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Swedish American Genealogist



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

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David Edstrom

Swedish American Sculptor

Carver Edstrom Hildebrand*

(The appellation *Swedish American sculptor* is most appropriate for my great-uncle, David Edstrom. He was born in Sweden, grew up in the U.S. and returned to Sweden to study art. He remained in Europe for many years, practicing his craft as a sculptor in Stockholm, Florence, Paris, Berlin and London. Later in life he returned to the U.S., where he maintained studios in New York and Los Angeles.

David Edstrom sculpted the crowned heads of Europe as well as the royalty of Hollywood. He hobnobbed with the literati and consorted with the rich and famous on both sides of the Atlantic. He married twice and had many affairs of the heart. His last years were spent in Los Angeles, where he penned his autobiography, *The Testament of Caliban*.¹

His autobiography is the basic source for this article. Another valuable source is a collection of his scrapbooks. These are crammed with newspaper clippings telling of his art and sculpture and with newspaper and magazine articles written by him. Also included in the collection of memorabilia are a number of art catalogues and brochures which describe the exhibitions of his works; some photographs of his sculptures and many items of correspondence with his literary friends, his fellow artists and art critics as well as with members of the royal families of Sweden and Great Britain.)

Pehr David Emanuel Edstrom was born at Dalsheda, a large estate in Vetlanda Parish (Jön.) 27 March 1873, the son of Jonas Peter Edström, a tailor and some-time free church preacher, and his wife Charlotta Carolina Gustafsson. Dalsheda was a theological boarding school for boys as well as a producing farm. David's father was at this time the superintendent of the school as well as manager of the farm.

As a young man Jonas Peter had become involved in the disestablished church of Sweden, the movement known as "readers" or *läsare* with a connection to a foundation called *Fosterlandsstiftelsen* within the Swedish State Lutheran Church. Due to the laxness of the established church in ministering to the spiritual life of its followers, the readers were encouraged to read and interpret the Bible for themselves. At the time he became involved, Jonas Peter could neither read nor write. But he applied himself in getting an education and eventually became a minister and a teacher in the movement.

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Jonas Peter's father, Johan Wivat, had been a soldier in the Swedish Army and had fought in the Napoleonic Wars. He was born in Skeda Parish (Ög.) 1793. After the wars he married Maja Pettersdotter and they resided at Vikenstorp in Edshult Parish (Jön.) and it is probably from the name of the parish that the surname Edström evolved. Here they had four children born to them, the first of whom was Jonas Peter, born in 1829.²

David Edström's mother, Charlotta Carolina Gustafsson, was Jonas Peter's third wife. She was the youngest child of Nils Gustafsson and Inga Christina Nilsson and was born at Isberga Södergård, a farm in Heda Parish (Ög.). She was raised in the city of Motala in cultural surroundings and had, so the family tradition goes, as a girl danced with the Crown Prince of Sweden, later Charles XV, and the Prince of Wales of Great Britain, later Edward VII.

Her marriage to Jonas Peter was something of a business arrangement—he needed help to manage the large Dalsheda estate and she was precluded from marrying within her class, since she did not have a dowry. According to a family legend, her father had gambled away the family fortune.

Charlotta Carolina Gustafsson's ancestors can be traced back to the early part of the 17th century.³ Included among them were many soldiers and clergymen, as well as farmers. Several of them served as judges at the district assizes (*nämndemän*) and Charlotta's grandfather had been a member of the Swedish *Riksdag*. All of Charlotta's known ancestors lived in Östergötland *län*.

Jonas Peter and Charlotta Edström had four children. Only two of them—Johanna Maria Charlotta and Pehr David Emanuel—lived past early childhood.

The Edström emigration was the result of a liaison that Jonas Peter had had with a young servant girl at Dalsheda, which resulted in her giving birth to a son. As a consequence of this affair, Charlotta Edström determined that the family should leave Sweden. In May of 1880 they departed from Göteborg with New York as the destination. After passing through Castle Garden in that city they proceeded to Paxton, IL, where one of Charlotta's sisters had settled with her family some years before.

In Paxton the Rev. J.P. Edstrom, who never had done manual labor in his adult life, suffered a severe sunstroke as a result of working on the farm. The Edstroms then moved to the nearby community of Rankin, where they spent their first winter in the U.S. in a dilapidated shack. Cold winds blew through the cracks in the walls and both food to eat and fuel to heat their house were scarce. David was but seven years old at the time.

The Rev. Mr. Edstrom had two brothers who were prosperous farmers in Iowa and in 1882 he and his family moved to Ottumwa. Here he resumed his occupation as a clergyman of the local Swedish Mission Covenant Church. But the story of his adultery in Sweden soon reached Ottumwa and he lost his position. However, the Mission Covenant Church in nearby Burlington was in need of a minister and Edstrom succeeded in securing this charge.

It was while the Edstroms were living in Burlington that David first became conscious of his love and talent for artistic expression. He neglected his school studies in order to spend his time drawing. This resulted in his being sent to the school principal. Fortunately for David the principal recognized David's artistic talent and encouraged him in his artwork while at the same time chiding him to work harder at other studies.

The Rev. Mr. Edstrom soon encountered another problem as the clergyman of the Burlington Church. A member of the congregation, newly arrived from Sweden, brought with him the news of a revelation taking place within the church—in order to be a Christian, one must be wholly without sin. The new arrival had himself become perfect and so one by one the members of the church followed his example. Finally, only their minister remained sinful. Edstrom could not prevail against this desire for perfection and he resigned his position before he could be fired.

As a result of this second debacle as a clergyman, J.P. Edstrom decided that he would become a farmer. His brother, William Wivat, helped him acquire a small four acre truck farm south of Ottumwa. The Edstroms were at long last settled in the U.S. Young David was now eleven years old.

As a boy in Ottumwa David Edstrom had sold newspapers. When he became twelve years old he got his first regular job as a janitor and errand boy, working for Charles Sax and Brother's Clothing Emporium on Main Street. While working here, his interest in art resulted in an introduction to Johannes Schiewe, an artist of German origin, who resided in Ottumwa.

Johannes Schiewe was a highly cultured man, who, born in Berlin, had been educated at the Royal Imperial College and the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Schiewe was married to Eleanor Blake, the daughter of an Iowa pioneer, Carl F. Blake, when she was an art student in Germany. After their marriage they came to Iowa, where both of them taught for a time at Iowa Wesleyan College in Mount Pleasant. They later moved to Ottumwa.

Schiewe took a spontaneous interest in young David. He introduced him to classic art through his large collection of copies of famous art works. Under Schiewe's guidance, David made drawings, modeled sculptures and studied literature, all the while continuing to work for Charles Sax.

When David Edstrom was sixteen years old his parents decided that he should go to England to continue his art studies. But he got no farther than Burlington where he became homesick. Ashamed to return to Ottumwa, David remained in Burlington, where he got a job working in a lumber yard. As a result of the strenuous work there he became ill and was sent home.

Back in Ottumwa young David went to work at John Morrell & Co., meat packers. His work there ended when an older friend persuaded him to study for the ministry and arranged for his admission to Central University, a Baptist college in nearby Pella. While at the college, David had severe differences of opinion with some of his professors regarding their fundamentalist interpretations of the Bible and as a result David dropped his studies for the ministry.

Returning to Ottumwa, David went to work for the Johnston Ruffler Co., a factory which made attachments for sewing machines. He also went to see his old mentor, Johannes Schiewe, who once more guided David in his artistic and intellectual development. Under Schiewe's direction David read many of the great books as well as biographies of famous men and studied German and French.

The financial panic that gripped the nation in 1894 resulted in David's losing his job at the Johnston Ruffler Company. He was a member of the Iowa National Guard and his company was ordered out to protect some coal mines near Ottumwa. Following his stint in the service, he secured a job with the Ottumwa Cutlery Works. It was at this time that an event occurred that was to have a profound effect upon his life and career as an artist.

During the summer of 1894 a unit of Jacob S. Coxey's Army of unemployed workers passed through Ottumwa on its way to Washington, D.C. With the army was a friend of David's by the name of Ed Leonard who had become an adventurer and a tramp. He had vague plans of going to Africa to make his fortune in the gold fields and he urged David to join him in this venture.

While he had no desire to go to Africa, David began to think once again about going to Europe to study art. Ever since his aborted trip to London at the age of sixteen, he had wanted to carry out this ambition of his. If for no other reason, he wanted to regain his lost self-respect. So, he agreed to accompany Ed as far as New York. From there, each would go his separate way.

Quitting his job at the Ottumwa Cutlery Works, David set out with Ed for New York City. They rode the rails, which was a new experience for David, but he learned quickly under Ed's guidance. Upon reaching New York they split up as planned. David signed as a stoker aboard the *S.S. Norge*, a freighter bound for Copenhagen. The *Norge* was a dilapidated ship with a shabby crew and the trip across the Atlantic was a brutal experience for David—he had many fights with other members of the crew. From Copenhagen he rode the ferry to Malmö where he got a job as a stoker on the *S.S. Allegro* bound for Stockholm.

Upon his arrival in Stockholm, David proceeded directly to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts where, after some difficulties, he finally managed to see its director, Count George Otto von Rosen (1843-1923). His meeting with von Rosen would have discouraged anyone less determined than David from trying to enter the Academy. Von Rosen, who resented the brash, egotistical American, told him that before he could be considered for admission to the Academy, he must first finish a three-year course at the Technical School. Moreover, von Rosen explained, only a few of the top graduates of that school were admitted to the Academy, and his chances of ever getting in were very poor.

Through determination and hard work David completed his studies at the Technical School in two years. During the summer vacation, he worked as a gardener at the country home of one of his instructors. Here he made his first lasting piece of sculpture, the bust of a young peasant girl called *Esther*.



Esther (young peasant girl). Bronze by David Edstrom (his first work). Location of original unknown. Plaster copy owned by the author.

As a result of his arduous work at the Technical School, his health suffered and he ended up in the hospital. Upon being discharged, he found that he was one of fifteen students who had qualified to take the final examination for admittance to the Academy. In the fall of 1896 he learned that he was one of four selected to be admitted to this august body of learning.

As a result of his hard work and high achievement during his first year at the Academy, David was given a private studio and a commission to create an original statue. The statue he chose to make was the reclining figure of a young girl struggling to free herself from the bondage of the deep snows of winter. As he explained in a letter to his mother:

"I am going to name her Spring. She symbolizes awakening. It is a young girl trying to get up. One leg is numb—the other is moving slightly. The head makes an effort upward and an arm presses against the earth to aid the arising. The eyes are closed, the lips slightly opened, giving her a childlike expression—yet I've tried to show promise of voluptuousness and sensuousness. The statue expresses a degree of pain from the blinding snow, and intense longing."

At the end of his second year at the Royal Academy, David was given a scholarship for the following year. But his poor health continued to plague him. He spent the summer prior to the third year in northern Sweden where it was believed the clean country air would help his tortured lungs. However, upon his return to Stockholm in the fall, he collapsed once again. His doctor advised him that he must spend a year or more out-of-doors or face an early death.

With funds raised through the good offices of von Rosen, David went for a lengthy stay near Umeå in Västerbotten *län*. Here he spent the winter of 1898-99 in a log farmhouse on the shore of Lake Tavel sjö. By the following summer his health had improved and he was ready to return to Stockholm and the Royal Academy.

During his stay at Lake Tavel sjö, David received a sympathetic and inspirational letter from Ellen Key (1849-1926), the Swedish author and feminist. She had heard about his illness from a close friend of his at the Academy. Ellen Key's letter not only buoyed David's self-confidence, but it began a lifelong friendship.

Upon his return to Stockholm, David sought out Ellen Key who received him with great warmth. She was familiar with his work as a sculptor and with the high regard in which he was held by his professors at the Academy. Through Ellen Key, David became acquainted with Ernest Thiel (1859-1947), a wealthy patron of the arts who had established a home for young artists in Neglinge, a small suburban town near Stockholm.

Thiel invited David to move to his Thielska Artists Colony in Neglinge and David readily accepted. While he was living at Thielska, he was commissioned by Thiel to make a marble copy of *Spring*. For this he was paid 5,000.00

Swedish kronor. When David's health problems continued to plague him, Thiel sent him to Switzerland to regain his health.

After a few months at the Swiss health resort of Davos, David's health greatly improved. With the financial support of Ernest Thiel, David headed for the warm climate of Italy. Upon his arrival in Florence, he immediately fell in love with the city and began making plans to stay there. The thought of returning to Stockholm and the Royal Academy became an anathema to him. He rented a villa on the slopes of Fiesole Mountain and enrolled in the academy at Florence. The year was 1900 and the new century held great promise for David Edstrom.

One day while he was living in Florence, Ellen Key came to visit. With her was a young lady by the name of Anna Levertin. She was the sister of the noted Swedish poet, Oscar Levertin. Ellen and Anna had leased an apartment in Florence and they invited David to be a frequent guest. Their apartment soon became the meeting place of an international group of artists and intellectuals.

As a result of what David considered to be a mild flirtation with Anna, Ellen became very upset and cut short her stay in Florence. She and Anna went to Rome; however, David soon followed them there after learning of their whereabouts from Anna. This caused Ellen much anguish—she was concerned about what Anna's parents might think about her letting Anna become involved with an impecunious artist.

Following David's and Anna's rendezvous in Rome, Ellen Key and Anna returned to Stockholm and David to Florence. It was not long before he received a wire from Stockholm in which Anna told him of her plans to visit Venice and asked that he meet her there. After two weeks together, they parted in Padua.

Upon his return to Florence, David acquired a new studio and became deeply engrossed in his work. Then one day in the fall of 1901 he had a surprise visit from Anna. Again his work was put aside as he and Anna enjoyed each other's company.

One winter day Anna and her mother arrived unexpectedly in Florence. Arrangements were soon made for David and Anna to be married. Anna was from a wealthy family and David was asked to sign a pre-nuptial agreement renouncing all rights to any property that Anna possessed or might inherit. This he refused to do. After much travail, Anna's family finally consented to David's position and the plans for the wedding went ahead.

Anna Fredrika Levertin was born in Stockholm 7 Nov. 1869, the daughter of Wilhelm Philip Levertin, an art and antiques dealer, and Sophie Albertina Davidson. Anna was an author and translator, who was very successful in her profession.⁴

David and Anna were married in Rome 1902 and honeymooned at Taormina, Sicily. But David soon revolted against the bondage of marriage, making his life with Anna most turbulent. Nevertheless their life together in Florence had its high moments. They entertained Prince Eugen (1865-1947), the brother of the King to be of Sweden, and himself a talented painter. The Swedish writer, dramatist and poet, Per Hallström (1866-1960), was among their close friends. Also, Selma Lagerlöf

(1858-1940), the Swedish novelist who was the first woman to receive the Nobel prize in literature, came to visit them.

In the spring of 1903 David and Anna traveled north to Stockholm where they were given a homecoming banquet by Anna's relatives. For the first time David came to realize the significance of the family into which he had married. Much of the wealth of Sweden was represented by the Jewish families who sat at the dinner table: the Josephsons, Levins, Levertins, Heymans, Davidsons, Jacobsons, and Abrahamsons. In their presence David felt uncouth and crude.

David secured a studio in Stockholm and began work on a number of commissions he had received. Among these was a portrait bust of Mrs. Anna Levin, one of Anna's cousins. While working on this bust, David began to be suspicious of Anna; he suspected her of having a secret lover. When his suspicions were confirmed by Anna Levin and by Mrs. Thiel, David left Anna. In June of 1904, he and a friend set sail for Havana, Cuba.

After seven months of roughing it in Cuba, David departed for New York for a brief visit before returning to Europe. Back in Florence he secured the same studio and apartment where he and Anna had lived. He resumed his work with a vengeance, abstaining from all pleasures of the flesh.

It was during this stay in Florence that David became acquainted with Hutchins Hapgood (1869-1944) and Maurice Sterne (1878-1957). For awhile the three were intimate friends, but they later had a falling out. Hapgood was a celebrated American author whose *The Spirit of the Ghetto*, published in 1902, was a pioneering work in sociology.

Maurice Sterne was an internationally recognized painter and sculptor, born in Russia, and who had come to the U.S. at the age of twelve. As an adult he lived in Italy and the United States. He was a handsome young man who had many affairs of the heart. Among them was an affair with the exotic Russian actress, Alla Nazimova (1879-1945). Later in life he married the oft-married Mabel Dodge Lukan (1879-1962).

In his autobiography Hapgood writes about a murderous fight between David Edstrom and Maurice Sterne in a Florentine cafe.⁵ However, the fight did not affect their friendship and admiration for one another. Gertrude Stein (1874-1946) also tells of the fight in her enigmatic style of writing, in one of her word portraits titled "Men."⁶

During their time together in Florence, Hapgood collaborated with Edstrom in the preparation of his biography. Edstrom was suffering from a mysterious malady at the time which resulted in the paralysis of his right arm. As a result of the paralysis, Edstrom could not work as a sculptor and became very dejected. In a despondent mood Edstrom revealed to Hapgood some of the most intimate facts of his life—things that he later regretted telling.

Edstrom's biography became a *cause celebre* between the two men. They had violent disagreements about what should and what should not be included. When

Edstrom finally wrote his autobiography many years later he told about this dispute which still rankled.⁷ Hapgood also revealed his side of the argument in his autobiography which was published after David's.⁸ Moreover, Leo Stein (1872-1947), (Gertrude's brother) also recalls this controversy in his collected papers, *Journey Into Self*.⁹

David resolved the matter by moving to Paris and taking with him the manuscript notes that Hapgood had made for the biography. There he asked a friend whose judgment he valued to read them. The friend corroborated David's thoughts regarding the inadvisability of ever publishing the biography and the documents were then burned. While David's physical health was much improved since his move to Paris, his mental health was still not good.

In Paris David renewed his friendship with Leo and Gertrude Stein whom he had met in Florence. One day while visiting the Steins, David bumped into Hutchins Hapgood. Neither of them said anything about the notes that David had taken and destroyed. A few days later Gertrude told David that Hutchins had shown her the manuscript of a new book he had written about David Edstrom and that she had persuaded him not to publish it.

While he was living in Paris, David met and fell in love with Cora Downer. Cora was the head of the Christian Science Church in Paris. When David told her about his physical and mental health problems and asked for her help, she willingly began treating him. After a series of daily treatments, his paralysis was cured and mental outlook much improved. His gratitude to Cora was as boundless as his adoration of her.

Cora Evelyn Downer was born in Illinois 1870. Her parents were Arthur M. Downer and Anna E. Raymond. Her father's family came from Vermont and her mother's family came from England. While Cora was a young girl her parents moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where her father owned a brewery.

As a child Cora had been healed by a Christian Science practitioner and when she was 15 years old, she herself became a healer in the sect. She soon gained an international reputation as a practitioner and teacher of the Christian Science doctrine. In her autobiography, *What is Remembered*, Alice B. Toklas (1877-1967) had the following to say about Cora: "One of her church friends was a Miss Cora Downer from Kalamazoo[sic], a worldly woman who dressed well and had a large acquaintance in the fashionable world."¹⁰

Alice Toklas further stated that "David Edstrom was a good-looking young Swedish sculptor. . . [who] had known many American women in Florence where he had lived for several years."¹¹ And she described Anna Edstrom, who was still married to David although they had been separated for many years, as follows: "Mrs. Edstrom looked older than Edstrom, she was an intellectual and was quite plain. She wore men's hats, boots, gloves."¹²

Anna and David were divorced in 1907 and in the summer of 1908 Cora and David became engaged to be married. They were married the following summer in London where David was at the time giving a one-man exhibition of his works.

Upon their return to Paris, the Edstroms rented an apartment in an old palace on the Quai de Béthune on the Isle St. Louis. Cora was a woman of some means; however, David soon discovered that Cora had invested large sums of money with a scheming promoter who promised her spectacular returns on her investments. Not only was Cora bilked out of her own money, but she also lost large sums she had borrowed from friends.

In the spring of 1910 David was invited to exhibit some of his sculptures, along with the paintings of Carl Larsson (1853-1919) and others, at a show of the Secession Society of Swedish Artists in Berlin. Cora went with him and they remained in Berlin for more than a year, living at the Kaiserhof Hotel. While in Berlin, David made busts of Count Eric Trolle (1863-1934), the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of his Countess; of Frederik Willem van Eeden (1860-1932), Dutch poet and writer, and of Dr. Franz Oppenheimer (1864-1943). And while living in Berlin, he met the Crown Prince of Sweden, Gustaf Adolf (1882-1973), later King Gustaf VI Adolf.

Following their stay in Berlin, David and Cora went to Sweden. David put on a private exhibition in Stockholm that was well received and many commissions were forthcoming as a result. Among them was one from his old mentor, Ernest Thiel. Thiel was enchanted with Cora. He fell in love with her intelligence, wit, and charm as did many other of David's Swedish friends.

When their stay in Sweden dragged on as a result of David's many commissions, Cora became bored. Moreover, her health suffered from the harsh Swedish climate. With David's reluctant acquiescence, she returned to Paris alone and opened up their apartment there. David remained in Sweden, but he too was becoming anxious to leave and he hurried to complete the work he had begun.

In the spring of 1913 he had an exhibit at the Patterson Gallery on Old Bond Street in London. It received the enthusiastic praise of the London art critics, among them Paul Konody, Haldane Macfall, Collins Baker, and Sir Claude Philips. During the exhibit Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and his wife, Crown Princess Margaret, arrived in London. The prince was anxious to have David make a portrait bust of him. And while David was doing this, it was arranged that he should also make a bust of Princess Patricia, Crown Princess Margaret's sister.

During his stay in London, David became friendly with Gaylord Wilshire (1861-1927), an American expatriate who had lived for many years in England. Wilshire was an interesting and unusual man, a millionaire socialist, his many interests included publishing, politics, real estate, and medicine. Among his publications was the weekly *Wilshire's Magazine* which was written for and by radical intellectuals. He was an unsuccessful Socialist candidate for the U.S. Congress from California and for Parliament from London as well as for the Canadian Parliament. His real estate interests in Southern California resulted in Wilshire Boulevard being named for him.¹³

One day while he was living in London, David received two issues of an American magazine, *Musical Advance*, from a friend in New York. These issues

contained as feature articles the opening chapters of the revealing biography that Hutchins Hapgood had written about David. They were titled, "David, The Story of a Soul." Upon reading them, David felt humiliated to the point of despair. Fortunately, these articles were all of the Hapgood biography that were published; the magazine folded after the second issue.

David returned home to Paris and Cora for Christmas of 1913. Upon his arrival he was shocked to find that their joint bank account was drawn down to almost nothing. This was a surprise to him since he had made several sizeable deposits not too long before. Cora was nervous and evasive about what had happened to the money. One day in a fit of anguish, she furrowed her face with her fingernails and screamed accusations that David had injured her. For David this was the last straw, and he left Cora never to see her again.

David had known for some time that Cora probably was addicted to drugs. This was, no doubt, the explanation of Cora's neuroses and their depleted bank account. Nevertheless, David was blamed by many for Cora's problems. In her autobiography, Gertrude Stein says that ". . . David Edstrom, the fat Swedish sculptor. . . married the head of the Christian Science Church in Paris and destroyed her."¹⁴

After leaving Cora, David went to Göteborg, Sweden, where he had a contract to do some work on the town square and fountain for the city. While he was in Göteborg he also made a portrait bust of Dr. Axel Romdahl (1880-1951), the director of the Göteborg Museum.

David had also contracted to do a portrait bust of Ellen Key and in July of 1914 he went to her villa, *Strand*, which was on Lake Vättern near Alvastra. It was while he was staying at Ellen Key's villa that Germany declared war on Russia and France. This caused much dissension among Ellen's many guests who were a mixture of nationalities and ideologies. Soon they all departed. David finished his work as fast as possible and then he too left *Strand*.

Ever since he was a boy in Ottumwa, David had been fascinated with the fraternal order of Freemasons. One day during his stay in Sweden he was visited by a friend from his days in Umeå who was in Stockholm on Masonry business. The friend offered to help David become a Mason and David journeyed north to Umeå where, in a memorable ceremony under the light of the Aurora Borealis, he was inducted into the secret order.

In the summer of 1915 David Edstrom left Sweden for the United States. David stayed briefly in New York City, living at the National Arts Club in Gramercy Square. Exhausted from his work in Sweden, he took the advice of an old friend and went to Sewanee, TN, where he stayed for a time at the Faculty Club of the University of the South. Later he took up residence at Saint Andrews, a Jesuit monastery near Sewanee. While he was living in Sewanee he made a trip to his boyhood home of Ottumwa.

The occasion of David Edstrom's visit in February of 1916 was a major event for the city of Ottumwa. A large banquet was held in his honor which was attended

by many of his boyhood friends. David gave a number of talks at luncheon clubs and schools.

While in Ottumwa, David contracted to build a Civil War Monument for the city. Back in Sewanee he set about sculpting the large eagle that was to sit atop the tall column of the monument. He also worked on the manuscript of a booklet containing *A Selection of Articles and Comments on David Edström and His Sculpture by Eminent European Critics and Writers*.¹⁵ While in Sewanee, David also made arrangements with his Masonic brethren to take the third to thirty-second degrees of Masonry and gain entry to the Scottish Rite Lodge.

In 1917 David left Sewanee and returned to New York City where he opened a studio on Broadway near 59th Street. While in New York, he wrote a number of magazine articles. An especially interesting article of his, entitled "The Hungry Man of the North," appeared in the 24 Nov. 1917 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

During the time that David was living in New York City, Cora Edstrom had gone to live in the Los Angeles area. She stayed at the residence of her old friend, Gaylord Wilshire, in Pasadena, California. During her stay in the Los Angeles area, she filed for a divorce from David. The original papers were filed in 1917, but the action was not pursued and the case was dismissed.

Cora's filing for divorce provoked David's wrath. In a letter dated September 1, 1917, he castigated her for this action, and further explained: "... notes for your stay at the Sanitarium are due next month and I have no possible way to pay them. I gave you every cent of clear profit in advance [that] I will have from my Ottumwa monument for your cure." Cora died in 1921 in the town of Peru, Vermont, at the age of 51 years.

In 1919 David Edstrom left New York City and moved to Los Angeles. His early years in Los Angeles were a whirlwind of activity. He worked as art director for a motion picture studio and wrote many articles about art, politics, and himself for the *Los Angeles Times*. He had exhibitions of his sculpture at the Cannell & Chaffin Galleries on West Seventh Street and at the Hall of Arts on North Highland Avenue. He continued to practice his craft making busts of Harry Chandler (1864-1944), the publisher of the *LA Times*; of Gloria Swanson (1899-1983), the motion picture actress; and of Josef von Sternberg (1894-1969), the motion picture director.

In 1924 David made a quick trip to Sweden to deliver a series of lectures at the University of Uppsala. The subject of the lectures, which were given under the auspices of the Olaus Petri Foundation, was "An Artist's View of Life." While the subject was innocuous, David was the first non-Lutheran ever to lecture at the University, and his religious views were, to say the least, unorthodox.

David was much in demand as a speaker at various civic functions in Los Angeles, particularly those involving Swedish dignitaries. In 1923 he was the introductory speaker at a banquet that the local Swedish colony gave for Robert Andrews Millikan (1868-1953), the President of the California Institute of Technology, in honor of his having received the Nobel Prize in Physics that year.

In July 1926 Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and his wife paid a visit to Los Angeles. All of Los Angeles was agog for this auspicious occasion. Upon his arrival, one of the first questions the Crown Prince asked concerned the whereabouts of his friend David Edstrom. A mass meeting was held at the Shrine Civic Auditorium for the Crown Prince and his Crown Princess. The motion picture actresses Greta Garbo (1905-) and Anna Q. Nilsson (1888-1974) participated in the ceremonies as did David Edstrom who presented the royal couple with a piece of sculpture he had made especially for them.

In 1935 Gertrude Stein visited Los Angeles in the course of her American tour. While there, she had a reunion with her old friend David Edstrom. They had not seen one another since before World War I. She tells about their get together in the Introduction to *Everybody's Biography*.¹⁶

Among the sculptures that David made during his years in Los Angeles were a bust of Abraham Lincoln; a statue of Max Whittier, a local pioneer; and a statue of the famous Crimean War nurse, Florence Nightingale (1820-1910). Also, he had a grandiose dream of creating for the City of Los Angeles an immense monument he called *Man Triumphant*.

But David did not live to accomplish his dream. On 12 Aug. 1938 he died at the age of 65 years, leaving behind a legacy of many fine pieces of sculpture. All in all, some 87 pieces of his works of art have been accounted for. Most are scattered among European museums while a number are in private collections in Europe and the United States.

Notes

¹David Edstrom, *The Testament of Caliban* (New York and London 1937).

²Letters to the author from Leif Carlsson of the Emigrant Institute, Växjö, Sweden, dated 15 July and 12 Sept. 1985.

³Letters from Elisabeth Thorsell of Järfälla, Sweden, dated 14 Aug. 1986 and 27 Jan. 1987. See Charlotta Gustafsson's ancestral table below.

⁴"Pehr David Emanuel Edström," article in *Svenskt Konstnärslexikon*, II (Stockholm 1953), pp. 74-75.

⁵Hutchins Hapgood, *A Victorian in the Modern World* (New York 1939.)

⁶Gertrude Stein, *Two: Gertrude Stein and Her Brother and Other Early Portraits* (New Haven, CT 1951).

⁷Edstrom, *Caliban*, pp. 225-235.

⁸Hapgood, *A Victorian*, pp. 215-220.

⁹Edmund Fuller (Ed.), *Journey Into Self: Being the Letters, Papers and Journals of Leo Stein* (New York 1950), p. 173.

¹⁰Alice B. Toklas, *What is Remembered* (New York 1963), p. 46.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 39.

¹²*Ibid.*, pp. 47-48.

¹³Carol Dunlap, *California People* (Salt Lake City, UT 1982), pp. 221-222.

¹⁴Gertrude Stein, *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas* (New York 1933), p. 95.

¹⁵David Edström, *David Edström and His Sculpture* (Sewanee, TN 1917).

¹⁶Gertrude Stein, *Everybody's Autobiography* (New York 1971), p. 6

Ancestral Table (Ahnentafel) for Carolina Charlotta Gustafsson

1. GUSTAFSSON, Carolina Charlotta, b. in Heda, Alvastra Parish (Ög.) 23 Nov. 1833; m. in Vetlanda Parish (Jön.) 20 Feb. 1867 Jonas Peter Wivat EDSTROM; d. in Ottumwa, Wapello Co., IA 11 Dec. 1903.
- I. 2. GUSTAFSSON, Nils, b. in Rogslösa Parish (Ög.) 25 April 1794; d. in Motala 11 July 1846; m. in Vinnerstad Parish (Ög.) 10 Feb. 1818

3. NILSDOTTER, Inga Christina, b. in Vinnerstad 24 Nov. 1795; d. in Motala 17 June 1859.
- II. 4. NILSSON, Gustaf, juror in the district assizes and member of the Swedish *Riksdag*, b. in Rogslösa in Dec. 1767; d. in Rogslösa 17 Sept. 1826; m. in Rogslösa 23 Oct. 1791
5. LUNDBERG, Brita Christophersdotter, b. in Rogslösa 18 Feb. 1772; d. in Rogslösa 4 May 1845.
6. JOACHIMSSON, Nils, b. in Vedemö, Vinnerstad; m.
7. APPELBOM, Ulrica, d. in Vinnerstad 26 Dec. 1803.
- III. 8. GUSTAFSSON, Nils, b. ca. 1735; d. in Rogslösa 17 May 1784; m. in Rogslösa 24 Feb. 1767
9. LUNDBERG, Charlotta, b. in Rogslösa 25 June 1738; d. ca. 1804.
10. LUNDBERG, Christopher, juror in the district assizes, b. in Rogslösa 18 Oct. 1797; m. in Svanshals Parish (Ög.) 1 July 1763
11. JÖNSDOTTER, Catharina, b. in Svanshals 25 Feb. 1747; d. 1833.
- IV. 18. LUNDBERG, Nils, b. in Rogslösa 9 Oct. 1704; d. in Rogslösa 1 March*1770; m. in 1728
19. SANTESSON, Brita Christina, b. in Lund 2 Aug. 1705; d. in Rogslösa 23 June 1766. 20. = 18.
22. LINDMARK, Jöns, vestryman and parish clerk, b. 1702; d. in Svanshals 1772; m.
23. BENGTS DOTTER, Stina.
- V. 36. LUNDBERG, Jonas, army quartermaster, b. ca. 1673; d. in Rogslösa 1725; m.
37. JESCHOSDOTTER, Elsa, b. in Rogslösa 1672; d. in Rogslösa 17 April 1759.
38. SANTESSON, Christopher, city councillor in Lund, b. in Bökhult, Långaryd Parish (Jön.) ca. 1672; d. in Lund 18 Jan. 1719; m. 2 Oct. 1703
39. SKOUGH, Helena Nilsdotter, d. in Lund 10 Aug. 1728.
44. LINDMARK, Nicolaus, clergyman in Rinna Parish (Ög.), b. in Ronneby Parish (Blek.) 1669; d. in Rinna 1704; m. in Ronneby 11 Jan. 1701
45. ASCHANIVS, Ingrid, b. ca. 1683; d. 19 Feb. 1763.
- VI. 74. CARLSSON, Jescho, cavalryman, b. ca. 1639; d. in Rogslösa 1689; m.
75. HÅKANSDOTTER, Ingrid, b. ca. 1638; d. in Rogslösa 1731.
76. PERSSON, Sante, regimental quartermaster, b. in Bökhult, Långaryd ca. 1643; d. in Stockholm 1690; m. before 1673
77. ANDERSDOTTER, Catharina, b. 1653; d. in Långaryd 20 Feb. 1710.
78. SKOUGH, Nils, m.
79. JÖNSDOTTER, Anna.
88. BRINGANDER, Sven Nilsson, burger in Linköping and Ronneby; m.
89. CHRISTOPHERSDOTTER, Karin.
90. ASCHANIVS, Johannes, clergyman, chaplain with the Swedish Army in Pomerania, Germany 1673; clergyman in Rogslösa; b. in Hägerstad Parish (Ög.) 1646; d. in Rogslösa 7 Oct. 1707; m. in 1676
91. JÖNSDOTTER, Beata, b. in 1656; d. in Rogslösa 2 May 1734.
- VII. 150. CARLSSON, Håkan, d. in Rogslösa 1675.
152. HÅKANSSON, Per, b. ca. 1612; d. in Långaryd 6 Jan. 1695; m. ca. 1643
153. SANTE DOTTER, Karin, d. ca. 1664.
154. NILSSON, Anders, sheriff in Bredaryd Parish (Jön.); d. before 4 Oct. 1686; m.
155. BÖRJESDOTTER, Brita, b. ca. 1622; d. in Långaryd 8 March 1709.
180. NILSSON, Per, farmer in Aska, Hägerstad; m.
181. JOHANNESDOTTER, Maria
182. ANDERSSON, Jöns, royal bailiff in Kinda and Ydre Hundreds.
206. PERSSON, Sante, m.
207. PERSDOTTER, Gunnel.
- VIII. 412. ---, Per in Bökhult, Långaryd.
414. ---, Per In Vislebo, Långaryd.

**Släkten Santesson*, p. 53 has 1 August.

Ancestor Tables

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

XXIX. Earl R. Swanson

(Submitted by Earl R. Swanson, 1907 Harding Drive, Urbana, IL 61801)

1. SWANSON, Earl Raymond, professor of agricultural economics, b. Rankin, IL 26 May 1921; m. Rock Island, IL 23 June 1951 Janice Eileen Beckstrom.
- I. 2. SWANSON, Sven Gustaf, farmer, b. Potomac, IL 30 Oct. 1886; d. Champaign, IL 18 March 1973; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL; m. Rankin, IL 15 March 1916
3. ERIKSON, Alice Wilhelmina, b. Rankin, IL 1 June 1890; d. Paxton, IL 9 April 1970; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL.
- II. 4. SVENSSON, Nils, farmer, postal clerk in Sweden; b. Svarte Hjärup, Uppåkra Parish (Malm.) 2 Feb. 1856; emigr. to the U.S. 1883; d. Chicago, IL 13 Jan. 1912; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL; m. Sweden 8 April 1878
5. HANSDATTER, Anna, b. Venslev-Holsteinborg Parish, Sorø, Denmark 11 March 1851; emigr. to Sweden 1874 and to the U.S. 1883; d. Rankin, IL 20 June 1933; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL.
6. ERIKSSON, Ludvig, farmer, b. Järsnäs Parish (Jön.) 6 July 1851; emigr. to the U.S. 1869; d. Rankin, IL 25 April 1936; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL; m. Rankin, IL 4 Feb 1879
7. GUSTAFSON, Mathilda Charlotta, b. Rya, Bälaryd Parish (Jön.) 14 March 1858; emigr. to the U.S. 1871; d. Rankin, IL 17 Dec. 1935; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL.
- III. 8. LARSSON, Sven, tenant farmer (*arendator*), b. Svarte Hjärup, Uppåkra Parish 23 March 1819; d. Sweden 7 Jan. 1860; m. (2) Svarte Hjärup, Uppåkra 23 Aug. 1855
9. LARSDOTTER, Hannah, b. Svarte Hjärup, Uppåkra 10 Oct. 1830; m. (2) 1862; d. 5 Jan. 1893..
10. CHRISTENSEN, Hans, farmer (*gårdsmand*), b. Egeslevmagle Parish, Sorø, Denmark 8 Oct. 1811; d. Venslev 22 Feb. 1858; bur. Venslev; m.
11. JENS DATTER, Mette, b. Venslev, Sorø, Denmark 25 Feb. 1858; d. Denmark.
12. PRAKT, Erik Gustaf Eriksson, soldier in Västra Härad Co. of Jönköping Regiment, b. Järsnäs Parish (Jön.) 28 Sept. 1812; emigr. to the U.S. 1869; d. Paxton, IL 16 June 1889; bur. Glen Cemetery, Paxton, IL; m. (1)
13. MAGNIDOTTER, Anna Stina, b. Dala Mellängård, Järsnäs Parish 16 May 1813; d. Järsnäs 18 Jan. 1855.
14. APELRÖTH, Gustav Andersson, farmer, b. Bälaryd Parish (Jön.) 17 July 1808; emigr. to the U.S. 1869; d. Rankin, IL 11 Oct. 1880; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL; m.
15. ANDERSDOTTER, Anna Catharina, b. Lommaryd Parish (Jön.) 9 April 1818; emigr. to the U.S. 1871; d. Rankin, IL 13 Jan. 1898; bur. Rankin Union Cemetery, Rankin, IL.

- IV. 16. JÖNSSON, Lars, b. Knästorp Parish (Malm.) 25 Feb. 1774; m.
 17. CHRISTENSDOTTER, Bengta, b. Hällestad Parish (Malm.) 20 Jan. 1789.
 18. NILSSON, Lars, b. Vinstorp. Lomma Parish (Malm.) 26 Jan. 1795; d. 22 Oct. 1870; bur. Lomma Cemetery; m. Lomma 26 March 1825
 19. HANSDOTTER, Ingar, b. Vinstorp No. 2, Lomma Parish 9 Feb. 1808; d. 16 Oct. 1871.
 20. CLAUSEN, Christen.
 22. MADSEN, Jens, b. Denmark; m.
 23. PEDERSDATTER, Karen, b. Denmark.
 24. HOLM, Eric Hansson, dragoon (*dragon*) in the Swedish Army; b. 1785; d. 1860; m.
 25. HÅKANSDOTTER, Catharina, b. Hultsjö Parish (Jön.) 1787 (?); d. 1828.
 26. ANDERSSON, Magnus, farmer, b. Dala Mellängård, Järsnäs Parish 2 Nov. 1787; d. 1 April 1861; m. 27 Dec. 1812
 27. JÖNSDOTTER, Stina Greta, b. Järsnäs Parish 21 Sept. 1788; d. 1 Feb. 1850.
 28. GUSTAFSSON, Anders, farmer, b. Flisby Parish (Jön.) 25 March 1759; m.
 29. JÖNSDOTTER, Maria, b. Flisby Parish 1771.
 30. HÅKANSSON, Anders, farmer, b. Lommaryd Parish (Jön.) 28 July 1786; m.
 31. JANSDOTTER, Christina, b. Lommaryd 30 Dec. 1795.
- V. 32. CLAESSION, Jöns, b. Tottarp Parish (Malm.) 26 Feb. 1734; d. 26 Feb. 1776; m. 23 June 1771
 33. LARSDOTTER, Hanna, b. Knästorp Parish (Malm.) 9 Feb. 1740; d. 9 March 1803.
 34. SIMONSSON, Christen, tailor, b. Hällestad Parish (Malm.) 20 June 1756; d. 27 April 1828; m.
 35. JOHANSDOTTER, Margareta, b. Sjöstorp Parish (Malm.) 21 April 1757; d. 22 April 1843.
 36. SVENSSON, Nils, b. Lomma Parish (Malm.) 23 Feb. 1751; d. 18 May 1801; m. 4 March 1781
 37. LARSDOTTER, Elsa, b. Lomma Parish 9 Sept. 1762; d. 4 April 1824.
 38. OLSSON, Hans, farmer (*hemmansägare*), b. Vinstorp No. 5, Lomma Parish 22 March 1765; d. Vinstorp No. 2, Lomma 12 Dec. 1834; m. 31 Oct. 1802
 39. HANSDOTTER, Hanna, b. Malmöhus *län* in Dec. 1774; d. 19 March 1837.
 46. NIELSEN, Peder.
 48. OLSSON, Hans, b. 1755; m.
 49. ERSDOTTER, Elisabet, b. 1757.
 50. ---, Håkan, b. 1738; m.
 51. ---, Catrina, b. 1748.
 52. JÖNSSON, Anders, b. Lekeryd Parish (Jön.) 1 Oct. 1752; d. 24 Dec. 1819; m. 1782
 53. MÅNSDOTTER, Stina, b. Svarttorp Parish (Jön.) 1 May 1752.
 54. ANDERSSON, Jöns, b. Järsnäs Parish (Jön.) 1741; m.
 55. JOHANNISDOTTER, Annica, b. Järsnäs 1753.
- VI. 64. KNUTSSON, Claes, b. Östra Skrävlinge Parish (Malm.) 20 Nov. 1692; d. 16 March 1771; m. 1721
 65. LARSDOTTER, Hanna, b. Tottarp Parish (Malm.) 1706; d. 18 April 1770.
 66. JONSSON, Lars, m.
 67. ---, Elsa.
 68. JONSSON, Simon
 74. PERSSON, Lars, b. Lomma Parish (Malm.) 10 April 1741; d. 14 May 1786; m. 29 Nov. 1761
 75. ANDERSDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. 1740; d. 22 Aug. 1823.
 76. PERSSON, Ola, tenant farmer (*hemmansåbo*), b. Prästberga, Lomma Parish (Malm.) 1725; d. Vinstorp No. 6, Lomma 29 Jan. 1802; m. Lomma 22 March 1755
 77. JEPASDOTTER, Ingeborg, b. Karstorp, Lomma Parish 1730; d. Vinstorp, Lomma 9 Nov. 1797.
 78. HANSSON, Hans, tenant farmer (*åbo*), b. in Småland 1738; d. 1807; m. (2) 24 June 1774
 79. NILSDOTTER, Aida, b. Lomma Parish 6 April 1740; d. 6 Jan. 1776; bur. Lomma cemetery.
 98. SIMONSSON, Eric, b. 1708, m.
 99. ERSDOTTER, Margit, b. 1709.

- VII. 128. JONSSON, Knut, b. 1657; d. 2 July 1723; m.
 129. CLAUDDOTTER, Elna, b. 1667; d. 1 July 1719.
 148. LARSSON, Per, tenant farmer (*åbo*), b. Vigenstorp, Lomma Parish 10 March 1697; he farmed Prästberga, the manse of the local clergyman; d. Vigenstorp, Lomma 1765; m. (1) Lomma 26 Dec. 1720 (No. 153); m. (2) Lomma 7 April 1735 (No. 149)
 149. ADAMSDOTTER, Eva, b. 1702; d. Vinstorp, Lomma 21 June 1772.
 150. JÖNSSON, Anders.
 152. =148.
 153. NILSDOTTER, Magdalena, b. 16 March 1691; d. 19 Sept. 1734.
 154. NILSSON, Jeppa, tenant farmer (*åbo*) in Karstorp, Lomma Parish, b. 1692; d. Karstorp 13 Jan. 1771; m. 30 Nov. 1728
 155. HANSDOTTER, Ingar.
 159. JONSDOTTER, Anna, b. Vigenstorp, Lomma 1700; d. 1 May 1783.
- VIII. 256. LARSSON, Jon, b. 20 Nov. 1627; d. 22 Feb. 1698; m.
 257. KNUTSDOTTER, Sissa, b. 17 Aug. 1626; d. 15 Oct. 1699.
 296. PERSSON, Lars, tenant farmer (*hemmansåbo*), b. Blåsberg, Lomma Parish 1658; d. Vigenstorp in March 1728 and bur. in the Lomma cemetery; m. (1) 2 March 1684; m. (2) Lomma 30 July 1693 (No. 297)
 297. NILSDOTTER, Elsa.
 298. JONSSON, Adam, b. 1674; d. 1753; m. 1701
 299. HANSDOTTER, Kerstin, b. 1676; d. 1760.
 304. =296.
 305. =297.
 306. PÅLSSON, Nils, tenant farmer (*åbo*) in Prästberga, Lomma Parish.
 308. JEPSSON, Nils, tenant farmer (*åbo*), b. 1664; d. in Karstorp, Lomma 28 March 1728; m.
 309. —, Karna, b. 1655; d. 6 Jan. 1729.
- IX. 592. LARSSON, Per, b. 1626; d. 9 March 1718; bur. 9 March 1718 in Lomma cemetery; m.
 593. —, Anna, b. 1638; d. 21 Nov. 1717; bur. Lomma cemetery.
 594. HANSSON, Nils, lived at Vigenstorp in Lomma Parish; m.
 595. —, Hanna.
 610. =594.
 611. =595.
 616. ANDERSSON, Jeppa, b. 1597; d. Karstorp, Lomma Parish 20 June 1689.
- X. 1184. —, Lars, b. ca. 1600.

Appendix A-Sources

Ancestors of No. 9 (Hannah Larsdotter) are listed and referred to as members of the Vigenstorp family in A.W. Lundberg and Vilh. Ljungfors, *Tre Skånska Bondesläkter från Västra Bara* (Lund 1915). Microfilm copies of this book are available in the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Augustana College, Rock Island, IL, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, IL and University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, MN. Other sources for this ancestor table include the Emigrant Registers for Göteborg and Malmö, parish records in Jönköping and Malmöhus *län*, Stadsarkivet in Malmö, Landsarkivet in Vadstena, Krigsarkivet in Stockholm, and Landsarkivet for Sjælland, Lolland-Falster and Bornholm, Copenhagen. Margaret Swedberg Olson, Hastings, MN (great-granddaughter of Nos. 8 and 9) and Karin Nilsson of Helsingborg, Sweden furnished information on the ancestors of No. 8 (Sven Larsson). The Emigrant Institute in Växjö and parish pastors in Vireda (Jön.) and Venslev (Sorø), Denmark also provided assistance.

Appendix B - Selected Demographic Trends

Following is a summary of some of the demographic characteristics present in Ancestor Table XXIX. Preparation of this summary is clearly a much easier task than *explaining* the patterns that are exhibited. The scope of the trend analysis is governed by the immigrant generation (No. II in Ancestor Table XXIX) and includes the ancestors and descendants of these four persons (Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7). We pose the general question: Were the demographic patterns present in this family prior to emigration continued in the USA?

A number of limitations in this particular data base need to be recognized. In addition to the usual questions about the accuracy of the reported data, the list of ancestors is incomplete prior to Generation III. This means that a sampling of the total population of ancestors occurs in Generations IV through IX and the representativeness of such a sample based on record availability cannot be determined. Nevertheless, the summarization of the available data is instructive and serves to provide a profile of trends in selected demographic variables in this particular augmented ancestor table.

The numbers of persons in each generation entering the sample for each of the six analyses are presented in Table 1. Generation II in Ancestor Table XXIX is designated as the immigrant generation and interest lies in the degree of continuity in demographic trends in the descendants of Generation II in the USA. In order to broaden the base for these observations, Generation I is augmented with the adult siblings of nos. 2 and 3 in Ancestor Table XXIX, the grandchildren (Generation O) and great-grandchildren (Generation -I) of the immigrant generation (Generation II). Spouses of the siblings of Nos. 2 and 3 and spouses of descendants in Generations O and -I are not included in the analyses. They are considered to have "married into the family" and are not descendants of the immigrant generation (Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7). Only three descendants (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) of immigrant generation are in the ancestor table. The names of the other 27 descendants of Generation II that do not appear in Ancestor Table XXIX, may be obtained from the author. Nearly complete lists of descendants of members of Generation III are also available on request.

In each of the six cases a statistical analysis has been used to determine if a trend exists. If the trend-line cannot be statistically distinguished from a horizontal line, the latter is shown in the figure. The results of the statistical analysis of the data are available from the author. In figures 2-6, individual observations are ranked by birth year and *equally* spaced on the horizontal axis, rather than on a scale corresponding to the birth year. The trend lines are based on calculated values for the earliest and latest birth date.

Generation Span. Has there been a trend in the number of years between succeeding generations? For our purpose, generation span is defined as the difference between the average birth years of succeeding generations. Figure 1 indicates an average generation span of 33.1 years for the ten intervals shown. The pattern of slightly more than three generations per century has remained

reasonably stable. It should be noted that data are incomplete for Generations IV through IX and that sampling is based on record availability. The long span between Generations II and III is of interest. All members of Generation II emigrated from Sweden to the USA and the longer generation span (37.9 years) may reflect a younger position of the emigrants with respect to their siblings than in other generations.

Average Age of Parent at Birth of First and Last Child. The generation span depends in part on the sequence in which an ancestor appears in relation to his/her siblings. Related to this is the pattern of parents' ages with respect to those of their children. In order to study this aspect of the ancestor table it is necessary to use information available on siblings and half-siblings. Lack of this information reduced the size of sample to that indicated in Table 1 (note column headed by Fig. 2 & Fig. 3). Generation O is included under the assumption that members of this generation are beyond their child-bearing ages. Generation -I is excluded because members of this generation are currently reproducing and the "last" child has not yet been determined. Figure 2 indicates a rather persistent pattern of the father's age at birth of the first child—an average of 28.9 years. The decline in the age of the father at birth of last child is associated with the drop in total number of children (Figure 4). The pattern for mothers (Figure 3) is similar to that of fathers, but with a somewhat shorter period of years between first and last child. The average age of mothers at the time of birth of the first child is 27.7 years. In the event of more than one marriage, the data for both fathers and mothers includes children from all marriages. This also applies to the next analysis (Fig. 4). Although the average age for mothers at birth of first child seems unusually high, it is not inconsistent with data presented by Erland Hofsten and Hans Lundström, *Swedish Population History, Main Trends, 1750-1970*, URVAL No. 8, Table 2.2 and Figure 2.4, Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics (Stockholm 1976).

Number of Children. The decline in number of children per parent (Figure 4) should come as no surprise. The first entry is a father born in 1658 with 11 children. This is Lars Persson (No. 296). He had two marriages and the records indicate that only 3 of his 11 children lived to adulthood. Fairly high rates of infant mortality persisted until Generation I. For example, of the children born to the immigrant generation (II), 27 percent died before reaching one year of age. This percentage was reduced to zero for the next generation (I).

Age Difference of Spouses. Figure 5 shows a substantial variation in the number of years by which the ages of spouses differ. In seven cases out of 41, the wife's age exceeded that of her husband. There is no statistically significant trend. Although the average age difference of 4.5 years describes the central tendency of spouse age difference over the generations, the variation appears to have decreased.

Longevity. Has there been a trend in life span? Data on age at death are available for 57 persons and the numbers of persons in each generation are listed in Table 1. Generation I is included because all of its members are now deceased.

Generation O is excluded because some of its members are living. Birth years range from 1597 to 1890 and ages at death range from 29 to 92. Two variables are chosen to explain, in a statistical sense, the variation in age at death—(1) year of birth and (2) gender. Year of birth may be viewed as an indicator of the many changes in external influences on life span that have occurred over the last three centuries. The ability of these two variables to explain variation in longevity is very small— together they explain only 2.9 percent of the variation in age at death. Neither birth year nor gender was statistically significant. The average age at death for the 57 persons is 67.1 years and this average does not need to be adjusted for year of birth or gender. Clearly, many other factors contribute to longevity. With this particular set of data it is difficult to support the hypothesis that improved nutrition and medicine have had an impact on longevity of those who survive to reproduce. It is important to point out that these persons are a subset of the larger population considered to be members of the “family” associated with Ancestor Table XXIX. Figure 6 includes only those persons who reached adulthood and thus the data do not reflect reductions in, for example, infant mortality and deaths caused by childhood diseases. Data on expectation of life at birth, by sex, 1751-1970 for Sweden are presented in Hofsten and Lundström, *op cit*, Fig. 3.8.

Summary. The pattern that emerges from these six charts is one of stability and continuity. There is little evidence that dramatic changes have occurred in the patterns displayed by the selected demographic variables subsequent to the emigration of Generation II from Sweden.

Table 1. Sample Sizes for Figures 1-6, by Generations

Augmented Ancestor Table XXIX

Generation	Average Birth Year	Total Number	Number of persons in sample				
			Fig. 1	Fig. 2 & Fig. 3	Fig. 4	Fig. 5	Fig. 6
-I *	1952	15	15	-	-	-	-
O **	1915	8	8	6	6	7	-
I ***	1887	7	7	6	6	5	7
II	1854	4	4	4	4	4	4
III	1816	8	8	8	8	8	7
IV	1787	16	11	2	2	10	6
V	1752	32	16	4	4	16	9
VI	1723	64	10	0	0	10	8
VII	1685	128	6	4	4	6	7
VIII	1653	256	6	2	2	4	6
IX	1621	512	3	0	0	2	3
TOTAL			94	36	36	72	57

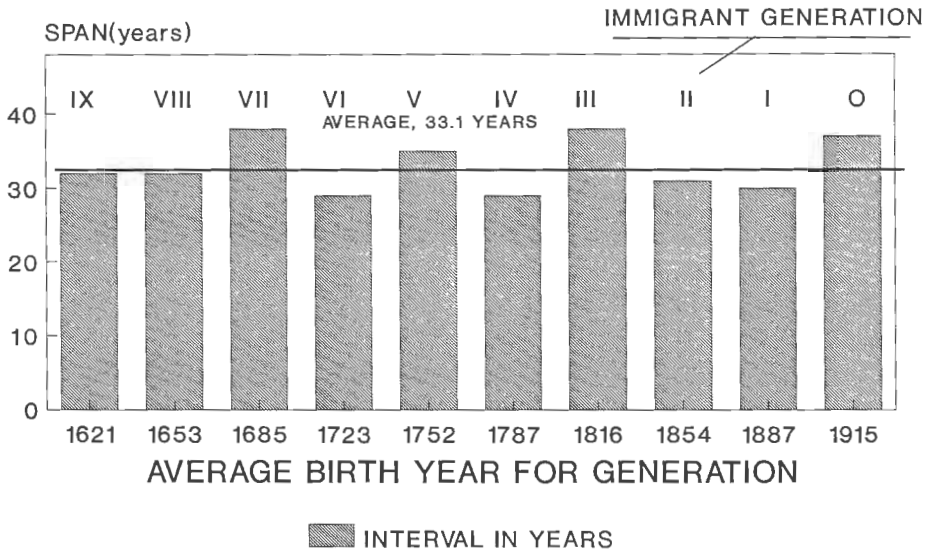
* includes adult great grandchildren of immigrant generation (Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7).

** includes adult grandchildren of immigrant generation (Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7).

*** includes adult siblings of Nos. 2 and 3.

FIG.1 Generation Span

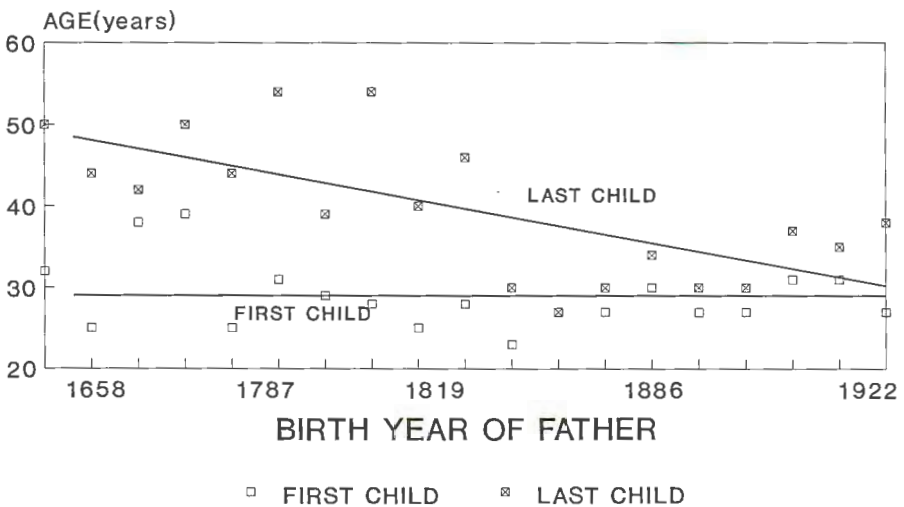
Ancestor Table XXIX



Generations I, O and -I include all adult descendants of Generation II.

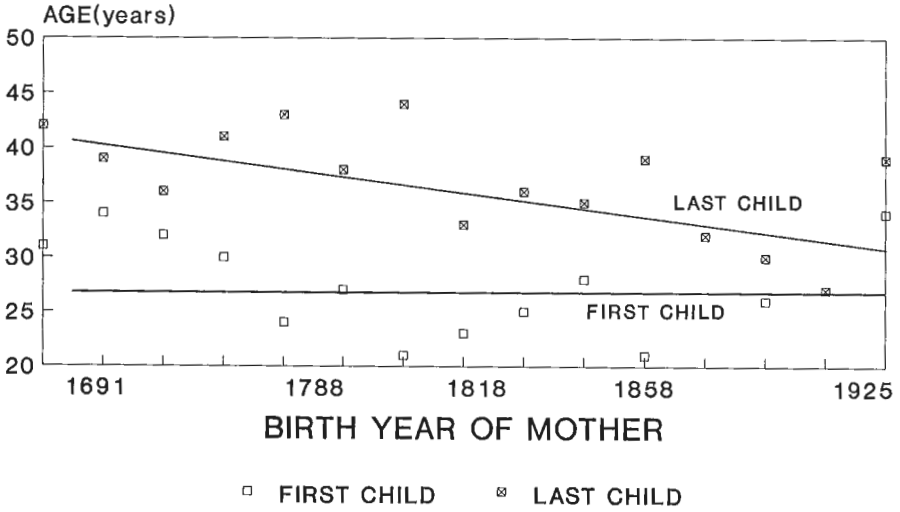
FIG.2 Fathers-Age at Birth of First and Last Child

Ancestor Table XXIX



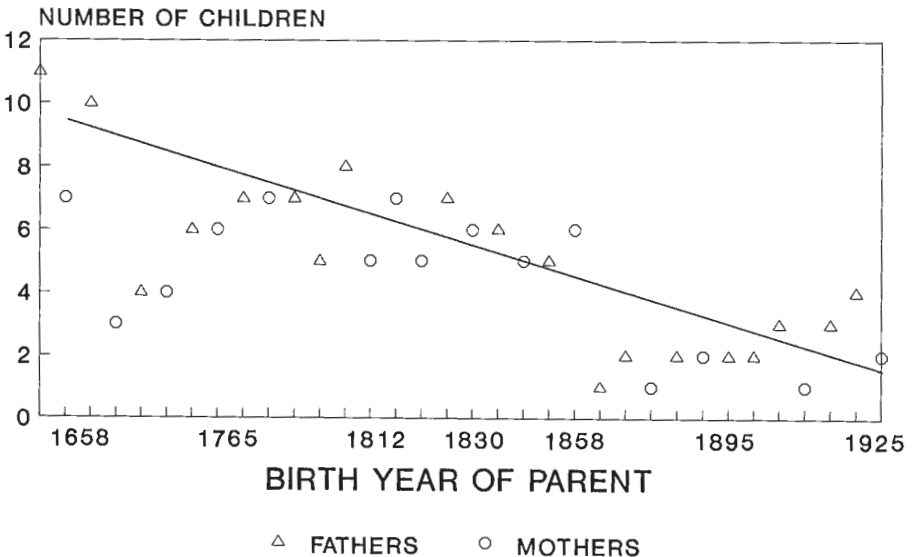
(see Table 1 for coverage)

FIG.3 Mothers-Age at Birth of First and Last Child Ancestor Table XXIX



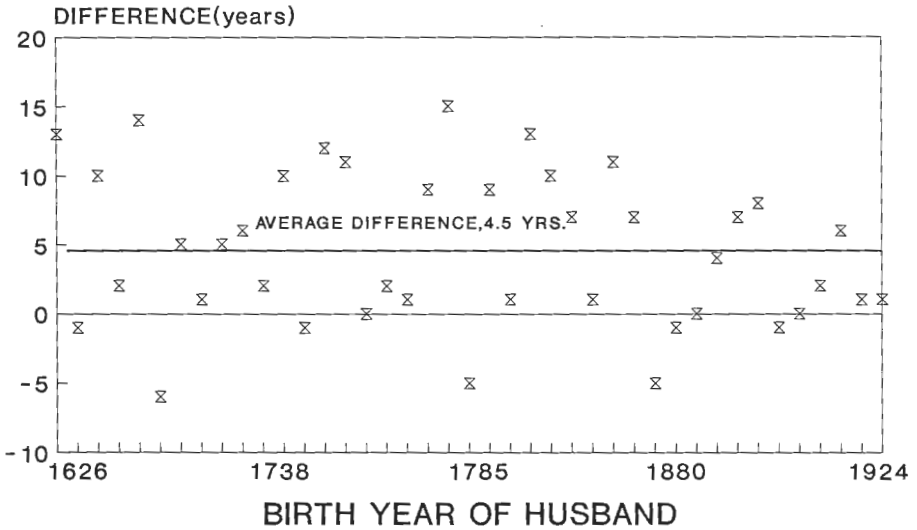
(see Table 1 for coverage)

FIG.4 No. of Children per Parent Ancestor Table XXIX



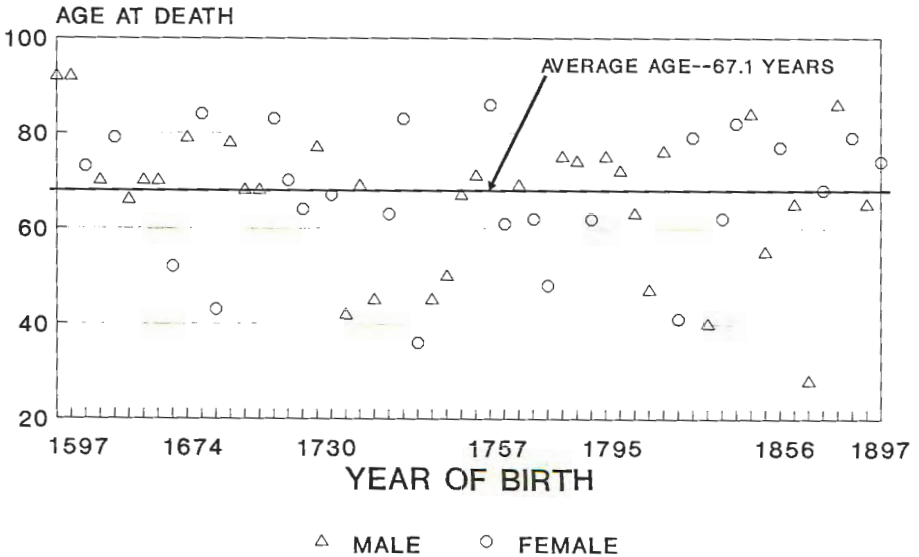
(see Table No. 1 for coverage)

FIG.5 Spouse Age Difference Husband's Age Minus Wife's Age Ancestor Table XXIX



(see Table No. 1 for coverage)

FIG. 6 Longevity Ancestor Table XXIX



(see Table 1 for coverage)

Carl Sandburg as a Political Candidate

Harry H. Anderson*

It is generally known that Carl Sandburg, the noted Swedish-American poet and author, was active in the Social-Democratic Party in Wisconsin early in the 20th century, and that he served for a time as private secretary to Emil Seidel, Milwaukee's first Socialist mayor. Yet none of the biographies of Sandburg, nor the studies of his involvement with the Milwaukee Socialists, contain any hint that he was ever a candidate for an elective position under the Socialist party banner.¹ As a matter of fact, however, Sandburg *did* run for public office as a Socialist in the fall of 1910, losing in a three way race for a seat in the Wisconsin State Assembly.

Born in Galesburg, Illinois of Swedish immigrant parents, Sandburg came to Milwaukee in 1907 to work as an organizer for the Social-Democratic Party, then rapidly becoming a power in Milwaukee municipal politics. The Socialists hoped to expand their appeal elsewhere in Wisconsin, and Sandburg labored for several years in the Fox River Valley and Lake Michigan shore districts, seeking to attract voters to the party standard. He later returned to Milwaukee and was employed as a feature writer and reporter for several local newspapers, while keeping up his contacts with the Socialist movement.²

In April, 1910, the Social-Democrats swept into power in the City of Milwaukee, capturing the mayor's office, most of the other important city-wide positions, 21 of 35 aldermanic seats, and two civil judgeships. Later that fall, the party elected a majority on the County Board of Supervisors, won 12 of 16 seats in the State Assembly from Milwaukee County, and gained two of its three seats in the Wisconsin Senate. The voters of Wisconsin's Fifth Congressional District also elected Victor L. Berger, the party leader and chief spokesman, as the first Socialist to sit in the U.S. House of Representatives.³

In spite of these landslide successes, one of the few defeats suffered by Social-Democratic candidates in the 1910 races was the contest in which Carl Sandburg was the party nominee. He had earlier been chosen by mayor-elect Seidel as his private secretary. He also found time to write occasional feature articles for the party's weekly newspaper, the *Social-Democratic Herald*, on such topics as "The Muck Rakers" and "A Labor Day Talk." In early July, 1910 the party referendum to select candidates for the state ticket resulted in Sandburg being chosen to be their standard bearer in the Seventh Wisconsin Assembly District. In

*Harry H. Anderson is the Executive Director of the Milwaukee County Historical Society, 310 North Old World Third Street, Milwaukee, WI 53203.

this capacity he attended the Socialist platform convention in Madison late in September. On occasion he was referred to as "Charles" rather than Carl in newspaper reports, although the latter name was most often used.⁴

The assignment given Sandburg by the Socialists was a difficult one. His candidacy was part of an effort to fill out the Socialist Party ticket for every race in Milwaukee County, even where chances of success were slim. The heavily Republican Seventh District was made up of the rural townships of Franklin, Greenfield, and Wauwatosa (Sandburg resided in the latter); the industrial communities of West Milwaukee and West Allis; and the City of Wauwatosa. Sandburg's principal opponent in the contest was Charles B. Perry, a Republican attorney who also was the three term mayor of the City of Wauwatosa. A Democrat, John J. Mulhaney, was also in the running.

The outcome of the November election was not, therefore, unexpected. In the official final results, published in the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, Perry received 1,886 votes (48.7%), Mulhaney 1,033 (26.7%) and Sandburg 956 (24.7%).⁵ An earlier incomplete tabulation published in the Milwaukee newspapers the day after the election provided a breakdown on the balloting by communities in the district. These preliminary figures, even though incomplete, reveal patterns of voting which help explain both the reasons for Sandburg's defeat and identify the areas where his campaign efforts proved most effective.⁶

	<u>Sandburg</u>	<u>Mulhaney</u>	<u>Perry</u>	<u>Total</u>
Franklin	15	81	89	185
Greenfield	111	127	179	417
Wauwatosa Township	271	409	812	1,492
West Milwaukee	117	37	96	250
Wauwatosa City	57	86	361	504
West Allis	36	18	43	97
	<u>607</u>	<u>758</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>2,945</u>
Later returns	<u>349</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>930</u>
Official Totals	956	1,033	1,886	3,387

It is significant that Sandburg actually ran ahead of his two opponents in the late returns. (The difference between the initial post-election day figures reported in the press and the final tabulation included in the official canvas.) Much of this support undoubtedly came from West Allis, a working class community, whose total vote of 97 in the preliminary count was obviously too low for a city of over 6,600 residents. The initial plurality assembled by winner Perry, however, was too great for Sandburg's late surge to overcome.

Perry, the Republican, ran strongest in the city and township of Wauwatosa, where he had long been active in politics and was well known. Sandburg's best showing was in West Milwaukee, also a working class community, where he

undoubtedly benefitted from the close ties between the Socialist movement and organized labor. In the final official overall totals, the 32 year old Sandburg finished only 2% and 77 votes behind the Democrat Mulhaney. All considered—his short residency in the district, the rural conservative nature of much of the constituency, and his status as a third party candidate—Sandburg ran a very creditable race. In the same district two years earlier, the Social-Democratic candidate had received only 14% of the vote in another three way contest.

Sandburg remained a member of Mayor Seidel's staff until March, 1911 when he resigned, disenchanted with the mundane day-to-day demands of public service and hopeful of spending more time writing for the *Herald* and the Socialists' new daily paper, *The Milwaukee Leader*. In September, 1912, he moved to Chicago, and except for occasional visits, thus ended his Milwaukee career. As far as is known, Sandburg never again offered himself as a candidate for public office.

Notes

¹For example, see: North Callahan, *Carl Sandburg: Lincoln of Our Literature* (New York, 1970); Harry L. Golden, *Carl Sandburg* (Cleveland, 1961); Helga Sandburg, *A Great and Glorious Romance: The Story of Carl Sandburg and Lillian Steichen* (New York, 1978) and *Where Love Begins* (New York, 1989). The Milwaukee studies include Will C. Conrad, "Carl Sandburg's Milwaukee Days" and Walter Wyrich, "As Milwaukeeans Remember Carl Sandburg" in *The Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society* (June, 1953, vol. 9, no. 2) pp. 6-10, 11-12; and Gary F. Keller, "Carl Sandburg's Wisconsin Years," *The Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society*. (Winter, 1974, vol. 30, no. 4), pp. 106-116.

²Gary F. Keller, "Carl Sandburg's Wisconsin Years," *The Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society* (Winter, 1984, vol. 30, no. 4) pp. 106-110.

³Marvin Wachman, *History of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee, 1897-1910* (Urbana, Illinois, 1945), pp. 70-72.

⁴*The Social Democratic Herald* (Milwaukee), July 9, July 23, September 3, September 27, October 1, 1910.

⁵J.D. Beck (compiler), *The Blue Book of the State of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1911, p. 771 (biographical sketch of Charles B. Perry provides official vote totals for the 1910 assembly race).

⁶*Milwaukee Journal*, November 9, 1910; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, November 9, 1910; *Social-Democratic Herald*, November 12, 1910.

Who Was Benjamin Suel?

In 1846 the Swedish King, Oscar I, presented the North American sea captain, Benjamin Suel, his royal medal, *Illis quorum meruere labores* ("to those who through their labors are deserving") in gold for aiding the crew of a Swedish vessel in distress. Who was Benjamin Suel and what was the nature of his rescue action? The motto of this royal medal, still in existence, is taken from the Roman poet, Sex. Aurelius Propertius' *Elegiae*, IV, 4, 21.

Genealogical Queries

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

Justice

Can anyone help with information concerning the parents and birth place of Catherine Justice? Catherine m. James McDonald in New Castle, DE ca. 1745. I also need to know the children of Catherine and James. What information does anyone have on Magness Justice?

Barbara Moore

Route 12, Box 378

New Braunfels, TX 78132

621

Erickson

I am looking for information concerning F.L. Erickson, a railway contractor from Minneapolis, who worked on the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Thunder Bay, Ontario 1877-1879 and perhaps longer. Both he and his wife Serina were b. in Sweden ca. 1828 and ca. 1831 respectively. Their children - Sophia and Charles F. were b. in the U.S. ca. 1858 and ca. 1860 respectively. The 1881 Census of Canada also lists more than 50 Swedish "navvies" who worked under Erickson.

Elinor Barr

Scandinavian Heritage Project

104 Ray Boulevard

Thunder Bay, Ontario, CANADA P7B 4C4

622

Totterman

I am looking for information about Knute Selim Totterman, b. in Ingå Prish, Nyland län, Finland 27 June 1867. In 1901 he was ordained an Episcopalian priest in the Missionary District of Duluth, MN and served the St. Peter's Swedish Mission there before coming to Port Arthur, Ontario in 1906 to found the St. Angarius Episcopal Mission there.

Elinor Barr

Scandinavian Heritage Project

104 Ray Boulevard

Thunder Bay, Ontario, CANADA P7B 4C4

623

Himmelman, Hierta, Siöblad, Rosing

I am looking for descendants in Sweden, Finland or the U.S. of the following persons - Johan Justus or Johan Frederic Himmelman (first half of the 19th

century); Maj. Gen. Per Hierta (the 1600s); Baron and Gen. Carl Siöblad (the 1600s) and the Rosings from Finland.

John O. Satterlee

213 Frederick Avenue

Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

624

Anderson, Jonasson, Gabrielsdotter, Johansdotter, Nilsdotter

I would like to get information regarding the following persons:

1. Carl Johan Anderson, b. 7 March 1839, his wife Eva Sophia Zachrisdotter, b. 17 Feb. 1840 and their children - Hilma Sophia, b. 1 Dec. 1864 and Carl Oskar, b. 1 Dec. 1868. They emigr. from Sweden 20 April 1876, their destination being Ottumwa, IA.

2. Carl August Jonasson, b. 12 Nov. 1857; emigr. to Iowa 1880.

3. Eva Katrina Gabrielsdotter, b. 9 Jan. 1822 and her dau., Anna Lovisa Johansdotter, b. 4 April 1855, who emigr. to Albia, IA 30 May 1876.

4. Thilda Lovisa Nilsdotter, b. 5 Dec. 1853, who emigr. to North America 17 May 1872.

Any help would be most appreciated.

R.D. Nelson

5408 South Brandon

Seattle, WA 98118

625

Hellman/Hillman

I am searching for descendants of Anders Wilhelm Hellman, b. in Gusselhyttan, Linde Country Parish (Öre.) 14 April 1851, the s. of Anders Andersson and Lovisa Jansdotter and his wife, Stina Lovisa Nilsdotter, b. in Nederhyttan, Ramsberg Parish (Öre.) 24 May 1856, the dau. of Nils Nilsson and Stina Ericsson. Anders Wilhelm Hellman and Stina Lovisa Nilsdotter were m. 28 Dec. 1876. They had the following children, all b. in Sweden -

Anders Wilhelm, b. in Kårberg, Snavlunda Parish (Öre.) 21. Feb. 1877. He moved to Knoxville, IL 1891 and m. his cousin, Theckla Gertrude Hellman 11 March 1902. Their s., Leonard William Hillman became my father.

Frans Oscar, b. 1 Oct. 1878.

Karl Robert, b. 2 May 1882.

Josefina Lovisa, b. 8 Feb. 1885; d. 20 Nov. 1886.

Lovisa Albertina, b. 14 Oct. 1887; d. 19 Aug. 1892.

Johan Verner, b. 5 Aug. 1890.

Albertina Lovisa, b. 23 May 1893.

Marta Josefina, b. 8 July 1895; d. 26 Jan. 1897.

Robert Vernell Hillman

1521 "C" Street, Apt. D

Charleston, IL 61920

626

Johansson/Johnson

I am seeking information regarding Selma Carolina Johansson/Johnson, b. in Hammar Parish (Öre.) 9 Aug. 1873, who emigr. 19 Sept. 1890 and settled in Rockford, IL. The only address known to us is dated April 1892, when she was res. at 1205 Ninth St., Rockford. Any information regarding Selma Johnson's whereabouts after 1892 or her descendants would be very much appreciated.

Kurt Larsson

Dalviksringen 43

552 60 Jönköping, SWEDEN

627

Olsson/Olausson

We are looking for information concerning two emigrants named Olsson or Olausson -

1. Johan Emil b. in Hassle Parish (Skar.) 8 Nov. 1866. He probably emigr. to Chicago, where he supposedly married.

2. Per-Olof, b. in Hassle Parish 30 Aug. 1877. He emigr. via Göteborg 30 April 1897, his destination being Rosehill in Chicago.

We hope that it will be possible to trace these two emigrants.

Ethel and Stig Larsson

Almvägen 17

523 00 Ulricehamn, SWEDEN

628

Peterson, Soderlund

I am looking for information on my grandfather, Charles Ferdinand Peterson, b. in Stockholm 1873. He came to America in the 1890s with his sister Anna and settled in Chicago. His sister m. a man by the name of Jacobson. Grandfather left Chicago before 1911 and settled in a community called Auburndale or Annandale near Rego Park in New York. While he lived here he attended the Covenant Congregational Church in Corona, whose pastor was Emil Holmblad. In the late teens he moved to Port Jefferson, NY. My grandmother was Amelia Josephine Soderlund, b. in Sweden 1876.

I also have a picture of a vessel called the *Clove Rock* or *Cleverock*. I am assuming that this is the ship my grandparents came over on. Who can verify?

Christine Peterson

3805 Sherwood Lane, Apt. 34

Houston, TX 77092

629

Larson

I am trying to locate the place of birth in Sweden of my paternal great grandparents and their siblings. Records on file in Rockford, IL, where they settled and where they were buried only state that they were b. in Sweden. My paternal great grandfather, Gust Larson, was b. ca. 1838. He m. a woman named Maria/ Marie/ Mary and they had three children -

Ida M., b. 1866; d. 1923.

Anna Charlotta, b. 1868, d. 1904.

John R., b. 1870; d. 1942.

Vernis Billstrand Allen
7109 Coralite Street
Long Beach, CA 90808

630

Nyvall

When Johannes Alfred Nyvall, clergyman in Sollerön, Dalarna, died in 1930, his estate inventory lists two sons living in California - Yngve Nyvall, a physician and Ragnar Nyvall, an engineer. Can anyone furnish information as to these two emigrants?

Kjell Nordqvist
Karlskoga hembygdsförening
Hotellgatan 5
691 31 Karlskoga, SWEDEN

631

Hägglund

My maternal great grandmother, Anna Hägglund, b. 9 Oct. 1844, emigr. to America together with her dau. Beda Christina, her husband, Johan Henning Andersson and three other children. Two additional children were b. in Chicago, where the family settled. An older dau., also named Anna Hägglund, b. 8 Aug. 1872, emigr. to Chicago 1889. According to a family story she m. a Danish physician.

Though I have found the family in the U.S. Census for 1910, I need to know what happened to them and if there are living descendants.

Elsie Frölander
Klackvägen 1 D
852 54 Sundsvall, SWEDEN

632

Petersdotter, Mansson

I am looking for further information on Anna Maria Petersdotter, b. 8 Sept. 1833, birth place not known. She m. Anders Mansson 9 July 1854 and the couple lived at Ekekullen in Hyssna Parish (Älvs.). They had one child, Maria, b. 25 Sept. 1854 at Ekekullen. She was my grandmother. She m. Lars Emil Anderson in Cambridge, MA 9 July 1889. I need to know data on her arrival in the U.S. Also I need information to extend the family tree.

Ruth E. Anderson Lemee
815 Bedford Street
Bridgewater, MA 02324

633

Soderstrom, Sweeney, Andersen

I am looking for information on Aem Soderstrom and Edila Andersen,

parents of Charles and Thomas Soderstrom. Charles was b. in Sweden 22 Jan. 1855. Both Charles and Thomas lived in Bay City, MI. Charles m. Matilda Augusta Sweeney 26 March 1894 in Bay City. Her father was Gustav Sweeney and she had three brothers, Albert, Charles and Magnus. Matilda Augusta was b. in Kungsbacka 19 May 1868.

Kenneth M. Johnson
16132 Anstell Court
Mt. Clemens, MI 48044

634

Johansson, Soderstrom

I am looking for information on Carl Johansson, father of Eric, who was b. in Hal(m)stad, Sweden 9 Aug. 1901. Eric lived in Bay City, MI, where he m. Ruth Victoria Soderstrom, with whom he had two children - Roland and Gwen.

Kenneth M. Johnson
16132 Anstell Court
Mt. Clemens, MI 48044

635

Aden, Olson, Pederson, Larson, Johnson

I am looking for information on Ida Maria Aden, wife of Hans Christian Johnson, who came from Christiania (Oslo), Norway. They were m. in Bay City, MI 24 Dec. 1898.

Additionally I am seeking information on Johanna Olson, who m. Henry Larson, and had with him several children, including Wallace John, b. in Aurora, IL 31 Oct. 1891. The family story is that this family returned to Sweden.

Finally, I desire information on Inga Mary Pederson, who had m. Hans Christian Johnson in an earlier marriage. They resided after 1885 in Bay City, MI and had two children - Hilda and Emma S. Amy.

Kenneth M. Johnson
16132 Anstell Court
Mt. Clemens, MI 48044

636

Johnson, Hallgren, Turner, Isaksson

I wish to contact descendants of Jenny Elizabeth Johnson, née Hallgren, probably b. in Tåhult, Kōlingared Parish (Älvs.) 23 June 1869 (?). She emigr. ca. 1885 and res. at 6808 So. Carpenter Ave., Chicago. She d. 5 Oct. 1957. She had at least one dau., Lydia M. Turner. Jenny's sister Alma m. Johan Rikard Isaksson and descendants of the Isakssons are also curious about Jenny's family.

Beverly Norell Nicholas
5558 W. Donna Drive
Brown Deer, WI 53223

637

Bennett

I wish to find any information concerning David Bennett, b. in Strängsered Parish (Älvs.), who emigr. to Chicago. He had a dau. Hilma, who in turn had a dau., who m. a World Warr II serviceman. A Frank Bennett, who was either a brother or son of David, also res. in Chicago. Relatives in Strängsered are interested in knowing about these families.

Beverly Norell Nicholas
5558 W. Donna Drive
Brown Deer, WI 53223

638

Landon/Lundén

My maternal grandmother, Hilda Olivia Landon, whose Swedish surname must have been Lundén, was b. in Sweden, probably Skåne, in 1879 and arr. in the U.S. with her parents and other family members when she was 5 or 6 years old. The family settled in St. Louis, MO, where Hilda's sister Josephine lived next door, m. to a man by the name of Eck.

Mrs. Jean Berg
706 E. 71st Street
Indianapolis, IN 46220

639

Faa

I am an adopted child trying to get some help with something I have been thinking about for a long time. My name is Barbro Hedman and I live in a suburban area north of Stockholm called Vallentuna.

I was born in Seattle, WA 29 Aug. 1960 and came to Sweden when I was only two years of age. I would like to know more about my real family and am beginning by attempting to find my real parents. My mother was b. in Minnesota 5 March 1928 and my father was b. in Wisconsin 13 June 1923. My parents' surname was Faa and they were living in Yakima, WA. My brother Lennart was b. in Yakima 19 Nov. 1957 and is now living on Gotland here in Sweden.

I am hoping to hear from the readers of this journal and I would be grateful for any information I can get in this matter which means so much to me.

Barbro Hedman
Fornminnesvägen 9
186 32 Vallentuna, SWEDEN

640

*He abolished
Man's vested freedom
to seek vengeance
for blood shed in feud
and secured by law
the sanctity
of the home,
the church
and the lawcourts.*



*He ordained for women
their rights
to security
and to heritage.
He fortified
the city of Stockholm,
and promoted
overseas trade.*

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