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# Sven Andersson/Swante Palm - His Early Life in Sweden

**Birger Jansson\***

Swante Palm and his sister Margareta's son, Swen Magnus Swensson are without any doubt the two most famous Swedish immigrants to Texas during the 1800s. Swen Magnus Swensson, who used the acronym SMS, came to the U.S. in 1836 and to Texas 1838. He made himself a fortune and became a highly successful businessman, farmer and banker. His uncle, Swante Palm, who was only a year older than SMS, arrived in Texas 1844. He started as SMS' bookkeeper, but soon made himself a name in his own right. During his long life in Texas, Palm held a number of important positions. He was chief clerk of the Texas State Treasury, a member of the Austin City School Board as well as Austin City Council, and postmaster in both Austin and La Grange, TX. From 1866 until his death in 1899 he served as vice consul for Sweden and Norway. Palm, however, became most famous for his book collection, which he donated in 1897 to the University of Texas at Austin. The gift consisted of 10,000 books. Another 2,000 volumes were willed to the Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran Church in Austin. At Palm's death these latter books were deposited at the University Library as a permanent loan. About 3,000 volumes are written in Swedish. Swante Palm was honored for his scholarly work by receiving an honorary doctor's degree from Bethany College in Lindsborg, KS. He also received the Royal Order of Vasa by the Swedish King. Further information concerning Palm's book collection can be found in Vedung's excellent book on Palm.<sup>1</sup>

While Swante Palm's life in Texas is well known, his life in Sweden, before emigrating, is scarcely known and what is known abounds in misconceptions and romanticized descriptions. This article will attempt to fill in these gaps regarding his early life and hopefully correct some of the errors.

## **Palm's Childhood from 1815 to 1832**

Palm was born in Bästhus, a small village in Barkeryd Parish (Jön.) 31 January 1815, the son of Anders Johansson, a farmer, and his wife, Ingegerd Eriksdotter. He was the seventh and last child born to the couple, the mother now being 46 years old. The little boy was given the name Sven and since the patronymic system was used for family names, his name became Sven Andersson, i.e. the son of Anders. Already the next day, 1 February, Sven was baptized by his godfather, the vicar in the parish of Nye (Jön.), Johan Hultman.<sup>2</sup> Other baptismal

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witnesses were Hultman's wife, Hedvig Johanna Rosengren, the daughter of Barkeryd's clergyman, Magnus Henric Rosengren and Eva Christina Collin, Ulrica Sophia Rosengren, the sister of Hedvig Johanna, and a person with the surname of Broman.<sup>3</sup>

From the household examination rolls of the parish for 1816-1818 we learn that the father, Anders Johansson, was born 1767 and the mother 1769. A daughter Greta was born 1795 and their sons Anders, Johannes, Gustaf and Sven, born respectively 1796, 1802, 1807 and 1815. The family resided in Bästhult. The daughter Greta, baptized Margareta, later became the mother of Swen Magnus Swenson. Later household examination rolls for 1819-1822 and 1828-1831 mention that the father, Anders Johansson, was a member of the county's agricultural society (*Jönköpings Hushållningssällskap*), and that the mother, Ingegerd Eriksdotter, was in poor health. The rolls for 1819-1822 indicate that Margareta (Greta) had left the farm. She had by then married Sven Israelsson, with whom she had a son, born 1816, who was named Sven Magnus and was to become SMS. Finally in the household examination rolls for 1828-1831 we learn that only the youngest boy, Sven, remained with his parents in the family home in Bästhult. In the list of confirmands for the year 1830 we find that Sven Andersson in Bästhult was confirmed that year.<sup>4</sup>

The farm of No. 68 Bästhult was taxed as 1/2 *mantal* (i.e. half of the assessment for the keeping of a soldier, according to *Indelningsverket*).<sup>5</sup> Thus Anders Johansson had to pay for the upkeep of 1/2 soldier, a responsibility assumed later by his oldest son, Anders Andersson.

There is no information available on Sven Andersson's schooling. Obligatory schools for all children were not introduced in Sweden until 1842 and it is not likely that Sven Andersson attended school in the manner everyone does today. He probably received some private education, perhaps through the vicar of the parish, the parish clerk, or some other learned person in the neighborhood, but it is difficult to believe that this was any more than an elementary education. Sven was probably a good and prolific reader and by and large self-educated. In his own words, to be found in his travelogue written in 1845,<sup>6</sup> after his arrival in Texas, he says: "I knew only a few English words, when I started out on my own". It is highly unlikely that as a young person he had any knowledge of foreign languages or Latin. He was probably a very intelligent autodidact with a great hunger for reading.

### Military Service 1832-1834

To enroll as a soldier in the Swedish army was for many young boys in the beginning of the last century a means of getting a small salary, a small house with some land, a possibility to marry and be responsible for a family. This was

quite true for the younger sons in the families, who could not take over the parents' homesteads. The soldiers were paid, militarily equipped and provided with a soldier's croft or *soldattorp* by the farmers and other homestead owners in proportion to the *mantal* size of the farms and homesteads.

From the household examination rolls of Barkeryd Parish we learn that Sven Andersson Palm in 1832 was consigned to the farm of Höreda in Ramkvilla Parish (Jön.) as a musician in the Småland Grenadier Battalion (*Smålands Grenadjärsbataljon*). His brother Gustaf Andersson Palm was already then an oboist in the same battalion. This is the first time we meet the name Palm as an addition to his patronymic.<sup>7</sup> The background to this name transformation was that when a new recruit took over the position of his predecessor as well as his *torp*, he most often assumed the name and number of his predecessor. This made it easier for the officers, who thus only had to remember the same name and number of the soldiers coming from the same farm or group of farms (*rusthåll*). If a new name had to be given, it was usually a short and easy name, of which Palm is a good example.

When the soldier left the military service, either through resignation or retirement, his soldier's name ceased to be official. The name could, however, if the soldier so wished, be kept for the rest of his life. The brothers Andersson Palm seem to have been able to retain the same. From the enrollment records for the Småland Grenadier Battalion made up in 1824, we find that a number of the soldiers were named Palm.<sup>8</sup> There was Anders Palm with No.108 from Ebbo, who died 1823; Johannes Palm, No.122 of Gunillaberg, a drummer, born 1800 (is he identical to Sven's brother Johannes, born 1802?); Sven Palm, No. 119 of Höreda, born 1797, who though not identical to our Sven Palm, probably was his predecessor, who gave him his name and number. Other soldiers named Palm are listed in the muster rolls for 1828, 1831 and 1838. These persons may or may not be related to Sven Andersson Palm and his brothers. In the so called Provisions Inspection Rolls (*Brödmönstringsrullor*), also kept at the Royal Military Archives, we find for 1834 the first information that without a doubt refers to our Sven Andersson Palm.<sup>9</sup> It states that on 16 May 1833 Sven was accepted as a piper (i.e. flutist) with the Vrigstad Company. He was consigned to No. 37 Hubbestad located in Svenarum Parish in Västra Hundred (Jön.), on property taxed as 1 1/2 *mantal*, owned by the district judge (*härads hövding*), Vollrat Ulfsparre (1789-1881).<sup>10</sup> The roll also states that Sven was 19 years old at this time, had been in the military service for one year and was 5 feet, 3 inches tall (equal to 156 centimeters) and was single. He was thus a man of small stature. He replaced a piper named Anders Blomquist, who had been promoted to oboist. Blomquist was only 153 centimeters tall and thus it seems that the musicians were chosen among people of small stature, whereas the taller men became active soldiers. That Palm was a flutist is confirmed in his travelogue from his journey to America, in which he mentions that his flute was a good companion on his trip and that his music was appreciated by the Americans. It therefore seems likely that in 1832 Sven Andersson Palm was consigned to the Höreda farm in Ramkvilla in Östra Hundred and that he the following year was moved to the estate of Hubbestad in Svenarum in Västra Hundred.

It is unclear if Sven's and Gustaf's brothers Anders and Johannes also were enrolled in the Grenadier Battalion. Anders seems to have used the patronymic Andersson at the time of his journey to America in 1848. He probably changed his name after his arrival in the U.S.<sup>11</sup>

The Småland Grenadier Battalion, in which both Gustaf and Sven served as musicians, and also perhaps Johannes, received its name in 1824. It was made up of four companies totaling 500 *mantal* numbers, of which 399 belonged to Jönköping län and 101 Skaraborg län.<sup>12</sup>

### Bailiff Clerk 1834-1836

I have found very little information on Palm's time as a bailiff clerk (*fogdeskrivare*). That he called himself *fogdeskrivare* is obvious from the minutes concerning his employment as a tax commissioner at the Göta Court of Appeals (*Göta Hovrätt*) in Jönköping. In the household examination roll for Barkeryd we find one piece of information which states that both Gustaf Andersson Palm and Sven Andersson Palm moved to Jönköping in April 1837 and that Gustaf in 1838 moved on to Värnamo. This bit of information should probably be interpreted that the moves occurred some time before their registration in April of 1837. I have not been able to find Sven Palm's address or addresses during his stay in Jönköping.<sup>13</sup>

The job as *fogdeskrivare* probably meant that Palm served as an assistant to the bailiff and kept the records during the collection of taxes and debts. Where did he work? A bailiff (*länsman*) usually worked in a jurisdictional district (*hövrad*) or hundred and Palm certainly did not work in more than one *hövrad*. Which one we do not know. Vedung claims that it was in Östra Hundred but she does not cite her source for this information.<sup>14</sup> Scott mentions five different districts covering all of the northwestern parts of Småland and this can certainly not be realistic.<sup>15</sup> An extended archival search should probably reveal the facts.

### Tax Commissioner at the Göta Court of Appeals 1836-1838

In 1836 the Göta Court of Appeals (*Göta Hovrätt*) in Jönköping advertised in the newspapers that there was an opening at the Court for a tax commissioner. Six persons, among them the bailiff clerk Sven Palm applied. Three of them were appointed, among them Sven Palm. In a note in his copy of the novel *Tre fruar i Småland* (*Three wives in Småland*) by Carl Jonas Love Almquist, Palm has written that "The President L.H. Gyllenhaal signed my letter of appointment as a Court Commissioner. It was the first session at which he presided at the Göta Court of Appeals".<sup>16</sup> This note made it easy to find the corresponding minutes of the Göta Court. Lars Herman Gyllenhaal (1790-1858)<sup>17</sup> was appointed



President of the Göta Court of Appeals on 23 April 1836, was introduced 13 June and presided for the first time 14 June of that year.<sup>18</sup> In 1843 Baron Gyllenhaal became Minister of Justice in the Swedish Government. In the Göta Court of Appeals Archives in Jönköping it was then easy to locate the minutes of Gyllenhaal's first term as presiding officer and in those we find in the fifth paragraph that Palm and two co-applicants were appointed tax commissioners.<sup>19</sup> Palm had to pay 1 *riksdaler* 32 *skilling banco* in order to receive his certificate as tax commissioner, which he did, while at the same time demanding a receipt.

It is likely that Palm's work as a tax commissioner was connected to his previous work as a bailiff's clerk and that even now he had to do with the collection of taxes and outstanding debts. He sometimes calls himself, as well as being called by others Court Commissioner (*hovrättskommissarie*). This title as a profession does not really exist, but if one is employed as a tax commissioner attached to a Court, as in Palm's case, it might be correct to use the title of Court Commissioner.

### **County Clerk at the County Secretariat in Kalmar 1838-1844**

In 1838 Sven Palm was transferred from Jönköping to the County Secretariat (*Landskansliet*) in Kalmar, which belonged to the Göta Court of Appeals. His title now was County Clerk (*Landsskrivare*). The background for this relocation is not known. A search of the administrative records for 1838 in the Court's archives in Jönköping would probably provide the answer. Details concerning Palm's duties as a County Clerk are not known, but one would expect that he continued with the same work as before in Jönköping. That Palm, during his time in Kalmar, worked as a tax and debt collector is evident from an advertisement in *Calmar-Posten*, the newspaper he edited and in which Palm requested that all who know that they are indebted to a certain merchant must within a week liquidate all debts in order to avoid legal action.

### **Editor of *Calmar-Posten* 1841-1844**

No less than three newspapers were founded around 1840 in Kalmar - *Calmar Läns och Ölands Tidning* 1838-1842, *Barometern* from 1841, still being published, and *Calmar-Posten* from 1841 to 1864. A publication permit for *Calmar-Posten* was issued to Sven Palm 22 Oct. 1841 and for Gustaf Karström, a bookstore apprentice, 6 Feb. 1844, i.e. two months before Palm left for America. The person who had initiated the founding of the newspaper was Palm's superior, the Governor of Kalmar län, Claes Ulrik Nerman, who happened to be the confidant of Charles XIV John.<sup>20</sup> The newspaper was edited by Palm and it was published twice in 1841; weekly in 1842 and 1844 and biweekly in 1843 and after 1844.<sup>21</sup>

Since the three Kalmar newspapers had different political backgrounds, they competed vigorously and a large part of the contents consisted of polemics

against each other. It has been said that one of the reasons for Palm's emigration was that he had written articles directed at King Charles XIV John. It is true that the King during the last years of his life was very sensitive to criticism and attempted to silence opposition by using the power of suppression, which since 1812 had been included in the Freedom of the Press Act. This had been used for instance against Lars Johan Hierta's *Aftonbladet*, which, however, each time it was suppressed, returned the next day under a new name, similarly to the boar Särimner in Nordic mythology, which after having been eaten at dinner, returned to life the following morning. One of Hierta's collaborators in *Aftonbladet* was Henrik Bernhard Palmær, who was accused of writing articles derogatory of the King. Is it possible that the names Palm and Palmær have here been mixed up?

Glancing through *Calmar-Posten* during Palm's period as editor does not reveal any indication that he, who was in government service and worked for Governor Nerman, a friend of the King, wrote any articles that could have displeased the King. The King died 8 March 1844, just one month before Palm's departure from Sweden.

Palm was only between 26 and 29 years of age during his time as editor of *Calmar-Posten*. He very likely functioned mainly as just that - an editor - without writing any important articles himself. An indication that this was true is the fact that neither *Calmar-Posten*, nor *Barometern*, mentioned with a single word Palm's quitting his work at *Calmar-Posten* and emigrating to America. Another indication of this fact is that the bookstore apprentice, Karström, who in 1844 replaced Palm as the responsible publisher and editor of the newspaper, only earned five *Riksdaler* as a newspaperman in 1844, according to the taxation lists of Kalmar. Was Palm's extra income for his work for *Calmar-Posten* better paid? Probably not.<sup>22</sup>

## **Housing in Kalmar 1842-1846 for Sven Palm and the Alm Family**

The following information was obtained from the taxation list (*mantalslängd*) for the city of Kalmar 1842-1846.<sup>23</sup>

1842 House property No. 138 1/2.

J.H.Alm, skipper, born 1788, owns the house. He resides there with his sons Hugo, b.1824 and Hilmar, b. 1834 and his daughters Ida, b. 1814; Agnes, b. 1816; Hulda, b. 1825; Laura, b. 1831 as well as the maid Anna, b. 1810.

Also living in the house are Otto M. Resén, county clerk, b. 1806, and his sister Andriette, b. 1797; Mrs. Sofia Klein, b.1802 and Miss Elisabeth Salmoon, pauper:

House property No. 395.

Mrs. Magnét, widow, b. 1768, who owns the house. Also living in the same house were Sofia, maid, b. 1820; S.Palm, county clerk, b. 1815 and Miss Hedvig Uddenberg, b. 1783.

Agnes, the daughter of skipper Alm, emigrated to America in 1854 and in the same year married Sven Palm, who by then had changed his name to Swante Palm. Agnes' sister, Laura, also emigrated to America. We note that in that year Alm owned the house.

1843. House property No. 138 1/2.

Skipper Alm was the owner of the house and the same children reside with him as in the previous year but now the maid's name is Fredricka, b. 1814. Hugo, the son, is listed as a *scholaris* or scholar. Miss Salmoon also still resides there.

House property No. 395.

Mrs. Magnét, the widow, still owns the house and Sven Palm and Miss Uddenberg still reside there. New in the house are Ch. A. von Sydow, a former brewer, b. 1764, and his daughters Sofia, b. 1824 and Henrietta b. 1830, as well as the maid Sofia, b.1824.

We also note in a supplementary report that the skipper's Christian names are given as Johan Henrik and that his profession is sea captain in the merchant navy (*kofferdiskeppare*). He notes that he does not know the size of his lot.

From our point of view the years 1842 and 1843 are identical regarding Alm's and Palm's housing.

1844. House property No. 138 1/2.

The creditors of J.H.Alm now own the house. He still lives there with his children, to which are now added a foster daughter named Emilie, b. 1832 and a maid named Anna, b. 1830. Hugo, the son is listed as a student. No other people are said to live in the house.

House property # 313.

This property is owned by Mrs. Margareta Råberg, a widow with the address Västra Sjögatan 313. The tenants are a widow named Mrs. Renquist, Court Commissioner Palm, Mrs. Habolin, a widow, and Petersson, a carpenter.

In a special note it is stated that according to the Taxation Committee, S. Palm, the county clerk, did not have a salary or other income exceeding 200 *riksdaler banco*.



This was the year that Palm emigrated and we have noticed some important changes. Alm no longer owned his house. It had been taken over by his creditors and consequently he had not been able to pay the mortgage on his loans. Palm has moved from Mrs. Magnét's house to a house owned by Mrs. Råberg and we now also know Palm's address during his last year or months in Sweden.

1845. House property No. 138 1/2.

A.L.Krueger, a merchant, now owns the house. Skipper Alm still lives in the house together with his children and his brother's daughter Emilie. Miss Lisa Salmoon also resides there. Other tenants are Carl Gustaf Jaensson, a carpenter, b. 1814 and his daughter Augusta, b. 1842, the carpenter's wife Brita Arnelo (?), b. 1803 and her daughter, Emma, b. 1835 as well as the maid Maria, b. 1825..Krueger, an import and export merchant, b. 1791, also owned a number of other house properties in Kalmar - No.'s 11,12,138,172,173 and 398. Outside of the city limits he owned house No. 60.

House property No. 313.

Palm, who had already emigrated, is not mentioned as a tenant.

In a special note Skipper Alm claims that he had no income during the past year.

Delinquent taxes for 1844 in Kalmar and which were not paid on 31 Aug. 1845.

County Clerk S. Palm - Head tax, 12 *riksdaler*, appropriation tax, 24 *riksdaler*, other, 5 *riksdaler* or a total of 41 *riksdaler banco*.

This debt was announced at a public worship service in Kalmar 22 March 1845.

For 1845 we thus find that Mr. Alm's house had been sold to a Mr. Krueger, who already owned a number of houses in the Kalmar region. He was obviously a very wealthy Kalmar merchant. We also learn that Palm, who earned less than 200 *riksdaler* in 1844, now had unpaid taxes amounting to 41 *riksdaler banco*.

1846. House property No. 138 1/2.

The house is now owned by J.P. Johansson, a coachman who transports the mail. Miss Salmoon still lives there but all the other tenants are new.

For 1846 there is no information regarding Sven Palm, nor his tax indebtedness. This was probably either paid or canceled.

## Palm's Reasons for Emigrating

We have already discussed that Palm's decision to emigrate to America was not due to his writings, disliked by the King. As a matter of fact we know that he had had such plans many years before he became editor of *Calmar-Posten*. In his travelogue he states that he already eight years earlier, which would have been in 1836, when Swen Magnus Swensson emigrated, nursed plans to leave for America. Also in 1839 he and his brother Gustaf must have had ideas to follow Swensson to the other side of the Atlantic. This is proved by a letter written by Swensson to the wealthy merchants of Kinney and Williams in Galveston, TX and dated 14 March 1839, that they should "be kind enough to advance money to Gustavus and Swen Palm sufficient for their expenses to come to Richmond (TX)," which is where Swensson was living at the time.<sup>24</sup>

Palm's plans to leave Sweden were obviously not new at all, but something must have happened in 1843 which actualized his departure. In his travelogue he says that in 1843 he had had "several minor misfortunes and sorrows, which I took perhaps too hard -- for they came from a slowly aroused love, which carried me further away than my common sense desired. I became involved in feminine intrigues and in family troubles". He doubtless had financial troubles with a salary of 300 *riksdaler* and expenses amounting to 900 *riksdaler* a year, which is mentioned in his travelogue. When he got financial help to straighten out his financial situation he immediately left for America. It can not be a bad guess that his sister's son, Swen Magnus Swensson, now a quite wealthy Texas resident, was one and probably the major donor of money to Sven Palm.

It is clear that Agnes Alm was his love in 1843, otherwise she should not have followed him to Texas in 1854. Her father, skipper Alm, must have had big financial problems in 1843. The following year his creditors took over his house and in 1844 it was sold to Mr. Kreuger. It might be possible that Sven Palm tried to help out Alm and he thus became involved in Alm's bad affairs. Perhaps the sale of Alm's house in 1844 also returned some money to Palm, which he needed to be financially free in Sweden and thus be able to afford the trip to America.

## The Change of Name

We have seen how the young lad Sven Andersson while in military service in 1832 became Sven Andersson Palm. Leaving the military he dropped Andersson and from then on from his position as bailiff clerk to his emigration was known as Sven Palm. After his arrival in America he finally became Swante Palm, probably to avoid being confused with Swen Magnus Swensson. And as Swante Palm we know him all through the remainder of his life.

I wish in closing to express my gratitude to Nils William Olsson for his very clarifying items of information he has added to this article.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Siv Vedung, *A Book Collector on the Texas Frontier*. Swante Palm and His Swedish Library at the University of Texas at Austin (Houston, TX 1990).

<sup>2</sup>Johan Hultman served as the vicar in the Nye Parish and later came to Nävelsjö Parish (Jön.). - C.O. Arcadius, J.A. Franzén, E.A. Zetterqvist and G. Virdestam, *Växjö stifts herdaminne* I-VIII (Växjö 1921-1934), VI, p. 345.

<sup>3</sup>Barkeryd Parish Records, *Vadstena Landsarkiv* (District Archives of Vadstena) (VLA).

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup>*Indelningsverket*, a military institution designed to furnish Sweden with the necessary military forces, was established in the 1680s during the reign of Charles XI. It was principally a rural system by which farmers, singly, or in groups, promised to support, equip, house and maintain a soldier. Usually four farmers, each with an assessed land value of 1/4 *mantal*, would furnish one soldier and provide him with acroft or *soldattorp*. For a cavalryan, the farmer, a more affluent landowner, would equip, not only the cavalryman, but also furnish him with a horse. Such a farm was called *rusthåll* and the farmer had the title of *rusthållare*. The system was dropped in 1901 with the introduction of national conscription. For further information on *Indelningsverket* and the Swedish system of manning its regiments, see Elfred Kumm, *Indelt soldat och rotebonde* (Stockholm 1949) and Claës Grill, *Statistiskt Sammandrag af Svenska Indelningsverket* I-II (Stockholm 1955).

<sup>6</sup>*Vedung*, p. 115.

<sup>7</sup>Muster Rolls of the Småland Grenadier Battalion in *Kungliga Krigsarkivet* (Royal Military Archives), Stockholm.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup>Gustaf Elgenstierna, *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor* I-IX (Stockholm 1925-1936), VIII, p.250.

<sup>11</sup>Nils William Olsson, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in U.S. Ports (except New York)* (Stockholm and St.Paul, MN 1979), p. 21.

<sup>12</sup>*Nordisk familjebok* I-XXXVIII (Stockholm 1904-1926). Second ed., XXVI, col. 67.

<sup>13</sup>*Göta Hovrätts Arkiv* (The Archives of the Göta Court of Appeals) (GHA), Jönköping.

<sup>14</sup>*Vedung*, p. 2.

<sup>15</sup>Lars E. Scott, "Renaissance Gentleman Arrives in Texas: Swante Palm's Account of His Voyage from Sweden to the Lone Star Republic in 1844" in *The Swedish-American Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 3, July, 1983, pp. 178-193.

<sup>16</sup>*Vedung*, p. 14.

<sup>17</sup>*Elgenstierna*, IV, p. 271.

<sup>18</sup>GHA, VI:47.

<sup>19</sup> It is interesting to note that one of Palm's fellow applicants for the position was a jurist by the name of D.E. Dryselius, a distant relative of Gunnar Dryselius, the first Swedish consul general in Houston, TX, whose son, Jan Dryselius, is presently the president of the Swedish Club in Houston.

<sup>20</sup> That Charles XIV John was quite fond of Nerman was demonstrated by the fact that he ennobled Nerman a few months before the king died. Nerman had two sons - Johan Gustaf, who emigrated to South America. He is said to have left two daughters, and Olof Magnus, who died unmarried, thereby extinguishing the brief span of Nerman nobility. - *Elgenstierna*, V, p. 417; *Nordisk Familjebok*, XIX, cols.784-786.

<sup>21</sup> Bernhard Lundstedt, *Sveriges periodiska litteratur* I-III (Stockholm 1895-1902). III, pp. 168-171.

<sup>22</sup> *Mantalsuppgifter för Kalmar län* (Taxation Lists for Kalmar län). Riksarkivet (The National Archives of Sweden), Stockholm.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> *Swenson Correspondence*, Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center, The University of Texas, Austin, TX.



Photograph of Swante Palm on a visit to Stockholm in 1873.