Published privately by the editor.

¹¹ Sten Wahlund, *Sveriges släktregister Bjuråker och Norrbro socknar*: Huvudrekaktör (Uppsala, 1949) and *Sverige släktregister: Släkthistorisk samling från Bergsjö (x3) och Hassela (x15) parishes in Gävleborgs län* (Uppsala, 1965).

¹² Moving Out Record (*Utflyttningslängd*), Bjuråker Parish (Häls.), 18 January 1881; Moving In Record (*Inflyttningslängd*), Bergsjö Parish (Häls.), 20 January 1881.

children, and lectured for the International Order of Good Templars (IOGT), a national temperance organization.¹³

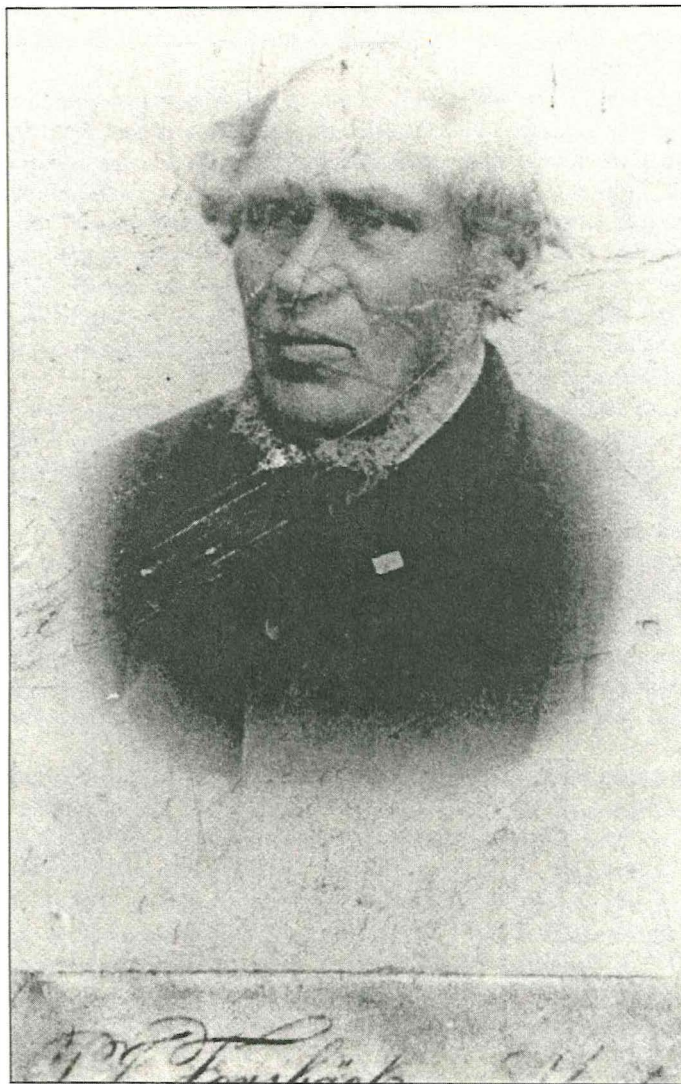


Fig. 1. Photograph of Anders Klöfverstedt given by his wife, Anna, to their grandchildren in the U.S. The date and location of the photograph are unknown. Unfortunately, the bottom half of the studio name was cut off on the original.

¹³ *Bergsjö-Bygden 1950*. Bergsjö Hembygdskommitte. Bergsjö, Sweden.

An elderly resident of Haddungsnäs, Jonas Ejnar Hallberg, now residing in Bergsjö and a descendent of Anna Wedmark's brother Per, has stated that the Baptist church movement was very strong in Haddungsnäs and Anders was asked to teach in the school there. The school building where Anders taught still stands today. Although the building was vacant for many years, its owners have now converted it to a home.

Anna's family, the Wedmarks, were devout Baptists and church records and anecdotal stories indicate that Anders and Anna Klöfverstedt were also active in the Free Church movement that developed in Sweden as a reaction to the Swedish Lutheran Church. For example, a portion of the minutes of the Haddungsnäs Baptist Church for 3 March 1886 (item 4) reads: "on inquiry by the chairman if those present wanted to form their own congregation was answered with unanimous "yes"; those present were the farmer Anders Berglof and housewife Christina; the farmer Jon Persson and housewife Golin; the farmer's housewife Maria Jonsson, born Kamel; [and the] schoolteacher's wife Anna Klöfverstedt, born Vedmark."¹⁴

Similarly, minutes of the Haddungsnäs Baptist Church from a meeting held 3 February 1889 (item 3) include the following: "...was lacking a decision that Sister Anna Klöfverstedt should visit the housewife Karen Ostlin from Ede and speak with her about her relationship with God and the circumstances in the home and the spiritual domain."

Anders's death on 28 January 1900, when he was seventy-seven years of age, is listed in the Bergsjö church records as caused by an inflammation of the bladder (*blåskatarr*).¹⁵ A previous pastor of the church in Hassela, Rev. Karl Akerblom, stated that his records show that Anders died of old age. I know that Anders was buried in Hassela Cemetery on 7 February 1900, but I could not find the burial plot. Why he was buried in Hassela and not Bergsjö is another mystery.

The oldest Klöfverstedt child, Gustaf Adolf, had immigrated to America in 1890 with his wife, Kristine Andersdotter, and daughter, ten years before his father died. Here he adopted a new surname—Raymond. Bergsjö Parish records also show his sister, Anna Brita, and her daughter, Jenny Lydia, first moving to Hassela parish in 1891 and later immigrating to America in 1894, six years prior to her father's death.¹⁶ In the Haddungsnäs Baptist Church roll of members for 1888-1893 is recorded the following: "Anna Brita Klöfverstedt, maid [in] Haddungsnäs, Bergsjö; born 5 March 1872 [in] Bjuråker; baptized 27 August 1894; excommunicated 28 July 1900."¹⁷ In the United States, she married Louis

¹⁴ *Bergsjö-Bygden 1950*. Bergsjö Hembygdskommitte. Bergsjö, Sweden.

¹⁵ *Församlingsbok*, Bergsjö Parish (Häls.); Death Record (*Dödsbok*), Bergsjö Parish (Häls.), 28 January 1900.

¹⁶ Household Examination Rolls (*Husförhörslängder*), Bergsjö Parish (Häls.), A1:17, 1887-1893 and A1:18, 1893-1899.

¹⁷ Folk Archive in Gävleborg, Sweden, letter to author, 3 February 1992.

Swing, also from Sweden. Several children were born to the Raymond and Swing families, who now lived near each other in the Aitkin, Minnesota, area.

Six months after Anders's death, his widow, Anna, and youngest daughter, Emma Kristina, immigrated to America in July 1900. They apparently came at the urging of Gustaf Adolf and Anna Birgitta. In the Haddungsnäs Baptist Church roll of members for 1888-1893 is recorded the following: "Anna Klöfverstedt, school teacher's housewife; born 2 July 1839 [in] Bjuråker; baptized 1857; moved into parish 3 March 1888; moved to America 14 July 1900."¹⁸

After the widow Anna and daughter Emma Kristina arrived in Aitkin, Anna lived with her children the remainder of her life. She never learned the English language or obtained American citizenship. She was an accomplished seamstress who made clothes for her many grandchildren, using her spinning wheel to form the threads to knit and sew clothes for her growing number of grandchildren. She never lived apart from her own children or worked outside of their homes. Anna died in 1937, at age ninety-eight, loved by everyone who knew her. In 1904 Emma, the youngest daughter, who had immigrated to America with her mother, married another immigrant, Jacob Erik Holmbeck (Holmbäck), from Östersund, Sweden. They eventually raised a large family in Aitkin. Emma and Erik are my grandparents and Anders Klöfverstedt is my great-grandfather.

The mysteries of Anders Klöfverstedt's life are many. We still know nothing of his parentage, his education and his early years. Perhaps these and other mysteries may never be solved, but our current knowledge provides a glimpse into an interesting Swedish person. In the past eight years we have opened some doors to understanding Anders Klöfverstedt's past and perhaps the future will find more answers to this interesting man.

Appendix

An article about Anders G. Klöfverstedt was written in 1950 by Linus Bydell of Bergsjö and published in the *Bergsjö-Bygden*, a community historical society newsletter.¹⁹ The complete article, translated by Birgit Brokenleg, then of Sioux Falls (now living in Norway), reads as follows:

A too-well read, unpractical person, the object of contempt and ridicule of all rational, practical and self-serving people, that is what he was, Klöfverstedt. He was a back seat person, school teacher, teetotaler, idealist and writer and this kind of thing that normal people in his surroundings were not, and did not consider sensible and necessary to be.

¹⁸ Folk Archive in Gävleborg, Sweden, letter to author, 3 February 1992.

¹⁹ *Bergsjö-Bygden 1950*. Bergsjö Hembygdskommitte. Bergsjö, Sweden.

It is not an easy task to describe a person of whom one does not know much more than what has been told through hearsay. And even so, these are so interesting, it seems to me, that I cannot but try.

He lived with his family in a little house on a bay in Haddungsnäs. It still exists there today. I should first write down what is said about him by individuals who remember him: He was totally void of any practical talent and fairly lacking in a sense of proportions in such matters. He did not know any of the things that people around him knew regarding administering and caring for himself and his family in those things that, then - as we know now, were part of the lot of someone who lived in a remote place like Bergsjö, and yet, it was his destiny to battle with these things. His house was built for him by his wife's closest relatives so that the family could have a roof over their heads, and they probably had to see to other matters too, as there from time to time was little food to feed the mouths. When there was firewood to be hauled, and Klöfverstedt had hired a horse, there was always a great risk that something wrong would happen. Often he would get stuck in rocks or trunks of trees, and his clumsiness would be apparent, as at other times, in all its ridiculousness.

This is how he was, incapable, untrustworthy. If someone had been put to a cumbersome place in life, it was for certain, Klöfverstedt.

This he also demonstrated in his efforts to get out of his position as a small farmer and all the difficulties connected with it. Whether he had attended a teachers' college or had any kind of similar preparation for teaching is unknown to me. In all probability, he was self-taught, but the fact is, that he did teach school in different places. And it is remarkable, that it is being said, that in this respect Klöfverstedt was quite another man. They say that the children in his school caught a new interest in what was being taught, and that they got from him an education that, at the time, was not part of the curriculum. The children got to learn to write certain formulas, yes, he actually tried to teach his pupils some of the foundation of local politics, et al.

Other kinds of refuge from the dreary practicalities were his travels. He went about giving temperance speeches. Whether, in this respect, he did it on his own or was hired by someone, I have not been able to find out. But we know that he stuck to the principles of IOGT [International Order of Good Templars], he was, namely, a Good Templar. The now almost eighty-year-old source of Per August Ostlin, Ede, has told me that when he joined the lodge in Ede Ström, Klöfverstedt was a well-respected official there. How he performed as a speaker I do not know; he might not have been eloquent. But one thing is for sure: He performed far better than he did trying to take care of the small farm (*torp*) at Haddungsnäs.

He died before the turn of the century. We know that by and by there was an auction at the little farm. Among the items sold were a bundle of journals and writings by Klöfverstedt. He is described as a quick and ardent

writer who had a “hard-to-read” style. He wrote a diary and probably a great deal of reflections. Had these writings existed, maybe a richer picture of this special man might have been drawn.

We are told that the bundled writings landed in the hands of some small boys who had fun tearing them apart and letting the parts sail in the nearby bay.

In our day and age the question of the individual's adjusting to life is a topical one. For sure this is not a new problem. In all probability, many a special individual has, in earlier generations, been oppressed by the pressure of maladjustment. Such an original type was, possibly, impersonated in the shape of my unknown friend, Klöfverstedt.

Additional Sources

Several documents were examined in the Swedish regional archives at Ramsele, Stockholm, and Göteborg. A family relative in Sweden provided the family histories of Bjuråker and Bergsjö. The microfilms of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were made available from Salt Lake City through the Family History Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Anecdotal information about Anders Klöfverstedt included accounts from six of his grandchildren: Leila (Holmbeck) Andersen, Marguerite (Holmbeck) Houle, David Holmbeck, Adah (Swing) Johnson, Ruth Raymond, and Esther (Raymond) Adams. These grandchildren remembered stories told by their parents, and from their grandmother, Anders's widow, Anna Wedmark Klöfverstedt. Other information was obtained from statements made by relatives and people with historical interests in Bergsjö, Sweden.

Olphult?

The Sandgren Files. Part 1

Ted Rosvall*

Sometimes the most difficult task in tracing your Swedish roots is deciphering Swedish place names, for example, the birthplaces of your immigrant ancestors. Not only are they hard to find in the American source material—"born in Sweden" is often all you get—but, even if you do come across a Swedish place name, you may still be in for disappointments. You will often find that the town or parish you are looking for is neither on maps nor in geographical reference books. You suspect that the place name has somehow been misinterpreted, misspelled, or tampered with so as to make it unintelligible. The following research story will illustrate this.

The object of my search was, on the surface, simple and straightforward—to find the origin of August S. Johnson, who was born in Sweden on 17 March 1855 and died in St Joseph, Missouri, on 29 April 1931. In 1885 he and my distant relative, Maria (Mary) Sandgren (1858-1947), were married in St Joseph, and the couple had at least five children. When I started this research some twenty-five years ago, two of their daughters—Mrs. Hedwig Gocke (1887-1979) and Miss Frances Johnson (1899-1995)—were still alive, but neither of them had any idea as to the birthplace of their father or even the names of their paternal grandparents. They did, however, suggest that their father was probably from the southern part of Sweden, maybe even from Skåne, the southernmost province of Sweden.

Now followed all the usual research methods employing census records, naturalization records, obituaries, church records, cemetery records, a death certificate, etc. On a visit to St Joseph twenty years ago, I even visited the county clerk and asked if I could see the original, local death certificate. I wanted to see if there was any clue there that the people in Jefferson City, who had transcribed the centrally filed death certificate, had missed. And yes, there was one more clue. Although the local death certificate (see Fig. 1) listed August's birthplace as merely "Unknown, Sweeden [*sic*]," his father's birthplace was listed as "Olphult, Swedeen [*sic*]."

Back in Sweden, I searched every map and geographical index that I could find, but nowhere was an "Olphult" to be found. I debated with myself that I may have misread the notation in St Joseph; maybe the word did not start with an *O* after all. Maybe it was an *A* and maybe the place name was "Alphult," a

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name that sounded a little more reasonable. Alas, there were no "Alphults" around either, and so the search came to a standstill that lasted for twenty years.

| MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | | | | Do not tear this apart. 13303 | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1. PLACE OF DEATH | | 85 | | No. 471 | |
| County <u>Ruchanan</u> | | Registration District No. <u>1001</u> | | Registered No. <u>471</u> | |
| Township | | Primary Registration District No. <u>1001</u> | | Registered No. <u>471</u> | |
| City <u>St. Joseph</u> | | No. <u>516 So. 14th St.</u> | | Registered No. <u>471</u> | |
| 2. FULL NAME <u>August S. Johnson</u> | | | | | |
| (a) Residence, No. <u>516 South 14th</u> St. (Usual place of abode) | | | | | |
| Length of residence in city or town where death occurred <u>43</u> yrs. * mos. * da. (If nonresident, give city or town and State) | | | | | |
| PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS | | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | | |
| 3. SEX <u>Male</u> | 4. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u> | 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (circle the word) <u>Married</u> | 7. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR) <u>April 29th</u> | 21. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased <u>April 1</u> to <u>April 29</u> and <u>April 29</u> to <u>April 29</u> at <u>St. Joseph, Mo.</u> | |
| 14. IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED HUSBAND OF (OR) WIFE OF <u>Mary Johnson</u> | | | 22. Cause of death <u>Coronary Thrombosis</u> and <u>948674</u> | | |
| 6. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR) <u>March 17, 1885</u> | | | 23. Time of death <u>9:20</u> a.m. | | |
| 7. AGE YEARS <u>76</u> | MONTHS <u>1</u> | DAYS <u>12</u> | The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows: | | |
| 8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, or occupation <u>Foreman Tin Shop</u> | | | <u>Coronary Thrombosis</u> | | |
| 9. Industry or business in which work was done, or with which employed <u>Union Pacific Ry.</u> | | | <u>948674</u> | | |
| 10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) <u>April 1925</u> | | | 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation <u>45 yrs</u> | | |
| 12. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN, STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Sweden</u> | | | 13. Name of physician <u>James Delaney</u> | | |
| 13. NAME <u>Pere Johnson</u> | | | 14. Date of operation <u>None</u> | | |
| 14. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN, STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Sweden</u> | | | 15. What test or brand diagnostic chemical used? <u>None</u> | | |
| 15. MAIDEN NAME <u>Unknown</u> | | | 16. If death was due to external cause (violence), fill in also the following: Accident, self, or homicide? <u>NO</u> Date of injury: <u>NO</u> | | |
| 16. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN, STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Unknown</u> | | | Where did injury occur? <u>NO</u> | | |
| 17. INFORMANT <u>Mrs. Mary Johnson</u> | | | Specify what injury occurred in industry, in home, or in other place? <u>NO</u> | | |
| (ADDRESS) <u>516 South 14th Street</u> | | | Number of injury <u>NO</u> | | |
| 18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL PLACE <u>Ashland Cemetery</u> DATE <u>May 1, 1931</u> | | | Nature of injury <u>NO</u> | | |
| 19. UNDERTAKER <u>John M. Hoffner</u> | | | 24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>NO</u> | | |
| (ADDRESS) <u>1302 Faxon St., St. Joseph, Mo.</u> | | | If so, specify: <u>NO</u> | | |
| 20. FILED <u>MAY 1 1931</u> <u>John M. Bunde</u> Registrar | | | (Address) <u>Phys. & Surge Bldg. St. Joseph, Missouri</u> | | |

Fig. 1. State of Missouri Death Certificate for August S. Johnson. Note line 14, which lists his father's birthplace as Ophult, Sweden [sic].

This summer, while visiting the Emigrantinstitutet in Växjö, Sweden, I was delighted to find that the EMIBAS project had grown considerably since my last visit there. The EMIBAS is a searchable database with information on several hundred thousand Swedish emigrants. The information in this database has largely been extracted from the Swedish church records, from the household examination rolls, and from the migration rolls. The beauty of the database format is, of course, that it is searchable in so many different ways and that, with

a bit of luck and a little know-how, you can filter forth just about anyone, even if you begin with very little information. In this case, I decided to let the computer search for a man named August who was born 17 March 1855. A few seconds passed, and then there he was; or was he?

SVEN AUGUST JOHANSSON; coppersmith apprentice; born 17 March 1855 in Sandsjö; emigrated from Lund stadsförsamling [in southern Sweden] 30 August 1875.

The first name "Sven" neatly fits in as the middle initial *S* that August S. Johnson used in America. The entry even gave the address in Lund and the page number in the household examination roll, which I naturally used at a subsequent visit to the *Landsarkivet* (regional archives) in Lund. In that book, I found the additional information that Sven August Johansson had arrived in Lund in 1872 from Ölgehult Parish in the province of Blekinge.

Turning immediately to the records of Ölgehult, I found Sven August Johansson living with his parents, Johannes Olofsson and Sissa Danielsdotter, and three siblings, in the village of Belganet. Moving my eyes a little further up on the page, I found the name of the parish listed; and, my goodness, did it say "Olphult"? Well, no, actually not. There were two dots above the *O*, for the extra Swedish letter *Ö*. But apart from that, the *j* and the *e* in Ölgehult had been written in such a way that they together looked very much like a lowercase *p*. Hence, "Ölgehult" looked like "Olphult" and this is how some document of August's must have been interpreted by an American county clerk in St Joseph, Missouri, when his death certificate was composed. Of course, "Ölgehult" was not even his place of birth, but the place where he grew up and from where he probably had a transit document of some sort that he brought along to his new, adopted country.

Fantasy is sorely needed when dealing with Swedish place names found in U.S. documents. The EMIBAS, once finished and available on CD, will, however, no doubt solve many mysteries for the researcher.

From Göteborg to Galesberg

Hal Bern*

Both of my grandfathers were Swedish, born in a city with some very Swedish roots. I had not appreciated the history of Galesburg, Illinois, until nearly thirty years after I left. Swedes helped build the railroads there beginning in 1854. They worked in the foundries and made farm equipment at George Brown's Corn Planter Works. It is the birthplace of Carl Sandburg and in 1912 was nearly one-third Swedish by birth or descent. A glass covered case in the county courthouse bears witness to those who fought and died in the service of their country. In later years a Swede even became mayor of the city. His name was Ralph B. Johnson, and he was my paternal grandfather's first cousin.

I am oftentimes faced with quizzical looks when I tell people I am Swedish, as most people guess the surname Bern is of Swiss origin. Growing up in Galesburg, Illinois, I often heard references to our Swedish family roots but was too young and disinterested to ask any questions.

I have vivid childhood memories of four generations living in the Bern ancestral home just after World War II, when housing was still in short supply. My great-grandmother, Sofie Hammar Bern, spoke in broken English with a very heavy accent. She sprinkled Swedish words into her speech, which was a bit confusing for a three-year-old child. When we eventually moved into our own home, we never lived more than eight or nine city blocks from my grandparents.

Lloyd Franklin Bern was born in 1904, the middle son of Frank J. Bern and Sofia Hammar Bern. He went to "Swede School" with his brothers and learned enough of the language to keep his mother from scolding him. He served his apprenticeship in Local #29 of the Painters and Decorators Union at a time when there was still much pride in such matters. Many of my memories of him are in his white overalls and shirt without a trace of any spilled paint on his clothes. I loved to watch him strike a painted line with his brush, which looked as if it was made with a straight edge.

Unfortunately, one by one each of these old Galesburg Swedes passed on and took their knowledge of our family origins with them to the grave.

In 1992 I began my search to rediscover this knowledge and locate our origins in Sweden. My mother told me that the old Lutheran Church had some records on microfilm that were available to the public. This sounded promising, and I borrowed the film and headed for the library. At the time, I had never heard of the Swenson Center in Rock Island, Illinois, and did not know that the

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film had been indexed on note cards. Consequently, it took me several hours to look at page after page until my eyes nearly fell out. My first big break was a discovery on page 124 of Reel I. It was an entry documenting the baptism of Frank J. Bern's younger brother, Axel, in 1873. It said that his father, John Johnson Bern, was from "Hellestad."

By now I had read Nils William Olsson's wonderful little booklet called *Tracing Your Swedish Ancestry*. I realized that I needed to know if Hellestad was a city, a village, or a parish. Many hours of pouring over maps with a magnifying glass failed to solve the problem. The Swedish Consulate people were very helpful, but the information was discouraging. There were at least five different places in Sweden that might have been spelled Hellestad or Hällestad in the 1870 time frame. This meant much more detailed research on this side of the water.

My mother suggested that I talk with some relatives of my great-grandfather's sister, Clara Smith. This turned out to be my first genealogical experience with "dumb luck." Her great-grandson had done some work on the family and knew that John Johnson Bern and his wife, Anna Louisa Gustafson, had been married in Sweden before they immigrated to the U.S. in 1862. He told me he had seen a reference to Anna's place of birth as "Ramoberg, Skarb." She was born 1 September 1836 in a place referred to by the family as "the land between the lakes." I had recently purchased *Cradled In Sweden* by Carl-Erik Johansson. There was no place called Ramoberg, but there was a parish called Ransberg located between Lake Vänern and Lake Vättern in the province of Västergötland. My maps disclosed another parish called Hällestad, also in Västergötland, situated approximately 70 km southwest of Ransberg. Armed with this information, I ordered the household examination rolls (*husförhörslängder*) for both parishes.

The records from Ransberg were initially not much help. But in Hällestad, I discovered a fellow named Johannes Berntsson, born in 1792. He had a son, Jonas, born in 1825. I puzzled on this information, keeping in mind Nils William Olsson's words about how Swedish names were changed upon arrival in the United States. Several pages later I found Jonas Johannesson married to Anna Louisa Gustafsdotter. The record said that Jonas was born 24 November 1825 in Hällestad and Anna was born 1 September 1836 in Kyrkefalla. Only later did I discover that Anna had lived with her grandparents in Ransberg after her mother died.

So the mystery had been solved. The Bern surname was merely a shortening of an old patronymic family name. Johannes Berntsson had been lost to our family for three generations, but now he was found. With his rediscovery, our Swedish family name had a logical explanation, and I now knew for certain where to do further research on my father's family.

But this was only half of the project I wanted to complete before a visit to Sweden planned for 1994.

My maternal grandfather, Hjalmar N. Weinberg, was a first generation Swedish-American, the son of immigrant parents born in 1902 in Galesburg. Hjalmar was a bricklayer/contractor in Galesburg for nearly fifty years and there are numerous buildings in that city today built by grandfather's steady hand or under his supervision. In my college years I had worked for my grandfather as a masonry laborer and watched this old school craftsman carefully practice his family trade. He was a very quiet man and I thought at that time difficult to engage in conversation. As I realize only now, he probably would have taken great delight in telling me of his knowledge of his family in Sweden—if I had only asked. But that opportunity vanished forever when he died in 1981.

I knew from years of listening to family stories that my great-grandfather had been Severin Weinberg, another bricklayer, who had been killed in a tragic industrial accident in 1920 when a section of scaffolding collapsed. His death had left six children without a mother or father as Severin's wife, Anna, had died of typhoid fever three years earlier. Hjalmar was eighteen years old when his father died, and he helped support his three younger brothers.

A conversation with my mother revealed that she had saved a 1956 obituary for Severin's twin brother, Peter. Compared to my paternal grandfather, the Swedish home parish of Hjalmar Weinberg's family was relatively easy to find. In this case my mother's lifelong obsession with saving every little scrap of paper came in quite handy. The old yellowed copy of Peter Weinberg's obituary said that he "came to Galesburg in 1892" and he was "a native of Holtsjunga, a province of Vestergotland, Sweden, born November 30, 1870, son of John and Augusta Winberg." The parish spelling was not entirely correct, but close enough to identify Holsljunga (Vägö) as his likely place of birth. This obituary was also the first indication of the correct Swedish spelling of my ancestor's surname. As it turned out, Peter and Severin's father was not John, but Johan Justus Nilsson Winberg. Johan and Augusta were found on a farm called Sjöganäs and had three other sons, two of whom were unknown to our family.

By now I felt like a veteran at reading the handwritten birth (*födelslängd*), marriage (*vigsellängd*), and death records (*dödslängd*) and deciphering the household examination rolls (*husförhörslängder*) as I had located my other Swedish grandfather's family nearly eighteen months earlier. As soon as Johan Justus Nilsson Winberg was located, I knew my next ancestor in this line would be named Nils Winberg. Nils, it turns out, was the first to break with patronymics and use the Winberg surname. He was born 21 April 1790, and I began my quest for his birthplace. Little did I know the challenge that lay ahead. It took several more months of researching microfilms and finally a trip to Sweden in 1994 to locate his place of birth and parents. It is one of those stories genealogists describe as serendipity.

Nils married twice and raised eight children at Hökaberg, a farm (*gård*) in Holsljunga Parish. The difficulty began when I attempted to trace backward to the next generation. I was able to go back to 1823 to Torestorp Parish (Vägö.). The moving out record (*utflytningsslängd*) for that year indicated Nils's correct date of birth and stated that he went to Holsljunga where I had originally found him. The record said that he was from Ramnås. The problem was that there are at least six different places in Sweden called Ramnås or Ramnäs. Due to poor handwriting, I was uncertain of the exact spelling of this place name. Some of these places are farms, some are villages and one is a parish. I looked patiently but unsuccessfully through thirteen rolls of microfilm in efforts to locate further information on Nils Winberg. At one point I had convinced myself that Ramnås was a farm in Holsljunga parish that no longer existed. Since the birth records for Holsljunga are missing for 1790, I was resigned to the conclusion that Nils's parents would never be found.

The nearest village of any size to Holsljunga is called Kinna, and in 1994 we had decided to make Kinna our headquarters for that part of our trip to Sweden. It was my intention to attend the Sunday service in the parish church where Severin and Peter had been baptized. It was mid-afternoon on Saturday when we arrived in Kinna, so we found a place to stay and decided that we should drive over to check out the church schedule for Sunday. On our return trip to Kinna, we passed through a smaller village called Öxabäck (Vägö.) where we had earlier noticed an antique store that was open. Since we had plenty of time that afternoon, we stopped to browse. My wife looked at furniture, dishes, and other old household artifacts. I went hunting for books. We had only been there a few minutes when I picked up a relatively new book called *Öxabäck Socken— historia gårdar folk*. I knew that this translated roughly to *Öxabäck Parish— History of the Farm People*. In thumbing through the index, I found a farm called Ramnås and on page 181 found a family with the following notation: "Nils 1790 kallade sig Vinberg." My heart nearly jumped out of my chest as I asked the storeowner to confirm my translation—"called himself Vinberg." I liked his even better—"took the name Vinberg." We bought two copies of the book!

When I later told the story of my Öxabäck book to a friend at the local LDS Family History Center, I noted how lucky I was to have made this discovery. He said, "Oh, I think maybe the Lord wanted you to find your ancestor in that book." And I believe he was right.

Back at our bed and breakfast in Kinna that evening I read further and noted that Nils was born with the surname Jönsson. His parents were Jöns Nilsson and Malin Jönsdotter who lived at Backa torp, Ramnås, at the time of his birth. Further research upon my return to the United States confirmed that on 21 April 1790 a son was born to Jöns Nilsson and Malin Jönsdotter at Backa torp, Ramnås. The Öxabäck book said the Jön Nilsson was born 1757 at a farm called Hvitatorpet. His parents were Nils Jönsson (b. 1699) and Anna Jönsdotter (b. 1728) also from Hvitatorpet.

The ruins of Hvitatorpet are visible today at a farm called Rönneberg owned by Inge and Neta Friberg. Although we are not related, we have become very good friends with the Fribergs. We have visited back and forth several times, since I originally discovered my ancestral home on their property in 1994.

In the years since my initial discovery, I have traced the ancestors of Jonas Johannesson and Anna Louisa Gustafsdotter back to the early 1700s in the “land between the lakes.” I have visited their farms and churches and learned a little of their language. I have stayed in the guesthouse at Rönneberg, which is only a few feet from the ruins of Hvitatorpet where the earliest ancestors of Severin Winberg lived. But most of all I have gained a much better understanding and appreciation for my rich Swedish heritage.

Swedes Listed in Edwards's *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*

James E. Erickson

Swedish American Genealogist has previously published articles highlighting Swedish American city directories, guides, or handbooks written for cities such as Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Cleveland, OH; New York, NY; Omaha, NE; Philadelphia, PA; and Seattle, WA.¹ While they vary considerably in size and content, they share one feature in common—they were written in Swedish and focused exclusively on Swedes residing in these cities. By contrast, the census report and directory for St. Paul, Minnesota, described herein, was written in English and included an enumeration of all inhabitants in the city. However, since one of the categories included in the enumeration effort was birthplace, Swedes can be clearly distinguished from other nationalities.

Introduction

The *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, which sold for \$5.00, was published by Richard P. Edwards, a self-described “publisher and compiler of city directories, gazetteers, census returns and reports, 65 Exchange Building, Corner Clark and Washington Streets, Chicago, Illinois.” The scope of this four-hundred-ninety-five-page publication is summarized on the title page (see figure 1) as follows:

St Paul Census Report and Statistical Review, embracing a complete Directory of the City, showing the number of persons in each family, male and female, birthplace, and ward now resident of, with a vast amount of valuable statistical, historical, and commercial information, compiled from an actual canvass at the request of the business men [*sic*] of St. Paul.

Edwards notes in the preface that a “mass of information” had been “returned by various reporters for compilation” and that “the result is especially gratifying to the publisher who has spared no pains in collecting the information for the

¹ Olsson, Nils William, “A Swedish Directory for Boston 1881,” *Swedish American Genealogist* II (September 1983): 97-101; Dahllöf, Tell G., “Swedish American Directories,” *Swedish American Genealogist* II (December 1982): 150-160; Olsson, Nils William, “A Swedish City Directory for Cleveland 1898,” *Swedish American Genealogist* III (June 1983): 79-81.

work. In tones meant to evoke civic pride—and sell directories—Edwards also provided the following rationale for the project and summary of the results:

Aside from a mere enumeration of the inhabitants, their location, and their business pursuits, its people were desirous of knowing the strides which St. Paul was making in the way of population; something more tangible than the mere “guess work” or “say so” of individuals....

These figures and the facts which they disclose must be gratifying, especially to those who remember St. Paul twenty year ago, then struggling to establish itself upon the frontier as a trading post, but now full of bustle and activity; the shrill whistle of the locomotive and the hum of industry taking place of the Indian war-whoop; a city now full of life and business; soon to double her present population; and with a future before her that can be safely trusted to those who have brought her to her present position, The First City in the Northwest.²

The Census Report: A Statistical Summary

Included in the preface of Edwards’s publication were statistical summaries of the assembled population data. They are summarized in tables 1, 2, and 3. Additional data germane to a proper characterization of the Swedes residing in the city in 1873 was extracted from the city directory itself. These data are summarized in tables 4 and 5.

The fact that St. Paul was growing rapidly during the decades of the 1840s, 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s is chronicled in table 1. These data indicate that the city experienced a 524 percent increase in population size between 1850 and 1855; a 241 percent increase between 1855 and 1860; a 125 percent increase between 1860 and 1865; and a 169 percent increase between 1865 and 1870.

Table 1. The population of St. Paul, Minnesota, for various years between 1838 and 1873.*

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Number</u> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1838 | 3 | 1855 | 4,400 | 1868 | 20,118 |
| 1847 | 50 | 1857 | 9,973 | 1870 | 22,300 |
| 1849 | 400 | 1860 | 10,600 | 1872 | 25,500 |
| 1850 | 840 | 1865 | 13,210 | 1873 | 27,000 |

*Data from Edwards, *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, Preface.

² Edwards, *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, Preface.

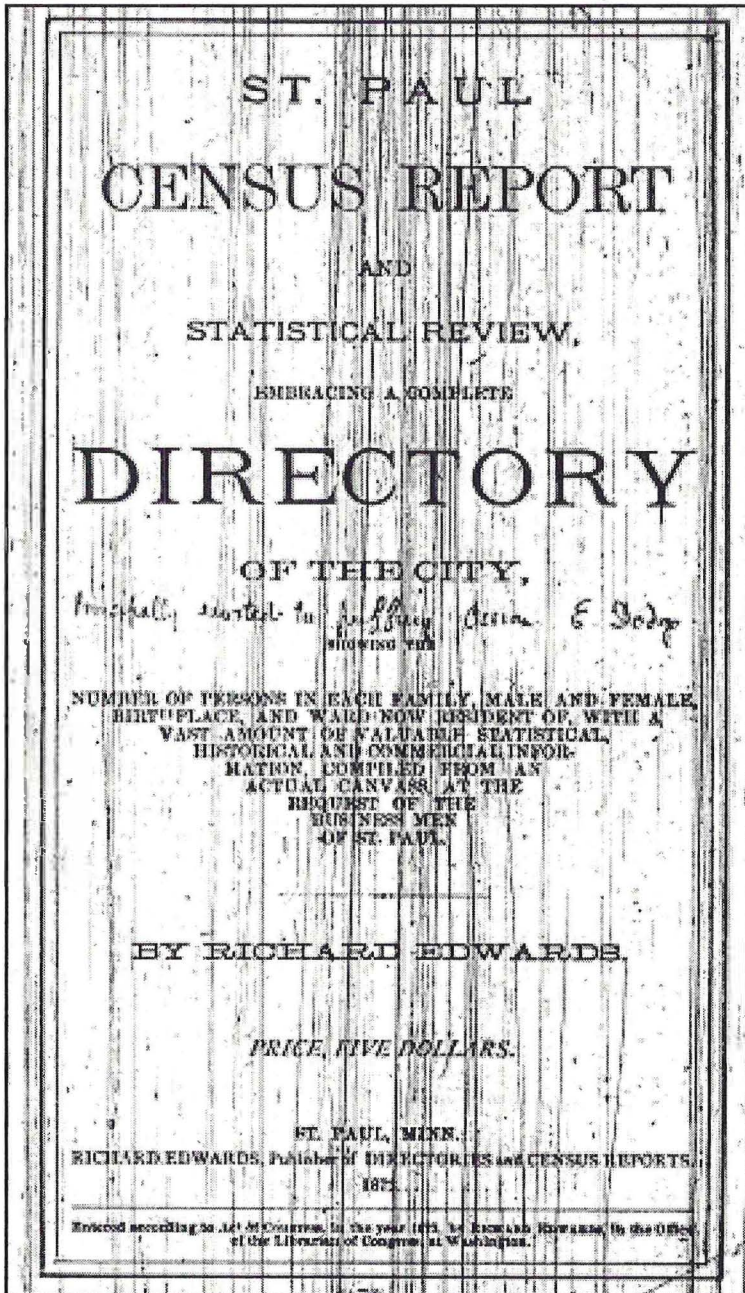


Fig. 1. Title page of the *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory*, 1873.

Swedes represented the fourth largest ethnic group residing in St. Paul in 1873, behind those inhabitants born in the United States, Germany, and Ireland (see table 2). The twelve (of twenty-seven) countries highlighted in table 2 represent 98.6% of the 9,030 individuals enumerated in the census. Interestingly, “this number [i.e., 9,030] multiplied by 3, the usual figure on which official directory publishers base their calculations as to the population of the different cities, gives a result of 27,090, only about 70 in excess of the actual count” (i.e., 27,023; see table 3).³

Table 2. Adults enumerated and listed in the *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, arranged in descending order by nationalities. Although these data include only 12 of 27 countries so identified, they represent 8,909 of the 9,030 individuals enumerated.*

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Number</u> |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| U.S.A. | 3,085 | Sweden | 432 | Austria | 84 |
| Germany | 2,284 | Canada | 407 | France | 67 |
| Ireland | 1,053 | England | 279 | Scotland | 65 |
| Unknown | 863 | Norway | 232 | Denmark | 56 |

*Data from Edwards, *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, Preface.

Table 3, which presents the actual (i.e., enumerated as opposed to estimated) population of St. Paul in 1873, is arranged by males, females, and totals for each of the city’s five wards. Note that the actual total of 27,023 inhabitants coincides with the estimated total of 27,090.

Table 3. The actual (i.e., enumerated) population of St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1873, arranged by wards.*

| <u>Ward</u> | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| First | 2,309 | 2,253 | 4,562 |
| Second | 2,596 | 2,098 | 4,694 |
| Third | 2,840 | 2,315 | 4,655 |
| Fourth | 3,636 | 3,852 | 7,648 |
| Fifth | 2,843 | 2,801 | 5,643 |
| Totals | 13,724 | 13,299 | 27,023 |

*Data from Edwards, *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, Preface.

³ Edwards, *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, Preface.

To ascertain whether the overall distribution of Swedes in St. Paul in 1873 was random (or regular) versus clumped, I extracted specific household information—number of males, number of females, and total individuals—associated with each Swede listed in the directory. It is clear from these data, which are summarized in table 4, that there were as many Swedes residing in the Fifth Ward as in all of the city's other wards combined. The First Ward also contained a sizeable Swedish population. Between them, the Fifth and First Wards contained fully 75% of all Swedes in the city. These data also indicate that there were 1,186 Swedes—representing 4.4% of the total population—residing in St. Paul in 1873. Of this total, 752 (63.4%) were males and 434 (36.6%) were females. This rather skewed sex ratio is in marked contrast to the citywide sex ratio of 50.8% to 49.2% (see table 3).

Table 4. Swedes residing in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1873, arranged in descending order by their ward of residence.*

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>Number of Males</i> | <i>Number of Females</i> | <i>All Swedes</i> | <i>Percent of All Swedes</i> |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Fifth | 333 | 237 | 570 | 48.1% |
| First | 211 | 92 | 303 | 25.5% |
| Second | 85 | 37 | 122 | 10.3% |
| Fourth | 53 | 39 | 92 | 7.8% |
| Third | 61 | 23 | 84 | 7.1% |
| Not listed | 9 | 6 | 15 | 1.2% |
| Total | 752 | 434 | 1,186 | 100.0% |

*Data from Edwards, *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, pp. 81-464.

Finally, I extracted information pertaining to the occupations of and/or businesses owned by each Swede listed in the city directory. These data, summarized in table 5, provide an interesting glimpse into the diversity of skills that Swedish immigrants brought with them to the American workplace. The ten most common occupations listed for the 414 Swedes included in the city directory were (in descending order) laborer, 158 individuals; carpenter, 48; tailor, 32; shoemaker/bootmaker, 22; clerk, 16; boarding house or saloon and boarding house proprietor, 15; bartender, 9; painter, 8; driver, 7; porter and printer, 6.

Only 11 females were included in the city directory. Nine of them, identified as *Mrs.* but probably widows, had no occupations listed. The remaining two women did work. Mrs. Johanna Peterson was a boarding house proprietor and Miss Annie Peterson was a dressmaker.

Table 5. Occupations of and/or businesses owned by the 414 Swedes listed in Edwards's *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*. In those instances where more than one individual was listed for a particular occupation/business, the total number is indicated in parentheses.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| agent (general insurance) | grocer (3) |
| agent (Swedish emigrant) | gunsmith |
| agent (traveling) (2) | harnessmaker |
| agent and commission merchant | helper |
| baker | laborer (158) |
| banker (private) | machinist |
| bartender (5) | painter (8) |
| blacksmith | photographer |
| boarding house (5) | policeman |
| bookkeeper | porter (6) |
| bricklayer | printer (4) |
| candymaker | printer (lithographic) (2) |
| carbuilder ⁴ | publisher |
| carpenter (48) | receiver |
| carriage trimmer | reverend (2) |
| cigarmaker | salesman |
| clerk (6) | saloon (2) |
| clothing | saloon and boarding house (10) |
| confectioner (2) | shoemaker and/or bootmaker (22) |
| draughtsman ⁵ | stone mason |
| drayman ⁶ | tailor (32) |
| dressmaker | teamster (3) |
| driver (7) | tinner ⁷ |
| dyer | unknown/not listed (20) |
| editor | upholsterer |
| engineer (civil) | wagonmaker (3) |
| engraver | watches and jewelry |
| engraver and stencil cutter | watchmaker (3) |
| fireman | wiper |
| flour and grain | wood sawyer |
| foreman | |

⁴ Employed by the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad.

⁵ Employed by the Quartermaster's Department of Dakota.

⁶ The driver of a dray, which is a low, heavy cart without sides used for hauling and/or transport.

⁷ A tinsmith, i.e., one who makes and repairs things made of light metal.

| LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST, DYER BROS. & HOWARD, 164 Third Street. | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| SUT | 416 | SWA |
| Sutherland Bethuel r. 61 E. Sixth, cor. Olive, w 5 m 4 f 4 t 8, b New York | | |
| Sutley William R. bkpr. W. H. Ritter & Co. bds. 23 E. Seventh, l w 1, b Pennsylvania | | |
| Sutley Zachery, clk. bds. Exchange bet. Fifth and Sixth, w 3, b Pennsylvania | | |
| Sutmar Louis (Kaese & Co.), c. 66 E. Eighth, w 5 m 6 f 2 t 8, b Germany | | |
| Sutton William, lab. r. 114 E. Seventh, w 5 m 4 f 3 t 7, b England | | |
| Svedder George, tinner, r. Rice, nr. Melrose, w 4 m 1 f 1 t 2 b Germany | | |
| SVENSKA NYBEGGAREN (Swedish), 98 Third, A. T. Lindholm & Co. publishers, Charles Ahlstrom, editor | | |
| Svenson Haas, lab. r. 29 Rosabel, w 1 m 3 f 3 t 6, b Germany | | |
| Svenson Lars, cabinetmaker, r. Sylvan, nr. Jackson, w 1 m 2 f 2 t 6, b Norway | | |
| Swain Allen, photographer, 130 Third, r. Stillwater, cor. Grove, w 3 m 2 f 1 t 3, b New York | | |
| Swain John A. carpenter, bds. 58 W. Tenth, w 3, b England | | |
| Swainson John (A. T. Lindholm & Co.) and Swedish emigrant agent, r. 207 Robert, w 2 m 1 f 2 t 3, b Sweden | | |
| Swan J. K. contractor, r. Acker, bet. Buffalo and Mississippi, w 2 m 2 f 1 t 3, b Iowa | | |
| Swanberg N. bartender, A. Johnson, r. 54 E. Seventh, w 1 m 1 t 1, b Sweden | | |
| Swandollar Andrew, bookbinder, bds. 103 Fort, w 4 | | |
| Swanson Christopher, lab. bds. Aurora av. bet. Jackson and Canada w 1, b Norway | | |
| Swanson G. A. lab. L. S. & M. R. R. r. n. of Seventh, w 5 m 1 f 4 t 5, b Sweden | | |
| Swanson John, lab. bds. 79 E. Seventh, w 1, b Sweden | | |
| Swanson Lawrence, lab. r. Aurora av. bet. Jackson and Canada, w 1 m 4 f 2 t 6, b Norway | | |
| Swanson L. lab. bds. Aurora av. bet. Jackson and Canada, w 1, b Sweden | | |
| Swanson L. lab. bds. Rosabel, cor. Third, w 1, b Sweden | | |
| Swanson Ole, lab. r. 113 E. Seventh, w 5 m 4 f 2 t 6, b Denmark | | |
| Swanson Paul, lab. bds. Rosabel, cor. Third, w 1, b Sweden | | |
| Swanson Peter, wiper, L. S. & M. R. R. | | |
| Swanson Swain, lab. r. 84 W. Ninth, w 3 m 5 f 3 t 8, b Sweden | | |
| Swanson Thomas, grocer, 140 E. Seventh, w 5 m 4 f 1 t 5, b Sweden | | |
| Swanstorm Andrew, printer, The Press, bds. 100 W. Fourth, w 1, b New York | | |

EXPLANATION—w, for ward; m, males; f, females; t, total in family; b, birthplace.

Fig. 2. Sample page from Edwards's *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*. Note that the country of birth—Denmark, Germany, Norway or Sweden—for those individuals with the surname Svenson or Swanson can easily be ascertained.

Swedes in St. Paul, Minnesota, 1873: A Compiled List

The following list of Swedes, compiled from information contained in the original census report and city directory, could prove extremely valuable to researchers interested in Swedish immigrants who arrived in St. Paul (or Minnesota) in the early 1870s for three reasons. First, it represents a census taken between the federal census of 1870 and the state census of 1875. As such, it enumerates the "tweeners," i.e., those individuals who may have arrived in St. Paul after 1870 and moved before 1875. Secondly, since country of birth is indicated, Scandinavians with patronymics can be easily and unambiguously distinguished (see figure 2). Finally, it indicates the number of male, female, and total individuals in each household. Such information speaks to marital status (single versus married) as well as family size and composition, which could then be correlated with similar information in Swedish American church records or federal and state census records.

The process of actually extracting from the city directory all names (and accompanying information) of those who were listed as born in Sweden proved to be a rather straightforward task. This extracted information is summarized in the compiled list that follows. In spite of Edwards's claim that there were 432 Swedes in St. Paul in 1873 (see table 2), I was only able to locate 414 Swedes in the pages of his city directory. This small discrepancy may be due to human error (his or mine) or, more likely, to the fact that the place of birth is not always listed for individuals in the directory. For example, was the Peter Swanson listed on page 416 (see figure 2) a Swede?

It should be noted that the following compiled list contains names exactly as they appear in the original directory. There are numerous phonetic spellings, Anglicized spellings, and misspellings. For example, *Ausland* appears as *Auslund*; *Bergqvist* as *Bargvest*; *Bergström* as *Burgstrem*; *Edberg* as *Edbery*; *Linberg* as *Linberi*; *Lövgren* as *Lurfgrén*; *Nygård* as *Nyguard*; *Ström* as *Strum*; and *Winholtz* as *Weinhalst*. Such unusual variants as *Andersen*; *Arick* and *Errick*; *Corlson*; *Mangus* and *Manguson*; *Malmquest*; *Nels* and *Neils*; *Olaf* and *Olif*; *Oleson* and *Olison*; and *Soderbourg* and *Soederberg* will also be encountered. Thus, such material needs to be used with caution.

Note that information contained in the compiled list is always presented in the following order: Name, Occupation (see summary in table 5), Residence, Ward Number, Individuals in Household (males, females and total), and Birthplace. Also note that a list of abbreviations from the original *St. Paul Census Report and City Directory, 1873*, which may prove useful in interpreting information presented hereafter, is included at the end.

- Ackerson, S. F.**, bartender; bds. 8 Upper 3d; w. 3.
- Ahlstrom, Charles**, editor, *Svenska Ngbyyaren* [sic].
- Andersen, C.**, porter, Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden; r. 25 Rondo; w. 4; m. 5, f. [1], t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Albert**, lab.; r. Hopkins bet. DeSoto and Burr; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Albert P.**, carpenter; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Andrew**, clk.; r. Williams bet. DeBow and Risque; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Andrew**, lab.; r. Hopkins bet. Bradley and Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad (hereafter L.S.&M.R.R.); w. 5; m. 2, f. 5, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Andrew**, shoemkr.; r. 8 Norris; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, August**, porter, Z. C. Bohrer & Co.; r. E. Seventh nr. L.S.[&M.]R.R.; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Charles**, lab.; r. 6 Valley; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Christian S.**, lab., J. T. McMillin; r. Harriet bet. Martin and Aurora av.; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, C. J.**, shoemkr., A. Gotzian; bds. Seventh nr. Rosabel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Fred**, porter, Cheritree & Farwell; r. 90 W. Sixth; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Gustav**, lab., L.S.&M.R.R.; r. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Gustav**, lab.; r. Hopkins bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Hadda Mrs.**; r. Decatur bet. Bedford and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 1, f. 4, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Henry**, watches and jewelry; 82 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John** (Anderson & Larson); bds. Stillwater House; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John** (Anderson & Williams); r. 79 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 8, f. 5, t. 13; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, carpenter; r. 6 Stillwater; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, lab.; r. Brook bet. Fourth and Fifth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, lab.; r. 102 Fort; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, lab.; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, lab.; bds. 46 Rosabel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, lab.; r. 12 Somerset; w. 5; m. 1, f. 5, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, lab., Kittson & Brook; r. bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, John**, lab.; r. Upper Levee nr. Eagle; w. 4; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.

- Anderson, Joseph;** r. 21 Dayton av.; w. 4; m. 1, f. 5, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Lewis,** carpenter; r. Broadway bet. Aurora av. and Mount Airy; w. 1; m. 1, f. 3, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Magnus;** bds. Stillwater House; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Magnus,** bartender, M. Polson; r. 58 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Miles,** lab., J. Sewall; r. Carroll ne. cor. Mackubin; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Neils,** tailor; r. 84 W. Ninth; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Ole,** car builder, L.S.&M.R.R.; r. bet. Fifth and Sixth and St. P. & P. and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 6, f. 3, t. 9; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, Ole,** lab.; bds. 30 Rosabel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Anderson, William,** shoemkr., Thorewarth & Bro.; bds. Lewiston House; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Anderson & Larson** (John Anderson and John Larson), proprs., Stillwater House; Third cor. Rosabel.
- Anderson & Williams** (John Anderson and J. O. Williams), saloon and boarding house; 79 E. Seventh.
- Asp, Peter,** tailor, A. G. Johnson; r. Canada cor. Norris; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Augustin, Frank,** lab.; bds. Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Auslund [sic], J. Rev.,** pastor, Swedish Lutheran Church; r. DeSoto bet. Collins and Beaumont; w. 5; m. 4, f. 3, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Bargvest, L. A.,** lab.; r. 109 E. Seventh; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Barkust, Adolphus,** lab.; r. 164 Jackson; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Barlund, John,** lab.; r. Upper Levee nr. St. Peter; w. 3; m. 1, f. 3, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Belle & Polson** (H. S. Belle and O. Polson), boots and shoes, 17 E. Seventh.
- Berg, S. J.,** tailor, G. G. Griswold; r. Broadway nr. Aurora av.; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Berggren, Olaf,** tailor; r. Bradley cor. Partridge; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Berggren, Victor,** clk., M. Frankel; r. Franklin cor. Fifth; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Berglund, C. M.,** watchmkr.; r. 66 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 7, f. 2, t. 9; b. Sweden.
- Bill, H.,** lab., L.S.&M.R.R.; r. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Binborg, A.,** lab.; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Birch, John,** tailor, A. G. Johnson; r. Bradley nr. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Bloomquist, Charles R.,** dyer; r. Partridge bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.

- Blomquist, S. A.**, traveling agt., St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad; r. 8 Morris; w. 1; m. 4, f. 1, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Bodin, Gustave**, porter, Cheritree & Farwell; bds. 90 W. Sixth; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Borg, I.**, tailor; r. Broadway bet. Fourteenth and Mount Airy; w. 1; m. 4, f. 4, t. 8; b. Sweden.
- Bowman, John**, lab.; r. Sixth cor. Wakouta [Wacouta]; w. 1; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Bradley, Alfred**, carpenter; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Bruberg, John**, lab.; bds. 6 Stillwater; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Burgstrem, N. M.**, carpenter; r. Upper Levee nr. St. Peter; w. 3; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Cader, Charles**, shoemkr., Forepaugh & Tarbox; r. 133 Minnesota; w. 2; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Calmer, C.**, lab.; bds. St Thomas Hotel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Carlin, John**, carpenter; bds. 8 Norris; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, Aaron**, bartender; bds. 6 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, August**, carpenter; r. 47 Woodward; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, A. W.**, machinist; r. Williams bet. DeBow and Risque; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, Charles J.**, tailor; r. 84 W. Ninth; w. 3; m. 2, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, Erick**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, Frank**, lab.; bds. 6 Stillwater; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, John M.**, carpenter; r. 75 Dayton; w. 4; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Carlson, ----**, painter; bds. 89 Jackson; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Cedarbloom, Isaac**, machinist, DeCou & Co.; r. Bradley nr. Partridge; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Ceder, C.**, shoemkr.; r. Ninth bet. Cedar and Minnesota; w. 2; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Cenell, Peter**, blacksmith, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad shops; r. 12 Lindel; w. 1; m. 1, t. 2 [*sic*].
- Christ, John**, lab.; r. Brook bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 5, f. 1, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Corlson [*sic*], Gustave**, lab.; r. foot of Partridge; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Crit, E.**, carpenter, J. Summers; r. 35 W. Fifth; w. 2; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Cronio, Svante**; r. 138 E. Seventh; w. 5; m. 2, f. 4, t. 6; b. Sweden.

- Dalgreen, Andrew**, lab.; r. Granite bet. Mississippi and Buffalo; w. 2; m. 4, f. 5, t. 9; b. Sweden.
- Dalgreen, August**, lab.; bds. Granite bet. Mississippi and Buffalo; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Dalgreen, Francis**, lab.; bds. Granite bet. Mississippi and Buffalo; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Dalgren, Andrew**, tailor, W. L. McGrath; bds. Rosabel bet. Third and Fourth; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Dolgren, A.**, tailor; bds. Rosabel cor. Third; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Dolgren, C. L.**, lab.; r. bet. Fourth and Fifth, Kittson and Brook, w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Eagan, Fuller**, carpenter; r. Mount Airy bet. Mississippi and Linden; w. 1; m. 3, f. 1, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Eck, Nelson**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Edbery, Edward**, painter; r. Upper Levee nr. St. Peter; w. 3; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Edgar, C. M.**, carpenter; bds. Bradley bet. Woodward and Partridge; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Ehberg, John**, carpenter, bds. Olive nr. John; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Ekholm, William**, lithographic printer, A. J. Reed; r. Decatur bet. Bedford and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 1, f. 3, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Ekstrand, Louis H.**, tailor; r. Ellen bet. Rice and Ravoux; w. 4; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Ekstromer, E. C.**, general agt., St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co., 183 Third; r. 13 Stillwater; w. 5; m. 4, f. 5, t. 9; b. Sweden.
- Eld, Johanna Mrs.**; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Elmquist, Gustave**, lab.; bds. 46 Rosabel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Emanuelson, Emanuel**, lab.; r. bet. Fifth and Sixth, Kittson and Brook; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Engstrem, N.**, carpenter; bds. Upper Levee nr. St. Peter; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, Andrew**, receiver, St. Paul Bridge, end of bridge; r. 9 Partridge; w. 5; m. 2, f. 4, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, A. G.**, carpenter; r. Broadway bet. Aurora av. and Mount Airy; w. 1; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, A. P.**, lab.; bds. Lafayette av. bet. Rivola and Otsego; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, Casper**, driver; bds. 174 St. Peter; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, Emanuel**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.

- Erickson, H. G.**, carpenter, R. & J. Wiley; r. Broadway nr. Bluff; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, Israel**, lab.; r. Brook bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, John**, clk., G. H. Marelius & Co.; bds. Seventh cor. Wood; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, John**, confectioner, 95 E. Seventh; w. 5; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, John**, lab.; r. 89 Olive; w. 5; m. 2, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, Joseph**, lab.; bds. Rogers' Hotel; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, M.**, lab., Gas Co.; r. Brook bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Erickson, Peter**, tailor, A. G. Johnson; r. 15 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Falk, N. P.**, tailor, L. Hauser; r. Rice nr. Congress; w. 4; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Felk, N. T.**, tailor; r. Rice bet. Rondo and Martin; w. 4; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Ferkpar, Olif** [*sic*], lab.; bds. Bradley bet. Partridge and Woodward; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Fogelberg, H.**, teamster; r. 89 Olive; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Forssell, P. M.**, tailor, W. F. Palmes; [r.?] Fifth nr. Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Freburg, August**, lab., F. R. Smith; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Fredrickson, Charles**, lab.; bds. Temperance bet. Pearl and Norris; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Fredrickson, Peter D.**, lab.; r. Temperance bet. Pearl and Norris; w. 1; m. 5, f. 2, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Freeman, Peter**, tailor, M. Connor; r. Sherburne av. nr. Canada; w. 1; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Fritzen, John**, wiper, M. & S. P. roundhouse; r. Franklin bet. Chestnut and Eagle; w. 4; m. 5, f. 2, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Gibson, Nels**, shoemkr.; r. 74 E. Eighth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Gill, Peter A.**, tailor, W. L. McGrath; r. 76 Minnesota; w. 2; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Gumalius, T. K.**, painter, Liedman & Co.; bds. Sibley bet. Seventh and Eighth; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Gustafson, Andrus**, lab.; bds. 6 Stillwater; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Gustafson, John**, machinist; bds. Williams bet. DeBow and St. Paul; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Haine, William**, driver; bds. 80 College av.; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Hallenberg, C. A.**, boarding house; r. 46 Rosabel; w. 1; m. 6, f. 3; t. 9; b. Sweden.

- Halling, Charles**, lab.; bds. Jackson bet. Second and Third; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Hallingran, Joseph**, carpenter; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Hallquest, C.**, car builder, L.S.&M.R.R.; r. Bradley bet. Partridge and Woodward; w. 5; m. 4, f. 2, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Hamqvist, Edward**, bricklayer; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5, m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Helbern, John**, lab.; bds. 1 Waverly; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Hjortsberg, Charles**, clk., Board of Emigration, Office, with Secy. of State, Capitol Bldg.; r. 60 W. Seventh; w. 3; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Hollenberg, L. E.**, carpenter; r. Broadway bet. Aurora av. and Mount Airy; w. 1; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Holm, August**, lab.; bds. Partridge bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Holman, Peter**, lab.; bds. 81 E. Eighth; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Holmquest, John P.**, driver, Hall & McKinney; r. Sixth cor. Washington; w. 3; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Holquist, N.**, carpenter; r. 28 Burr; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Hult, J. B.**, lithographic printer, A. J. Reed; bds. Lewiston House; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Hult, Michael P.** (Johnson & Hult); bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Isaacs, Charles**, carpenter; r. 32 Marshall av.; w. 4; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Isaacs, John**, carpenter; bds. 32 Marshall av.; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Jackson, Andrew**, saloon and boarding house; 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; m. 17, f. 3, t. 20; b. Sweden.
- Jackson, August**, carpenter; r. Bradley bet. Woodward and Partridge; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Jacobson, Andrew**, lab.; bds. 79 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Jacobson, A.**, lab.; r. Ellen bet. Rice and Ravoux; w. 4; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Jacobson, Benjamin**, lab.; r. Ellen bet. Rice and Ravoux; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Jansen, P. G.**, tailor; r. Rice nw. cor. Charles; w. 4; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Jochmann, Rudolph**, clk., land department, L.S.&M.R.R.; r. 60 W. Seventh; w. 3; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johanson, John**; r. 6 Stillwater; w. 5; m. 8, f. 4; t. 12; b. Sweden.
- Johanson, John A.**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johanson, Joseph**, clk., Post Office; w. 3; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Andrew**, lab.; bds. 12 College av.; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Andrew**, lab.; bds. Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.

- Johnson, Andrew**, lab.; bds. 119 DeBow; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Andrew**, saloon; r. 54 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Andrew**, tailor, G. G. Griswold; bds. Eleventh cor. Olive; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Andrew**, wagonmkr., J. H. Schurmeier; r. 28 St. Paul; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Andrew G.**, tailor; r. 27 Pearl; w. 1; m. 3, f. 4, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Andy**, bartender; bds. Minnesota House; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Arick** [*sic*], shoemkr.; r. Aurora av. bet. Jackson and Canada; w. 1; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, A. G.**, tailor, 15 E. Seventh; r. 27 Pearl; w. 1; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Charles** (Johnson & Hult); r. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Charles**, clk.; bds. 10 Mississippi; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Charles**, lab.; r. rear Commercial bet. Third and Conway; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Christian Mrs.**; r. 94 Minnesota; w. 2; f. 2, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, C. G.**, bartender; bds. Jackson bet. Second and Third; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, David**, lab.; r. Duke nr. St. Clair; w. 4; m. 3, f. 4, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Ellick**, shoemkr., M. Escher; bds. Aurora av. nr. Canada; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Erick** (O. & E. Johnson); r. Aurora av. nr. Canada; w. 1; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Gus**, lab.; bds. Jackson bet. Second and Third; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Gustave**, tailor; r. William bet. DeBow and Risque; w. 5; m. 1, f. 4, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, John**, carpenter; r. Olive cor. John; w. 5; m. 4, f. 3, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, John**, lab.; bds. 56 Iglehart; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, John**, lab.; bds. 8 W. Tenth; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, John**; shoemkr., C. Anderegg; bds. Seventh bet. Jackson and Sibley; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, John**, tailor; bds. 66 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, John**, teamster; bds. Partridge bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, J.**, carpenter; r. Olive bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Martin**, baker, L. G. Koch; bds. 103 Third; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Martin**, lab.; r. 14 Aurora av.; w. 2; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.

- Johnson, Nels**, carpenter; r. Neill bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Nels**, lab.; r. Dousman nr. Barfil; w. 4; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Olaf** (O. & E. Johnson); r. Aurora av. bet. Jackson and Canada; w. 1; m. 1, f. 5, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Ole**, lab.; r. bet. Fifth and Sixth, Kittson and Brook; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Otto**, lab.; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, O. & E.** (Olaf and Erick), boot and shoemkrs.; 60 E. Seventh.
- Johnson, Peter**, carpenter; r. Acker bet. Buffalo and Mississippi; w. 2; m. 4, f. 3, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Peter**, lab.; r. 70 Wabashaw; w. 2; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, P. G.**, tailor, G. G. Griswold; r. Rice cor. Charles; w. 4; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, Sven**, porter, Z. C. Bohrer & Co.; bds. Seventh nr. L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Johnson, William**, cigarmkr.; bds. Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Johnson & Hult** (Charles Johnson and M. P. Hult), saloon and boarding house, 80 Minnesota; w. 2; m. 10, f. 2, t. 12; b. Sweden.
- Kalling, G.**, painter, Liedman & Co.; bds. Sibley bet. Seventh and Eighth; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Kemper, Frederick**, lab.; bds. 79 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Kerley, Andrew**, lab.; r. 1 Waverly; w. 5; m. 7, f. 1, t. 8; b. Sweden.
- Kirk, Peter N.**, bartender, Lewiston House; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Kreight, Eric**, carpenter; r. 34 W. Fifth; w. 2; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Krunstedt, John**, saloon and boarding house, Third cor. Rosabel; w. 1; m. 15, f. 3, t. 18; b. Sweden.
- Lagerblad, C. O.**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Lagrane, Charles**, lab.; r. Upper Levee nr. Eagle; w. 4; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Lake, S. J.** (Palmquist & Lake); r. 32 W. Seventh; w. 2; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Lamberg, P. A.**, confectioner, 25 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Larson, John** (Anderson & Larson); r. Stillwater House; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Larson, John** (Sackerson & Larson); bds. Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Larson, M. Albert**, traveling agt., Beaumont & Etter; bds. Franklin bet. Fourth and Fifth; w. 3; b. Sweden.

- Larson, Ole**, lab.; r. Brook bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Laverson, Henry**, driver, Metropolitan Livery Stable; rooms Washington sw. cor. Fifth; w. 3; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Lawrence, J. J.**, clk., J. H. Weed & Co.; r. 57 Tilton; w. 3; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Lawson, A.**, lab.; r. Burr bet. Grove and Woodward; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Lawson, Errick** [*sic*], lab.; bds. Burr bet. Grove and Woodward; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Lerlon, O.**, boot and shoemkr.; 113 E. Seventh; w. 5; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Liedman, Charles** (Liedman & Co.); r. Temperance bet. Norris and Pearl; w. 1; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Liedman, John** (Liedman & Co.); r. Sibley bet. Seventh and Eighth; w. 1; m. 4, f. 2, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Liedman & Co.** (John and Charles Liedman), house and sign painters, Sibley bet. Seventh and Eighth.
- Limberg, Swan**, shoemkr., J. Fetsch; bds. Aurora av. nr. Broadway; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Linberg, O. S.**, lab.; r. DeBow bet. Somerset and Olmsted; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Linberi** [*sic*], **Peter**, lab.; bds. 43 Summit av.; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Lindahl, S.**, lab.; r. Tenth bet. Temperance and Cooper; w. 1; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Lindel, Peter**, lab.; bds. 6 Stillwater; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Lindholm, Axel T.** (A. T. Lindholm & Co. and H. Mattson & Co.); r. 8 Iglehart; w. 4; m. 2, f. 5, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Lindholm, A. T. & Co.** (A. T. Lindholm and J. Swainson), publishers, *Svenska Nybyggaren*, 98 Third.
- Lingren, August**, lab.; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Loenberg, Gustave**, lab.; r. Brook bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Lofgren, Nels P.**, carpenter, M. Sheire & Bro.; r. Fourth cor. Rosabel; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Londen, Otto**, lab.; bds. Jackson bet. Second and Third; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Lonquist, William**, carpenter; bds. St. Paul House; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Lorlin, John**, upholsterer; r. Canada bet. Fourteenth and Aurora av.; w. 1; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Lostant, H.**, helper, Kenney Bros.; bds. Fourth cor. Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Lovegren, N. P.**, carpenter; r. Fourth cor. Rosabel; w. 1; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.

- Lumberg, John**, carpenter; r. Olive bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Lundberg, C. E.**, lab.; r. Partridge bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 5, f. 2, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Lundman, N. J.**, saloon, 6 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Lundqvist, Emil**, printer, *The Swedish Pioneer*; bds. 5 Rosabel; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Lurfgren, John**, lab.; bds. 140 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Magnuson, Andrew**, lab.; r. E. Fifth, Burbank's Hill; w. 1; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Magnuson, A. G.**, carpenter; r. Ellen bet. Rice and Ravoux; w. 4; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Magnuson, L. G.** (Magnuson & Wilson); bds. Rosabel cor. Third; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Magnuson & Wilson** (L. G. Magnuson and T. Wilson), boarding house, Rosabel cor. Third; w. 1; m. 9, f. 1, t. 10; b. Sweden.
- Malin, G.**, lab.; r. Neill bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Malmquest, H. A.**, lab.; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Manguson [sic], John**, lab.; r. E. Fifth, Burbank's Hill; w. 1; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Manson, S. E.**, tailor, W. F. Palmes; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Marelius, G. H.** (G. H. Marelius & Co.); r. Dayton's Bluff; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Marelius, G. H. & Co.** (G. H. Marelius and N. G. Peterson), grocers, 61 E. Seventh.
- Mattson, Charles**, stone mason; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Mattson, Charles**, teamster; bds. Dayton av. bet. Kent and Randolph; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Mattson, Hans** (H. Mattson & Co.), office, Third sw. cor. Jackson; m. 2, f. 4, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Mattson, H. & Co.** (H. Mattson, A. T. Lindholm and H. Sahlgaard), private bankers, Third sw. cor. Jackson.
- Melander, C.**, lab.; r. 1 Waverly; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Melander, M.**, carpenter; r. Kittson bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Mellgren, Axel E.**, engraver and stencil cutter, 188 Third; r. 38 W. Eleventh; w. 2; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Moberg, A. G.**, lab.; bds. Hopkins bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Moberg, Charles**, lab.; r. 142 DeBow; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Moberg, John**, lab.; r. 142 DeBow; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2; t. 3; b. Sweden.

- Molen, John**; bds. 8 Upper Third; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Moline, F.**, lab.; r. Hopkins bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Neilson, Hans**, lab.; r. 1 Waverly; w. 5; m. 3, f. 1, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Albert**, driver, Hall & McKinney; bds. 92 Wabashaw; w. [—].
- Nelson, Andrew M.**, clk., D. Flynn; bds. Lewiston House; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, A.**, carpenter; r. bet. Fifth and Sixth, Neill and Kittson; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Charles**, lab.; r. 30 Rosabel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Charles**; bds. 8 Upper Third; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Charles G. Rev.**, pastor, Scandinavian M. E. Church; r. 27 Canada; w. 1; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Hagan**, porter, J. B. Braden & Bro.; bds. 140 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, John**, clk., P. Keighei; bds. 39 Rice; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, John**, lab.; bds. 20 St. Paul; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, John**, lab.; bds. Jackson bet. Second and Third; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, John**, shoemkr.; bds. 61 Rosabel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Mangus** [*sic*], carpenter; r. 41 W. Sixth; w. 2; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Magnus**, lab.; bds. 79 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Mons**, carpenter; r. 53 W. Fourth; w. 2; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Nels**, carpenter; r. Olive bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Nels**, lab., Granger & Hodge; r. 66 John; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Nicholas**, lab.; r. Neill nr. Fifth; w. 5; m. 3, f. 1, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Ole**, lab.; r. Kittson cor. Sixth; w. 5; m. 3, f. 1, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Nelson, Peter**, tailor, G. G. Griswold; bds. Fourth cor. Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Nettleberg, Charles**, painter, Beck & Partridge; r. St. Paul bet. Grove and Olmsted; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Neuberg, A.**, printer; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Newganson, S.**; bds. Decatur bet. Bedford and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Nolbeck, Andrew**, lab.; r. Neill nr. Fifth; w. 5; m. 4, f. 1, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Nordall, John**, harnessmkr., J. & A. Hammer; r. 113 Jackson; w. 2; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Nordin, August**, lab.; bds. St. Paul House; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Noreme, A.**, carpenter; bds. DeSoto bet. Collins and Beaumont; w. 5; b. Sweden.

- Norqvist, Oliver**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 5, f. 3, t. 8; b. Sweden.
- Novak, James**, lab.; r. Minnehaha nr. Arcade; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Novotny, Frank**, gunsmith, W. R. Burkhard; r. 180 Third; w. 2; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Nyberg, John A.**, printer, *The Swedish Pioneer*; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Nygren, T.**; r. Seventh nr. Bradley; w. 5; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Nyguard, Ole**, policeman; bds. Lewiston House; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Adolph**, lab.; bds. 26 Temperance; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Andrew**, carriage trimmer; r. 24 Temperance; w. 1; m. 3, f. 1, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Andrew**; bds. 15 Westminster; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, August**, lab.; r. 15 Cooper; w. 1; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, August**; lab.; bds. 6 Valley; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Charles**, lab.; bds. 26 Temperance; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Charles**, lab.; r. 6 Valley; w. 1; m. 4, f. 6, t. 10; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, John**, lab.; bds. 94 Fort; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, John**, lab.; r. 26 Temperance; w. 1; m. 3, f. 1, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, John**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 3, f. 4, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Junius**, lab.; r. Mount Airy bet. Linden and Mississippi; w. 1; m. 1, f. 3, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Louis**, lab.; bds. 166 St. Peter; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, Peter**, lab.; bds. Mississippi cor. Somerset; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, S.**, wood sawyer; r. rear 74 E. Sixth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Oleson, T.**, lab.; r. 10 E. Tenth; w. 1; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Olin, A.**, lab.; r. Kittson nr. Fifth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Olison, Charles**, driver, G. Hewitt; bds. 27 Oak; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Olnes, Orran**, clothing; r. Tilton bet. Wabasha and St. Peter; w. 3; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Olsen, Nelson**; bds. 8 Upper Third; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Olson, Gustavus**, clk., Armbruster & Ebel; bds. Rosabel nr. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Olson, Hoken**, carpenter; r. 57 John; w. 5; m. 1, f. 3, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Olson, O. M.**, watchmkr.; 27 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Ornquest, Daniel**, lab.; bds. 99 Summit av.; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Overstrong, N. M.**, painter; r. 62 Broadway; w. 5; m. 4, f. 6, t. 10; b. Sweden.

- Palmquist, A.** (Palmquist & Lake); r. 32 W. Seventh; w. 2; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Palmquist & Lake** (A. Palmquist and S. J. Lake), photographers, 32 W. Seventh.
- Pearson, J.**, machinist; r. 89 Olive; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Pearson, Nels**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 3, f. 4, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Ado** [*sic*], lab.; bds. 166 Jackson; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Aleck**, shoemkr.; bds. Mississippi bet. Pennsylvania av. and Williams; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Annie Miss**, dressmkr.; r. 48 W. Fifth; w. 2; f. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Bengt**, lab., W. A. VanSlyke & Co.; r. Kittson bet. Fourth and Fifth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, C. M.**, lab.; r. 45 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Elias**, lab.; bds. 1 Waverly; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Erick**, bootmkr., J. Strutzell; bds. Mississippi nr. Williams; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Frans** (Peterson & Odegaard) and agt. National Steamship Co., Third se. cor. Jackson; r. 203 Robert; w. 2; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, George**, lab.; bds. 9 LaFayette; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, H.**, lab.; r. L.S.&M.R.[R.] n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Johanna Mrs.**, boarding house, Jackson bet. Second and Third; w. 2; m. 10, f. 3, t. 13; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, John**, carpenter; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, John**, carpenter; bds. Upper Levee nr. Eagle; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, John**, lab.; bds. 15 Mount Airy; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, John**, lab.; bds. 1 Waverly; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, John**, lab.; r. Commercial bet. Third and Conway; w. 5; m. 4, f. 2, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, John**, lab., bds. Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Lewis**, lab.; r. Hoffman bet. Ravine and Third; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Mary Mrs.**; r. Ninth bet. Jackson and Robert; w. 2; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, N. G.** (G. H. Marelius & Co.).
- Peterson, Ole**, lab.; r. Brook bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, O. P.**, bkpr.; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Peter**, lab.; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Peter**, lab.; bds. Westminster cor. Waverly; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, Peter**, shoemkr., T. Harris; bds. [—] Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.

- Peterson, P.**, lab.; r. Neill bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, P. J.**, tailor; r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Peterson, William**, fireman, L.S.&M.R.R.; bds. 9 Woodward; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peterson & Odégaard** (F. Peterson and P. Odegaard), com. mer., Third se. cor. Jackson.
- Peyer, Amelia Mrs.**; r. Harriett bet. Martin and Aurora av.; w. 3; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Peyer, E.**, shoemkr.; bds. Harriett bet. Martin and Aurora av.; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Peyer, Francis**, harnessmkr.; bds. Harriett bet. Martin and Aurora av.; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Peyer, Robert**, candymkr.; bds. Harriett bet. Martin and Aurora av.; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Pierson, August**, lab.; bds. Partridge bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Pierson, Gustave**, lab.; r. Partridge bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 3, f. 5, t. 8; b. Sweden.
- Pierson, John P.**, tailor; r. Ellen bet. Rice and Ravoux; w. 4; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Pierson, Nels**; r. Fourth cor. Sibley; w. 1; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Polson, Martin**, saloon and boarding house, 58 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 6, f. 1, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Polson, O.** (Belle & Polson); bds. 17 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Polson, R. Mrs.**, boarding house; r. 17 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Polson, R. L.**, shoemkr., H. A. Shlick; r. 84 Jackson; w. 2; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Quick, Solomon**, lab.; r. 47 Woodward; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Quigt, Gustave P.**, carpenter, R. & J. Wiley; r. Fourth bet. Franklin and Exchange; w. 3; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Randall, Edward**, lab.; r. 13 St. Paul; w. 5; m. 3, f. 3, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Rebeck, J. N.**, lab.; r. Kittson bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 6, f. 1, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Rist, Andrew**, lab.; r. Robert bet. Bluff and Aurora av.; w. 2; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Root, John N.**, tinner, A. Decke; bds. Upper Levee; w. 4; b. Sweden.
- Rosendahl, Charles**, printer, *The Swedish Pioneer*; bds. 5 Rosabel; w. 3; b. Sweden.

- Rosenquist, S. P.**, tailor, Meyer & Mathes; r. 8 St. Paul; w. 5; m. 1, f. 4, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Russell, Henry Mrs.;** r. 66 E. Ninth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Rydberg, Andrew**, gunsmith, M. F. Kennedy & Bro.; bds. Eleventh cor. Olive; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Sackreson, Frank** (Sackreson & Larson); bds. Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Sackreson, Samuel**, driver, C. Stahlman.
- Sackreson & Larson** (Frank Sackreson and John Larson), saloon and boarding house, Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 1; m. 17, f. 4, t. 21; b. Sweden.
- Sandberg, F. G.**, watchmkr., J. Affolter; r. 3 W. Seventh; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Sax, Peter**, lab.; r. rear 74 E. Sixth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 3, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Selm, Gustave**, lab.; bds. 28 Temperance; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Skoog, Andrew**, tailor; bds. 105 Broadway; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Skoog, Andrew J.**, tailor, G. G. Griswald; r. 105 Broadway; w. 1; m. 6, f. 1, t. 7; b. Sweden.
- Skoog, John**, lab.; bds. 105 Broadway; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Skoog, John**, tailor, W. F. Palm[e]s; bds. Lewiston House; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Smith, C. W.**, clk., P. D. Boutell & Co.; rooms Fourth bet. Cedar and Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Smith, John**, clk.; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Smith, John**, drayman; r. Fifth bet. Locust and Willius; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Soderbourg, Peter**, clk.; r. 25 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Soderquist, Charles**, clk., C. F. Meyer; bds. Kittson nr. Fifth; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Soederberg** [sic], **Andrew**, lab.; r. Kittson bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Stonick, Fredrick**, clk.; r. Partridge bet. Burr and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Strobeck, F.**, bartender; bds. Stillwater House; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Strobeck, Magnus**, foreman; bds. Third cor. Rosabel; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Strom, C. A.**, lab.; r. Partridge bet. Bradley and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Strum, Annie Mrs.;** r. L.S.&M.R.R. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Sturnegk, Frederick**, draughtsman, Quartermaster's Department of Dakota; b. Sweden
- Svenska Nybyggaren** ([The] Swedish [Pioneer]), 98 Third; A. T. Lindholm & Co. publishers; Charles Ahlstrom, ed.

- Swainson, John** (A. T. Lindholm & Co.) and Swedish emigrant agt; r. 207 Robert; w. 2; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Swanberg, N.**, bartender, A. Johnson; r. 54 E. Seventh; w. 1; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Swanson, G. A.**, lab., L.S.&M.R.R.; r. n. of Seventh; w. 5; m. 1, f. 4, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Swanson, John**, lab.; bds. 79 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Swanson, L.**, lab.; bds. Aurora av. bet. Jackson and Canada; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Swanson, L.**, lab.; bds. Rosabel cor. Third; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Swanson, Paul**, lab.; bds. Rosabel cor. Third; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Swanson, Swann**, lab.; r. 84 W. Ninth; w. 3; m. 5, f. 3, t. 8; b. Sweden.
- Swanson, Thomas**, grocer, 140 E. Seventh; w. 5; m. 4, f. 1, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Swenson, Swen**, carpenter, Metropolitan Hotel; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Tornqvist, C.**, tailor; bds. 56 W. Fourth; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Truckverg, Otto**, carpenter, DeCou & Co.; r. Bradley nr. Partridge; w. 5; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Vandlon, John F.**, lab.; bds. Decatur bet. Bedford and L.S.&M.R.R.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Verenne, Alfred**, flour and grain, 43 Wabashaw; w. 3; m. 1, t. 1; b. Sweden.
- Wahlstrom, Gustave**, wagon mkr., J. H. Schurmeier; bds. Rosabel bet. Sixth and Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Wall, Charles F.**, carpenter; r. Ninth bet. Locust and Willius; w. 5; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Wallblom, Charles**, carpenter, DeCou & Co.; r. Bradley nr. Partridge; w. 5; m. 2, f. 1, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Wallquist, Erick**, carpenter, DeCou & Co.; r. Bradley nr. Partridge; w. 5; m. 4, f. 2, t. 6; b. Sweden.
- Wallsten, John**, carpenter; r. Kittson bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 3, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Walstrum, Peter**, policeman; r. Glencoe bet. Mississippi and Lorient; w. 1; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Warnlund, John**, salesman, W. Lee; bds. Stillwater rd.; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Weilsvst** [*sic*], **Charles**, lab.; bds. Burr bet. Grove and Woodward; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Weilsvst** [*sic*], **Charlotte Mrs.**; r. Burr bet. Grove and Woodward; w. 5; m. 1, f. 2, t. 3; b. Sweden.
- Weinhalst** [*sic*], **Alfred**, shoemkr.; r. Bradley bet. Partridge and Woodward; m. 3, f. 2, t. 3 [*sic*].
- Wendel, Peter**, lab.; r. 54 Tilton; w. 3; m. 5, f. 3, t. 8; b. Sweden.
- Wessberg, John**, bartender, A. Jackson; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.

- Westerberg, B.**, engraver, A. J. Reed; r. Spring bet. St. Peter and Market; w. 3; m. 2, f. 2, t. 4; b. Sweden.
- Wicklund, Charles O.**, engineer, Metropolitan Hotel; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Wigern, John P.**, lab.; bds. Upper Levee nr. St. Peter; w. 3; b. Sweden.
- Wihborg, Nils A.**, lab.; bds. 6 Stillwater; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Wikstrom, Peter**; bds. 80 Minnesota; w. 2; b. Sweden.
- Williams, J. O.** (Anderson & Williams), 79 E. Seventh; w. 1; b. Sweden.
- Wilson, John**, carpenter; bds. 103 E. Seventh; w. 5; b. Sweden.
- Winholtz, Peter**, wagonmkr., J. H. Schurmeier; r. 5 Waverly; w. 5; m. 3, f. 2, t. 5; b. Sweden.
- Wysteng, Erick**, lab.; r. Brook bet. Fifth and Sixth; w. 5; m. 1, f. 1, t. 2; b. Sweden.
- Young, John**, shoemkr., D. Flynn; bds. Canada House; w. 2; b. Sweden.

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List of Abbreviations

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------|
| ab. | above | f. | females | r. | residence |
| add. | addition | forwd. | forwarding | rd. | roads |
| agt. | agent | indp. | independent | ret. | retail |
| al. | alley | insp. | inspector | Rev. | reverend |
| asst. | assistant | lab. | laborer | S., s. | south |
| av. | avenue | m. | male | sq. | square |
| b. | birthplace | mkr. | maker | st. | street |
| bds. | boards | mnfr. | manufacturer | se. | southeast |
| bet. | between | nr. | near | ss. | south side |
| bkpr. | bookkeeper | N., n. | north | sw. | southwest |
| bldg. | building | ne. | northeast | sec. | secretary |
| blk. | block | ns. | north side | supt. | superintendent |
| clk. | clerk | nw. | northwest | t. | total |
| com. mer. | commission | opp. | opposite | trans. | transportation |
| | merchant | pk. | park | treas. | treasurer |
| cor. | corner | pl. | place | W., w. | west or ward |
| ct. | court | P. O. | post office | ws. | west side |
| E., e. | east | pres. | president | whol. | wholesale |
| es. | east side | prod. | produce | wid. | widow |
| est. | estate | pub. | public | wks. | works |

Genealogical Workshop

James E. Erickson*

In an attempt to be responsive to the needs and wishes of both North American and Swedish subscribers, a new and, hereafter, regular feature is being inaugurated at the beginning of this twentieth anniversary year of *Swedish American Genealogist*. This feature, which will be called Genealogical Workshop, falls under the rubric of genealogical aids or “how to do” genealogy.

In this and subsequent issues of *SAG*, Genealogical Workshop will highlight original documents from both Swedish and American source material. For example, Swedish source material may be selected from emigration records, records from parish registers, household examination rolls, census records, land records, court records, military records and America letters. American source material may include either personal documents, such as exit permits, family Bibles, Sweden letters, diaries, certificates of naturalization and documents of vital statistics (birth, marriage and death) or public documents, such as vital records (birth, marriage and death), passenger manifests, census records, naturalization records, military records, land records and Swedish-American church records. Each document selected for publication will be accompanied by an introduction and explanation (if and when necessary), a transliteration and a translation.

Among the intended goals of Genealogical Workshop I would include the following: 1) to expose readers to the diverse nature of both Swedish and American source material; 2) to provide background information on specific types of documents; and 3) to provide readers a forum in which skills required to correctly interpret various documents can be honed.

It is my sincere hope that *SAG* subscribers will eventually begin to share interesting and/or unique documents that they have discovered during their research efforts. If you would like to have one of “your” documents included in this column in a future issue of *SAG*, please feel free to send the appropriate materials to me at the address listed on the inside front cover.

For the following and all subsequent Genealogical Workshop “assignments,” it will be imperative that you have at your disposal the appropriate dictionaries (Swedish to English; English to Swedish), atlases (of Sweden and North America), and handbooks, for example, Carl-Erik Johansson, *Cradled in Sweden* (1995) or Clemensson and Andersson, *Släktforska: Steg för Steg* (1997).

* I am indebted to my Swedish friends and colleagues, Elisabeth Thorsell and Ted Rosvall, for their assistance in the preparation of this manuscript. Their unique insight and expertise is hereby publicly acknowledged. Elisabeth and Ted are both members of *SAG*'s Editorial Committee.

Assignment associated with Document 1 below:

1. **Transliterate** this document, which is a mixture of Latin and Swedish.
2. **Translate** (if necessary) this document into English.
3. **Convert** the fixed and moveable feast days into specific dates.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dom. 1. Ascensio. | Gausb Larsson barn på grängsby |
| Dom. circūcis. | Arno 1677. Lars mansson barn i Julfjöby |
| Dom. 2 post epiph. | Olof Larsson på grängsby |
| Dom. Remiss. | Erik Olsson Gustro i Julfjöby |
| Dom. iudica. | Gausb Nilsson på Jönbyttan Anders Andersson Gustro ibid. |
| Dom. Júbilate. | Lars mansson i Julfjöby |
| Dom. Cantate. | Embröns möster i Björklung |
| Dom. Rogate. | Olof Larsson barn på grängsby |
| Dom. 4. Pentecost. | Anders Nilsson barn på grängsby |
| Dom. 7. Trinit. | Abraham barn på grängsby |
| Dom. 13. Trinit. | Lars Guston på grängsby |
| Dom. circūcis. | Arno 1678. En gammal almösa Gust på Julfjöby |
| Dom. Septuages. | Nils Björgeron i hampby En almösa gäbba på grängsby |

Document 1. A seventeenth-century burial record (*Begravningslängd, F1*) from Hjulsjö Parish in the province (*landskap*) of Västmanland.

| |
|----------------------------------|
| ☞ Transliteration of Document 1: |
|----------------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | [Anno 1676] |
| <i>Dom[inica] 1 Advent[is]</i> ¹ | <i>Hans Larssons² barn på grängshytta</i> |
| | Anno 1677 |
| <i>Die circumcis[io] [Domini]</i> | <i>Lars Månssons barn i Julsiöby</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] 2 post Epiph[ania]</i> | <i>Oloff Larsson på grängshytta</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] Reminis[cere]</i> | <i>Erich Olssons hustru i Julsiöby</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] Judica</i> | <i>Hans Nilsson på Jönshyttan</i> |
| | <i>Anders Anderssons hustru ibid[em]</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] Jubilate</i> | <i>Lars Månsson i Julsiöby [sic]</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] Cantate</i> | <i>Embiörs modher i Biörklundh</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] Rogate</i> | <i>Oloff Larssons barn på grängshytta</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] 4 Pentecost</i> | <i>Anders Nilssons barn på grängshytta</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] 7 [post] Trinit[atis]</i> | <i>Abrahams barn på grängshytta</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] 13 [post] Trinit[atis]</i> | <i>Lars Hansson på grängshyttan</i> |
| | Anno 1678 |
| <i>Die circumcis[io] [Domini]</i> | <i>En gammal almosa hust[ru] på Jönshy[ttan?]</i> |
| <i>Dom[inica] Septuages[ima]</i> | <i>Nils Bijrgersson i Kamptorp(?)</i> |
| | <i>En almoso gubbe på grängshytta</i> |

¹ The burial dates recorded herein are entered as fixed and/or moveable feast days in the ecclesiastical (church) year. They are written in Latin and abbreviated. Letters within the brackets “flesh out” the abbreviated portions and, thus, complete the names.

² The way in which the letter “s” is written is problematic throughout this document. For example, the actual spelling for this name appears to be Hanss Larssons. Since the spellings of both names are clearly aberrant, I have taken the liberty of transliterating them (and subsequent names) into the normal (correct) versions.

| |
|------------------------------|
| ☞ Translation of Document 1: |
|------------------------------|

[In the year 1676]

| | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| First Sunday in Advent [3 December] | Hans Larsson's child at Grängshyttan |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

In the year 1677

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Day of Circumcision of our Lord [1 January] | Lars Månsson's child in Hjulsjö village |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Second Sunday after Epiphany [14 January] | Oloff Larsson at Grängshyttan |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Fifth Sunday before Easter [11 March] | Erich Olsson's wife in Hjulsjö village |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Second Sunday before Easter [1 April] | Hans Nilsson at Jönshyttan Anders Andersson's wife[;] same place |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Third Sunday after Easter [6 May] | Lars Månsson in Hjulsjö village |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fourth Sunday after Easter [13 May] | Embiörs mother in Björklund |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Fifth Sunday after Easter [20 May] | Oloff Larsson's child at Grängshyttan |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Wednesday after Pentecost [6 June] | Anders Nilsson's child at Grängshyttan |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Seventh Sunday after Trinity [29 August] | Abraham's child at Grängshyttan |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity [9 September] | Lars Hansson at Grängshyttan |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|

In the year 1678

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Day of Circumcision of our Lord [1 January] | An old wife receiving charity at Jönshyttan(?) |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ninth Sunday before Easter [27 February] | Nils Birgersson in Kamptorp(?) An old man receiving charity at Grängshyttan |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Assignment associated with Document 2 below:

1. **Transliterate** this document, which is a mixture of Latin and Swedish.
2. **Translate** (if necessary) this document into English.
3. **Convert** the fixed and moveable feast days into specific dates.

1743
 den 5 Junii ff. Inspectores Magistri Fjeldens
 Franc. Magistri iſra. Bergholm.
 Anna 1 post Epiph. graf. Sväng. Olof Sköfval barn Anna
 iſra. Sväng. nata 1741. obiit d. 21 Febr. 1742.
 æty. 1 år 10 v. 10 d.
 Anna 2 post Epiph. q. Simonson Carl Andersson fſſia Anna
 iſra. Sväng. om. Sväng. iſra. Bergholm. nata
 nat. aff. Andersson.
 Anna Septuagesima Nostrom Johan Larſon iſra. Sväng.
 nata iſra. Sväng. 1741. obiit d. 21 Febr. 1742.
 æty. 1 år 10 v. 10 d.
 i 9 år. vidua p. 3 arar. gifte ſig 2 g. med fſſia
 Carin Anders dotter iſra. Sväng. 1723. obiit d. 21 Febr. 1742.
 æty. 21 år.
 Jesso Beneficentia Maria ſon Andersson vilia iſra. Bergholm. Olof
 friſſ dotter nata iſra. Sväng. gifte ſig 1 g. med
 Olof Carl Larſon ibidem om. Sväng. ſon Simonson.
 nata iſra. Sväng. 1741. obiit d. 21 Febr. 1742.
 æty. 1 år 10 v. 10 d.
 i 9 år. vidua p. 3 arar. 2 g. gifte
 ſig med Olof Carl Larſon iſra. Sväng. om. Sväng.
 ſon Simonson. nata iſra. Sväng. 1741. obiit d. 21 Febr. 1742.
 æty. 21 år.

Document 2. An eighteenth-century death and burial record (*Dödslängd*, *Begravningslängd*, F1) from Hjulsjö Parish (Väsm.).

| |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Transliteration of Document 2: ³ |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

[Page] 245

1743

den 5 Januari

*H[er]r Inspectorens Magnus Fischiers barn
Frantz Magnus ifrån Bredsiö bruk.*

D[omi]n[i]ca 1 post Epiph[ania]

*grufdrängens Olof Pärssons barn Anna
ifrån Jönshyttan. nata 1741. obiit d[en] 31 Decemb[er] 1742.
aetas 1 år 10 wekor.*

D[omi]n[i]ca 3 post Epiph[ania]

*g[amla] sexmannens Carl Anderssons hustru Anna
ifrån Långåsen, om hvilken ingen berättelse är lem-
nat aff wederböranden.*

D[omi]n[i]ca Septuagesima

*Kohlaren Johan Larsson ifrån Gröndahl.
natus uti Jernboåhs sochn och wijd Klacka grufva
varit uti militie staten och Gardie uti 4 år, och
sedan gift 1 g[ången] med Sahl[ig] hustru Maria Jonsdotter
i 9 år. viduus p 3 annos. gifte sig 2 g[ången] med hust[ru]
Carin Andersdotter år 1713 wijd Pär[s]mässotijden.
obiit d[en] 18 Januarii 1742. aetas 71 år.*

Festo. Purificationis Mariae

*Jon Anderssons änkia ifrån Biörksiön, Cherstin
Erichsdotter nata uti Gååsborn. gifte sig 1 g[ången] med
Sahl[ig] Lars Jönsson ibidem med hvilken hon samman-
lefvat uti 9 år. vidua p 6 annos. 2dra [i. e., andra] gången
gift med Sahl[ig] Jon Andersson i Biörksiön, med
hvilken hon samman lefvat i 18 år. vidua p 8 annos.
obiit d[en] 24 Januarii aetas 64.*

³ To transliterate and, ultimately, translate this document correctly you must contend with an old-fashioned (Gothic, German) handwriting style, a mixture of Latin and Swedish words, numerous abbreviations, and old-fashioned (or unique or incorrect) spellings. In this last category I would point out the following: *aff* is now spelled *av*; *grufva* is *gruva*; *hvilken* is *vilken*; *lemnat* is *lämnat*; *modher* is *moder*; *sammanlefvat* is *sammanlevat*; *wekor* is *veckor*; *wederböranden* is *vederbörande*; *wijd* is *vid*; *år* is *år*; *änkia* is *änka*; *Biörklundh* is *Björklund*; *Biörksiön* is *Björksjön*; *Bredsiö* is *Bredsjö*; *Gröndahl* is *Gröndal*; *Gååsborn* is *Gåsborn*; *Jernboåhs* is *Jernboås*; and *Julsiöby* is *Hjulsjö by*.

| |
|------------------------------|
| ☞ Translation of Document 2: |
|------------------------------|

[Page] 245

1743

5 January

The Inspector Mr. Magnus Fischier's child
Frantz Magnus from Bredsjö works/mill.

First Sunday after Epiphany

[9 January]

The mine worker Olof Pärsson's child Anna
from Jönshyttan. Born 1741. Died 31 December 1742.
Age 1 year, 10 weeks.

Third Sunday after Epiphany

[23 January]

The old parish custodian Carl Andersson's wife Anna
from Långåsen, about whom no information has been
provided by the party concerned.

Ninth Sunday before Easter

[30 January]

The charcoal burner Johan Larsson from Gröndal.
Born at Järnboås Parish and at Klacka mine
has been in the military estate⁴ and guards⁵ for 4 years, and
then married the first time to deceased wife Maria Jonsdotter
for 9 years. Widower for next 3 years. Married the second time to wife
Carin Andersdotter in the year 1713 around Persmässotiden⁶
Died 18 January 1742. Age 71 years.

Purification of the Virgin Mary

[2 February]

Jon Andersson's widow from Björksjön, Cherstin
Erichsdotter. Born at Gåsborn. Married the first time to
deceased Lars Jonsson from the same place with whom she lived
for 9 years. Widow for next 6 years. The second time
married to deceased Jön Andersson from Björksjön with
whom she lived for 18 years. Widow for next 8 years.
Died 24 January. Age 64.

⁴ Estate in the sense of the four estates of the parliament.

⁵ In other words, he had been in the guards as an enlisted soldier.

⁶ Literally, "the time of Per's Mass," which is a fixed feast day that falls on 29 June.

Rosenberg's invaluable *Geografiskt—statistiskt handlexikon öfver Sverige*, published in 1883, identifies all place names by parish (*socken*), district (*härad*), and/or county (*län*). There is little doubt that both present-day and future genealogists must continue to have a working knowledge of the former county names.

The larger question, however, is what will (should?) archives, libraries, research centers, and genealogical journals do with the new county names? Will (should?) they become incorporated into new indices in lieu of the former names? If so, when? Questions such as these have led many to consider identifying Swedish parishes by provinces (*landskap*)—which represent more natural historical, cultural, and geographical divisions of the country. In an e-mail to the author dated 2 January 2000, Elisabeth Thorsell wrote:

We [at the Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies (*Sveriges Släktforskarförbund*)] are mostly feeling that *the recent changes of the county [names] and borders, and the proposed future changes, make them unsuitable for genealogical purposes. Instead, people are changing over to using the provinces (landskap)* [italics mine]. In the Federation publications, we will start using the *landskap* in the *Svenska Antavlor* from the first issue of the next volume, which will be printed during the spring [of 2000].

For the sake of consistency, it is my intention to follow suit. In this and subsequent issues of SAG, Swedish parishes will be identified by the historical provinces (*landskap*) in which they are located. The twenty-five province names and their standardized abbreviations are listed in table 3.

During the ensuing months, which are likely to be filled with anxiety and confusion, I would strongly encourage all SAG readers to get on the Internet and visit a relatively new page, called *Socken-Sök* (Parish-Search), located on the Web site maintained by the Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies. When you visit <<http://www.genealogi.se/landskap.htm>> you will encounter a page that describes the type of information available and provides directions on “how to do” a search of any Swedish place name of interest. The Swedish text found on this page is reproduced and translated for you below.

Socken-Sök

Parish-Search

Hitta snabbt bland socknar, kommuner, landskap och län

Find quickly among the parishes, communes, provinces and counties

Socken-Sök är ett hjälpmedel för dig som snabbt vill veta:

Parish-Search is an aid for you who quickly want to know:

- ***Var en socken är belägen (kommun, landskap och län)***
Where a parish is located (commune, province and county)
- ***Vilka socknar som finns i en viss kommun***
Which parishes are in a given commune

- **Vilka socknar eller kommuner som finns i ett visst län**
Which parishes or communes are in a given county
- **Vilka socknar eller kommuner som finns i ett visst landskap**
Which parishes or communes are in a given province
- **Var en sockens originalkyrkböcker förvaras**
Where a parish's original church books are kept
- **Vilken SCB [Statistiska centralbyrån]-kod en viss socken har**
Which SCB [Central Bureau of Statistics]-code a given parish has
- **Vilken socken som motsvaras av en viss SCB-kod**
Which parish corresponds to a given SCB-code

• **Gör så här:**

Skriv namnet på socknen, kommunen, länet, landskapet eller en SCB-kod i fältet. Gör skillnad på stora och små bokstaver! Klicka sedan på knappen Sök.

- Do it like this:

Write the name of the parish, the commune, the county, the province or the SCB-code in the field. Distinguish between large and small letters! Then click the Search button.

Sök här (Search here):

Sök (Search)

A typical search result is illustrated in table 1. In this instance, searching the name Hällestad produced three "hits." The column headings, *left to right*, refer to Province, Current parish name, Current commune, Current county, SCB-Code, and the Landsarkivet at which the parish records have been deposited.

Table 1. Search result using the Web site *Socken-Sök* (Parish-Search).

| Sökresultat i Socken-Sök | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Sökning efter: 'Hällestad' | | | | | |
| visar träffarna 1 - 3 av totalt 3 | | | | | |
| Landskap | Nuvarande församlingsnamn | Nuvarande kommun | Nuvarande län | SCB-kod | Kyrkböckernas förvaring |
| Östergötland | Hällestad | Finspångs kn | Östergötlands län | 056202 | Vadstena LA |
| Skåne | Hällestad | Lunds kn | Skåne län | 128115 | Lunds LA |
| Västergötland | Hällestad | Pålköpings kn | Västra Götalands län | 149904 | Göteborgs LA |

Ny sökning

Table 2. Swedish counties (*län*) and their abbreviations.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----|------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Blekinge | Blek. | K | Stockholm | Stock. | A,B |
| Dalarna ^a | Dala. | W | Södermanland | Söd. | D |
| Gotland | Gotl. | I | Uppsala | Upps. | C |
| Gävleborg | Gävl. | X | Värmland | Värm. | S |
| Halland | Hall. | N | Västerbotten | Vbn. | AC |
| Jämtland | Jämt. | Z | Västernorrland | Vn. | Y |
| Jönköping | Jön. | F | Västmanland | Väst. | U |
| Kalmar | Kalm. | H | Västra Götaland ^c | VGöt. | O |
| Kronoberg | Kron. | G | Örebro | Öre. | T |
| Norrbottnen | Norr. | BD | Östergötland | Ög. | E |
| Skåne ^b | Skån. | M | | | |

^a formerly Kopparberg (Kopp.; W) *län*.

^b includes the former Malmöhus (Malm.; M) and Kristianstad (Krist.; L) *län*.

^c includes the former Göteborg and Bohus (Göt.; O), Skaraborg (Skar.; R), and Älvsborg (Älvs.; P) *län*

Table 3. Swedish provinces (*landskap*) and their abbreviations.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| Blekinge | Blek. | Närke | Närk. |
| Bohuslän | Bohu. | Skåne | Skån. |
| Dalarna | Dala. | Småland | Smål. |
| Dalsland | Dals. | Södermanland | Södm. |
| Gotland | Gotl. | Uppland | Uppl. |
| Gästrikland | Gäst. | Västerbotten | Väbo. |
| Halland | Hall. | Västergötland | Vägö. |
| Hälsingland | Häls. | Värmland | Värm. |
| Härjedalen | Härj. | Västmanland | Väsm. |
| Jämtland | Jämt. | Ångermanland | Ånge. |
| Lappland | Lapp. | Öland | Öland. |
| Medelpad | Mede. | Östergötland | Östg. |

Genealogical Queries

Genealogical queries from subscribers to *Swedish American Genealogist* will be listed here free of charge on a “space available” basis. The editor reserves the right to edit these queries to conform to a general format. The inquirer is responsible for the contents of the query.

Björkman, Lindblad

I am trying to locate my American relatives by seeking information on the following three individuals: 1) Bengt Johan Björkman was b. 8 Nov. 1873, emigrated 19 March 1892, and may have gone to Jamestown, NY; 2) Brita Björkman was b. 7 Jan. 1855 and emigrated 9 April 1887; and 3) Anna Martina Lindblad was b. 21 Sept. 1882 and emigrated 24 July 1889.

Anders Björkman
Satunavägen 53
S-740 30 Björklinge
SWEDEN

E-mail: <longlake@flashback.net>

1193

Dahlman

I am looking for help and information about my great-great-grandfather, Samuel Peter Dahlman. All I know about him is that he was a bookkeeper and didn't live permanently in the Göteborg area. He wrote a letter to Göteborg's Marieberg Parish acknowledging his betrothal to Brita Jonsdotter (b. ca. 1767; d. Göteborg's Kristine ca. 28 May 1819), the daughter of Jonas Klosterberg.

His son, Samuel Petter Dahlman, married Maja Greta Andersdotter Ekman (b. Högåås Parish [Bohu.] 15 Jan. 1804; d. Göteborg's Kristine 7 Feb. 1875) on 30 Oct. 1830 in Vänersborg Parish (Vägö.). In 1836 Maja Greta was working as a maid in the Vänersborg house of the Rev. J. F. Stahl, with two other maids—Maja Lisa and Christina Dahlman—who were daughters of tower watchman Anders Dahlman. Who were the parents and siblings of Samuel Peter Dahlman? Where was he born? Was he related to Anders Dahlman? Was he related to Erick Dahlman, who was also in the area at this time?

Donna Dahlman Cole
7120 Bianca Avenue
Van Nuys, CA 91406
E-mail: <bobndonna@aol.com>

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Announcing

The publication of

SWEDISH VOTERS IN CHICAGO 1888

by

Nils William Olsson

With a Foreword by
Prof. Melvin G. Holli

Finally, the long-awaited study of more than 6,400 naturalized Swedes in Chicago who in 1888 registered to vote. They are listed here with their addresses, their length of time of residence in Chicago and Illinois, and the courts where they were naturalized. Additionally, the author has been able to further identify hundreds of these voters.

-oOo-

Handsomely sewn and bound in hard covers, the volume contains 328 pages and is furnished with complete indexes of personal and place names. The price is \$42.50 + \$3.50 for postage and handling.

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