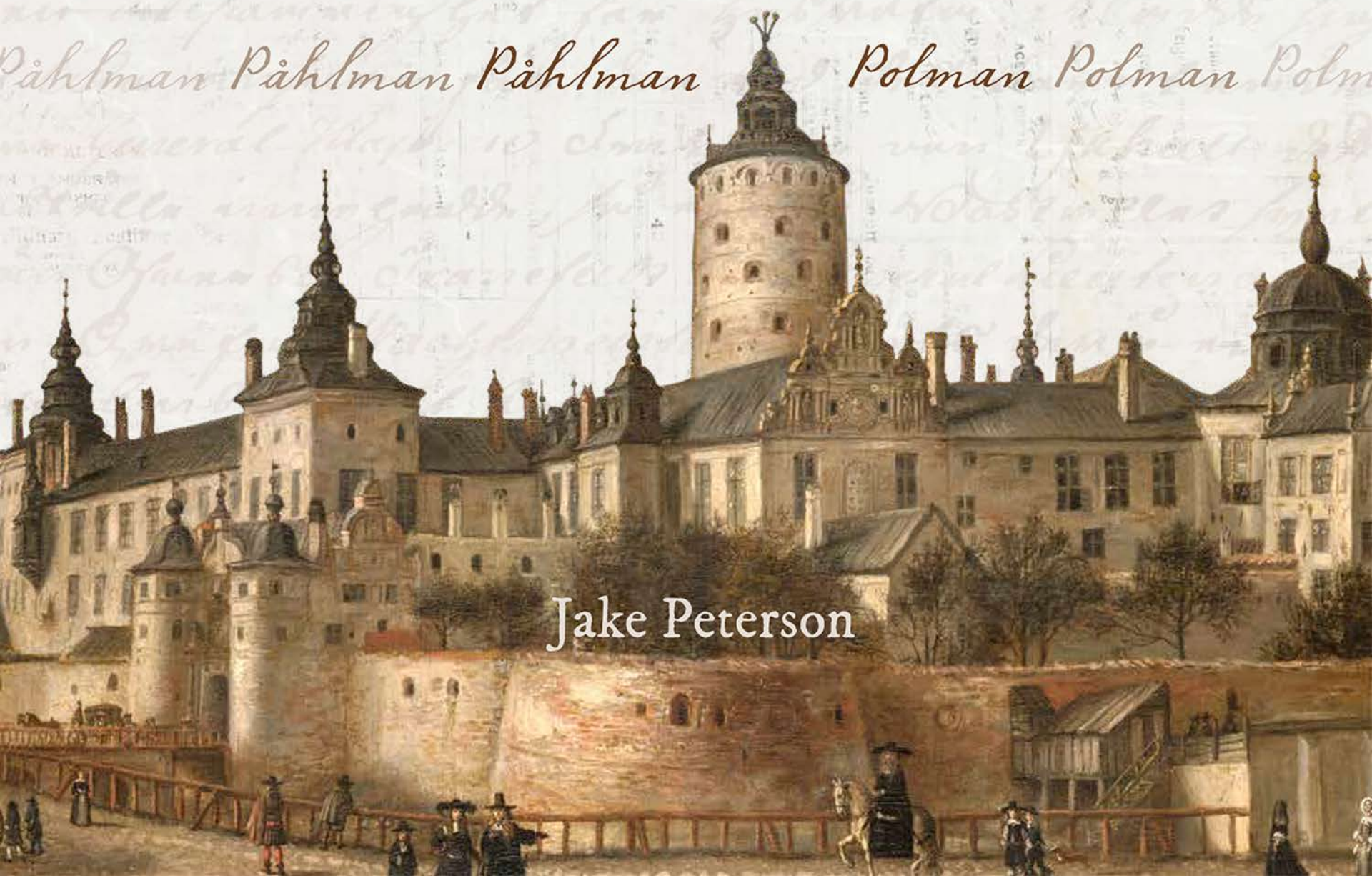


# Arcadia

Peterson Family History  
and the Secrets of a Swedish Nobleman



Jake Peterson





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*In memory of my grandpa, Ted J Peterson, who crossed the  
Bifröst bridge. And to all of our forefathers.*



*To my grandma, Lois Peterson, who sparked my interest in  
our family history. And to all of our foremothers.*

Deyr fé  
deyja frændr  
deyr sjálfir it sama  
en orðstírr  
deyr aldregi  
hveim er sér góðan getr

Cattle die, kindred die,  
Every man is mortal:  
But the good name never dies  
Of one who has done well

~ Stanza 76 of the Hávamál, in the Codex Regius,

a collection of Old Norse poems from the Viking age

*(Auden & Taylor translation)*



# Preface



Dear Family,

This book is the story of the evolution of the Peterson line, chronicling a nobleman in 18th-century Sweden by the name of Pålman, his son the hat-maker Peter Cederstrøm in 19th-century Norway, and their descendants that would become known as the Petersons across Illinois, Nebraska, and Idaho.

It's hard to believe, but this book has been nearly 25 years in the making. I have treasured Grandma Lois Peterson's original collection of Peterson family history given to the family all that time ago. But there was a line in one of the pages that stayed with me:

*It is thought that the family name was different than Peterson and that Frederick made the name change as many other immigrants had.*

I was determined to find that name, and feared it was lost to time, if the name change even happened at all. You'll soon find out within these pages that, not only did it change, but the story is so much more gripping than I could have ever imagined. I was on the edge of my seat with every discovery. The information presented here is based on research and genealogical records, my interpretation of the events, and the memories of others from their letters and diaries. We can't possibly know the wording of the conversations our family members held back in the 1700-1800's; disclaimers are presented where I have used dialogue or taken more license.

I feel such a deep love for the people in these stories, even without knowing most of them. The more I learned about them, the more I recognized them within myself. These stories of our ancestors' triumphs—as well as their tribulations—deserve to be remembered and retold. This is my small tribute, an attempt to give them more than just a name and date on a chart.

I hope they would be pleased, and I hope you will be too.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jake". The signature is stylized, with a large, looping initial "J" and a cursive "ake".

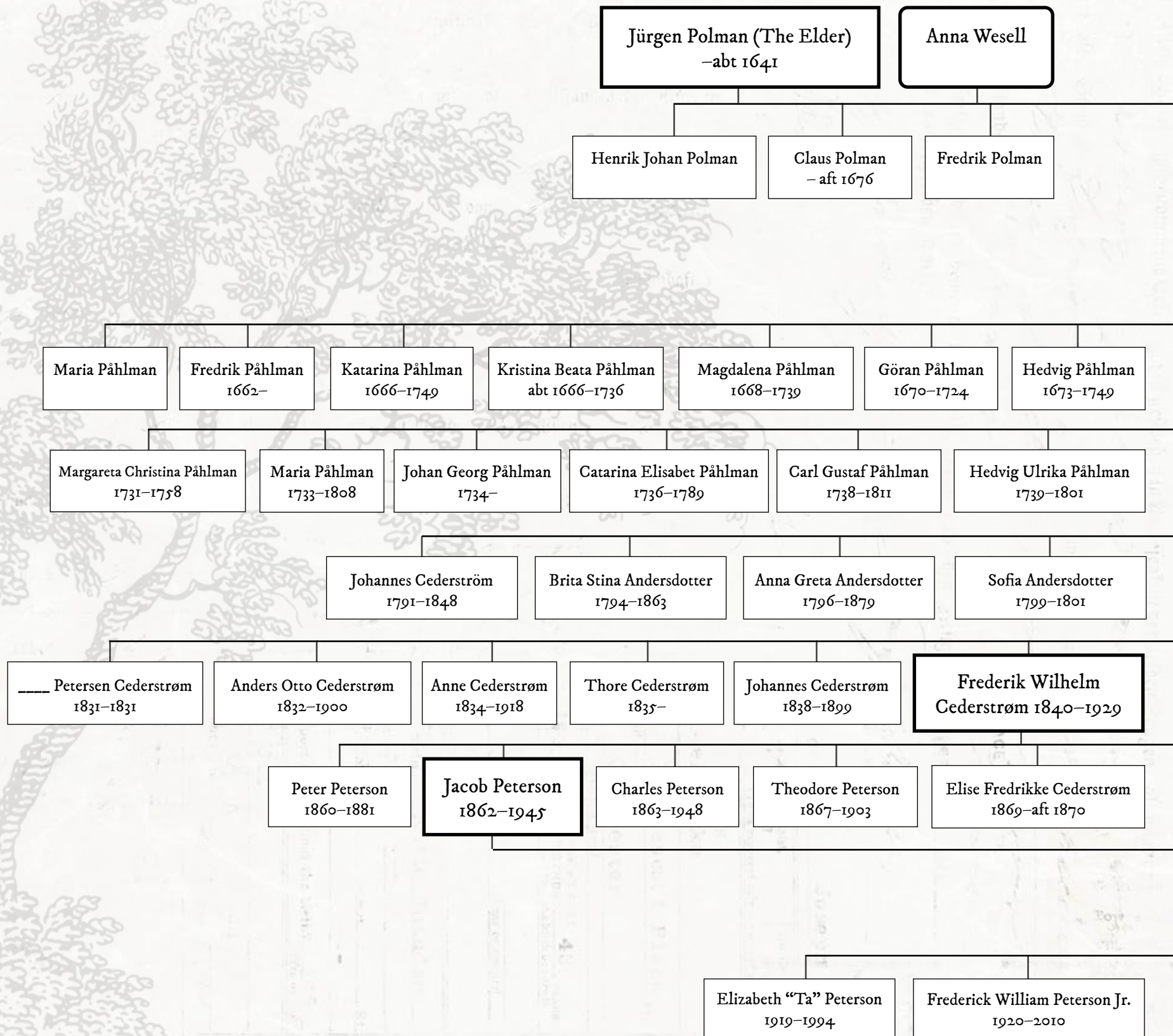
Jake Peterson  
April 21, 2022



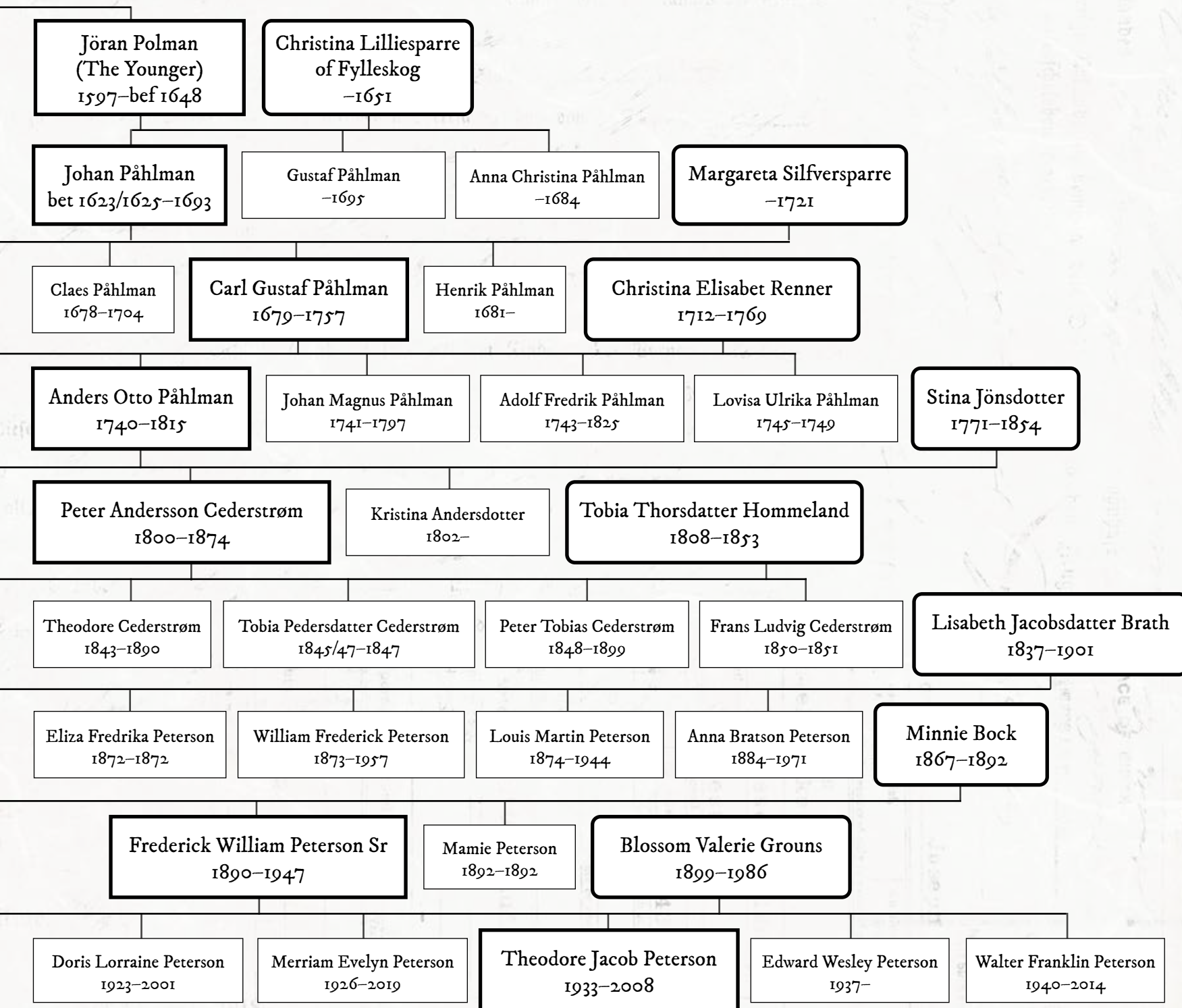


# Contents

Peterson Family Tree .....	x
Timeline.....	xii
Prologue.....	xv
PART ONE: THE PÅHLMANS (1740 - 1815)	
1. Anders Otto Pålman (1740 - 1815).....	3
PART TWO: THE CEDERSTRØMS (1800 - 1929)	
2. Peter Cederstrøm (1800 - 1874).....	49
3. Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm (1840 - 1929) .....	75
PART THREE: THE PETERSONS (1862 - 2008)	
4. Jacob Peterson (1862 - 1945) .....	119
5. Fred W Peterson (1890 - 1947).....	157
6. Ted J Peterson (1933 - 2008).....	191
Epilogue.....	220
Acknowledgements.....	226
About the Author.....	227
Appendices	
Appendix 1: DNA Test Results & Our Family History .....	229
Appendix 2: Pålman Family Research Report .....	233
Appendix 3: Peterson Family Research Report.....	253
Appendix 4: Anders Otto Pålman Descendency List .....	256
Glossary .....	289
Index.....	294



# Peterson Family Tree





# Timeline



1254   Early 1500s   1650   1654   1709   1740   1800   1814   1815   1830   1840   1860   1862

Earliest known direct ancestors found in Westphalia, Germany who were ennobled there

Queen Kristina abdicates the throne and converts to Roman Catholicism

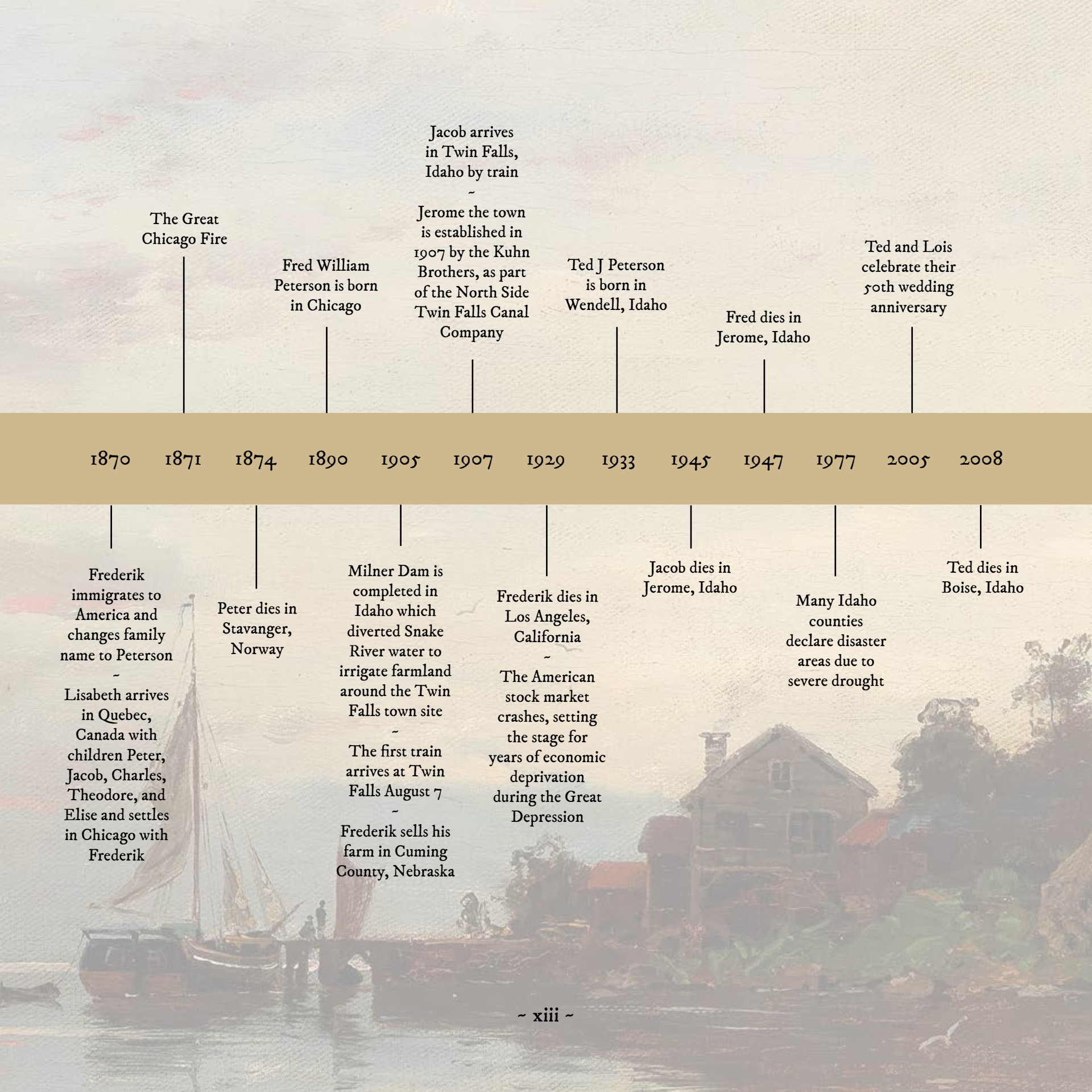
Anders Otto Pålman is born at Ugglsansryd, Sweden

Sweden and Norway unite under a common monarch

Peter becomes a citizen in Stavanger, Norway  
~  
Peter marries Tobia Thorsdatter Hommelund in the Stavanger Domkirke on June 18th

The store fire of 1860 in Stavanger, leaving 2,000 residents homeless  
~  
Frederik marries Lisabeth Jacobsdatter Brath in the Stavanger Domkirke on August 19th





The Great  
Chicago Fire

Fred William  
Peterson is born  
in Chicago

Jacob arrives  
in Twin Falls,  
Idaho by train

Jerome the town  
is established in  
1907 by the Kuhn  
Brothers, as part  
of the North Side  
Twin Falls Canal  
Company

Ted J Peterson  
is born in  
Wendell, Idaho

Fred dies in  
Jerome, Idaho

Ted and Lois  
celebrate their  
50th wedding  
anniversary

1870

1871

1874

1890

1905

1907

1929

1933

1945

1947

1977

2005

2008

Frederik  
immigrates to  
America and  
changes family  
name to Peterson

Lisabeth arrives  
in Quebec,  
Canada with  
children Peter,  
Jacob, Charles,  
Theodore, and  
Elise and settles  
in Chicago with  
Frederik

Peter dies in  
Stavanger,  
Norway

Milner Dam is  
completed in  
Idaho which  
diverted Snake  
River water to  
irrigate farmland  
around the Twin  
Falls town site

The first train  
arrives at Twin  
Falls August 7

Frederik sells his  
farm in Cuming  
County, Nebraska

Frederik dies in  
Los Angeles,  
California

The American  
stock market  
crashes, setting  
the stage for  
years of economic  
deprivation  
during the Great  
Depression

Jacob dies in  
Jerome, Idaho

Many Idaho  
counties  
declare disaster  
areas due to  
severe drought

Ted dies in  
Boise, Idaho



*The  
Scandinavian  
peninsula,  
circa 1565.  
Egnazio  
Danti,  
cartographer.*

*Source: Palazzo  
Vecchio Museum.  
This work is in the  
public domain.*





# Prologue



*“Mom said Papa Jake worked in the McCormick plant in Chicago. It must have been another reason to farm. He was involved in an accident and his leg was broken which left him with a very slight limp. No workers insurance or compensation in those days. [...] I was his birthday girl being born 4/13 and his birth date 4/12. When I was around twelve he had me sit on his lap and the chair broke down.”*

– From the diary of Doris Peterson Barnes, January 29, 1997

*I*n the early 1900s, Jacob Peterson decided to give up his job as an iron molder in Chicago and move West to Arcadia Valley<sup>1</sup> near Jerome, Idaho. His years as a farm laborer at his grandparents’ home in Nebraska probably made farming seem like an attractive, or at least a familiar option compared to working conditions in the factory.

Jacob’s granddaughter, Doris, who affectionately called him “Papa Jake,” wrote that the reality was different; the farms were sandy, challenging and distant. But despite the struggles, there was community, and the Petersons lived a full life there until their retirement.

Moving westwards in search of greener opportunities was not new in the family. This story quite possibly begins in the 16th century on another farm across the ocean, owned by the Pohlmanns<sup>2</sup> in a parish called Hille in Westphalia, Germany.<sup>3</sup> Herman Pohlman and his family, likely of noble ancestry, were buried in the church cemetery. We can say with near certainty that Jacob Peterson

was a descendant of the Pohlmanns, and that his ancestors were to be found in what is present-day Estonia in the late 16th and 17th centuries.



*The parish church in Hille (German: Evangelische Kirche Hille) built in the 16th century.*

*Source: Photo by Ingo2802, Creative Commons.*

At the time, the country was ruled, occupied and fought over by several powers, including Germany, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, with native Estonians pushing back against foreign rule upon occasion. German was the main administrative language in certain places such as Reval, known today as Tallinn;<sup>4</sup> but eventually,

it was Sweden that gained the strongest control of—and united—the region.

*“Pärnu, Tartu and Narva fell at various stages to the Russians during the [Livonian] war, but as the Swedes had seized Tallinn in 1561, they were able to hold on to it, and by the end of*



*Map of Livonia in the 17th century, a former Russian province that is now nearly all of modern Latvia and Estonia.*

*Source: Original in the National Library Cartography Collection. Photo in the public domain.*



the war they controlled not only Estonia but the whole Baltic Sea [...] From a twenty-first century perspective, it is easy to forget that Sweden was once a large empire controlling much of northern Europe. [...] King Gustavus Adolphus remarked that 'the Russians will find it difficult to skip over that little brook.'<sup>5</sup>

Sweden retained its power through the 17th century, often referred to as the “golden era” or “the good old Swedish times (*vana hea Rootsi aeg*)”,<sup>6</sup> though Russian accounts disagreed. These phrases were probably used nostalgically after Russia’s rise to power in the region.



*Hand-drawn map of Sweden with its provinces 1650-1699.*

*Source: Uppsala University Library. Photo in the public domain.*



*Portrait depicting Jörgen Polman the Younger, 1623, when he became captain of Kronoberg's regiment. Polman coat of arms top right. Oil on canvas; 1623; painted by Georg Günther Kräill von Bemeberg (1584–1641).*

*Inscription at top left: CAPITIN JÖRGEN POLMAN NATVS ANNO 1597 FECIT ANNO 1623 ”.*

*Source: Skoklosters slott, LSH museet. Photo in the public domain.*





*It is said that the family came from the parish of Hille, in the county of Ravensberg, Westphalia, where there was a noble family Polman, who in the coat of arms carried an arm, holding a ring. According to legend, 12 brothers are said to have settled in different countries. Jürgen Polman the Elder, who performed in Livonia at the end of the 16th century, was of this family. His son, Jöran Polman the Younger, eventually settled in Sweden and whose sons were knighted by Queen Christina with the name Pählman under No. 501. In addition to Jöran the Younger, Jürgen had the sons Claus, Henrik Johan and Fredrik. From one of these descends the family branch von Pohlmann, which was registered at the Knights' House in Reval, Estonia under No. 112.*

Polman

Pählman

Pohlmann



*Polman family  
Coat of Arms.*

*Source: From the portrait of  
Jöran Polman 1623;  
LSH museet.*



*Påblman family  
Coat of Arms.*

*Source: Nobility Calendar 2016,  
Riddarhuset. Photo not  
under copyright.*



*Von Pohlmann  
Coat of Arms.*

*Source:  
Aadlivapid  
Ajalooarhiivis,  
Estonian  
Historical  
Archive. Photo  
in the public  
domain.*

Hans Polman was a county clerk in Padise, a historically significant parish known for the ruins of a 14th century monastery,<sup>7</sup> located in the vicinity of Tallinn. His son Jürgen<sup>8</sup> was born in the mid- to late 16th century. The name “Pohlman” was not uncommon in the region, though spellings may have differed; for instance, “Pollman” was of German origin and meant “bald man”, and “Pohlman” in German or Dutch sometimes referred to those living in grassy or swampy regions. The coat of arms associated with this line of the family depicted an arm on a yellow-gold background, armored in gray and holding a cannonball;<sup>9</sup> above this, a helmet, and an oak twig with three acorns rising upward, nestled between a pair of wings<sup>10</sup>—perhaps symbolic of potential and prosperity.

Jürgen’s first wife was Anna Wesell, and he later married Gertrud von Bremen. His son Jöran<sup>11</sup> was born in 1597. A year later, Jürgen bought the manor Pigant (Piigandi), but he couldn’t hold on to it for long, and it was confiscated. Located in the Kannapäh parish of



*Interior of the ruins of Padise medieval  
monastery in Estonia.*

*Source: Swedish National Heritage Board, 1920.  
Photo in the public domain.*





*Karl IX, 1550-1611; oil on canvas. Artist unknown.*

*Source: Nationalmuseum Sweden.*

*Photo in the public domain.*

Estonia, which comprised a total of 20 manors,<sup>12</sup> Piigandi was a “knight manor” established in the 16th century and is today a residential building. Manors chiefly produced grain that was exported, and the region was sometimes referred to as “Sweden’s breadbasket”.<sup>13</sup>

At the turn of the 17th century, Jürgen Polman went into the service of the Duke of Södermanland<sup>14</sup>, who was proclaimed as King Karl IX of Sweden in 1600.

Jürgen became the captain of Anzen (Anstla) in 1601. In 1604, Karl IX granted Jürgen parts of Sääksmäki parish in Finland—known for its manors and medieval stone church—as a reward for his loyal service, which he held till 1619. In 1613, Jürgen was the commander of Padise, his hometown.

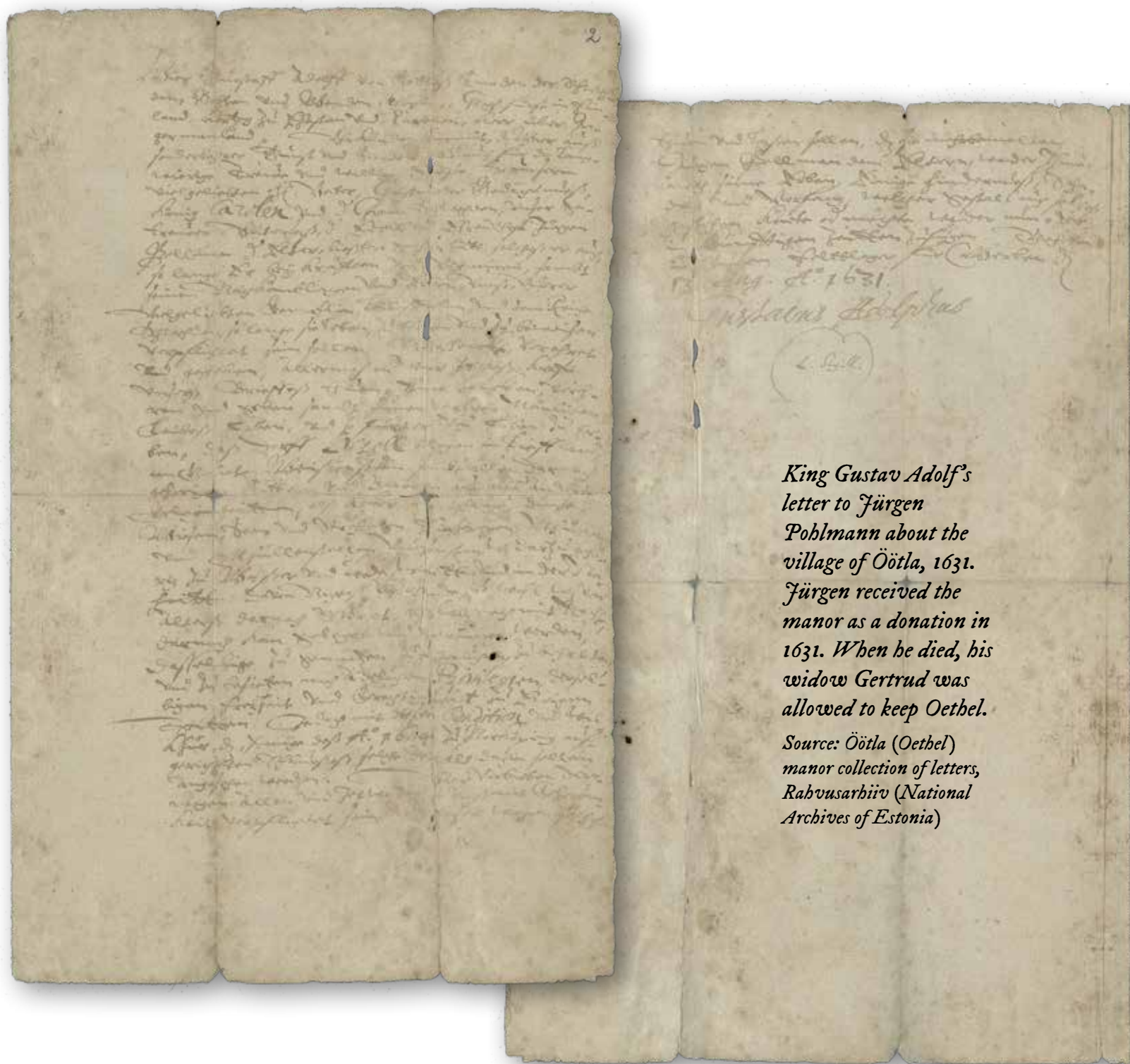
He was briefly pledged the Estonian knight manor Tuttomäggi (Tuudi) in the parish of Karusen in 1615 by its heirs, but this too slipped away. However, in 1624, he received as a grant, and in 1631 as a donation, the estate and manor of Oethel (Öötlä) in St. Petri parish that he was more successful in retaining—when he died in or before 1641, his widow Gertrud was allowed to keep Oethel.<sup>15</sup>

Like his father, Jöran the Younger joined the military. In 1623, he became captain of the Kronoberg regiment, and married Christina Lilliesparre<sup>16</sup> of Sweden. In 1629, he was promoted to chief quartermaster, and eventually held the rank of major.

Jöran received some farms in the hamlet of Sunnerbo district from King Gustaf II Adolf in 1626, and made an unsuccessful request for Tuttomäggi—the manor coveted by his father—in 1628. However, through marriage, he was fortunate enough to become the owner of the Swedish manor Ugglansryd, located in Ryssby in Kronoberg, Småland, which was until then owned by the Lilliesparre family. Though he died abroad before 1648, Jöran was buried in the sacristy of the Ryssby church.

The Polmans were finally home. Ugglansryd remained in the family for at least 175 years, a place where generations lived and thrived, the backdrop and almost a character in their family history. 🌿





King Gustav Adolf's  
letter to Jürgen  
Pohlmann about the  
village of Öötlä, 1631.  
Jürgen received the  
manor as a donation in  
1631. When he died, his  
widow Gertrud was  
allowed to keep Oethel.

Source: Öötlä (Oethel)  
manor collection of letters,  
Rahvusarhiiv (National  
Archives of Estonia)



## Endnotes—Prologue

1. Arcadia was an early settler community that never incorporated. It was located southwest of Jerome.
2. Gustaf Elgenstierna, *The Genealogies of the Introduced Swedish Nobility*, Vol. 29 (1995-1997): 53, <https://sok.riksarkivet.se/sbl/Presentation.aspx?id=7430>, accessed: 21 March 2022
3. Palmskiöld, *Adelsvapen Wiki* [https://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/Pahlman\\_nr\\_501](https://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/Pahlman_nr_501), accessed: 17 March 2022 and <https://www.riddarhuset.se/blog/att/pahlman/>, accessed: 17 Mar 2022
4. The name Reval was used for seven centuries after the Danish conquest of the city in 1219, until 1918. The region was historically called Livonia, home to the Livonians, comprising parts of present-day Latvia and Estonia.
5. Neil Taylor, *Estonia: A Modern History* (London: Hurst and Company, 2018)
6. Emma Long, “The History of Swedish Influence in Estonia, *The Baltic Times*, March 4, 2021 [https://www.baltictimes.com/the\\_history\\_of\\_swedish\\_influence\\_in\\_estonia/](https://www.baltictimes.com/the_history_of_swedish_influence_in_estonia/)
7. Padise monastery was partially destroyed during the St. George’s Night rebellion on 23 April 1343—a peasant uprising against Danish rulers—and served as a fortress during the Livonian War in 1558. It was eventually seized by Sweden, turned into a manor, hit by several fires, and restored only in the 20th century.
8. Otto Magnus von Stackelberg, *Genealogical Handbook of the Estonian Knighthood*, Vol. 1 (Görlitz, 1931) (German: *Genealogisches Handbuch der estländischen Ritterschaft*); Jürgen was also referred to as Goran Polman the Elder.
9. The arm is holding a bullet or ball but the Swedish description is two words for the same thing—a cannonball.
10. Rosell, Johan, Magnus Bäckmark, Claes G. Ellehag, Kaj Janzon, and Gabriel Hildebrand. 2019. *Riddarhusets vapensköldar Band 1 Band 1*.
11. Also called Jürgen/Goran the Younger
12. “Estonian Manors,” <http://www.mois.ee/english/parish/kanepi.shtml> / <http://www.mois.ee/english/laane/tuudi.shtml>
13. “1558-1710, Estonia under Swedish rule: Agrarian conditions,” *Estonica.org*, [http://www.estonica.org/en/History/1558-1710\\_Estonia\\_under\\_Swedish\\_rule/Agrarian\\_conditions/](http://www.estonica.org/en/History/1558-1710_Estonia_under_Swedish_rule/Agrarian_conditions/)
14. November 20, 1600.
15. Gustaf Elgenstierna, *The Genealogies of the Introduced Swedish Nobility* (1925-36)
16. Daughter of Olof Jöransson Lilliesparre (af Fylleskog, no. 44) and Christina Gunnarsdotter Galle (in Sweden, no. 162)





*Measurement drawing of Sääksmäki,  
medieval stone church.*

*Source: Drawing by Carolus Lindberg, 1915-  
1916.*

*Photo in the public domain.*

*Estonian knight manor, Tuttomägi in  
the parish of Karusen.*

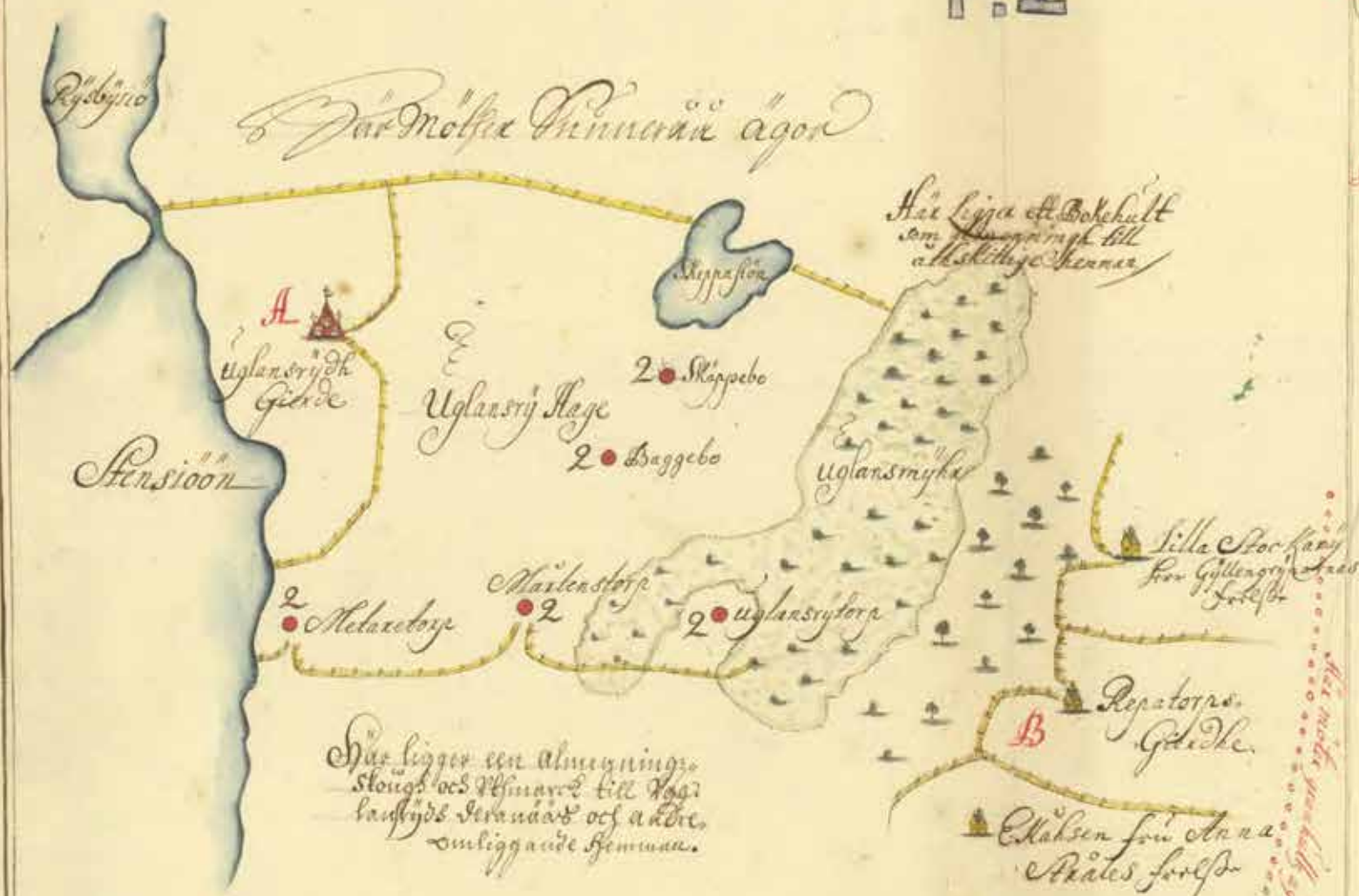
*Source: Photo by A.Palu, Creative Commons.*





*S<sup>r</sup> Dinnurbo Garad ad Kyssly Boshu belagyne.*

F.2



*A map of Ugglansryd in 1685, owned by the Pålman family for two centuries. The manor house is top left. To the south, the cottage Metaretorpet can be seen, where Stina Jönsdotter lived.*

*Source: Repetorpet nr 1 1685, Lantmäteristyrelsens arkiv.*

*Photo in the public domain.*



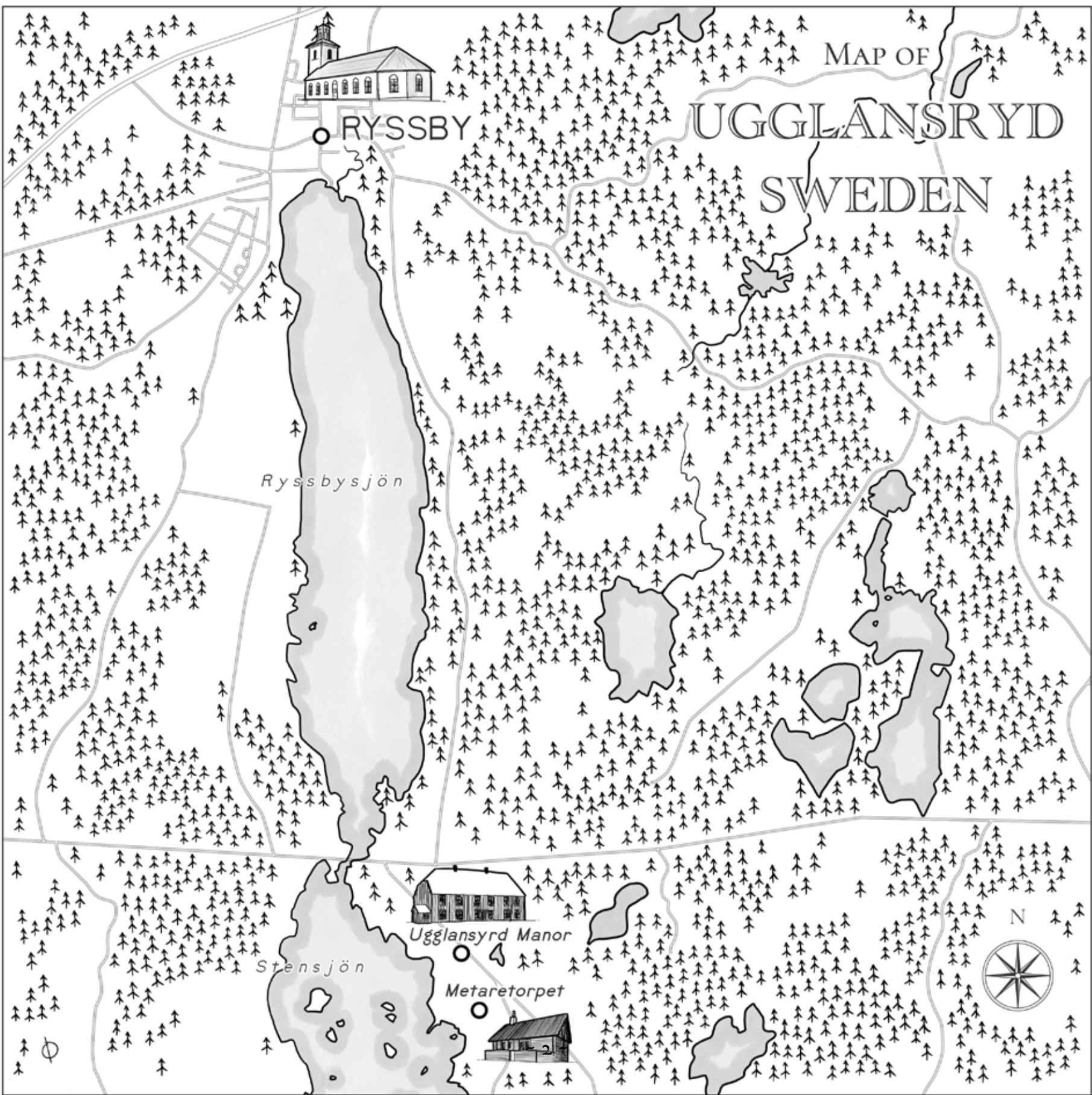
*Scala ulnarium*

Meidies H 10. 13 F. 59. Ryssby sn

Ulanbator









## Chapter One

Åhlman

# Anders Otto Pahlman (1740–1815)

*The bee without a sting collects no honey.  
Gaddlöst bi samlar ingen honung.*

~ Swedish proverb

## The Manor Ugglansryd

Anders Otto Pahlman entered the world at Ugglansryd in 1740. In a published photograph, the manor looks friendly—twelve windows, two chimneys, nestled in soft snow. It was a scenic location by all accounts, situated by a lake and surrounded by islets that were alleged remnants of a grand endeavor:

*An old legend tells that the peninsula and the islets are remnants of an ancient colossal bridge building, which was started by an owner of Ugglansryd to connect this with the neighboring farm Stensnäs. According to the saga, he must have made a bet with another nobleman living in the area, who was thinking of building a church for the parish, that he would complete the bridge in as short a time as the neighbor built his*





*A map of Ugglansryd grounds in Ryssby, 1696.*

*Source: Ugglansryd nr 1 1696, Lantmäteristypens arkiv.*

*Photo in the public domain.*



*Ugglansryd manor as it looked in 1961 before it was demolished.*

*Source: Erik Nilsson photographer, Ljungby kommun archives.*

*Photo used with permission.*







*church. [...] Soon, however, the bridge-builder noticed that he was falling short, for the depths of the lake devoured all the rock masses he threw out of it. With resentment he was therefore forced to cease the giant company, and a long headland and a few small islets are the still visible witnesses in the company's range.<sup>1</sup>*

To understand the history of Ugglansryd and the family's nearly two centuries there, it's best to start at the beginning.



*Ugglansryd manor (Swedish: Ugglansryd herrgården), located near Ryssby, Sweden. Few photos exist as the manor was demolished in 1961.*

*Photo in the public domain.*

Originally a farm that was owned by the church during the Middle Ages, Ugglansryd passed to the Crown, and in the 1550s was in the possession of King Gustav Vasa—founder of Sweden as an independent kingdom after it seceded from the Kalmar Union that had joined it with Denmark and Norway as a single monarchy. Ugglansryd was then leased to the Galle and Lilliesparre families, and converted into a manor, coming into the ownership of Major Jöran Polman in 1623. Perhaps Ugglansryd

brought good fortune to the family, for a couple of decades later, Jöran's sons would be knighted, marking the family's entrance into Swedish nobility.

Johan and Gustaf, along with their sister Anna Christina, were likely born in Sweden, and possibly spent their childhood at Ugglansryd. Continuing the family tradition, the brothers served in the military. Johan—Anders Otto's grandfather—fought in the Danish War<sup>2</sup>, rising to the position of cavalry master at Småland's cavalry regiment in 1659. Gustaf served in the German War and the Polish War<sup>3</sup>, and was captured at the battle of Fyen in 1659. He eventually became cavalry master in 1677.

In 1632, upon the death of King Gustav II Adolfo, the Crown passed to his daughter Kristina, then only five years old. She began to rule when she came of age in 1644, facing challenges and bringing Sweden on the verge of bankruptcy. But she advocated to end the Thirty Years' War<sup>4</sup> in 1648 through the Treaty of Westphalia, receiving indemnity and greatly enhancing the prestige of Sweden<sup>5</sup>. Known for her wisdom and intellect, and sometimes referred to as the "Minerva of the North," she played an instrumental role in positioning Sweden as an international, cultural country. She chose not to marry and eventually abdicated in favor of her personal goals—namely converting to Catholicism and moving to Rome.

Four years before her abdication, on 16 September 1650, Queen Kristina knighted the Polman brothers—with their name transitioning henceforth to the more Swedish "Påhlman"—at Stockholm Castle. She also permitted their sister to be included in their nobility. The Påhlmans were introduced the same year in the third (journeyman) class under the current No. 501. Later, in 1778, the family would be promoted to the second (knight) class which had been re-established. The original shield letter has been deposited in Riddarhuset, the House of Nobility in Stockholm, since 1918.<sup>6</sup>



*Gustav Vasa (Gustav I) of Sweden), 1496-1560, King of Sweden, attributed to David Frumerie (1641–1677)*

*Source: Nationalmuseum. Eskilstuna stadsmuseum, Eskilstuna, Sweden. Photo in the public domain.*



*Kristina, Queen of Sweden, artist David Beck.*

*Source: Nationalmuseum Stockholm, 1650.*

*Photo in the public domain.*



*Those of nobility commissioned a painter to paint their weapon plate—called vapenplåtar—and each family took care of the painting of their weapon. Most paintings are executed in the Renaissance style. Right: The original Pählman weapon plate, deposited in Riddarhuset. Painted by Johan Assman, 17th century.*

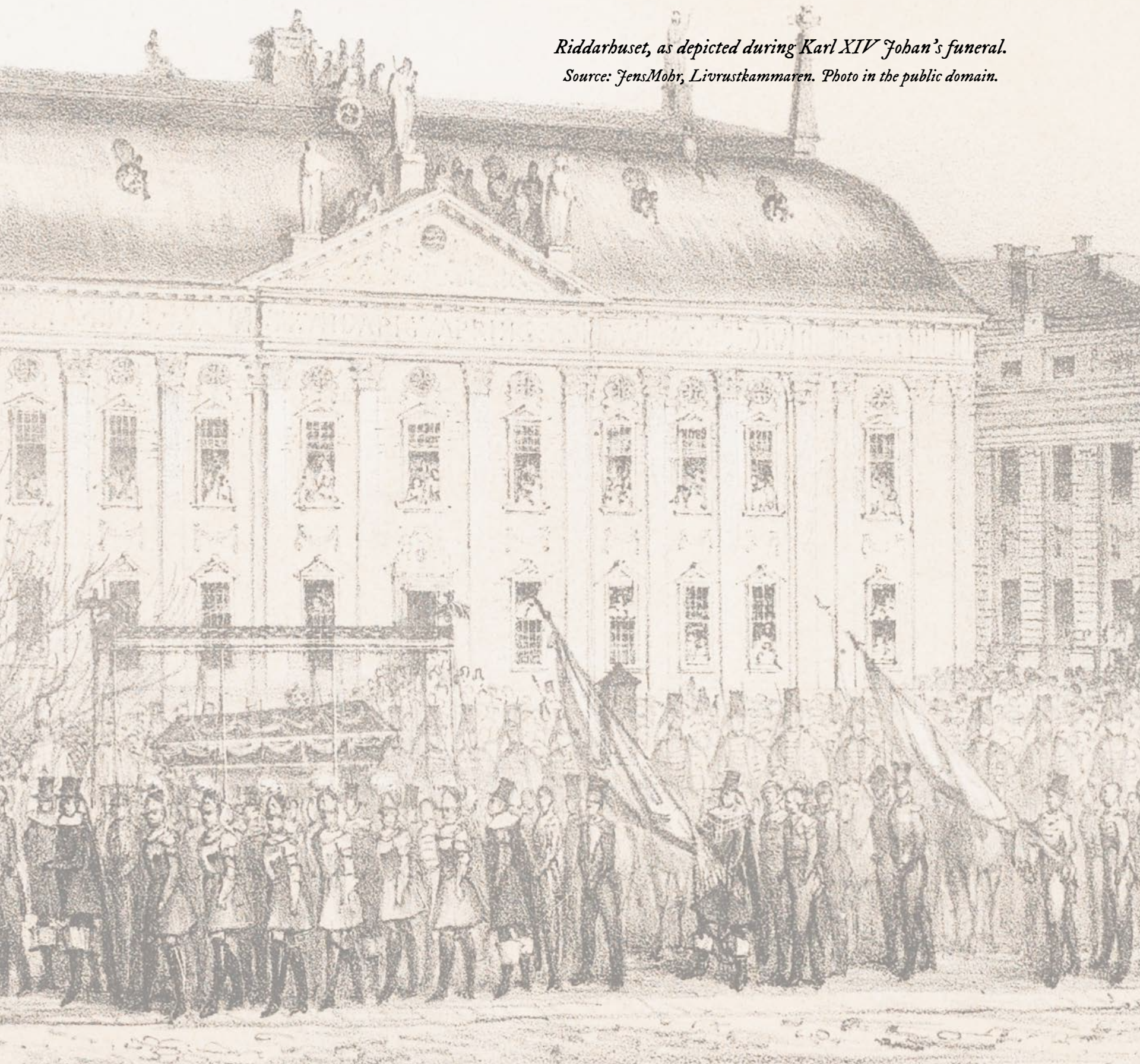
*Source: Gabriel Hildebrand, 2019, Riddarhuset.*



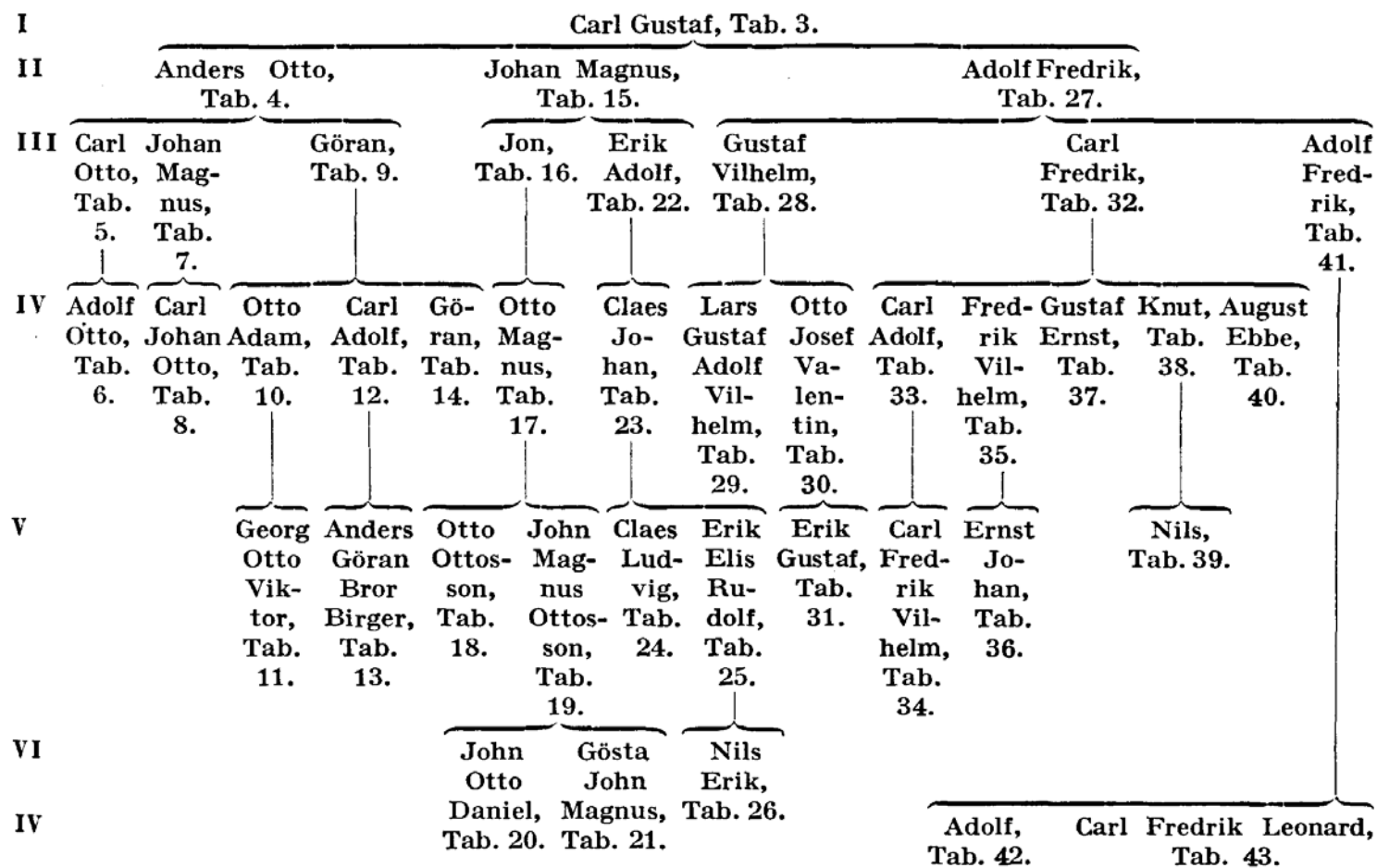


*Riddarhuset, as depicted during Karl XIV Johan's funeral.*

*Source: Jens Mohr, Livrustkammaren. Photo in the public domain.*





*Carl Gustaf Pahlman family tree.**Source: Pahlman nr 501, Adelsvapen.**Photo in the public domain.*



## An Eventful life

Johan's son Carl Gustaf Pålman, father of Anders Otto Pålman, was born at Ugglansryd on 25 January 1679.<sup>7</sup> Carl Gustaf grew up during the largely peaceful reign of King Karl XI that followed the signing of the peace treaty of 1679.

*[Karl XI] gave Sweden and its empire twenty years of peace, after the Battle of Lund against the Danes in 1676. This contrasted greatly with both his father (who was largely successful militarily) and his son (who in the long term was equally unsuccessful).<sup>8</sup>*

The military was in Carl Gustaf's blood, however, and he volunteered in the Kronoberg regiment at the age of 16, rising steadily in the ranks and becoming premier captain in 1708. Karl XII came to the throne in 1697, and his tenure was riddled with battles. Carl Gustaf participated in several, including attacks on Rensbek, Holstein (1700), Vladislava, Poland (1703), the Saxons on Petrovien (1704), and against the Russians in Ukraine. He was gravely injured during the battle of Fraustadt in 1706, and again in Vepruk in 1709.

Later that same year, he was taken prisoner in Perevolochna during the fateful Battle of Poltava—a decisive battle with Russia which Sweden lost, and with it much of its power in Europe, with only a few including Karl XII managing to escape. Carl Gustaf, along with the majority of the Swedish army—including his elder brother, Goran—was banished to Tobolsk in Siberia. Over the next few years, many Swedish prisoners of war there were employed in construction, especially of the Kremlin built of stone. Voltaire, in his *History of Charles XII, King of Sweden* (1908), wrote:



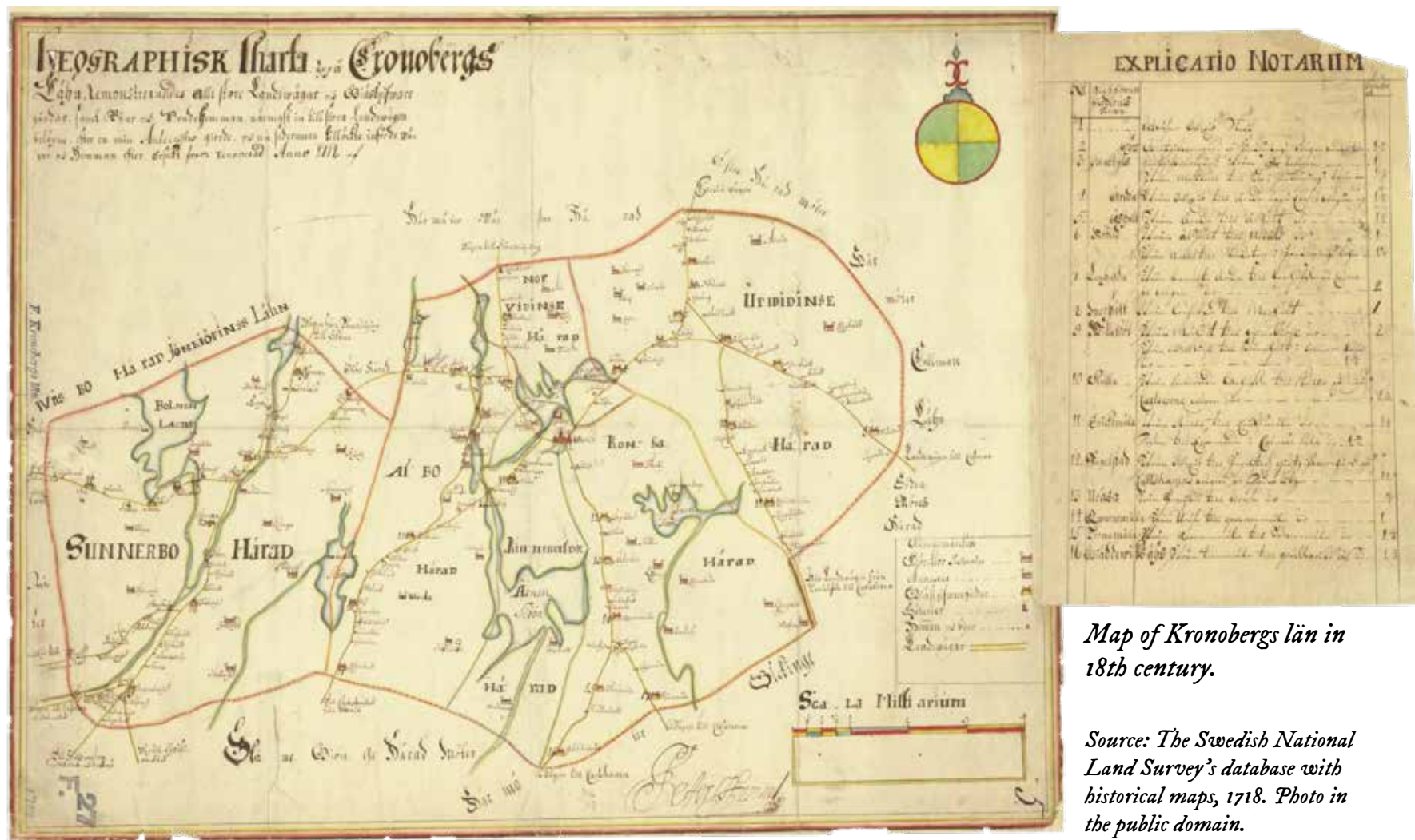
*Portrait depicting Lieutenant Colonel Carl Gustaf Pålman (1679-1757) to Ugglansryd in Ryssby parish, Kronoberg county; oil painting; 1743. Artist unknown.*

*Source: Kulturparken Småland AB. Photo used with permission.*

*These poor wretches were dispersed throughout the Czar's dominions, and particularly in Siberia [...] In this barbarous country, where the use of bread was unknown, the Swedes, ingenious through necessity, exercised the trades and arts they had formerly been brought up to. All the distinctions which fortune makes between men were*

*'The Victory at Poltava'*  
by Alexander Evstafyevich  
Kotzebue, 1862.

Source: Hermitage Museum.  
Photo in the public domain.



*Map of Kronobergs län in  
18th century.*

Source: The Swedish National  
Land Survey's database with  
historical maps, 1718. Photo in  
the public domain.





*Stråle af Ekna family coat of arms (no. 87), the maternal line of Christina Elisabeth Renner.*

*then banished, the officer who had no handicraft was forced to cut and carry wood for the soldier, who had now turned tailor, draper, joiner, mason, or smith, and got a livelihood by his labor. Some officers became painters and some architects, some taught languages and mathematics; they even went so far as to erect public schools, which gradually became so useful and famous that they sent children there from Moscow.<sup>9</sup>*

Carl Gustaf returned to Stockholm only in 1723, two years after the end of the Great Northern War, now a Major.<sup>10</sup> He resigned from the military in 1727, and in 1730, aged 51, married his young bride Christina Elisabet Renner<sup>11</sup>, who was only 18 years old. A decade later, he received the title of Lieutenant Colonel—the same year that his son Anders Otto was born. Carl Gustaf probably spent the rest of his life at Ugglansryd, which witnessed



*Portrait depicting Christina Elisabeth Pålman, born Renner, married 1730 to later Lieutenant Colonel Carl Gustaf Pålman (1679-1757); oil painting on canvas; 1740. Artist unknown.*

*Source: Kulturparken Småland AB. Photo used with permission.*

the birth of his ten children born between 1730 and 1745<sup>12</sup>, as well as the weddings of his three daughters.<sup>13</sup> He died of a stroke at the manor on March 4, 1757, aged 78 years, and was buried in the family grave at Ryssby.





*The shield letter (Swedish: sköldebrev) is the certificate of nobility itself, issued by the reigning monarch or guardian government. Above, Per Brahe's shield letter with seal, 1562.*

*Source: Skokloster Castle / Samuel Ubrdin / CC BYSA.*









*A rare Sword of Honor gifted to Colonel  
AF Pählman from King Gustaf III in  
1790 for his military service.*

*Source: Bukowski, 2021.*



## Untold (Hi)stories

Anders Otto Pählman was 17 when he lost his father. Like his grandfather, he had joined Småland's Cavalry Regiment as a corporal<sup>14</sup> in 1752, aged just 12. At the time, the age limit for volunteering indicated only that one had to be "old enough to handle a musket."<sup>15</sup> In 1765, he was a member of the princely person's bodyguard (Swedish: *Livdrabant*), similar to a royal guard. Anders Otto would go on to retire in 1772 as cavalry master (Swedish: *Ryttmästare*).<sup>16</sup> In 1774, he married his brother-in-law's niece Christina Margareta Unge,<sup>17</sup> with whom he had eight children<sup>18</sup>. Christina died only ten years later.

Several pieces of evidence point to a yet untold story concerning this respected family. Stina Jönsdotter, born in 1771 in Tranhult to Jöns Jonasson and Svenborg Persdotter, worked at Ugglansryd as a maid and lived at Metaretorpet, a cottage on the premises. She had six children<sup>19</sup> with Anders Otto after he was widowed, between 1791 and 1802, with the first child born when she was 20 and Anders was twice her age.

In 1795–96, English writer Mary Wollstonecraft traveled through Scandinavia, publishing her experiences as the *Letters Written During a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway and Denmark*. While traveling in Sweden, she wrote:

*"In fact, the situation of the servants in every respect, particularly that of the women, shows how far the Swedes are from having a just conception of rational equality. [...] Still the men stand up for the dignity of man by oppressing the women. The most menial, and even laborious offices, are therefore left to these poor drudges. Much of this I have seen. In the winter, I am told, they take the linen down to the river to wash it in the cold water, and though their hands, cut by the ice, are cracked and bleeding, the men, their fellow servants, will not disgrace their manhood by carrying a tub to lighten their burden. You will not be surprised to hear that they do not wear shoes or stockings, when I inform you that their wages are seldom more than twenty or thirty shillings per annum."*



*Portrait of Colonel Adolf Fredrik Pählman (1743 - 1825), the younger brother of Anders Otto.*

*Source: Bukowski. Photo in the public domain.*

Admittedly, this was a tourist's perspective, but perhaps there is some truth in observation. Certainly there would have been a disparity of power in Anders Otto and Stina's situation, but he did contribute financially towards the children's upbringing—whether as a gesture of responsibility or affection is difficult to say. He certainly tried to do right by them; the father of a child born out of wedlock was required to pay a fine, with the amount increasing exponentially with the number of children born, but there was no obligation to continue





*Source: Nobility Calendar 2016, Riddarhuset.*

Kinder, Otto Lüblman

Christina. Margaret. Anne.

Source: *Hemmesjö med Tegnaby CU:2*  
(Arkiv Digital). pag. 435, direct and primary  
evidence. v30645.b224.s435.

paying thereafter. It was also legally a crime at the time to have children out of wedlock, with the possibility of punishments such as whipping or jail time.<sup>20</sup>

The fact that Stina and Anders Otto had children together over a decade and he continued to support them long after hints at the possibility of genuine care in their relationship, even if they were star-crossed.

## Separate Ways

When Anders Otto sold the manor and relocated, ending a chapter in the family's history,<sup>21</sup> he may have moved to Agunnaryd, with Stina accompanying him there, or residing in the vicinity.<sup>22</sup> Stina was not betrothed, nor did she have any prospects—as a nobleman, this would have been unthinkable for Anders Otto; and with six children born out of wedlock, Stina would have been akin to an outcast. She probably also had to be “purified” by the church:

*In the eyes of the Swedish Protestant church the mother of an illegitimate child was not “pure” and could not take part in normal religious activities. According to the church law of 1686 she had to be purified. Initially, the purification process was official. The unwed mother had to face the parishioners in the church, admit her sins, and receive forgiveness. This was changed to solitary purification in 1741, when she was obliged to face only the minister and admit her sins. [...] Purification was officially abolished in 1855, but continued on the local level for several decades. Illegitimacy was also a crime according to the State law of 1734. The punishment was usually a fine, which the man—if his guilt could be proven in court—was supposed to pay.<sup>23</sup>*

Her fate took a turn, however, and Stina married farmhand Anders Isaksson on 4 December 1802 in Agunnaryd. He may have been paid to take on the responsibility for Stina and her children. After their marriage, the couple moved to Stina's hometown, Tranhult, where they would go on to have five children of their own.

Anders Otto and Stina had followed the patronymic naming system prevalent in Sweden (and most of Europe) at the time<sup>24</sup> for their children—the father's baptismal name with the suffix for son or daughter, thus “Andersson” and “Andersdotter.” This, incidentally, worked out well for the children, as far as names are concerned, since both their legal as well as biological father shared a name. Patronymic names were not equivalent to family names—these were adopted later, except among families that had migrated to Sweden from elsewhere—and changed with each generation.

In 1804, Anders Otto gave the couple a monetary gift for his five surviving children with Stina, intended for their “food, clothes and upbringing” until they came of age.<sup>25</sup> This further points to the fact that he was their biological father, even if no other written record exists. He probably lived out the rest of his life in Smedjemåla, 11 kilometers from Ryssby, where he died in 1815.<sup>26</sup>

A statement signed by the concerned parties in 1819 to be released from further claims provides details of the amounts that were gifted in 1804, and also mentions the children's professions at the time. The three daughters worked “in the service of others,” the eldest son was a shoemaker, and their second son, Peter, learnt and went on to excel in the craft of hatmaking.

Peter would also craft a new name for his family, thus parting ways with the Pählman name and beginning a new chapter in the family history. 🌿





Scan the code left with your  
smart device to learn more about  
Swedish nobility at the House of  
Nobility (Swedish: Riddarhuset).

Statement about the gift from Anders  
Otto Pählman 1819 in Södra Tranhult,  
Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.

Source: Sunnerbo häradsvätt FII:26 (Arkiv  
Digital). pag. 1762, direct and primary  
evidence. v76231.b924.s1762.



*Vignette:*

## *The Maid and the Nobleman*

*Disclaimer: These vignettes are a work of creative nonfiction. I have tried to recreate events, locales and conversations as they might have happened, given the information we have available. They are based on historical records but push the stories forward in imaginative scope.*

As the carriage finally turned into the entrance, Stina's eyes widened. She had never seen such a stately manor. Under the darkening sky Ugglansryd looked luminous. The lanterns were lit and the twelve long narrow windows, framed by their heavy drapes, threw a yellow glow. The roof, under its snowy cloak, was a symmetrical hat. Two chimneys, one on each end, stood to attention like sentries protecting those who dwelled in the house. The house looked warm and welcoming to a weary traveller.

Stina thought of the simple little cottage on the farm at home in Tranhult, full with her parents and her siblings. The family would be sitting down to eat now, the fire blazing in the hearth, her mother's *rotfruktsgröda*<sup>1</sup> filling the air with delicious smells. She felt a pang of longing and a tear slid down her cheek. She would miss them all deeply but she hoped she could make their life easier. They worked so hard and had so little. It would be one less mouth for her parents to feed and a few *riksdaler*<sup>2</sup> to send home.

The journey to Ryssby had been slow and arduous, the horses struggling through the heavy snow. Stina was relieved to step down from the carriage. She felt dishevelled after the long trip and attempted to tidy herself. She



*Wallpaper fragment from the demolished manor house  
Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Småland.*

*Source: Photo by Heins, Nina / Nordiska museet.  
CC BY-NC-ND 4.0.*

braided her hair again, retied her kerchief and smoothed her apron. Then picking up her bundle of belongings she made her way up to the house and lifted the heavy iron door knocker.

The days slid by in a relentless grind of house work. Washing, soaping, polishing, mopping, beating rugs and blankets, emptying chamber pots. That was the job that Stina loathed the most. There were so many of them and they had to be attended to twice a day. She dreaded the bouts of dry retching that inevitably followed as she tipped the contents into the pit. She even preferred helping the *tvättstuga*<sup>3</sup> with the back breaking work of the



laundry, carting the heavy baskets down to the river and washing the clothes and linen in the icy water. There was no idle chatter and Stina enjoyed being alone with her thoughts. It was respite from the manor where she was always being watched. The *husföreståndare*<sup>4</sup> seemed ever present, appearing suddenly through a doorway or around a corner. It annoyed her that the housekeeper tried to catch her out shirking or doing sloppy housework. Stina took pride in her tasks and was not fazed by hard work. After all, she had been put to use on the farm as a young child and was expected to labour alongside the rest of the family each and every day.

As the months past, Stina's pining for her family didn't abate. Ugglansryd was a foreign place and Stina struggled to adjust. There were servants for everything and each one had a place in the running of the household and caring for the land. Stina was at the bottom of the *betjänter*<sup>5</sup> hierarchy. The servants ignored her except to issue instructions and the children of the house mostly treated her with disdain. The two youngest girls though, Maria Elizabet and Emerentia, were drawn to Stina and she looked forward to any moments she could snatch with them. They were playful and loving and brought Stina moments of comfort. Maria had been only one and Emerentia but a week old when their mother Christina had died and, unlike the older children, they had no memory of her. The girls lapped up any attention Stina gave them and, she in turn, was grateful to be in their easy company and to feel the warmth of their cuddles.

Occasionally Stina caught a glimpse of *Ryttmästare*<sup>6</sup> Anders Otto Pählman, owner of the Manor and the children's father. He looked resplendent in his suit; the curly white wig, yellow velvet vest and blue britches and jacket. She once asked the valet why he wore the white ribbon around his arm and the man had told her that all



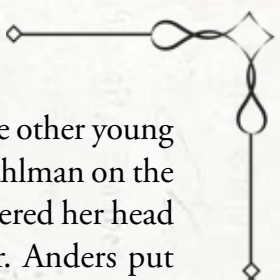
*'A Maid Taking Soup From a Pot' painted by Pehr Hilleström (1732-1816); Oil on canvas.*

*Source: Unknown collection; photo in the public domain.*

noblemen wore the white ribbon as a sign of allegiance to King Gustav III and the royal revolution overthrowing the *Riksdag*<sup>7</sup>. 'In fact', he said, 'the Captain's whole outfit shows his loyalty to the King', for the monarch had decreed this exact suit should be worn by noblemen as a sign of their fidelity to the crown.

Captain Pählman began to notice Stina too. He observed her loving nature towards his daughters and her diligence in attending to the household but, more





significantly, he was stunned by her beauty. Rosy cheeked and full lipped with a fall of hair the colour of summer wheat, Stina was a striking young woman. Once, Stina had stopped in the drawing room to re-braid her hair and Anders had quietly appeared in the doorway observing her intently. When Stina noticed him she blushed and hurried to put her kerchief back on her head, stammering, '*God morgon min Herr.*'<sup>8</sup> Anders took a step towards her and picked up a length of her hair examining it as though a fine specimen, letting it run through his fingers. He stroked her cheek and without a word left the room. Stina stood still, a rush of emotions pouring through her. No man had ever touched her before and it felt exciting, terrifying and confusing. Anders Otto was an *adelsman*<sup>9</sup>, and her *bemästra*<sup>10</sup>. He was also a man older than her own father.

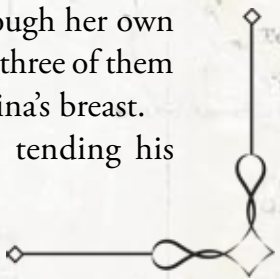
Increasingly Stina found herself attending to many tasks concerning Captain Pålman. She was now the main servant called to look after the family at dinner time. She lit the lamps in the bedrooms and warmed the beds with a brick from the fire, turning down the coverlet. In Captain Pålman's majestic room Stina set the fire ablaze in the hearth and warmed the enormous bed ready for his comfort. The walls were lined with paintings, portraits of Anders Otto's family; his *far och mor*<sup>11</sup>, his *farföräldrar*<sup>12</sup> and *stora farföräldra*<sup>13</sup> and Stina felt she was being watched by the noble ancestors. No longer were the chamber pots Stina's concern, nor the washing of garments and linen. The *husföreståndare* now let her be, aware of Stina's favour with Captain Pålman but Stina heard the whispers between the servants and caught the scornful glances cast her way as she moved around the house. She kept her head bowed in Ander's presence but could feel his eyes burning into her.

One night as Stina was preparing to make her way to

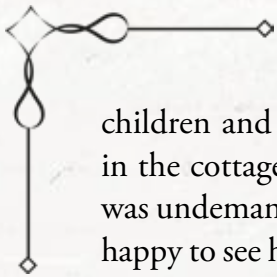
the tiny attic room she shared with one of the other young maids, she came face to face with Captain Pålman on the stairs. '*Ursäkta mig min Herre*'<sup>14</sup>, Stina muttered her head bowed, preparing to move past her master. Anders put one hand on Stina's shoulder, stopping her. He cupped her chin in his other hand, raised her face upwards and kissed her firmly and deeply. The next morning Stina awoke in the bed next to Anders Otto. She lay for a few moments trying to digest what had happened the previous night but she could scarcely make sense of it. This wasn't how she had imagined her first night with a man. Stina had expected she would marry someone of her own rank. Perhaps an *arbertskarl*<sup>15</sup> or an *arrendator*<sup>16</sup>, and her wedding night would be her first night with a man as his *hustru*. She slipped from the crumpled sheets and silently dressed as she watched Captain Pålman sleeping deeply. She noted his thinning hair and flaccid skin under his chin as he snored gently. He didn't look so resplendent now.

It wasn't long before Stina's belly began to swell and the household was in an uproar. Anders Otto's older children looked at her scathingly as she passed them but the two little girls trailed after Stina chattering excitedly. The servants too were scornful of Stina, glaring at her as they whispered to one another. Anders Otto was attentive and kind to Stina. He moved Stina into a cottage on the property, *Metaretorpet*, not far from *Ugglandsryd*. Stina was grateful for his protection and care of her and the relief of being away from the hostility towards her at the manor. The baby was a boy. Johannes. Stina was besotted and Anders too seemed enamoured by his ninth child. Anders brought Maria Eizabet and Emerentia to visit Stina who embraced them both as though her own children. It warmed Anders' heart to see the three of them snuggled together, the baby Johannes at Stina's breast.

Anders Otto spread himself between tending his

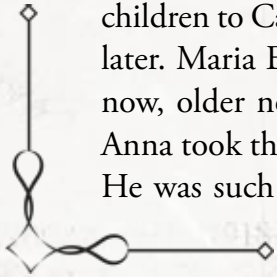






children and duties at the manor and being with Stina in the cottage. He saw the cottage as a refuge, for Stina was undemanding and sweet natured. She always seemed happy to see him. Stina had come to care for Anders Otto deeply for he was a kind and gentle man and an attentive lover. Still, despite the comfort of her relationship with Captain Pählman and the privilege of being in her own home away from the manor, Stina knew the status quo. She would never be *Fru Pählman*<sup>17</sup> but she valued the protections afforded her *oäkting barn*<sup>18</sup> by their father's position. When Johannes was three, a sister Brita was born and two years later Stina gave birth to Anna.

One day Captain Pählman came to visit Stina with surprising news. He had decided to sell Ugglansryd. The estate had been in his family for over 175 years and Stina struggled to understand why Anders Otto had made this decision. She loved the sanctuary of her little cottage, her three children filling the rooms with their lively chatter and games, the comforting visits by Anders Otto. Anna was two years old now and Stina was pregnant again. She began to fret, barely sleeping, tossing and turning in her bed worrying about her children. She was totally reliant on Captain Pählman. Frightening images took hold of her mind; humiliating purification at the Church, fines she couldn't pay, her and the children as *fattiga*<sup>19</sup>. Seeing her furrowed brow, Anders Otto comforted her 'We are not going far my love. Agunnaryd is beautiful. There's a magnificent lake, Agunnarydsjön. The children will love it.' He patted her hand, standing up. 'Pack your things Stina. We leave tomorrow.'




In Agunnaryd Sofia was born. Stina now had four children to Captain Pählman. Peter came along two years later. Maria Elizabet and Emerentia rarely came to visit now, older now and busy with other things. Brita and Anna took their place, clamouring to tend to little Peter. He was such a a delight, chortling and gurgling at his

sisters as they looked into his crib or carried the chubby baby around the house. Anders Otto's last child, Kristina arrived two years later and then everything changed. Anders Isaksson came into their lives.

When Stina first laid eyes on Anders Isaksson her heart skipped a beat. He was a farmhand on the property, tall and broad shouldered with a strong nose and piercing blue eyes Stina was smitten. She tried to shake off her foolish thoughts. Here she was with six illegitimate children. It was too late for such a thing. Too late for love and marriage. Who would want her and her bastard children? She was a fallen woman. She thought of the first night she'd spent with Anders Otto, her undoing, and she felt mournful for all that she'd lost. She spent long periods gazing out the window or sitting quietly by the hearth, the children playing around her.

Anders Otto noticed Stina's melancholy. She no longer seemed to welcome his visits so warmly and seemed distracted, her eyes vacant. He had also seen Anders Isaksson's appreciative glances towards Stina. He seemed to be at the cottage a little too often always with an excuse, dropping off some produce or fixing something. Stina seemed a little livelier when Anders Isaksson came by. Lately Anders Otto had begun to think that he had wronged Stina stripping her of the chance to marry and have children. Anders Otto was feeling old. He'd lost his verve. He began to cry, thinking of all that had been and the wonderful years he'd spent with the lovely Stina. He was grateful for the comfort and joy she had brought him over that long time when he was lonely for the warmth of a woman. Now it was time to let her go. She was still young and had so much life ahead of her. He would compensate Anders Isaksson heartily and make sure Stina and the children were looked after financially.

'I will arrange the wedding as soon as possible.' He thought with mournful resignation. 

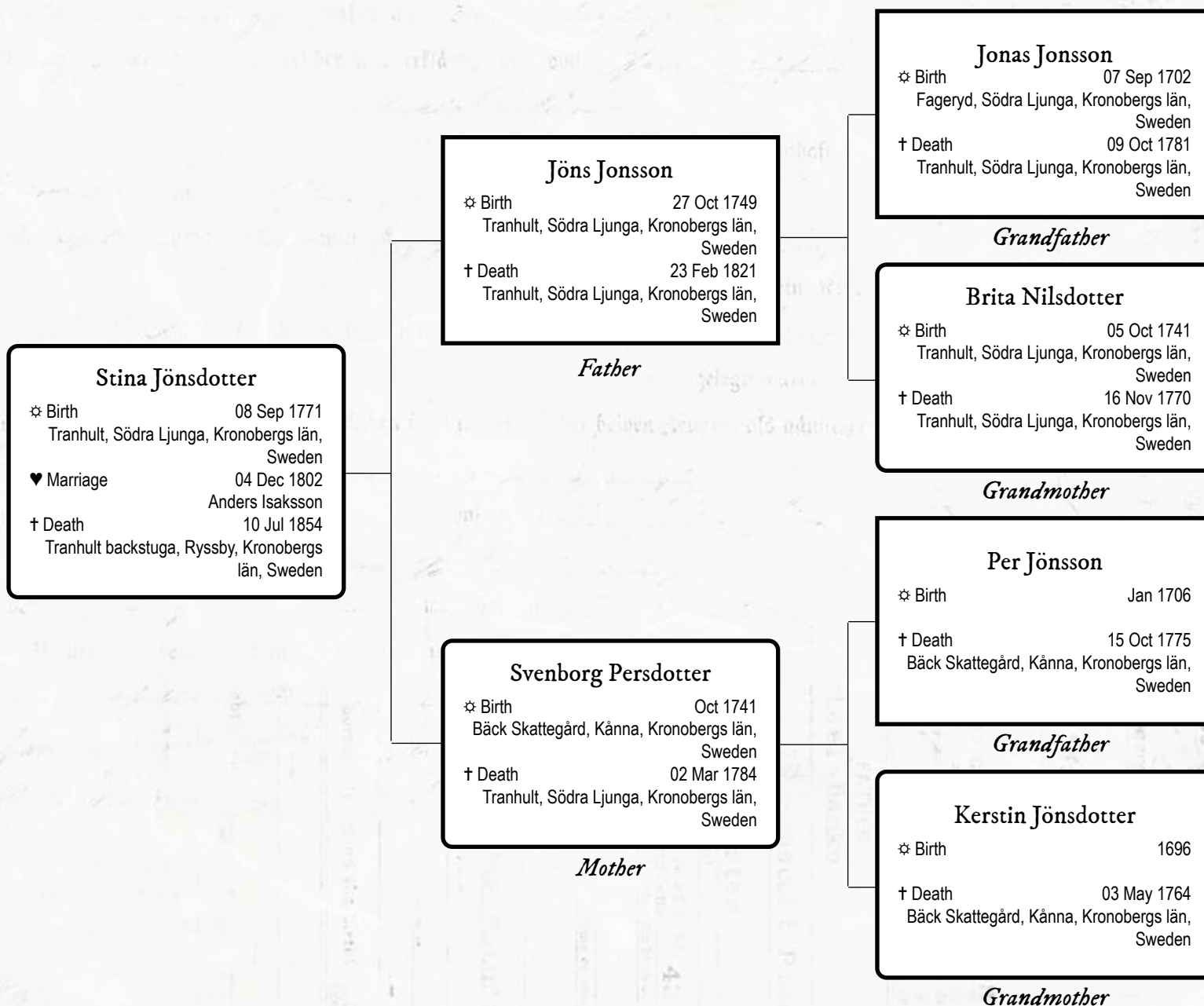


## Swedish Glossary

1. Swedish: vegetable stew.
2. Swedish: old Swedish dollar from the 16th century to 1878.
3. Swedish: laundry.
4. Swedish: house manager.
5. Swedish: servant.
6. Swedish: calvary master; captain.
7. Swedish: parliament.
8. Swedish: 'Good morning my Lord.'
9. Swedish: nobleman.
10. Swedish: master.
11. Swedish: father and mother.
12. Swedish: grandparents.
13. Swedish: great grandparents.
14. Swedish: 'Excuse me, my Lord.'
15. Swedish: worker.
16. Swedish: tenant.
17. Swedish: 'Mrs. Pählman.'
18. Swedish: illegitimate children.
19. Swedish: poor.



# The Jönsdotter Family



## Children of Anders Otto Pählman & Christina Margareta Unge

(1) Per Gustaf Pählman  
b. 1775

(2) Carl Otto Pählman  
b. 1776

(3) Johan Fredrik Pählman  
b. 1778

(4) Anders Adam Pählman  
b. 1779

(5) Christina Sofia Pählman  
b. 1781

(6) Göran Pählman  
b. 1782

(7) Maria Elisabet Pählman  
b. 1783

(8) Emerentia Pählman  
b. 1784



*Portrait of Anders Adam Pählman  
by Maria Röhl, 1841.*

*Source: Kungliga biblioteket.  
Photo in the public domain.*



*Portrait of Sofia Pählman  
by Maria Röhl, 1841.*

*Source: Kungliga biblioteket.  
Photo in the public domain.*







*Lithograph of the coat of arms of the von Pohlmann family. From the book Coat of arms book of all families belonging to the Estonian nobility register (German: Wappen-Buch sämtlicher zur Ehstländischen Adelsmatrikel gehöriger Familien) by Damier, Paul Eduard, published in Reval (Tallinn), 1837; in the collection of Jake Peterson.*

*Descendants of Anders Otto Pählman, opposite.*

*Top row: Anges Bjorkman Pählman (great granddaughter), Anders Goran Bror Birger Pählman (great grandson), Sofia Adolfinä Pählman (great granddaughter)*

*Middle row: Sofia Christina Margareta Pählman (granddaughter), Anders Gustaf Pählman (grandson), Ulla Elisabet Hedvig Karolina Pählman (great granddaughter)*

*Bottom row: Carl Adolf Pählman (grandson), Sofia Georgina Hedvig Amalia Pählman (granddaughter), Ida Sophia Gustava Fredrika Pählman (great granddaughter)*



## Children of Anders Otto Pählman & Stina Jönsdotter

- (1) Johannes Cederström  
b. 1791
- (2) Brita Stina Andersdotter  
b. 1794
- (3) Anna Greta Andersdotter  
b. 1796
- (4) Sofia Andersdotter  
b. 1799
- (5) Peter Cederström  
b. 1800
- (6) Kristina Andersdotter  
b. 1802



*Seal of von Pohlmann family (Estonian branch of the Pählman family). The seal is made of red semiprecious stone and has a copper alloy handle. The coat of arms of a well-known Baltic German family are incised into the stone. At the end of the 19th century, the seal belonged to Aleksei von Pohlmann, an engineer and one of the last members of this by now extinct noble family.*

*Source: Tallinn City Museum, Tallinn, Estonia.*

## Children of Anders Isaksson & Stina Jönsdotter

- (1) Katarina Andersdotter  
b. 1804
- (2) Lena Kajsa Andersdotter  
b. 1807
- (3) Märta Lisa Andersdotter  
b. 1809
- (4) Johan Andersson  
b. 1812
- (5) Sven Cederström  
b. 1815



*Exterior of Ryssby church (Swedish: Ryssby kyrka) in Ryssby, Kronobergs län, Sweden. Many Påhlmans are buried in the sacristy here.*

*Source: Photo by Bernt Fransson, Lindås. CC BY-SA 4.0*



## Endnotes—Chapter One

1. Erik Åkerhielm, *Smäländska Fideikommis* (1904)
2. Johan was a driver in the noble veneer regiment in 1644.
3. In the German war, Gustaf was a rider in Count Douglas' regiment in 1647, and he was a cornet in the Queen's livery regiment on horseback in 1660 during the Polish War.
4. A highly destructive religious war in Europe between 1618-1648 that led to millions of deaths. It started within Germany's Holy Roman Empire, but involved more countries in the 1630s, with Sweden supporting France.
5. Taylor, *Estonia*
6. The coat of arms paintings were painted on copper plates. Those of nobility commissioned a painter to paint their weapon plates—called vapenplåtar—and each family took care of the painting of their weapon. The Pählman weapon plate was painted by well-known artist Johan Assman, who was commissioned for many of the earlier plates.
7. He was eighth of the ten known surviving children of Johan Pählman (no. 908) and his wife Margareta Silfversparre (no. 909). His siblings were named (in order of birth): Fredrik, Christina Beata, Magdalena, Göran, Catharina, Hedvig, Claes, Henrik and Maria.
8. Taylor, *Estonia*
9. Voltaire, and Winifred Todhunter. 1925. *Voltaire's History of Charles XII King of Sweden*, pages 178-79. Accessed from: [https://archive.org/stream/voltareshistory00vultuoft/voltareshistory00vultuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/voltareshistory00vultuoft/voltareshistory00vultuoft_djvu.txt)
10. Goran returned in 1722, a Lt. Col. He died at Ugglansryd two years later.
11. Born 1712, daughter of Anders Otto Renner and Maria Stråle af Ekna
12. The children were named: Margareta Christina (no. 227), Maria Magdalena, Johan Georg, Catharina Elisabeth, Carl Gustaf, Hedvig Ulrika, Anders Otto, Johan Magnus, Adolph Fredrik and Lovisa Ulrika
13. Margareta Christina married in 1749, and Maria Magdalena and Catharina Elisabeth had a double wedding in 1755
14. This was generally a rank of non-commissioned officer in the army.
15. Hans Hogman, "The Allotment System - Sweden (3a)," <http://www.hhogman.se/late-allotment-system-1.htm>
16. This corresponded to the rank of captain.
17. Born in Södra Åreda, daughter of the lawyer Per Andersson Unge and Sofia Cornelia Stålhammar



*Coat of Arms of Sweden  
during the reign of Eric  
XIV (1560-1568).*

*Source: Eesti rahva ajalugu By  
Juban Libe Tartu : Loodus,  
1932. Photo in the public  
domain.*

18. The children were named: Per Gustaf, Karl Otto, Johan Fredrik, Anders Adam, Kristina Sofia, Goran, Margareta Elisabet and Emerentia

19. The children were named: Johannes, Brita Stina, Anna Greta, Sofia, Peter, and Kristina. Sofia died at the age of two.

20. Geoffrey Fröberg Morris, "Find the Unknown Father in Sweden," familysearch.org

21. Ugglansryd was purchased by Baron AJ Raab and owned by the Raab family at least till the mid-1800s. It was eventually demolished in 1961.

22. Their later children were all baptized in Agunnaryd.

23. Brändström Anders "Illegitimacy and Lone-Parenthood in XIXth Century Sweden," in: *Annales de démographie historique* (1998-2). Le fil de la vie. Approches biographiques et généalogiques. pp. 93-114

24. Nils William Olsson, "What's in a Swedish Surname?" *Swedish American Genealogist*, vol.1, no.1 (1981) <https://digitalcommons.augustana.edu/swensonsag/vol1/iss1/15>

25. The gift amounted to 333 ⅓ riksdaler. In the year 1804, this was the amount a male worker in Sweden received in wage for about 10,000 hours of work.

26. Anders Isaksson died in 1841, aged 70, and Stina died at 82 years old in 1854 as a fattighjon, or pauper, residing with her widowed daughter.



*Estonian coat of arms  
with lion, 1660.*

*Source: Royal Armoury  
Stockholm Sweden. Photo in  
the public domain.*





## Transcription of letter dated 1763

Sender: Pählman<sup>1</sup>

Recipient: Christoffer Adam von Steding

5 April 1763<sup>2</sup>

High-born, highly honored Major.

According to the here attached orders  
by the supreme commander  
Lövenfells, I must decamp with my unit  
tomorrow morning and march to Stralsund,  
and, considering that the train needs  
two horse-drawn coaches and one riding horse,  
the supreme commander tells me that,  
with the Royal Government's consent,  
these shall be requisitioned  
from the district administration.

*I therefore find myself compelled to  
ask Your High-Born to assist me  
in this matter, and send orders to  
the district, otherwise I will not be  
able to move the baggage train.*

~ Pählman

I approached the district secretary Höfner  
with these orders who declined my request for the  
requisition. I therefore find myself compelled to ask  
Your High-Born to assist me in this matter, and send orders  
to the district, otherwise I will not be able to move the  
baggage train. I expect the orders of the supreme  
commander with complete veneration and remain  
Your High-Born

most obedient servant

Pählman<sup>3</sup>

Wollgast<sup>4</sup> the 5<sup>th</sup>  
of April 1763





## Transcription of letter dated 1795

Sender: A. Pählman<sup>5</sup>

Recipient: Curt Bogislaus Ludvig Kristoffer  
von Stedingk<sup>6</sup>

Kungälv and Castell Manor<sup>7</sup> on 7 July 1795

My Gracious Lord Baron and General,

I am flattered to be so graciously  
remembered by your Excellence,  
Lord Baron and General; and in such a context,  
I feel more at ease to request your  
favor to bestow upon Letter Carrier  
Captain Lemke, who has served

as Lieutenant in the Royal Bohuslän  
Regiment over which I preside,<sup>8</sup>  
but who, as a poor lad with  
a meager salary, has requested and  
received his resignation in hopes of  
finding better prospects in foreign service.

Lemke's inclination has grown firm,  
as he has watched his father  
serve for a long period of time  
in imperial Russia. He served  
in the last war in Finland, is proficient  
in several languages, and has strong  
military knowledge, and he has always  
conducted himself in a good manner  
and I wish that, especially considering  
his current mediocre state, that he

immediately may receive an  
Officer's promotion, which to him  
in the ultimate goal. My most  
gracious General, who is sensitive  
to people's wellbeing, and who  
also recognizes the struggle of  
a poor youth under such  
circumstances, is hereby requested  
to protect him with mercy and graciousness,  
so that he may soon be favorably  
employed, preferably as Captain,  
a degree to which he has risen  
under my command but has had to  
await, as its meager pay here has not  
allowed him to seek it, or better  
prospects.

The recipient shall never in his time

forget this Lord General's  
most meaningful act of care  
and favor, and I myself shall  
also continue to live in the most  
gracious state of worthy reverence.

Your Gracious Lord General's  
most humble servant.

A. Pählman<sup>9</sup>





Herrn von Hohenhausen  
Hohenhausen

Und das sind die Gründe, die ich  
daraufhin bringen will, um zu zeigen, dass  
ich nicht nur ein Mann bin, der  
die Welt um sich herum sieht, sondern  
auch ein Mann, der die Welt in sich selbst  
sieht.

...und das sind die Gründe, die ich  
daraufhin bringen will, um zu zeigen, dass  
ich nicht nur ein Mann bin, der  
die Welt um sich herum sieht, sondern  
auch ein Mann, der die Welt in sich selbst  
sieht.

...und das sind die Gründe, die ich  
daraufhin bringen will, um zu zeigen, dass  
ich nicht nur ein Mann bin, der  
die Welt um sich herum sieht, sondern  
auch ein Mann, der die Welt in sich selbst  
sieht.

...und das sind die Gründe, die ich  
daraufhin bringen will, um zu zeigen, dass  
ich nicht nur ein Mann bin, der  
die Welt um sich herum sieht, sondern  
auch ein Mann, der die Welt in sich selbst  
sieht.

...und das sind die Gründe, die ich  
daraufhin bringen will, um zu zeigen, dass  
ich nicht nur ein Mann bin, der  
die Welt um sich herum sieht, sondern  
auch ein Mann, der die Welt in sich selbst  
sieht.

## Transcription of letter undated

Sender: A. Pählman  
Recipient: Karl XIII <sup>10</sup>

[Page 1]<sup>11</sup>

Illustrious Ruler and  
most merciful Lord!

With the knowledge that Your Royal  
Majesty does not entertain individual matters  
of any of the Royal subjects in vain,



[Page 2]

I am sending this letter to Your Royal  
Highness with the greatest sense of servility.

So pleased am I with the Regiment, of which I,  
through Your Majesty's grace, command, that  
my concern for the residence is deep, especially  
since it accounts for much of my compensation.  
My concern is regarding the already imposed  
demise of the houses and buildings, of which  
insolvency dates back, in particular, to the time of  
Colonel and Knight Tranefeldt, who,  
apart from his own responsibility, also had an equal  
amount of responsibility for house rot stemming from  
the time of his predecessor Major General Baron  
von Yxkull, at which time the residences, when  
passed from Colonel Tranefeldt to General Lieutenant  
Count Wachtmeister, were found to have damages  
from house rot amounting to somewhat over 2500  
Riksdaler ; whereupon the residences ended up in  
the Colonel Tranefeldt's case, which in May of last year  
was presented in Your Royal Majesty's Göta

*Karl XIII, King of Sweden from 1809  
and King of Norway from 1814 to  
his death in 1818. Oil on canvas; Carl  
Frederik von Breda (1748-1818).*

*Source: Nationalmuseum.  
Photo in the public domain.*



[Page 3]

Court of Appeals, where the residences asked for preferential treatment but was subjected to Your Royal Majesty's gracious process of trial, which now, in its second year, remains in recess.

As such, it is now imperative to put forth and describe the damage the residences have endured through the delay of this trial, which started in the fall of 1790, when Colonel Tranefeldt requested his most gracious dismissal while acknowledging that, in this matter, he could not be expected to deal with neither the errant construction of the houses, nor the lacking upkeep of the other buildings, until this case has been settled and it becomes apparent whether or not the residences will be granted their claim or not; wherefore I, in turn, have taken all the necessary steps possible to bring this all too cumbersome trial towards a desirable conclusion. As it is the property of Your Royal Majesty and Crown that will ultimately feel the severe ramifications, I have not seen any other way out but to report these deplorable conditions to Your Royal Majesty. I live in hope that Your Royal Majesty will petition the Royal Supreme Court

[Page 4]

on this matter, so that this case may be urgently undertaken and settled for the long term benefit of the residences.

In perseverance and in deep  
submissive reverence,

Your Royal Highness'  
and my most gracious Lord's

most gracious and  
loyal servant

A. Pählman<sup>12</sup>



*Silver coins from 18th century with Gustav III's portrait, 1 and 1/3 riksdaler, 1782.*

*Source: Bukowski.*



## Probate of Anders Otto Pählman dated 1815

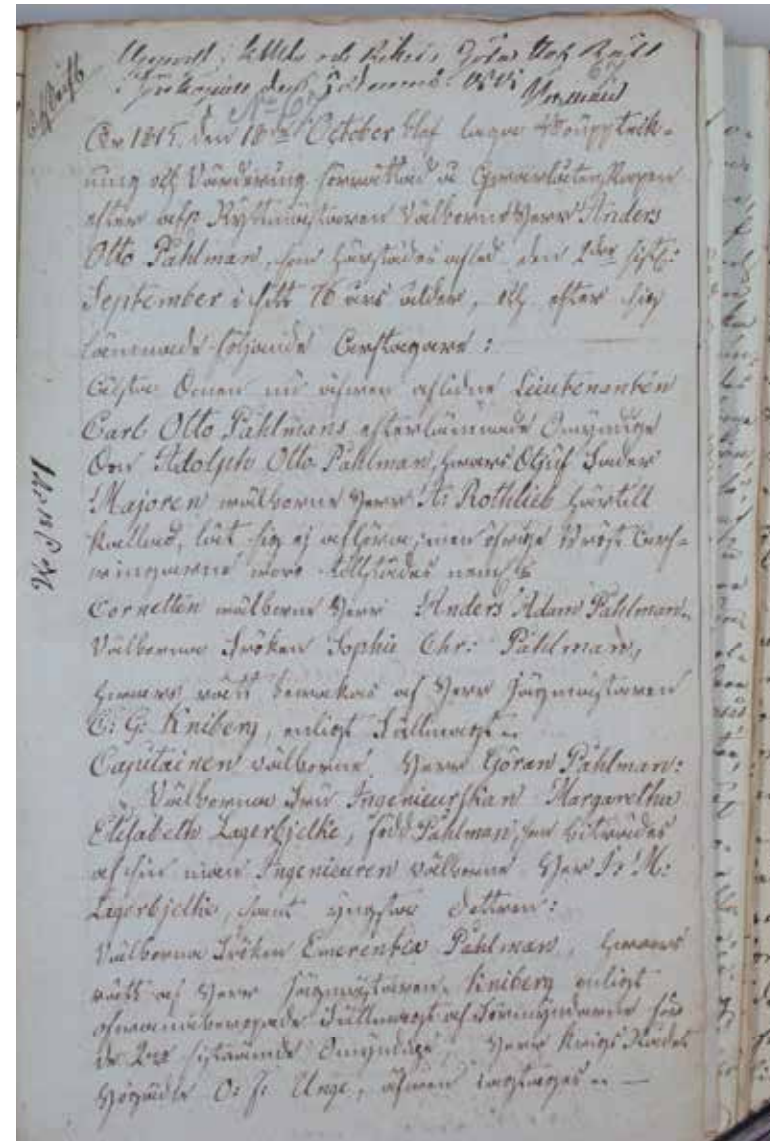
The probate occurred in Smedjemåla, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.

In 1815, on October 18, a legal estate register and valuation was made on the estate of the deceased cavalry captain, well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman, who died here on the 2nd of September at the age of almost 76, and left the following heirs:

The eldest son, now also deceased, Lieutenant Karl Otto Pählmans left behind the minor son Adolf Otto Pählman, whose stepfather the major well-born Mr. A. Rothlieb was called here, but did not come, but the other heirs were present, namely:

The cornet well-born Mr. Anders Adam Pählman, well-born Miss Sofie Kristina Pählman, whose right is guarded by Mr. forester C.G. Kniberg, by proxy, the captain well-born Mr. Göran Pählman, well-born the engineer's wife Margareta Elisabet Lagerbjelke, nee Pählman, who is assisted by her husband the engineer well-born Mr. I.M. Lagerbjelke, and the youngest daughter, the well-born Miss Emerentia Pählman, her right is guarded by Mr. Forester Kniberg according to the power of attorney cited above, and the guardian of the 2 latter minors, Mr. War Council Highly Noble O.F. Unge.

In their capacity as valuers, the jury members present were Per Andersson in Filen and Jakob Persson in Kopparemåla. The property is declared under the connection stipulated in the 9th cap: Inheritance Code by the captain, well-born Mr. Göran Pählman.





## Endnotes—Chapter One Letters

1. This letter is written in 18th-century German. The family was well educated in the Swedish military, and probably well versed in several languages, including Swedish, French, German, and Russian.

2. This is dated the year after The Pomeranian War formally ended.

3. This letter is signed Pählman but unclear which brother wrote this. It is either Anders Otto or his brothers Carl Gustaf & Johan Magnus.

4. A seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, now modern day Germany.

5. This letter is written in 18th-century Swedish, which has significant spelling differences from modern Swedish, in both diction and grammar. The letter has been transcribed to completely agree with the original, and has not been modernized.

6. Curt von Stedingk was a successful Swedish army officer and diplomat who played a prominent role in Swedish foreign policy for several decades.

7. Castellgården (nowadays spelled “Kastellegården” was a residential manor for higher ranking military officers in Kungälv, Bohuslän at the time this letter was written. Since 1935, it has been a designated historical building.

8. Adolf Fredrik Pählman was the commanding officer of the Bohuslän Regiment between 1793 - 1796.

9. This letter was written by Anders Otto's younger brother, Adolf Fredrik Pählman.

10. Karl XIII, or Charles XIII, was King of Sweden from 1809 and King of Norway from 1814 to his death.

11. This letter has an excessive number of run-on sentences, which was common for the time. The grammar in the translation has been improved in some places for legibility purposes.

12. This letter was written by Anders Otto's younger brother, Adolf Fredrik Pählman. The letter is undated but would have been written between 1809 and 1818.









*Castle "Tre Kronor" Stockholm  
1661, oil painting; Govert Dircksz  
Camphuysen. Johan and Gustaf  
Påhlman were knighted here in 1650.*

*Source: Stadsmuseet i Stockholm - Digitala  
Stadsmuseet. Photo in the public domain.*









Kronobergs Hufdingedöme fördelas i 4  
Fogderier  
Uti de 1<sup>de</sup> äro Upwidinge och Konga Häradet  
— 2<sup>de</sup> — Kinnevalds och Norrwidinge —  
Det 3<sup>de</sup> är Sunnerbo Härad  
— 4<sup>de</sup> — Albo —  
Blekingens Hufdingedöme fördelas i  
2 Fogderier  
Uti de 1<sup>de</sup> äro Östra och Medeltta Häradet  
— 2<sup>de</sup> — Bräkne och Lister



*A 18th-century map of Kronobergs län, one of three counties in the province of Småland.*

*Source: The Swedish National Land Survey's database with historical maps, 1788. Photo in the public domain.*





# MAP OF STAVANGER NORWAY



## Chapter Two

*Peter Cederstrøm*

Peter Cederstrøm  
(1800–1874)

*Who wants to have something good,  
will have to seek it where it is.  
Den som vill ha något gott får söka där det finns.*

*~ Swedish proverb*

### Crafting a Name

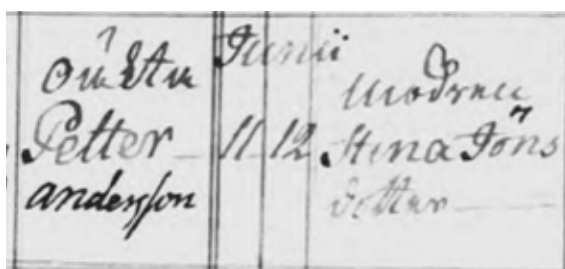
Summer was ready to arrive. In a small parish in Agunnaryd<sup>1</sup>, situated in the historical province of Småland, it should have been an ordinary day, with the priest recording births as usual in his ministerial book. But when Stina Jönsdotter baptized her son on June 12, 1800<sup>2</sup>, the entry for Peter Andersson had an additional word—*oäkta*, illegitimate.<sup>3</sup>

Stina would marry two years later, but Peter already had four siblings. The eldest, Johannes, was nine years his senior. Peter spent his childhood in Tranhult, his mother's hometown, but his upbringing could not have differed more from that of his paternal ancestors. He would have grown up modestly, helped along a bit by his biological father's monetary gift until he came of age in 1812.



*"This young man is highly recommended, especially as he now desires for the first time to perform the Lord's Holy Communion. He reads well in a book and is reasonably good by heart."*

~ Carl Nyman



Baptism record for Petter Andersson, 1800.

Source: Agunnaryds kyrkobok (1773-1820), Agunnaryd Parish, Födelse- och dopböcker [Birth and baptism], Agunnaryd, Ljungby, Kronoberg County, Sweden, SE/VALA/00002/C/4, ([https://sok.riksarkivet.se/bildvisning/C0023944\\_00006](https://sok.riksarkivet.se/bildvisning/C0023944_00006)), Riksarkivet (p. 324)

N <sup>o</sup> 15	Jac Petter nas	mark Jonas 21/9	Drumfluga Jonas Rust magda lena Linnelid	22	Hj. Magister & Hultstein Petter Nilsson: granhult Gungfr. Dorothea Linnelid Rusts hjersten Jonas dotter i Kvana
N <sup>o</sup> 16	Anders astakra Jonas	26 6	Anders Rust Ellen Nils dotter	40	Anders Olofsson: Stolpaboda Petter måndsson: astakra Rusts hjersten måndsson i astakra Rusts hjersten Johanna dotter: Sunghult.
N <sup>o</sup> 17	Joh. Kvana dotter	26 6	Carl Jons son Rust Stenackens dotter	25	Hj. Magister Hultstein Anders gummeson: Holmen Carl Jonsen: Kanglakyp i Rusts hjersten Margret Jons dotter: Stenackens hjersten gummeson: Alonnas
N <sup>o</sup> 18	Ryds Sagard	30 30	Hans son Rust Killa mag nus dotter	24	Edvard ask i m Persson idag norreg Rust magnus dotter: Ryds Sagard
N <sup>o</sup> 19	Petter Wigst Andersson	11/12 11/12	Hina Jons dotter	27	Sven andersson: Magst Jacob andersson ibm. Rusts hjersten Svens dotter Sig anna Persson ibm.
Kvana norreg	Sven gof	1/1 1/1	Persson dotter Rust Wigst	37	Carlina måndsson: Stenackens
N <sup>o</sup> 20	Elsa Konna Persson	18/12 18/12	Per Gustaf son Rust Nils dotter	33	Enils Jonsen: Konna's Sven underson ibm. Rusts hjersten borg måndsson: Medasa Rusts hjersten Johanna dotter
N <sup>o</sup> 21	Carl Kvana Wigst	5/1 5/1	Johan dotter Johanna dotter	33	Jac ad Kvidendich Carl Hen Kvidendich Johanna Kviden dich Eleonora Kvidendich Kademeiselle Holm

Between 1813 and 1816, Peter was living in Skåne, the southernmost county of Sweden. According to an entry on January 23, 1816 by the vicar in Södra Ljunga, Peter “has lived in Skåne since 1813, and therefore nothing can be said about his behavior and Christian knowledge.” The priest in Agunnaryd was more flattering in this church record written a day later:

*“This young man, who is now staying in Skåne and Råbelöv parishe, is highly recommended, especially as he now desires for the first time to perform the Lord’s Holy Communion. He reads well in a book and is reasonably good by heart.”<sup>24</sup>*



*Agunnaryd medieval church ruins. The church was damaged due to the Danish ravages.*

*Source: Swedish National Heritage Board, 1920-1940.  
Photo in the public domain.*

Unlike the Pählman men, many of whom had military careers, Peter went to work as an apprentice to a hatmaker. Hans Högman explains how these apprenticeships operated:

*“When a person began a career as a craftsman it was as an apprentice (lärling) with a master craftsman (mästare). The terms for the training of apprentices, for example the period of apprenticeship, was regulated by the Guild enactments and varied between the different crafts. Only boys were accepted as apprentices and they must not be born out of wedlock.”<sup>25</sup>*



*Swedish hatmaker forming a hat in a mold, 1920s.  
Source: Classic Picture Library. Photographer: Sjöberg Bildbyrå.  
Used with permission.*

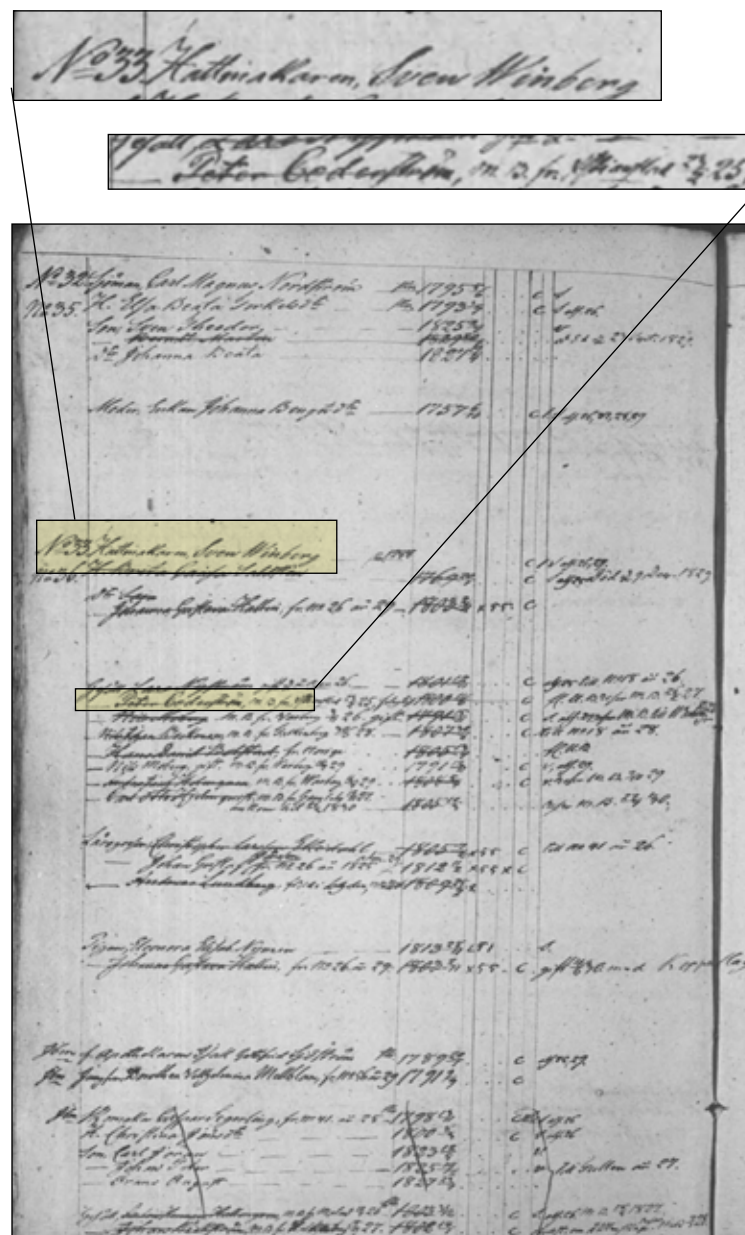




*Trinity Church (Swedish: Heliga trefaldighetskyrkan)  
in Kristianstad, Sweden.*

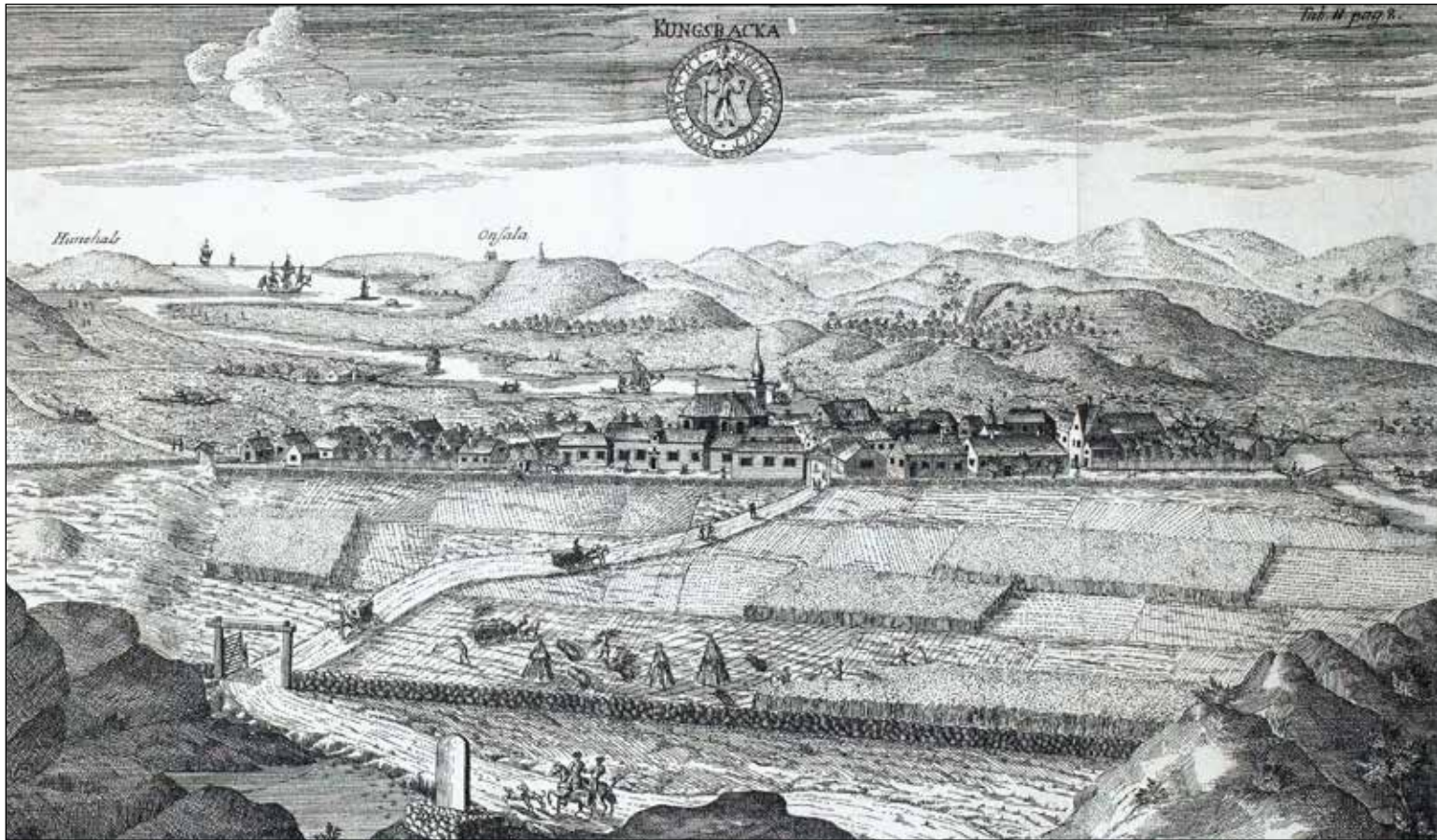
*Source: Swedish National Heritage Board.  
Photo in the public domain.*

Peter's status, of course, had by then been legitimized by his mother's marriage. Apprenticeships started as early as the age of 14, lasting a few years—the majority of which were spent lodging with the *mästare* under the same roof and being assigned all kinds of tasks, often quite unrelated to the craft. There was very little financial incentive at this point, but Peter was dedicated; when he was 16, he was staying with the widow of a hatmaker named Sörenson in Kristianstad.<sup>6</sup> A decade later, a household examination roll (*Husförhörlängder*)<sup>7</sup> identified him as lodging at the home of hatmaker Sven Winberg of Kungsbacka<sup>8</sup>.



*Peter in the household of hatmaker Sven Winberg in  
Kungsbacka, Sweden.*

*Source: Kungsbacka Husförhörlängder 1789-1834, Kungsbacka  
Parish, Husförhörlängder [Household Examination],  
Kungsbacka, Halland County, Sweden, SE/LLA/13217/A I/2,  
([https://sok.riksarkivet.se/bildvisning/C0010895\\_00146](https://sok.riksarkivet.se/bildvisning/C0010895_00146)), Riksarkivet*



*Kungsbacka, Sweden.*

*Source: Hallandia antiqua & hodierna. Stockholm. 1-2. 1752-53.  
Photo in the public domain.*

Between 1819 and 1827, Peter's last name changed from Andersson to Cederström. Family names had started to become more widespread in Sweden in the 17th and 18th centuries, even among the middle classes<sup>9</sup>, and ornamental names began to be adopted, often drawing from nature. For instance, "Cederström" combines the Swedish words for cedar ("ceder") and stream ("ström")<sup>10</sup>. It is not a very common last name today, with less than 500 people in the world using it, of which about seventy percent live in Sweden.<sup>11</sup>

In 1827, Peter imported an assortment of materials required for making hats in Stockholm. Now 27, having honed his craft for over a decade, he was known as a hatmaking "journeyman"—a term used for apprentices who had completed their training, involving the creation of a work within their craft that qualified them for the title. Journeymen often traveled in order to experience working with various craftsmen and diversify their skills. They still lodged with their *mästare*, so perhaps Peter had already been considered a journeyman for a while.

According to a shipping list published in the *Stockholms Mercurius* on December 17<sup>12</sup>, the materials imported by Peter included silk fabric (7 aln<sup>13</sup>), silk flowers (32





*Front page of Stockholms Mercurius,  
77 edition, December 17, 1827.*

aln) and some bronze buckles. A few months later, he would pack up his life in Sweden and move to neighboring Norway, and it's unlikely that he transported all these materials there with him. Perhaps they were purchased for his employer—journeymen, in addition to being skilled craftsmen, often also handled logistical matters such as buying raw materials.

## Stavanger Days

Peter had achieved all that he could in his home country when he decided to take his trade elsewhere. Norway beckoned to the young Swede due to its long-standing history of hatmaking, which had been practiced there since the early 16th century. Much like Sweden, there was a hatter's guild in Bergen in 1685, and Oslo followed in 1739.<sup>14</sup> By the end of the 18th century, hatmaking was one of at least 60 crafts practiced in Norway, and hatters were doing well enough to be able to export their creations. This continued through most of the 19th century, with between 100 to 150 people registered as hatmakers or related occupations in the 1801, 1865 and 1875 censuses in Norway<sup>15</sup>, and continued to rise till the emergence of factories in the mid-19th century.<sup>16</sup>

Peter landed in Stavanger, a port city in the southwest of Norway, in 1828. At that time, emigration from



*Drawing of Skagen in Stavanger in 1867.  
From Norsk Folkeblad, 1867.*

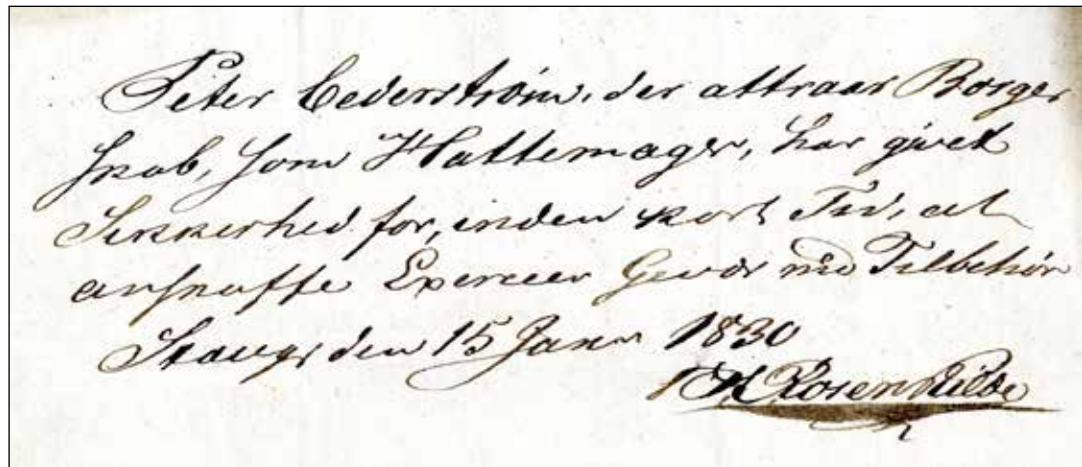
*Source: Arne Kvitrud. CC BY-SA 3.0.*

Sweden was restricted by law, and anyone desiring to leave legally had to obtain royal permission and pay a fee<sup>17</sup>. Emigration was also frowned upon in Sweden due to its impact on the local economy, so this was probably not an easy or impulsive decision for Peter to make. His purpose for emigration to secure royal permission was recorded, predictably, as “hat-making journeyman.”<sup>18</sup>

Across the border in Norway, he was required to have citizenship in order to trade and conduct business. The process of obtaining citizenship involved appearing before the City Council and the Magistrate with relevant certificates and documentation. Applicants would then receive a citizen letter and the details of citizenship were recorded.<sup>19</sup>

Axel Kielland's *Stavanger borgerbog 1436 - 1850* provides unparalleled information about these records. A *borgerbog* or citizens' book was a compilation of the details of people who received citizens' letters. Kielland examined the archives across four centuries and compiled them in a book that was published in 1935. For Peter Cederström—the Norwegian equivalent of the name Cederström—Kielland recorded his occupation, as well as the dates of birth, citizenship, marriages and death.

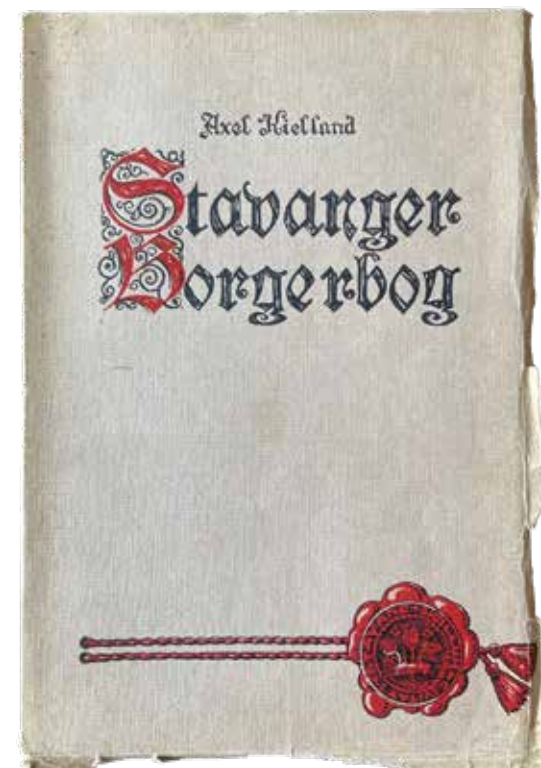
While Peter's citizenship letter is not among the archives of the Stavanger Magistrate, papers pertaining to his application for citizenship, including a note dated January 15, 1830 claiming that Peter was earning enough to become a citizen, can be found there. The move to Norway, thus far, seemed to have paid off.



*Notice pertaining to Peter's application for citizenship, dated Jan 15, 1830.*

*Source: Peter Cederström; notice about citizenship; Stavanger City Archives, Archive Preservation and Dissemination; Jan 15, 1830.*

*Front cover of Axel Kielland's Stavanger borgerbog 1436 - 1850.*





*Source: Journal of Jan Huyghens van Linschoten.  
Photo in the public domain.*



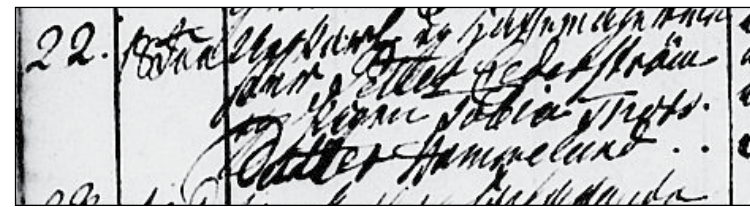
## The Yacht Skipper's Daughter

Peter married Tobia Thorsdatter Hommeland in the summer of 1830 at the Stavanger Domkirke<sup>20</sup>. Tobia, 22 years old<sup>21</sup>, was the daughter of yacht skipper Tor Jonsen Hommeland from Høle in Rogaland county, located about 50 km from Stavanger. The Hommeland farm is well-known, with many generations still associated with it.



Stavanger domkirke. Drawing by Franz Wilhelm Schiertz (1813-1887), German-Norwegian architect. Unknown date.

Source: The National Heritage Board, Oslo.  
Photo in the public domain

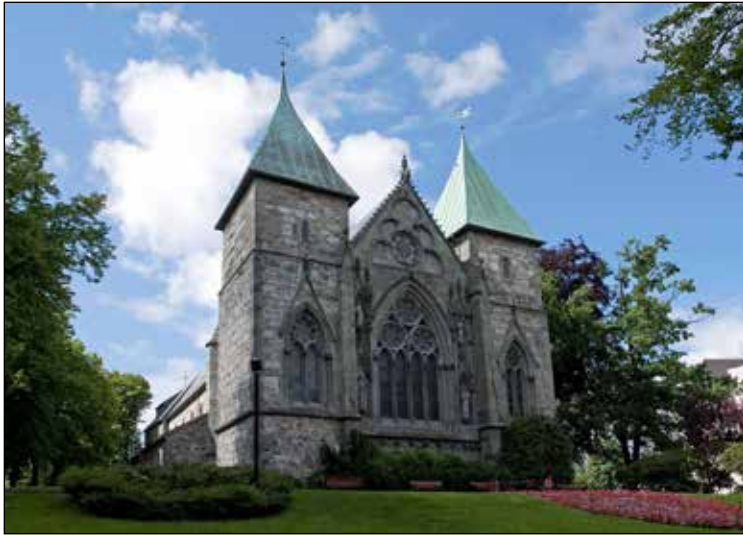


		c. E g t e				Bogførers Navn og Opfødssted
No.	Dødsdag.	Brudgommens Navn og Stand.	Brudgommens Fader og Opfødssted.	Brudgommens Moder og Stand.	Brudgommens Fødsel.	
10.	14/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
11.	15/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
12.	16/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
13.	17/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
14.	18/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
15.	19/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
16.	20/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
17.	21/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
18.	22/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
19.	23/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
20.	24/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
21.	25/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
22.	26/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
23.	27/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
24.	28/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
25.	29/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
26.	30/11/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
27.	1/12/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
28.	2/12/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
29.	3/12/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører
30.	4/12/30	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører	Anders Mathiasen, Skibsfører

Marriage record for Peter Cederstrøm and Tobia Hommeland, 1830.

Source: SAST, Domkirken sokneprestkontor, 30/30BA/L0009:  
Parish register (official) no. A 9, 1821-1832, p. 378





*Stavanger Domkirke, completed in 1150,  
is Norway's oldest cathedral.*

*Source: Sergey Ashmarin, 2008. CC BY-SA 3.0.*

Sadly, seven months after their wedding, Peter and Tobia lost their first child on January 30, 1831—the baby was *dødfødt*, or stillborn<sup>22</sup>. However, the couple went on to have nine other children, named, respectively, Anders Otto (like his grandfather)<sup>23</sup>, Anne, Thore, Johannes, Frederik Wilhelm, Theodor, Tobia, Peter Tobias, and Frans Ludvig.<sup>24</sup>

*Theodor Cederstrøm, c. 1870s.*

*Source: A descendant of Theodor Cederstrøm, private collection.*



*Anna Mathilde  
"Tillie" Burkemo  
(née Taraldsen) c. 1910  
is standing; woman  
sitting unknown. Tillie  
is the daughter of Anne  
Cederstrøm.*

*Source: A descendant of  
Tillie Burkemo, private  
collection*





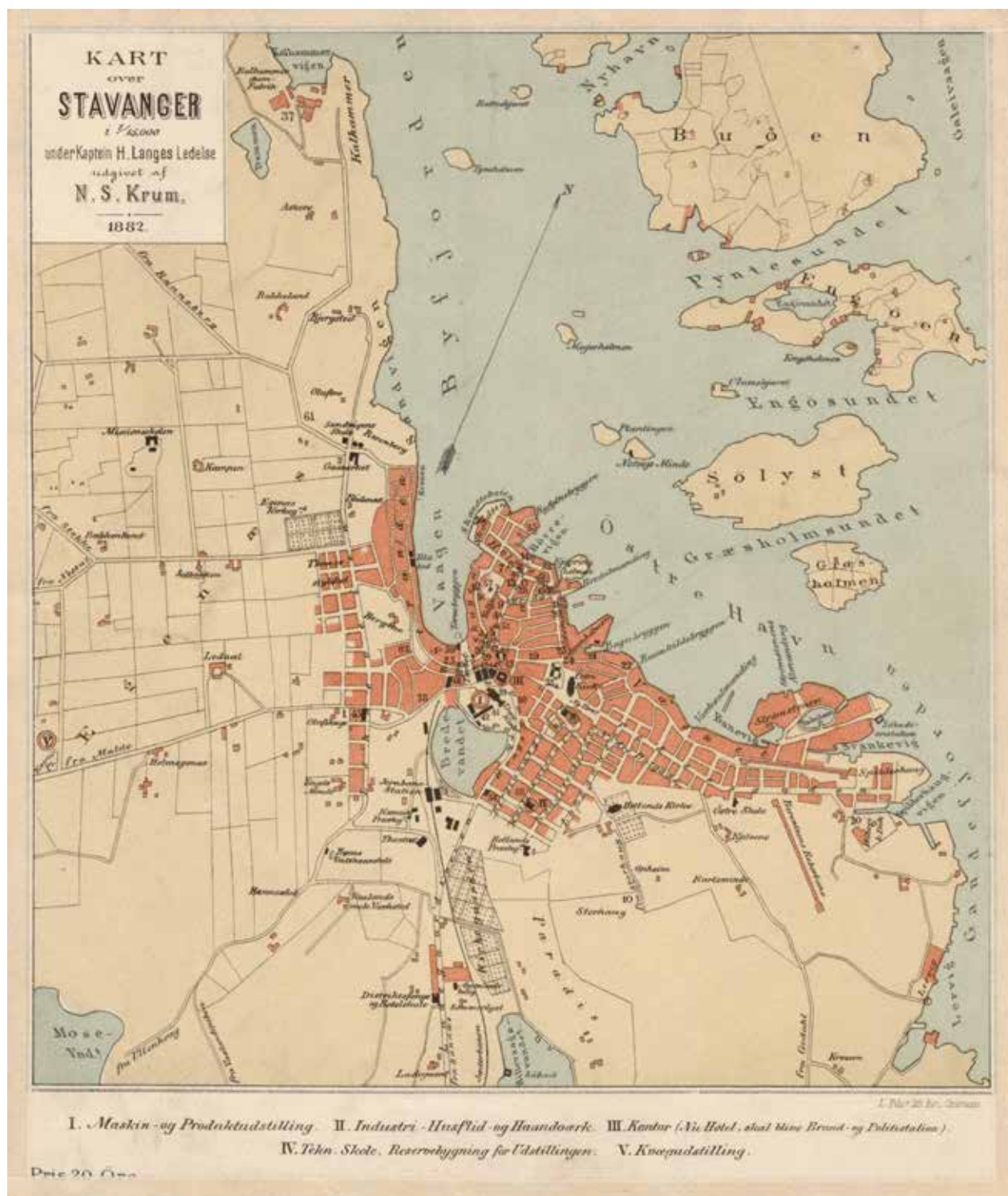
*Peter Tobias Jr Cederstrom and family c. 1907 in Chicago. Back row, left to right: Angeles, Bertha, Maurice. Front row, left to right: Peter Tobias Jr., Elfrieda, Anne Christine Berntsdatter.*

*Source: A descendant of Peter Tobias Cederstrom, private collection.*



*Map of  
Stavanger,  
Norway, 1882*

*Source: Wikimedia Commons. Photo in the public domain.*



From 1835, Peter and his family lived in Storhaug, a district located in the east of Stavanger, where he owned a house till 1843 on Gaden til Østervåg (the street to Østervåg)<sup>25</sup>. Now known as Steinkargata<sup>26</sup>, it is a pedestrian street with homes and shops, opening as a narrow alley between Kirkegata 25 and 27 and going northeast toward Østervåg. Like much of Stavanger, the street is lined with timber houses of varying styles. Built in the 18th to early 20th centuries, many of these standalone wooden buildings have been protected and restored.<sup>27</sup> Peter and Tobia's children would have spent their early childhood in such a house, and his workshop was perhaps situated on a lower level.

By 1840, Peter had excelled in his craft for decades, and held the title of a master craftsman.<sup>28</sup> This meant that he would have been able to employ apprentices of his own, growing the business alongside their family. In 1843, he likely moved back to Sweden, specifically Gothenburg, and was released from his Norwegian citizenship. Three years prior, emigrating from Sweden without obtaining royal permission was decriminalized<sup>29</sup>, making it easier to relocate. The second half of the century saw large numbers of Swedes migrating to Norway, where they were employed as craftsmen or workers.<sup>30</sup>

Peter reapplied for Norwegian citizenship once again in 1848. During those five years, Tobia gave birth to three children—Theodor (1843), Tobia (1845) and Peter Tobias (1848)—all of whom were born in Stavanger. Perhaps Peter traveled between the two countries, exploring his options, before deciding to return to Norway permanently.



*Steinkargata street with homes and shops, near where the family once lived.*

*Source: Midtrod, Anne. Stavanger City Archives. Used with permission.*

*Steinkargaten 17 to the right. Bakkegaten in the foreground.*

*Source: Stavanger City Archives, used with permission.*



*Gothenburg, postcard  
Axel Eliassons Konstförlag.*

*Source: Wikimedia Commons, 1907.  
Photo in the public domain.*



## Twilight

Tobia passed away on 18 December 1853, aged 45, and was buried a day before Christmas Eve.<sup>31</sup> The 1865 census of Norway leads us to the hatmaker's next known residence, not too far from Steinkargata—159 Bakkens Rode, today known as Bakkegata 18, in the Storhaug district. Bakkegata is located in the center of Stavanger and runs from Sølvberggata, crossing Breigata and on to Øvre Holmegate.<sup>32</sup>



*Bakkegata 18, the residence of  
Peter Cederstrøm.*

*Source: Midtrod, Anne. Stavanger City  
Archives. Used with permission.*

Erling Jensen wrote about the significance of the district before the great city fire in 1860:

*It rose quite steeply from Pottemagerstranden and Kjeringsholmen. The whole area was rocky with crooked alleys and small houses at every turn. The passage between the houses went up and down and was only passable on foot. The area did not excel exactly when it came to cleanliness, yet you lived pretty much as you wanted without the authorities interfering. After the fire, the mountain slope Bakkaberget was blown away and leveled, but engineer Hjelm did not want to completely erase the memory of this peculiar area from the city's past, but left a tiny lot left, as a telling testimony for later generations.<sup>33</sup>*

Peter lived in Bakkegata with his second wife, Ragnhild Svendsdatter, whom he married in 1860. His life as summarized in Kielland's *Stavanger borgerbog 1436 - 1850* sounds rather bland:

*Peter Andreassen Cederstrøm was born in Småland 1800, citizen 25.1.1830 in Stavanger as a hat maker, dismissed 31.5.1843 when he wanted to move to Gothenburg. Citizenship again in force 2.11.1848. Died 28.4.1874. First married 18.6.1830 to Tobia Torsdatter Hommeland baptized 31.7.1808 died 18.12.1853 [...] Married 2 to Ragnild Svendsdatter died 3.4.1863 56.5 years old.<sup>34</sup>*

None of this was untrue, but a statement of consecutive facts invites questions about what else can be read between the lines. Peter accepted his lot and turned it into opportunity; born illegitimate and poor despite being the

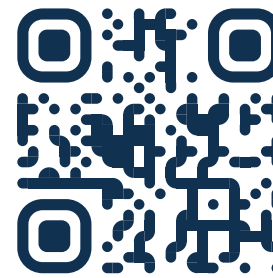


*The sea houses across the refilled strait between the islet and Østervåg. To the right, the row of sea houses towards Solandsbryggen.*

*Source: 1890-1900, photographer: Worsøe, Odd Inge. Stavanger City Archives. Used with permission.*

son of a nobleman, he learned a trade, became skilled at it, and moved to a new country despite challenges when he needed to grow; he married and had a family of his own.

Unfortunately, though, fortune doesn't always favor the bold. According to a probate record, hatmaker Cederstrøm died a poor man who was receiving support from society<sup>35</sup>—a similar fate as his mother—on 28 April 1874 at the pier Solandsbryggen in Pottemakerstranden, where he possibly had a workshop. Known for its row of sea houses used for storage and production, Solandsbryggen was home to craftsmen such as cobblers, block makers, sailmakers, and more.<sup>36</sup> It seems fitting that Peter, who lived in the service of his craft and work throughout his life, spent his final years as part of such a community. 🌿



*Scan the code above with your smart device to join the Facebook group: Descendants of Peter Cederstrøm, where you can discover new relatives of the Cederstrøm family, share photos, stories and more.*



Salzwasser Peter Ederström,  
St. Kar 96. ————— April 28

*Source: SAST, Stavanger byfogd, 5/52/52B/L0002: Liste over anmeldte dødsfall, 1863-1877 (Page 109)*

## Vignette

# Peter Cederström, the Hattemagersvend

*Disclaimer: These vignettes are a work of creative nonfiction. I have tried to recreate events, locales and conversations as they might have happened, given the information we have available. They are based on historical records but push the stories forward in imaginative scope.*

### Summer 1828

It was a warm day in June when Peter left Gothenburg. As he climbed up the gangway sweat began to collect under the brim of his hat. He sat on the deck bench for a moment to remove his hat and mop his brow and he felt a burst of excitement at what lay ahead. Aboard the ship bound for Norway, Sweden was already receding in his memory. Peter was looking forward now.

He stroked the crown of his hat dreamily. He had made this hat in the style of the fashionable top hat, taking great care with the black silk. He was pleased with the result. 'Dramatic and imposing.' He had thought to himself happily as he completed the final stitches. His travel outfit was carefully selected, employing a tailor in the high street to make each piece from fine quality fabric and counting out the coins carefully from his small pouch. The knee high black boots cost more than the entire suit but they were built to last and Peter felt that hats and boots were the most important items of clothing to make an impression. He was determined to cut a striking figure when he arrived in Stavanger and believed that '*Som man är klädd blir man hädd.*' (As one

is dressed one shall be judged.) He was twenty eight years old now and there was no time to waste.

Peter leaned back, tilted his face to the sun and closed his eyes. His mind drifted back over the last fourteen years. He thought of his *familj*<sup>1</sup> in Tranhult. The wooden cottage, full with younger syskon and his *moder*<sup>2</sup> and *styvfar*<sup>3</sup>. How he had come to loathe the endless toil of farm work, the children working alongside their parents, in the dark shadow cast by the cedar forested mountain. Johannes, Peter's adored eldest brother, left to become a *skomakare lärning*<sup>4</sup>, escaping the smothering tedium of Tranhult.

Before his departure He had encouraged his younger brother, 'Thankfully we are not oäkta anymore and we can learn a trade. This is our way out *min bror*<sup>5</sup>.' Johannes changed his name from Andersson to Cederström and recreated himself anew. Young Peter was impressed by his older brother's quest. 'One day I too will be something and I will go far from here.' Peter thought to himself. 'I will be Peter Cederström. Yes.' He was certain that a new name would bring him good fortune as it had for his brother



*Example of period top hat.*

*Source:  
Metropolitan  
Museum of Art,  
1835. Photo in the  
public domain.*



and he thought the name sounded distinguished. When Peter turned fourteen, Johannes sent word that there was a *hattmakere mårstre*<sup>6</sup> looking for a *lårling*<sup>7</sup>, down in Skåne. When he kissed his *mor*<sup>8</sup> goodbye, Peter knew he would never see his *family*<sup>9</sup> again and he did not look back once he stepped into the carriage.

Three years of free labour for his *mårstre*<sup>10</sup> in Skåne was enough for Peter and he moved to Kristianstadt to help the milliner's widow Fru Sörenson. Her husband had recently died and she was relieved to have a capable pair of hands to help in the business. Peter loved Kristianstadt with its wide boulevards and beautiful renaissance buildings, protected by the fortress surrounding the town with its heavy iron gates firmly shut and secured each night. Peter thrived there for many years, under the skilled guidance of Fru Sörenson, becoming a talented *hattmakere*. He had a flair and attention to detail that was unusual in a young man from agrarian roots. Eventually Peter had exhausted his learning with Fru Sörenson, and become restless.

The Winbergs were friends of Fru Sörenson and offered Peter a milliner's position with Herr Winberg in Kungsbacka. Fru Sörenson gave Peter her blessing knowing he



*Norwegian coat  
of arms 1733.*

*Source: Norske Reise Anno  
1733, Facsimile 1992. Photo  
in the public domain.*

needed to spread his wings. Peter loved the haberdashery shop in a red wooden building in the town centre. Herr Winberg was a *hattmakare* and, his wife a *symamsell*<sup>11</sup>. Peter was fascinated by the magic created when the lengths of fabric became beautiful structures to adorn the body. He loved the colours and prints of the worsted Norwich fabrics but detested the rolls of *vadmal*<sup>12</sup>, the coarse felted wool that reminded him of Småland. Peter was a hard worker and keen learner. Soon his millinery skills surpassed his *lårare* (teacher) and he had outgrown Kungsbacka. He had arrived as Peter Andersson, a *lårling*, and he was leaving as Peter Cederström, a *hattemag-ersvend*<sup>13</sup>; He was ready for adventure.

Now here Peter was, on the ship bound for Stavanger in Norway, with the requisite royal permission and his travel papers proudly declaring the purpose of this trip as a hat maker journeyman. Peter's trunk was full of millinery tools and fabrics and notions. His heart was full of hopes and dreams for his new life in this city which overflowed with barrels of herrings and wealth and prosperity. The experiences of the years since he left Småland had honed his courage and tenacity and showed him that '*Lyckan står den djårve bi*', (Fortune favours the bold). 🌿

## Swedish Glossary

1. Swedish: family.
2. Swedish: mother.
3. Swedish: stepfather.
4. Swedish: shoemaker apprentice.
5. Swedish: my brother.
6. Swedish: hatmaker master.
7. Swedish: apprentice.
8. Swedish: mother.
9. Swedish: family.
10. Swedish: master.
11. Swedish: seamstress.
12. Swedish: homespun.
13. Swedish: hatmaking journeyman.

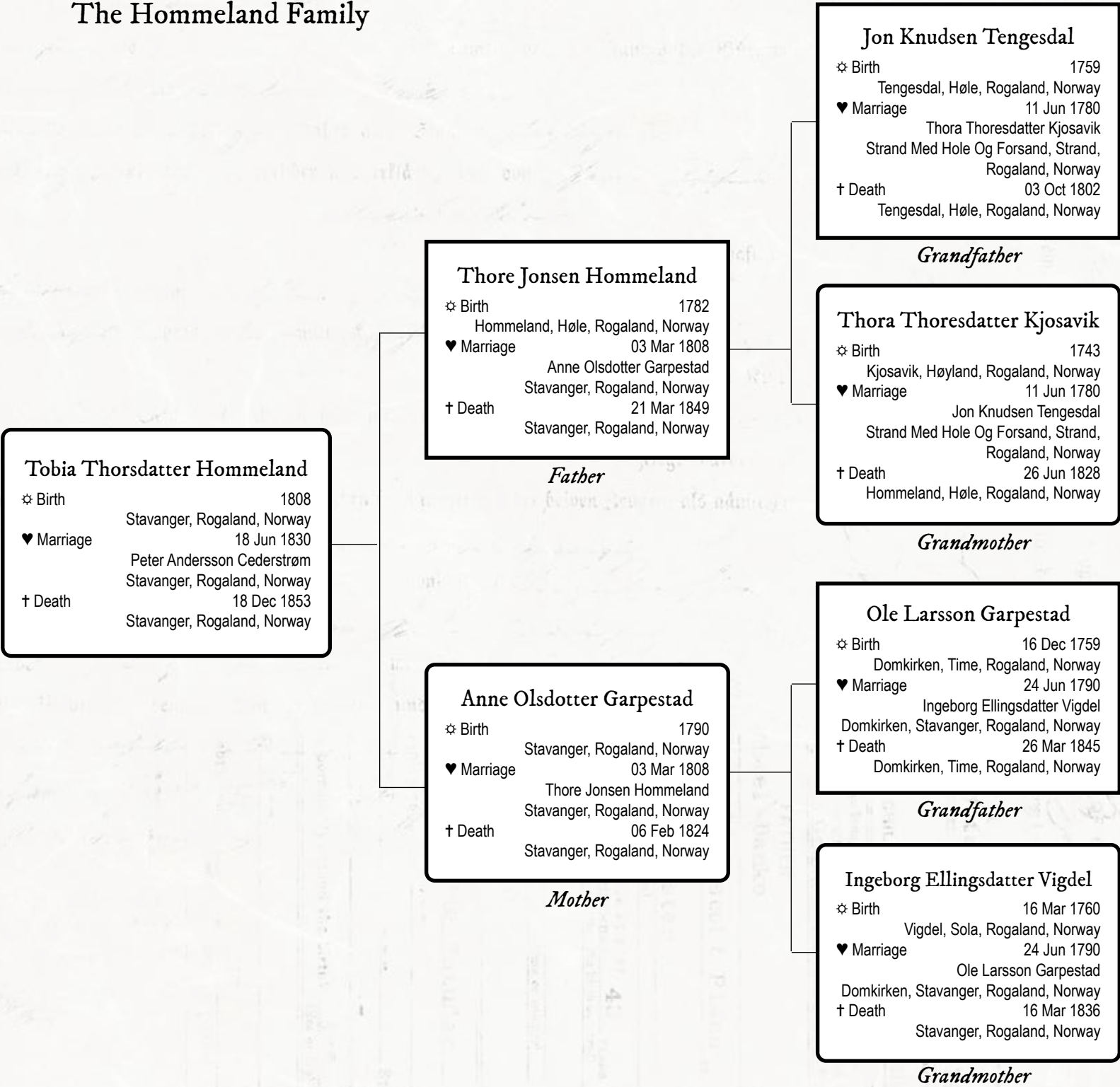


*19th-century German  
coat of arms showing  
affiliation to the  
hatmakers' guild.*

*Source: Alamy Stock Photo,  
used with permission.*



# The Hommeland Family



## Children of Peter Cederstrøm and Tobia Hommeland

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Cederstrøm  
b. 1831
- (2) Anders Otto Cederstrøm  
b. 1832
- (3) Anne Cederstrøm  
b. 1834
- (4) Thore Cederstrøm  
b. 1835
- (5) Johannes Cederstrøm  
b. 1838
- (6) Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm  
b. 1840
- (7) Theodor Cederstrøm  
b. 1843
- (8) Tobia Cederstrøm  
b. 1845
- (9) Peter Tobias Cederstrøm  
b. 1848
- (10) Frans Ludvig Cederstrøm  
b. 1850



*Ducat coin with Oscar I, King of Sweden and Norway, 1848. The ducat was used as a trade coin in Europe from the 13th to 19th centuries.*

*Source: Bukowski.*





## Endnotes—Chapter Two

1. The earliest known evidence of the medieval church is from 1330. The church was damaged due to the Danish ravages; in 1582 it was stated to be looted and dilapidated in a letter to King Johan III. Today, the sacristy walls and parts of the church's north wall remain. A new church in Agunnaryd was consecrated in 1872.
2. Peter was born on June 11. The sponsors/witnesses were Sven Andersson in Viggsjö, Jakob Andersson ibidem, Karin Svensdotter, and the maid Anna Persdotter ibidem.
3. In Sweden, approximately 62 out of 1,000 births were illegitimate during the early 19th century.
4. Råbelöv HII:1 (Arkiv Digital). pic. 290, direct and primary evidence. v825489.b290
5. Hans Högman, "Apprentices, Journeymen, Master Craftsmen—Swedish Craft Guilds," accessed April 12, 2022, [http://www.hhogman.se/swedish\\_guilds.htm](http://www.hhogman.se/swedish_guilds.htm)
6. Kristianstads stadsförsamlings (Heliga Trefaldighets) kyrkoarkiv, SE/LLA/13214/A I/2 (1814-1820)
7. Similar to a census.
8. Kungsbacka kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörlängder, SE/LLA/13217/A I/2 (1789-1834)
9. Judith Ahrholdt, "Ornamental Name." *Nordic Names*. Accessed November 15, 2021 [https://www.nordicnames.de/wiki/Ornamental\\_Name](https://www.nordicnames.de/wiki/Ornamental_Name)
10. Patrick Hanks, *Dictionary of American Family Names*: 3-Volume Set. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, USA, 2003
11. Pålman is even less common, with only 239 persons with that name in Sweden. The Pålman equivalent in the 2010 US Census recorded only 151 persons in the United States.
12. *Stockholms Mercurius*, December 17, 1827, 77 edition, p. 2, <https://tidningar.kb.se/>
13. Alen or aln is a traditional Scandinavian unit of distance similar to the north German elle: roughly 60 centimeters. Peter had imported 4 meters of silk and 19 meters of silk flowers.
14. Arne S. Dolven, "Hattemaker," *Store norske leksikon*, June 15, 2021, <https://snl.no/hattemaker>
15. "Hattemaker," Wikipedia (Wikimedia Foundation, July 13, 2018), <https://no.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hattemaker>
16. Today, hatmaking is very rare in Norway. Due to the waning popularity of hats among men, hatmakers and hat shops have largely disappeared. The profession is characterized as "worthy of protection" in both Norway and Germany.
17. David E. O'Connor and Arthur E. Soderlind, *The Swedes: In their Homeland, In America, in Connecticut* <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED240034.pdf>; Lars Ljungmark, *Swedish Exodus*, 1979 <https://bit.ly/3EjXddD>
18. SAKO, Bragernes kirkebøker, F/Fa/L0007: Ministerialbok nr. I 7, 1815-1829, s. 622-623 <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/kb20051125010615>

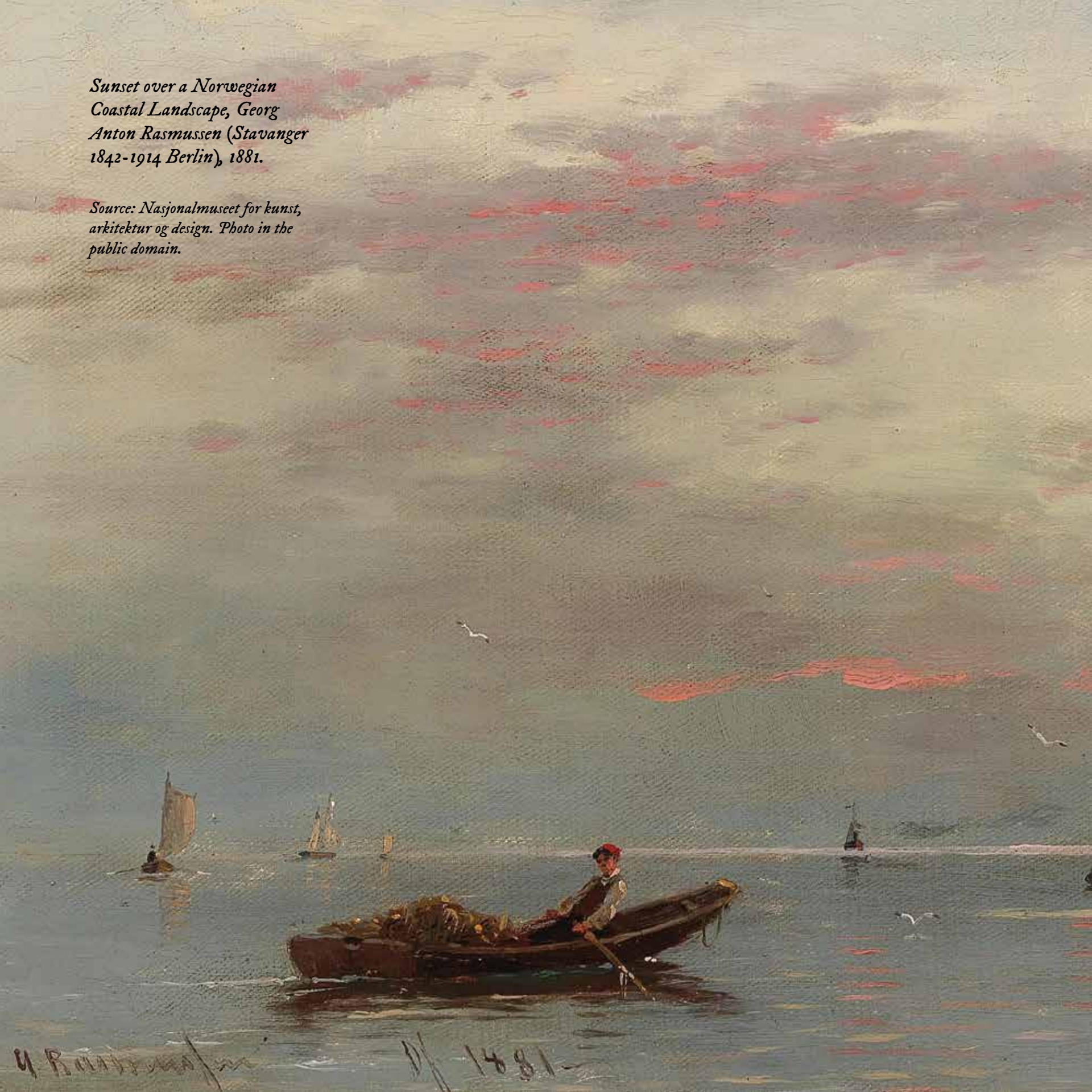


19. "About the Council Chamber Minutes," Stavanger byarkiv (Stavanger City Archives, October 19, 2018), <https://stavangerbyarkiv.no/2018/01/25/om-radstueprotokollene/>
20. SAST, Domkirken sokneprestkontor, 30/30BA/L0009: Parish register (official) no. A 9, 1821-1832, p. 378
21. Tobia was baptized on 31 July 1808
22. Stavanger Domkirken ministerialbok
23. This was not a common name combination, providing further indication of the biological relationship
24. Four children—an unnamed baby, Thore, Tobia, and Frans Ludvig—did not survive to adulthood.
25. The address was 205 Gaden til Østervåg, which is now Steinkargata 11.
26. Arne Kvitrud, *Huseiere og skatteyttere i Stavanger 1600-1807* (Sondre Nordheims gate 9, 4021 Stavanger, , 23 May 2019), <http://kvitrud.no/Huseiere.htm>
27. "Steinkargata." Stavanger byarkiv. Stavanger City Archive, November 6, 2018. <https://stavangerbyarkiv.no/2018/10/30/steinkargata/>
28. His title as mentioned on the baptism certificate of his son Frederick.
29. Annika Lindskog and Jakob Stougaard-Nielsen ed., *Introduction to Nordic Cultures* (London: UCL Press, 2020): 184, Accessed: <https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/10095059/1/Introduction-to-Nordic-Cultures.pdf>
30. "Population movement to and within Norway, 1830-1914," <https://nordics.info/show/artikel/population-movement-to-and-within-norway-1830-1914>
31. SAST, Domkirken sokneprestkontor, 30/30BA/L0014: Ministerialbok nr. A 13, 1841-1851, s. 111
32. "Bakkegata." Stavanger byarkiv. Stavanger City Archive, November 5, 2018. <https://stavangerbyarkiv.no/2018/10/24/bakkegata/>
33. Erling Jensen, "Bakkegata," <https://www.erlingjensen.net/bakkegata/> Accessed January 20, 2022
34. Axel Kielland, *Stavanger borgerbog 1436 - 1850* (1935): 288; Ragnhild's date of death is incorrectly recorded here. She died on April 3, 1869.
35. SAST, Stavanger byfogd, 5/52/52B/L0002: List of reported deaths, 1863-1877, p. 109, <https://media.digitalarkivet.no/en/view/62800/112>
36. Sigrid Bækholt ed., "Sjøhusene," *Storhaug Bydelsavis* (2017)



*Sunset over a Norwegian  
Coastal Landscape, Georg  
Anton Rasmussen (Stavanger  
1842-1914 Berlin), 1881.*

*Source: Nasjonalmuseet for kunst,  
arkitektur og design. Photo in the  
public domain.*



4 Rasmussen / 1881









EDGEWATER

NORTH PARK

Rosehill Cemetery

LINCOLN SQUARE

UPTOWN

PORTAGE PARK

ALBANY PARK

IRVING PARK

NORTH CENTER

AVONDALE

LAKEVIEW

Lake Michigan

Mount Olive Cemetery

BELMONT CRAGIN

HERMOSA

LOGAN SQUARE

LINCOLN PARK

AUSTIN

HUMBOLDT PARK

WEST TOWN

NEAR NORTH

CHICAGO

Bethania Church

Trinity Church

128 W. Indiana

Union Park

City Hall



WEST GARFIELD PARK

EAST GARFIELD PARK

NEAR WEST SIDE

LOOP

MAP OF  
CHICAGO  
ILLINOIS

NORTH LAWNDALE

471 W 14th Pl

212 W Henry St

NEAR SOUTH

LOWER WEST SIDE



McCormick Reaper Works

BRIDGEPORT

DOUGLAS



### *Chapter Three*

*Fredrick Picheford*

## **Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm (1840–1929)**

*Only he who wanders,  
finds new paths.*

*Berre den som vandrar, finn nye vegar*

*- Norwegian proverb*

### **Molding Iron**

*S*tavanger began to grow in 1848. Today considered the energy capital of Norway, it is one of the country's oldest cities, but was established as a municipality only in 1838. During its first expansion a decade later, the eastern district of Storhaug became the city's "industrial center of gravity":

*At the entrance to our national independence in 1814, Stavanger was almost a small beach place with about 2500 inhabitants. The city was distinctly seafront. [...] It was largely self-grown, with no city plan. The buildings were small with no representative buildings, except for a few larger merchant houses. Only Stavanger Cathedral and Kongsgård stood*



*as symbols that the city had once been something bigger. After [Storhaug's] incorporation into the city in 1848, [...] there were eight shipyards between Verket and Lervig. The population increased sharply, and the wooden houses from this period still characterize the area around Pedersgata.<sup>1</sup>*

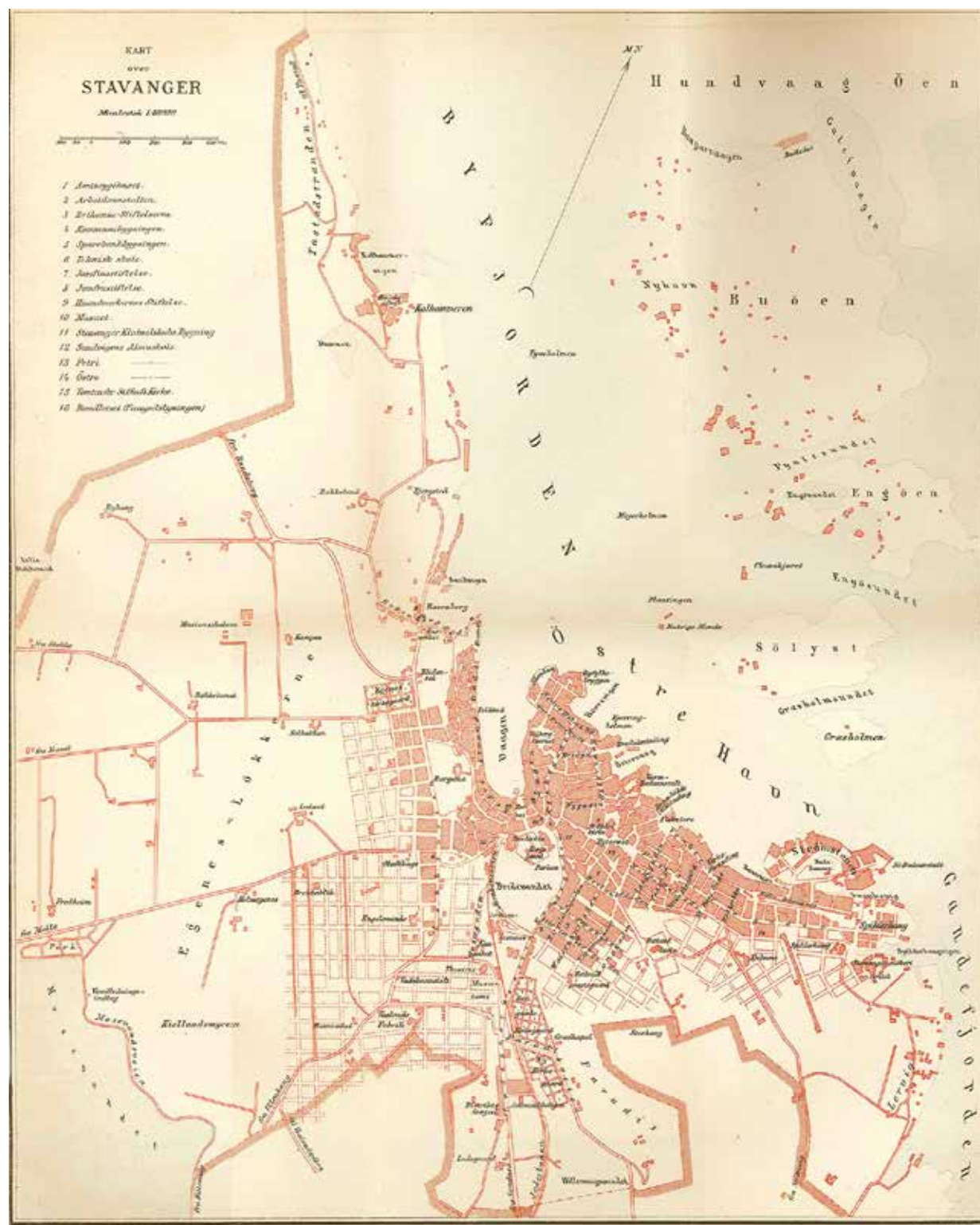
Living in Stavanger during the early to mid-19th century would have held the promise of potential, and the Cederstrøms in Storhaug witnessed these transformations first-hand. With its natural harbor, docks and shipyards, the strategically well-positioned port city had plenty of need for iron and steel foundries. It was here that Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>2</sup> found his niche as a *jernstøber*, or iron molder.<sup>3</sup>

*A photo of a young Frederik  
in Stavanger c. 1860s.*

*Holmen towards Solyst, taken from  
Valberg Tower, c. 1900-1920.*

*Source: Photograph by Tonnes Sandstøl,  
Stavanger Byarkiv. Used with permission.*





Map of Stavanger  
1889.

Source: Boye Strom:  
Topografisk-Statistisk  
Beskrivelse over  
Stavanger Amt.  
Photo in the public  
domain.



On August 19, 1860, then 20-year-old Frederik married Lisabeth Jacobsdatter<sup>4</sup>—hailing from Rogaland fylke, the daughter of a stonemason, and two years older



*A photo of a young Lisabeth with her parents, Karen Johnsdatter and Jacob Jacobsen Brath c. 1860s. The photo was taken in Hetlandsgaden, Stavanger.*

than her groom.<sup>5</sup> Five years later, Lisabeth appears in Norway's 1865 folketelling (census), living at 882 Vinkelgata by Nytorget, Storhaug<sup>6</sup> in a house owned by her father with 20 residents. It was common for home owners at the time to live on one floor with their family, and rent out the other floors.

Vinkelgata was a residential street characterized by Stavanger's famous independent wooden houses. It ran north from Pedersgata, forming an angle on the east with Nedre Blåsen castle ("vinkel" in Norwegian means "angle"). In the 1850s, this was a bustling area, with a public square frequented by farmers and their horse-driven carts, vegetable vendors, traders and occasionally a horse market.<sup>7</sup> It was especially lively in the autumn, when fruit sellers from Ryfylke came into town. Historically, it was also the site for speeches and public meetings.



*Vinkelgata 28 in 1984. In the 1860s, the address was 882 Vinkelgata. This is the residence of Lisabeth in the 1865 census.*

*Source: Photograph by Anne Midtro, Stavanger Byarkiv. Used with permission.*

1860

C. 16 gte

viede.

a Folio

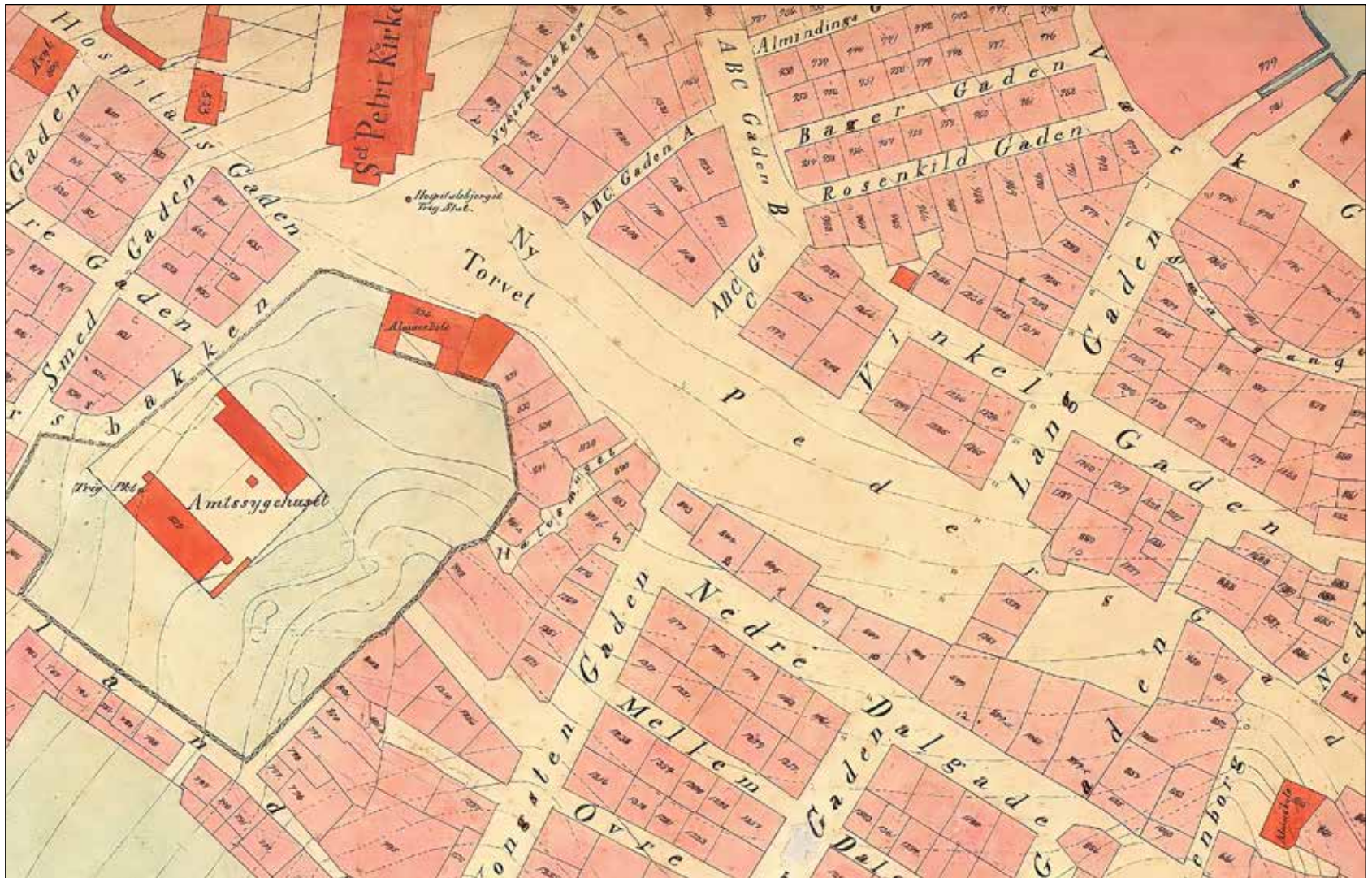
37

No.	Wæf- dag.	Brudegommens Navn og Stand, Brudeens Navn.	Brudegommens Fæ- og Opfødsel. Brudeens Fædsel.	De Bie- des Ald- der.	Brudegommens Fæderes Navn.	Brudeens Fæderes Navn.	Brudegommens Navn og Opfødsel.	Tilbedings- Dagene.	Hv. hvem Tilbed- ningen er for- taget.	Om 2 Ugening har fundet Sted, eller hvilken Dage- ning efter af brude- gommens Lovlig lovlig Mægling.	Om 2 Ugening har fundet Sted, eller hvilken Dage- ning efter af brude- gommens Lovlig lovlig Mægling.	Om 2 Ugening har fundet Sted, eller hvilken Dage- ning efter af brude- gommens Lovlig lovlig Mægling.	Om 2 Ugening har fundet Sted, eller hvilken Dage- ning efter af brude- gommens Lovlig lovlig Mægling.	Om 2 Ugening har fundet Sted, eller hvilken Dage- ning efter af brude- gommens Lovlig lovlig Mægling.
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35	18 5.	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	Ronne Lasseman	24 33	Kendt, H. H. Lasseman	Ronne, H. Lasseman	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	1 4	Brudegommens Lasseman	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33
36	1 8	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	Ronne Lasseman	24 33	Kendt, H. H. Lasseman	Ronne, H. Lasseman	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	1 4	Brudegommens Lasseman	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33
37	20 8	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	Ronne Lasseman	24 33	Kendt, H. H. Lasseman	Ronne, H. Lasseman	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	1 4	Brudegommens Lasseman	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33
38	20 5.	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	Ronne Lasseman	24 33	Kendt, H. H. Lasseman	Ronne, H. Lasseman	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	1 4	Brudegommens Lasseman	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33
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40	20 5.	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	Ronne Lasseman	24 33	Kendt, H. H. Lasseman	Ronne, H. Lasseman	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	1 4	Brudegommens Lasseman	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33
41	19 8	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	Ronne Lasseman	24 33	Kendt, H. H. Lasseman	Ronne, H. Lasseman	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	1 4	Brudegommens Lasseman	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33

Marriage of  
Frederik Wilhelm  
Cederstrom  
and Lisabeth  
Jacobsdatter  
Brath, 1860.

41.	19 8	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	Ronne Lasseman	24 33	Kendt, H. H. Lasseman	Ronne, H. Lasseman	Ungkarl, P. H. Jensen Kendt, Kongsdal, Hys Ann. Marie, Lasseman	1 4	Brudegommens Lasseman	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33	22 33
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*Map of Nytorget 1863-1867, near where the family lived.  
Notice St Petri church northwest corner and the street  
Vinkelgata far east.*

*Source: "Nytorget," Stavanger City Archives.*

*"He ran away  
to America."*

~ Lisabeth Cederstrøm



Unlike previous censuses which were largely statistical, the 1865 folketelling was the first nominative census since 1801, replete with useful details such as name, relationship, age, profession and place of birth. The glimpse of Lisabeth's life in the census reveals that she worked as a cleaner and seamstress, with some financial help from her

parents, to support three young sons—Petter (6), Jacob (4) and Carel Fredrichsen (3).<sup>8</sup> Frederik and Lisabeth would go on to have more children, named Theodore, Elise, Eliza, William Frederick and Louis Martin.

Frederik, however, is missing from the 1865 census—the remarks state that he “ran away to America.”

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Folketelling.	Personens Navn (Navn og Børn).	Med Hustru og Børn, eller alene, og hvorledes de heder.	Alder, Sex, Stand, Børn, Uddannelse, og andre Bemærkninger.	Sted af Fødsel.	Sted af Fødsel.	Sted af Fødsel.	Sted af Fødsel.	Sted af Fødsel.	Sted af Fødsel.	Sted af Fødsel.	Sted af Fødsel.
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## Vignette

# Frederik Runs Away to America

*Disclaimer: These vignettes are a work of creative nonfiction. I have tried to recreate events, locales and conversations as they might have happened, given the information we have available. They are based on historical records but push the stories forward in imaginative scope.*

### Summer 1863

Since he was a boy Frederik had liked nothing more than to watch the passenger ships leave the wharf, the white sails billowing full with expectation, the decks swollen with passengers cheering and waving as they floated away from Stavanger. ‘Amerika. Amerika.’<sup>1</sup> He would chant, enjoying the sound of the word in his mouth, the soft vowels rolling towards the destination of the ka. ‘Amerika. Amerika.’ As a small child, Frederik’s father had regaled him with the legend of the tiny sloop, the Restaurasjonen, which had carried a load of iron and 53 souls successfully to Amerika before Frederik was even born. From an early age, Frederik’s imagination was filled with sailing boats and distant lands.

Over the years, word had travelled home to Stavanger of this land of milk and honey; the riches to be made, the friendliness of the Americans, the enormous tracts of land available for farming unlike the tiny hamlets in Norway. He dreamt of a life beyond the confines of Stavanger, with its increasingly crowded streets, poverty and tensions. He had pored over letters in the local paper, from those already settled abroad, and would eagerly repeat lines to Lisabeth:

“The land’s riches and fertility is impossible for us to

describe. . . . The land is not flat but rolling. It is layered with hills and valleys and mountains, which are higher. These stretch for the most part north and south. “

Lisabeth rolled her eyes but Frederik persisted. ‘Listen to this Lisabeth.’

“There is peace and prosperity here. I have come in contact with millions of people of all sorts and conditions, but I have never heard of dissension, and we have never been snubbed.”

‘... and this. Imagine this!’

“I believe that I would advise you to come here to America and that you would find it better here when you shall acquire 100 dollars when you earn only 20 dollars in Norway. “

‘Frederik! *Nok!*<sup>2</sup> This is our home!’ She admonished him. ‘All of our *familie* are here. Our *forfedre*.<sup>3</sup> Our history is in the soil of this land. This is where we belong.’ Lisabeth was insistent and, ever pragmatic, she refused to be swayed by his romantic notions of a far off land and a better life.

As Frederik watched another emigrant ship setting sail he knew that he too had to be a part of this great, rich, and mighty adventure. In a fever, he quickly organised his papers for the next available ship. Lisabeth found the note under her pillow:

‘My love. *Jeg har dratt til Amerik.*<sup>4</sup> I will be back.’

It was a long and treacherous trip with little edible food and much illness on board but Frederik remained robust and doggedly optimistic. He thought of Lisabeth and the boys often and felt a frequent flash of guilt but he held onto the vision of his family growing and thriving in a new country.

Finally, months after leaving Norway, Frederik stepped unsteadily onto land in Quebec full of wonder and delirious with excitement. He had barely found his land legs before he booked passage to Chicago. The ticket cost him ten American dollars, but he was too enraptured to give it much thought. He got on the train to Sarnia, Ontario, before being ferried across the St. Clair River to Port Huron. From there he would travel by train again for 347 miles until he reached a Norwegian settlement in Chicago.

Frederik finally arrived, learning everything he could

about Amerika from his fellow countrymen. They were full of stories but not the ones he’d expected. Life was not simple and they were exhausted; battling the elements, learning a new language and customs, dealing with discord and resentment towards them as ‘foreigners.’ They had become embittered and mournful for their homeland. There were more stories of difficulty and challenge than of ease and comfort but Frederick was undeterred.

‘*Mer eventyr*,<sup>5</sup>’ thought Frederik excitedly. He had a thirst for adventure and believed that challenges only existed in order to grow and strengthen. As a young man his father Peter had embarked on a life of adventure and his stories were in Frederik’s blood. Feeling his father’s strength behind him, Frederik found lodging and work as a machinist. As he looked around this new land, this vibrant city, he felt like a king. *Min Gud*.<sup>6</sup> How lucky he was. ‘Now it’s time to bring my Queen and our *Prinser*<sup>7</sup> to our kingdom.’ 🌿

## Norwegian Glossary

1. Norwegian spelling of America.
2. Norwegian: enough.
3. Norwegian: forefathers.
4. Norwegian: “I’ve gone to America.”
5. Norwegian: “More adventure.”
6. Norwegian: “My God.”
7. Norwegian: princes.





*Charles Peterson*  
c. 1940s.



*Theodore Peterson in*  
*Chicago, c. 1890s.*



*William Peterson in*  
*Wisner, Nebraska*  
c. 1900.



*Louis Peterson in*  
*Chicago, c. 1890s.*

## America Fever

Norway was second only to Ireland in losing its citizens to the United States, with a million Norwegians immigrating between 1820 and 1920. These were tough times for Norway, compounded by several factors.

*Norwegian immigration's Mayflower moment came in 1825, during a period of particularly fierce religious strife in Norway. In July of that year, a group of six dissenting families, seeking a haven from the official Norwegian state church, set sail from Stavanger in an undersized sloop, the Restaurationen. When it arrived in New York harbor after an arduous 14-week journey, the Restaurationen caused a sensation, and the local press marveled at the bravery of these Norwegian pilgrims.<sup>9</sup>*

In 1820s Norway, the Restaurationen became famous, and letters from those who had successfully relocated painted a rosy picture of thriving in America. By the 1840s, stories of Norwegians in the New World were being published in Stavanger's newspapers and the magazine *Norway and America*, enticing prospective emigrants. Andreas Ueland, in his 1929 memoir *Recollections of an Immigrant*, wrote:

*A farmer from Houston County, Minnesota, returned on a visit the winter of '70-'71. He infected half the population in that district with what was called the America fever, and I who was then the most susceptible caught the fever in its most virulent form. No more amusement of any kind, only brooding on how to get away to America. It was like a desperate case of homesickness reversed.*

There was no respite for Norway. The devastating potato famines in neighboring Finland and Sweden between 1866 and 1868 hit hard, with “potatoes and vegetables rotting in the fields of Norway.”<sup>10</sup> A couple of years later, two industries collapsed in quick succession—spring herring fishing, followed by the shipping industry being ravaged by the global economic crisis in the 1880s that caused all of Stavanger’s largest shipping companies and trading houses to go bankrupt. Seafarers, shipyard workers and many others lost their livelihoods and homes.

The first major wave of immigration from Scandinavia to America took place between 1866 and 1873, with over 100,000 people leaving Norway alone. Perhaps Lisabeth thought he would not return, but Frederik had not abandoned his wife and children. He went to America

at least twice by himself—in 1863<sup>11</sup> and 1869—before the family left Stavanger for good in 1870 in search of a better life.<sup>12</sup>

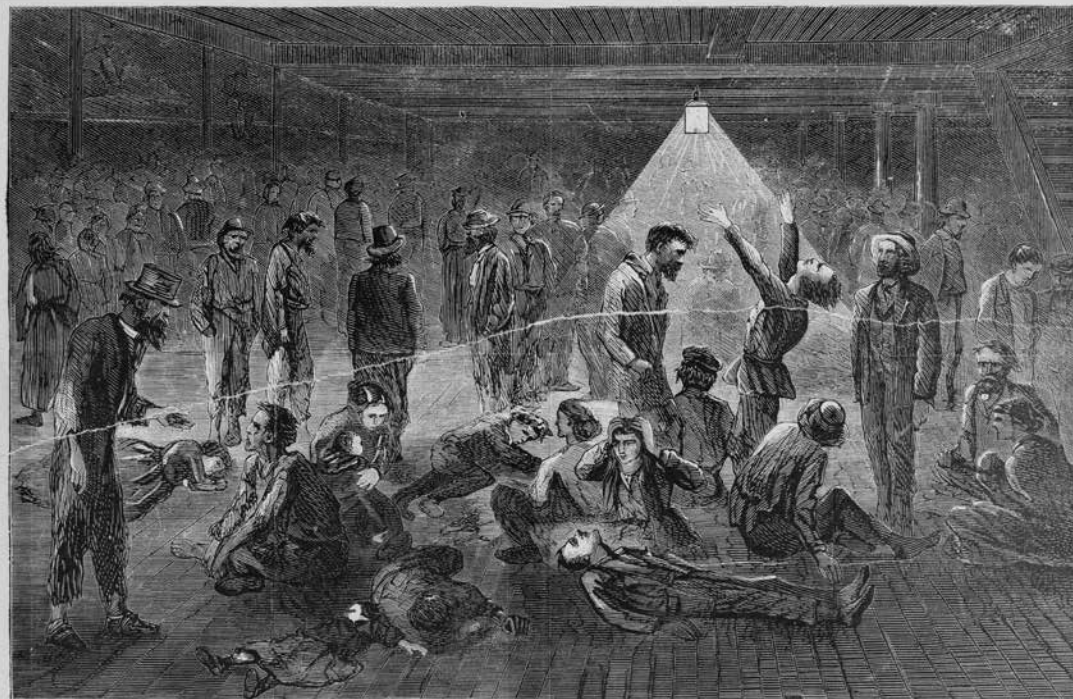
*“...the emigrants said another  
FAREWELL: this stretch of  
shore was the last they were to see  
of the Old World.... Now the big  
sea opened its expanse to them, now  
there remained only the ocean.”*

~ Vilhelm Moberg, from *The Emigrants*, 1951

204

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[MARCH 27, 1869.]



HORRORS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP—SCENE IN THE HOLD OF THE “JAMES FOSTER, JR.”—[SEE PAGE 206.]

*“Horrors of the emigrant ship scene in the hold of the James Foster Jr” illustration, highlighting the miserable conditions on emigrant ships. The James Foster Jr took 78 days to arrive in New York, and arrived with only 3 days of provisions.*

*Source: Harper’s weekly, 1869 March 27, p. 204; Library of Congress. Photo in the public domain.*





## Vignette

# The Folketelling

*Disclaimer: These vignettes are a work of creative nonfiction. I have tried to recreate events, locales and conversations as they might have happened, given the information we have available. They are based on historical records but push the stories forward in imaginative scope.*

December 31, 1865

As she trekked through the snow on her way home to 882 Vinkelgata, Lisabeth thought of her husband Frederik and wondered if she would ever see him again. Her tears began to fall and she wiped them away angrily. She missed him terribly but she was furious too. Lisabeth had begged him not to go but Frederik was stubborn. She thought she had finally made him see sense. This was their home. All of their *familie*<sup>1</sup> was here. They belonged here in Stavanger. She should have realised that he'd made up his mind and had just stopped arguing. He'd spent all of their money on his *dårskap*<sup>2</sup>, his foolishness, and had scarpered.

Lisabeth opened the door and hurried into the warmth of the house. She was exhausted from a day of washing and scrubbing and her hands were red raw. 'I used to have such lovely hands,' she lamented. Her parents had stepped in to take care of her and the boys when Frederik left and she had to do whatever she could to help. Money was tight and there were a lot of mouths to feed. She took a deep breath thinking of the hours of sewing that still lay ahead. There was still the *Froken*'s<sup>3</sup> wedding gown to finish and a basket of mending was waiting for her attention.

'*Er hjemme*<sup>4</sup>.' she called as she made her way toward the *kjokken*<sup>5</sup>. The door swung open and her three boys tumbled through barrelling towards her. 'Mumma.' they screamed, squeezing her legs tight. Her boys... her dear, dear boys. '*Min skattene, min dyrebarene*.'<sup>6</sup> She kissed the tops of their heads, pulling them close and inhaling their sweetness.

A sharp rap startled her and ushering her boys back to the *kjokken*, Lisbeth hurried to open the front door. On the step, peering over his glasses, was a man with a sheaf of papers. '*God kveld Frue*.'<sup>7</sup> He said. 'My name is Herr Larsen and I am taking the folketelling.'<sup>8</sup> Can you give me your name?' 'Lise Jacobsdatter Brath.' Occupation? '*Er vask og søm*. I wash and sew.' she answered. One by one Herr Larsen recorded all of the household's details. Then pen poised he asked, 'and your husband? He's not at this house too?'

'*Han er..... han er ...*' Lisabeth hesitated. 'Yes Frue?' Herr Larsen prompted. '*Han er... bortrømt til Amerika*' 'He ran away to America'. The words rushed out and Lisabeth, blinking back tears, stammered '*Ha det*<sup>9</sup> Herr Larsen.' She closed the door firmly and leaned against it. '*Faen deg Frederik*. Damn you.' She whispered. 🌿



## Norwegian Glossary

1. Norwegian: family.
2. Norwegian: foolishness or folly.
3. Norwegian: madame or miss.
4. Norwegian: "I'm home."
5. Norwegian: kitchen.
6. Norwegian: "My treasures, my precious ones."
7. Norwegian: "Good evening, madame."
8. Norwegian: a census.
9. Norwegian: goodbye.

*Taking the Census; oil on canvas,  
Francis William Edmonds.*

*Source: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1854.  
Photo in the public domain.*



Lisabeth, along with her children Peter, Jacob, Theodor and Elise, as well as her brother Lars and brother-in-law Otto, boarded the *Undine* in Stavanger on June 29, 1870 to join Frederik.<sup>13</sup> An article published in *Egersundsposten*<sup>14</sup> the same day read:

*We still have an emigrant ship lying on the harbor, namely the Undine, Capt. Thorsen, who next week intends to leave for Quebec. With the ship measuring approx. 338 tons and only carrying 160-70 passengers, this becomes, both in terms of season of the year and convenience, without a doubt one of the most convenient apartments provided for a crossing to America. And just as the ship's furnishings have in all respects taken care of the passengers' comfort and coziness (in the passenger compartment there is even wallpaper), passengers would also find in the captain a man who will carefully meet their requirements.*

The allegedly cozy vessel, wallpaper and all, arrived in Quebec nine weeks later.



*Painting of the bark "Undine" in full sail.  
Painter unknown.*

*Source: Karmsund Folk Museum photo collection, Haugaland Museum. Photo in the public domain.*



*Undine ad in the newspaper  
for a crossing to America,  
1870.*

*Source: Egersundsposten,  
Egersund, Rogaland, Norway,  
11 May 1870.*

Names and Description of Passengers pr. ship									
Port of Embarkation.	Names of Passengers.	Adults.		Children between 1 and 14 years.		Profession, Occupation or Calling of Passengers.	Nation or Country of birth.	Port at which Passengers have contracted to be landed.	Any further Particulars, as Health, &c. &c.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
	Transport arriving 10 11 16								
	Herman Jacob Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-	Farmer	Prussia	Amsterdam	-
	Jan Jacob Boeninghoff	20	-	-	-	Farmer	Prussia	Amsterdam	-
	Augustine Schneider	24	-	-	-				-
	Edith	24	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-	Farmer	Prussia	Amsterdam	-
	Wife Jacob Schmeckeler	39	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	17	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-
	Augustine Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Elisabeth Schmeckeler	20	-	-	-				-
	Jan Jacob	20	-	-	-				-
	Johann	20	-	-	-				-
	Elise	20	-	-	-				-

*The Undine passenger list, 1870.*

Source: *Canada, Incoming Passenger Lists, 1865-1935*.  
Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada;  
Series: RG 76-C; Roll: C-4526

## The Undine

The Undine was a barque<sup>15</sup> built in 1851 by Rickmers at Bremerhafen in Germany. Her tonnage was 339 Norwegian Commercial lasts, or 745 tons. Her place of residence was Stavanger, from 1866 to 1873 owned by M.G. Nyman of Stavanger. Constructed of wood, Undine was 150.3 feet long, 31.9 feet wide, and 22.9 feet deep.



Undine departed Stavanger on 29 June 1870, and arrived in Quebec, Canada nine weeks later on 2 September. She was sailing in ballast<sup>16</sup>, and was carrying 147 souls on board—90 adults, 53 children, and 4 infants. The majority of the passengers were in steerage: 112 steerage passengers and 35 cabin passengers. Amongst the passengers were Elisabeth Cederstrøm, age 32, and her sons Peter, Jacob, Carl, and Theodor, and daughter Elise. The Undine was mastered by Capt. J. Thorsen, and had a crew of 19. One of the passengers was the “shipbuilder” Mads Ørnas (34) from Haugesund).

One child was born on the voyage: on 4 July, daughter of [Salve] Carlsen age 36 and Dorthé Christine age 27

was born. There was a tradition of often naming children who were born onboard after the ship, captain, or the ocean. There was also one death on the voyage: on 14 July, a 12-year-old child of merchant Nils Pedersen, 46, and Louise Aamoth, age 46, died of scrofulous encephalitis.<sup>17</sup> The transatlantic crossing was hard on infants and small children due to the rough conditions. An emigrant crossing on the Anna Delius witnessed both life and death during the voyage:

*“A boy died on the Atlantic, and another was born. I will never forget the funeral. The ships carpenter made a coffin of rough planks, and filled it with sand in the bottom. Then he bored holes in the side to make it sink faster. But it did not sink fast, and as the wood in the coffin had a pale color we could watch it for a long time as it was slowly sinking.”*

On 10 March 1873, Undine was stranded on the coast of Cuba on a voyage from London to Pensacola, Florida. Her crew were rescued.

### Undine

Nation: Norwegian

Year of construction: 1851

Construction site: Bremerhafen, Germany

Shipyard: Rickmers

Final fate: Stranded, wreck 1873 10/3 on Cuba

Material: Wood

Tonnage: 339 cl or 745 tons

Dimensions: 150.3ft x 31.9ft x 22.9ft

Type: Barque, Full rigger





Greenland  
(DENMARK)

Beaufort Sea

Baffin Bay

Davis Strait

Denmark Strait

ICELAND

CANADA

Hudson Bay

Labrador Sea

Island of Newfoundland

Quebec

Jerome, ID

Wisner, NE

Chicago

Los Angeles

UNITED STATES

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

Azores (PORT.)

Madeira Island (PORT.)

Canary Islands (SPAIN)

Western Sahara

CAPE VERDE

THE GAMBIA

GUINEA-BISSAU

SIERRA LEONE

MEXICO

Gulf of Mexico

THE BAHAMAS

CUBA

JAMAICA

DOMINIC REPUBLIC

Caribbean Sea

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA

PANAMA

Galapagos Islands (ECUADOR)

VENEZUELA

COLOMBIA

GUYANA

SURINAME

French Guiana (FRANCE)

ECUADOR

PERU

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

PARAGUAY

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Pitcairn Islands (U.K.)

Easter Island (CHILE)

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN



R U S S I A

M O N G O L I A

C H I N A

I N D I A

M A L A Y S I A

I N D

Barents Sea

Kara Sea

Norwegian Sea

North Sea

Black Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

Andaman Islands (INDIA)

Nicobar Islands (INDIA)

INDIAN

OCEAN

Jan Mayen (NORWAY)

Stavanger

Islands

Islands

Islands

Islands

Islands

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Islands



## “Windy” Beginnings

Chicago in the 19th century was a far cry from the streamlined city we know today. In the 1830s, it was all but a swamp with a few hundred inhabitants. Gifted with a geographical location that connected it to major waterways, it required planned, engineered projects such as “building a canal and sewers, raising city streets, and even reversing a river.”<sup>18</sup> Despite all of this, the city was plagued by epidemics and sanitary challenges, which



only got worse with the increasing population—Chicago’s residents tripled between 1860 and 1870, thanks, in part, to the waves of immigrants pouring in from various corners of the world. Often, they came by way of Canada to avoid the more thorough US immigration process.<sup>19</sup>

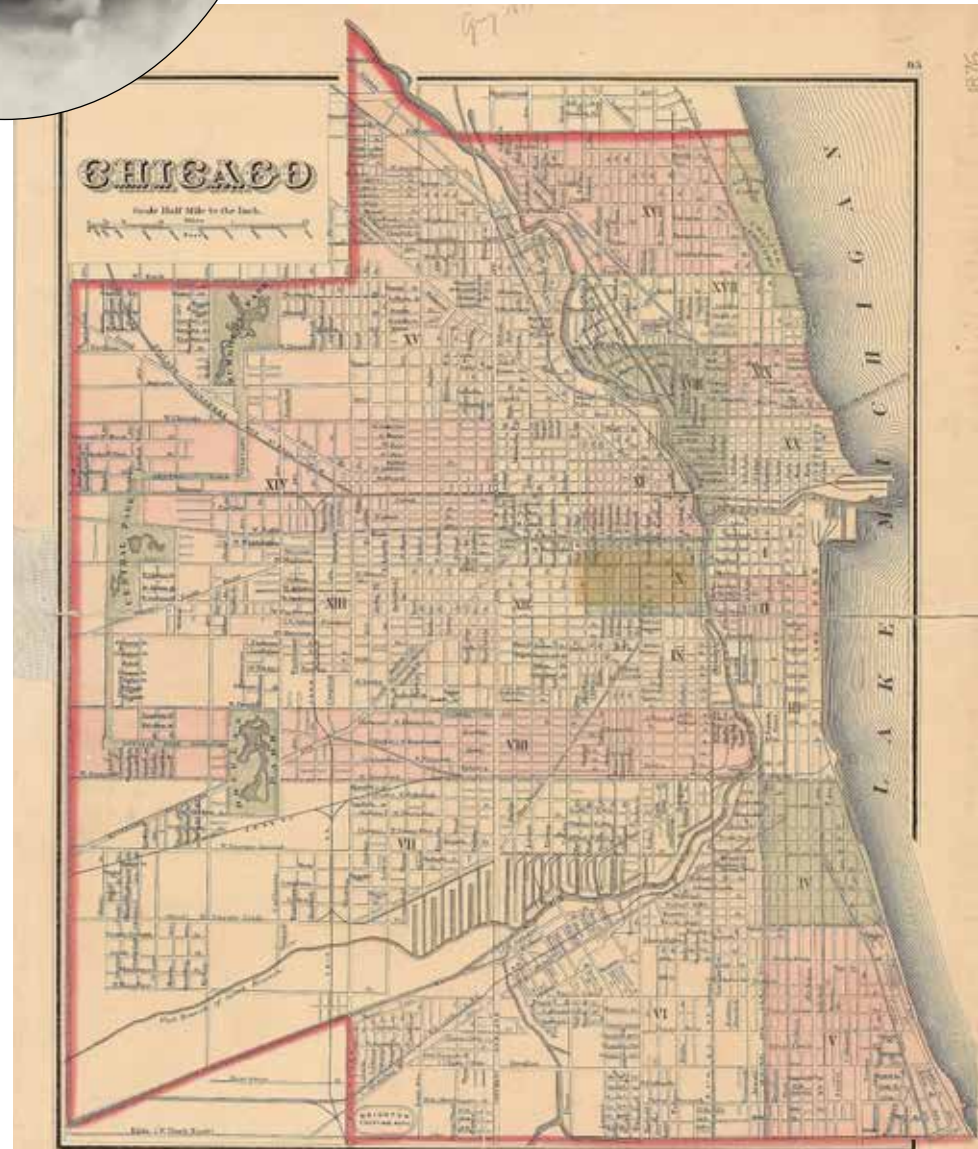
This was the Chicago where Frederik, Lisabeth and their brood arrived, with its swelling population of 300,000, a very different world

*I will now send this portrait to you as a little remembrance. You are zealously greeted from me and you must not at all forget to send back to me and you must greet cousin Marta and cousin Lisa and Fredrik and the children from me.*

~ Berta Jakobsen

*Map of Chicago in 1876 by Colton & Co.*

*Source: University of Chicago.  
Map in the public domain.*







*Frederik and Lisabeth in Chicago c. 1870s.*

from humble Stavanger and its 20,000 residents. Their first known address was 128 W. Indiana, located in the Eleventh Ward, in the far west of the city in a neighborhood known as West Town. The neighboring Twelfth Ward was considered the most populous ward of any city in the world at the time.

Page No. 31  
Superior's Dist. No. 137  
Enumeration Dist. No. 137

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1870, and ends May 31, 1880.  
Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children born since June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.  
Note C.—Question No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in 14<sup>th</sup> Ward Chicago, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, enumerated by me on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of June, 1880.

Household	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Marital	Profession	Education	Religion	Place of Birth	Place of Birth of Father	Place of Birth of Mother
165	Peterson, Fred	40	M	W	Married	Farmer	8	Swedish	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Lizzie	42	F	W	Married	Housewife	8	Swedish	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Peter	20	M	W	Single	Farmer	8	Swedish	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Charles	16	M	W	Single	Farmer	8	Swedish	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Theodore	12	M	W	Single	Farmer	8	Swedish	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Ym F	7	M	W	Single	Farmer	8	Swedish	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Ludwick	4	M	W	Single	Farmer	8	Swedish	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden

*Fred Peterson household, 1880 US Census.*

Source: 1880 United States Federal Census. Year: 1880; Census Place: Chicago, Cook, Illinois; Roll: 195; Page: 88C; Enumeration District: 137



At the turn of the century, *Chicago Tribune* published a thoroughly engaging guide on the Wards of Chicago, introducing a tavern built by Matthew Laflin in a “balloon construction” style of architecture<sup>20</sup>, and the Union Park House across the street, both landmarks in their own time.<sup>21</sup> It also shattered any illusions of Chicago being a peaceful place, with two incidents reported in the very ward that the Cederstrøms had first relocated to:

**MEMORABLE CRIMES.** *Two of the most distinctly remembered tragedies that have occurred in Chicago took place in the Eleventh Ward. The one of the Snell murder and the other the sad ending of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, the elder. In the handsome stone building at 425 Washington boulevard Amos J. Snell, a millionaire and an old man, was murdered on the night of Feb. 7, 1888. [...] The mystery surrounding the crime has never been dispelled, and no one has ever been made to answer to the law for it. The murder of Carter H. Harrison took place in the evening of Oct. 28, 1893. He has been elected Mayor of Chicago many times, and after a lapse was returned to that office as the World's Fair Mayor. [...] The murderer went to Desplaines Street Police Station and surrendered himself. He said had been disappointed in seeking office, the only reason he gave for the crime. He was hanged for murder. The funeral of Mayor Harrison was the greatest funeral cortège ever seen in Chicago.*<sup>22</sup>

Some tragedies, however, hit even closer home. According to family lore, Frederik and Lisabeth had six sons, but no daughters of their own. But it transpires that two daughters were born to the couple and died tragically young, missed by most accounts possibly due to two reasons—the fact that the Great Chicago Fire from



*Great Chicago Fire 1871.*

*Source: Pictures Now / Alamy Stock Photo, used with permission.*

1871<sup>23</sup> destroyed existing records, and most counties in Illinois, except Cook County, did not begin recording deaths until 1877.

Elise Fredrikke Cederstrøm was born on December 24, 1869, and baptized at St. Petri church in Stavanger.<sup>24</sup> She was only six months old when she came aboard the *Undine*—a delicate age for a transatlantic crossing. Despite the vessel's promises of comfort, ships were far from hygienic, packed with people and consequently, disease. Children were especially susceptible; the most common illnesses were cholera, typhoid fever, measles, chickenpox and dysentery. Since no official death record exists, it's possible that Elise didn't survive the journey, or died shortly after arrival.



*St. Petri church, informally called Petrikirken, was consecrated in 1866. Theodore and Elise were baptised here.*

*Source: Anastasia Yakovleva / Alamy Stock Photo, used with permission.*



## KEY TO THE MAPS.

### ELEVENTH WARD.

1. Site of Bull's Head cattle yard, established 1848. This was the first stock-yard in Chicago. It was the center of interest to the farmers and stock raisers as the principal cattle market in northern Illinois. One event which is most remembered in connection with it is that a public hanging took place at the yard on June 19, 1857. William Jackson was hanged for the murder of Roman Morris of Libertyville, Lake County. The condemned man was placed in a wagon on his coffin and hauled to the Bull's Head yards, where he was executed in the view of thousands of people. It was not a place for the slaughter as well as sale of cattle, but only a market place.
2. Site of first baseball ground, 1856, in what is now Union Park.
3. Residence of Amos J. Snell, millionaire, who was murdered on Feb. 7, 1858. This murder was given wide-spread interest by the fact that a reward of \$50,000 was offered for the arrest of a young man named Willie Tascott, who was accused. The house is 425 Washington boulevard.
4. Beginning of Ogden avenue, which was formerly called the southwestern plank road, extending to Riverside and La Grange. It was the best kept and most used of the early plank roads in the country.
5. Site of Bull's Head Tavern, 1848. Washington Home, for the care of drunkenness and nervous disorders, stands where this famous tavern stood. It was the first "balloon construction" building erected in Chicago. It was a hotel and lodging-house for the accommodation of farmers and cattle dealers who patronized the Bull's Head cattle yard just in the rear of it.
6. Site of Union Park House, 1861. This hotel supplanted the old Bull's Head Tavern when the latter fell into neglect by the removal of the cattle yards to the South Side. It was the terminus of the West Madison and West Randolph street bus lines before the advent of street cars. It was a favorite roadhouse for many years.
7. Terminus of the West Madison street horse car line, 1893, the first West Side car line.
8. Terminus of the West Randolph street horse car line, 1893.
9. John McLaren School (public).
10. Site of baseball park, 1895.
11. St. Columba's School for Girls (Catholic).
12. St. Columbkil's School for Boys (Catholic).
13. Chicago Theological Seminary, 1856.
14. Masonic Orphans' Home.
15. Notre Dame Convent.
16. Church of Notre Dame de Chicago (French Catholic).
17. Vernon Hall.
18. Illinois Hall.
19. Salvation Army headquarters, in old Princess Bank.
20. Headquarters Volunteers of America.
21. Bennett Hospital and Medical College.
22. St. Jarlath's Church (Catholic, the Rev. Father Cashman, pastor).
23. Chicago Ophthalmic College.
24. Residence of ex-Mayor George B. Swift.
25. Branch of the Y. M. C. A.
26. Residence of Carter H. Harrison, the elder, Mayor of Chicago, and scene of a murder. He was shot and killed by Joseph Prendergast Oct. 23, 1893, in the closing days of the World's Fair. Prendergast was a young man whose head had been turned by political vagaries. He was executed for the cold-blooded crime.
27. Union Park Congregational Church.
28. Ashland Boulevard Church, Methodist.
29. Third Presbyterian Church.
30. Postal Station D.
31. Residence of James B. Tascott, father of Willie Tascott, the fugitive in connection with the Snell murder.
32. West Lake Street Police Station.
33. Site of Union Park Baptist Church, 1855, the first Baptist church built on the West Side.
34. Ashland boulevard, formerly known by the less fashionable name of Beuben street. Now the finest West Side residence thoroughfare.

35. Office building of the West Park Board.
36. Reading room of the Chicago Public Library.
37. Marshall avenue, station of the Metropolitan "L" road, the junction station of all the Metropolitan lines.
38. Site selected for the proposed monument to General Phil Sheridan, which was never built, and which seems to have been forgotten.
39. Residence of W. A. Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, 196 Ashland boulevard.
40. Residence of Colonel W. P. Bend, coal magnate, 153 Ashland boulevard.
41. Residence of U. S. District Judge C. C. Kohlmeier, 230 Ashland boulevard.
42. Former residence of W. J. Chalmers, manufacturer, 234 Ashland boulevard.
43. Residence of General Charles Fitz-Simons, 161 Ashland boulevard.
44. Residence of William J. Wilson, inventor of canned beef.
45. Former residence of M. C. McDonald, capitalist and retired sporting man, 308 Ashland boulevard.
46. Residence of P. J. Healy, head of the firm of Lyon & Healy, 508 Jackson boulevard.
47. Residence of C. K. G. Billings, President of the People's Gas company, 470 Washington boulevard.
48. First Congregational Church, which was used as a temporary city hall after the great fire. It was itself destroyed by fire in 1873, but was restored, and was the first church in the cold-blooded crime.

### TWELFTH WARD.

1. Brown Public School. The first building for this school was erected in 1855, frame structure two stories in height. In 1859 it was moved over into the ward and its wanderings will be told in the story of wards to follow. In its place was erected in 1868 the building which still stands, and which was the first steam-heated school building in Chicago.

2. John Greer Public School.
3. King School (public).
4. Marquette School (public).
5. Marshall High School (public).
6. Thomas Chalmers School (public).
7. West Division High School (public).
8. John Ericsson School (public).
9. New water tower for the West Side, erected at the end of the southwest branch of the new water tunnel. It will receive its supply of water by tunnel extending from there across the city and two and one-half miles into the lake.
10. City dog pound.
11. Potwin's farmhouse. Until within recent years the block of ground where this house stands was Potwin's farm, the last of the West Madison street farms.
12. St. Margaret's School.
13. Church of Our Lady of Sorrows (Catholic).
14. Convent of Our Lady of Sorrows.
15. St. Mary's Seminary.
16. School of the Holy Trinity (German).
17. German-American Academy.
18. College of Physicians and Surgeons.
19. Illinois Training School for Women Nurses.
20. Foundlings' Home.
21. Rush Medical College, the oldest medical college in the Northwest. It was founded in 1844. The first building it occupied stood on the North side at Dearborn and Indiana streets.
22. Northwestern University Women's Medical School.
23. Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
24. Street railway cable and power-house.
25. Cook County Hospital.
26. County morgue.
27. Detention hospital.
28. Beginning of Colorado avenue, which was known as Barry Point road in 1834, because it was the road to the Widow Barry's farm at what is still known as Barry Point.
29. Leavitt Street Congregational Church.
30. Warren Avenue Police Station.
31. Garfield Park bicycle track. This is the finest cycle track in Chicago. Built by the West Park board.

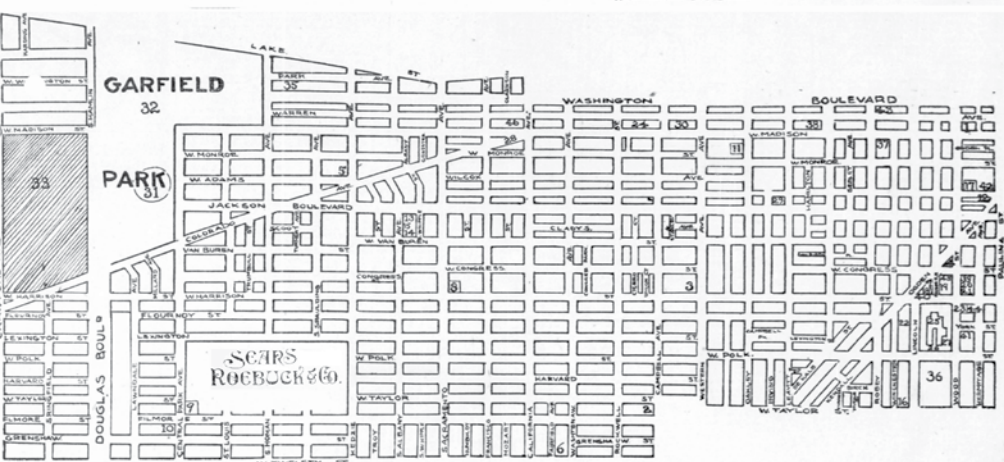
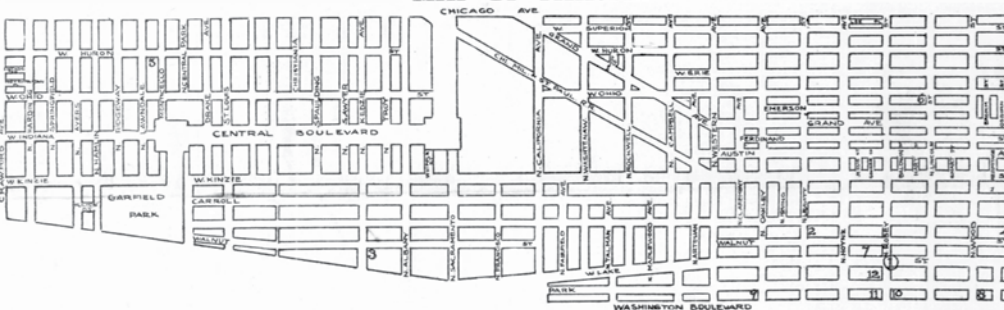
32. Garfield Park, part of the great West Side park system.
33. Site of the Garfield Park racetrack, which was closed by the authorities in 1892 on account of its bad reputation. The tract of ground was used shortly after the fire as a site for an agricultural fair, and it was also used as a circus ground and place for Wild West shows.
34. End of the Madison street cable line. The street car service farther west and extending to Oak Park, River Forest, Maywood, and Melrose Park is by trolley lines.
35. Residence of United States Senator William E. Mason.
36. National league baseball park.
37. Lewis Institute, a manual training and polytechnic school.
38. Postal Station D.
39. Presbyterian Hospital.
40. West Side Hospital.
41. Chicago Homeopathic Hospital.
42. Chicago Hospital for Women and Children.
43. Church of the Redeemer (Universalist).
44. Laboratory of Rush Medical College.
45. Congress Hall.
46. Van Buren Opera-House.

### THIRTEENTH WARD.

1. End of the bus line which started at the City Hotel, 1859. The City Hotel was the forerunner of the Sherman House, being located on the same corner. The hotel was established in 1839, and Jacob Russell, who formerly managed the famous Lake House, took charge of it. The bus line made trips every half hour.
2. Hayes School (public), built in 1868, was then considered a great public improvement. It cost \$70,000.
3. Central Park School.
4. Emerson School (public).
5. Ryerson School.
6. Racicot School (public).
7. Janssen's Hall.
8. St. Patrick's Academy for Girls.
9. St. Andrew's Church (Episcopal).
10. Eighth Presbyterian Church.
11. Park Avenue Methodist Church.

## CHICAGO AT A GLANCE - PLACES AND THINGS OF HISTORIC AND PRESENT INTEREST LOCATED BY WARDS.

MAP OF THIRTEENTH WARD.



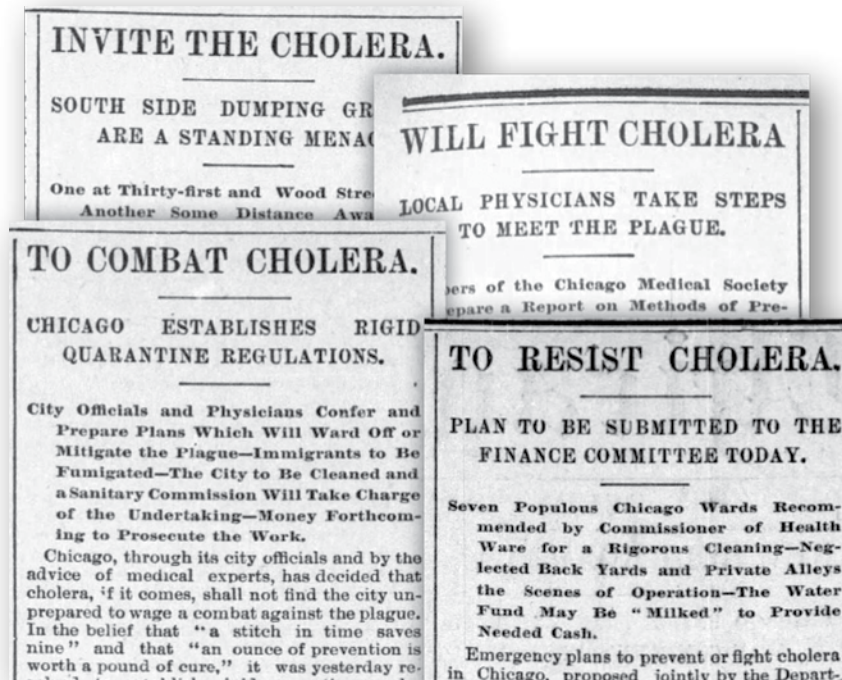
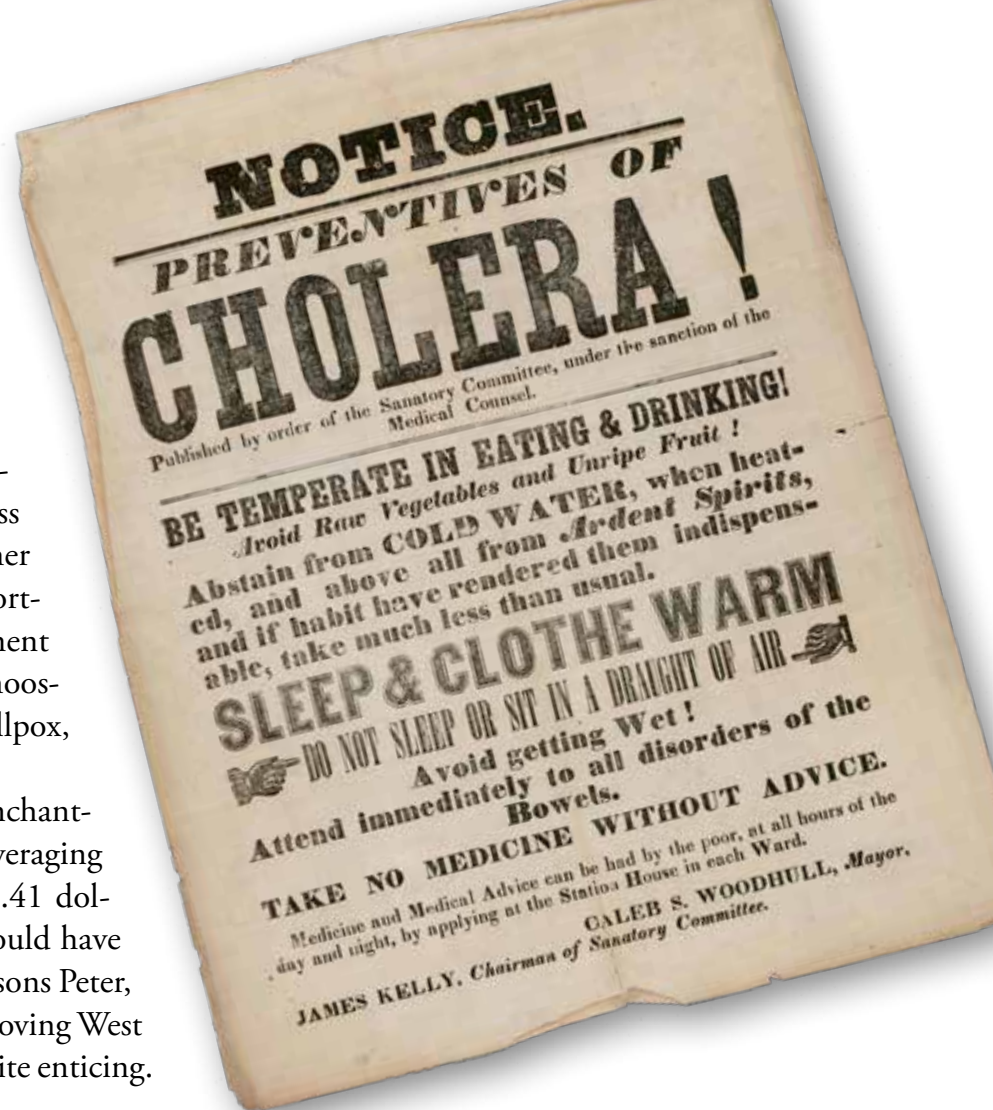
MAP OF TWELFTH WARD.

MAP OF ELEVENTH WARD.



In 1872, Frederik and Lisabeth had another daughter in Chicago, and named her Eliza “Lizzie” Fredrika in memory of her sister.<sup>25</sup> But fate was not kind to Eliza either; she died aged 4 months from cholera infantum<sup>26</sup> in a city still grappling with unsanitary conditions and epidemics before public health laws were passed within the next couple of decades. Historian Jacqueline Wolf argued that cholera infantum attracted less public sympathy and professional attention than other diseases. “In 1872, when 3,441 infant deaths were reported—1,469 from cholera infantum—the health department did not discuss cholera infantum in its annual report, choosing instead to run lengthy articles on cholera and smallpox, diseases which killed far fewer individuals.”<sup>27</sup>

With all this growth and transformation came disenchantment. In the 1880s, the Illinois work week was long, averaging 60 hours.<sup>28</sup> The wages were comparatively meager—2.41 dollars per day for an iron molder.<sup>29</sup> These scant wages would have impacted the whole family, as not only Frederik but his sons Peter, Charles and Jacob also worked as molders. The idea of moving West to more fertile lands and a healthier life was probably quite enticing.



*Notice : preventives of cholera! These notices were printed in major cities like New York and Chicago to fight cholera.*

*Source: New York (N.Y.). Board of Health, 1849. Photo in the public domain.*

*Assortment of newspaper clippings of cholera epidemic in Chicago in 1870s.*

## Nebraska Calling

*...160 acres under cultivation; will rent any part; apply to Elkhorn Valley Bank.*

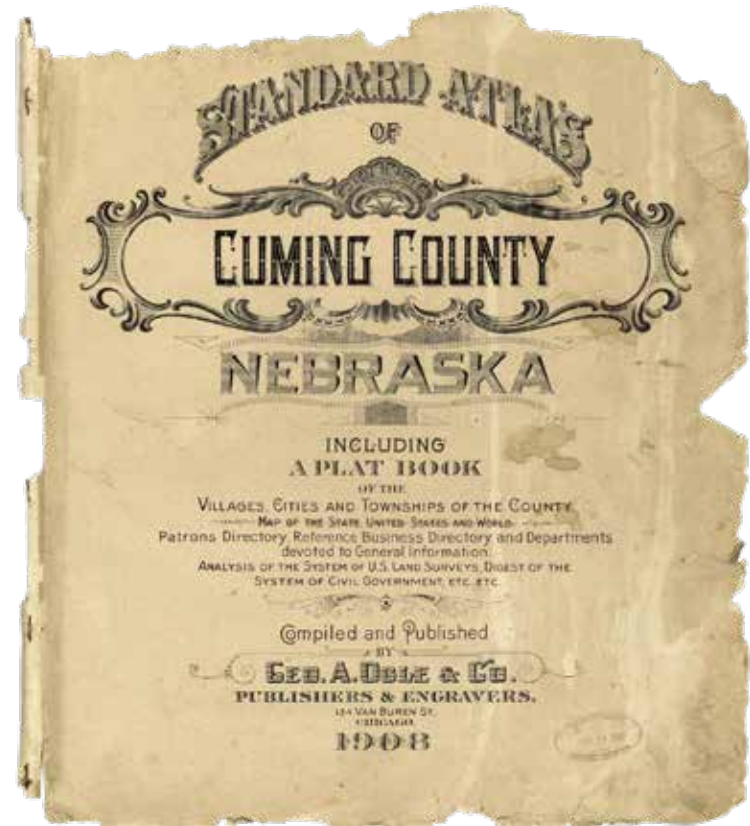
*...A good farm to rent, near Wisner, apply at Progress office.*

*...The Old Neidemeyer Farm, about five miles east of Wisner. Good house and well; about 70 acres broken. Will take share of crop or cash rent. Apply to J. W. Love.<sup>30</sup>*

Newspapers were filled with mentions of Nebraska. Some even published special editions dedicated solely to the state, with advertisements aimed at tempting new residents to its towns and farms. One such issue of *Lincoln State Journal* described Wisner as “a veritable stock man’s paradise, made so from the abundant range and immense and never failing yields of the staple cereals, corn and oats, produced upon a deep, warm loam soil of unexcelled fertility.”<sup>31</sup>

Frederik and Lisabeth’s initial association with Nebraska was possibly through Lisabeth’s parents, who had immigrated to Chicago in 1872 with their second daughter, Carrie. They may have relocated to Wisner between 1876 and 1879, and were certainly living there during the 1880 US census, joined by Carrie’s three children, as well as their grandson Jacob.

In the decade following their initial arrival in the US, Frederik and Lisabeth updated their family name to the more anglicized yet patronymic “Peterson.” On May 5, 1881, they embarked on their next adventure and bought a farm of their own—spanning 160 acres, it was situated in Blaine Township, Cuming County, about two miles north of Wisner.<sup>32</sup>



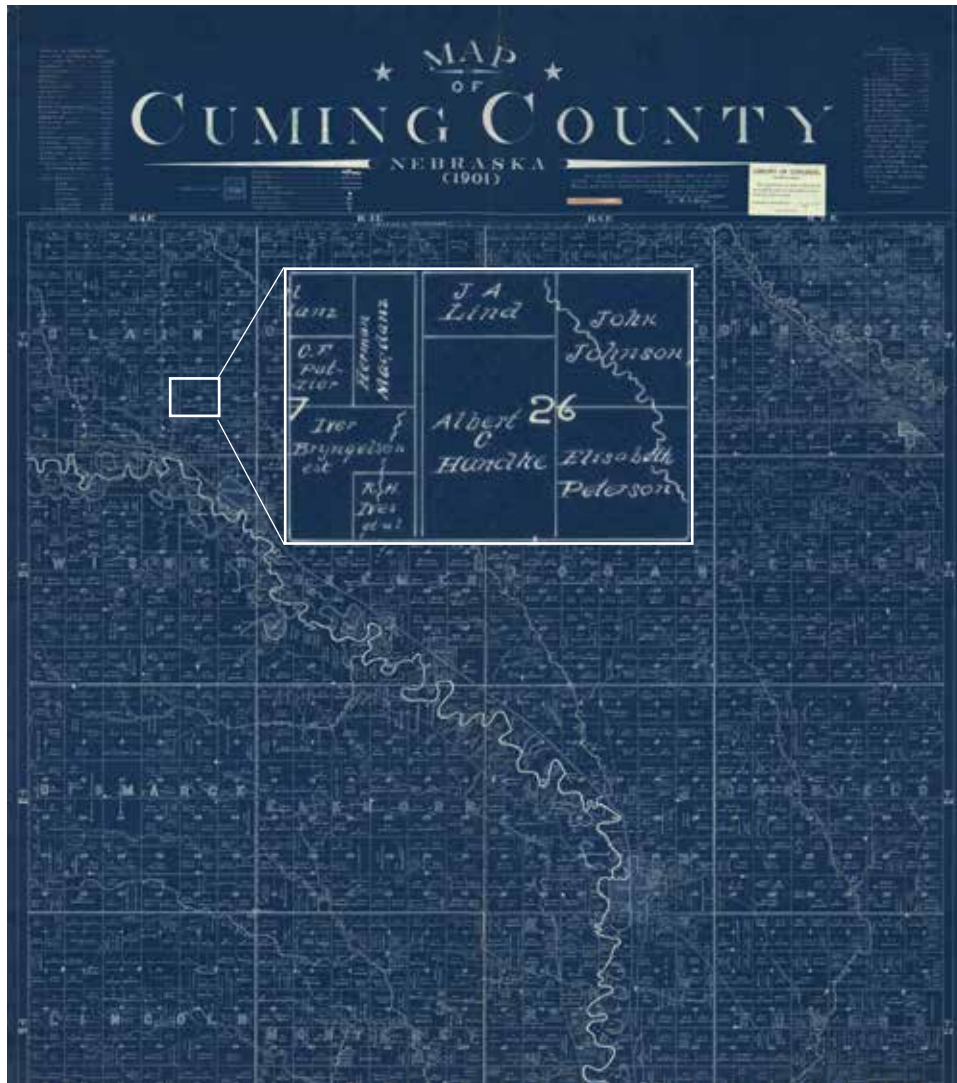
*Plat book of the villages, cities and townships of Cuming County, Nebraska, 1908.*

*Source: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1908; Library of Congress. Photo in the public domain.*

*Ethan Allen sold his farm in Cuming precinct last week, to a Mr. Peterson, from Illinois; for the sum of \$3850 in solid cash.<sup>33</sup>*

The amount, paid in “solid cash,” was no small undertaking. Today, it would be equivalent to about \$100,000. The move must have involved much deliberation in order to invest this considerable amount of hard-earned money, and a belief that in those pastures lay growth. But nothing is ever that simple.





*Map of Cuming County, Nebraska showing family farm in Elisabeth Peterson's name.*

*Source: Heller, G. A. Map of Cuming County, Nebraska. [Cuming County, Nebraska?: G.A. Heller, 1901] Map. Photo in the public domain.*

*The grasshoppers that invaded the area for three successive years in the 1870s came in great cloud-like hordes, giving a hazy appearance to the sky. They destroyed not only crops and gardens, but also ate clothing from the line, mosquito netting from the windows, and gnawed at hoe handles and fences. The early winters were severe, as terrible blizzards swept across the treeless hills bringing mountains of snow and ice. In summer, prairie fires swept through the country on either side of the river, and were an ever-present danger to life and property.<sup>34</sup>*

Two months after their hopes for a fresh start, the family suffered a terrible loss. Peter suddenly developed an infection, resulting in a swollen abdomen. Over the next few days, he suffered from a fever and agonizing pain, and passed away due to peritonitis early in the morning on July 13 in Chicago, aged 21.<sup>35</sup>

Nebraska had to wait. Frederik and Lisabeth probably lived on their farm for a few years, at least between 1885-88 with their younger children, and then perhaps they rented it out before moving back to Chicago.<sup>36</sup> In 1888, Frederik was naturalized as a US citizen, and Lisabeth became one too as women were automatically granted citizenship if the husband received it.<sup>37</sup>





In the late 1880s or early 90s, they adopted a girl, Anna, who was a relative and probably brought great solace to a family that had tragically lost two infant daughters. In the 1900 census, Anna, aged 16, was living with Frederik and Lisabeth as a “boarder”—a multifaceted term which could include adoption. Adoptions were often quite informal at that time, and didn’t require official records. Anna was listed as a sibling of the Peterson children in several newspapers and obituaries over the years, as well as in the deed transfer of the farm when it was sold.

TWO-THIRD CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Illinois Supervisor's District No. 1 Sheet No. 7  
 County Cook Enumeration District No. 505

Township or other division of county. West Town Name of Institution. X  
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above named division. City of Chicago Ward of city. 5th  
 Enumerated by the enumerator on the 5th day of June, 1900. Joseph E. Bock Examiner.

LOCALITY	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	BIRTH			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION	ARMY or NAVY
				Place of birth	Year of birth	Month of birth				
420-421	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871
421-422	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871
422-423	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871
423-424	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871
424-425	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871
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426-427	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871
427-428	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871
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499-500	Seefeld, Mary	Wife	W. M. 1852 10 20	1.5	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	1871	Domestic	1871

12-2  
 Peterson, Frederick 48  
 — Elizabeth 48  
 — Jacob 48  
 — Theodore 48  
 — William 48  
 — Louis 48  
 — Frederick 48  
 — Annie 48



*Anna Cecelia Peterson in Chicago c. 1900s.  
She was adopted by Frederik and Lisabeth  
and later married Charles Avery.*

*Frederick Peterson household,  
1900 US Census.*

*Source: 1900 United States Federal Census. Year: 1900; Census Place: Chicago Ward 8, Cook, Illinois; Roll: 252; Page: 7; Enumeration District: 0205; FHL microfilm: 1240252*



*Peterson family in Chicago c. 1890s.  
Back row, left to right: William, Charles,  
Jacob, Theodore, Louis.  
Front row, left to right: Lisabeth and Frederik.*



In 1901, Lisabeth, aged 62, succumbed to cancer that had been diagnosed 18 months prior.<sup>38</sup> She was buried in Mount Olive Cemetery, Chicago, in a single grave location with very few markers. Frederik announced her death in Chicago's Norwegian newspaper, *Skandinaven*.<sup>39</sup>



*Peterson.—It is hereby announced that my dear wife, Lisabeth Peterson, b. Brathsen, Mother of Jacob, Charles, Theodor, William and Louis Peterson, has passed away. Frederik W. Peterson.*<sup>40</sup>

*Lisabeth's death certificate, 1901.  
She died from cancer in her home.*

*Source: Cook, Illinois, United States, source reference cn 15116, record number 190, Cook County Courthouse, Chicago; FHL microfilm 1,239,664.*

*“It is hereby announced that my dear wife, Lisabeth Peterson, b. Brathsen, Mother of Jacob, Charles, Theodor, William and Louis Peterson, has passed away.”*

~ Frederik W. Peterson

15714

REFER TO BACK OF REPORT FOR INSTRUCTIONS. 1877

REPORT OF DEATH.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: CITY OF CHICAGO. BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS--DEATHS.

WM. R. KERN, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

1. Name of Deceased (in full) *Elizabeth Peterson*  
2. Sex: *female* Color: *W* 3. Born in \_\_\_\_\_  
4. Age: *62* years \_\_\_\_\_ months \_\_\_\_\_ days 5. Lived in Illinois \_\_\_\_\_ years  
6. Died on the *17* day of *Feb* 1901, at about *3 P* M  
7. Single, Married, Widowed. Occupation: *Housewife*  
8. Place of Death: *471 W 14th place* Ward *4*  
9. Place of Burial: *Mount Olive* 10. Undertaker: *Arthur Ahlgren* License No. *205*  
Date: *Feb 22* 1901 Address: *507 Blue Isle Ave*

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH.

I hereby Certify, That, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the cause of the death of the above-named and described deceased was as hereunder written:

CAUSE OR CAUSES OF DEATH.  
Chief and Determining *Cancer*  
Contributing and Consecutive Causes *Hemorrhage*

DECLARATION OF CAUSE.  
Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months \_\_\_\_\_ Days \_\_\_\_\_ Hours \_\_\_\_\_

Witness my hand, This \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature:) *Dr. D. B. Cady* M. D.  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189\_\_\_\_ Address: *560 Jackson Bldg*



*The main entrance of Mount Olive Cemetery in Chicago. There are many Peterson and Cederstrom ancestors buried here.*

*Source: Photo by Ray Johnson, 2021, for the purpose of this book.*

Two years later, an obituary for their son Theodore's sudden death provides a clue:

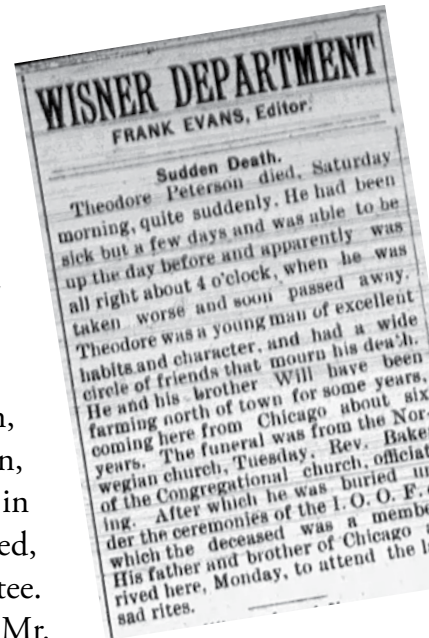
*About sixteen years ago, the family came here and settled upon the farm north of town, but several years later they returned to Chicago. The deceased came back to the farm with his brother William a few years ago, and since that time they have resided here.*<sup>41</sup>

Frederik moved to Nebraska in 1903 to join William, and Anna kept house for them. The Petersons' on-again, off-again relationship with the farm ended for good in 1905, when Frederik sold the land in a Warranty Deed, filed on March 11. His son Jacob was listed as the trustee. The deed was for the entire 160 acres of land, sold to a Mr. Frank Fullner of Cuming County, Nebraska for the price of \$10,400—almost three times the price it was bought for two decades earlier, and equivalent to \$330,000 today.

Frederik married Gunda Olsen in 1905, and according to the 1910 census, they lived on his "own income." In 1914, the couple made an extended summer visit to Idaho to spend time with Frederik's sons Jacob and William and their families.<sup>42</sup> In the 1920s, Frederik moved on from Chicago, his home of over 50 years, and settled in Los Angeles, California along with two of Gunda's children and their families. His health began to deteriorate in 1927, following a spate of heart trouble, and he was diagnosed with and treated for heart disease by Dr Arthur E. Hollenbeck. Later that year, he became seriously ill and sent for his sons in Idaho.<sup>43</sup>

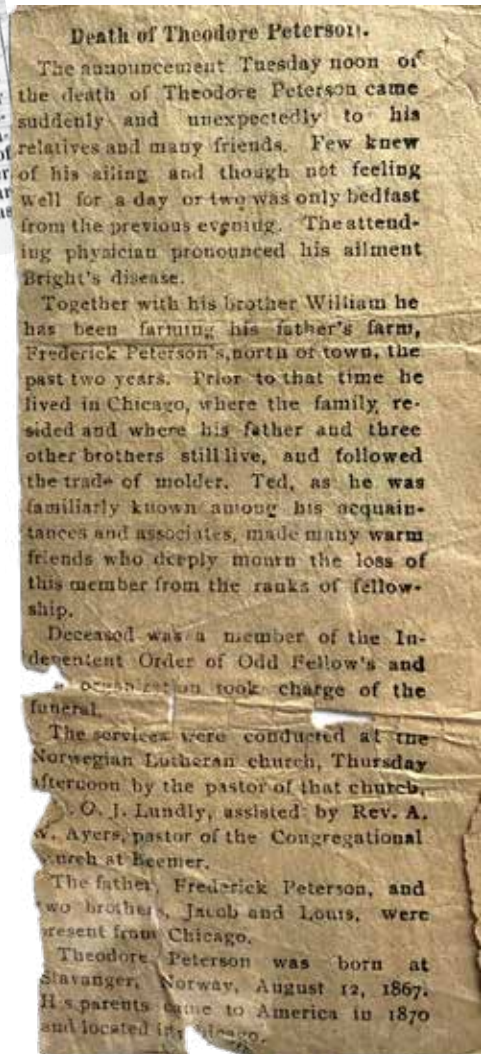


*Frederik and his second wife, Gunda Olsen c. 1920s.*



*Notices of Theodore's death in the area newspapers.*

*Source: West Point News, West Point, Nebraska, Apr 3 1903, page 4; Wisner Free Press, Wisner, Nebraska, Apr 3 1903, page 1.*





Frederik Peterson died on March 21, 1929, aged 88, surrounded by his family. He was buried in Glendale, California—far, far away from his hometown, but very much at home. 🌿



*Headstone of Frederick W Peterson.  
He is buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park,  
Glendale, California.*



*Frederik c. 1920s, location unknown.*



*Frederik in his later years in Chicago, c. 1920s.*

**DEATHS**  
With Funeral Announcements.

**MERSCHDORF.** March 29. Peter Merschdorf, aged 51 years.  
Remains in care of Edwards Brothers' Mortuary, 936 Venice Boulevard.

**MUNGER.** Mrs. Addie A. Munger.  
Remains at the chapel of W. A. Brown. Interment, Lancaster, Cal.

**O'MULLAN.** Requiem mass for Annie O'Mullan today at 10:30 a.m. at St. Ignatius Church. Cresse's, Highland Park, directors.

**PARKINSON.** At 456 North Avenue 52, Peter Parkinson.  
Funeral services at Cresse's, Highland Park, today at 2 p.m.

**PETTERSON.** At 2429 Arthur street, William F. Petterson, aged 88 years, beloved husband of Mrs. Gunda Petterson of Los Angeles and father of Jake and William Petterson of Jerome, Idaho; Charlie and Louis Petterson and Mrs. Anna Avery of Chicago, Ill.  
Funeral services today at 3 p.m. from the Little Church of the Flowers, Forest Lawn Cemetery. W. A. Brown, funeral director.

Frederik's obituary in  
Los Angeles Times, 1929.  
Source: The Los Angeles  
Times, Los Angeles,  
California, Mar 23 1929,  
Page 16.

**Form 5**  
CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE

County of Los Angeles  
City or Town of Los Angeles  
or Rural Registration District Eagle Rock

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
VITAL STATISTICS  
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  
(No. 2429 Arthur St. Ward) (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)

Local Registered No. 3488

**FULL NAME** William F. Petterson

**PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS**

SEX Male COLOR OR RACE white SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED married (Write the word)

If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of Gunda Petterson

DATE OF BIRTH April 27th, 1840  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

AGE 88 years 10 months 24 days or 1 day, hrs. min.

OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Retired  
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)

(c) Name of employer

BIRTHPLACE (State or country, city or town) Norway

NAME OF FATHER Mr. Petterson

BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) Sweden  
(State or Country)

MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER unknown

BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) Norway  
(State or Country)

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE At Place of Death 5 years months days  
(Primary registration district) (If nonresident, give city or town and state)

In California 5 years months days

How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? years months days

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

DATE OF DEATH March 21st, 1929  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Oct. 13 1927 to Mar. 21 1929  
that I last saw him alive on Mar. 21 1929  
and that death occurred on the date stated above at 10.55p m.

The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows:  
Myocarditis, Chronic

Contributory (Duration) 2 years months days

Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?

Did an operation precede death? No Date of

Was there an autopsy? No

What test confirmed diagnosis? Clinical  
(Signed) Arthur C. Hallenbeck M. D.  
Mar. 22 1929 (Address) 2171 Colorado, Los Angeles

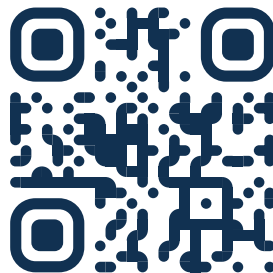
\*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether, (probably) ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD  
READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF THIS CERTIFICATE

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING

4401 10-27 10-28

Frederik's death certificate, 1929.  
His name is incorrectly recorded as William F Petterson for reasons unknown.  
Source: California, County Birth and Death Records, 1800-1994", database with images, FamilySearch  
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:2QXF-KLRX:1 March 2021>), William F Petterson, 1929.



Many more photos await you.  
Scan the code at left with your  
smart device to view the gallery.





## Vignette

# *Fra Norge til Amerika: Lisabeth's journey*

*Disclaimer: These vignettes are a work of creative nonfiction. I have tried to recreate events, locales and conversations as they might have happened, given the information we have available. They are based on historical records but push the stories forward in imaginative scope.*

June 29, 1870

Lisabeth stood at the front door and looked back into the house. Baby Elise wriggled in her arms and Lisabeth stroked her face, absently humming a tune. Her parents, brother Lars and four sons waited patiently outside by the cart loaded with her travel chests. Lisabeth scanned the interior taking in the details one last time; the wooden floor, the carpet her *mor*<sup>1</sup> had woven, the comfortable chair her *far*<sup>2</sup> liked to sit in, the squashy cushion where the children settled at his knee to listen to a story, the basket of wool by the rocking chair. She noted the marks on the door frame by the *kjokken*<sup>3</sup>, where her father had neatly etched the children's names and heights; Lisabeth, Lars and Karen. Her eyes moved to the step into the *kjokken*, the way it dipped in the middle, worn from countless feet following the waft of a tantalising smell or seeking warmth by the fire. Knowing that she would never come back, Lisabeth closed her eyes, committing the pictures and memories to her heart, *'Farvel huset'*,<sup>4</sup> she murmured. She turned and shut the door and stepped down to the pavement to join her family.

As the cart began to move, Lisabeth glanced back at her childhood home, the wedge of it tucked into the triangular corner. She saw the lace curtain in the top window

move and Froe Svendsdatter's rosy face appear, her hand raised in farewell. A tear rolled down Lisabeth's cheek. She would miss all of the different *husholdninger*<sup>5</sup> and all of the ways they helped each other. The cart turned the corner, leaving the house and street behind and trundled past the square, noisy and crowded, with farmers selling their produce and then down towards the wharf. The stench of herrings and sardines was overwhelming. Normally she held her breath at the wharf but now Lisabeth inhaled deeply. She would miss all of it even the bits she didn't really like. Stavanger was in every cell of her body.

The wharf was busy and chaotic and Lisabeth quelled a rising panic. Her four sons were jumping up and down with excitement and she didn't want her fear to rub off on them. She was thankful her brother Lars would be accompanying them and Frederik's brother Otto too. The Undine's gangplank came down and Lisabeth turned to her parents. Her mother's face was wet with tears. Juggling Elise she hugged her *mor* tightly, *"Mine kjære foreldre"*<sup>6</sup>. I will send you money so you can follow." Her father pulled away as she put her arm around him. *"Gå gå,"* He ushered her forward gruffly. Lisabeth knew that, like her own, his heart was breaking. Led by Peter, the three older boys were already bounding up the gangway, barely giving their grandparents a second glance. Little Theodor



clung to his *far far's*<sup>8</sup> legs and Jakob, blinking away the tears, prised him off. Lisabeth grasped Theodor's hand firmly and with Elise anchored to her hip she carefully stepped up the gangplank and aboard the Undine.

Down in *mellomdekk*<sup>9</sup>, the space allocated for the women and children was already crowded. Lisabeth stood in shock. The berths were narrow and close together, the height between each bunk so squashed there would be no sitting upright. At least they each had a bed, even though she would be sharing with the baby. In the sliver of space between the beds were the tin pails that would be their toileting. She could imagine the stench as the long journey progressed and the inevitable sickness that would ensue. She felt despondent and full of dread. How would they survive ten weeks like this? She thought of Frederik and was gripped by a flash of anger. He had described the challenges and excitement of the sailing trips he'd taken back and forth but he hadn't prepared her for this. .... the full horror of this. Frederik had left again for Amerika, before Elise's birth, to prepare a dwelling in Chicago for the family. Lisabeth prayed desperately that she could keep her children safe and healthy to begin their new life together with Frederik.

Lisabeth's chests went in the cargo hold with everyone else's luggage. She had prepared well. In her *rosma-rolde* chest were their clothes for disembarking as well as some precious heirlooms from home, the tablecloth her *mormor*<sup>10</sup> had embroidered, the woven rug her *mor* had made as a parting gift. There were also cooking and eating utensils, neatly wrapped in calico cloth. The second chest held their food for the journey; flat bread, salted meat, potatoes, onions,

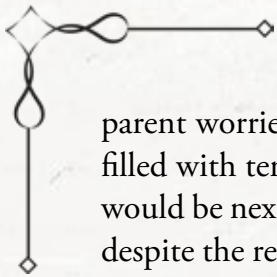


herrings, dried peas, barley, coffee, sugar, vinegar and bags of oats. She had painstakingly planned out the quantities for each meal. Seven hundred and forty meals in total, all being well with no delays on the journey. With so many passengers on board the ship it would not be easy getting access to the galley to prepare their food and feed her family. There was so much to worry about and the immensity of it all was overwhelming. Why, oh why had she agreed to take this journey?

As the days past, the Undine passengers settled into a rhythm and largely managed the challenges of the cramped and difficult conditions. Many were *sjøsyk*<sup>11</sup> and the stench of vomit mixed with all of the other fetid odours, made it unbearable to be in the sleeping quarters. When the weather allowed it, Lisabeth and the children passed as much time on deck as possible. If they were lucky they saw Lars and Otto and exchanged stories, tips and advice from their quarters. Sometimes they shared a meal together and Lisabeth was buoyed by the men's optimism. The Sunday service on deck also lifted her spirits. God would look after them. She clung to that thought. However, when the seas became rough and the sky stormy the family were forced to remain in steerage. The hatch was fastened and it was dark and stuffy. At these times she was full of despair.

Two weeks into the journey the Pederson boy died. He was only twelve and the wailing of his mother filled the ship with her grief. His father was stoic and attended to the practicalities. A coffin was hastily built, a funeral conducted by Captain Thorsen and the child hoisted overboard. The passengers watched with sadness and fear. Every

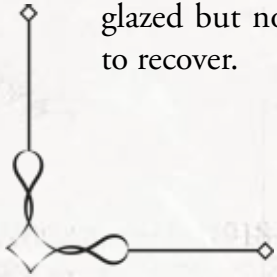




parent worried for their own children and Lisabeth was filled with terror. They still had seven weeks to go. Who would be next? It was so hard to keep everyone clean and despite the regular scraping and scrubbing of their quarters, the unbearable stench felt like an evil spirit that was lying in wait, ready to rise and coil around their sleeping bodies to carry them away.

Then the worst happened. Normally a placid baby, Elise began to cry continually, her tiny legs pulled up to her chest to ease the pain. She felt hot and clammy. Lisabeth fretted and fed her different concoctions offered by the kindly women around her. Elise couldn't keep anything down, even the water Lisabeth kept trying to spoon feed her seemed to go straight through her body.. The ship's surgeon was called to attend and prescribed a chalk and opiate powder which Lisabeth diligently fed her. As the journey progressed Elise grew listless and all Lisabeth could do was to pray.

When the ship finally sailed into Quebec, Lisabeth and her fellow passengers were giddy with relief. They were weakened by the weeks of travel, the paltry diet and the unsanitary conditions. The children especially had suffered greatly and most were skin and bone. Lisabeth gave each of her five a cloth bath and dressed them in their good outfits ready to disembark. The clothes seemed to dwarf their bony frames now and Lisabeth felt a pang of guilt. She felt like she'd failed them all. And yet..... here they were, all alive and ready to begin their new life. Lisabeth shook her head as though to throw away the troubled thoughts that plagued her. Elise could get strong again. She had lost so much weight and her eyes were glazed but now she would have everything she needed to recover.

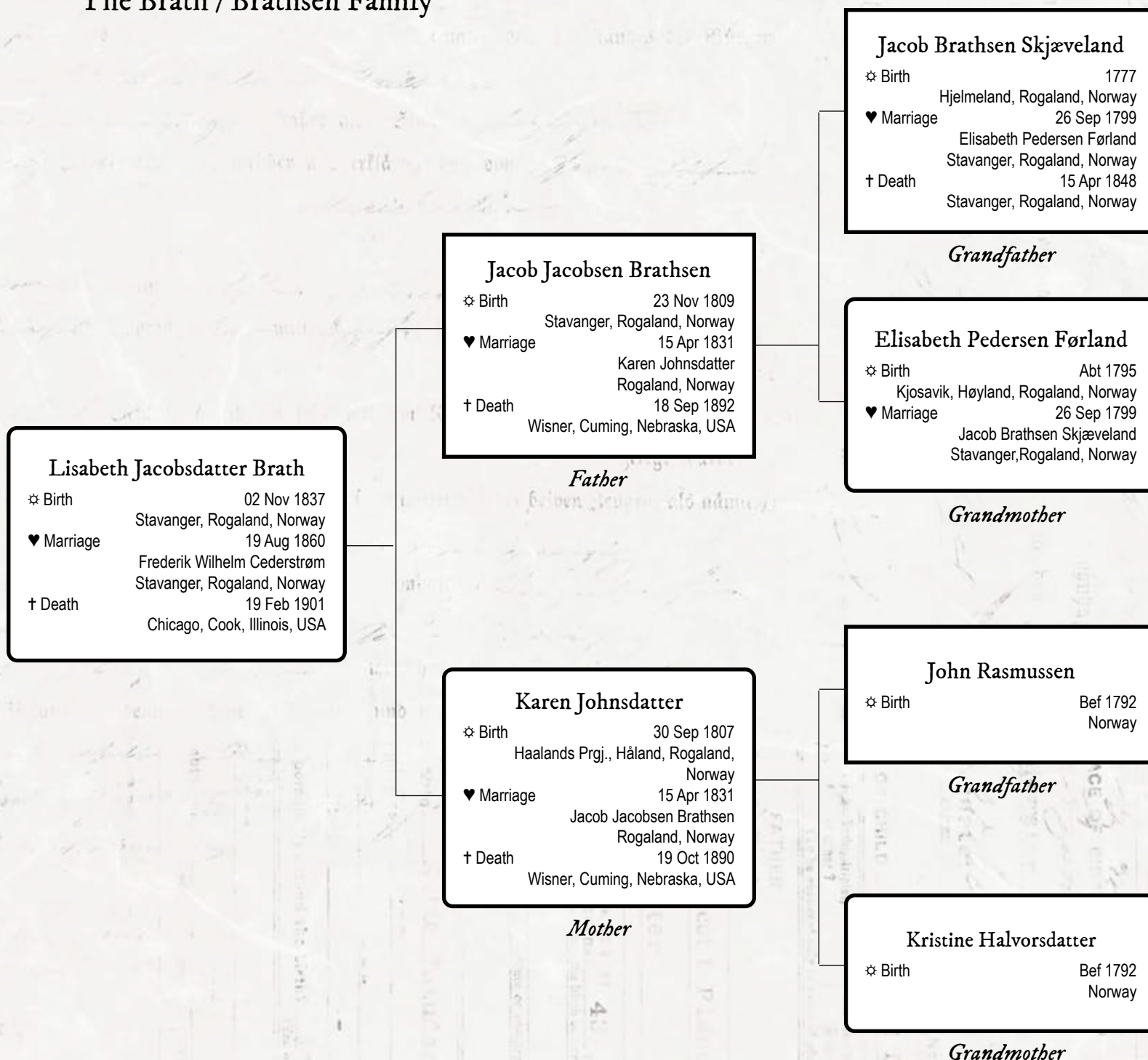


As the ship docked she and the children jostled with the other passengers trying to catch a glimpse of Frederik. It was impossible to see past the crowd but Jakob had pushed his way to the front and now shouted excitedly, '*Der er han. Der, der. Han er her.*'<sup>12</sup> Standing on her tip toes, Lisabeth caught a glimpse of the figure of her husband and felt a surge of happiness. There he stood, tall and broad shouldered, a beaming smile on his face. He was strong and he would carry them now. The worst was over. They were a family again and the promise of their new life could begin. 🌿

## Norwegian Glossary

1. Norwegian: mother.
2. Norwegian: father.
3. Norwegian: kitchen.
4. Norwegian: "Farewell house."
5. Norwegian: households.
6. Norwegian: "My dear parents."
7. Norwegian: go.
8. Norwegian: grandfather.
9. Norwegian: between-deck or steerage.
10. Norwegian: grandmother.
11. Norwegian: seasick.
12. Norwegian: "There he is. There he is. He is here."

## The Brath / Brathsen Family





## Children of Frederik Cederstrøm & Lisabeth Jacobsdatter

- (1) Peter Peterson  
b. 1860
- (2) Jacob “Jake” Peterson  
b. 1862
- (3) Charles Peterson  
b. 1863
- (4) Theodore Peterson  
b. 1867
- (5) Elise Fredrikke Cederstrøm  
b. 1869
- (6) Eliza Fredrika Peterson  
b. 1872
- (7) William Frederick “Bill” Peterson  
b. 1873
- (8) Louis Martin Peterson  
b. 1874
- (9) Anna Peterson  
b. 1884



*Iron ore*



Ågøse Forbroder  
jeg vil nu sende  
dette Portret til dig  
til en liden erindring  
og du er flidig  
Hilset fra mig  
og du må vel  
ikke glemme  
at sende til mig  
i jern og du må  
hilse Taster Marte  
og Taster Lise  
og Fredrik og  
Børnene  
fra mig Berta  
Jakobsen

*This letter is from Berta Jakobsen, a cousin of Lisa and Frederick in Stavanger, writing to her uncle. It's believed this was written to Jacob Jacobsen Brathsen, Lisabeth's father. She was one of the godparents of Elise Fredrikke Cederstrøm.*

### Transcription of letter dated c. 1875

Dear Father's Brother (uncle):

I will now send this portrait to you as a little remembrance. You are zealously greeted from me and you must not at all forget to send back to me and you must greet cousin Marta and cousin Lisa and Fredrik and the children from me.

Berta Jakobsen

Translated by Don Berg, a Norwegian  
Decorah, Iowa  
July 5, 2015





## Endnotes—Chapter Three

1. Erling Jensen, “Storhaug Bydel,” <https://www.erlingjensen.net/storhaug-bydel/>. Accessed January 20, 2022
2. Born April 27, 1840. On May 17, his parents—hatmaker Peter and his wife Tobia—went into the gray stone Domkirken and baptized him. Frederik can be difficult to catch in the records with many different spellings: Fredrick, Frederick, Fredrik, Frederik, Frederich, or Fred. Here, the spelling “Frederik,” his birth name, is used for consistency.
3. As indicated on his marriage record
4. Daughter of stonemason Jacob Jacobsen Brath and Karen Johnsdatter, born November 2, 1837 in Stavanger. Brath is a known name in old genealogies in Norway. Throughout her life, there were many given name variants recorded for Lisabeth: Lise, Lisa, Lisabeth, Lizzie, Elisabet, and Elizabeth. Here, her birth name, Lisabeth, is used for consistency.
5. The best men at the wedding were stone-mason Jacob Brath and J. Brath. Marriage banns were announced on April 29, requested by the bride.
6. Enumeration district 10c Rode
7. Erling Jensen, “Nytorget,” <https://www.erlingjensen.net/nytorget/>
8. Named after the patronymic tradition
9. “The Norwegians,” immigration and relocation in U.S. history (The Library of Congress)
10. Linda Alchin, “Norwegian Immigration to America,” September 18, 2014, <https://www.emmigration.info/norwegian-immigration-to-america.htm>
11. It’s possible that he boarded the ship named Hebe, which left Stavanger May 15th, 1863. It was the only ship to depart Stavanger that year. No surviving passenger list exists.
12. Tickets were expensive, making it prohibitive for entire families to make the journey together. Sometimes one or two family members (usually the father) would be the first to leave. Once established, they would save enough money to send for the rest of the family.
13. The emigrant records for Stavanger were lost in a fire in 1929. Nor was there any proof of the family emigrating in the migration records in the parish register. But the family was found in the passenger list of the *Undine*.
14. A Norwegian newspaper published in Rogaland county
15. A sailing vessel of three or more masts, with all masts but the sternmost square-rigged, the sternmost being fore-and-aft-rigged; any small sailing vessel.
16. Any heavy material that is placed in the hold of a ship to help provide stability.
17. A type of tuberculosis infection of the lymph nodes, usually in the neck.
18. Joshua Salzmänn, “How Chicago Transformed from a Midwestern Outpost Town to a Towering City,” *Smithsonian Magazine*, October 12, 2018 <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-chicago-transformed-from-midwestern-outpost-town-to-towering-city-180970526/>
19. Marian L. Smith, “By Way of Canada,” *Prologue Magazine*, Fall 2000, vol. 32 no. 3 <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2000/fall/us-canada-immigration-records-1.html>
20. A new style, also called “balloon frame,” invented by a local carpenter named George W. Snow
21. “The old tavern continued to be the best patronized hostelry on the West Side until 1861,



when the Union Park House was built across the street from it. For several years the new hotel and roadhouse was the favorite resort. The 'bus lines that ran in West Madison street and in West Randolph street had their terminal at the Union Park House, and later, when the West Side street car lines were built in these streets, they, too, ended at the Union Park House." *Chicago Tribune*, June 3, 1900

22. Ibid.

23. The fire occurred between October 8-10, 1871, killing about 300 people and destroying 17,000 structures in Chicago

24. Witnesses to the baptism included Hans Christoffersen, Elen Bjørnsen, Ole and Elen Olsen, Peter Cederstrøm, Berthe Jakobsen

25. She was baptized April 21<sup>st</sup> 1872 at the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church in Chicago. Witnesses to the baptism included Jacob Bratsen, Lars Jacobsen, and Mrs. Martha Jacobsen

26. As recorded on her death record. Cook County was one of the first counties in the state to begin recording deaths, starting around this time

27. Jacqueline H. Wolf, *Don't Kill Your Baby: Public Health and the Decline of Breastfeeding in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (Ohio State University, 2001)

28. Joseph Weeks, "Report on the Statistics of Wages in Manufacturing Industries," 1880 Census, Vol. 20, United States, Department of Interior, Census Office (Washington: GPO, 1883)

29. Wages and Earnings in the United States, 1860-1890

30. *Cuming County Democrat*, West Point, Nebraska, April 1878, page 3

31. "Immigrant Issue," *Lincoln State Journal*, June 5, 1887: 12

32. The South East Quarter (SE 1/4) of section 26 in Township 24 north, of Range 4, east of the 6th principal meridian.

33. *Cuming County Democrat*, West Point, Nebraska, 5 May 1881, page 3

34. Helen Schmitt, "Wisner, Cuming County," *Nebraska...Our Towns* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

35. Peter is buried at Graceland, a historic garden cemetery that has burial sites of many well-known Chicagoans.

36. The 1890 US census was destroyed in a fire.

37. They would have had to reside there for 5 years before they could apply for citizenship. Eileen Bolger, "Naturalization Process in US: Early History, 2013," <https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/federal/naturalization-process-in-u-s-early-history/>

Frederik submitted his final oath in 1884 and fully naturalized in 1888.

38. The cause of death was reported to be cancer with hemorrhage

39. *Skandinaven* was started by three Norwegian immigrants in Chicago, and for a period of time it was the largest Norwegian language newspaper in the world -- at one point even a higher circulation than any newspaper in Norway.

40. *Skandinaven*, February 22, 1901, p. 8

41. *The Wisner News-Chronicle*, April 4, 1903, p. 1

42. *Lincoln County Times*, July 23, 1914

43. *North Side News*, published in Jerome, Idaho on November 24, 1927, p. 5





Entered, according to act of Congress in the year 1872 by Wm. B.

*The City of Chicago as it was before the great  
conflagration of October 8th, 9th, & 10th, 1871.*

*Source: Library of Congress, 1872. Photo in the public domain.*

THE CITY OF  
AS IT WAS BEFORE THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION





Printed in the Office of the Librarian of Congress in Washington.

OF CHICAGO

GRATION OF OCTOBER 8<sup>TH</sup>, 9<sup>TH</sup> & 10<sup>TH</sup> 1871.









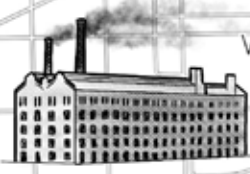
## *Part Three*

# The Petersons (1862–2008)





MAP OF  
CHICAGO  
ILLINOIS



## Chapter 4

*Jacob Peterson*

# Jacob Peterson (1862–1945)

*Straight ahead is shortest,  
but not always easiest.*

*Beint fram er stuttast, men ikkje alltid lettast*

Norwegian proverb

## Citizen of America

*“Papa Jake was rather short; I would think around 5'9". He had very thick black hair, which was only partially gray when he died June 1945 from a cerebral hemorrhage.”*

*– From the diary of Doris Peterson Barnes, January 29, 1997*

Jacob had an eventful childhood. He was born in Stavanger on April 12, 1862, and originally christened<sup>1</sup> Jakob Fredricksen Cederstrøm – with the patronymic as well as adopted family name, and the first name of his maternal grandfather.<sup>2</sup> However, after immigrating to America, he would be known by the family name Peterson.

Jacob boarded the *Undine* with his mother, siblings and uncles at the age of eight, on his way to an unfamiliar world across the ocean. Ten years later, he was living in Wisner, Nebraska with his grandparents, and helping out on their farm; his profession was





Interior of Stavanger Domkirke and the baptismal font, where Frederik, Lisabeth, and Jacob were baptised. The baptismal font was carved from soapstone in the 1300s.

Source:  
Creative Commons  
license CC BY-NC 3.0 NO.  
"Domkirken 2025".



1862						A. Dob.	
No.	Den egne Dato.	Dato Dato.	Navn sølvte Menn.	Om egte eller født.	Navn sølvte Menn, borte eller født.	Dato Dato, borte eller født.	
240	11. Mai	1. Juni	Maurits	opt	Arbeideren Mikkel Rønne og Kath. Malene Jørgensen		
41	11. Mai	1. Juni	Johan Theodor	opt	Pige Anna Karoline Jørgensen og Jens og Hanne, Mikkel og Kath. Jørgensen		
42	11. Mai	1. Juni	Ernst	opt	Thol. Rønne. Ernst Theodor Eckhoff, og Kath. Hanne og Anna Christensen Eckhoff		
43	11. Mai	1. Juni	Jakob	opt	Jacob og Peter Eckhoff og Kath. Hanne Eckhoff		
44	11. Mai	1. Juni	Einar	opt	Kath. Jens Theodor og Kath. Hanne Eckhoff		
45	11. Mai	1. Juni	Jens Eckhoff	opt	Kath. Jens Theodor og Kath. Hanne Eckhoff		
46	11. Mai	1. Juni	Kath. Hanne Eckhoff	opt	Kath. Jens Theodor og Kath. Hanne Eckhoff		
47	11. Mai	1. Juni	Leonora	opt	Pige Anna Karoline Jørgensen og Jens og Hanne, Mikkel og Kath. Jørgensen		
48	11. Mai	1. Juni	Mikael Theodor	opt	Kath. Rønne. Ernst Theodor Eckhoff, og Kath. Hanne og Anna Christensen Eckhoff		
49	11. Mai	1. Juni	Peter Christen	opt	Kath. Hanne Eckhoff		
50	11. Mai	1. Juni	Olav Christen	opt	Kath. Hanne Eckhoff		
51	11. Mai	1. Juni	Agnes	opt	Kath. Hanne Eckhoff		

The birth of Jakob  
Fredricksen, 1862.

Source: Norway Baptisms,  
1634-1927, database,  
FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NWW2-J6J>  
: 23 June 2020), Jakob, 1862.



recorded as “farm laborer” in the 1880 US census. A day before the census, a severe thunderstorm hit Cuming County, complete with heavy rain, hail, and a tornado that caused considerable damage throughout the valley. News of the storm made its way to Chicago:

OMAHA, Neb. June 14.—All windows on west exposures of buildings in several towns, especially West Point, were broken out by hail. The country was flooded with water in towns, filling cellars and running from one to two feet deep in the streets, spreading consternation everywhere all night long.<sup>3</sup>



*View of Wisner, Nebraska, on a slope, August 1906.  
Church and residence in foreground.*

*Source: Condra, George E., 1869-1958.  
Photo in the public domain.*

[illegible]

*Jacob Bratsen household, 1880 US Census. Jacob Peterson was living with his grandparents in Wisner.*

Source: 1880 United States Federal Census. Year: 1880; Census Place: Wisner, Cuming, Nebraska; Roll: 745; Page: 260A; Enumeration District: 061



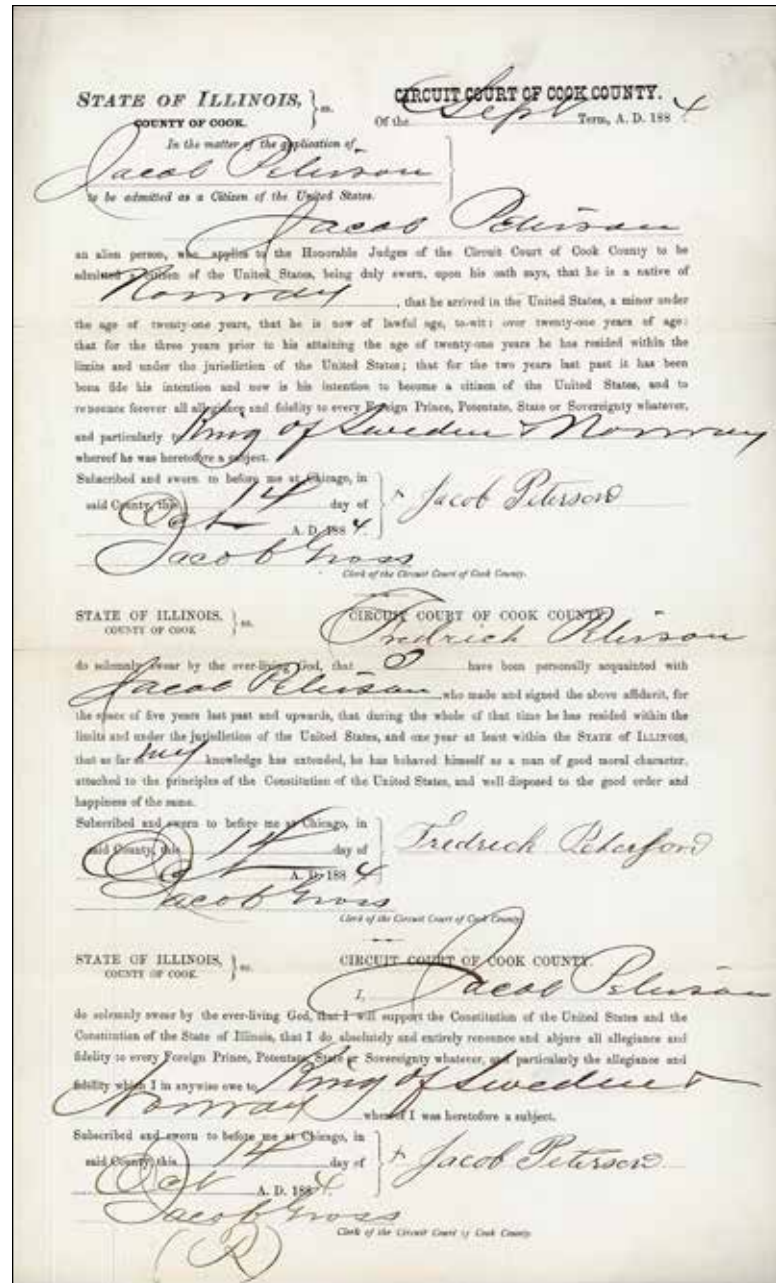


*Bird's-eye view of Chicago, Illinois,  
as seen from Lake Michigan.*

*Source: Currier & Ives; Gale Research, c1983, no. 1208.  
Library of Congress 1892. Photo in the public domain.*

In 1884, Jacob was back in Chicago, where he was naturalized and became an American citizen. He, like his brothers, Theodore and Louis, chose the same profession as his father, but Jacob also stayed true to his later career in farming – working as an iron molder at least between 1889–1900 at McCormick Reaper Works in Chicago.<sup>4</sup> Operated by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company – the world's largest farm machine factory – McCormick is said to have revolutionized farming by allowing large parcels of land to be quickly reaped and harvested.

*Jacob in  
Chicago  
c. 1880s.*



*Jacob's final oath papers as part of his naturalization,  
1884.*

*Source: Naturalization Declarations of Intention, 1884. Cook  
County Clerk of Circuit Court Archives; Chicago, Cook, Illinois;  
Certificate #R13-420.*



However, it had a troubled history; it burnt down in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 and was replaced by a larger factory along the South Branch of the Chicago River. In 1886, it also became the site of a pivotal event in international labor history—workers went on strike to demand better working conditions and an 8-hour workday, and the police brutally retaliated. A peaceful protest meeting was called the following day by anarchist labor leaders, culminating in the Haymarket Riot. The mayor of Chicago, Carter Harrison, was in attendance, and nothing untoward happened for a while, until:

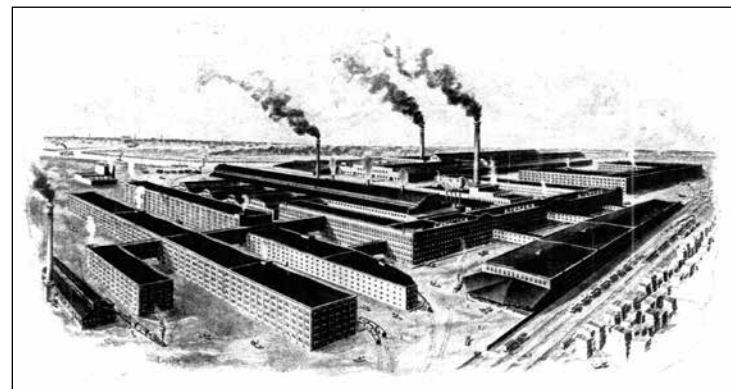
*When Harrison rode home on his mare, Bonfield sent in his columns of riot police, even though the meeting had begun to break up as a rainstorm approached. [...] a dark object trailing sparks appeared in the night sky and landed in the front ranks of the policemen. [...] Police went down like tenpins, and those not hit began firing in every direction, their shots returned by workers who carried pistols for protection. Seven police were killed and sixty injured, a great many of them by friendly fire, in what the papers described as two or three minutes of wild carnage. There was an indeterminate number of civilian casualties, probably as many as the police suffered. [...] Radicals of every stripe were rounded up and held without specific charges, in America's first Red Hunt; and all foreign-born workers were placed under suspicion.”*

These events proved to be a setback to the labor movement, so it is unlikely that conditions improved for workers in the near future. Jacob may not have worked at the factory during the time of this unrest, but would definitely have felt its repercussions in the years that followed.



*Map of McCormick's Harvesting Machine Company.*

*Source: Robinson Fire Map, 1886. Photo in the public domain.*

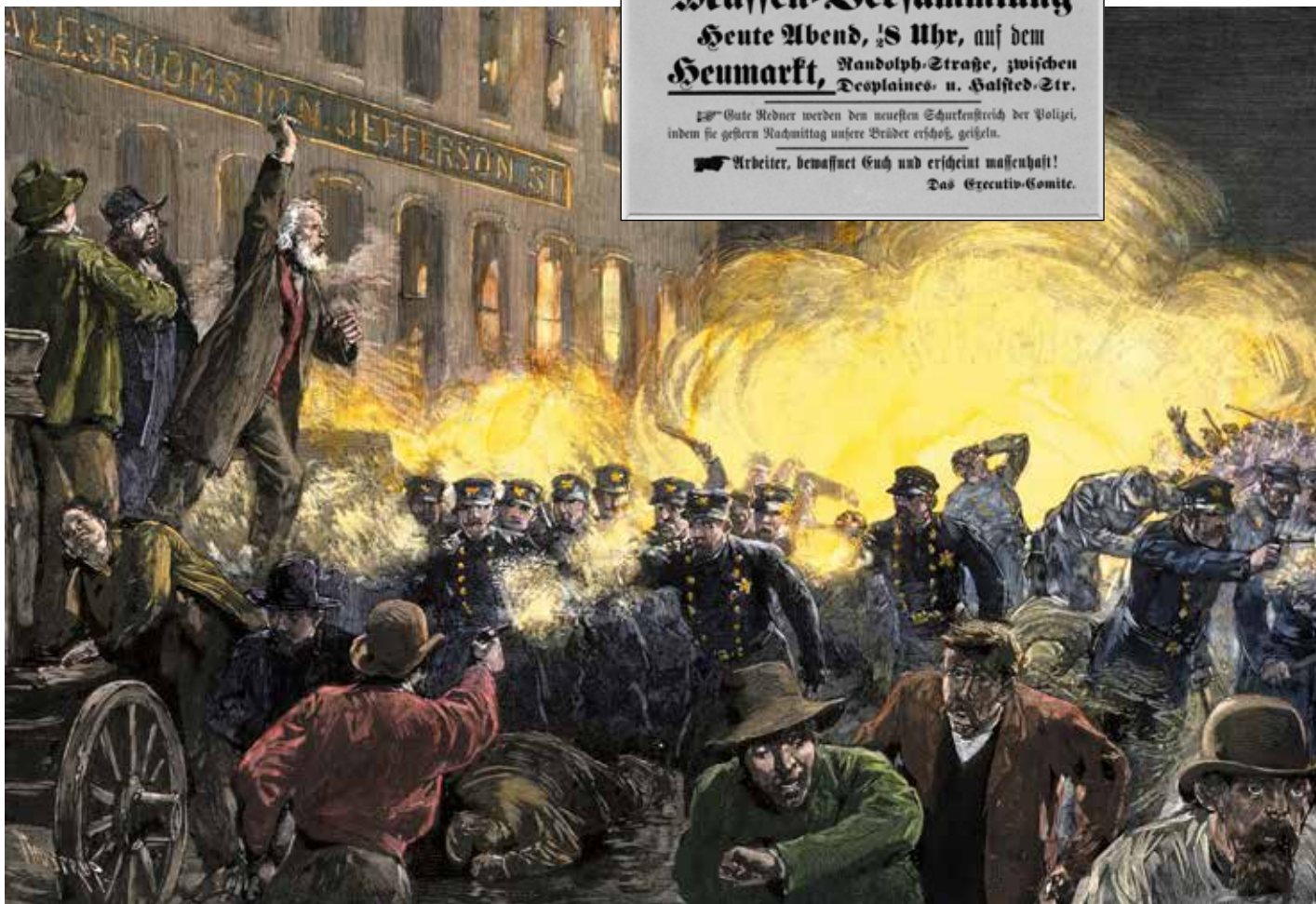


*By the turn of the century, McCormick Reaper Works had over 60 acres of floor space.*

*Source: Chicago Tribune, Chicago Illinois, Jun 10 1897.*

19th-century illustration depicting the Haymarket Riot on May 4th, 1886 in Chicago. Shows a bomb exploding among the police. Colored wood engraving by T. de Thulstrup after H. Jeanneret.

Source: North Wind Picture Archives / Alamy Stock Photo, used with permission.



**Attention Workingmen!**

----- GREAT -----

**MASS-MEETING**

TO-NIGHT, at 7.30 o'clock,

----- AT THE -----

HAYMARKET, Randolph St., Bet. Desplaines and Halsted.

Good Speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious act of the police, the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon.

Workingmen Arm Yourselves and Appear in Full Force!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

---

**Achtung, Arbeiter!**

----- GROßE -----

**Massen-Versammlung**

Heute Abend, 7½ Uhr, auf dem

Heumarkt, Randolph-Strasse, zwischen

Desplaines- u. Halsted-Str.

-----

Es Gute Redner werden den neuesten Schurkenreich der Polizei, indem sie gestern Nachmittag unsere Brüder erschoss, geißeln.

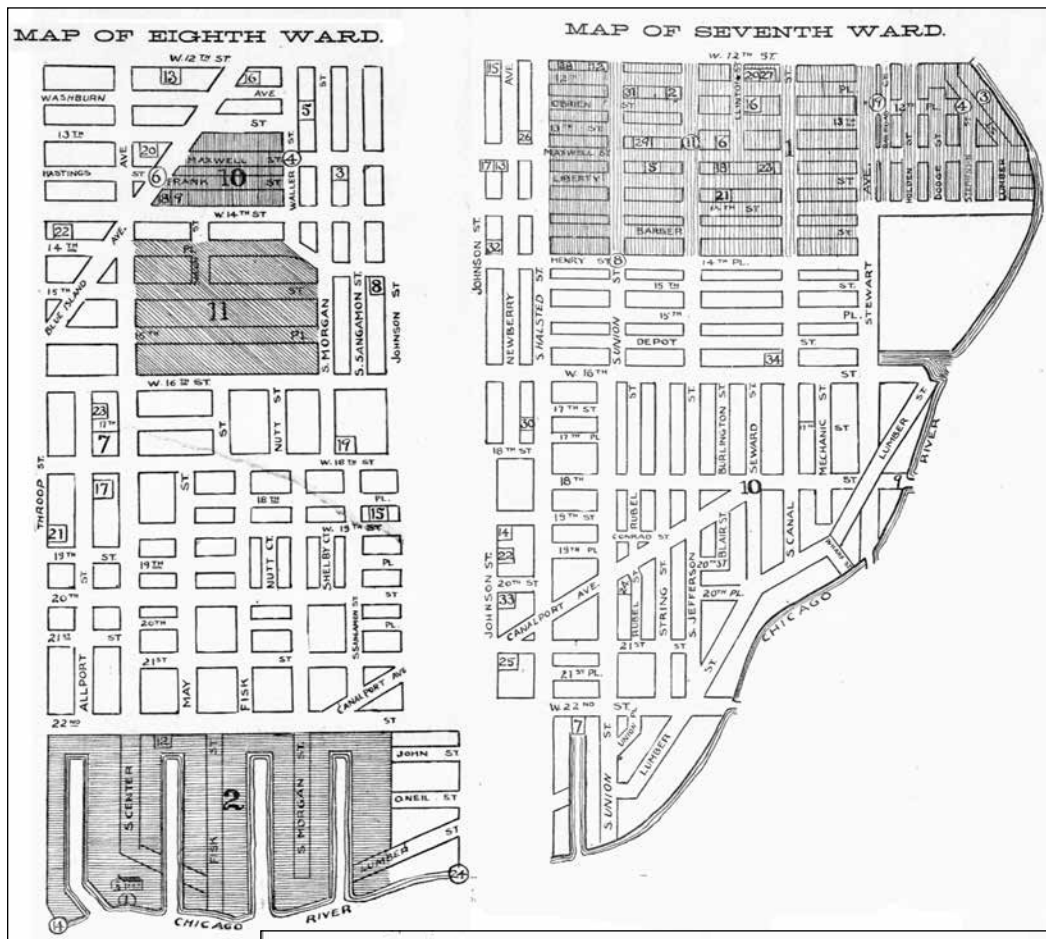
Arbeiter, bewaffnet Euch und erscheint massenhaft!

Das Executiv-Comite.

Broadside announcing the meeting of workers in Haymarket Square, May 4, 1886.

Source: Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Photo in the public domain.





*Map of the Eighth Ward,  
Chicago, Cook County,  
where the Petersons lived.*

*Source: Chicago Tribune, 1900.  
Map in the public domain.*

## KEY TO THE MAPS.

### SEVENTH WARD.

1. The Ghetto; the Hebrew quarter of Chicago. This most populous part of the Seventh Ward is inhabited almost entirely by Hebrews. They have a city of their own there. They have newspapers, a theatre, six synagogues, and their own "kosher" market.
2. Yiddish theater. This theater at Jefferson and O'Brien streets is devoted exclusively to plays in the Hebrew tongue.
3. Potato market. Here the potato peddlers of the city live in the Maxwell street district. Many sneak thieves and some of the worst criminals follow the calling of potato peddlers.
4. Horse market, where broken down horses are sold and traded. Peddlers of every sort who have need of horses patronize this market, which is notorious for the practices of the horse traders in doctoring superannuated horses to make them look good until they are sold.
5. St. Aloysius Academy, 1889, established by the Rev. Arnold Damen, S. J., the founder of the Holy Family Church. This academy, conducted by the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was the most important school for girls in Chicago for many years, having an average daily attendance of 1,000. It is estimated more Chicago women are graduates of this academy than of any other school. For years Mother Mary Agatha Hurley was the superioress. In late years it has become enveloped in the Ghetto, but its fame as an institution of learning has not departed.
6. Site of the first home of St. Aloysius Academy, 1887, the first convent and school for girls on the West Side.
7. One of the lumber district canals.
8. Henry street, the rendezvous of a notorious gang of thugs, 1892-'96, known as the "Henry street gang."

9. Site of "The New House" in Canalport, where the Declaration of Independence was read and speeches made July 4, 1836, in honor of the occasion of breaking ground for the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Canalport was one of the towns laid out by the Canal Commissioners, 1830, in which lots were sold for the benefit of the canal fund.
10. Canalport avenue. It was formerly Canalport road, and was an improved road laid out by the Canal Commissioners for communication between Canalport and Bridgeport, 1830.
11. "Kosher" fish market of the Hebrews of the Ghetto. It is the largest fish market in Chicago.
12. Salem Evangelical Church.
13. Second Bohemian Church.
14. Church of the Sacred Heart, Catholic.
15. Church of St. Francis Assisi, German Catholic.
16. Ansho Knesseth Israel, synagogue.
17. Congregation Agudas Aechem, synagogue (Hungarian).
18. Congregation Chowwe Chowwe Sion, synagogue.
19. Congregation Mikro Kodesh, synagogue.
20. Congregation Powelsa Zedock, synagogue.
21. Congregation Tiferes Yisroel Anshe Luknik, synagogue.
22. Headquarters of the Eighth Battalion of the Fire department.
23. Engine Company No. 6.
24. Engine Company No. 26.
25. Canalport Avenue Police Station.
26. Chicago Lying-In Hospital and Dispensary.
27. United Hebrew Charities West Side Free Dispensary.
28. Branch of Chicago Public Library.
29. Maxwell street social settlement (Jewish).

### EIGHTH WARD.

1. Site of cabin of Father Marquette and his companions, in which they lived from Dec. 14, 1674, to March 29, 1675. He was the first white man to visit Chicago, which he did in 1673, and the first white man to make a residence in Chicago. Where this cabin stood other French traders established themselves, and it was a resting place for Father Allouez, 1677, who succeeded Father Marquette as missionary to the Illinois. It was a trading post of La Salle, 1682. The South Branch was navigable this far and thence the canoes had to be dragged overland to Mud Lake and from there to the Des Plaines. It was the eastern end of the first Chicago portage. This site was occupied as the home of a man named Lee in 1812, where, in April, 1812, the Indians killed a Frenchman named Debon and a man named Liberty White. That was the first crime of the Indians that ended with the Fort Dearborn massacre four months later. The place was called Hardscrabble by the early Chicago settlers.
2. The new lumber district established, 1868, by the building of canals and docks before that the lumber region was scattered along the river on both sides from Harrison to Lake and at the mouth of the river.
3. Maxwell Street Police Station and Police Court. It contains more foreign-born residents than any police district in Chicago, and more alums.

4. Maxwell street, now called Thirtieth place. The location of the police station in this street is the reason why the territory thereabout is called the Maxwell street region.
5. Holy Family Parochial School for Boys. Daily attendance, 1,000.
6. Terminus of the first bus line established in Chicago, 1858. It ran from the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets to Blue Island avenue and Hastings street. There were no residences beyond that.
7. St. Procopius Church, the largest Bohemian Catholic church in Chicago. The parochial schools for boys and for girls adjoin it.
8. Third German Baptist Church.
9. Reformed Holland Christian Church.
10. Flemish quarter.
11. West Side Hollandsch quarter.
12. Engine Company No. 15.
13. Engine Company No. 18.
14. Fire boat dock at Throop street bridge.
15. Hook and Ladder Truck No. 14.
16. Apollo Hall.
17. Thalia Hall.
18. Union Hall.
19. Eighteenth Street Public School.
20. John M. Smyth School.
21. Komensky School.
22. Medill High School.
23. St. Procopius College and Abbey, conducted by the fathers of the Order of St. Benedict (Bohemian).
24. Halsted street bridge, where during the railroad riots of 1877 ten men were killed and forty-five wounded during a pitched battle between the police and the strikers. The fight lasted for hours and was one of the most determined and bloody of the whole struggle.

On June 30, 1888, Jacob married 21-year-old Minnie “Minna” Bock, who was born in Prussia<sup>6</sup> and arrived in America about a year later than the Petersons. The ceremony was performed at Bethania Church in Chicago by Rev. John Z. Torgensen, who, at 293 marriages, held the record for performing the greatest number of marriages in a single year. Over the next four years, Minnie and Jacob welcomed a son, Frederick, and a daughter, Mamie.



*Minnie Bock in Chicago c.1888.*



*Mamie Peterson c. 1891 in Chicago.*

*“Thursday always was  
my Jonah Day.”*

*~ Jacob Peterson*





*Jacob Peterson and Minnie  
Bock marriage certificate,  
Chicago, 1888.*



*Minna Bock  
confirmation  
certificate, Chicago,  
1881.*



But a shadow soon fell upon the young family. Minnie died from an infection after her second childbirth, on a Thursday, and within six months, little Mamie tragically followed. In later years, Jacob would say that “Thursday always was my Jonah Day.”<sup>7</sup>

*PETERSON—Feb. 25, Minnie, beloved wife of Jacob Peterson and daughter of Charles and Sophia Bock, aged 25 years. Funeral from her late residence, No. 471 Henry-st., Sunday at 1 p.m., by carriages to Concordia.*<sup>8</sup>

Minnie was buried at Concordia Cemetery in a “term grave” – an economical option generally offered for about 25 years, after which it might be renewed and moved to a permanent location, or left as it was but eventually filled over and remapped.

Heartbroken, Jacob asked his parents, Lisabeth and Frederik, to live with him in Chicago<sup>10</sup> and help care for their grandson.



PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.—Issued by State Board of Health. 14114

State of Illinois, COOK COUNTY, CITY BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. Name *Minnie Peterson*  
 2. Sex *Female* Color *white*  
 3. Age *25* years *1* months *7* days  
 4. Occupation *House w. H.*  
 5. Date of death *February 25 '92* *8:30 a.m.* *97*  
 6. *Single, Married, Widower, Widow.*  
 7. Nationality and place where born *Germany*  
 8. How long resident in this State *20 years*  
 9. Place of death *471 # Henry St.* *8th* Ward  
 10. Cause of death *Child Bed Fever* Complications \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. Duration of disease *5 days*  
 12. Place of burial *Concordia*  
 13. Name of Undertaker *J. Hoff*  
 14. Dated at *Chicago* *Feb 26* 1892 *Adorbalby* M.D.  
 Residence *255 Loomis St.*

\*Erase such of these as are not required.  
 (City—No., Street and Ward; name in towns that have them; if merely or partly.  
 State primary and immediate cause of death, and examine the list of diseases printed on cover of this book, and law pertaining to Coroner's Inquests.)

The J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co., Chicago.

*Minnie's death certificate, 1892.*

Source: *Illinois, Cook County Deaths, 1871-1998*, "database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:2GNF-GKXG>: 8 March 2018), Minnie Peterson, 25 Feb 1892; citing Chicago, Cook, Illinois, United States, source reference, record number, Cook County Courthouse, Chicago; FHL microfilm 1,033,003.



*Section C of Concordia Cemetery in Chicago, near the location of Minnie's burial.*

Source: Photo by Ray Johnson, 2021, for the purpose of this book.

*55 Erie Ave, between Erie and Milwaukee Ave, 1895, not far from the Peterson home. Their home might have looked similar to this.*

Source: Chicago History Museum. G1984-279. Photo in the public domain.



*Peterson family in Chicago c. 1900. Jacob is seated in the middle row, second from left. His son Fred is in the front row, sixth from left. Lisabeth is sitting in the front row, far right. This is one of the last photos taken of Lisabeth.*

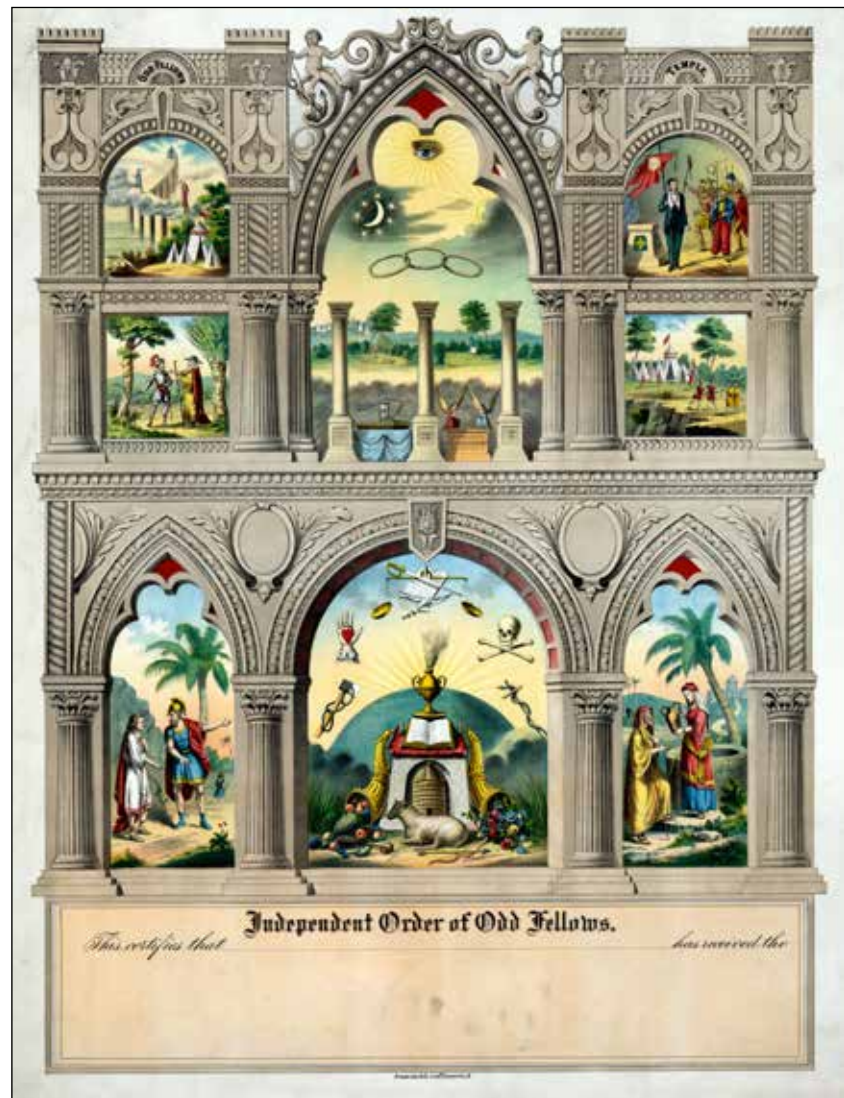


## Onward

Eventually, Jacob had to pick up the pieces and try to engage with the world once again. It must have been a great comfort to have his family with him – people who would love his son as much as he did. The 1900 census presented the Petersons as a close-knit group, with Frederik being the head of a household that included Lisabeth, his sons Jacob, Theodore, William and Louis, his grandson Fred, as well as Anna, a boarder, and later his adopted daughter.

Jacob was actively involved with the Odd Fellows, a religiously and politically independent global fraternity tracing its roots to 1730s (perhaps even earlier) London, with a motto of “Friendship, Love and Truth.” The fraternity was formally chartered in the US in 1819, and was split into two arms in 1842-43 – one receiving its charter from Britain, the other independent.

True to its name, Odd Fellows was shrouded in an eccentric, mysterious history involving some very eerie rituals<sup>11</sup>, including an initiation ceremony in which a prospective member would come face-to-face with a human skeleton. The initiation involved a pledge donning masonic goggles – called a hoodwink – with built-in blinds that could be open and shut. Weighed down with chains, the person would be led into a candlelit room and, when the blinds on the goggles were opened, was suddenly standing in front of a skeleton. The ritual was known as the Lodge of Reflection<sup>12</sup>, and was intended to be a reminder of one’s own mortality; that everyone ends up in the same place, no matter their wealth or status.



*Order of Odd Fellows certificate showing its many symbols.*  
 Source: Historical Art Collection (HAC). Photo in the public domain.

Despite the eccentricity, Odd Fellows was mostly associated with many altruistic and charitable acts. Jacob participated in events and busied himself in the convivialities of the fraternity, which must have anchored him in those difficult years. He eventually held the title of “Past Grand,” which meant that he presided over an Odd Fellows Lodge.<sup>13</sup>



*Volunteer Pleasure Club group photo, likely a social or benefit from Odd Fellows. Chicago c. 1890s. Jacob is second from left, middle row in top photo and third from left, middle row in bottom photo.*



In 1902, Jacob married Ellen Severson. Her younger sister, Mary, married Jacob's brother William (Bill) Peterson, who moved out west to Twin Falls, Idaho in 1906. In 1907, Jacob and Ellen visited them, as well as Jacob's son Frederick, who was living there at the time. They stayed at the iconic Hotel Perrine, a three-storied structure located on Shoshone and Main which was one of the first buildings constructed in the original townsite of Twin Falls. The hotel featured an atrium and a formal dining room, and rooms with luxurious amenities including running water, electric lights, steam heat and a telephone. That same year, the hotel was also the site of a speech by three-time presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan.

Much like Nebraska a few decades ago, Idaho found itself advertising its attractions to entice new residents with a future of potential.



*Ellen Caroline Severson in Chicago c. early 1900s.*



*The Hotel Perrine in Twin Falls, Idaho. Opened in 1905 and demolished in 1968.*



## Twin Falls

*However, Idaho wasn't quite the idyll it was made out to be:*

*The developers of the Carey Act Project for the north and south of this area saturated the Chicago area with glowing accounts of the promising future in Idaho farming. No mention was made of inadequate water, rabbits destroying crops and orchards, windstorms, sagebrush to clear, long way to markets. Dad's folks arrived in Twin Falls on May 30, 1907. The mud was ankle deep. They stayed for a short time at the Perrine Hotel. [...] They lived for some time [...] in the northwest part of Jerome, near the coulee that still runs through there [...] Their farms were so sandy. They both had milk cows and raised mostly hay. It was a struggle as the water was always scarce and irrigating in sand was a challenge.<sup>14</sup>*

Nonetheless, after the initial visit, Jacob, Ellen, Mary and their sister Ida joined Bill and Fred in Idaho in the fall of 1909. They moved into prove-up – tar-papered shacks near the canyon, southwest of Jerome. As part of the 1894 Carey Act, these prove-up shacks were a requirement of the owner to “prove up” a portion of the land. The owner had to live on the land for at least five years to prove that they were actually going to work the land and not sell it for immediate financial gain.

It would take years to even prepare the land for irrigation and farming. Jerome resident and historian Linda Helms described some of the obstacles these early farmers faced, and overcame:

*Sagebrush has very deep, wide-spreading roots searching for underground water, and there were basalt rock ledges in most areas, as well as arid, shallow volcanic ash topsoil. Additionally, a myriad of rabbits and yellow-bellied marmots (also known as “rock chucks”) loved to eat the tender shoots of trees and other crops. With the irrigation canals delivering water to the area, persistence in grubbing the sagebrush, and plowing and fencing, these obstacles have been overcome, and the farmers have excelled in crop production.<sup>15</sup>*



*Peterson family c. 1909 when they first moved to Jerome. Fred Peterson kneeling fifth from left, Ellen and Jacob Peterson are on the far right. Notice the furniture in the tent and the dense sagebrush in far background.*



Jacob visited Chicago briefly in October 1909, where he was presented with his Past Grand regalia by the Good Samaritan Lodge No. 540.<sup>16</sup> Upon his return to Idaho, he eventually settled on a farm on the north side tract in a community called Arcadia Valley, located southwest of Jerome. It was one of the early settler communities – along with Barrymore, Falls City, Perrine, and Worthington – which no longer exist. Arcadia was finally named in 1911, after a committee considered a long list of names.<sup>17</sup> They selected “Arcadia Valley”—which was described as “this pleasant valley”—given its desirable location close to the canyon.<sup>18</sup>

Farm life was hard work. Jacob’s granddaughter, Elizabeth “Ta” Peterson wrote,

*During those years they built homes, barns, sheds, corrals, miles of fence and ditches, planted trees for shade, windbreaks and fruit. Jack rabbits, mice and coyotes played havoc and bad weather could alter a crop, a year’s income, and a mental attitude in a few short minutes.*<sup>19</sup>

Jacob had some dairy cows, but raised mostly hay on his farm. He often helped his son Fred, and friend Mr. Oliver, with raking and hauling their hay.<sup>20</sup> Not to be outdone, Ellen jumped head first into country life and milked the cows, fed calves, tended the garden and orchards, and helped in the fields. They also named their farm animals – the fine bull Brownie, and Mike



*“Presented by Good Samaritan Lodge No. 540, I.O.O.F. to Jacob Peterson, Oct. 7, 1909”; in the collection of Jake Peterson.*

the pioneer horse<sup>21</sup> – a tradition that would continue for generations.

Farming was also not without its risks. On one occasion, Jacob struck a rut in his wagon and was swiftly thrown to the ground. With luck on his side, he cleared the wheels before they could crush him and the horses stopped immediately.<sup>22</sup> Mere months later, he lost his temper over a calf and badly cut his hand on a wire fence. When retelling the incident, he quipped that he had “decided that it does not pay to lose one’s temper.”<sup>23</sup>

Ellen wasn’t spared from the dangers of farming either; she was kicked in the stomach by one of their cows<sup>24</sup> and was in pain for quite some time. She also once ran into a wire, injuring her eye. But none of those compared

to the accident in 1915 that fractured Jacob’s bones and left him unable to farm during the critical tedding<sup>25</sup> and raking season:

#### *FARMER PAINFULLY HURT*

*Jake Peterson of the Arcadia valley district met with an accident on Tuesday which will probably incapacitate him from active labor for the remainder of the season. He was engaged in raking hay when the trip sprang back, striking him on the leg below the knee, fracturing the bones.*<sup>26</sup>

He broke his right leg between the ankle and knee, and needed a few weeks to recover. He was able to move about town on two crutches, but the injury left him with a slight limp.

Jacob and Ellen were very active in their community, often participating in church socials, and occasionally hosting the preaching service for Arcadia in their home. They loved to entertain, and gathered the other Peterson families for Sunday dinners – from fresh clam chowder suppers to old-fashioned potlucks, and Easter dinners that also celebrated the consecutive birthdays of Jacob and his granddaughter Doris. The Grouns and Blakemore families were welcome additions whenever they were in town.

Jacob and Ellen also pursued their own varied interests. Jacob enjoyed hunting, fishing, and “poleing,”<sup>27</sup> and would take out-of-town visitors fishing in Wood River. He was often with his friend Oswald Oliver, and they would go off to the mountains to hunt and fish. In 1926, he traded some of his surplus stock for a Ford,<sup>28</sup> probably making these trips easier. Ellen was devoted to cultivating strawberries, and meals were often topped with the delicious home-grown fruits from her garden. She was also known to invite people over to pick them.



*Jacob and Ellen embracing  
on the farm c. 1920s.*



*A calling card for  
Jacob Peterson.*





*The Peterson family c. 1917 near Jerome, Idaho. Left to right: Jacob, Mary, William, Rose (married to Louis), Ellen, Blossom, Hazel (Blossom's cousin), Louis Peterson. Children in front row unidentified.*



*Jacob Peterson with brother Bill Peterson,  
right, in Jerome c. 1940s.*

In late 1941, Jacob and Ellen retired from farming and chose an easier life in Jerome. There was a large and enthusiastic farewell party to honor them, with many people from the Arcadia community in attendance; there were games and music, culminating in a "bounteous lunch."<sup>29</sup> Several guests played violin and piano selections; Bill Peterson entertained with his fiddle and concertina. Jacob and Ellen were presented with a pair of electric table lamps for their new home.

## Farewell Party Honors Peterson Families at Arcadia

ARCADIA—A farewell party for the Jake and Wm. Peterson families. was held at the H. J. Goemmer home Tuesday evening. The diversion of the evening consisted of music, games and visiting. Richard Matland gave a violin solo, Florence Matland a piano solo, Blanche Goemmer several piano selections, Bob Grant played a group of pieces on his piano accordion and Charley McCabe and Bill Peterson entertained with the fiddle and concertina. Those who enjoyed the evening besides the guests of honor were Mrs. Tom Callen and daughter Joy; Charley McCabe, H. Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Otto, Ivan Otto, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Harry, Mrs. Geo. Tibbets, Mr. and Mrs. George Weidenman, A. S. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. Herb Silbaugh; the Misses Gertrude and Charlotte Otto.

Mr. and Mrs. James Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goemmer and Barbara, Mrs. Fairman, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Matland, Florence and Richard; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peterson, Bob Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Otto and Patricia, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Kennedy and Larry and Mr. and Mrs. John Reddick.

The Petersons have lived in the neighborhood since 1909 coming to Idaho from Chicago. They are moving to Jerome, where they can take life a little easier. The community regrets having these folks leave Arcadia, but hope they will like their new home. They were presented with a pair of beautiful electric table lamps for their new home. A bounteous lunch was served at the close of the evening.

*Farewell party honors  
Peterson families of Arcadia.*

*Source: North Side News, Jerome, Idaho,  
Oct 16 1941, page 12.*



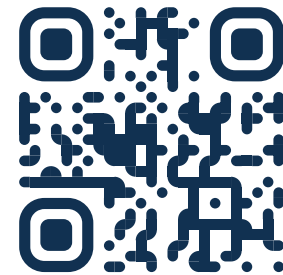
Jacob died on June 12, 1945 in Jerome at the age of 83<sup>30</sup>. Renditions of “Lead Kindly Light” and “Rock of Ages” were sung at the chapel service to cheer him on his next journey.<sup>31</sup> Odd Fellows lodge members later conducted ritualistic services at the Jerome cemetery. Vignettes of his life and eccentricities shine through his granddaughter’s journals, ensuring that, much like the town he chose and the farm he nurtured, he might be gone but is not forgotten. 🌿

*“I was his birthday girl being born 4/13 and his birth date 4/12. When I was around twelve he had me sit on his lap and the chair broke down.”*

~ Doris Peterson Barnes



*Headstone of Jacob and Ellen Peterson at Jerome Cemetery. Notice the Three Links emblem from the Odd Fellows.*



*Scan the code above with your smart device to download a high resolution copy of Jacob and Minnie’s marriage certificate that has been faithfully restored.*

Informant, Funeral Director, Registrar and Medical Attendant. EACH must sign with BLACK INK in OWN handwriting. Each item should be answered as completely as possible. State answers as unknown only after a careful investigation. Use BLACK ink or BLACK record typewriter ribbon in filling out certificate. (ICA 38-206 and 215). Address correspondence to State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Boise, Idaho.

United States  
Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census

JUL - 7 1945

**Certificate Of Death**  
STATE OF IDAHO

State File No. 14344  
Local Reg. No. 288  
Reg. Dist. No. 440

1. PLACE OF DEATH:  
(a) County Jerome  
(b) City or town Jerome  
(c) Street Address or R.F.D. No.  
(d) Death Occurred Inside? Outside? city or town  
(e) Died in a Home Hospital Institution Other place  
(f) Name Hosp. or Inst. Stayed days  
(g) Lived in this county 37 years months days  
Note. For a person residing in THIS county LESS than 1 year, give FORMER residence under item 2.

2. Usual Residence of Deceased: (Always fill in these)  
(a) State Idaho (b) County Jerome  
(c) City or town Jerome  
(d) Street Address or R.F.D. No.  
(e) Deceased lived Inside? Outside? city or town  
(f) Citizen of what country? U.S.  
(g) How long had deceased lived in Idaho? 37 years  
(h) Former residence (city, state) Chicago Ill

3. (a) FULL NAME Jacob Peterson  
(b) If veteran, name war No. (c) Social Security No. 0830  
(d) Sex Male (e) Color or race White (f) (a) Single, widowed, married, divorced Married  
(g) (b) Name of husband or wife Ellen (c) Age of husband or wife if alive 37 years  
(h) Date of Birth (Month, Day, Year) April 12 - 1862  
(i) AGE 83 Years 2 Months — Days If less than 1 day hrs min.  
(j) Exact Occupation Farmer Did this work for yrs.  
(k) Industry or Business Retired Date last worked  
(l) Birthplace Sovenger Norway (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(m) 12. Name Frederick Peterson (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(n) 13. Birthplace Norway (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(o) 14. Maiden name Elizabeth (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(p) 15. Birthplace Norway (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(q) 16. Informant's OWN Signature Jacob W. Peterson and Address Jerome Idaho  
(r) 17. (a) Burial (b) Date thereof 6-15-45 (Month) (Day) (Year)  
(c) Place: Jerome Idaho  
(d) 18. Funeral Director's OWN Signature J. R. Wiley and Address Jerome Idaho  
(e) 19. (a) 6-15-45 (Date received and filed) (b) K. M. Sinclair (Registrar's signature)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  
20. DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year) June 12 1945  
at 6:30 o'clock P. M.  
21. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from June 5, 1945, to June 12, 1945  
I last saw him alive on June 5, 1945; death is said to have occurred on the date and hour stated above.  
Immediate Cause of Death: Cerebral hemorrhage Duration 2-3 hrs.  
Due to Arteriosclerosis Hypertension 1-2 yrs.  
Died to  
Other conditions (include pregnancy within 3 months of death)  
Where was disease contracted? no PHYSICIAN  
Name of operation no Date  
Major finding no  
Finding of autopsy no  
22. If death was due to EXTERNAL CAUSES, also fill in the following: Accident? Suicide? Homicide?  
Occurred 19 City, county, state where violence occurred  
Place of Violence: Home Farm Industry  
Public Place While at work?  
Means of injury  
23. Attendant's OWN Signature Reuben C. Matson (M. D. or other)  
and Address Jerome Ida Date 6-13-45  
(If additional space, use reverse side)

### Jacob's death certificate, 1945.

Source: Idaho, U.S., Death Records, 1890-1969. Idaho Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics; Boise, Idaho; Death Index and Images, 1911-1969

## Jacob Peterson, Pioneer, Passes

JEROME, June 13 — Jacob Peterson, 83, one of the earliest pioneers of the community, died at his home in Jerome at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday.

Born April 12, 1862, at Sovenger, Norway, he came to the United States with his parents at the age of six. They settled in Chicago where Mr. Peterson was reared and lived until coming to Jerome in 1908. He and his family settled on the north side tract and he later purchased a farm in the Westfield community. He farmed there until retiring a few years ago moving into Jerome.

Surviving are his widow, a son, Fred Peterson, Jerome; two brothers, William Peterson, Jerome; Charles Peterson, Chicago, and several grandchildren.

Mr. Peterson was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, having joined in Chicago 55 years ago. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

The body is at the Wiley funeral home pending arrangements by the family.

### Jacob's obituary, 1945.

Source: Jacob Peterson, Pioneer, Passes; The Times-News, Twin Falls, 13 Jun 1945, page 2.





## Vignette

# Papa Jake and the Bear

*Disclaimer: These vignettes are a work of creative nonfiction. I have tried to recreate events, locales and conversations as they might have happened, given the information we have available. They are based on historical records but push the stories forward in imaginative scope.*

### Summer 1937

Jacob winced as little Ted clambered onto his lap. He adjusted the chubby toddler onto his left side and stretched his right leg out stiffly. Since the accident cutting hay, his leg throbbed with pain and any extra pressure on it was unbearable. Dorie stood protectively at his left side, her hand on his shoulder. 'Teddy.' She scolded. 'Be careful with Papa Jake.' Ted glared back at her and snuggled firmly into Papa Jake's chest, inhaling that familiar and comforting musty scent. Babe settled at Papa Jake's feet and looked up at him, doe like, with her brown eyes. 'Will you tell us a story Papa Jake? Pleee-aaase.' She pleaded. He ruffled her unruly black curls and smiled contentedly.

How he adored these children. His life had felt complete when Fred married Blossom and produced all this loveliness. Three girls and three boys to boot, Ta, Dorie, Babe, Bud, little Ted, and baby Eddy. Until then he had believed that the Peterson female line was cursed; his own baby girl in the grave with her mother and both of his sisters dead in infancy. Fred's girls had survived and flourished; three dark haired beauties just like their mother. Jacob was so proud of his son. Fred was a good hardworking man and devoted to his family. Fred was

guileless in his affection towards his father but Jacob carried a painful sense of failure towards his son. The trauma of losing both his wife and daughter had driven a spike into his heart and he'd been completely frozen with grief and not been able to offer any real love or comfort to his young son. Instead he'd thrown himself into his work at the Reaper Works back in Chicago.

Thank goodness his mother Lizzie had doted on Fred. She had softened by the time Fred came along for, as Jacob remembered, she'd had a strong backhand which kept her own four sons in order. The little boy had been her sunshine in a dark and difficult time and she too had been a light for him, distressed as he was at all the change in his world. Lizzie had nursed his sister, baby Mamie, for a short time when Minnie was ailing but the little mite too had passed away.

'How terrible for Mamma that Mamie died in her care, after her own two daughters,' thought Jacob. Mamie's death must have brought back all of Lizzie's pain and sadness at the loss of her own baby girls. 'Min stakkars mor', Jake thought. 'My poor mother. Min stakkars Minnie'.<sup>1</sup> So much sadness and suffering there had been.

'What's wrong Papa Jake? You look so sad.' Dorie's



brow was furrowed as she stroked Papa Jake's hair. He focussed his eyes on Dorie, his beloved birthday girl<sup>2</sup>, and forced a smile to reassure her.

He had noticed that he was doing this more and more lately....wandering into the past, getting lost in his memories of time gone by and thinking of those he'd loved who had passed on. As well he'd become more philosophical. 'Everything is connected.' he pondered. 'Past, present and future. All part of the rhythm of life and ain't that a fine thing.' Here and now though were these children, his grandchildren, brimming with vitality.

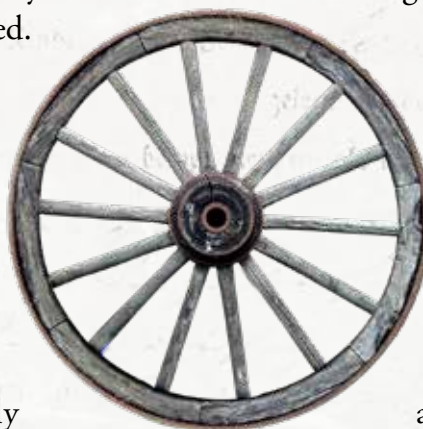
'Tell us a story Papa Jake.' Babe implored. 'Please tell us the story of the ship.' 'No, the one about your band with Uncle Charles.' Dorie requested. 'Your leg, your leg.' Ted chanted. 'Tell us about Daddy when he was a little.' 'About when you were little.' The children talked over each other becoming louder and faster with each demand.

'Shhhhh kids, Shhhh.' Jacob quietened them. 'I'll tell you a story about the bear in the mountains.'

The children fell silent, instantly enthralled. They didn't know this one. Papa Jake was such a good storyteller, forever coming up with a new tale of one of his many adventures.

'Me and Oswald Oliver, well we decided we'd go to the mountains and do some fishing and hunting and poleing. Steelhead and elk, that's what we were after. Anyways...'

Jacob paused briefly noting that Ta had wandered into the room, drawn in by his story. She draped herself over a chair nonchalantly and proceeded to examine her nails but Jacob knew her ears were peeled. He smiled to himself. Though eighteen now, she was still just a child inside.



'We went up to Ketchum on Wood River. The river there's so full of trout they just about jump right into your hands. Good fishing and hunting up there that's for sure. Mountain goats everywhere ... and deer and bighorn sheep. All for the taking. Goat sure tastes mighty good roasted over a fire. We rode up on our horses, took us all day. It was a long journey. The sun was already down when we got there and we were so doggone tired we fell straight to sleep on the tarp with the lantern still lit. Suddenly we woke up cos there was all this rattling and banging and snorting going on. We near jumped right out of our skins we were so scared. We thought we were being robbed!'

There was a sharp intake of breath, followed by a tense stillness. The children froze in anticipation.

Papa Jake continued, 'Well we were being robbed ... but by a bear! The biggest bear you ever saw. A huge hairy monster of a thing. It was just barging right through all our stuff looking for its supper. I was panicking and scrabbling around for my gun but meanwhile Oswald was jumping up and down screaming something awful, waving his hands around like a lunatic. You know that bear just turned around and lumbered right away. I tell you we didn't get a wink of sleep for the rest of that night keeping one eye open in case that bear came for another visit. The next day though we sure had a good laugh about it. Oswald the bear scarer!'

'I want to see a bear!' Said Ted earnestly. Dorie tut tutted but Papa Jake laughed heartily.

'Another story Papa Jake.' pleaded Babe. 'Please Papa Jake.'

'No.' Jacob said firmly. 'Papa Jake has to stretch his



bad leg. Let's go for a wander into Yammy's garden and have us a strawberry feast.'

Ted rushed ahead, the girls trailing behind. Yammy's strawberries were so delicious and she didn't mind her grandchildren gorging on them. She never fussed over the juice dribbling down their chins and staining their clothes. They weren't of her blood but she treated them as though they were her own. Jacob loved her for that. What a good woman she was and how happy they were together. But still... he paused for a moment watching the children tumble ahead.



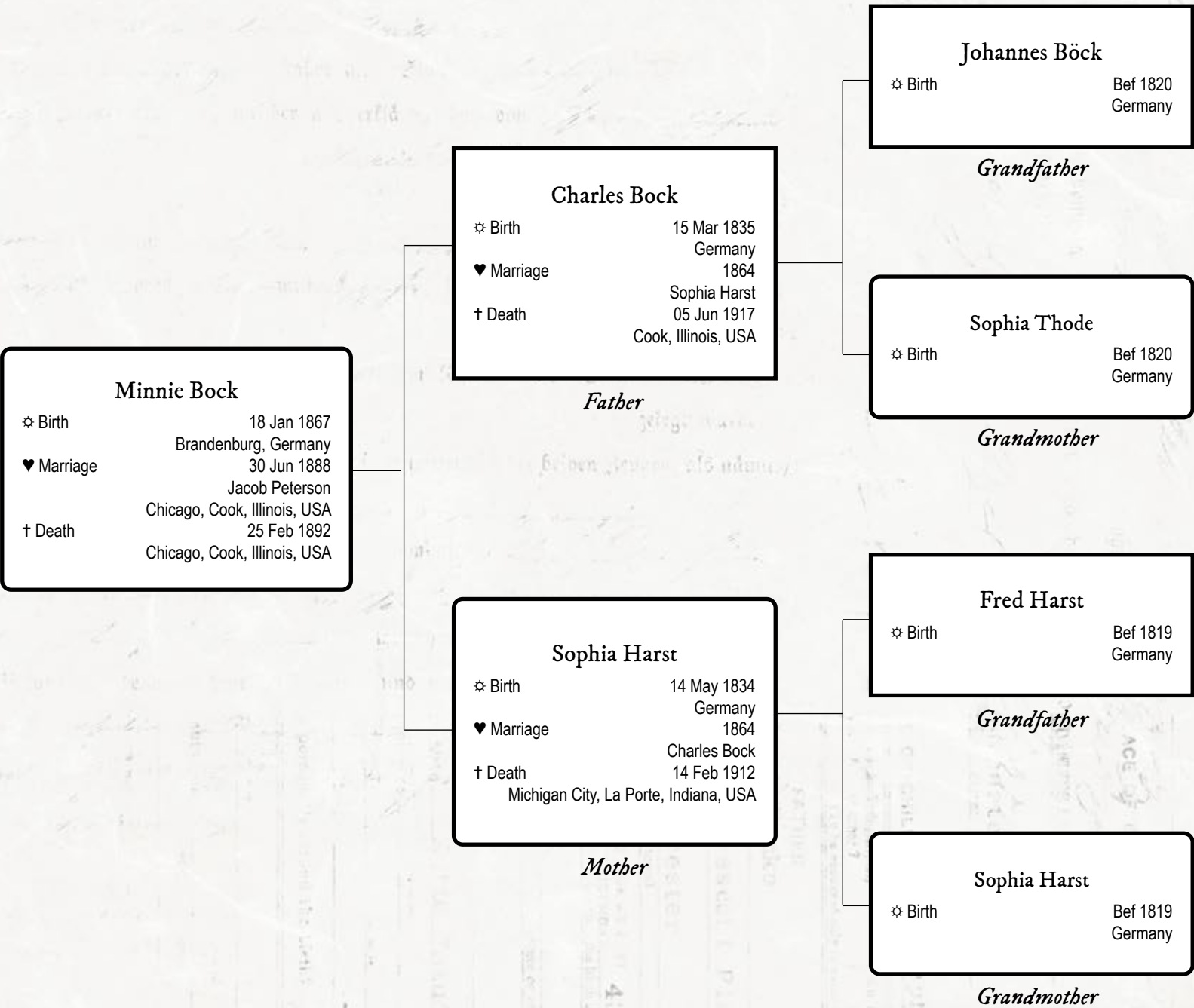
'Minnie. I see you in every one of these children,' he whispered. 'You're watching over them too aren't you Minnie. I know you're nearby. I feel you, I do Minnie.'

Jacob limped through the house and into the garden to join his grandchildren who were bobbing about in the strawberry patch, their mouths already crammed full of the juicy fruit. Watching them, so free and joyful, so unaware and so innocent, he felt that his heart would surely burst. 🌿

## Vignette Notes

1. Norwegian: "My poor Minnie."
2. Dorie left us with a wealth of information in her diary. One entry has a reference to her being Papa Jake's "birthday girl." Jacob was born April 12th; Dorie April 13th.

The Bock Family





## Children of Jacob Peterson & Minnie Bock

(1) Frederick "Fred" Peterson  
b. 1890

(2) Mamie Peterson  
b. 1891



Envelope addressed to Jacob Peterson dated 1902



*Letter addressed to Jacob Peterson when he was living in Chicago. The sender in Wisner, Nebraska was either his younger brother Theodore "Ted" or William "Bill" Peterson. In the collection of Jake Peterson.*



North Side Canal Co bill dated 1914

FORM 10

**North Side Canal Company, Ltd.**

191.....

Milner, Idaho, April 11th, 1914.

NSC: 1046-7. (H)

Jake Peterson,  
Jerome, Idaho.

Dear Sir:

We have received advice from the Water Master's office that you have a credit of \$24.75 for work done, this amount to be applied upon maintenance on contracts Nos. 1046 and 1047. As the amount due April 1st, 1914, was \$27.84, this leaves a balance of \$3.09. Would kindly ask that you forward us check for this amount in order that notice may be given regarding water deliveries.

Yours very truly,  
*V. P. & Gen'l Manager*  
V. P. & Gen'l Manager.

*North Side Canal Company, Ltd  
letter to Jake Peterson.*

North Side Canal Company, Ltd.

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Yours very truly,  
D.C. MacWatters  
V.P. & Gen'l Manager.



*Jacob Peterson*  
*Darius Lee*  
*Frank Paulsen*

day of *June* A.D. *1908*  
County Clerk  
By *M. H. Harstad* Deputy.

Warranted Recd.

All Men by these Presents:

of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_

Know all Men by these Presents:

That Jacob Peterson of the County of Dallas,  
and State of Texas (10000)  
do hereby GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL, CONVEY, and CONFIRM unto  
the County of Brewing  
the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of  
and State of Nebraska  
Containing and State of Nebraska, to wit:  
The South East Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Twenty Six (26) in  
Township Twenty Four (24) North, of Range Nineteen of the  
Sixth Principal Meridian, containing One hundred and sixty  
acres of land, more or less according to U.S. Government  
survey.

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging  
And the said Jacob Peterson lawfully seized of said premises; that they are free from incumbrances  
do hereby covenant with the said Augusta Bullen and heirs and assigns, that they have good right and lawful authority to sell the same; and  
and aid that they have good right and lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.  
And the title to said premises against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

[illegible]

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 IN PRESENCE OF  
Gertrude A. Bartle  
William Bartle  
Illinois  
 The State of Illinois, ) ss.  
 County of \_\_\_\_\_  
 On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public duly \_\_\_\_\_  
 do hereby personally examine \_\_\_\_\_

On this 12th day of February, 1922,  
before me, a Notary Public, personally came 77  
and resided for and residing in said County, personally came 77  
Jacob Peterson Trustee of the Public  
to me known to be the identical person the whose name is  
as grantor, and acknowledged the instrument to be his  
his own act and deed. Notary Public  
WITNESS my hand and Seal William Gustafson  
the day and year last above written  
Notary Public



my commission expire July 29, 1907.

Blair Deed

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County Clerk.  
Deputy,

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 to, in hand <sup>Guliver and to</sup>  
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 wife in the <sup>Ellen Peterson</sup> *John*  
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Plain Deed.

[illegible]

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Aug.	15	1923	Aug.	14	1923	
Sept.	15	1923	Sept.	14	1923	
Oct.	15	1923	Oct.	14	1923	
Nov.	15	1923	Nov.	14	1923	
Dec.	15	1923	Dec.	14	1923	
Jan.	15	1924	Jan.	14	1924	
Feb.	15	1924	Feb.	14	1924	
Mar.	15	1924	Mar.	14	1924	
Apr.	15	1924	Apr.	14	1924	
May	15	1924	May	14	1924	
June	15	1924	June	14	1924	
July	15	1924	July	14	1924	
Aug.	15	1924	Aug.	14	1924	
Sept.	15	1924	Sept.	14	1924	
Oct.	15	1924	Oct.	14	1924	
Nov.	15	1924	Nov.	14	1924	
Dec.	15	1924	Dec.	14	1924	
Jan.	15	1925	Jan.	14	1925	
Feb.	15	1925	Feb.	14	1925	
Mar.	15	1925	Mar.	14	1925	
Apr.	15	1925	Apr.	14	1925	
May	15	1925	May	14	1925	
June	15	1925	June	14	1925	
July	15	1925	July	14	1925	
Aug.	15	1925	Aug.	14	1925	
Sept.	15	1925	Sept.	14	1925	
Oct.	15	1925				

And we do hereby covenant with the said Anna Kuernberger and her heirs and assigns forever.

My commission expires July 24<sup>th</sup> 1907.

On this 30th day of October A.D. 1904 before me, A. X. Neumann a Notary Public in and for said County of ... State of ...

## Transcription of warranty deed dated 1905

Warranty Deed Record, Cuming County, Nebraska

From **Jacob Peterson** Trustee

To **Frank Fullner**

Filed for Record and Entered on Numerical Index this 11<sup>th</sup> day of March A. D. 1905, at 8:30 o'clock  
A.M.

J. F. Kaup County Clerk.  
By W.H. Harstick Deputy.

Know all Men by these Presents:

THAT **Jacob Peterson** Trustee of the County of Cook and State of Illinois for and in consideration of the sum of ten thousand four hundred (10400) DOLLARS, in hand paid, do hereby GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL, CONVEY, AND CONFIRM unto **Frank Fullner** of the County of Cuming and State of Nebraska the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Cuming and State of Nebraska, to wit:

The South East Quarter (S.E. 1/4) of Section Twenty Six (26) in Township Twenty Four (24) North, of Range Four (4) East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, containing One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less according to U.S. Government survey.

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And I the said **Jacob Peterson** Trustee do hereby covenant with the said **Frank Fullner** and his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized of said premises; that they are free from incumbrance; that I have good right and lawful authority to sell the same; and I do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the title to said premises against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. And the said hereby relinquishes all in and to the above described premises. Signed this 28<sup>th</sup> day of February A. D. 1905.

IN PRESENCE OF

Gertrude A. Bartels

William Bartels

**Jacob Peterson** (Seal) Trustee

The State of Illinois, Cook County.

On this 8<sup>th</sup> day of March A.D. 1905 before me, a Notary Public, duly appointed and qualified for and residing in said County, personally came **Jacob Peterson** Trustee to me known to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the foregoing conveyance as grantor, and acknowledged the instrument to be his voluntary act and deed. WITNESS my hand and Notarial Seal the day and year last above written.

William Bartels  
Notary Public

My commission expires July 29, 1907.

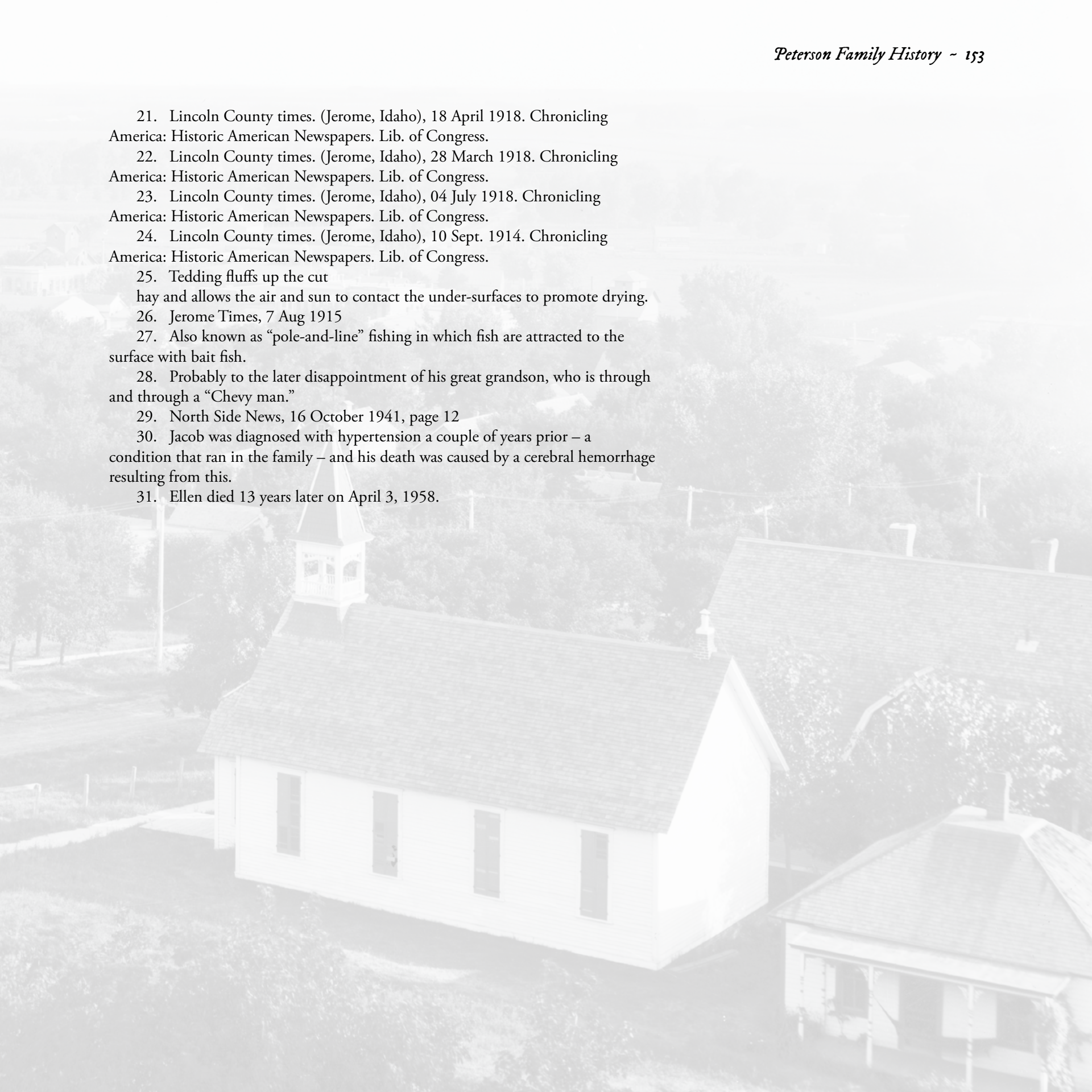


## Endnotes— Chapter Four

1. Jacob was baptized at Stavanger Cathedral. His paternal grandfather, Peter Cederstrøm, and aunt, Ann Tharalsen (née Cederstrøm), were in the parish that day, and recorded as his godparents.
2. Jacob was named after Lisabeth's father, Jacob Jacobsen. It was common in Norway to name the first son after the paternal grandfather and the second son after the maternal grandfather.
3. The Chicago Tribune, 15 June 1880, Page 5
4. He is listed as a molder in the 1889, 1890, and 1892 Chicago city directories, as well as the 1900 US Census.
5. Donald L. Miller, *City of the Century: The Epic of Chicago and the Making of America*, Chicago: Simon & Schuster, 1996
6. Born January 18, 1867 to Charles and Sophia Bock.
7. Lincoln County times. (Jerome, Idaho), 27 Aug. 1914. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.
8. Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois, February 26, 1892, page 3.
9. Minnie's grave is 1800 of Section C, with no marker.
10. They lived at No. 471 Henry-st, which became 471 W 14th pl in 1901 after the street was renamed.
11. Maria Glod, "Odd Fellows Have Skeletons in their Closets – and their Walls and Attics," Los Angeles Times, April 1, 2001, accessed <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2001-apr-01-mn-45210-story.html> ; Lisa Hix, "Decoding Secret Societies: What are All Those Old Boys' Clubs Hiding?", October 3, 2012, accessed <https://www.collectorsweekly.com/articles/decoding-secret-societies/>
12. Ross, Theodore A. 1897. *Odd fellowship: its history and manual*. New York: M.W. Hazen Co.
13. After a Noble Grand had served his term, that officer was known as Past Grand. Past Grands could be appointed to the position of District Deputy Grand Sire, and could be delegates to the Grand Lodge.
14. Doris Barnes, *The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes*, January 29, 1997
15. Helms, Linda. Jerome. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2012
16. No. 540 was the lodge Jacob presided over. From at least 1898, the lodge met Wednesdays at W. 14th cor. Blue Island ave, not far from the family home.
17. North Side News, 16 March 1911, page 3
18. Arcadia extended south from Jerome to the river about eight miles, west from the county road and north to the section line passing through Jerome.
19. Behrens, Elizabeth Peterson. 1992. "The Idaho Petersons". In *America Promises: Peterson Family History*. Anchorage: B. Shamberg.
20. Lincoln County times. (Jerome, Idaho), 13 Sept. 1917. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.



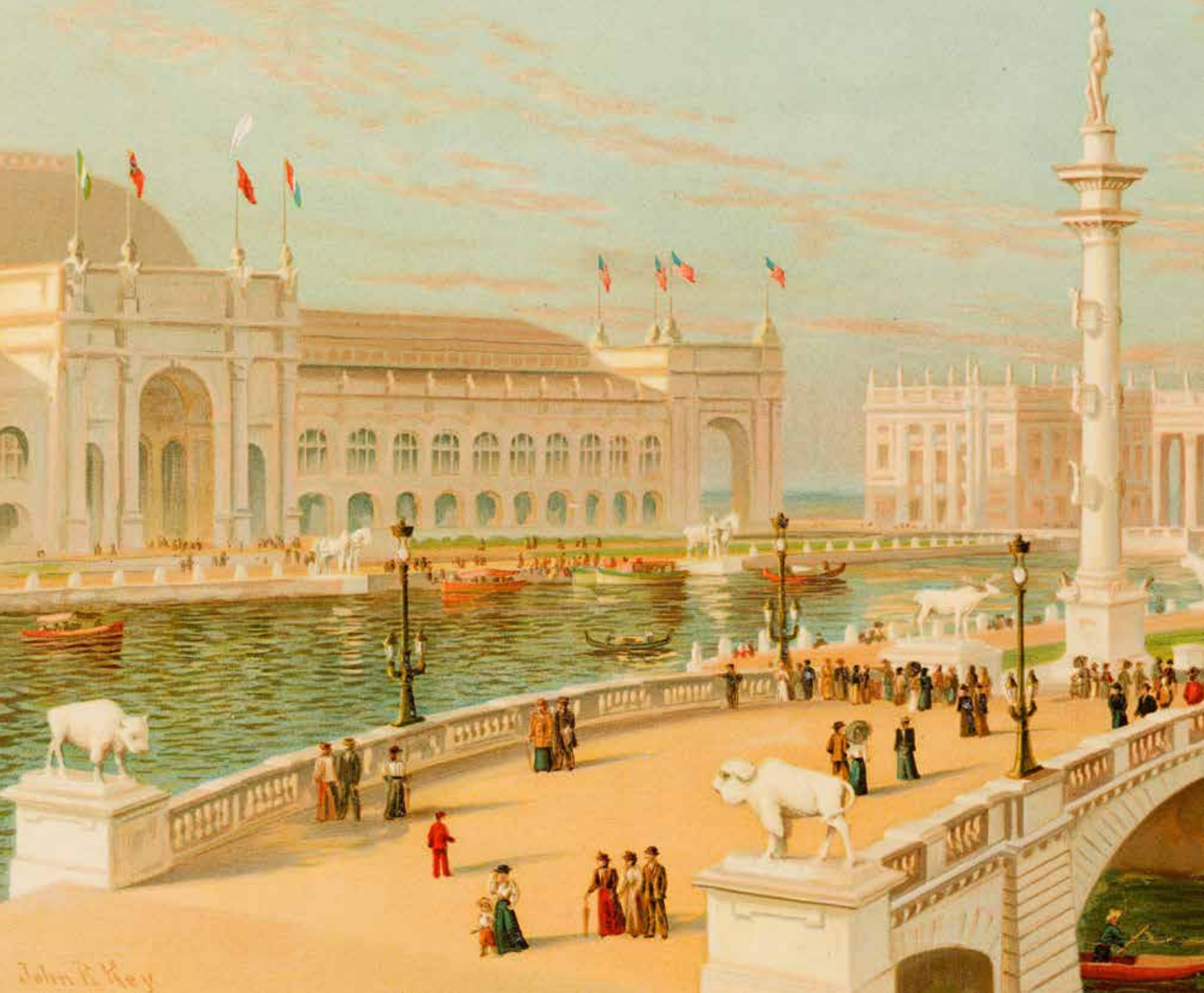
21. Lincoln County times. (Jerome, Idaho), 18 April 1918. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.
22. Lincoln County times. (Jerome, Idaho), 28 March 1918. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.
23. Lincoln County times. (Jerome, Idaho), 04 July 1918. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.
24. Lincoln County times. (Jerome, Idaho), 10 Sept. 1914. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.
25. Tedding fluffs up the cut  
hay and allows the air and sun to contact the under-surfaces to promote drying.
26. Jerome Times, 7 Aug 1915
27. Also known as “pole-and-line” fishing in which fish are attracted to the surface with bait fish.
28. Probably to the later disappointment of his great grandson, who is through and through a “Chevy man.”
29. North Side News, 16 October 1941, page 12
30. Jacob was diagnosed with hypertension a couple of years prior – a condition that ran in the family – and his death was caused by a cerebral hemorrhage resulting from this.
31. Ellen died 13 years later on April 3, 1958.



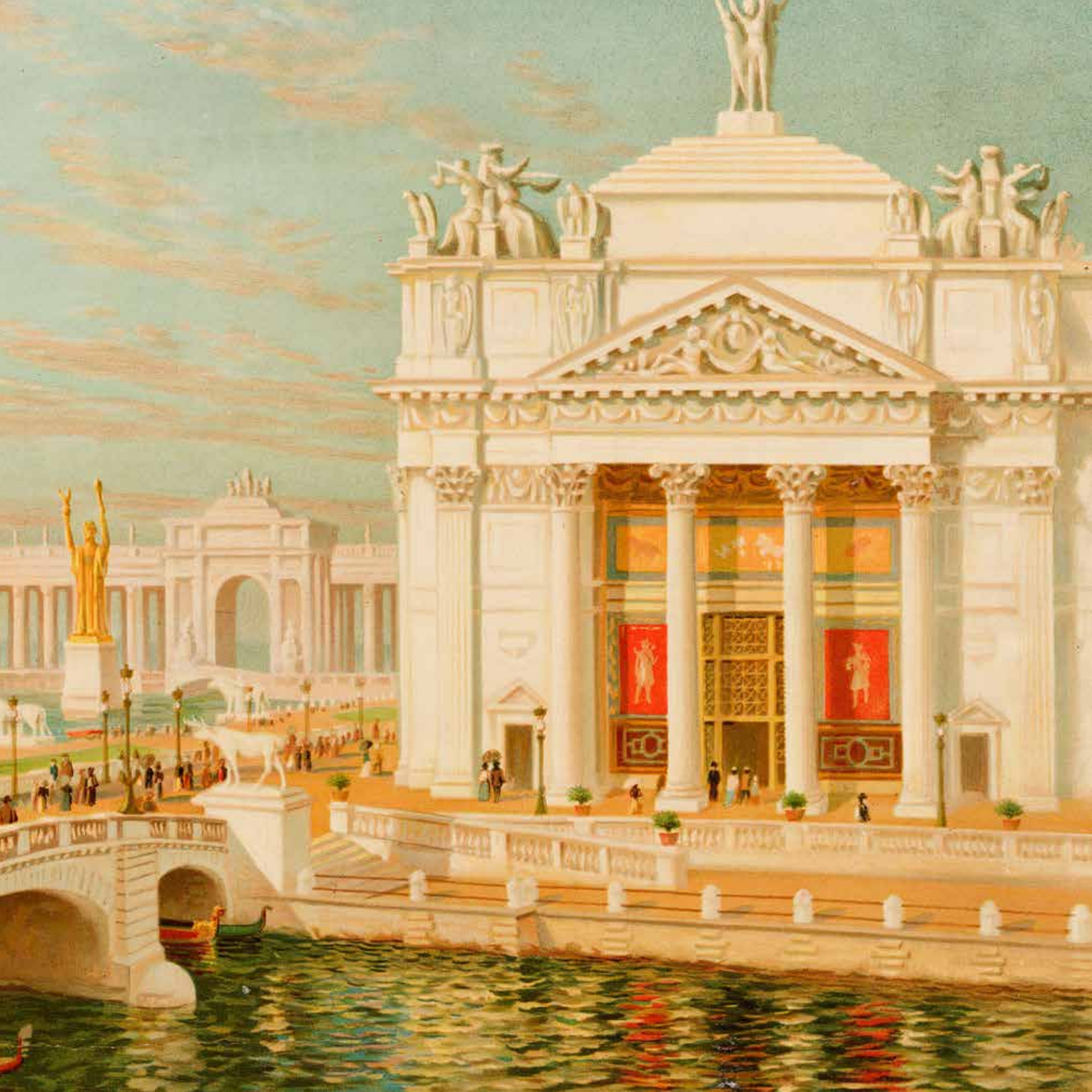


*Court of Honor, Peristyle and Agricultural Building  
from Machinery Hall at the World's Columbian  
Exposition world's fair, Chicago, Illinois, 1893.*

*Source: Chicago History Museum, photo in the public domain.*









MAP OF  
JEROME  
IDAHO



North Side Inn

JEROME



150 Bob Barton Rd

Arcadia Valley



Canyon Side

Snake River Canyon



Perrine's Ranch  
Blue Lakes

Perrine  
Memorial  
Bridge

Shoshone Falls



TWIN FALLS



The Hotel Perrine



## Chapter 5

*Fred W. Peterson*

**Fred W Peterson  
(1890–1947)**

*Make hay whilst the sun shines.*

American proverb

### Uninhabitable World

*“Query! What’s the difference between Fred Peterson and a fish?”*

**T**his quip appeared in the *Lincoln County Times* in 1913<sup>1</sup>, seven years after Fred W. Peterson arrived in Jerome, aged sixteen, with his uncle Bill. Promotional posters of the time described the Idaho land as “level, has rich soil, is free of rock, lava reefs or gullies or coulees;”<sup>2</sup> later, Fred’s daughter Ta would write that the duo was greeted by “miles of sagebrush, rocks, lava beds, tents and proved up tar-papered shacks.”<sup>3</sup>

However, the Carey Act of 1894 had opened up the waterways for irrigation. In 1905, the Twin Falls Land and Water Co. was formed and, consequently, a diversion dam was built.<sup>4</sup> Land was available at a minimal charge, albeit with certain conditions attached, and the waterways teemed with fish. Fred and Bill came to scout for farming possibilities, and stayed despite the challenges. Fred went on to become an enthusiastic



11792

RETURN OF A BIRTH.

The Physician, Accoucheur or person in attendance should immediately return this Certificate, accurately filled out, to the County Clerk. Penalty \$10.00, if not so certified and returned within thirty days.

**State of Illinois,**  
**COOK COUNTY.**

**VITAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.**

1. Full Name of Child (if any) Frederick Peterson
2. Sex male Race or Color (if not of the white race) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Number of Child of this Mother first
4. Date of this Birth Sept. 10th 190
5. Place of Birth, No. 684 S. Paulina Street \_\_\_\_\_ Ward. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Residence of Mother, " do " " \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Age of: \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Father Norway  
 b. Mother Swedish
8. Full Name of Mother Minnie Peterson
9. Maiden Name of Mother Minnie Brock
10. Full Name of Father Jacob Peterson
11. Occupation of Father Molder
12. Name and Address of other Attendants, if any \_\_\_\_\_

Dated Sept 23rd 1890 Returned by Mrs. Howler } M. D.  
 Residence 278 Blue Island Ave. } Midwife.

\* The given name of the child should be certified, if possible, when this Certificate is made, and should in any case, be certified and registered within a year.  
 † City, number, street and ward; name to town that have them; township or precinct.

REGISTERED BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE, DIVORCE

*Frederick Peterson birth certificate, Chicago, 1890.*

*Source: Frederick Peterson, 10 Sep 1890; Chicago, Cook, Illinois, United States, reference/certificate 11792, Cook County Clerk, Cook County Courthouse, Chicago; FHL microfilm 1,287,905.*

fisherman and a pioneering farmer in the area, described as “one of the best and most industrious young farmers on this tract.”<sup>5</sup>

However there were many events in the hundred years leading up to their arrival that paved the way for settler farmers like the Petersons. The native Shoshone – historically comprising four cultural groups<sup>6</sup> – were nomadic people, traversing the expanse of land, rivers and ravines that made up the region later called Idaho by white settlers. The Shoshone were skilled equestrians and knew their land intimately, moving confidently and freely. By the 1830s, this freedom began to be curtailed with the advent of the fur trade. The Pacific Fur Company sent Wilson Price Hunt to explore the Southern Snake River region, and he described the land as:

*...A vast uninhabited solitude, with precipitous cliffs and yawning ravines...looking much like the ruins of the world. A land where no man permanently will reside.<sup>7</sup>*

EVENING CAPITAL NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1933

5

# EMPIRE BUILDERS!

Fifteen million dollars represented in the development of Idaho resources.

**J. S. & W. S. KUHN**  
PITTSBURG, PENN.

Idaho's assets are water for irrigation, water for power, timber, stock raising, minerals, excellent climate and millions of fertile acres.

SNAKE RIVER

HIGH SOIL, CLIMATE, PERFECT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, STEEP, AFFLUENT, FERTILE, MAKE THIS COUNTRY WORTH WHILE.

ELECTRICITY, THAT INVISIBLE POWER, SO MIGHTY IN ITS MODERN STRENGTH, IS REVOLUTIONIZING PROMPT CONDITIONS AND MAKING POSSIBLE ACHIEVEMENTS HERETOFORE DORMANT BECAUSE WE KNEW NOT.

## THE SETTLERS

A special people, modern, centralized schools, churches, clubs, religious and fraternal organizations, all to be found on the Kuhn Irrigation Projects in Idaho, are rapidly forming a citizenship which is good to contemplate.

## THE RAILROADS

The Idaho Southern Railroad, now being operated from Gooding to Jerome, 24 miles, and from Milner to Oodry,

22 miles, with the unfinished gap between Jerome and Milner graded, will make a connecting link of great import.

KUHN PROJECT

OFFICERS OF KUHN ENTERPRISES:

**W. S. Kuhn, President**

Bank of Savings Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

**D. C. MacWatters, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.**  
Milner, Idaho

Irrigation is the true science of farming. The man who owns a 40 or 80 acre farm, well stocked, with bearing orchard and comfortable buildings, is well enough off to enjoy life in a land that responds so readily to honest treatment as this does.

## THE FUTURE POWER

J. S. & W. S. Kuhn are now using 16,000 horsepower in their electrical development in south central Idaho. Before this great competing glass electricity enters its full growth, 16,000 horsepower will be working day and night, doing its share in making Southern Idaho one of the most attractive spots in Idaho.

For all information address above office

**Great Shoshone Twin Falls  
Water Power Company,**  
MILNER, IDAHO

## TO THE PUBLIC

For all information regarding prices of water rights, unutilized lands, business opportunities in the different towns on the Kuhn Projects, prices of town lots, farming, fruit growing, stock raising and all general information, address

**D. C. MacWatters,**

V. P. and Gen. Mgr.  
MILNER, IDAHO

POWER PLANT AT UPPER SHOShONE FALLS

**BY SUCCESSFUL MEN ON BROAD BUSINESS LINES**

*An edition of Evening Capital News promoting Idaho's assets, "The man who owns a 40 or 80 acre farm, well stocked, with bearing orchard and comfortable buildings, is well enough off to enjoy life in a land that responds so readily to honest treatment as this does."*

*Source: Evening Capital News, Boise, Idaho, Jan 1 1913, page 5.*

and streams, sparking a gold rush that attracted tens of thousands of miners seeking their fortune to the area.

The State of Idaho was established in 1863. It allegedly took its name from a Shoshone word meaning “gem of the mountains”. Ironically, 350 Shoshone Indians were massacred by soldiers at Bear River that same year, allowing settlers to move unopposed into traditional Northwestern Shoshone lands.<sup>8</sup>

In 1906, it was a different story. Fred accompanied Bill because, as his daughter Doris later wrote, “I remember it being mentioned it would have been wiser to have sent Dad.”<sup>9</sup> Perhaps seduced by the waters of the Snake River, blue lakes and sparkling springs, and with the promise of irrigation to their farm, Bill bought 40 acres of land for himself and another 40 acres for Fred’s father Jacob on the Canyon side of Jerome.<sup>10</sup> Fred left his job as an apprentice at Pridmore Molding Machines in Chicago, a “thoroughly reliable and energetic young man,”<sup>11</sup> and started his life in Idaho.



*North Side Inn in Jerome, Idaho built in 1909. It was located in downtown Jerome on the corner of Lincoln Ave and Main Street. Sadly, the North Side Inn was demolished in June 1967.*

*Source: Jerome County Historical Society.  
Photo in the public domain.*

*“He is a thoroughly reliable  
and energetic young man, and  
we are sorry to see him go.”*

~ D.C. Snow



*Fred Peterson c. 1904, aged 14, in Chicago  
just two years before heading to Idaho.*



## Stories of Hope

The Idaho Southern Railway opened between Jerome, Twin Falls and Wendell in 1909, the same year that Jacob, his wife and sisters-in-law arrived in Idaho. They moved into their respective ‘proved up’



*Postcard of Main Avenue, Twin Falls, Idaho, c. 1930s.*

*Source: Boston Public Library, 1930-1945.  
Photo in the public domain.*

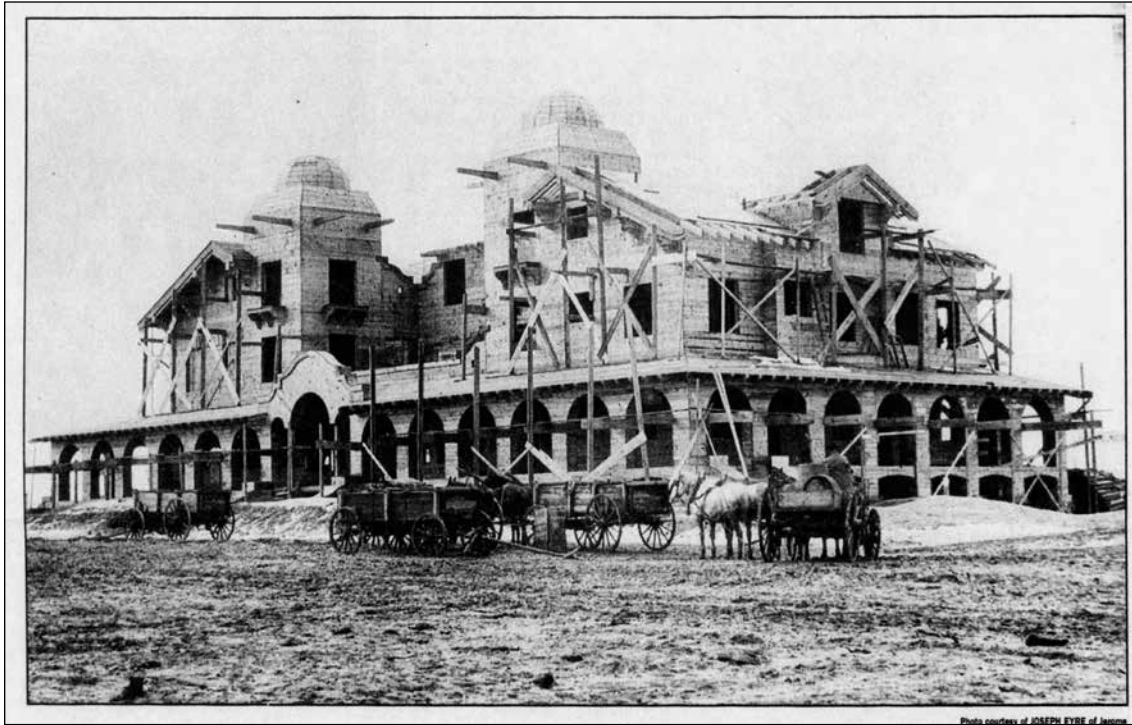


*Postcard of Main Street, Jerome, Idaho, Oct. 1, 1908.*

tar paper shacks and prepared themselves for the hard work ahead.<sup>12</sup> Jacob and Bill had both spent time on their parents' farm in Wisner, Nebraska, but Fred was keen to learn as much as he could from experienced farmers in the area. He helped his family whenever he could, but also worked on the optimistically named Future Hope Ranch,<sup>13</sup> and later on the Dew Drop Ranch.<sup>14</sup>

The land was unforgiving. In addition to the sagebrush and lava rocks, the soil was pure sand. It would take years to clear rocks, grub the sage brush, dig irrigation channels and improve the sandy soil. Over time, houses, barns and sheds were erected, gardens were established for food, and trees were grown for shade and windbreaks. Endless miles of fencing and corrals were installed for the livestock. The Petersons had to work hard to protect their crops and saplings from decimation by mice and jackrabbits, and keep coyotes away from their cattle.<sup>15</sup> The women worked as hard as the men, tending the gardens, milking cows, helping in the fields and taking care of their homes. (Elizabeth once wrote that “all farmer’s wives are UNSUNG HEROES!”) Aside from all those long and relentless days of hard labor, the families had each other’s support and found time to attend church and enjoy meals and celebrations with neighbors and extended family.

The Peterson farmers must have been hopeful that their relentless labor might unexpectedly pay off as there was much talk of innovative ideas for the use of sagebrush and jackrabbits. In 1911, Jerome farmers were excited by the six cent bounty for a dressed jackrabbit as part of a scheme to send the meat to Detroit and Pittsburgh. Five thousand carcasses left by rail for the city markets. Sadly, that was the one and only shipment of rabbits as the meat proved too unpalatable for the city folk.<sup>16</sup> Not much else changed for a while.



*Construction of North Side Inn in spring 1909,  
which Fred Peterson helped build.*

*Source: The Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho, Sep 23 2004, page 2.*

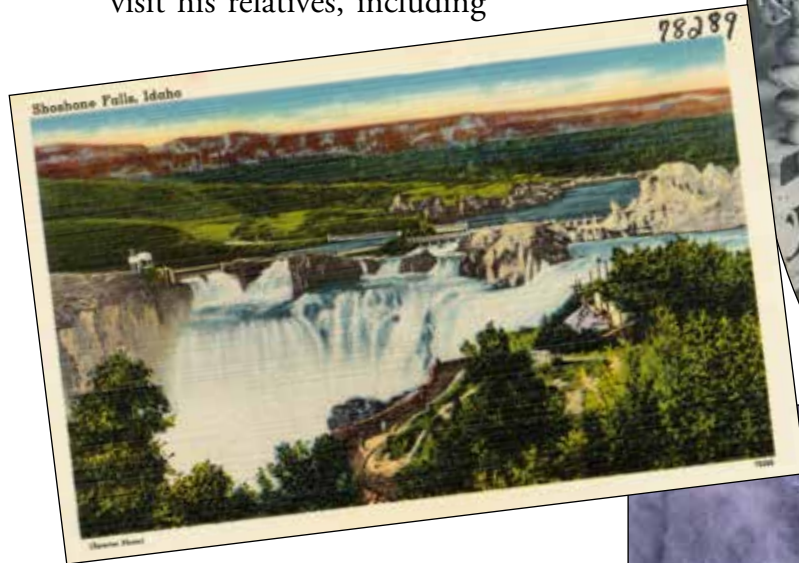
*Depression-era glassware  
that once belonged to Blossom  
Peterson; in the collection of  
Jake Peterson.*





## Love and War

When he wasn't working, Fred enjoyed trips to Shoshone Falls and Niagara Springs, and went to ball games whenever he could. He was a member of the "Jerome nine,"<sup>17</sup> competing in many games in the area. In 1912, Fred was working at Denton's Dairy when he took a month off to go back to Chicago and visit his relatives, including



*Postcard of Shoshone Falls, Idaho.*

*Source: Boston Public Library, 1930-1945.  
Photo in the public domain.*

*Shoshone Falls, the "Niagara of the West." At 212 feet, it is 45 feet higher than Niagara Falls. Fred Peterson loved to take visitors here.*

*Source: Melissa Kopka / Alamy Stock  
Photo, used under license.*



his grandfather Frederik, aunts, uncles, and his favorite cousins<sup>18</sup> Walter and Wesley – Uncle Charlie's boys. He'd had many an adventure with them while growing up in Chicago, among them ice skating, playing baseball, riding the loop train around the city and throwing pieces of coal at the train engineers passing by.<sup>19</sup> Fred would name his two youngest sons after his cousins.

*Fred Peterson c. 1895  
in Chicago, age 4 or 5.*





*Elevated track and train, looking east on Van Buren Street from Wabash Avenue, in 1897 Chicago.*

*Source: Chicago Tribune historical photo.  
Photo in the public domain.*

Two years later, World War I erupted, and a significant number of Idaho's young men enlisted for the cause. By the middle of 1917, the *Lincoln County Times* reported this figure as 41,457 men.<sup>20</sup> Fred tried to enlist, but was rejected on medical grounds due to a withered hand – an injury he sustained while playing baseball without a

mitt.<sup>21</sup> Before he discovered fishing, Fred had been a keen and talented baseball player, and when he visited Chicago again in 1917, he was even courted for professional baseball teams.<sup>22</sup> Walter also encouraged him to stay on there and join him at Western Electrical. His daughter Doris recalled:

*A baseball player named Fred Leach and also Chick Frasier from Hagerman was a scout for the Chicago Cubs or White Socks, tried to get Dad to try out for the professional teams. Why he didn't I don't know, probably for the same reasons as above. Dad was never too tired to bat fly balls for us to catch – he would call out our names and send the ball to our location.*

However, there were many reasons for Fred to decline these offers and stay in Jerome. His family lived there, including his beloved Uncle Louis and Aunt Rose, who had moved to Jerome that year.



*Main Street of Jerome, Idaho c. 1910s.*





*Fred Peterson, age 27, on his way to Chicago in 1917 to visit family. He had met Blossom Grouns the night before leaving.*

*Dad's uncles were very good to him. He was especially close to Uncle Louie. In fact, he helped bring Louie and his family, at least five children, to Idaho in 1917. Uncle Louie got work as caretaker of the Twin Falls cemetery. They eventually moved back to Chicago. Aunt Rose would send the girls and boys outgrown clothes to us. The only thing that fitted me was some city type of underwear which raised the curiosity of other kids at school. Bud was teased about his overcoat and hated to wear it. Ta lucked out with some pretty dresses and blouses.<sup>23</sup>*

Fred also loved farming, and he had just met another love of his life – the pretty, curly-haired brunette Blossom Grouns. Perhaps they first met at the Appleton Schoolhouse dances that Fred was involved in organizing.<sup>24</sup> Blossom had been far from enamored when she first came to Jerome in 1916, but soon got involved in the community when she started high school, which was interrupted due to the war.

*Blossom Grouns c. 1904, age 4 or 5.*





*Blossom being courted by Fred c. 1918.  
Fred's shadow is in the bottom of the photo.*

She was talented and gifted with a remarkable memory. Elizabeth wrote:

*It was interesting how much she could remember. At the age of five she started kindergarten, was taking tap dancing lessons and elocution and could still recite the poems she learned. [...] She was an excellent literature authority, read hundreds of books, was gifted in dramatic and speaking dialects and, most important of all, she was a wonderful wife and mother.*

At 28, Fred was ten years older than her, and called her 'Kid' – a nickname that would stick throughout their marriage. Fred had previously been engaged to another young woman, Nellie, but he was not going to miss out on Blossom. He courted her with dedication, visiting her in his T-Model Ford, the only one in Jerome.<sup>25</sup> Although Blossom's family didn't live far from Fred's, it was a long journey circumventing the sandy expanse of land that lay in between.

Their relationship consolidated, and the *Lincoln County Times* recorded many outings involving the couple. In July alone, there was a dinner at his father's place that concluded with Yammy Jake's delicious strawberries; a fishing trip with the Peterson men and Mr Grouns; and a trip with both the families to the Canyon. In August 1917, Fred took Blossom and "a crowd of young people" to Shoshone Falls. In October, Fred's family enjoyed a Sunday dinner at the Grouns', and later that month, Fred and Blossom traveled to Boise, chaperoned by two of his aunts.<sup>26</sup>



Fred and Blossom were married a few months later. They drove to Shoshone for their marriage license and bought a wedding ring from Grossman's Jewellers.<sup>27</sup> They tied the knot on Wednesday, February 20, at the home of the pastor, Reverend R Lloyd Roberts, who officiated the wedding. The wedding was celebrated with a supper at the Grouns' home, and later, a "three brides" party with two other newly-wed couples. Fred and Blossom moved into a new house at the Evan's place in Arcadia Valley.<sup>28</sup>

In September 1918, there was a threat to their marital bliss when Fred was called up to enlist after all,<sup>29</sup> but the war ended before he ever left America. Blossom was pregnant with their first child, Elizabeth, known affectionately as Ta, who was followed by Fred (Bud) in 1920, Doris (Dorie) in 1923 and Merriam (Babe) in 1926. By 1928, Fred had cleared 40 acres of his own land on Canyon side, alongside his father's and Uncle Bill's land. He and Blossom had three more boys, Theodore (Ted), Edward (Butch) and Walter (Wally), between 1933 and 1940.

*Fred Peterson and Blossom  
Grouns' marriage license.*

*Source: Idaho, County  
Marriages, 1864-1962, "database  
with images, FamilySearch  
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2Z2-Z87T:22>  
July 2021), Fred W Peterson  
and Blossom V Grouns, 20 Feb  
1918; citing Jerome, Jerome,  
Idaho, United States, various  
county courthouses, Idaho;  
FHL microfilm.*

**Married.**  
Mr. Frederick W. Peterson and Miss Blossom V. Grouns, both of Arcadia southwest of Jerome, were married in Jerome on last Wednesday, February 20th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Lloyd Roberts at the pastor's home and was witnessed by Mr. Jake Peterson, father of the groom, and by Mr. J. F. Grouns, father of the bride. Mr. Peterson is one of the best and most industrious young farmers on this tract and the young couple have taken up their residence on the Evans place in Arcadia.

*Notice of Fred and  
Blossom's marriage,  
1918.*

*Source: North Side News,  
Jerome, Idaho, Feb 28, 1918,  
page 2.*

No. 46654

## Marriage License

STATE OF IDAHO, } ss.  
County of Lincoln, }

**Know all men by this Certificate**

That any regularly ordained minister of the Gospel, authorized by the rites and usages of the church or denomination of Christians, Hebrews, or religious body of which he may be a member, or any Judge or Justice of the Peace or competent officer to whom this may come, he not knowing of any lawful impediment thereto, is hereby authorized and empowered to solemnize the rites of matrimony, between

of Jerome of the County of Lincoln of the State of Idaho  
and Blossom V. Grouns of the County of Lincoln of the State of Idaho  
and to certify the same to said parties, or either of them, under his hand and seal, in his ministerial or official capacity, and thereupon he is required to return his certificate in form following as hereto annexed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County at Shoshone, Idaho, this 19th day of February A. D. 1918.

(SEAL AFFIXED) J. W. Lundin Recorder.  
By E. M. Walker Deputy Recorder.

## Certificate of Marriage

I, R. Lloyd Roberts, a duly ordained minister residing at Jerome in the County of Lincoln, in the State of Idaho, do certify that, in accordance with the authority on me conferred by the above license, I did on this 20th day of February in the year A. D. 1918 at Jerome in the County of Lincoln, in the State of Idaho, solemnize the rites of matrimony between Fred W. Peterson of Jerome in the County of Lincoln of the State of Idaho and Blossom V. Grouns of Jerome in the County of Lincoln of the State of Idaho in the presence of J. F. Grouns and J. Peterson

WITNESS my hand and seal at the County aforesaid this 20th day of February A. D. 1918

In the presence of J. F. Grouns R. Lloyd Roberts (SEAL)  
J. Peterson Ordained Minister

STATE OF IDAHO, } ss.  
County of Lincoln, }

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record at the request of R. Lloyd Roberts at 9 minutes past 9 o'clock A.M., this 19 day of March 1918

J. W. Lundin Ex-officio Recorder.  
By Michael Raper Deputy.

Fee 3.00

*Elizabeth  
"Ta" in  
uniform  
c. 1940s.*



*Fred Jr "Bud"  
and his wife  
Oralea Moore  
Peterson, 1948.*



*Doris "Dorie" Peterson c. 1940s.*



*Merriam "Babe" with husband  
Kirby Lee Hill c. 1947.*



*Walter "Wally" Peterson  
c. 1960s.*





*Fred standing on rock  
at Alpheiis creek near  
Perrine Blue Springs  
Ranch, c. 1910s.*

*Fred cutting grain  
and rolling his own  
cigarette in August  
1921. The horses  
in the background  
were Dick, Dan,  
and Jane.*



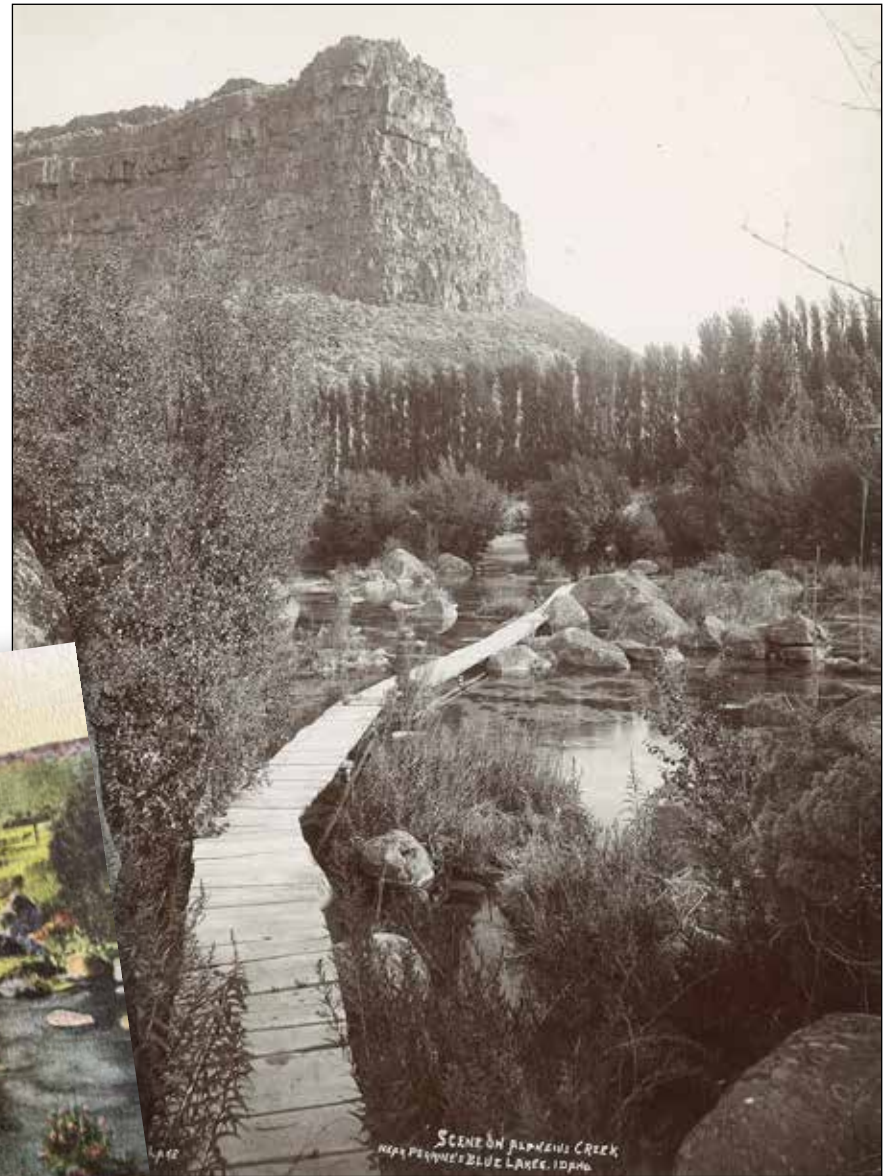
Fred's daughters Ta and Dorie both mentioned a jealous streak Fred in their father, perhaps caused by a deep-seated fear of abandonment resulting from the early loss of his mother and his broken engagement.

*We all felt that Dad being deprived of a Mom and a broken engagement when he was quite young was a factor in this. When he met Mom he knew the broken engagement was a blessing. [...] There was a popular song at the time "I Was Seeing Nellie Home" when it played on the radio Mom would sing it to tease Dad. I don't want to give the impression that my wonderful, caring father was less than a perfect Dad. He was happiest when we were all together.*

Ultimately, Fred was a proud family man and liked nothing better than spending time with his beloved wife and children. In 1934, the family visited their relatives, the Blakemores, in Centralia Washington, and also managed a trip to the ocean.

## A Spunky, Upstanding Life

Fred was a hard worker, and worked long hours to keep his family going during the Depression. In 1938, he was granted 80 acres of land Southwest of Jerome under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act – a testament to his talent as a farmer.<sup>30</sup> While he developed this land, he also worked for other farmers in the district. Mr Perrine, for example, had fertile bottom canyon land and Fred pruned his orchard and tended his strawberries. Fred also worked on the dairy farm of Oswald Oliver, an old friend of his father's, milking cows twice daily. Mr Oliver had his own private library, which was unusual for the time, and is known to have lent Fred at least one book, which was never returned.<sup>31</sup>



*Alpheius Creek near Perrine's Blue Lakes, Idaho, where Fred Peterson once stood.*

*Source: Charles R. Savage collection. 1880-1900.  
Harold B. Lee Library.*



Fortunately, Fred had the strength of his extended family who supported each other, helping with farm chores and also finding opportunities to enjoy each other's company. They often spent Sundays together, sharing meals and participating in other activities.



*The Petersons c. 1945.*

*Back row, left to right: Ralph Behrens, Bud, Dorie, Babe, Fred, Blossom.*

*Front row, left to right: Ted, Ed, Wally and Ta.*



Peterson	Ned	head	0	M	W	42	M	W	8	8	Illinois	61
—	Blossom	wife	1	2	W	40	M	W	41	9	Illinois	61
—	Ned Jr	son	2	M	W	19	S	W	44	30	Idaho	89
—	David	daughter	2	W	W	16	S	W	42	10	Idaho	89
—	Marriam	daughter	2	W	W	13	S	W	7	7	Idaho	89
—	Theodore	son	2	M	W	6	S	W	0		Idaho	89



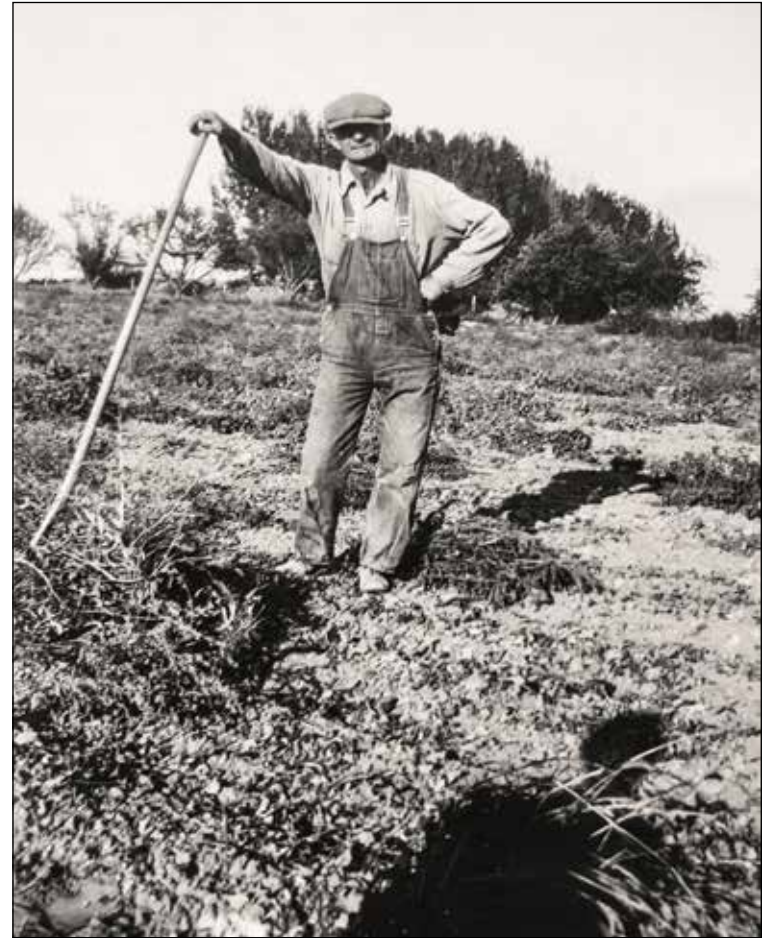
The following decade was difficult for the Peterson family, like many others. In late 1941, Jacob and his wife moved to Jerome. Over the next four years, during the height of World War II, Fred's son Bud joined the marines, and his daughter Ta joined the Army Nurse Corps (ANC). Blossom joined the American War Mothers. Ta was serving in Australia in 1943, a 2nd lieutenant, writing of hard "letterless" days – the wait must have been excruciating for families.

*"...Bud do not worry about things at home not going as they should. We are giving you a honest picture of everything that is going on, so keep up your courage as you need it. All your friends ask about you and send best of luck to you."*

~ Fred W. Peterson



*Blossom and baby Eddy, c. 1941*



*Fred, farming in the 1920s.*



*Blossom Peterson c. 1940s.*

## Lt. Peterson Writes From Australia

The following letter is from 2nd Lieut. Elizabeth Peterson who is in the Nurse Corps and serving somewhere in Australia. Lt. Peterson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Peterson of Jerome.

Somewhere in Australia  
August 27, 1943

My Dearest Ones,

Aren't these letterless days awful? I hope you received the cable that we had arrived safely here. I know you worry but there is really no need for it. Surely wish you could see us all here in our tent. We won't know how to live in a house and take indoor showers—and is that water cold!

I'm wondering how the harvesting is coming along—how the prices are—if it's still difficult to

get help—if all of you are feeling o. k.—if the kids are anxious to start to school—and about a million other things! Bet I could really talk a leg off all of you.

Be sends her love—there is no chance that we can see Dub. Seems a shame as he isn't so far—but this is war!

Everyone has been kind and considerate. Have met several of the girls we knew and lived with in the States. Seemed so good to see them as we really liked them.

I hope that all the folks are fine. Give them all my love and to take good care of themselves.

There isn't anything to write about so I guess I'll close. I will write soon again. I love each and every one of you, so take good care of yourselves and don't work too hard. Bye now.

Love to all,  
Bis.

**Legal Advertising**

*Elizabeth "Ta" writing to her family  
while serving in Australia.*

*Source: Lt. Peterson Writes From Australia,  
North Side News, Jerome, Idaho, Sep 23, 1943.*

In 1944, Fred wrote his son a heartfelt letter, in true parental fashion:

*You better get that furlough and break that mower in. You talk to the head man and tell him I am under the doctor's care. We will be waiting for you. Come the quickest way. [...] Bud these lines are the most I have [written] in 20 years so try and see if you can make the words out as my fingers feel as large as posts. Well my Dear Son good night and take care of yourself and luck be with you. So let's hope this invasion will keep up as it has and it will soon be over.*<sup>32</sup>



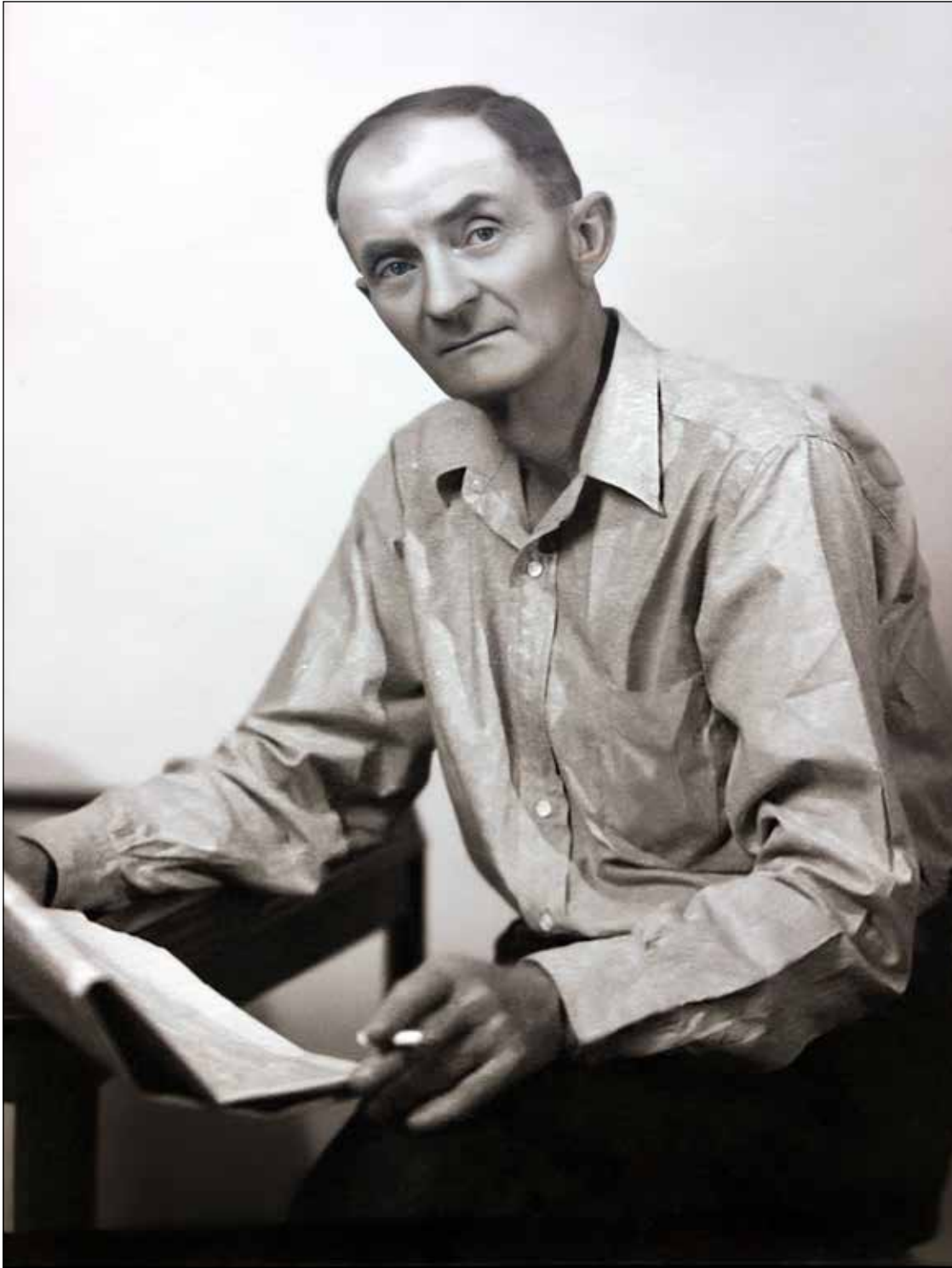
The family worked extra hard during those stressful years, each contributing to the war effort in their own way. The family was in for a shock when Bud was reported wounded and missing in action.

Fred had two heart attacks during this time, the second one debilitating him so much that he was unable

to continue farming<sup>33</sup>. This would have been devastating – he had been farming since he arrived in Idaho as a sixteen-year-old, and was renowned for his skill and prowess. All was not lost, however; Bud returned alive and well to take his father's place on the farm.



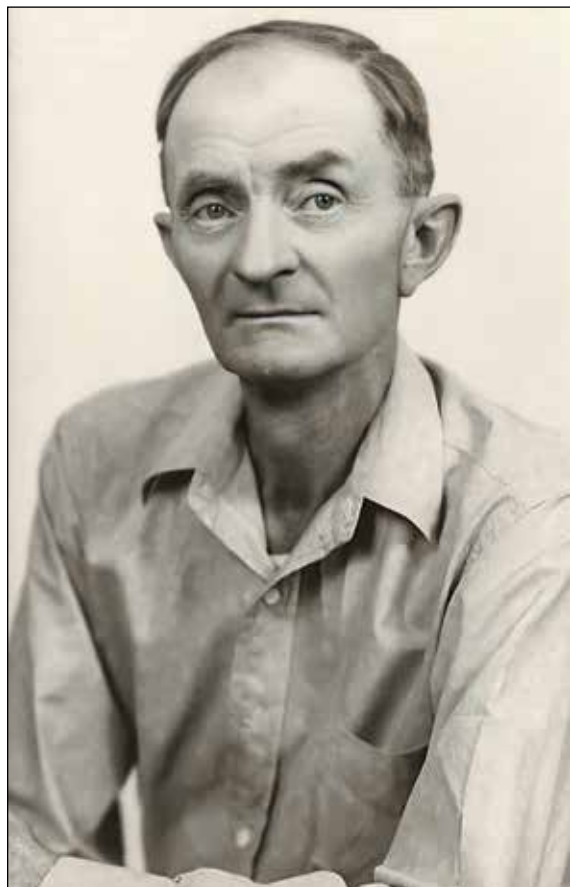
*Peterson family c 1945. Standing, left to right: Babe, Dorie, Bud, Ta. Sitting, left to right: Blossom, Wally, Ted, Ed, Fred. Notice Ta's WWII uniform.*



*Fred Peterson c. 1940s.  
This photo was taken by  
his daughter Dorie at  
Leyson Studio in Jerome,  
where she worked. She  
posed her father as she saw  
him everyday, reading a  
newspaper with a cigarette  
in his hand.*



After the war, in 1946, Fred and Blossom took their three young sons to Chicago to visit relatives.<sup>34</sup> It was to be their last holiday together. On the morning of September 13, 1947, while waiting in the car for two of his sons who were showing calves at the fairground, with his wife and daughters at the canning kitchen nearby, Fred suffered his final and fatal heart attack. The horn blared out his death as he likely tried to summon help.<sup>35</sup> His son Ted, finding him unresponsive, ran over to his mother, but it was too late. Fred was 57. Blossom, heartbroken, was left to raise their three young sons. Fred's funeral, like his wedding, was held on a Wednesday.



*Fred c. 1945.*

## Man Dies in Car At Jerome Fair

JEROME, Sept. 13—Fred William Peterson, sr., 57, died of a heart attack at 11 a. m. today while seated in his car at the Northside fairgrounds.

A group of men nearby heard Mr. Peterson honk the horn of his car, apparently in an effort to summon aid, but when they reached him in the car, he was dead.

Born in Chicago, Ill., he came to this section in 1907, and had operated a farm in the Canyon side country south of Jerome for a number of years.

Surviving, besides his widow, are seven children and one grandchild. The children are Mrs. Ralph Behrens, Wendell; Fred William Peterson, jr., Doris and Merriam Peterson, Theodore, Edward and Walter Peterson, all of Jerome.

The body is at the Willey funeral home pending funeral arrangements.

*Fred Peterson's  
obituary, 1947.*

*Source: The Times-  
News, Twin Falls,  
Idaho, Sep 14 1947,  
page 5.*



*Headstone of Fred and Blossom Peterson  
at Jerome Cemetery.*

United States  
Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census

RECEIVED  
SEP 20 1947  
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS  
STATE OF IDAHO

State File No. 154618  
Local Reg. No. 2984  
Reg. Dist. No.

1. PLACE OF DEATH:  
(a) County Jerome  
(b) City or town Jerome  
(c) Street Address or R.F.D. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Death Occurred Inside? \_\_\_\_\_ Outside? X city or town  
(e) Died in a Home \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital \_\_\_\_\_ Institution \_\_\_\_\_ Other place X  
(f) Name Hosp. or Inst. \_\_\_\_\_ Stayed \_\_\_\_\_ days  
(g) Lived in this county 40 years \_\_\_\_\_ months \_\_\_\_\_ days  
Note. For a person residing in THIS county LESS than 1 year, give FORMER residence under item 2.

2. Usual Residence of Deceased: (Always fill in these)  
(a) State Idaho (b) County Jerome  
(c) City or town Jerome  
(d) Street Address or R.F.D. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(e) Deceased lived Inside? \_\_\_\_\_ Outside? X city or town  
(f) Citizen of what country? U.S.  
(g) How long had deceased lived in Idaho? 40 years  
(h) Former residence (city, state) Chicago, Ill

3. (a) FULL NAME Fred William Peterson. Sc  
(b) If veteran, name war \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Social Security No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Sex Male (e) Color White (f) (a) Single, widowed, married, divorced Married  
(b) Name of husband or wife Blossom (c) Age of husband or wife if alive \_\_\_\_\_ years  
(g) Date of Birth (Month, Day, Year) Sept 10, 1890  
(h) AGE Years 57 Months 00 Days 3 If less than 1 day hrs min.  
(i) Exact Occupation Farmer Did this work for \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
(j) Industry or Business \_\_\_\_\_ Date last worked \_\_\_\_\_  
(k) Birthplace Chicago, Illinois (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(l) Name Jacob Peterson (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(m) Birthplace Stovenger, Norway (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(n) Maiden name Minnie Buck (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(o) Birthplace Chicago, Illinois (City or town) (State or foreign country)  
(p) Informant's OWN Signature Fred W. Peterson Jr. and Address Jerome, Idaho  
(q) (a) Burial (b) Date there Sept. 17, 1947 (Burial, cremation, or removal) (Month) (Day) (Year)  
(c) Place: Jerome, Idaho  
(d) Funeral Director's OWN Signature J. R. Willey and Address Jerome, Idaho  
(e) (a) Sept 14, 1947 (b) [Signature] (Date received and filed) (Registrar's signature)

20. DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year) Sept 19 1947  
at 11:00 o'clock A. M.  
21. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Nov. 7, 1947 to Sept 13, 1947  
I last saw him alive on Aug 31, 1947; death is said to have occurred on the date and hour stated above.  
Immediate Cause of Death: Coronary Thrombosis Duration 1-2 hrs.  
Due to myocarditis 22 mo.  
Due to \_\_\_\_\_  
Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death) \_\_\_\_\_  
Where was disease contracted? \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of operation \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Major finding \_\_\_\_\_  
Finding of autopsy no  
22. If death was due to EXTERNAL CAUSES, also fill in the following: Accident? \_\_\_\_\_ Suicide? \_\_\_\_\_ Homicide? \_\_\_\_\_  
Occurred \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ City, county, state \_\_\_\_\_  
where violence occurred \_\_\_\_\_  
Place of Violence: Home \_\_\_\_\_ Farm \_\_\_\_\_ Industry \_\_\_\_\_  
Public Place \_\_\_\_\_ While at work? \_\_\_\_\_  
Means of injury \_\_\_\_\_  
23. Attendant's OWN Signature Reuben C. Matson (M. D. or other) and Address Jerome, Idaho Date 9-15-47  
(For additional space, use reverse side)

Fred's death certificate, 1947.

Source: Idaho, U.S., Death Records, 1890-1969. Idaho Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics; Boise, Idaho; Death Index and Images, 1911-1969

**Fred W. Peterson  
Honored at Rites**

JEROME, Sept. 19—Funeral services for Fred William Peterson were held Wednesday at the Wiley funeral home with the Rev. Edwin Hall officiating.

Mrs. Ogle Wall sang two vocal numbers accompanied by Mrs. Frank Hansen.

Active pallbearers were Ogle Wall, Ollis Wall, Sherman Weeks, Wayne Flemming, Gilbert Williams and John Mogensen. Honorary pallbearers were Nat Spofford, Lloyd Williams, Charles McCabe, Frank Williams, Wheeler O'Harrow, and Lee Morris.

Burial was in the Jerome cemetery.

Fred W. Peterson honoured at rites.

Source: The Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho, Sep 19 1947, page 2.

**WESTERN UNION**

CLASS OF SERVICE  
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless otherwise indicated by a suitable symbol shown on preceding the address.

ACCEPT OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY WISH WE COULD BE WITH YOU. LETTER WILL FOLLOW.

MR AND MRS F J SKALA MR AND MRS H L VISTEEN. (833AM).

VERY SORRY TO HEAR OF FRED'S DEATH DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO ALL. AUNT ANNA. (835AM).

OUR LOVE AND SYMPATHY GO OUT TO YOU IN YOUR GREAT SORROW LETTER TO FOLLOW. MR AND MRS WHL PETERSON DR WHL PETERSON JR AND CHARLES PETERSON.

SAD NEWS RECEIVED IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO COME SYMPATHY FLOWERS AND LETTER TO FOLLOW LOVE. AUNT SUSIE & FAMILY. (835AM).

MRS FRED PETERSON= RTE 2 HAS FONE JEROME IDA=

FNG PD=CHEHALIS WASH SEPT 14 1947 1156AM

Messages sent via Western Union telegraph to Blossom and family upon hearing of the passing of Fred.



Fred's life was marked with many challenges from an early age right through to his final year, but he was made of tough stuff. A year after his death, a tribute in the local newspaper described his significant contribution to the development of Jerome into Magic Valley:

*Like the others, he brushed land, lived in a tent, fetched water via horseback from Blue lakes, fought flies, dust and jack-rabbits. [...] Thanks to the courage and vision of men and women like himself, our dusty, shacky frontier towns became handsome little tree-shaded cities with fine streets and houses. [...] In paying tribute to Fred Peterson, we are also paying tribute to all of the spunky, upstanding pioneers of Magic Valley.*<sup>36</sup> 🌿



*Scan the code above with your smart device and discover more about the Grouns family history, including Doris Peterson Barnes' writings.*



*Peterson family c. 1941.  
Back row, left to right:  
Fred, Blossom holding baby  
Wally, Babe, Dorie, Bud.  
Front row, left to right:  
Ed and Ted.*

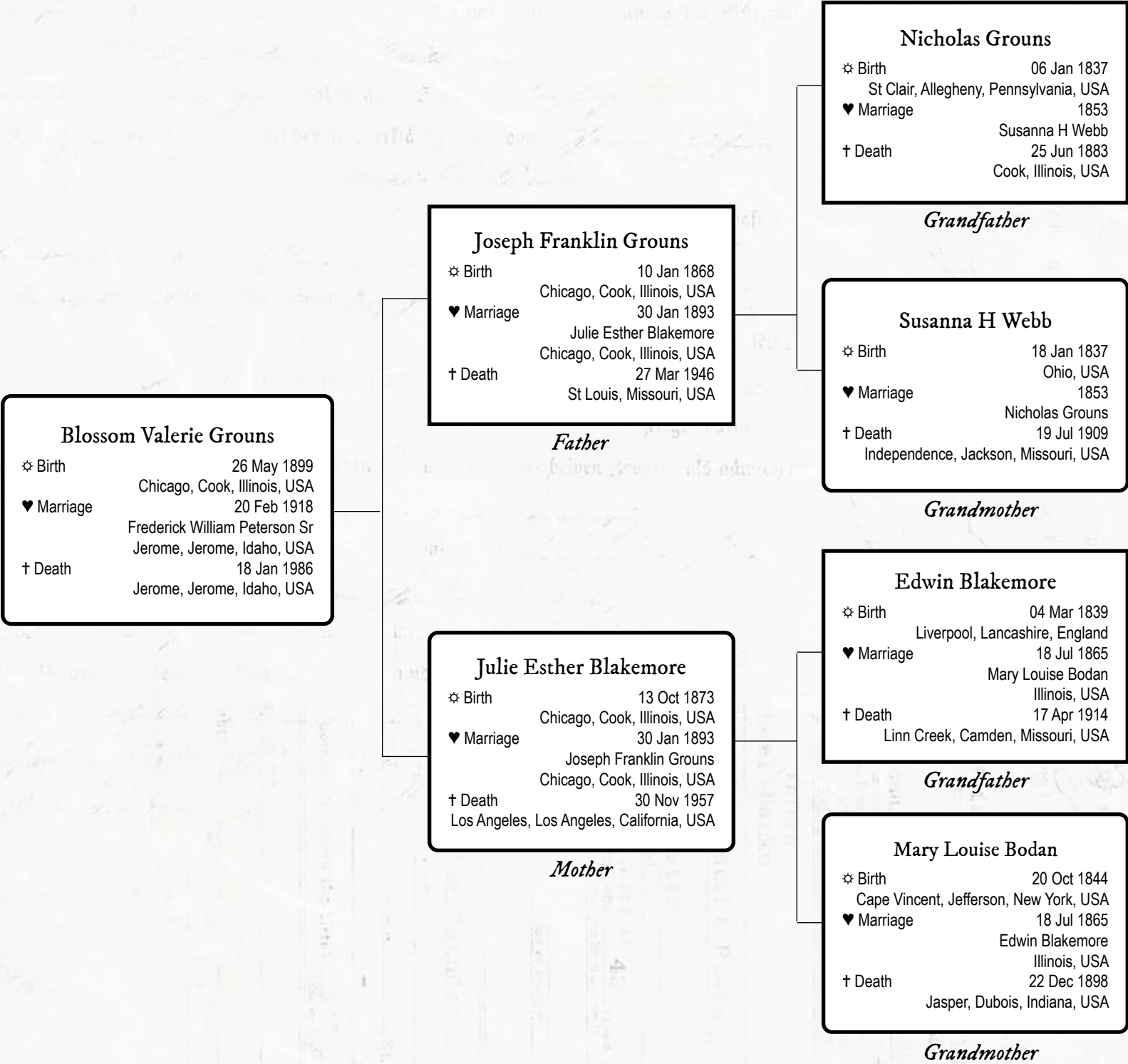








# The Grouns Family



## Children of Fred Peterson & Blossom Grouns

- (1) Elizabeth “Ta” Peterson  
b. 1919
- (2) Fred William “Bud” Peterson Jr  
b. 1920
- (3) Doris Lorraine “Dorie” Peterson  
b. 1923
- (4) Merriam Evelyn “Babe” Peterson  
b. 1926
- (5) Theodore Jacob “Ted” Peterson  
b. 1933
- (6) Edward Wesley “Butch” Peterson  
b. 1937
- (7) Walter Franklin “Wally” Peterson  
b. 1940



*Blossom's children wrote about  
the fond memories they had of  
her freshly baked bread, bean  
soup, and chocolate cake.*



Love to you from the Petersons  
write when you can and we are always  
looking for your letters.

Jerome Ida  
June 14 - 1944.

Dear Son Bud.

We got your letter of June 10th today and we are all fine and dandy. We are all working hard enough so we will keep from getting into trouble with any one. I so bad about your line of work Bud but hope it will soon be over don't break your neck at it do your duty and no more as there is always someone who always lays down on the job. We are pleased to hear that you got to go to San Diego to bad you did not have a good time. Mom, Mary and Babe are painting the kitchen linoleum tonight they got a new linoleum and are painting the border of the old one. We moved the cook stove on the porch and moved the refrigerator into the kitchen we are changing all around. Now we did not sell all the hay. Sold \$362.00 of hay and have the hay on the hill near the house where we had the white clover seed. It took about 40 tons not sold. I have been fencing the ditches and the field in the S.W. corner of

tractor today. harrowing the beans that I planted about 10 days ago they are about to come through the ground. I have had the horses at work about two days so I am not over working the poor things. The tractor is

3

a god send to man and horses you can just keep on moving no resting. We got the tractor mowed a few days ago it looks

2

the old woven wire is. even the dikes the we ear I planted barley in. I did not plant any white beans of the contract beans in the hog posture of red beans on the planting all the beans and the red beans the contract beans are the best we to Jerome no fooling land of reds. On the alfalfa seed and times with all the The weather this year

pared with that of this year than we

along time Babe was on the

planted about 10 days ago they are about to

come through the ground. I have had the

horses at work about two days so I am not

over working the poor things. The tractor is

at that furlough in. You talk to Al. Him I am under all be waiting for way. The bean d the got just on the planter of the beans den frame. It cant Halson said. beans still to spuds on the field Johnie is, some d not finished ek. Ege and Ellis through with his d the weevil is in. culter roding beans high and be thick rass shows up on d. Things on the

## Transcription of letter dated 1944

Jerome Ida,  
June 14 - 1944

Dear Son Bud.

We got your letter of June 10th today and we are all fine and dandy. We are all working hard enough so we will keep from getting into trouble with anyone. Too bad about your line of work Bud but hope it will soon be over don't break your neck at it do your duty and no more as there is always someone who always lays down on the job. We are pleased to hear that you got to go to San Diego to bad you did not have a good time.

Mom, Dory and Babe are painting the kitchen linoleum tonight they got a new linoleum and are painting the border of the old one. We moved the cook stove on the porch and moved the refrigerator into the kitchen. We are changing all around.

No, we did not sell all the hay. Sold \$362.00 of hay and have the hay on the hill near the house where we had the white clover seed stacked about 40 tons not sold. I have been finding the ditches and the field in the S.W. corner of the 80 acres where the old woven wire is. On the hill between the dikes we left idle. Last year I planted barley in these two fields. I did not plant any white beans. I planted 600 lbs of the contract beans west of the house in the hog pasture and planted 30 bags of red beans on the land we planned on planting all the beans need warmer weather and the red beans look very good and the contract beans look fair and our beans are the best

we have seen from here to Jerome no fooling. We have a very good stand of reds. On the wheat land I planted alfalfa seed and have watered it 2 times with all the rains we have had. The weather this year has been very bad compared with that of last year. More rain this year than we have had for a long time.

Babe was on the tractor today harrowing the beans that I planted about 10 days ago they are about to come through the ground. I have had the horses at work about two days so I am not over working the poor things. The tractor is a god send to man and horses you can just keep on moving no resting. We got the tractor mower a few days ago it looks pretty good. You better get that furlough and break that mower in. You talk to the head man and tell him I am under the doctors care. We will be waiting for you. Come the quickest way. The bean planter and tractor did the job just fine. I had the lever on the planter lengthened and shortened the braces you made from the binder frame [?]<sup>37</sup>. It can't be beat. That's what old Halverson said. Halversons have 20 acres of beans still to plant. They are planting spuds on the field east of the apple trees. [?] is home and helping. Fleming had not finished his bean planning last week. Ogle and Ollis are finished. [?] is through with his beans. Our hay is very good and the weevil is in the hay again. I will start cultivating beans tomorrow they are about 4 in high and are thick in the row, the quack grass shows up on the hill side but not bad.

*This WWII-era letter was written by Fred when his son Bud was serving in the war. Letters like these would have helped increase morale when soldiers were homesick. Bud was also worried about his father's health.*



luck soon we can see Ted, Ed and Wally are just as  
 bad as ever and Ted is a real good helper so  
 is Ed if he likes the work. So good night (Dad.)

farm are going good and Bud do not  
 worry about things at home not going as  
 they should. We are giving you a honest  
 picture of everything that is going on  
 so keep up your courage as you need it  
 all your friends ask about you and send  
 best of luck to you. Do you need any  
 money to come home on let us know.

We are looking and planning on it at the  
 end over your mess duty. We have 9  
 pigs and had 2 more sows that had  
 5 pigs and the other morning they were  
 gone the sows ate them up. just as  
 well they are still the same price  
 \$12.75. I had a valve in the hydraulic in  
 the tractor put in by the man that  
 delivered the mower. What will we do  
 with the horse mower. Bud these lines are  
 the most I have in 20 years so try and see  
 if you can make the words out as my fingers  
 feel as large as posts. Well my dear son  
 good night and take care of your self  
 and luck be with you. So lets hope this  
 invasion will keep up as it has and it

Things on the farm are going good and  
 Bud do not worry about things at home not  
 going as they should. We are giving you a  
 honest picture of everything that is going  
 on, so keep up your courage as you need it  
 all your friends ask about you and send best  
 of luck to you. Do you need any money to  
 come home let us know. We are looking and  
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 hope this invasion will keep up as it has and  
 it will soon be over. Ted, Ed and Wally are  
 just as bad as ever and Ted is a real good  
 helper so is Ed if he likes the work. So good  
 night (Dad.)

Love to you from the Petersons write  
 when you can and we are always looking  
 for your letters.

## Letter of recommendation dated 1908

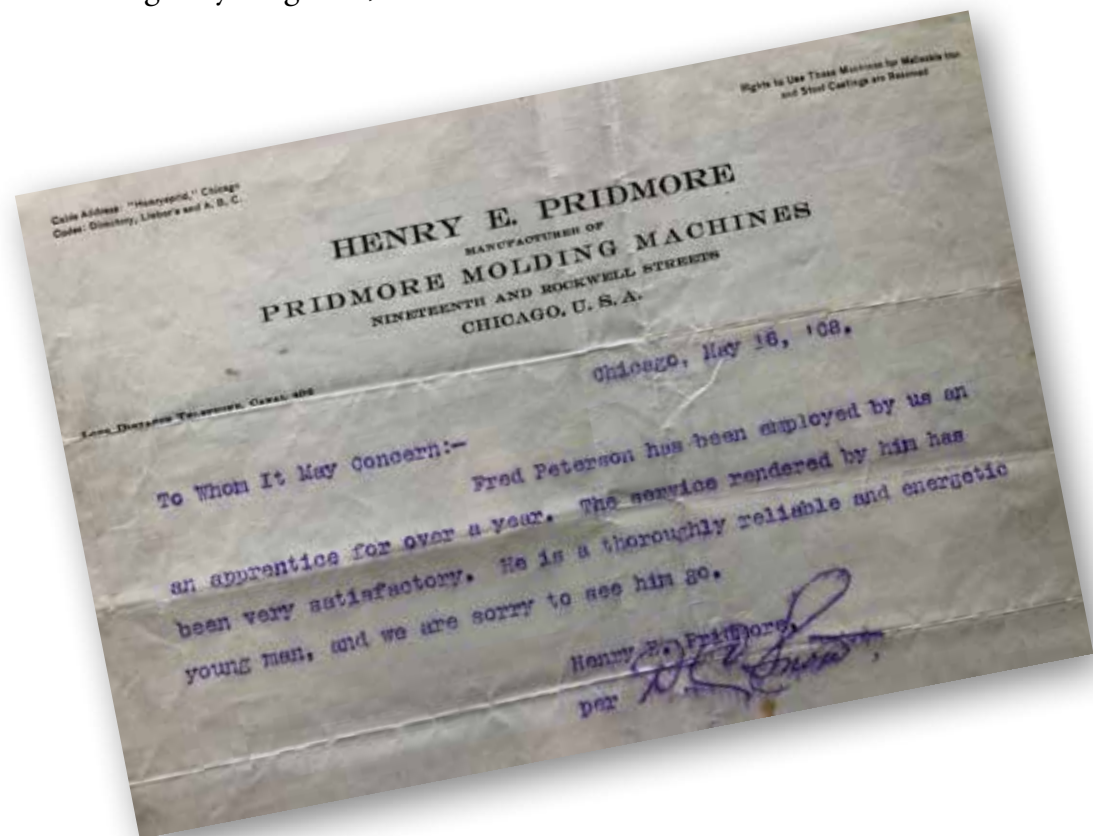
HENRY E. PRIDMORE  
MANUFACTURER OF  
PRIDMORE MOLDING MACHINES  
NINETEENTH AND ROCKWELL STREETS  
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Chicago, May 16, '08.

To Whom It May Concern:—

Fred Peterson has been employed by us as an apprentice for over a year. The service rendered by him has been very satisfactory. He is a thoroughly reliable and energetic young man, and we are sorry to see him go.

Henry E. Pridmore, <sup>38</sup>  
Per D.C. Snow



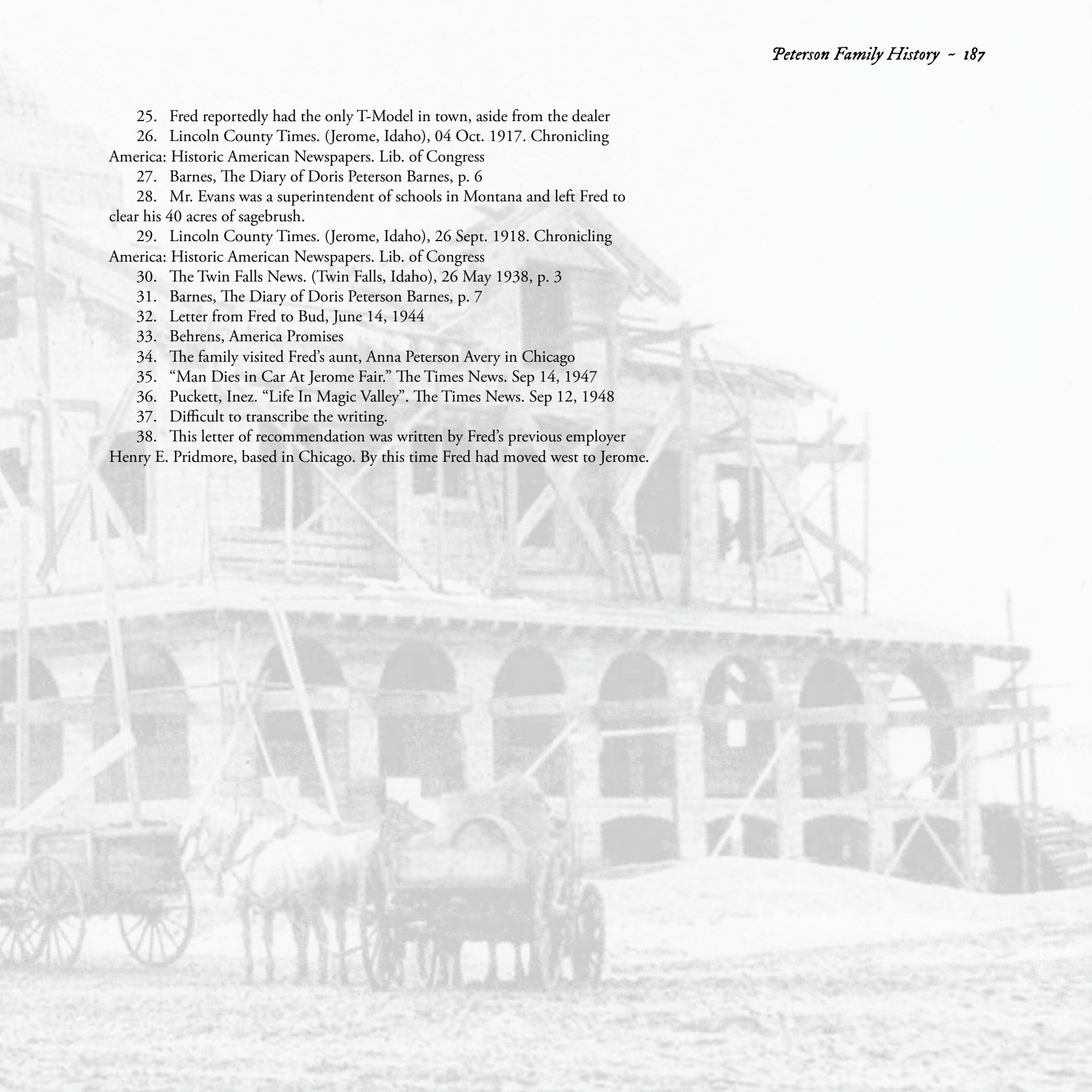


## Endnotes—Chapter Five

1. Lincoln County Times (Jerome, Idaho), 13 Feb. 1913. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress
2. Elizabeth Funda, “Sage: Into the Golden Idaho Myth,” excerpt from *Weeds: A Farm Daughter’s Lament*, 2013, University of Nebraska Press
3. Behrens, Elizabeth Peterson. 1992. “The Idaho Petersons”. In *America Promises: Peterson Family History*. Anchorage: B. Shamberg
4. Louder, Erica. 2019. “A Rich Farm Legacy In Jerome County”. Idaho Farm Bureau Federation. <https://www.idahofb.org/news-room/posts/a-rich-farm-legacy-in-jerome-county/>
5. North Side News. (Jerome, Idaho), 28 Feb 1918, pg 2
6. Eastern Shoshone: Wyoming; Northern Shoshone: southern Idaho; Western Shoshone: Nevada, northern Utah
7. Funda, Weeds
8. “History: The Northwestern Band Of Shoshone”. 2008. Utah American Indian Digital Archive. <https://utahindians.org/archives/shoshone/history.html>
9. Doris Barnes, *The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes*, January 29, 1997
10. Barnes, *The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes*, p. 3
11. Quoted from a 1908 cable by Henry E. Pridmore recommending Fred
12. Behrens, *America Promises*
13. Lincoln County Times (Jerome, Idaho), 31 Aug. 1911. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress
14. Lincoln County Times. (Jerome, Idaho), 08 Aug. 1912. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress
15. Behrens, *America Promises*
16. Funda, Weeds
17. Fred was on the Jerome baseball team, often competing against nearby towns like Shoshone. It was referred to as the “Jerome nine” in newspapers at the time.
18. Lincoln County Times. (Jerome, Idaho), 17 Oct. 1912. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress
19. Barnes, *The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes*, p. 7
20. Lincoln County Times. (Jerome, Idaho), 21 June 1917. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress
21. Barnes, *The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes*, p. 6
22. Fred had the opportunity to go to the Chicago Cubs farm team to try out; a scout named Chuck Frazier had seen him play in Jerome.
23. Barnes, *The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes*, p. 2. The date 1992 is an error; Louis and Rose Peterson moved to Idaho in 1917.
24. Lincoln County Times. (Jerome, Idaho), 18 Nov. 1915. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress



25. Fred reportedly had the only T-Model in town, aside from the dealer
26. Lincoln County Times. (Jerome, Idaho), 04 Oct. 1917. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress
27. Barnes, The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes, p. 6
28. Mr. Evans was a superintendent of schools in Montana and left Fred to clear his 40 acres of sagebrush.
29. Lincoln County Times. (Jerome, Idaho), 26 Sept. 1918. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress
30. The Twin Falls News. (Twin Falls, Idaho), 26 May 1938, p. 3
31. Barnes, The Diary of Doris Peterson Barnes, p. 7
32. Letter from Fred to Bud, June 14, 1944
33. Behrens, America Promises
34. The family visited Fred's aunt, Anna Peterson Avery in Chicago
35. "Man Dies in Car At Jerome Fair." The Times News. Sep 14, 1947
36. Puckett, Inez. "Life In Magic Valley". The Times News. Sep 12, 1948
37. Difficult to transcribe the writing.
38. This letter of recommendation was written by Fred's previous employer Henry E. Pridmore, based in Chicago. By this time Fred had moved west to Jerome.





*"Shoshone Falls, Snake River,  
Idaho" c. 1875, watercolor on  
paperboard; Thomas Moran.*

*Source: Chrysler Museum of Art. Photo  
in the public domain.*









MAP OF  
JEROME  
IDAHO



North Side Inn

JEROME



150 Bob Barton Rd

Arcadia Valley



Canyon Side

Snake River Canyon



Perrine's Ranch  
Blue Lakes

Perrine  
Memorial  
Bridge

Shoshone Falls



TWIN FALLS



The Hotel Perrine



## Chapter 6

*Ted J. Peterson*

**Ted J Peterson  
(1933–2008)**

*Hitch your wagon to a star.*

American proverb

### A Trio of Troublemakers

*Dear Ma and my daddy don't you forget my mit? I have been a little better. Eddy and Wally have been good today. I have milked five or six cows. We were bad Sunday night when I went to school I was sleep all day. I about went to sleep once in my desk. [sic]*

– Excerpt from a letter by Ted Peterson to his parents, c. 1943<sup>1</sup>

*Ted, Ed and Wally are just as bad as ever and Ted is a real good helper so is Ed if he likes the work.*

– Excerpt from a letter by Fred Peterson to his son Bud, June 14, 1944<sup>2</sup>



The three youngest Peterson brothers, sons of Fred and Blossom, were usually up to no good. Ted, Ed and Wally, often with their dog Pip<sup>3</sup>, got into all kinds of trouble – not least an incident described in some detail by ten-year-old Ted to his parents, involving him consenting to being tied up by Eddy with a rope which Pip “pulled and pulled,” hurting Ted’s hands in the process.

They could work hard when they had to, however, and a childhood in the shadow of the Great Depression and World War II probably asked this of them. With their elder brother Bud fighting in the marines, and briefly declared wounded and missing; and their sister Ta traveling the world serving in the ANC, the boys could have grown up far too soon. But their playful nature and pranks kept them innocent, and though their parents and siblings undoubtedly had a hard time with their antics, they were also likely entertained and offered some respite from the stress of the war.

Theodore Jacob Peterson was Fred and Blossom’s fifth child, born December 7, 1933 into a farming family where all the children were actively involved in the daily chores and activities. It wasn’t all work and no play; the Petersons also bonded over baseball. Fred threw balls to his children in the backyard, and they all enjoyed watching local games and listening to them on the radio together. A photo of the Canyonside School baseball team shows Ted with his big warm smile. Later, he would become infamous for screaming “Bird Pucky!” if things were going badly in a game or at his grandchildren’s sporting events, probably much to their embarrassment.

Ted was only thirteen years old when his father had died of a heart attack, and he was the one to find Fred collapsed in the car. This must have been a harrowing



*Ted (left) with his younger brothers  
Ed and Wally, c. 1950s*

experience for a young teen, but his father lived on strongly in Ted, who shared many of his qualities and interests. Ted’s high school graduation annual stated that his hobbies were hunting and fishing, and that his life’s ambition was “to be a farmer.”



*A custom belt buckle made for Ted,  
now in the collection of Jake Peterson.*



*Ted sitting in a 1927 Ford, c. 1950. Ted's brother-in-law Bill Barnes  
owned the car. Ted drove it to high school a number of times.*



194 ~ Arcadia



*Ted as a  
baby c. 1934.*



*Ted as a baby c. 1934  
with the family dog.*



*Teddy c. 1937 aged 3 or 4.*



*Teddy c. 1938 aged 5 or 6.*





*Teddy c. 1940 aged 7.*



*Ted dressing up  
1943 age 10.*



*Teddy 1944 aged 11.*



*Teddy 1947 aged 14.*



He was well-acquainted with the ups and downs of farming life. In 1950, aged sixteen, he won an all-expenses paid trip to the National Future Farmers' Convention in Kansas City after competing against 45 other youths at the state's bean production contest.<sup>4</sup> His three acres of pinto beans won him the honor. Ted also attempted to get a degree:

*He graduated from Jerome High School in 1952 and attended Idaho State University in Pocatello until he got homesick (the exact number of days he survived college life is subject to dispute) and came back to Jerome to farm for the next 40 years.<sup>5</sup>*

School didn't agree with Ted, as evidenced by a letter to his mother in 1952. At 19, he was no better at



*Ted in 1952  
from his high  
school annual.*

studying than he was as a ten-year-old, when he "about fell asleep on his desk."

*I had to get my English and chemistry done. I've almost decided to quit this course and take welding up here the second semester. My English teacher gave me the hardest sentence to diagram today that I've ever seen. I never did get it done. [...] I almost went to sleep this morning in our chemistry lecture.<sup>6</sup>*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1950

## Bean Crop Wins Trip to FFA Meeting for Jerome Member

Ted Peterson, Jerome, son of Mrs. Fred Peterson, is attending the National Future Farmers of America convention at Kansas City, Mo., this week with all expenses paid.

Peterson won the expense-paid trip to the convention by winning the state FFA bean production contest sponsored by the Beangrowers' Warehouse association. The contest is an annual event in which Magic Valley FFA members participate.

The Jerome youth won the contest in competition with 45 boys from nine valley FFA chapters. The pinto beans he grew on three acres averaged 34 sacks to the acre and netted \$81.57 per acre after expenses.

The state contest is between winners of the FFA chapters and Peterson represented the Jerome chapter. Other winners are Alvin Hall, Burley; Arthur D. Visser, Filer; Howard Harder, Buhl; Harold Holibaugh, Gooding; Alvin Schenk, Rupert, and Stanley Bird, Jerome. Bird became chapter winner for Jerome when Peterson became state winner. Chapter winners will receive gifts from the sponsor.

Selection of the state winner was made last Friday. Judges were Frank Vandenburg, Twin Falls, representing the University of Idaho extension service; Clarence Beckman, Castleford, representing the vocational agriculture department, and Floyd Broadhead, Twin Falls, representing the sponsor.

\* \* \* \*



TED PETERSON

*Ted won the state FFA bean production contest, earning an all-expenses paid trip to Kansas City, MO.*

*Source: The Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho, Oct 12 1950.*



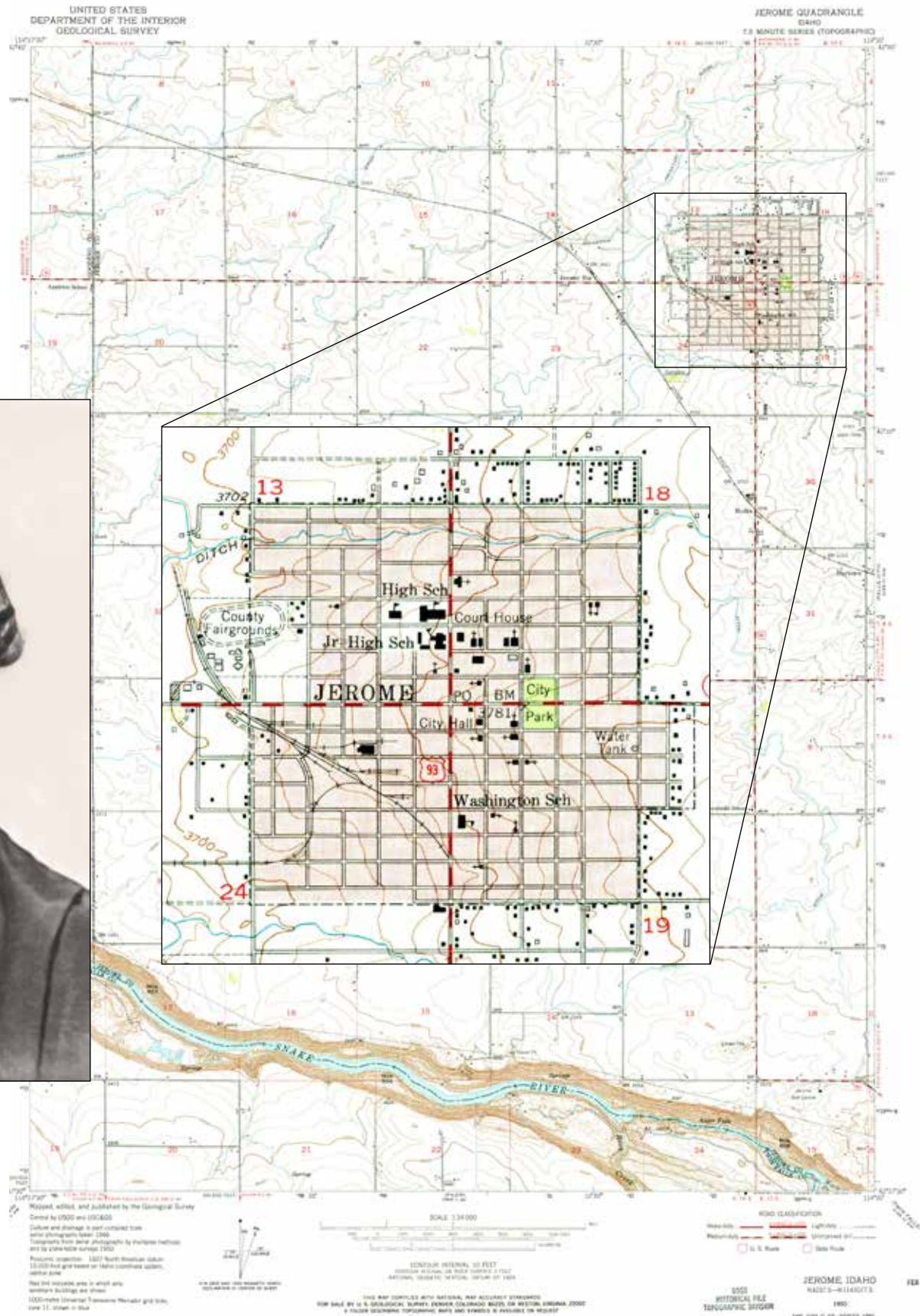
## Horsing Around

Lois Gene Claar graduated Jerome High School a year after Ted. When he was home in December 1952, the smitten young man followed Lois home from school and asked her to the senior ball. They started dating two months later on February 5, 1953.



Lois Gene Claar c. 1953.

*Jerome, Idaho, map 1950.*  
 Source: Timeless Maps, data U.S.  
 Geological Survey.





Practical, frugal and hard-working, Lois' ambition was to "be happy," and horses and skiing were two things that made her so.<sup>7</sup> At school, she was a reporter for the school newspaper, working outside school hours to meet deadlines; the Vice President of the Girls' Athletic Association; helped out in "one of the best school libraries in Idaho,"<sup>8</sup> and was a member of the Pep Club aimed at bolstering morale. She was also an equestrian, the Job's Daughters Queen<sup>9</sup>, and the Rodeo Queen.<sup>10</sup>

*"We always had a good sense  
of humor — that is a big help  
in getting through life."*

~ Lois Peterson



*Lois Claar with Professor c. 1947.*



*Lois Claar as Rodeo Queen for 1953.*

*Source: North Side News, Jerome, Idaho,  
Aug 27 1953, page 9.*



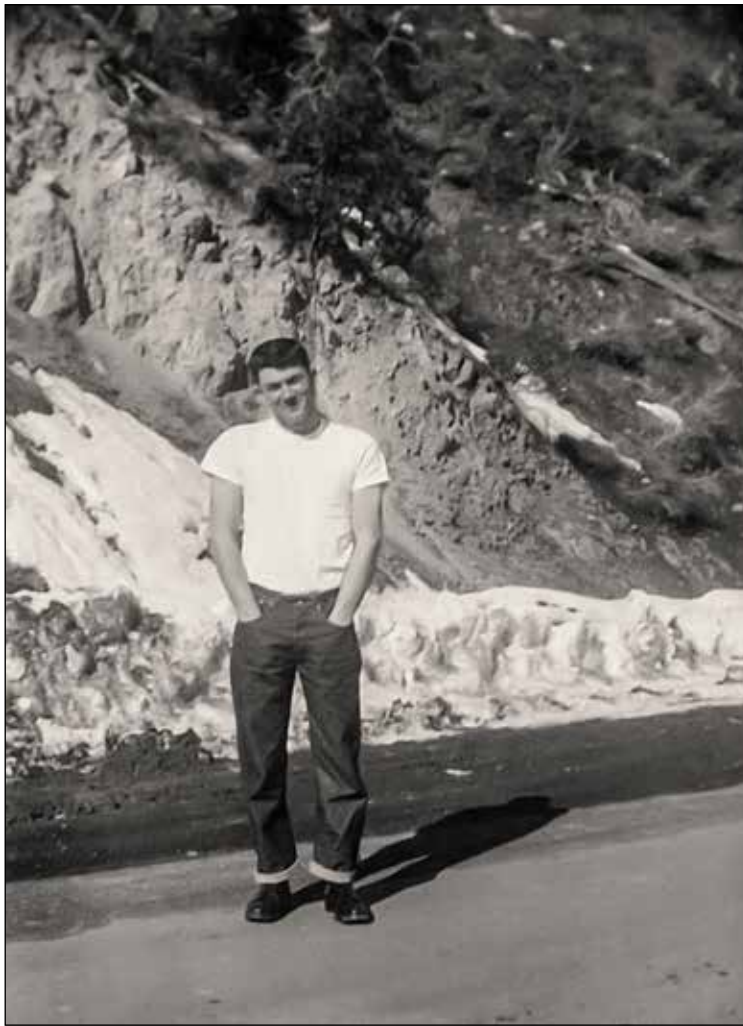
*Lois Gene Claar, Queen  
of the Jerome County  
Fair & Rodeo in 1953.  
The horse in the photo is  
Lillian Day ("Fing").  
Lillian Day was the  
mother of Desert Skipper  
and Desert Sage.*



In September 1953, Lois enrolled at Kinman Business University in Spokane, Washington, paying her way through college by working in a private home. On February 5, 1955, Ted and Lois were married at the First Presbyterian Church in Jerome. Lois recalled:

*I thought it was a pretty wedding. My dress cost \$10.00. I would say we had a better than average marriage. We always had a good sense of humor – that is a big help in getting through life.<sup>11</sup>*

For their honeymoon, on a strict budget of \$100, the couple traveled down the Californian coast. Here was proof that money isn't always necessary to have a good time; they only spent \$70 and put the rest towards groceries and farming<sup>12</sup> upon their return.



*Lois Peterson feeding Ted cake at their wedding.*

*Ted on their honeymoon trip 1955, somewhere in California.*



*Ted and Lois Peterson with their wedding party on February 5, 1955.*

*Back Row (left to right): Bette Weatherton Doughty, Della Gay Brown, Judy Tortel, Lois's sister Phyllis (Maid of Honor), Lois, Ted, Ed Peterson (Ted's brother, Best Man), Bill Barnes, and Chuck Andrus. Front Row (left to right): Jayne Hoskins and Becky Peterson (flower girls), Lois's brother Ronnie, and Ted's brother Wally (candlelighters).*



**MARRIAGE LICENSE AFFIDAVIT**

STATE OF IDAHO,  
County of Jerome ss.  
Personally appeared before me, the Recorder in and for Jerome County, State of Idaho,  
Ted J. Peterson  
who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:  
That he is the identical person who is an applicant for the issuance of a Marriage License under the provisions of Chapters 2, 3, and 4 of Title 32, Idaho Code.  
That application is made for said License for the purpose of securing authorization for the solemnization of the rites of matrimony between the affiant, who is a resident of Jerome  
of the County of Jerome and State of Idaho  
and Lois Gene Claar  
a resident of Jerome  
and State of Idaho in the County of Jerome  
That he has been made acquainted with the Laws of the State of Idaho relating to the competency and disqualification of persons to enter into a marriage contract.  
That he knows of no reason why the parties herein named as the persons desiring to contract marriage are not capable of contracting a lawful marriage under the Laws of the State of Idaho.  
That the affiant is over the age of 18 years, and that the said Lois Gene Claar is over the age of 18 years.  
That consent to the solemnization of the rites of matrimony between the parties herein named has been secured without force or fraud.  
That both of said parties are white persons, and that the relationship of first cousin, parent and child, ancestor and descendant (in any degree), brother and sister (half as well as whole blood), uncle and niece, aunt and nephew does not exist between said parties.  
That neither of said persons is at the date hereof the lawful husband or wife of any other person.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of February 1955  
At Jerome, Idaho  
By Gloria Thiel  
Recorder  
Male Wendell Idaho  
Female Jerome, Idaho  
Married Before Male no  
Female no  
Divorced Male no  
Female no  
Age Male 21  
Female 19

### Ted J. Peterson and Lois Gene Claar's marriage license.

Source: Idaho Marriage Index, 1947-1961, "database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8HF-11D:9> December 2014), Lois Gene Claar and Ted J. Peterson, 05 Feb 1955; citing Marriage, Jerome, Idaho, United States, certificate 05888, Idaho Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Boise.

### Lois Claar and Peterson Wed in Presbyterian Rite

JEROME, Feb. 9 — Lois Gene Claar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Claar, and Ted J. Peterson, son of Mrs. Fred W. Peterson, sr., were united in marriage Saturday afternoon at the Presbyterian church. The Rev. William M. Perdue officiated at the double-ring ceremony before baskets of gladioli and candelabra of lighted white tapers.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gowned in white slipper satin, fashioned with a fitted bodice, long pointed sleeves and a chapel train. The net yoke inset was trimmed with seed pearls and tiny buttons to the waist in the back. Her fingertip veil of nylon was held by a Juliet cap of sequins. She wore a pearl necklace and matching earrings. The bride carried a bouquet of red rosebuds on a white Bible with the long satin streamers knotted with stephanotis.

Mrs. Roderick Overfield, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. She was gowned in green net over taffeta ballerina-length. Her bouquet was of pink feathered carnations. She wore a halo of pink carnations in her hair.

Mrs. Paige Tortel, Bette Weather-ton and Della Gay Brown, Twin Falls, were bridesmaids. Each wore ballerina-length gowns of lavender and green net over taffeta. They wore pearl chokers, gifts of the bride. They carried yellow carnation bouquets and wore yellow feathered carnations in their hair.

Becky Ann Peterson, niece of the bridegroom, and Jayne Hoskins, cousin of the bride, were flower girls. They were dressed in yellow

and pink organdy and wore matching hats.

The candles were lighted by Ronnie Claar, brother of the bride, and Wally Peterson, brother of the bridegroom.

Eddie Peterson served his brother as best man. Ushers were Bill Barnes, Larry Brackenbury and Charles Andrus.

Keith Johansen was soloist and Mrs. Gerald Dellinger played the wedding music.

For her daughter's wedding, Mrs. Claar chose a navy blue taffeta afternoon dress with red and navy accessories. Mrs. Peterson wore a navy blue crepe afternoon dress with white accessories. Both wore corsages of red rose buds.

A reception was given at the church. The bride's table was decorated in green and lavender. The tiered wedding cake was surrounded by sweet peas and smilax, flanked by lavender tapers in crystal candelabra. Mrs. Kirby Hill and Mrs. Ralph Behrens, sisters of the groom, presided. Mrs. Gail Briggs was in charge of the guest book. At the gift table were Mrs. Cleo Ambrose, Mrs. Ed Stuhlborg, Mrs. Howard Frazier and Mrs. Gerald Ostler.

The new Mrs. Peterson chose a mint green faille dress with full skirt and matching jacket and black accessories for traveling. She wore the rosebud corsage from her bridal bouquet.

A pre-nuptial shower was given by Mrs. Paige Tortel and Carrie Dell Mann.

The bride was graduated from Jerome high school in 1953 and from the Kimmon Business university, Spokane. She is affiliated with the Alpha Iota sorority.

Peterson was graduated from Jerome high school in 1952. He is farming three miles south of Jerome where the couple will make their home.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Hill, Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. Larry Brackenbury, Pocatello.

\* \* \*



*Ted and Lois on their wedding day.*

### Lois Claar and Peterson Wed in Presbyterian Rite

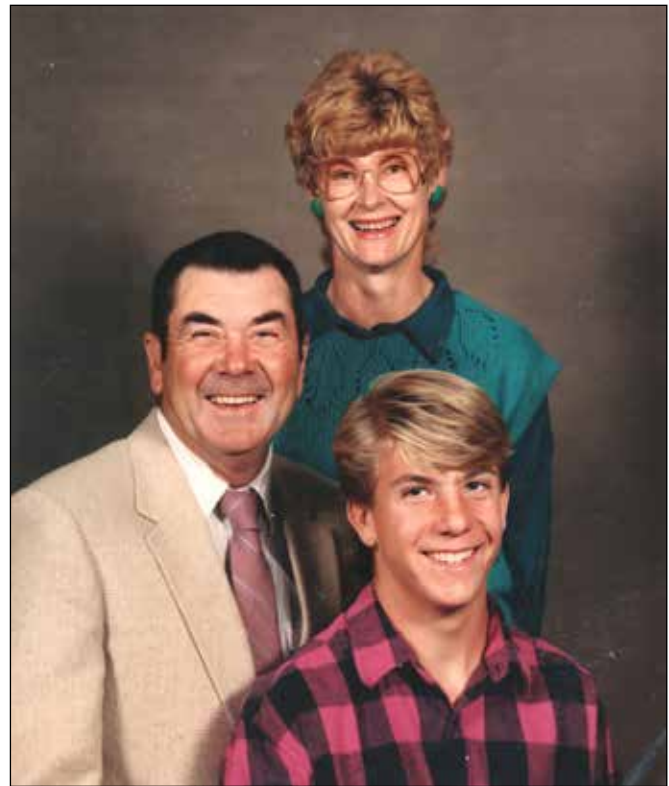
Source: The Times News, Twin Falls, Idaho, February 9 1955.

When Ted and Lois were united, they each brought a horse into the relationship – a black gelding called Stally that Ted's father had given him, and Lois' chestnut mare Desert Sage. In the years to come, horses would become the recreational focus of their new family.

Their first daughter, "beautiful baby"<sup>13</sup> Brenda, was born later that year. The delighted couple moved to the farm owned by Lois' parents, and worked on 120 acres of land. Their son Brett was born two years later in 1957 – the first boy on Lois' side of the family, and therefore much doted on. In the fall, the little family rented their own 240-acre farm southwest of Jerome.

Those were challenging but happy years. Daughters Kristi and Heidi came along in 1962 and 1965, while Joel was the baby of the family, arriving after eight years in 1973. As Lois once summed it up,

*We all worked on the farm. I always loved being a farmer. It was a good place to raise a family. Farming was good one year and you went broke the next.<sup>14</sup>*



*Ted & Lois with  
youngest son Joel, 1989.*



*Heidi, Kristi,  
Brenda, and  
Brett c. 1973.*





*Brett and Brenda  
(background)  
playing c. 1958.*



*Lois holding baby Brett in 1957.*



*Ted holding baby Brett in 1957.*

Fortunately, the Petersons were part of a close-knit group of seven farming couples, some of whom had known each other since high school, and “helped each other with weddings, children and rough patches in life – experiences that built long-time friendship.”<sup>15</sup>

In 1975, Ted and Lois were finally able to purchase the farm that had been their home for eighteen years, though Ted wasn’t optimistic about the future of farming.<sup>16</sup> This skepticism about the future of farming must have increased in 1977, during the worst drought in the state’s history. This was the driest year in living memory, which had significant impacts on irrigation across southern Idaho,<sup>17</sup> and would later become known as “the year without snow.”<sup>18</sup> Despite the hardships, Ted and Lois were chosen as “Farm Family of the Month” by the Jerome Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, and went on to rebuild and improve their house “until it turned out pretty good.”<sup>19</sup> Ted was also honored in 1975 for serving on the Fair Board for nine years, including one as chairman, and was presented with a plaque at their banquet.



*Ted holding his catch c. 1960s.*

*A farmer harvesting sugar beets. Ted and Lois raised a variety of crops, including corn, wheat, beans, hay, and sugar beets.*

*Source: William Mullins / Alamy Stock Photo, used under license.*



The entire family were skilled equestrians – perhaps a nice nod to their Scandinavian ancestors who had been talented cavalrymen – and participated in numerous events, winning many prizes. Desert Sage's offspring Sammy and Fury Babe were the children's first horses, followed by the Appaloosa horses Topsis, Joe Sharon, Abby and Grey that the family bred ("the names weren't so great," Brenda observed, "but the horses were.")<sup>20</sup> The talented and energetic Abner, or Pup, the grandson of Desert Sage, was a favorite and "did a whale of a job [...] in almost every class."<sup>21</sup>

Many others also became part of the horse harem. Every year, the whole family traveled to the National Appaloosa Horse Show around the US and even in Canada<sup>22</sup>, and they eventually purchased a motorhome which made traveling and camping convenient and fun. They were also members of the Magic Valley Appaloosa Club; the breed became the state horse for Idaho in 1975.



*Ted and Joe Sharon c. 1968. Ted really loved this horse.*



**JOE SHARON**

Sire: Sharon's Topper  
 Dam: Desert Sage, A.Q.H.A.

I.O.N. Appaloosa Club 1964 High Point Halter Champion  
 1963 Reserve Halter Champion. Many Times Show  
 Grand Champion including 1964 Intermountain Horse  
 Show, Burley, Idaho. Magic Valley Western Horse Show, 1964  
 1964 T.F. County Fair and Many Others. His Sire is  
 rated 5th in the Nation as Racing Sire. He is a Half Brother to  
 Active Duty, No. 1 2 yr. old Appaloosa Race Horse in  
 the Nation and a Record Holder at 400 yds.

**STANDING AT PRIVATE TREATY**

**TED and LOIS PETERSON**

PH. 324-2101 JEROME, IDAHO

*A 1965 ad in the newspaper  
 for a private treaty sale.*

*Source: The Times-News, Twin  
 Falls, Idaho, Feb 12 1965, page 38.*



DOUBLE WINNERS at the Idaho-Oregon-Nevada Appaloosa club annual banquet were Mr. and Mrs. Ted Peterson, Jerome. One trophy was presented for reserve grand champion mare and

the second honor went for reserve grand champion halter horse. Magic Valley Appaloosa owners walked off with several honors at the annual meeting of the club. (Times-News photo)

## Magic Valley Takes Share Of Appaloosa Club Honors

BOISE, Jan. 24 — Over 250 persons attended the annual awards banquet of the Idaho-Oregon-Nevada Appaloosa club held here.

"Sharon's Topper" owned by J. Mereness, Boise, walked off with the major portion of the honors as it won top trophy for performance horse.

This well known Appaloosa has also sired several other champions which include "Active Duty," grand champion halter horse, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Huston, Boise; "Joe Sharon," reserve champion halter horse, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ted Peterson, Jerome; "Tip Top Topper," grand champion gelding, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harney, Twin Falls.

Grand champion halter mare was "Camelet," owned by Dean and Howard Hopkins, Buhl. Reserve champion for mares trophy went to Mr. and Mrs. Ted Peterson, Jerome.

Grand champion cutting horse

trophy went to "Helicat B," owned by Frank Bates, Boise, while Loren Hoagland, Hagerman, picked up the reserve championship trophy in this class.

Reserve champion performance horse trophy was won by "Poker Chips" owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harney, Twin Falls.

## Rupert Holstein Has Good Record

RUPERT, Jan. 24 — Candy Dusky Four Stars 4495229, a five-year-old registered Holstein cow, owned by Louis Bott and sons, produced 16,387 pounds of milk, 540 pounds of butterfat and 1,418 pounds solids-not-fat in 312 days.

Solids-not-fat, the nutrients in milk below the creamline, are now being recorded for the first

## Signup on Grain Starts Feb. 10

HAILEY, Jan. 24 — Farmers will have an opportunity to sign up in the 1984 feed grain program beginning Feb. 10 and continuing through March 27, according to Jack Allred, Blaine county chairman of the agricultural stabilization and conservation committee.

As in previous years, he explained, the feed grain program will be voluntary and each individual producer on farms growing one of the three feed grains

time in addition to milk and butterfat as a part of the total nutrient testing program — launched last year by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The University of Idaho supervised the weighing and testing of production as a part of the official breed improvement programs of the association.

covered by the program will make his own decision about whether to take part. The program is available for corn, grain sorghum and barley.

## Baby Chicks

Replace your flock now, and have eggs available when prices are highest.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS IMMEDIATELY.

We Hatch the year-round and have a breed for your every need.

## SUNNY CHIX HATCHERY

Phone 326-4247  
FILER

## Building a Machine?

*The Idaho-Oregon-Nevada Appaloosa club 1964 banquet where Ted & Lois Peterson won double awards for reserve grand champion mare and reserve grand champion halter horse.*

*Source: The Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho, Jan 24 1964, page 10.*

Like Lois and her sister Phyllis, each of the three girls, Brenda, Kristi and Heidi, were crowned Jerome County Rodeo Queen in turn. A 1983 newspaper article titled "Sister crowns sister as new rodeo queen" began thus:

*Lois Peterson can rest easy now. Her third and youngest daughter has brought home the Miss Rodeo Jerome crown for 1983. [...] She was crowned by the 1982 queen, which was her older sister, Kristi. [...] There are no more daughters in the family to win the crown again.*<sup>23</sup>

Brett was a keen farmer and loved helping Ted, which earned him a chocolate milkshake each day ("the rest of the family got none."<sup>24</sup>) Eventually, Brett was left behind and trusted to look after the farm while the other family members went to the annual

## Sister crowns sister as new rodeo queen

Lois Peterson can rest easy now. Her third and youngest daughter has brought home the Miss Rodeo Jerome crown for 1983.

Heidi Peterson received the crown last Wednesday night, in front of a sellout crowd at the Jerome rodeo. She was crowned by the 1982 queen, which was her older sister, Kristi.

The 17-year-old senior at Jerome High School made it a clean sweep for the Peterson girls. The family has secured the Miss Rodeo Jerome title

(the contest)," Heidi said. "I did not want to let them down."

Mrs. Peterson began the family dynasty when she won the crown as Lois Claar in 1953 (her sister, Phyllis Claar, was the first queen in Jerome, crowned in 1946). Next came Brenda, who took the honor in 1974, followed by Kristi, in 1982.

"It is an honor to have all my daughters rein as Jerome queens," Mrs. Peterson said.

There are no more daughters in the family to win the crown again, Mrs. Peterson jokingly said they will have to

~~four times in exactly 30 years.~~ "I definitely tried harder because everyone else in the family has won

(continued on A-2)

*Heidi Peterson crowned rodeo queen in 1983 by the 1982 queen, which was her older sister Kristi.*

*Source: North Side News, Jerome, Idaho, August 26 1982, page 1.*



horse shows. During one such year, despite being cautioned by his parents, Brett went up in his hang glider, crashed, and broke his shoulder, putting an end to football and wrestling. He went on to study agriculture at college, returning home each summer to help his parents on the farm. Brett's defiance, as well as his work ethic, were traits he inherited from his father.



*Brett Peterson won first place in the district crop and weed competition, proving he was his father's son.*

*Source: The Times-News, Twin Falls, Nov 21 1972, page 16.*

## "Ice Cream Habits"

Ted's favorite flowers were marigolds and sunflowers, because, as he liked to say, "they just bloom their heads off." The same could be said of Ted and the way he lived his life. Like his father before him, he was a baseball and football enthusiast, a talented farmer, a keen equestrian, and most importantly, with Lois, he created a strong and close family of five children, many beloved horses, and Droopy the dog.

In 1993, the children were all grown up and went off on their own adventures. Ted and Lois decided to sell their farm, their home of many decades, and moved to Bellevue, Idaho. Here, they embarked on another "new experience" – Come on Inn, a log cabin motel business bearing the fitting catchphrase "Sleep like a log." Ted, who had never been a carpenter, figured out how to make four log cabins with his own hands, and also built a log home for himself and Lois.<sup>25</sup> During this time, Lois also worked as a rural mail carrier for the United States Postal Service. When she wasn't working, she was known to bake her award-winning peanut butter cookies<sup>26</sup> for her grandchildren and take them on Grandparents' Camp each summer.



*"You're getting taller than a bean pole!"*

~ Ted Peterson

Seven years later, the Petersons wanted to be closer to their family, grandchildren, community and Church. They sold their home and business and moved back to Jerome in 2000 – back to familiar faces and coffee shops where Ted could once again argue about politics with his friends. He was a committed Democrat in a Republican stronghold. Despite his argumentative spirit, however, his sense of humor was unparalleled, and stayed with him to the very end. He was known to tell his grandchildren that they were getting “taller than a bean pole!”



*Ted and Lois Peterson c. 2005.*

*Grandpa, armed with his indelible sense of humor, was at the hospital before he died. A nurse said, “Well, Ted, we’ll see you in a month.” “No,” Grandpa replied, “I think this is my last round up.” He died that night from a massive heart attack.<sup>27</sup>*

On October 4, 2008, Ted passed away following a sudden and shocking diagnosis of acute leukemia<sup>28</sup>. He was survived and grieved by his wife of 53 years, his five

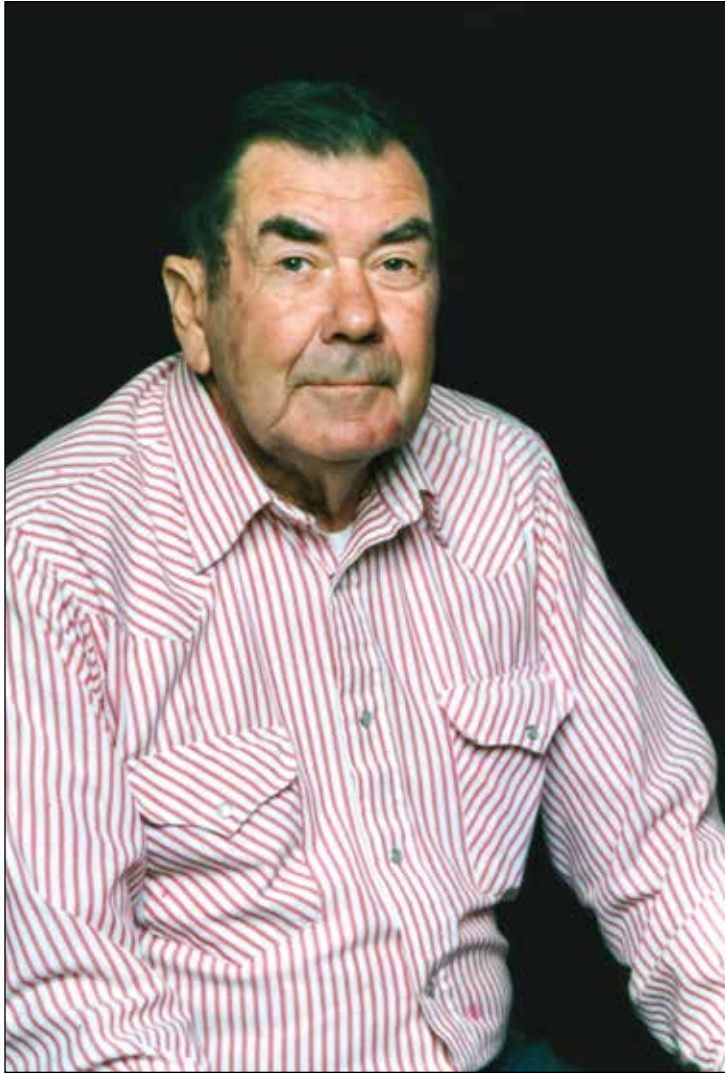
children, seven grandchildren, two horses and four cats.<sup>29</sup> In his obituary, he was remembered thus:

*Ted was a proud member of the Jerome Democratic Party (even in the days when there were only six Democrats in Southern Idaho!) and an active member of the Jerome Presbyterian Church. [...] For most of his adult life, Ted could regularly be found (twice a day) at the designated coffee hangout (both in Jerome and Bellevue), sometimes drinking coffee but mostly talking and arguing about local and national news and politics. Lois has asked Ted’s coffee buddies to be the honorary pallbearers at his funeral.*

The naughtiness of his early years had later manifested in eccentric food habits – polishing off a lion’s share of hot wings, half-nibbled Whitman chocolates, empty ice cream containers with one bite left behind, carefully re-wrapped partially-eaten bananas. These were fondly remembered and playfully incorporated into the lunch served at his funeral. His eldest child, Brenda, gave a moving tribute on this occasion, reminiscing and explaining each of these quirks.

*A couple of years ago at Christmas, [...] my nephew Tanner walked in and started to fix himself a bowl of ice cream. I noticed that Tanner had left one small bite of ice cream in one of the cartons. I told him to go ahead and empty the carton so I could throw it away. But he closed up the carton and said: “Nope, I have to save some for Grandpa.” I knew then that dad had managed to torment three generations with his ice cream habits.<sup>30</sup>*





*Portrait of Ted in October 2005.*

*“Well, I might see you pretty soon  
if I get any sicker of this place.”*

~ Ted Peterson

He was buried in a down-to-earth pine casket that was adorned with “flowers like sunshine” – including his favorites, sunflowers and marigolds – for the funeral. To the end he looked like he was about to start beaming, and Lois quietly said to Dewey, one of Ted’s coffee buddies, “Democrat legions are going to be kind of calm.”



*Ted’s headstone at Jerome Cemetery,  
surrounded by his favorite — marigolds.*

Ted had a keen sense of humor; a spirit that couldn’t resist an argument; a deep love for his family; a passion for sports, hunting and fishing; a respect for nature and the land; and pride in his ancestral heritage. Brenda ended her tribute saying:

*You always wanted to see Norway. You weren’t able to get there. I regret that. A few months ago I made a promise to you [...] that I would go to Norway and that I would see it for you. I intend to keep that promise, dad. 🌿*



*Ted's obituary, 2008.*

*Source: The Times-News,  
Twin Falls, Oct 8 2008.*



*The journey doesn't  
have to end! Scan  
the code at left with  
your phone to go on a  
virtual journey of all  
the locations you have  
read about.*

Wednesday, October 8, 2008 C7

## Ted J. Peterson

JEROME — Ted J. Peterson, 74, of Jerome, died from a massive heart attack and complications from acute leukemia at St. Luke's Hospital in Boise on Saturday morning, Oct. 4, 2008, surrounded by family members.



Ted was born Dec. 7, 1933, in Wendell, to Fred and Blossom Peterson. He graduated from Jerome High School in 1952 and attended Idaho State University in Pocatello until he got homesick (the exact number of days he survived college life is subject to dispute) and came back to Jerome to farm for the next 40 years. He married Lois Claar on Feb. 5, 1955, and he and Lois farmed south of Jerome with their five children for many years. In 1993, they sold the farm and built a log family home and log motel cabins in Bellevue. They operated their log cabin motel business for seven years, but then sold it so that they could return to Jerome to be closer to family, lifelong friends, their church and Ted's Jerome coffee buddies. For most of his adult life, Ted could regularly be found (twice a day) at the designated coffee hangout (both in Jerome and Bellevue), sometimes drinking coffee, but mostly talking and arguing about local and national news and politics. Lois has asked Ted's coffee buddies to be the honorary pallbearers at his funeral.

Ted is survived by his wife of 53 years, Lois; his five children, Brenda J. Peterson of Portland, Ore., Brett T. Peterson of Bellevue, Kristi (Bart) Patterson of Jerome,

Heidi C. Peterson of Montrose, Colo., and Joel W. Peterson of Boise; seven grandchildren, Kaysie Bruno of San Jose, Calif., and Jacob Theodore Peterson of Moscow (Brett's children), Tanner, Trevor "Ted Jr." and Tate Patterson (Bart and Kristi's children), and Leo and Hanz Peterson (Joel's children); two horses; and four cats. He also is survived by his three brothers, Fred (Oralee) Peterson, Ed (Sharon) Peterson and Wally (Gail) Peterson; and his sister, Merriam (Kirby) Hill. He was preceded in death by his mother and father; and two sisters, Ta Behrens and Doris Barnes.

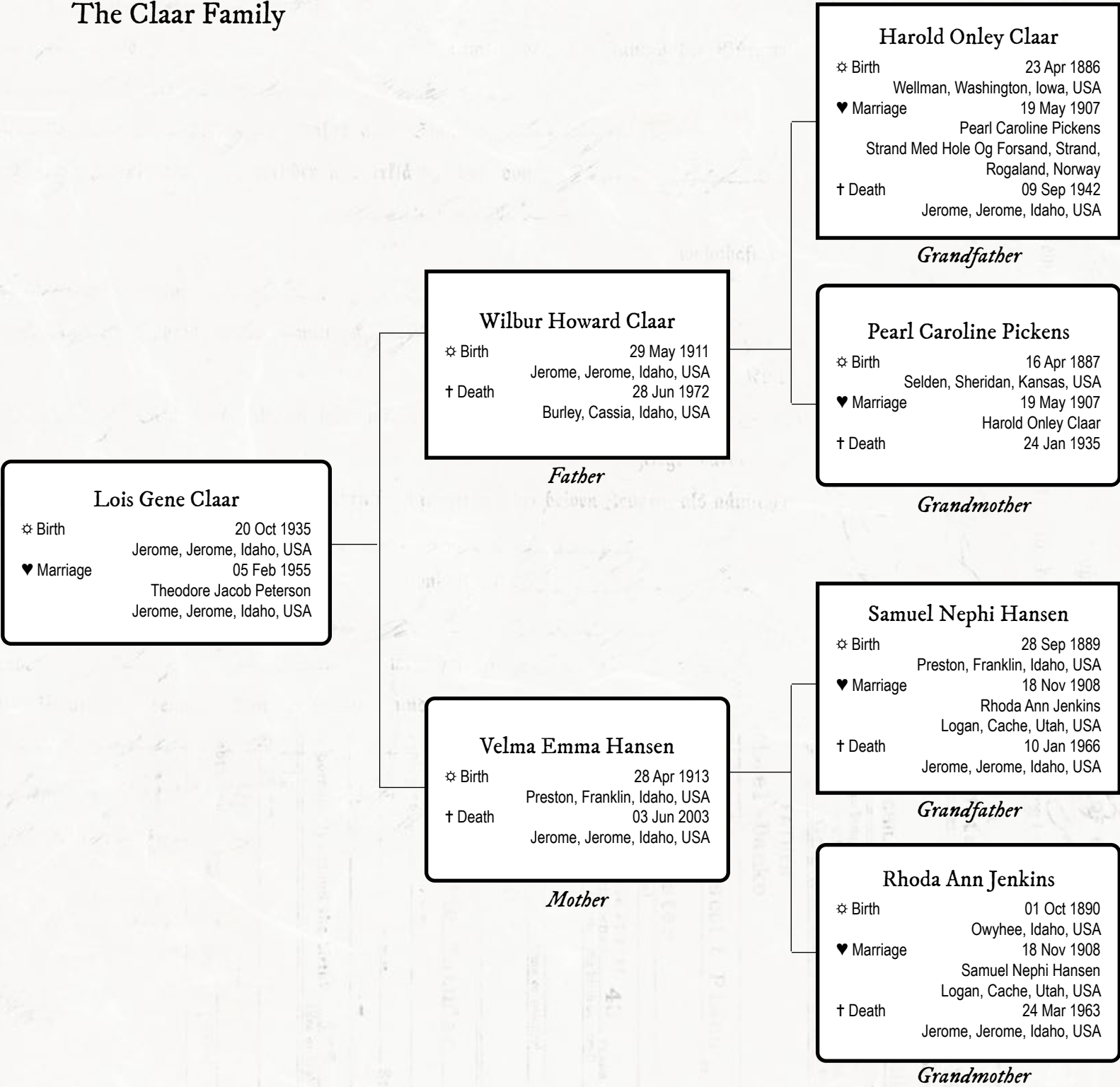
Ted was a proud member of the Jerome Democratic Party (even in the days when there were only six Democrats in southern Idaho!) and an active member of the Jerome Presbyterian Church. He was a former member of the Jamboree Club, the Jerome Sheriff's Posse, the Jerome Fair Board and the Jerome Booster Club. He loved horses, sports, hunting, fishing and spending time with his family and friends.

The funeral will be conducted at 10 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008, at the First Presbyterian Church, 262 E. Ave. A in Jerome, with the Rev. Ronald Matheny officiating. Burial will follow at the Jerome Cemetery. A visitation will be held Friday, Oct. 10, at Farnsworth Mortuary, 1343 S. Lincoln in Jerome, where family and friends may call between 4 and 8 p.m.

The family suggests that memorials be directed to the Jerome County Historical Society, Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum, P.O. Box 50, Jerome, ID 83338.



# The Claar Family



## Children of Ted J Peterson & Lois Claar

- (1) Brenda Jacob Peterson  
b. 1955
- (2) Brett Theodore Peterson  
b. 1957
- (3) Kristi K Peterson  
b. 1962
- (4) Heidi C Peterson  
b. 1965
- (5) Joel W Peterson  
b. 1973

*Ted's spurs bought somewhere  
in the late 1940s or early 50s; in  
the collection of Jake Peterson.*





Dear Ma and my daddy  
 dont you forget my mit?  
 I have been a little better.  
 Eddy and Wally have been  
 good today.  
 I have milked five or six  
 cows.  
 we were bad Sunday night  
 when I went to school I was  
 sleepy all day. I about went  
 to sleep ~~in~~ once in my desk.  
 I came home from school  
 we were playing in the yard  
 Eddy got a rope and I  
 let him rope me. Pip was  
 in the yard Eddy tied me  
 up. Pip came and got a  
 hold of the rope. Pip wouldn't  
 let go. Pip turned around  
 then he got ahold of  
 Eddy's leg. Pip pulled and  
 pulled. Eddy had the rope  
 around my hands. Pip  
 pulled so hard that it  
 hurt my hands. from Teddy

This letter was written by Ted  
 when he was about 10 years old.

## Transcription of letter dated c. 1943

Dear Ma and my daddy don't you forget my  
 mit?<sup>31</sup> I have been a little better. Eddy and Wally  
 have been good today.

I have milked five or six cows.

We were bad Sunday night when I went to  
 school I was sleep all day. I about went to sleep  
 once in my desk.

When I came home from school we were  
 playing in the yard Eddy<sup>32</sup> got a rope and I let  
 him rope me. Pip<sup>33</sup> was in the yard Eddy tied  
 me up, Pip came and got a hold of the rope. Pip  
 wouldn't let go. Pip turned around then he got  
 ahold of Eddy's leg. Pip pulled and pulled. Eddy  
 had the rope around my hands. Pip pulled so  
 hard that it hurt my hands.

From Teddy.

Transcription of letter dated 1952

Sept. 22, 1952  
Pocatello, Idaho

Dear Mom.

I got up here about 7:00 yesterday and didn't get to bed until 11:00. I had to get my English and chemistry done. I've almost decided to quit this course and take welding up here the second semester. My English teacher gave me the hardest sentence to diagram today that I've ever seen. I never did get it done. I stopped in at Brackenbury's to get Larry's clocks and David Salladay had taken them up. Bernell [?]<sup>34</sup> & I almost went to sleep this morning in our chemistry lecture.

Sept. 22, 1952  
Pocatello, Idaho

Dear Mom.

I got up here about 7:00 yesterday and didn't get to bed until 11:00. I had to get my English & chemistry done. I've ~~alt~~ almost decided to quit this course and take Welding up here the second semester. My English teacher gave me the hardest sentence to diagram today ~~the~~ that I've ever seen. I never did get it done. I stopped in at Brackenbury's to get Larry's clocks and David Salladay had taken them ~~out of~~ up. Bernell & I almost went to sleep this morning in our chemistry lecture.


*This letter was written by Ted to his mother, Blossom, while he attended Idaho State University. Per his obituary, the exact number of days he survived college life is subject to dispute.*



## Endnotes—Chapter Six

1. This letter was written by Ted when he was about 10 years old. Nobody could remember where his parents had gone, but they were supposed to bring him home a mitt.
2. This WWII-era letter was written by Fred when his son Bud was serving in the war.
3. An Irish setter
4. “Bean Crop Wins Trip to FFA Meeting for Jerome Member,” *The Times-News*, Twin Falls, Idaho, October 12, 1950
5. Ted’s obituary – “Ted J. Peterson,” *The Times-News*, Twin Falls, Idaho, October 8, 2008
6. This letter was written by Ted to his mother, Blossom, on September 22, 1952, while he was attending Idaho State University.
7. Lois’ high school annual
8. *ibid.*
9. A leadership position in the self-governing Masonic-affiliated group for girls between the ages of 10 and 20.
10. The Rodeo Queen represents her rodeo or region for a year at events and interviews, and requires diverse skills including horse riding, rodeo knowledge and public speaking, in addition to being judged for appearance.
11. Brenda Peterson ed., *Lois Gene Claar Peterson: The First 80 Years*, 2015, p. 64
12. Ted and Lois were renting an 80-acre farm three miles south of Jerome.
13. Brenda Peterson ed., *Lois Gene Claar Peterson: The First 80 Years*, 2015, p. 72
14. *Ibid.*, p. 87
15. Nick Coltraine, “The long haul: Friends make it a life-long affair,” *Times-News*, July 8, 2007, published on [magicvalley.com](http://magicvalley.com)
16. Don Sparhawk, “Family buys own farm after 20 years,” newspaper unknown, circa 1978-79
17. The 1977 drought in Idaho: Economic impacts and the responses of irrigators and water delivery organizations. Research technical completion report. Project No. B-046-IDA, Idaho Waters Digital Library, Digital Initiatives, University of Idaho Library.
18. Russell, Betsy Z. 2021. “‘Unprecedented’ Drought Sets Records in Idaho.” Idaho Press. Adams Publishing Group. August 9, 2021. [https://www.idahopress.com/news/local/unprecedented-drought-sets-records-in-idaho/article\\_254d95d6-c534-5e49-9c99-2a309b737614.html](https://www.idahopress.com/news/local/unprecedented-drought-sets-records-in-idaho/article_254d95d6-c534-5e49-9c99-2a309b737614.html).
19. Brenda Peterson ed., *Lois Gene Claar Peterson: The First 80 Years*, 2015, p. 80
20. Naming the horses and farm animals started with Jacob at least. He had Mike, the pioneer horse. The quote is from Brenda’s eulogy for Ted.
21. Brenda Peterson ed., *Lois Gene Claar Peterson: The First 80 Years*, 2015, p. 100
22. 22nd Canadian National Appaloosa Horse Show in Red Deer, Alberta, 1979
23. Brenda Peterson ed., *Lois Gene Claar Peterson: The First 80 Years*, 2015 (the article is reproduced on p. 112)
24. *Ibid.*, p. 88



- 
25. He had also never made a bed in his life, Lois recalled, but he learned quickly.
  26. I remember Grandma Lois teaching me how to make them soon after they moved into their log home in Bellevue. She won the blue ribbon for her peanut butter cookies at the county fair in 1968.
  27. From notes by Jake Peterson, October 10, 2008
  28. He'd had heart trouble for 25 years. He passed away at St. Luke's Hospital in Boise.
  29. "Ted J. Peterson," The Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho, October 8, 2008
  30. The quote is from Brenda's eulogy for Ted.
  31. Nobody could remember where his parents had gone, but they were supposed to bring him home a baseball mitt.
  32. The younger boys had a history of all sorts of mischief as evidenced by Fred's letter to his son Bud when he wrote, "Ted, Ed and Wally are just as bad as ever."
  33. Pip was their dog, an Irish setter.
  34. This name was difficult to make out in the letter.



*Snake River Canyon near Twin  
Falls, Idaho.*

*Source: Prisma by Dukas Presseagentur  
GmbH / Alamy Stock Photo, used under  
license.*









## Epilogue



*“And they were invidiously compared to the Scandinavians, who were seen as temperate, industrious, and frugal [...] In 1890 approximately seventy-two thousand immigrants from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark resided in Chicago, which had the largest Scandinavian settlement in the United States. They were portrayed in the local press as a model ethnic group, people who kept their homes and places of business spotlessly clean and who were eager to embrace American ways.”*

This excerpt appeared in the book *City of the Century*, considered one of most authoritative texts on Chicago’s history.<sup>1</sup> By then, four generations of Cederstrøm-turned-Petersons had already lived in America, farmed the land, raised loving families, and made the country their home. But they didn’t forget their roots, and judging by the closing lines of Brenda’s eulogy to Ted – as well as the writing of this book by his grandson – they had diligently told stories of their family’s adventures in another place and time.

By all accounts, this is the story of a fearless family line. From Anders Otto Pählman to Ted Peterson, from Stina Jonsdotter to Lois Claar, and everyone that came before and after, the ability to make the best of the challenging cards they had been dealt, and even to laugh their troubles away, seems to have been an inherited trait. In 16th century Estonia and in 21st century America, across Sweden, Norway, Chicago, Nebraska and Idaho, they created opportunities and made every effort to grow, building on the achievements of their predecessors and making better lives for those to come.

There were many turning points along the way, and many choices were made to get here. If Jürgen Polman hadn’t joined hands with the Swedes; if Carl Gustaf Pählman

hadn't resigned from the military to devote the rest of his life to his family; if Anders Otto Pählman hadn't supported his children with Stina; if Peter Cederstrøm hadn't moved to Norway in search of better opportunities, and his son Frederik hadn't brought his family to America for the same reason; if Jacob hadn't trusted his brother Bill, and Fred had chosen baseball over the harsh land, and Ted had stayed at university, the outcomes would have been very different.

They each did what they believed to be right, but also followed their heart. Risks were taken, and everyone was richer for them. Ted's son Brett once wrote,

*Many times in my life I would have chosen [a] different path, but I couldn't disgrace the man. Few things have directed my judgment like my dad; as you know, fear is not among the weakness in genes. My respect for him has surpassed all fear it entangles, be it from religion, prison, the law of the land, or disgrace from other men. [...] I have always been able to see my father's sword, held high, and gleaming like all great warriors.* <sup>2</sup>

The Norse believed that "the good name never dies / of one who has done well,"<sup>3</sup> and that this was the only way to achieve immortality – one's name being carried on across generations. Though their name may have literally changed and evolved from Pählman to Peterson,

the underlying meaning of the term "family name," as it implies honor, values and good deeds, remained wholly intact.

There is, however, still another road to immortality. Telling the stories of ancestors, especially of those that are lesser known, but also the oft-repeated ones, is one of the ways to have them live on beyond their time. Remembering, and more importantly, recording these histories so that they can be discovered by those to come lights the way forward.

Arcadia Valley in Idaho is a place that now exists only in the memories of those who once called it home. But all the Arcadias throughout literature are essentially imaginative visions, of idyllic places, at peace with nature, an almost unattainable ideal.

Yet reality is often better, and home – which the Petersons defined and redefined with every move, with every new country and continent – is a concept in the heart and the imagination more than it is in any one physical or geographical place. Home is a feeling, home is people, home is where there is freedom to grow and be. It could look like a Swedish manor with many windows, or a timeless timber house in Stavanger, or a cozy log cabin in Bellevue built with determination, good intentions and love.

Wherever you are, wherever you call Arcadia, *välkommen hem*. Welcome home. 🌿



*He was a Father, Husband, Grandfather, and Son  
A Farmer, Navigator, Builder, and Fisherman  
He was a Man, Theodore Jacob Peterson,  
No way to compare because no one's braver than  
A Viking-Warrior  
Sword, held high, like all warriors who die  
Tho' his name never dies, he stays in lore  
A Monument, Sword, Defender and Guide*

"Viking Warrior" by Jake Peterson,  
an elegy spoken at the funeral of Ted J Peterson, 2008

## Endnotes—Epilogue

1. Donald L. Miller, *City of the Century: The Epic of Chicago and the Making of America*, Chicago: Simon & Schuster, 1996
2. Quoted from an email by Brett Peterson to his son Jake, sent after Ted's death on 6 Oct 2008.
3. Auden, W. H., and P. B. Taylor. 2007. *Havamal*: (words of the high one)



*"The Funeral of a Viking" 1893, oil  
on canvas; Frank Dicksee. Depicts  
the funeral of a Viking leader, his body  
being set to sea on a burning pyre.*

*Source: Part of a collection from Manchester  
Art Gallery; Wikimedia Commons. Photo in  
the public domain.*









# Acknowledgements



Writing a book is harder than I thought and more rewarding than I could have imagined. Naturally, this book wouldn't exist without the grace and grit of the men and women in these pages. Their stories of unyielding courage continue to shape and influence me in many ways. But writing is never a solitary endeavour; there were many hands involved in the making of this book, and I'd like to acknowledge their grit and grace.

First and foremost, to Brent Hayward, my ever-patient husband, for encouragement and accountability. To my dad, Brett Peterson, for all the times I uttered, "*Why am I doing this,*" thought of him, and then kept going. Aunt Brenda Peterson and cousin Valerie "Pixie" Collins: thank you for generously sharing knowledge and photographs.

Much appreciation to the researchers, Monica Fogelqvist and Laila N. Christiansen, for breaking down brick walls and revealing Sweden and Norway to us. To the good folks at Norwegian National Archives, Stavanger City Archives, National Library of Sweden, Småland Museum, and Riddarhuset, who suffered through my terrible attempts at Norwegian and Swedish: thank you for responding to many requests for help.

Finally, you literally wouldn't be holding this book in your hands without Kriti Bajaj, Louise Barker, Alison Armstrong Taylor, and Tom Taylor, the collaborators, editors, and designers, who took great care with its contents. Thank you is too small a word. (Actually, it's *two* too small words.)

## Editing

Kriti Bajaj

## Writing

Kriti Bajaj  
Louise Barker  
Jake Peterson

## Research

Laila N. Christiansen  
Monica Fogelqvist  
Ray Johnson  
Jake Peterson  
Steven Wright

## Translation

Andrea Bentschneider  
Monica Fogelqvist  
Caroline Guntur

## Art & Design

Alison Armstrong Taylor  
Tom Taylor

## Map Illustration

Owen Delaney

## About the Author



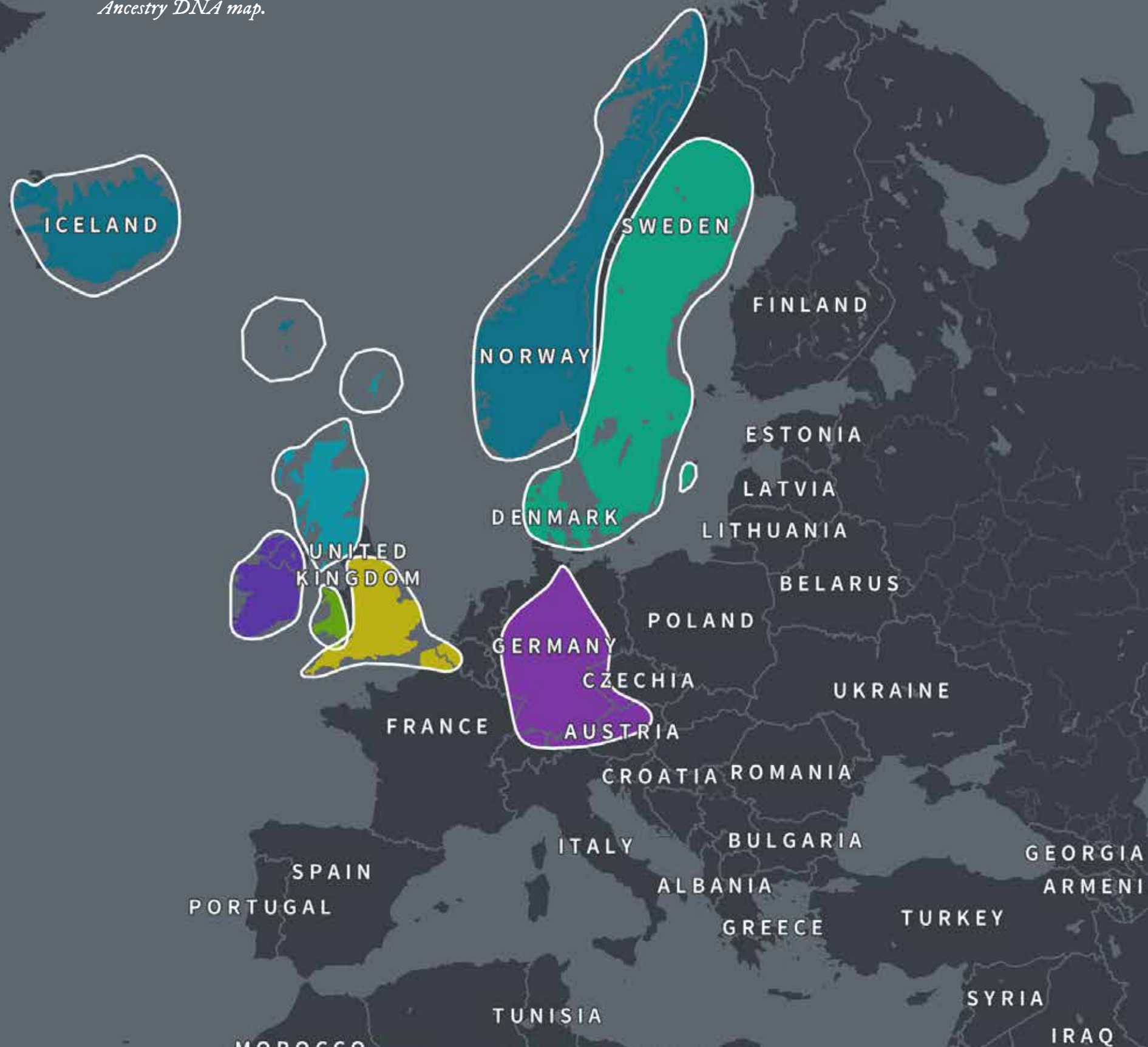
Jake Peterson is a narrative therapist, supervisor and community worker. His work has been published in the International Journal of Narrative Therapy & Community Work. When he's not on the couch, Jake enjoys reading and writing about non-fiction, family history, and folklore. He lives with his husband and dog in Melbourne, Australia Naarm, on the traditional lands of the Kulin Nation. He is allegedly 28% Scandinavian and dreams of retiring to a fjord in Stavanger, Norway. *(Please buy his book, he owes a lot of people money and needs to retire to a fjord in Stavanger, Norway).*



*Left to right: Brett Peterson, Jake Peterson, Ted Peterson, Lois Peterson on Ted & Lois's 50th anniversary cruise, 2005.*



*Ancestry DNA map.*



*Appendix 1*

## *DNA Test Results & Our Family History*

Genetic genealogy or DNA testing is relatively new but one of the most exciting developments in genealogy research. A genealogical DNA test is a DNA-based test that looks at specific locations of a person's genome in order to verify ancestral relationships or to estimate the ethnic mixture of a person (ethnicity estimates usually have a lower reliability than verifying relationships). When interpreting ethnicity results, it's important to understand that different testing companies use different reference panels and algorithms, which can make ethnicity estimates vary, sometimes dramatically.

This section covers testing results for my DNA, including my Admixture results. An Admixture analysis or biogeographical analysis is a method of analysing genetic markers from both parents and then inferring geographical origins based on an analysis of genetic ancestry. The test was completed in February 2022.

The conclusion is that both sides of my ancestors were from Europe, with my maternal line originating primarily from England, Northwestern Europe, and Wales and my paternal line originating primarily from England, Northwestern Europe, Norway, Sweden & Denmark.

Of particular interest for our research, the DNA test results were able to verify that I share DNA with at least one person descending from Anders Otto Pählman. This means we are able to document both a paper and DNA trail, which is the gold standard for genealogy research. As DNA testing becomes more common, it's likely that more genetic matches to this family line will be verified.



## AncestryDNA®

To figure out ethnicity regions, AncestryDNA compares a person's DNA to a worldwide reference panel made up of DNA samples from more than 55,000 people, representing 77 groups. They look at 1,001 sections of DNA and assign each section to the ethnicity region it looks most like. Then those results are calculated into the percentages you see in the estimate. A person's genetic link to those ethnicities can go back several hundred to over 1,000 years.

### *Ethnicity Estimate*

England & Northwestern Europe 28%  
 Wales 23%  
 Sweden & Denmark 16%  
 Scotland 13%  
 Norway 12%  
     Southern & Southwestern Norway  
         Boknafjord  
         Jæren  
 Ireland 5%  
 Germanic Europe 3%

### *Ted J Peterson's DNA*

Ted J Peterson died in 2008, a few years before DNA testing became readily available to the general public. However, we can estimate his ethnicity regions based on percentages from autosomal DNA samples from one of his siblings. An estimated range for his ethnicity might be:

England & Northwestern Europe 22%  
 Wales 4%  
 Sweden & Denmark 18%  
 Scotland 10%  
 Norway 40%  
     Southern & Southwestern Norway  
         Boknafjord  
         Jæren  
 Germanic Europe 3%  
 Northern Italy 2%

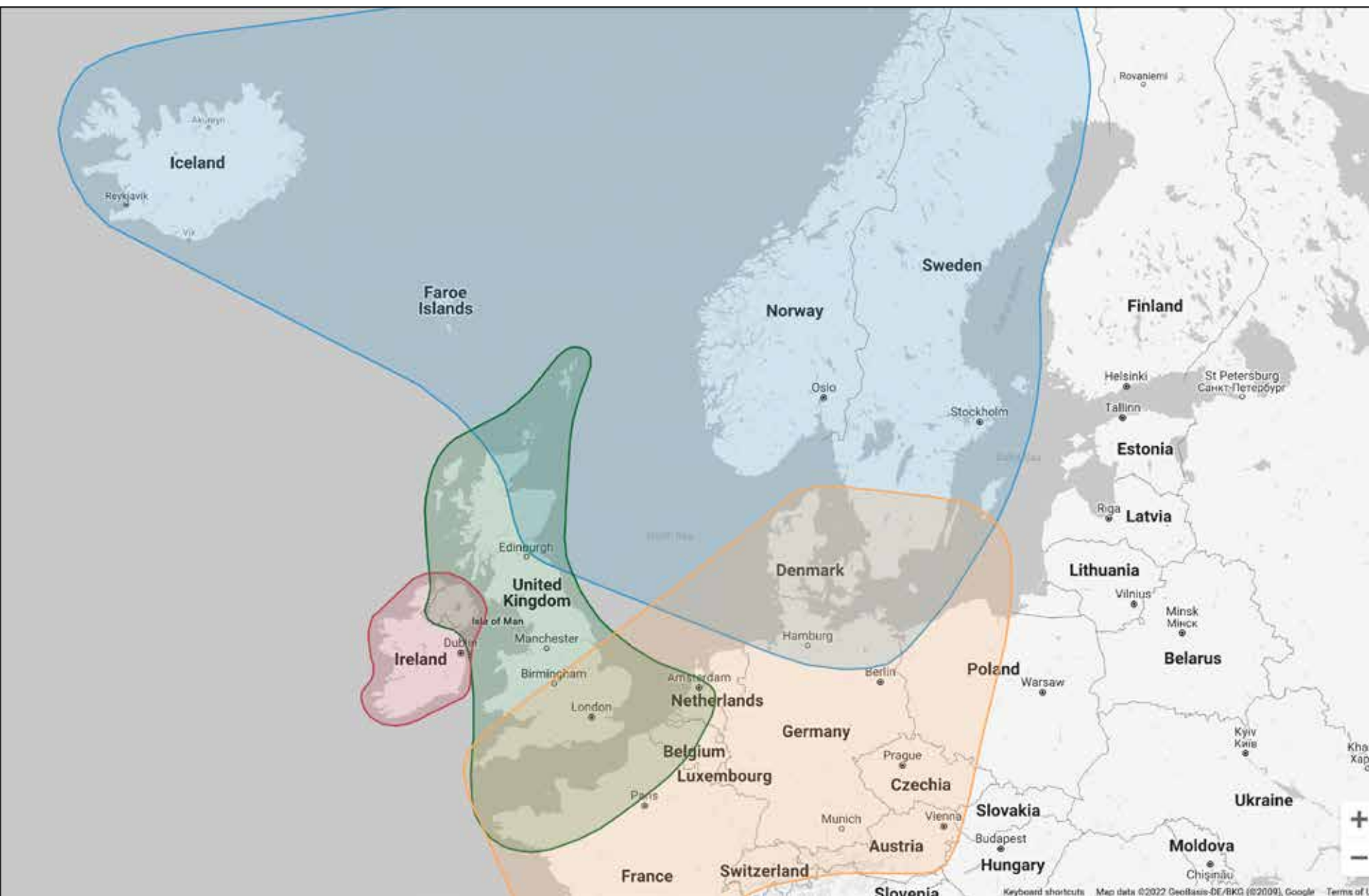
## FamilyTreeDNA

In February 2022, my raw DNA data was also uploaded to FamilyTreeDNA to take advantage of their own algorithms, reference panels, and matches.

### *myOrigins*

myOrigins is a feature of FamilyTreeDNA. They provide a percentile breakdown of the populations to which an autosomal DNA sample is connected. FamilyTreeDNA refer to this as myOrigins. The latest version at the time of this writing is myOrigins 3.0, which compares autosomal DNA to 90 reference populations and improves the methodology behind the calculations used to determine a person's ethnicity estimates.

Europe 100%  
     Scandinavia 43%  
     Ireland 28%  
     England, Wales, and Scotland 25%  
     Central Europe 4%



*FTDNA myOrigins map.*



*ancientOrigins*

ancientOrigins compares autosomal DNA to DNA found at archaeological dig sites throughout the European continent. This tool provides a percentile breakdown of a person's DNA in relation to the three major groups of people associated with ancient migrations on the European continent, including Metal Age Invader (Bronze Age), Farmer (Neolithic Era), and Hunter-Gatherers (Mesolithic and Neolithic Eras)

Hunter-Gatherer 45%

Farmer 42%

Metal Age Invader 12%

Non-European 0%

**Further research**

There are three types of DNA tests for genetic genealogy: Y-chromosome (Y-DNA), mitochondrial (mtDNA), and autosomal. AncestryDNA only offers autosomal DNA testing, which they indicate provides the most comprehensive information on an individual's ethnicity. However, males can trace their patrilineal (male-line) ancestry by testing their Y-chromosome, which can uncover a Y-chromosome haplogroup. Similarly, mtDNA tests trace people's matrilineal (mother-line) ancestry through mitochondria, which are passed from mothers to their children. These tests can uncover an individual's mtDNA haplogroup from one's matrilineage.

This is an area of further research as the field of genetic genealogy expands, which can provide more information on our ancestry. Perhaps a further edition of this book will include such results but for now I will leave it to others who might be interested in genetic genealogy and our family history.

## *Appendix 2*

### *Påhlman Family Research Report*

## *Ancestors Peter Cederström (1800 - )*

### **I** Peter Cederström.

*Born* 11 JUN 1800 in Viggsjö, Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län.<sup>1</sup>

The child born out of wedlock, Peter Andersson, the mother is Stina Jönsdotter, 27 years old

*Christened* 12 JUN 1800 in Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län.<sup>2</sup> Witnesses:

Sven Andersson in Viggsjö, Jakob Andersson ibidem, Karin Svensdotter and the maid Anna Persdotter ibidem *Hat maker*.

*Residence* 1813 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>3</sup> *Residence* 1816 in Kristianstad, Kristianstads län.<sup>4</sup>

*Age attestation* 23 JAN 1816 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>5</sup> The first attestation about the age of Peter is written by the vicar in Södra Ljunga:

⌘ The boy Peter Andersson in Tranhult, Ljunga parish, is said to have been born in Agunnaryd parish. According to a note in the household interrogation book here, he was born 1800 \* (June 11) / day and month not reported /.

⌘ He has lived in Skåne since 1813, and therefore nothing can be said about his behavior and Christian knowledge. Ljunga, January 23, 1816

⌘ S.D. Ringensou vicar



The second attestation is from the priest in Agunnaryd:

According to Agunnaryd's church register, the above-mentioned boy, Peter Andersson, was born in 1800 on 11 June in an illegitimate bed - the father, according to information, is said to be a man named Anders - the mother is Stina Jönsdotter, now living in Ljunga parish.

This young man, who is now staying in Skåne and Råbelöv parishe, is highly recommended, especially as he now desires for the first time to perform the Lord's Holy Communion.

He reads well in a book and is reasonably good by heart.

Certified in Agunnaryd on January 24, 1816.

Carl Nyman

*Married* 1830 in Stavanger, Norway with **Tobia Torsdatter Hammeland**. <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/view/327/pv00000009170647>

*Person notes:*

Had a son named Anders Otto

*Marriage* with **Tobia Torsdatter Hammeland**.

*Father:* **Anders Otto Pählman**, see ancestor 2. *Mother:* **Stina Jönsdotter**, see ancestor 3.

## Generation I

2f **Anders Otto Pählman.**

*Born* 13 AUG 1740 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>6</sup>

Parents: well-born Mr. lieutenant-colonel Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner

*Christened* 14 AUG 1740 in Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>6</sup>

Witnesses:

Well-born Mr. Major Ödla, Mr. District Chief Gisler, Hans Barck, Captain Åman's wife in Borsna, maiden Brita Kajsa Barck, maiden Maja Stina Lithovia

*Cavalry captain.*

*Married* 16 SEP 1774 in Hemmesjö med Tegnaby, Kronobergs län with **Kristina Margareta Unge**.<sup>7</sup> The cavalry captain Anders Otto Pählman of Ugglansryd and the maiden Kristina Margareta Unge in Åreda, daughter of the judge Per Unge and his wife Sofia Kornelia Stålhammar

*Died* 2 SEP 1815 in Smedjemåla, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>8</sup> *Cause of death:* old age. The widower cavalry captain Anders Otto Pählman in Smedjemåla, 75 years old

Since Anders Otto died in Smedjemåla he probably lived with his son Göran Pählman at that time, even if he is not noted in that household in the church book.

*Probate* 18 OCT 1815 in Smedjemåla, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>9</sup>

In 1815, on October 18, a legal estate register and valuation was made on the estate of the deceased cavalry captain, well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman, who died here on the 2nd of September at the age of almost 76, and left the following heirs:

the eldest son, now also deceased, Lieutenant Karl Otto Pählmans left behind the minor son Adolf Otto Pählman, whose stepfather the major well-born Mr. A. Rothlieb was called here, but did not come, but the other heirs were present, namely:

the cornet well-born Mr. Anders Adam Pählman, well-born Miss Sofie Kristina Pählman, whose right is guarded by Mr. forester C.G. Kniberg, by proxy,

the captain well-born Mr. Göran Pählman,

well-born the engineer's wife Margareta Elisabet Lagerbjelke, nee Pählman, who is assisted by her husband the engineer well-born Mr. I.M. Lagerbjelke,

and the youngest daughter, the well-born Miss Emerentia Pählman, her right is



guarded by Mr. Forester Kniberg according to the power of attorney cited above, and the guardian of the 2 latter minors, Mr. War Council Highly Noble O.F. Unge.

In their capacity as valuers, the jury members present were Per Andersson in Filen and Jakob Persson in Kopparemåla. The property is declared under the connection stipulated in the 9th cap: Inheritance Code by the captain, well-born Mr. Göran Pählman.

*Marriage* 1:o with **Kristina Margareta Unge**. Born 14 Dec 1757 in Åreda Norregård, Södra Åreda, Hemmesjö, Kronobergs län. Died 22 DEC 1784 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>10</sup> Cause of death: after childbirth or stroke. The well-born Mrs. Greta Stina Pählman nee Unge, 28 years old.

*Children:*

**Per Gustaf Pählman**. Born 24 OCT 1775 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>11</sup> Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

**Karl Otto Pählman**. Born 3 NOV 1776 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>12</sup> Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

**Johan Fredrik Pählman**. Born 22 APR 1778 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>13</sup> Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

**Anders Adam Pählman**. Born 9 AUG 1779 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>14</sup> Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

**Kristina Sofia Pählman**. Born 18 FEB 1781 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>15</sup> Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

**Göran Pählman.** Born 10 MAY 1782 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>16</sup>  
Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

**Margareta Elisabet Pählman.** Born 7 JUL 1783 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>17</sup> Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

**Emerentia Pählman.** Born 16 DEC 1784 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>18</sup>  
Parents: the cavalry captain well-born Mr. Anders Otto Pählman and well-born Mrs. Stina Greta Unge in Ugglansryd .

*Relation 2: 0 with next ancestor 3. Children:*

**Johannes Cederström.** Born 11 NOV 1791 in Metaretorpet, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>19</sup> The son of Stina Jönsdotter in Metaretorpet, born out of wedlock. Shoemaker. Died 3 JUL 1848 in Jakob, Stockholms län. v86436a.b354.s697 .

**Brita Stina Andersdotter.** Born 28 MAR 1794 in Metaretorpet, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>20</sup> The girl Brita Stina, born out of wedlock, the mother Stina Jönsdotter ibidem, 22 years old . Died 5 JUL 1863 in Elleholm, Blekinge län.

**Anna Greta Andersdotter.** Born 26 DEC 1796 in Deranäs, Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län.<sup>21</sup> The child born out of wedlock, Anna Greta. The mother is Stina Jönsdotter . Maid. Died 8 SEP 1879 in Asarum, Blekinge län. v95373.b159.s151 vistas i Ellesholm .

**Sofia Andersdotter.** Born 13 MAR 1799 in Deranäs, Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län.<sup>22</sup>  
The child born out of wedlock, Sofia. The mother is Stina Jönsdotter, 30 years old. . Died 5 APR 1801 in Viggsjö,

Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län.<sup>23</sup> Cause of death: consumption. The child Sofia, born out of wedlock, in Viggsjö, 1 year and 3 months old.

**Peter Cederström.** Born 11 JUN 1800 in Viggsjö, Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län. See



ancestor 1. **Kristina Andersdotter**. Born 26 DEC 1802 in Skogen, Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län.<sup>24</sup> Anders

Isaksson and his wife Stina Jönsdotter in the croft Skogen .

*Father:* **Karl Gustaf Pählman**, see ancestor 4. *Mother:* **Kristina Elisabet Renner**, see ancestor 5.

## Generation I    Stina Jönsdotter.

**3m**    *Born* 8 SEP 1771 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>25</sup> Parents: Jöns Jonasson and Svenborg Persdotter in Tranhult

*Christened* 15 SEP 1771 in Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>25</sup> Witnesses:

Måns Jonasson in Tranhult, Torsten Bengtsson in Skogen, the farmhand Sven in Änganäs

Maria Samuelsdotter in Bäck, Ingrid in Tranhult's cottage, the maid Bengta Nilsson in Tranhult

*Married* 4 DEC 1802 in Agunnaryd, Kronobergs län with **Anders Isaksson**.<sup>26</sup>

The farmhand Anders Isaksson from Östraby Skattegård and the maid Stina Jönsdotter from the cottage Torpet

*Statement about the gift from Anders Otto Pählman* 10 MAY 1819 in Södra Tranhult, Södra Ljunga,

⌘ Kronobergs län with **Anders Isaksson**.<sup>27</sup>

⌘ Statement of account for Anders Isaksson's minor children, in Södra Tranhult, ownership on 12 March 1804 at Sunnerbo district court, in the same home mortgaged claim of 333 riksdaler 16 shillings, as security for said Anders Isaksson's and his wife Stina Jönsdotter's minor children's upbringing, what amount the first guardian Bonde Jönsson in Össjö Östergården was ordered, after the Sunnerbo District Court's order of 12 March 1809, to legally undertake and manage.

But after Bonde Jönsson's death, the undersigned Sackris Karlsson in Össjö Västergård, on 21 February 1819, was ordered to receive this guardianship from Bonde Jönsson's estate co-owners together with Lars Andersson and Per Börjesson in Södra Tranhult Östergården, with whom also Anders Isaksson and his wife Stina Jönsdotter in Södra Tranhult, with this account shall be settled.

On March 4, 1804, Anders Isaksson and his wife Stina Jönsdotter, by deceased cavalry captain Otto Pålman, received 333 1/3 riksdaler as a free gift for the upbringing of their children, of which disappear according to the father Anders Isaksson's information for

- 1) the son Johannes Andersson's support with clothes and food until his 12th year when he moved from home with a profession as a shoemaker and is now a shoemaker in Stockholm, received \_\_\_\_ 60 riksdaler
- 2) his son Peter's upbringing likewise until the 12th year when he came to hat making learning in Kristianstad where he now lives, has received \_\_\_\_ 60 riksdaler.
- 3) the daughter Brita Stina's clothes and upbringing until the 12th year when she came into service and now serves in Katshem, has received \_\_\_\_ 83 riksdaler 16 skilling
- 4) Anna Greta's clothes, food and upbringing until the 12th year when she went into the service of others and now serves in Blekinge, she is still unmarried \_\_\_\_ 83 riksdaler 16 skilling
- 5) youngest daughter Kristina, upbringing, clothes and food until her 12 years, has received \_\_\_\_ 83 riksdaler 16 shilling

Sum \_\_\_\_370 Riksdaler banco of\_\_\_\_555 Riksdaler

This has shown that the sum of expenses exceeds the received item by 360 1/3 riksdaler banco, and all that has been spent on the upbringing of the children has not been left over, and since the interest on the received funds is also included here, this surplus may be neglected.

I, Anders Isaksson, and I, Stina Jönsdotter, demand here for no refund, but we only request that the guardians Sackris Karlsson, Lars Andersson and Per Börjesson are hereby dismissed from the guardianship and we are released from further claims from our children.



This report is signed by all of us, and acknowledged in the presence of witnesses, which took place in Fiskeryd on May 10, 1819.

Anders A.I.S. Isaksson Stina S.I.D. Jönsdotter

The undersigned guardians now have nothing to remind of this bill, but submit the outcome there to the trial of the Sunnerbo district court as the above guardian,

Sackris S.C.S. Carlsson

By P.B.S. Börjesson

Anders A.L.S. Larsson, in Södra Tranhult Witness to that

D.O. Lagergren and J.M. Lagergren

*Died* 10 JUL 1854 in Tranhult backstuga, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>28</sup> *Cause of death:* dropsy. The widow Stina Jönsdotter in Tranhults backstuga, 82 years old

*Buried* 16 JUL 1854 at Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>28</sup>

*Person notes:*

In 1850 to 1855 Stina is living with her daughter Katarina, who is a widow, and Stina is called a fattighjon = pauper v19232.b439.s427

*Relation* 1:o with previous ancestor 2.

*Marriage* 2:o with **Anders Isaksson**. Born 25 DEC 1769 in Östraby Skattegård, Ryssby, Kronobergs län. Residence 1791 in Metaretorpet, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>29</sup> Metaretorpet was a cottage which was situated on the land of Uggleansryd manor where the cavalry captain Anders Otto Pahlman lived.. Died 21 AUG 1841 in Tuna Mårtensgård, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>30</sup> Cause of death: old age. The old man Anders Isaksson from Älganäs, 70 years old .

*Children:*

**Katarina Andersdotter**. Born 14 DEC 1804 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>31</sup> Anders Isaksson and Stina Jönsdotter in Tranhult.

**Lena Kajsa Andersdotter**. Born 12 MAR 1807 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>32</sup> Anders Isaksson and Stina Jönsdotter in Tranhult . Died 16 MAY 1876 in Ryssby, Kronobergs län.

**Märta Lisa Andersdotter.** Born 17 NOV 1809 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>33</sup> Anders Isaksson and Stina Jönsdotter in Tranhult . Died 6 JUL 1813 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.

**Johan Andersson.** Born 14 OCT 1812 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>34</sup> Anders Isaksson and Stina Jönsdotter in Tranhult. The mother's age is 40 years old . Died 9 NOV 1878 in Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.

**Sven Cederström.** Born 22 JUL 1815 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>35</sup> Anders Isaksson and Stina Jönsdotter in Tranhult. Carpenter. Died 25 FEB 1897 in Halmstad, Hallands län.

*Father: Jöns Jonsson, see ancestor 6. Mother: Svenborg Persdotter, see ancestor 7.*

## Generation 2    Karl Gustaf Pählman.

4ff    *Born* 25 JAN 1679 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>36</sup> Johan Pählman's child

*Lieutenant-colonel.*

*Married* ABT 1730 in Ryssby, Kronobergs län with **Kristina Elisabet Renner.**

*Died* 4 MAR 1757 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>37</sup> *Cause of death:* stroke. The lieutenant-colonel well-born Mr. Karl Gustaf Pählman, died from a stroke on March 4

*Marriage* with next ancestor 5. *Children:*

**Margareta Pählman.** Born 7 JAN 1731 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>38</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. Major Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner .

**Maria Magdalena Pählman.** Born 21 AUG 1733 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>39</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. Major Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner .



**Johan Georg Pählman.** Born 25 OCT 1734 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>40</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. Major Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner .

**Katarina Elisabet Pählman.** Born 20 MAR 1736 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>41</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. Major Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner .

**Karl Gustaf Pählman.** Born 23 JAN 1738 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>42</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. Major Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner .

**Hedvig Ulrika Pählman.** Born 31 MAR 1739 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>43</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. Major Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner .

**Anders Otto Pählman.** Born 13 AUG 1740 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län. See ancestor 2.

**Johan Magnus Pählman.** Born 16 OCT 1741 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>44</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. lieutenant-colonel Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner.

**Adolf Fredrik Pählman.** Born 17 NOV 1743 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>45</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. lieutenant-colonel Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner.

**Lovisa Ulrika Pählman.** Born 15 MAY 1745 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>46</sup> Parents: well-born Mr. lieutenant-colonel Karl Gustaf Pählman and well-born Mrs. Kristina Elisabet Renner.

*Father:* **Johan Pählman**, see ancestor 8. *Mother:* **Margareta Silfversparre**, see ancestor 9. 5 fm

**Kristina Elisabet Renner.**

*Born* 1712.

*Married* ABT 1730 in Ryssby, Kronobergs län with **Karl Gustaf Pählman**.

*Died* 18 FEB 1769 in Väraboda, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.<sup>47</sup> *Cause of death:* flu fever.  
Madame Kristina Elisabet Pählman in Väraboda, 57 years old

*Marriage* with previous ancestor 4.

*Father:* **Anders Otto Renner**, see ancestor 10. *Mother:* **Maria Stråle af Ekna**, see ancestor 11.

**Generation 2   Jöns Jonsson.**

**6mf**   *Born* 27 OCT 1749 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>48</sup> 5

Parents: Jonas Jönsson and Brita Nilsdotter in Tranhult

*Christened* 29 NOV 1749 in Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>48</sup> Witnesses:

Peter Månsson, Anders Andersson, farmhand Olof Petersson Ingegerd Nilsdotter,  
Bengta Larsdotter, maid Gunnel Bengtsdotter

*Farmer.*

*Married* 26 JUN 1768 in Kånna, Kronobergs län with **Svenborg Persdotter**.<sup>49</sup>

The farmhand Jöns Jonsson from Tranhult in Ljunga parish and the maid Svenborg Persdotter in Bäck Skattegård

*Married* 6 JAN 1786 in Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län with **Brita Jonasdatter**.<sup>50</sup>

The widower Jöns Jonasson in Tranhult and the maid Brita Jonasdatter in Mjäryd Johansgård

*Died* 23 FEB 1821 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>51</sup> *Cause of death:* old age. The widower Jöns Jonsson in Tranhult, 74 years old



*Buried* 4 MAR 1821 at Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>51</sup> *Marriage* 1:o with next ancestor 7.

*Children:*

**Anna Jönsdotter.** Born 12 JUL 1769 in Bäck Skattegård, Kåanna, Kronobergs län.<sup>52</sup>

**Stina Jönsdotter.** Born 8 SEP 1771 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län. See ancestor 3.

**Sven Jönsson.** Born 20 JAN 1774 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>53</sup>

**Peter Jönsson.** Born 8 FEB 1776 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>54</sup>

**Jonas Jönsson.** Born 9 NOV 1778 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>55</sup>

**Brita Jönsdotter.** Born 24 JAN 1781 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>56</sup>

**Svenborg Jönsdotter.** Born 1 MAR 1784 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>57</sup> twin . **Johannes Jönsson.** Born 1 MAR 1784 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>57</sup> twin .

*Marriage* 2:o with **Brita Jonasdotter.** Born 1758. *Children:*

**Katarina Jönsdotter.** Born 6 NOV 1786 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>58</sup>

**Johannes Jönsson.** Born 18 OCT 1787 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>59</sup>

**Katarina Jönsdotter.** Born 24 OCT 1788 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>60</sup> **Jonas Jönsson.** Born 14 JAN 1791 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>61</sup>

**Nils Jönsson.** Born 4 JUN 1794 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>62</sup> *Father:*

**Jonas Jönsson,** see ancestor 12. *Mother:* **Brita Nilsdotter,** see ancestor 13.

## Generation 2    Svenborg Persdotter.

7mm

*Born* OCT 1741 in Bäck Skattegård, Kåanna, Kronobergs län. There are no birth books for Kåanna before 1743

*Residence* 1765 in Bäck Skattegården, Kåanna, Kronobergs län.<sup>63</sup>

Per Jönsson, owner of the half farm with the son Jöns and the daughter Svenborg

*Married* 26 JUN 1768 in Kånna, Kronobergs län with **Jöns Jonsson**.<sup>49</sup>

The farmhand Jöns Jonsson from Tranhult in Ljunga parish and the maid Svenborg Persdotter in Bäck Skattegård

*Died* 2 MAR 1784 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>64</sup> *Cause of death:* childbirth. The married woman Svenborg Persdotter in Tranhult, 41 years and 5 months old

*Buried* 14 MAR 1784 at Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>64</sup>

*Probate* 15 MAR 1784 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>65</sup>

⌘ In 1784, on March 15, the undersigned, at the request of the widower and farmer the modest Jöns Jonsson in Tranhult, appeared to record and value the estate that was found after his deceased wife Svenborg Persdotter, who has left behind 6 children, 2 sons and 4 daughters, who are at the ages: sons Jonas 5 1/4 years and Johan 14 days, daughters Anna 14 3/4 years, Stina 12 1/2 years, Brita 3 years, Svenborg 14 days, all minors. And was taken to guardian Anders Andersson in Stighult and Hamneda parish, ditto Jöns Svensson in Hyltåkra and the same parish, ditto Sven Svensson in En and the same parish.

⌘ The widower was admonished to give up the property as honestly as he can with the oath, which was undertaken and found to be as follows, namely:

*Marriage* with previous ancestor 6.

*Father:* **Per Jönsson**, see ancestor 14. *Mother:* **Kerstin Jönsdotter**, see ancestor 15.

Generation 2 Johan Pålman.

8ff f *Person notes:*



## Generation 3

The coat of arms and the noble family: [https://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/P%C3%A5hlman\\_nr\\_501](https://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/P%C3%A5hlman_nr_501) <https://www.riddarhuset.se/blog/att/pahlman/Relation> with next ancestor 9.

*Children:*

**Karl Gustaf Pählman.** Born 25 JAN 1679 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronobergs län.  
See ancestor 4. 9 ff m

**Margareta Silfversparre.**

*Person notes:*

The coat of arms and the noble family: [https://www.riddarhuset.se/?s=silfversparre&s-lineage\\_number=silfversparre&s-lineage\\_introduced=&s-lineage\\_rank=&s-lineage\\_origin=&post\\_type=lineage](https://www.riddarhuset.se/?s=silfversparre&s-lineage_number=silfversparre&s-lineage_introduced=&s-lineage_rank=&s-lineage_origin=&post_type=lineage)  
*Relation* with previous ancestor 8.

## Generation 3

10 fm f

**Anders Otto Renner.**

*Born* in Stockholm, Stockholms län. *Cavalry captain.*

*Died* 14 JUL 1714 in Glimåkra, Kristianstads län.<sup>66</sup> *Cause of death:* a gun shot.  
Excerpt from Göinge Hembygdsförening's book in 1983:

“It was on July 14, 1714, that the fatal incident took place, when Lieutenant Weijer (then 25 years old) killed cavalry captain Renner. From the context it appears that it was a matter of examining the jacks' equipment.

When Weijer had inspected the equipment in Glimåkra, he went to eat with the farmer Nils Jönsson. At the same time, cavalry captain Renner also entered the house and was invited to dine with him.

After the meal, they went out together to continue the inspection of the equipment. Renner had then become angry and they quarreled.

The same evening they had ridden together to Hittarp, where they slept at night and then they had eaten in the morning, before moving on.

After another quarrel, they both fought with the swords. Finally, Weiher took the pistol and tightened the cock with his thumb and shot Renner in the left shoulder.

Renner died later and the body was carried to Hittarp.

In 1980, a new cross was erected at the site of the duel in Hittarp's forest. "

*General Mustering* 22 SEP 1714 in Lyngsjö, Kristianstads län.<sup>67</sup> Skånska Dragonregementet, Edema kompani

The cavalry captain Andreas Renner, passed the latest general mustering, but on 16th July was shot dead by his lieutenant.

In his place is Jakob Johan Meck *Relation* with next ancestor 11. *Children:*

**Kristina Elisabet Renner.** Born 1712. See ancestor 5. 11 fm m

**Maria Stråle af Ekna.** *Born* 1686.

*Died* 25 MAY 1766 in Tjureda, Kronobergs län.<sup>68</sup> *Cause of death:* chest fever. The lieutenant-colonel Ulf sax's widow, 80 years old

*Person notes:*

The coat of arms and the noble family:

[https://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/Str%C3%A5le\\_af\\_Ekna\\_nr\\_87](https://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/Str%C3%A5le_af_Ekna_nr_87)

*Relation* with previous ancestor 10. 12 mf f

**Jonas Jönsson.**

*Born* 7 SEP 1702 in Fageryd, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.

*Farmer.*

*Married* 26 DEC 1728 in Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län with **Brita Nilsson.**<sup>69</sup>

Jonas Jönsson in Fageryd and Brita Nilsson



*Died* 9 OCT 1781 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>70</sup> *Cause of death:* frailty of old age. The married man Jonas Jönsson in Tranhult, 79 years 1 month and 2 days old

*Buried* 21 OCT 1781 at Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>70</sup> *Marriage* 1:o with next ancestor 13.

*Children:*

**Jöns Jonsson.** Born 15 MAR 1730 in Fageryd, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>71</sup> **Måns Jonsson.** Born 10 DEC 1732 in Fageryd, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>72</sup>

**Sven Jonsson.** Born 14 APR 1737 in Fageryd, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>73</sup> **Jonas Jonsson.** Born 24 SEP 1738 in Fageryd, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>74</sup>.

**Sven Jonsson.** Born 8 DEC 1741 in Fageryd, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>75</sup> **Torsten Jonsson.** Born 28 SEP 1746 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>76</sup>

**Jöns Jonsson.** Born 27 OCT 1749 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län. See ancestor 6. *Relation* 2:o with **Anna Andersdotter.** Born 1715.

## Generation 3

13 mf m

**Brita Nilsdotter.**

*Born* 5 SEP 1714 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.  
*Married* 26 DEC 1728 in Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län with **Jonas Jönsson.**<sup>69</sup>

Jonas Jönsson in Fageryd and Brita Nilsdotter

*Died* 16 NOV 1770 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>77</sup> *Cause of death:* dysentery. The married woman Brita Nilsdotter in Tranhult, 56 years, 2 months and 11 days old

*Buried* 25 NOV 1770 at Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län.<sup>77</sup>

*Marriage* with previous ancestor 12. 14 mm f

**Per Jönsson.**

*Born* JAN 1706.

*Farmer, sexton.*

*Died* 15 OCT 1775 in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.<sup>78</sup> *Cause of death:* lung disease. The sexton Per Jönsson in Bäck Skattegård, 69 years and 9 months old.

*Person notes:*

In the tax record for 1760 says that the man walks with crutches A0001542\_00386

*Relation* with next ancestor 15.

*Children:*

**Jöns Persson.** Born in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.

**Märta Persdotter.** Born in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.

**Kerstin Persdotter.** Born in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.

**Nils Persson.** Born 1732 in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.

**Svenborg Persdotter.** Born OCT 1741 in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.

See ancestor 7. **Johannes Persson.** Born 4 AUG 1746 in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.<sup>79</sup>

**Generation 3** Kerstin Jönsdotter.

**15 mm m** *Born* 1696.

*Died* 3 MAY 1764 in Bäck Skattegård, Kånna, Kronobergs län.<sup>80</sup> *Cause of death:* shortness of breath and cough.

The wife of Per Jönsson, Kerstin Jönsdotter in Bäck Skattegård, 68 years old

*Buried* 13 MAY 1764 at Kånna, Kronobergs län.<sup>80</sup> *Relation* with previous ancestor 14.



## Sources

1. Agunnaryd C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 325, direct and primary evidence. v30851.b166.s325
2. Agunnaryd C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 325, direct and primary evidence. v30851.b166.s325
3. Södra Ljunga AI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 126, direct and primary evidence. v19334.b73.s126
4. Kristianstads stadsförsamling AI:2 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 186, direct and primary evidence. v100001.b191.s186
5. Råbelöv HII:1 (Arkiv Digital). pic. 290, direct and primary evidence. v825489.b290
6. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 35, direct and primary evidence. v30303a.b210.s35
7. Hemmesjö med Tegnaby CU:2 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 435, direct and primary evidence. v30645.b224.s435
8. Ryssby CI:6 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 165, direct and primary evidence. v30305.b170.s165
9. Göta hovrätt, Adelns bouppteckningar EXIBA:14 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 67, direct and primary evidence. v181298.b212.s67
10. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 407, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b211.s407
11. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 97, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b53.s97
12. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 103, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b56.s103
13. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 115, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b62.s115
14. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 125, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b67.s125
15. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 137, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b73.s137
16. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 145, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b77.s145
17. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 151, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b80.s151
18. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 157, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b83.s157
19. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 537, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b279.s537
20. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 537, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b279.s537
21. Agunnaryd C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 285, direct and primary evidence. v30851.b146.s285
22. Agunnaryd C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 313, direct and primary evidence. v30851.b160.s313
23. Agunnaryd C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 339, direct and primary evidence. v30851.b173.s339
24. Agunnaryd C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 349, direct and primary evidence. v30851.b178.s349
25. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 163, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b86.s163
26. Agunnaryd C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 353, direct and primary evidence. v30851.b180.s353
27. Sunnerbo häradsrätt FII:26 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 1762, direct and primary evidence. v76231.b924.s1762

28. Ryssby CI:7 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 257, direct and primary evidence. v30306.b134.s257
29. Ryssby AI:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 238, direct and primary evidence. v19223a.b2480.s238
30. Ryssby CI:6 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 226, direct and primary evidence. v30305.b231.s226
31. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 441, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b226.s441
32. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 451, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b231.s451
33. Södra Ljunga C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 15, direct and primary evidence. v30246.b11.s15
34. Södra Ljunga C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 37, direct and primary evidence. v30246.b22.s37
35. Södra Ljunga C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 53, direct and primary evidence. v30246.b30.s53
36. Ryssby CI:1 (Arkiv v30300.b42.s73)
37. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv v30303a.b990.s191)
38. Ryssby CI:3 (Arkiv v30302a.b610.s115)
39. Ryssby CI:3 (Arkiv v30302a.b660.s125)
40. Ryssby CI:3 (Arkiv v30302a.b670.s127)
41. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv v30303a.b150.s23)
42. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv v30303a.b170.s27)
43. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv v30303a.b190.s31)
44. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv v30303a.b220.s37)
45. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv v30303a.b240.s41)
46. Ryssby CI:4 (Arkiv v30303a.b270.s47)
47. Ryssby CI:5 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 73, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 191, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 115, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 125, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 127, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 23, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 27, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 31, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 37, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 41, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 47, direct and primary evidence. Digital). pag. 353, direct and primary evidence. v30304.b184.s353
48. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 61, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b35.s61
49. Kånna C:1 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 137, direct and primary evidence. v30538.b73.s137
50. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 297, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b153.s297
51. Södra Ljunga C:4 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 257, direct and primary evidence. v30246.b134.s257
52. Kånna C:1 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 55, direct and primary evidence. v30538.b32.s55
53. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 173, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b91.s173
54. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 181, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b95.s181
55. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 197, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b103.s197
56. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 209, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b109.s209
57. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 223, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b116.s223
58. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 233, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b121.s233
59. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 237, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b123.s237



60. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 243, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b126.s243
61. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 253, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b131.s253
62. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 267, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b138.s267
63. Mantalslängd Kånna, 1765 (SVAR). pag. 349, direct and primary evidence. A0001547\_00361
64. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 343, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b176.s343
65. Sunnerbo häradsrätt FII:7 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 859, direct and primary evidence. v76212.b554.s859
66. Göinge hembygdsförenings bok.
67. Skånska dragonregementet, 1714 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 276, direct and primary evidence. v437189.b2810.s276
68. Tjureda CI:1 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 247, direct and primary evidence. v30204.b128.s247
69. Södra Ljunga C:2 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 125, direct and primary evidence. v30244.b66.s125
70. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 341, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b175.s341
71. Södra Ljunga C:2 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 243, direct and primary evidence. v30244.b122.s243
72. Södra Ljunga C:2 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 253, direct and primary evidence. v30244.b127.s253
73. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 15, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b12.s15
74. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 19, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b14.s19
75. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 29, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b19.s29
76. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 49, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b29.s49
77. Södra Ljunga C:3 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 333, direct and primary evidence. v30245.b171.s333
78. Kånna C:1 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 177, direct and primary evidence. v30538.b93.s177
79. Kånna C:1 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 5, direct and primary evidence. v30538.b7.s5
80. Kånna C:1 (Arkiv Digital). pag. 167, direct and primary evidence. v30538.b88.s167

## *Appendix 3*

### *Peterson Family Research Report*

# *Frederik Wilhelm and His Family – from Stavanger to America*

*March 2022*

*Monica Fogelqvist, Sweden, <https://www.ourswedishroots.com/>*

Church records and census records are the most important records for genealogy in Norway. In Norway we had a State Church until 2017. The church had the main responsibility to register all births, marriages and deaths in the country until the National Population Registry was established in 1964. The records up to about 1930 are available at the National Archives website [www.digitalarkivet.no](http://www.digitalarkivet.no) – both transcribed, indexed and scanned records.

#### **Our research:**

We start out in the Domkirken in Stavanger parish register # A 11 (no page number), baptism # 150. Here we find Frederik Wilhelm. He was born in Stavanger on April 27th 1840, and baptized in Domkirken in Stavanger (Stavanger Cathedral) May 17th the same year. His parents were master hat-maker Peter Cederstrøm and his wife Tobia Humeland. Sponsors were ?? Petersen, T. Jørgensen, Mad. ?? and Bergitte Erland.<sup>1</sup> (?? – hard to read).

In the parish register no. A 18 for Domkirken in Stavanger on page 37 marriage no. 41, we find the marriage

for *Fredrik Wilhelm Cederstrøm* and *Lisebeth Jakobsdatter Brath*. They married August 19th 1860. Fredrik Wilhelm was a bachelor and molder (iron molder), 20 years old, and born in Stavanger. His father is listed as Peter Cederstrøm. He married Lisebeth Jakobsdatter Brath, 22 years old, also born in Stavanger. Her father was Jakob Jakobsen. Best men were Stone-man Jacob Brath and J. Brath. Marriage banns were announced 29 April, requested by the bride. They were both vaccinated for smallpox, he April 4th 1855 she July 24th 1838<sup>2</sup>

In the parish register no. A 11 for Domkirken in Stavanger (no page no.) we find baptism no. 278 Frederik Wilhelm's wife, Lisabeth. She was born November 2nd 1838 to parents Laborer Jacob Jacobsen and his wife Karen Johnsdatter. Baptized November 26th. Witnesses/sponsors to the baptism were Inger Torkelsdatter, Niels Svendsen, Karen Hendriksd. Andreas Svendsen and Knud ??<sup>3</sup>

*Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm* changed his name to *Frederich William Peterson* after immigrating to the US.



Peterson from his father Peter Cederstrøm. Peterson is easier to spell and pronounce in English. Cederstrøm is a Swedish name, so we would most likely find that Peter Cederstrøm, or his father, immigrated to Norway from Sweden.

In the 1865 census we find Lise (Lisabeth) Jacobsdatter living in her parents' home, but she has her own household. She is listed as married, that her parents supports her in addition to her working as a cleaner and seamstress. Her husband "ran away to Amerika". She is listed with 3 children,<sup>4</sup>

1. Petter Fredrichsen, 6 years old (born abt. 1860) – her son
2. Jacob Fredrichsen, 4 years old (born abt. 1862) – her son
3. Carel Fredrichsen, 3 years old (born abt. 1863) – her son  
Frederik Wilhelm must have come back home, as they had 2 more children before emigrating to the US together: (originals not checked)
4. Theodor – born 1867 bapt. September 15th 1867 (father's name Fredrik Wilhelm Pettersen)  
Link to index: Theodor:  
<https://www.digitalarkivet.no/en/view/255/pd00000020484101>
5. Elise Fredrikke – born 1869 bapt. February 13th 1870 (father's name Fredrik Wilhelm Cederstrøm)  
Link to index: Elise Fredrikke:  
<https://www.digitalarkivet.no/view/255/pd00000026643536>

If we look at the family in the 1880 census in Chicago, we find Fred Peterson and wife Lizzie, she 2 years older than her husband – consistent with the birth records from Stavanger. Also their children, Peter, Charles and Theodore all born in Norway. (Jacob is missing – not researched if he died young or not) and the youngest Elise Fredrikke born in 1869 is also missing. Notice that she was baptized in February 1870, this means that the family did not emigrate in 1869.

The emigrant records for Stavanger was lost in a fire in 1929. The only hope to find proof of the family emigrating, was the migration records in the parish register. We did not find them in the parish records either, looked through St. Petri church records and Domkirken church records 1865- 1870. People living in the cities were less likely to go to the church to get papers before they moved. This was more common in rural areas.

With the information from the family, records found on Ancestry.com (1880 census record and the memorial on Find-A-Grave), together with the census record listing the children born in Norway, and the Find-A-Grave memorial with birth- and death date on Frederick W. Peterson, we are positive we have found the correct family.

**Suggestion for further research:**

To go back a couple of generations on both Frederik Wilhelm and Lisabeth. Also to find if the youngest daughter died before they emigrated. Cederstrøm leads us to Sweden, Brath is a known name in old genealogies in Norway – would be interesting to see what could be found. It also looks like Lisabeth's parents emigrated to America.

Oslo, 20. October 2021

Laila N. Christiansen

## **Endnotes—Appendix 3**

1. Rogaland county, Domkirken in Stavanger, Parish register (official) no. A 11 (1832-1856), Born and baptised 1840 no. 150 Quick link: <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/kb20070625670598>
2. Rogaland county, Domkirken in Stavanger, Domkirken, Parish register (official) no. A 18 (1857-1877), Married 1860, Page 37 no. 41 Quick link: <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/kb20050923030474>
3. Rogaland county, Domkirken in Stavanger, Parish register (official) no. A 11 (1832-1856), Born and baptised 1838 Quick link: <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/kb20070625670561>
4. Rogaland county, Stavanger, State Census no. 268-273 (1865-1865), Protocol page, Page 2647 Quick link: <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/ft20090803630121>  
Transcribed: <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/en/census/person/pf01038196015696>



## *Appendix 4*

# *Anders Otto Pålman Descendency List*

### First Generation

**1. Anders Otto Pålman**, son of **Carl Gustaf Pålman** & **Christina Elisabet Renner**. Born on 13 Aug 1740 in Ugglansryd, Ryssby, Kronoberg, Sweden. Anders Otto died in Väraboda, Ryssby, Kronoberg, Sweden, on 2 Sep 1815; he was 75.

Anders Otto first married **Christina Margareta Unge** on **16 Sep 1774**. Born on 14 Dec 1757. Christina Margareta died on 22 Dec 1784; she was 27.

They had the following children:

- i. **Peter Gustaf Pålman**. Born on 24 Oct 1775. Peter Gustaf died on 15 Jan 1776; he was <1.
- ii. **Carl Otto Pålman**. Born on 3 Nov 1776. Carl Otto died on 11 Nov 1806; he was 30.
- iii. **Johan Fredrik Pålman**. Born on 22 Apr 1778. Johan Fredrik died on 9 Jun 1779; he was 1.
- iv. **Anders Adam Pålman**. Born on 9 Aug 1779. Anders Adam died on 9 May 1851; he was 71.
- v. **Christina Sofia Pålman**. Born on 18 Feb 1781. Christina Sofia died on 22 Apr 1864; she was 83.
- vi. **Göran Pålman**. Born on 10 May 1782. Göran died in 1830; he was 47.
- vii. **Margareta Elisabet Pålman**. Born on 7 Jul 1783. Margareta Elisabet died in 1856; she was 72.
- viii. **Emerentia Pålman**. Born on 16 Dec 1784.

A widower at age 44, Anders Otto had six children with **Stina Jönsdotter**, daughter

of **Jöns Jonsson & Svenborg Persdotter**. Born on 8 Sep 1771 in Tranhult, Södra Ljunga, Kronobergs län, Sweden. Stina died in Tranhult backstuga, Ryssby, Kronobergs län, Sweden on 10 Jul 1854; she was 82.

They had the following children:

- i. **Johannes Cederström**. Born on 11 Nov 1791. Johannes died on 3 Jul 1848; he was 56.
- ii. **Brita Stina Andersdotter**. Born on 28 Mar 1794. Brita Stina died on 5 Jul 1863; she was 69.
- iii. **Anna Greta Andersdotter**. Born on 26 Dec 1796. Anna Greta died on 8 Sep 1879; she was 82.
- iv. **Sofia Andersdotter**. Born on 13 Mar 1799. Sofia died on 5 Apr 1801; she was 2.
- 2 v. **Peter Andersson Cederstrøm** (1800-1874)
- vi. **Kristina Andersdotter**. Born on 26 Dec 1802.

## Second Generation

**2. Peter Andersson Cederstrøm** (Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 11 Jun 1800 in Wigsjö, Agunnaryd, Kronoberg, Sweden. Peter Andersson died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 28 Apr 1874; he was 73. Buried on 4 May 1874 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.

On 18 Jun 1830 when Peter Andersson was 30, he first married **Tobia Thorsdatter Hommeland**, daughter of **Thore Jonsen Hommeland & Anne Olsdotter Garpes-tad**, in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born in 1808 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Tobia Thorsdatter died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 18 Dec 1853; she was 45.

They had the following children:

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ **Petersen Cederstrøm**. Born on 30 Jan 1831 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. \_\_\_\_\_ Petersen died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 30 Jan 1831; he was <1.
- 3 ii. **Anders Otto Cederstrøm** (1832-1900)
- 4 iii. **Anne Cederstrøm** (1834-1918)



- iv. **Thore Cederstrøm.** Born on 29 Nov 1835 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.
- 5 v. **Johannes Cederstrøm** (1838-1899)
- 6 vi. **Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm** (1840-1929)
- 7 vii. **Theodor Cederstrøm** (1843-1890)
- viii. **Tobia Pedersdatter Cederstrøm.** Born on 2 Aug 1845 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born in 1847 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Tobia Pedersdatter died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 26 Apr 1847; she was 1. Buried on 1 May 1847 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.
- 8 ix. **Peter Tobias Cederstrøm** (1848-1899)
- x. **Frans Ludvig Cederstrøm.** Born on 11 Dec 1850 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 12 Dec 1850 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Frans Ludvig died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 28 Mar 1851; he was <1. Buried on 4 Apr 1851 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.

On 1 Jul 1860 when Peter Andersson was 60, he second married **Ragnhild Svendsdatter**, daughter of **Svend Svendsen**, in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born in 1810 in Hjelmeland, Rogaland, Norway. Born in 1811 in Hjelmeland, Rogaland, Norway. Born in 1813 in Hjelmeland, Rogaland, Norway. Ragnhild died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 3 Apr 1869; she was 59.

### Third Generation

**3. Anders Otto Cederstrøm** (Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 14 Feb 1832 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Anders Otto died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 22 Sep 1900; he was 68. Buried on 24 Sep 1900 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 30 Nov 1855 when Anders Otto was 23, he first married **Berte Serine Mauritsdatter Vagle**, daughter of **Maurits Sigbiørnsen Vagle** & **Marthe Pedersdr**, in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 21 Nov 1827. Berte Serine died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 3 Feb 1857; she was 29.

On 24 Feb 1859 when Anders Otto was 27, he second married **Karoline Johannesdatter Larssen** in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 8 Nov 1836 in Flekkefjord, Vest-Agder, Norway. Karoline Johannesdatter died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 22 Apr 1916; she was 80.

They had the following children:

- 9 i. **Birthe Serine Ottosdatter** (1858-1945)
- 10 ii. **Tobias Cederstrøm** (1860-1917)
- iii. **Juliane Ottosdatter**. Born on 9 Apr 1863 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 20 May 1865 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Juliane died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 5 Feb 1864; she was <1. Juliane died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 4 Jul 1865; she was 2. Buried on 6 Feb 1864.
- iv. **Karoline Ottosdatter**. Born on 13 Oct 1866 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Karoline died bef 31 Dec 1976; she was 110.
- 11 v. **Johan Cederstrøm** (1870-1924)
- 12 vi. **Ovidia Cederstrøm** (1874-1964)
- vii. **Anna Cederstrøm**. Born on 21 May 1877. Anna died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 25 Jan 1878; she was <1. Buried on 2 Feb 1878.
- viii. **Otto Cederstrøm**. Born on 21 May 1877 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Otto died on 10 Feb 1879; he was 1. Buried on 17 Feb 1879 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.

**4. Anne Cederstrøm** (Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 2 Jan 1834 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Anne died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 31 Oct 1918; she was 84. Buried on 2 Nov 1918 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 16 Dec 1858 when Anne was 24, she married **Svend Taraldsen**, son of **Tarald Svendsen Gramstad** & **Mallene Olsdatter**, in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born in 1827 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Svend died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 17 Oct 1898; he was 71.



They had the following children:

- i. **Mathilde Taraldsen.** Born on 29 Oct 1859 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Mathilde died aft 1865; she was 5.
- ii. **Ingeborg Taraldsen.** Born on 20 Dec 1860. Ingeborg died in 1864; she was 3.
- iii. **Tarald Taraldsen.** Born on 8 Feb 1863 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Tarald died in 1866; he was 2.
- 13 iv. **Ingeborg Taraldsen** (1864-1912)
- v. **Tarald Svensen.** Born on 15 Jan 1867 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Tarald died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 6 Nov 1882; he was 15. Buried in 1883 in Rogaland, Norway.
- 14 vi. **Anna Mathilde Taraldsen** (1873-1941)
- 15 vii. **Svend Taraldsen** (1877-)

**5. Johannes Cederstrøm** (Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 20 Apr 1838 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Johannes died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 5 Aug 1899; he was 61. Buried on 7 Aug 1899 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 6 Jul 1855 when Johannes was 17, he first married **Jessine Marie Olsdatter**, daughter of **Ole Markusen Eeg** & **Anne Marie Siversdatter**, in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 16 Jun 1825 in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway.

They had the following children:

- i. **Petrine Tobine Johannesdatter Cederstrøm.** Born on 19 Apr 1855 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Petrine Tobine Johannesdatter died in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway, on 13 May 1886; she was 31. Buried on 18 May 1886 in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway.  
On 6 Apr 1876 when Petrine Tobine Johannesdatter was 20, she married **Conrad Nicolai Torressen** in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway. Born in 1853.
- ii. **Hanna Cederstrøm.** Born in 1857 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.
- 16 iii. **Johanne Marie Cederstrøm** (1858-)

- iv. **Oline Martine Cederstrøm.** Born on 14 Jan 1866 in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway.

On 16 Jul 1875 when Johannes was 37, he second married **Olivia Cathrine Rolfsen**, daughter of **Søren Rolfsen**, in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway. Born in 1845 in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway.

**6. Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm** (Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 27 Apr 1840 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Frederik Wilhelm died in Maywood, Los Angeles, California, USA, on 21 Mar 1929; he was 88. Buried on 23 Mar 1929 in Glendale, Los Angeles, California, USA.

On 19 Aug 1860 when Frederik Wilhelm was 20, he first married **Lisabeth Jacobsdatter Brath**, daughter of **Jacob Jacobsen Brathsen** & **Karen Johnsdatter**, in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 2 Nov 1837 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Lisabeth Jacobsdatter died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 19 Feb 1901; she was 63.

They had the following children:

- i. **Peter Peterson.** Born on 8 Jul 1860 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Peter died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 13 Jul 1881; he was 21. Buried on 15 Jul 1881 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- 17 ii. **Jacob Peterson** (1862-1945)
- 18 iii. **Charles Peterson** (1863-1948)
- iv. **Theodore Peterson.** Born on 11 Aug 1867 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 13 Aug 1867 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Theodore died in Wisner, Cuming, Nebraska, USA, on 30 Mar 1903; he was 35. Buried on 2 Apr 1903 in Wisner, Cuming, Nebraska, USA.
- v. **Elise Fredrikke Cederstrøm.** Born on 24 Dec 1869 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Elise Fredrikke died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, aft 1870; she was <1.
- vi. **Eliza Fredrika Peterson.** Born on 25 Mar 1872 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Eliza Fredrika died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 6 Aug 1872; she was <1. Buried in 1872 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.



- vii. **William Frederick Peterson.** Born on 16 Jun 1873 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. William Frederick died in Burley, Cassia, Idaho, USA, on 9 Aug 1957; he was 84. Buried in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.  
On 5 Nov 1909 when William Frederick was 36, he married **Mary Olana Severson**, daughter of **Carl Severson & Helena Halverson**, in Shoshone, Lincoln, Idaho, USA. Born on 6 Dec 1868 in Cambridge, Jefferson, Wisconsin, USA. Mary Olana died in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 15 Jun 1946; she was 77.
- 19 viii. **Louis Martin Peterson** (1874-1944)
- ix. **Anna Bratson Peterson.** Born on 12 Oct 1884 in Illinois, , USA. Anna Bratson died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 13 Jan 1971; she was 86. Buried in Forest Park, Cook, Illinois, USA.  
In 1926 when Anna Bratson was 41, she married **Charles Guernsey Avery**. Born on 19 Jul 1870 in Bloomington, McLean, Illinois, USA. Charles Guernsey died in Hines, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 4 Dec 1931; he was 61.

On 29 Apr 1905 when Frederik Wilhelm was 65, he second married **Gunda Olsen** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born abt 1847 in Norway. Gunda died on 8 Jan 1935; she was 88.

**7. Theodor Cederstrøm** (Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 20 Mar 1843 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Theodor died in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA, on 13 Dec 1890; he was 47. Buried on 16 Dec 1890 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA.

On 24 May 1867 when Theodor was 24, he married **Thomine Katrine Johnsen**, daughter of **Johannes Johnsen & Marie Sigbornsdr**, in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 18 Dec 1841 in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway. Thomine Katrine died in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA, on 16 Nov 1892; she was 50.

They had the following children:

- 20 i. **Theodor Eugen Cederstrøm** (1867-1939)
- 21 ii. **Hjalmar Peter Martin Cederstrøm** (1869-1927)
- 22 iii. **Olga Tobie Cederstrøm** (1870-1943)
- 23 iv. **Johannes Dagfinn Cederstrøm** (1878-1939)

**8. Peter Tobias Cederstrøm** (Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 26 Apr 1848 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Peter Tobias died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 18 Apr 1899; he was 50. Buried on 19 Apr 1899 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 8 May 1870 when Peter Tobias was 22, he married **Anne Christine Berntsdatter** in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Born on 30 Oct 1849 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.

They had the following children:

- 24 i. **Peter Tobias Cederstrøm** (1870-1925)
- ii. **Berger Cederstrøm**. Born on 8 Oct 1873 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Berger died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 29 Jul 1925; he was 51. Buried on 1 Aug 1925 in Mount Olive Cemetery, Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.  
On 3 Oct 1914 when Berger was 40, he married **Anna Amdal** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 11 May 1879 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Anna died in Cook, Illinois, USA, on 18 Mar 1949; she was 69.
- iii. **Petrine Cederstrøm**. Born on 17 Aug 1877 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Petrine died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 30 Oct 1877; she was <1. Buried on 6 Nov 1877.
- iv. **Gustav Cederstrøm**. Born on 21 Feb 1879 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Gustav died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 28 Feb 1879; he was <1.
- v. **Gustava Cederstrøm**. Born on 14 Sep 1882 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Gustava died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 19 Jan 1885; she was 2.



- vi. **Agnes Cederstrøm.** Born on 7 Sep 1884 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Agnes died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 26 Sep 1884; she was <1. Buried in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.
- vii. **Elfrid Cederstrøm.** Born on 7 Sep 1884 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Elfrid died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 22 Sep 1884; he was <1.
- viii. **Erling Cederstrøm.** Born on 7 Sep 1884 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Erling died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 20 Sep 1884; he was <1.
- ix. **Agnes Cederstrøm.** Born on 24 Dec 1885 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Agnes died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway, on 5 May 1886; she was <1. Buried on 8 May 1886 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.
- 25 x. **Erling Cederstrøm** (1885-1958)

## Fourth Generation

**9. Birthe Serine Ottosdatter** (Anders Otto Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 3 Apr 1858. Birthe Serine died on 21 Dec 1945; she was 87. Buried on 24 Dec 1945 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 7 Feb 1885 when Birthe Serine was 26, she married **Ole Olsen** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born in 1857 in Norway.

They had the following children:

- 26 i. **Augusta Caroline Olsen** (1887-1977)
- ii. **Anna Olson.** Born on 18 Nov 1893 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

**10. Tobias Cederstrøm** (Anders Otto<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 13 Jun 1860 in Norway. Tobias died in Hennepin, Minnesota, USA, on 3 May 1917; he was 56. Buried in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

On 29 May 1880 when Tobias was 19, he first married **Anna Anderson** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born abt 1862 in Norway. They were divorced on 25 Jun 1892 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Otto Tobias Cederstrom**. Born on 3 Nov 1880 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- 27 ii. **Guy Alfred Cederstrom** (1883-1957)
- iii. **Arthur Cederstrom**. Born in Nov 1883 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- iv. **Blanche Lillie Cederstrom**. Born on 24 Apr 1885. Blanche Lillie died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 20 Jun 1885; she was <1.
- v. **Iva Faith Cederstrom**. Born on 29 Jun 1889.

Aft 1892 when Tobias was 31, he second married **Elizabeth Cederstrom**. Born in Jun 1862 in Cambridge, Jefferson, Wisconsin, USA. Elizabeth died in Hennepin, Minnesota, USA, on 3 Mar 1928; she was 65.

They had one child:

- i. **Earl Leroy Cederstrom**. Born on 31 Jan 1895 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Earl Leroy died in Hennepin, Minnesota, USA, on 5 Nov 1961; he was 66.

**11. Johan Cederstrøm** (Anders Otto<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 27 Jul 1870 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Johan died in 1924; he was 53. Buried in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

In 1890 when Johan was 19, he married **Dagny Olivia Martensdatter**, daughter of **Oluf Marten Danielsen** & **Maren Bernstine Jacobsen**. Born on 1 Aug 1868 in Norway. Dagny Olivia died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 11 Jul 1957; she was 88.

They had the following children:

- i. **Lilly Cederstrøm**. Born on 30 Jun 1890 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.



- ii. **Myrtle Dagny Johanne Cederstrøm.** Born on 26 Nov 1893 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Myrtle Dagny Johanne died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 1 Dec 1988; she was 95. Buried in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.  
Myrtle Dagny Johanne married **James Joseph Cunnally.** Born bef 31 Dec 1972.

**12. Ovidia Cederstrøm** (Anders Otto<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 8 Jun 1874 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Ovidia died in Los Angeles, California, USA, on 23 Nov 1964; she was 90.

On 3 Oct 1894 when Ovidia was 20, she married **Paul Hans Albert Fischer**, son of **Heinrich Fischer** & **Elise Fischer**, in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 18 Oct 1872 in Germany. Paul Hans Albert died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 10 Sep 1940; he was 67.

They had the following children:

- i. **Paul Fischer.** Born on 16 Jul 1895 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- ii. **Herbert Fischer.** Born on 20 Sep 1897 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- iii. **Elizabeth R Fischer.** Born in Jun 1900 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- iv. **Henry Fischer.** Born in 1903 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

**13. Ingeborg Taraldsen** (Anne Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Dec 1864 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Ingeborg died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 23 Oct 1912; she was 47. Buried in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

In 1884 when Ingeborg was 19, she married **John Sandberg.** Born abt 1866.

They had the following children:

- i. **Maria Sandberg.** Born on 4 Dec 1890 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- ii. **Johan Malvin Sandberg.** Born on 20 Oct 1893.

**14. Anna Mathilde Taraldsen** (Anne Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 13 Jan 1873 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Anna Mathilde died in Grosse Pointe Farms, Wayne, Michigan, USA, on 11 Jan 1941; she was 67. Buried on 14 Jan 1941 in Immanuel Lutheran Church, Detroit, Wayne, Michigan, USA.

On 26 Jan 1895 when Anna Mathilde was 22, she married **Thomas Burkemo**, son of **Peder Ludvig Torkelsen Birkemoe** & **Dorthea Larsdatter**, in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born in Jun 1872 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Thomas died in Grosse Pointe, Wayne, Michigan, USA, in 1950; he was 77.

They had the following children:

- i. **Thomas Burkemo**. Born on 25 Nov 1895 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Thomas died in Grayling, Crawford, Michigan, USA, on 11 Sep 1973; he was 77.
- ii. **Harry J. Burkemo**. Born on 14 Dec 1897 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Harry J. died in St Clair, Michigan, USA, in Oct 1962; he was 64.
- iii. **Myrtle Burkemo**. Born on 14 Jul 1899 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Myrtle died in Detroit, Wayne, Michigan, USA, on 11 Jul 1916; she was 16.
- iv. **Alfred L. Burkemo**. Born on 7 Dec 1901 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Alfred L. died in St Clair, Michigan, USA, in Jun 1961; he was 59.
- v. **Dorothea L. Burkemo**. Born on 7 Aug 1903 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Dorothea L. died in Daytona Beach, Volusia, Florida, USA, on 7 Jun 2000; she was 96.
- vi. **Victor Arnold Burkemo**. Born on 17 Sep 1905 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Victor Arnold died in Pensacola, Escambia, Florida, USA, on 14 Nov 2000; he was 95.
- vii. **Lillian O. Burkemo**. Born on 22 Jun 1907 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Lillian O. died in Daytona Beach, Volusia, Florida, USA, on 31 May 1998; she was 90.
- viii. **Margaret Trilby Burkemo**. Born on 16 Mar 1909 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Margaret Trilby died in Mesick, Wexford,



- Michigan, USA, on 16 Sep 1998; she was 89.
- ix. **Louis Burkemo**. Born on 4 Jan 1911 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Louis died in Grosse Pointe, Wayne, Michigan, USA, on 14 May 1931; he was 20.
  - x. **Marshall Burkemo**. Born on 7 Oct 1913 in Detroit, Wayne, Michigan, USA. Marshall died in Detroit, Wayne, Michigan, USA, on 25 Feb 1914; he was <1.
  - xi. **Thelma Burkemo**. Born on 2 Apr 1916 in Detroit, Wayne, Michigan, USA. Thelma died in Grosse Pointe, Wayne, Michigan, USA, on 7 Feb 2008; she was 91.
  - xii. **Walter Erwin Burkemo**. Born on 9 Oct 1917 in Ontario, Canada. Walter Erwin died in Fenton, Genesee, Michigan, USA, on 8 Oct 1986; he was 68.

**15. Svend Taraldsen** (Anne Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Aug 1877.

Children:

- i. **Tarald Taraldsen**. Born on 8 Feb 1863 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Tarald died in 1866; he was 2.
- 14 ii. **Anna Mathilde Taraldsen** (1873-1941)

**16. Johanne Marie Cederstrøm** (Johannes<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 3 Feb 1858 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway.

On 2 Jun 1886 when Johanne Marie was 28, she married **Severin Nilsen**, son of **Ole Nilsen** & **Anne Henriksdr**, in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway. Born on 19 Sep 1862.

They had the following children:

- i. **Selma Nilsen**. Born on 27 Sep 1886.
- ii. **Olga Nilsen**. Born on 2 Apr 1901 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway.

**17. Jacob Peterson** (Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 12 Apr 1862 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Jacob died in

Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 12 Jun 1945; he was 83. Buried on 15 Jun 1945 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.

On 30 Jun 1888 when Jacob was 26, he first married **Minnie Bock**, daughter of **Charles Bock** & **Sophia Harst**, in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 18 Jan 1867 in Brandenburg, Germany. Minnie died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 25 Feb 1892; she was 25.

They had the following children:

- 28    i.    **Frederick William Peterson Sr** (1890-1947)
- ii.    **Mamie Peterson**. Born abt 13 Feb 1892 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Mamie died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 3 Sep 1892; she was <1.

On 4 Jan 1902 when Jacob was 39, he second married **Ellen Caroline Severson**, daughter of **Carl Severson** & **Helena Halverson**, in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 7 Jul 1867 in Cambridge, Jefferson, Wisconsin, USA. Ellen Caroline died in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, USA, on 3 Apr 1958; she was 90.

**18. Charles Peterson** (Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 8 Aug 1863 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Charles died in Berwyn, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 31 Mar 1948; he was 84. Buried on 3 Apr 1948 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 5 Jan 1889 when Charles was 25, he married **Caroline Carrie Olson** in Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 3 Feb 1871 in Nes, Akershus, Norway. Caroline Carrie died in Red Wing, Goodhue, Minnesota, USA, on 26 Feb 1939; she was 68.

They had the following children:

- i.    **Walter Peterson**. Born in May 1892 in Illinois, , USA. Walter died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- 29    ii.    **Wesley Peterson** (1894-1961)
- 30    iii.    **Evelyn Peterson** (1901-1986)
- 31    iv.    **Jessie Ellenor Peterson** (1903-1986)
- 32    v.    **Herbert Peterson** (1909-1974)



**19. Louis Martin Peterson** (Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Oct 1874 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born in 1877 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Louis Martin died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 21 Jul 1944; he was 69. Buried on 25 Jul 1944 in River Grove, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 4 Aug 1904 when Louis Martin was 29, he married **Rose Veronica Howe**, daughter of **John Howe & Mary A. King**, in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 6 Apr 1880 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Rose Veronica died in San Jose, Santa Clara, California, USA, on 24 Mar 1955; she was 74.

They had the following children:

- i. **Violet Margaret Peterson**. Born on 9 May 1905. Violet Margaret died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, in 1907; she was 1.
- 33** ii. **Dorothy Cecelia Peterson** (1906-1974)
- 34** iii. **Lucile Elizabeth Peterson** (1909-1989)
- 35** iv. **Preston Louis Peterson** (1910-1993)
- 36** v. **Gwendolyn Veronica Marion Peterson** (1913-1997)
- 37** vi. **Vincent Fredrick Peterson** (1913-1957)
- 38** vii. **Fern Rose Bernadette Peterson** (1915-1993)

**20. Theodor Eugen Cederstrøm** (Theodor<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 29 Jan 1867 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Theodor Eugen died in New York, , USA, on 17 Jan 1939; he was 71. Buried on 20 Jan 1939 in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA.

On 3 Oct 1896 when Theodor Eugen was 29, he married **Josephine Petterson** in Kings, New York, USA. Born in Norway.

They had the following children:

- i. **Dagmar E Cederstrom**. Born in 1898 in New York, USA.
- ii. **Ebba Josephine Cederstrom**. Born on 4 Jan 1902 in Kings, New York, USA.

**21. Hjalmar Peter Martin Cederstrøm** (Theodor<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 24 Feb 1869 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Hjalmar Peter Martin died in New York, USA, on 15 Jan 1927; he was 57. Buried on 18 Jan 1927 in New York, USA.

In 1896 when Hjalmar Peter Martin was 26, he second married **Olga Therese Stausland**, daughter of **Thomas Vilhelm Stansland** & **Ottilie Osmundsen**, in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA. Born on 28 Aug 1873 in Norway. Olga Therese died in New York, New York, USA, on 19 Aug 1955; she was 81.

They had the following children:

- i. **Sigrid Cederstrom**. Born on 17 Mar 1897 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA.
- ii. **Erlena Cederstrom**. Born in 1903 in New York, USA.
- iii. **Torlef Cederstrom**. Born in 1905 in New York, USA.
- iv. **Olga Cederstrom**. Born in 1908 in New York, USA.
- v. **Ingrid Cederstrom**. Born abt 1910 in New York, USA. Ingrid died in 1962; she was 52. Buried in New City, Rockland, New York, USA.
- vi. **Robert Hjalmer Cederstrom**. Born on 14 Jan 1919 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA. Robert Hjalmer died on 30 May 1997; he was 78.

**22. Olga Tobie Cederstrøm** (Theodor<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 4 Dec 1870 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Olga Tobie died on 28 Jul 1943; she was 72. Buried in New City, Rockland, New York, USA.

On 20 Feb 1897 when Olga Tobie was 26, she married **Otto Andrew Keyser** in Kings, New York, USA. Born on 1 Dec 1871 in Norway. Otto Andrew died on 9 Jan 1932; he was 60.

They had the following children:

- i. **Olaf Theodor Keyser**. Born on 23 Jan 1898 in New York, USA.
- ii. **Olga Marie Keyser**. Born on 11 Dec 1899 in New York, USA.



- iii. **Solveig Keyser.** Born on 30 Dec 1902 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA. Solveig died in New York, USA, on 7 Aug 1904; she was 1. Buried on 9 Aug 1904 in The Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA.
- iv. **Solveig Constance Keyser.** Born on 9 Jul 1905 in Kings, New York, USA. Solveig Constance died in Norway on 11 Oct 1924; she was 19. Buried in New City, Rockland, New York, USA.
- v. **Otto Keyser.** Born on 18 Feb 1910 in New York, USA. Otto died in New York, USA, on 1 Dec 1911; he was 1. Buried on 3 Dec 1911 in The Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA.

**23. Johannes Dagfinn Cederstrøm** (Theodor<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 6 Dec 1878 in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway. Johannes Dagfinn died in New Hempstead, Rockland, New York, USA, on 12 Apr 1939; he was 60. Buried on 15 Apr 1939 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA.

On 15 Jan 1905 when Johannes Dagfinn was 26, he married **Nellie Larsen**, daughter of **Hans Christian Larsen & Sophia Larsen**, in Kings, New York, USA. Born on 5 Sep 1887 in Kings, New York, USA. Nellie died on 17 Mar 1975; she was 87.

They had the following children:

- i. **Camille Thomine Cedarstrom.** Born on 24 Aug 1905 in Kings, New York, USA.
- ii. **Dagfin John Cederstrom.** Born on 14 Nov 1908 in Norway. Dagfin John died on 22 Jul 1997; he was 88.

**24. Peter Tobias Cederstrøm** (Peter Tobias<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 8 Oct 1870 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Peter Tobias died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 26 Nov 1925; he was 55. Buried on 30 Nov 1925.

On 30 Aug 1890 when Peter Tobias was 19, he married **Anna Benedicta Martinsdaughter Skjaeveland** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born abt 1870 in Norway. Anna Benedicta Martinsdaughter died in 1957; she was 87.

They had the following children:

- i. **Agnes Cederstrom**. Born on 25 Dec 1890 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- ii. **Maurice Cederstrom**. Born on 14 Oct 1892 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- iii. **Bertha Cederstrom**. Born on 13 May 1896 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- 39 iv. **Elfrieda Cederstrom** (1899-1964)
- v. **Bernice Cederstrom**. Born abt 1914 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

**25. Erling Cederstrøm** (Peter Tobias<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 24 Dec 1885 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Erling died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 20 Aug 1958; he was 72. Buried in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 27 Jun 1908 when Erling was 22, he married **Hattie M Fischer**, daughter of **Otto Fischer & Maggie Fischer**, in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born in Jun 1888 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Hattie M died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 31 Jul 1950; she was 62.

They had the following children:

- i. **Margaret A Cederstrom**. Born in 1910 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Margaret A died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 13 Jan 1961; she was 51. Buried in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- ii. **Eleanor Alice Cederstrom**. Born on 12 Dec 1919 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Eleanor Alice died in Dec 1977; she was 57.
- iii. **Erling Cederstrom Jr.** Born abt 1924 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.



## Fifth Generation

**26. Augusta Caroline Olsen** (Birthe Serine Ottosdatter<sup>4</sup>, Anders Otto Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 1 Aug 1887 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Augusta Caroline died in Scottsdale, Maricopa, Arizona, USA, on 29 Apr 1977; she was 89. Buried in Scottsdale, Maricopa, Arizona, USA.

Augusta Caroline married **Arthur L. Paulson**. Born on 5 Aug 1885 in Norway. Arthur L. died in Ingleside, Lake, Illinois, USA, on 6 Jan 1947; he was 61.

They had one child:

- i. **Lawrence R. Paulson**. Born on 21 Feb 1909 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Lawrence R. died on 15 Feb 1994; he was 84. Buried in Scottsdale, Maricopa, Arizona, USA.

**27. Guy Alfred Cederstrom** (Tobias Cederstrøm<sup>4</sup>, Anders Otto<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 27 Feb 1883 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Guy Alfred died in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA, on 9 Jan 1957; he was 73.

Guy Alfred married **Ella Ratcliffe**.

They had the following children:

- i. **Fern Winerfred Cederstrom**. Born on 14 Jan 1907 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA. Fern Winerfred died bef 31 Dec 2017; she was 110.
- ii. **William A. Cederstrom**. Born abt 1915 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

**28. Frederick William Peterson Sr** (Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 10 Sep 1890 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Frederick William died in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 13 Sep 1947; he was 57. Buried on 17 Sep 1947 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.

On 20 Feb 1918 when Frederick William was 27, he married **Blossom Valerie Grouns**, daughter of **Joseph Franklin Grouns** & **Julie Esther Blakemore**, in Jerome,

Jerome, Idaho, USA. Born on 26 May 1899 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Blossom Valerie died in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 18 Jan 1986; she was 86.

They had the following children:

- 40 i. **Elizabeth Ta Peterson** (1919-1994)
- 41 ii. **Frederick William Peterson Jr** (1920-2010)
- 42 iii. **Doris Lorraine Peterson** (1923-2001)
- 43 iv. **Merriam Evelyn Peterson** (1926-2019)
- 44 v. **Theodore Jacob Peterson** (1933-2008)
- 45 vi. **Edward Wesley Peterson** (1937-)
- 46 vii. **Walter Franklin Peterson** (1940-2014)

**29. Wesley Peterson** (Charles<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 27 May 1894 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Wesley died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 9 Jun 1961; he was 67. Buried in Elmhurst, DuPage, Illinois, USA.

Wesley married **Libbie J. Kratky**. Born on 15 Mar 1899 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Libbie J. died in 1982; she was 82.

They had one child:

- 47 i. **Wesley L. Peterson Jr.** (1923-)

**30. Evelyn Peterson** (Charles<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 2 Jun 1901 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Evelyn died in Skokie, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 26 Jul 1986; she was 85.

Evelyn first married **Henry Bernard**.

They had the following children:

- i. **Doris Bernard**. Born in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- ii. **Evelyn Bernard**. Born in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

Evelyn second married **Walter Kenneker**. Born bef 31 Dec 1970.



They had one child:

- i. **Thelma Kenneker.**

**31. Jessie Ellenor Peterson** (Charles<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 23 Jul 1903 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Jessie Ellenor died on 11 Sep 1986; she was 83. Buried in Elmhurst, DuPage, Illinois, USA.

In 1925 when Jessie Ellenor was 21, she married **Frank J. Skala** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 1 Oct 1899 in Czech Republic. Frank J. died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 5 Nov 1973; he was 74.

They had one child:

- 48 i. **Roy Clifford Skala** (1927-1974)

**32. Herbert Peterson** (Charles<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Mar 1909. Herbert died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 8 Jan 1974; he was 64. Buried in Elmhurst, DuPage, Illinois, USA.

Herbert married **Helen Mrok**. Born in 1913. Helen died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 24 Jul 1968; she was 55.

They had one child:

- i. **Robert Peterson**. Born in 1950. Robert died in 1950; he was <1.

**33. Dorothy Cecelia Peterson** (Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 5 Dec 1906 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Dorothy Cecelia died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 15 May 1974; she was 67.

On 1 May 1935 when Dorothy Cecelia was 28, she married **Eugene Stephen Bauchwitz** in Cook County, Illinois, USA. Born on 27 Dec 1907 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Eugene Stephen died in Elmhurst, DuPage, Illinois, USA, on 8 Jul 1985; he was 77.

They had the following children:

- 49    i.     **Eugene S. Bauchwitz Jr.** (1936-)
- 50    ii.    **Sandra Ann Bauchwitz** (1942-)
- 51    iii.   **Dennis James Bauchwitz** (1948-)

**34. Lucile Elizabeth Peterson** (Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 11 Mar 1909 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Lucile Elizabeth died in Des Moines, Polk, Iowa, USA, on 12 Feb 1989; she was 79. Buried in River Grove, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 23 Sep 1933 when Lucile Elizabeth was 24, she married **John Frank Ludwig** in Forest Park, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 22 Nov 1909 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. John Frank died in Las Vegas, Clark, Nevada, USA, on 2 Jun 2002; he was 92.

They had the following children:

- i.     **Constance Elaine Ludwig.** Born on 24 Jun 1934 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- 52    ii.    **John Martin Ludwig** (1936-)

**35. Preston Louis Peterson** (Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 25 Dec 1910 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Preston Louis died in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA, on 20 Jun 1993; he was 82.

On 16 Jul 1938 when Preston Louis was 27, he married **Melba Giroux** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 3 Nov 1913 in Black River Falls, Jackson, Wisconsin, USA. Melba died in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA, on 7 Mar 1987; she was 73.

They had the following children:

- 53    i.     **Barry Joseph Peterson** (1942-1991)
- 54    ii.    **Thomas Peterson** (1945-)
- 55    iii.   **Patricia Ann Peterson** (1949-)



**36. Gwendolyn Veronica Marion Peterson** (Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Jul 1913 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Gwendolyn Veronica Marion died in Faribault, Rice, Minnesota, USA, on 3 Nov 1997; she was 84. Buried in Faribault, Rice, Minnesota, USA.

On 10 Aug 1940 when Gwendolyn Veronica Marion was 27, she married **Harold Edwin Stoneking**, son of **Emmett Erastus Stoneking Jr** & **Mabel Mae Milner**, in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 19 Jun 1911 in Venice, Madison, Illinois, USA. Harold Edwin died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 22 Sep 1967; he was 56.

They had the following children:

- i. **Wayne Edward Stoneking**. Born on 22 Apr 1943 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Wayne Edward died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 26 Apr 1943; he was <1.
- ii. **Gary Edwin Stoneking**. Born on 8 Dec 1944 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Gary Edwin died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 9 Dec 1944; he was <1. Buried on 9 Dec 1944 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- 56    iii. **Lee Edward Stoneking** (1946-2015)
- 57    iv. **Gary Edwin Stoneking** (1949-)

**37. Vincent Fredrick Peterson** (Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Jul 1913 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Vincent Fredrick died in Melrose Park, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 28 Jun 1957; he was 43. Buried in River Grove, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 7 Sep 1940 when Vincent Fredrick was 27, he second married **Jeanne Elizabeth Miller** in Forest Park, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 5 Sep 1921.

They had the following children:

- i. **Frederick Peterson**. Born on 18 Dec 1942 in Melrose Park, Cook, Illinois, USA.
- 58    ii. **Richard A. Peterson** (1947-)
- 59    iii. **Susan Peterson** (1953-)

**38. Fern Rose Bernadette Peterson** (Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 9 Aug 1915 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Fern Rose Bernadette died in Orlando, Orange, Florida, USA, on 29 Apr 1993; she was 77. Buried in Winter Park, Orange, Florida, USA.

On 13 Sep 1941 when Fern Rose Bernadette was 26, she married **Raymond Stewart Carter** in Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama. Born on 17 Nov 1912 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Raymond Stewart died in Orlando, Orange, Florida, USA, on 7 Feb 1997; he was 84.

They had the following children:

- 60**    i.    **Janice Rose Carter** (1946-)
- 61**    ii.   **Alan Raymond Carter** (1947-)
- iii.   **Kathleen Evelyn Carter**. Born on 29 Oct 1953 in Tampa, Hillsborough, Florida, USA.

**39. Elfrieda Cederstrom** (Peter Tobias Cederstrøm<sup>4</sup>, Peter Tobias<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 13 Jan 1899 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Elfrieda died in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 20 Sep 1964; she was 65.

Elfrieda married **Frank Moland**. Born abt 1893 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Frank died in Park Ridge, Cook, Illinois, USA, abt 1966; he was 73.

They had one child:

- i.    **Marilyn Louise Moland**. Born on 16 Sep 1924 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

Marilyn Louise married **Cochran**.

## Sixth Generation

**40. Elizabeth Ta Peterson** (Frederick William<sup>5</sup>, Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Mar 1919 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Elizabeth Ta died in Boise, Ada, Idaho, USA, on 14 May 1994; she was 75.



On 31 Dec 1945 when Elizabeth Ta was 26, she married **Ralph LeRoy Behrens**, son of **Earl C Behrens** & **Lillie M Behrens**, in Gooding, Gooding, Idaho, USA. Born on 12 Jul 1921 in Jerome, Idaho, USA. Ralph LeRoy died in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 14 Dec 2017; he was 96.

They had the following children:

- i. **Vicki Electra Behrens** (1946-2003)
- ii. **Sherri April Behrens** (1948-2016)
- iii. **Carla Dorothy Behrens** (1950-)
- iv. **Kelly Norman Behrens** (1952-)
- v. **Neda Marie Behrens** (1954-)

**41. Frederick William Peterson Jr** (Frederick William<sup>5</sup>, Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 12 Dec 1920 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Frederick William died in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 4 Dec 2010; he was 89.

On 20 Jun 1948 when Frederick William was 27, he married **Oralee Moore**, daughter of **Roy William Moore** & **Irene Moore**, in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Born on 29 Apr 1928 in Fruita, Mesa, Colorado, USA. Oralee died in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, USA, on 17 Jan 2017; she was 88.

They had the following children:

- i. **Rebecca Ann Peterson** (1944-)
- ii. **Larry Fred Peterson** (1952-)

**42. Doris Lorraine Peterson** (Frederick William<sup>5</sup>, Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 13 Apr 1923 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Doris Lorraine died in Boise, Ada, Idaho, USA, on 22 Jan 2001; she was 77.

On 25 Feb 1948 when Doris Lorraine was 24, she married **Tommy Harrison Barnes**, son of **Thomas P Barnes** & **Ethel M. Barnes**, in Jerome, Idaho, USA. Born on 27 Mar 1924 in Niota, McMinn, Tennessee, USA. Tommy Harrison died in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 11 Nov 2014; he was 90.

They had the following children:

- i. **Mark Elliott Barnes** (1953-)
- ii. **Valerie Lynn Barnes** (1955-)

**43. Merriam Evelyn Peterson** (Frederick William<sup>5</sup>, Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 7 Jun 1926 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Merriam Evelyn died in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA, on 23 May 2019; she was 92. Buried on 29 May 2019 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.

On 4 Nov 1947 when Merriam Evelyn was 21, she married **Kirby Lee Hill**, son of **William Kirby Hill** & **Corinth Ethel Hill**, in Jerome, Idaho, USA. Born on 7 Sep 1925 in Dodge, Delaware, Oklahoma, USA. Kirby Lee died in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, USA, on 17 Aug 1989; he was 63.

They had the following children:

- i. **John Frederick Hill** (1949-1949)
- ii. **Randy Hill** (1957-)
- iii. **Merrilee Hill** (1960-)

**44. Theodore Jacob Peterson** (Frederick William<sup>5</sup>, Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 7 Dec 1933 in Wendell, Gooding, Idaho, USA. Theodore Jacob died in Boise, Ada, Idaho, USA, on 4 Oct 2008; he was 74. Buried on 11 Oct 2008 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.

On 5 Feb 1955 when Theodore Jacob was 21, he married **Lois Gene Claar**, daughter of **Wilbur Howard Claar** & **Velma Emma Hansen**, in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Born on 20 Oct 1935 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Brenda Jacob Peterson** (1955-)
- ii. **Brett Theodore Peterson** (1957-)
- iii. **Kristi K Peterson** (1962-)
- iv. **Heidi C Peterson** (1965-)
- v. **Joel W Peterson** (1973-)



**45. Edward Wesley Peterson** (Frederick William<sup>5</sup>, Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 15 Feb 1937 in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.

On 24 Jul 1960 when Edward Wesley was 23, he married **Sharon O'Harrow** in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Born on 2 Mar 1936 in Wendell, Gooding, Idaho, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Jennifer Peterson** (1961-)
- ii. **Lori Marie Peterson** (1962-)
- iii. **Arnold Peterson** (1964-)

**46. Walter Franklin Peterson** (Frederick William<sup>5</sup>, Jacob<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 21 Nov 1940 in Wendell, Gooding, Idaho, USA. Walter Franklin died in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho, USA, on 24 Oct 2014; he was 73. Buried in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA.

On 11 Oct 1965 when Walter Franklin was 24, he first married **Gail Darling**, daughter of **Darrell D. Darling** & **Ellen Irene Sears**, in Jerome, Jerome, Idaho, USA. Born on 15 Nov 1942 in Glenns Ferry, Elmore, Idaho, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Gracee Peterson**
- ii. **Herky Peterson**
- iii. **Polly Dee Peterson** (1966-)
- iv. **Rance F Peterson** (1967-)

**47. Wesley L. Peterson Jr.** (Wesley<sup>5</sup>, Charles<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 5 Sep 1923 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 10 Feb 1950 when Wesley L. was 26, he married **Joan M. Cook** in Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 14 Mar 1926 in Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Andrew J. Peterson** (1952-)
- ii. **Guy W. Peterson** (1953-)
- iii. **Matthew C. Peterson** (1958-)

**48. Roy Clifford Skala** (Jessie Ellenor Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Charles<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 28 Sep 1927 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Roy Clifford died in Hinsdale, Cook, Illinois, USA, on 3 Sep 1974; he was 46.

Roy Clifford married **Barbara Louise Batson**. Born on 6 Feb 1933.

They had the following children:

- i. **Lynda Dawn Skala** (1955-)
- ii. **Scott Wayne Skala** (1960-)

**49. Eugene S. Bauchwitz Jr.** (Dorothy Cecelia Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 12 Feb 1936 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 21 Dec 1975 when Eugene S. was 39, he married **Pamela Mae Wolf** in Fort Walton Beach, Okaloosa, Florida, USA. Born on 30 Sep 1948 in Blue Island, Cook, Illinois, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Heidi Rose Bauchwitz** (1977-)
- ii. **Michael Neil Bauchwitz** (1987-)

**50. Sandra Ann Bauchwitz** (Dorothy Cecelia Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 3 Oct 1942 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 9 Sep 1961 when Sandra Ann was 18, she married **Raymond Robert Taylor** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 12 Aug 1939 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.



They had the following children:

- i. **Denise Taylor** (1962-1962)
- ii. **Mark Charles Taylor** (1963-)
- iii. **Debra Ann Taylor** (1965-)
- iv. **Denise Marie Taylor** (1969-)
- v. **Erin Dorothy Taylor** (1982-)

**51. Dennis James Bauchwitz** (Dorothy Cecelia Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 8 May 1948 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 14 Jun 1974 when Dennis James was 26, he married **Linda Rose Pflipsen** in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA. Born on 20 Jul 1954 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Eric Vaughn Bauchwitz** (1978-)
- ii. **Sarah Lynn Bauchwitz** (1980-)

**52. John Martin Ludwig** (Lucile Elizabeth Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 2 Mar 1936 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 17 Aug 1957 when John Martin was 21, he married **Nancy Katherine Steffen** in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Born on 10 May 1937 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Susan Elaine Ludwig** (1958-)
- ii. **Linda Marie Ludwig** (1959-)
- iii. **Michael Martin Ludwig** (1961-)
- iv. **Jeffrey Paul Ludwig** (1962-)
- v. **John Milton Ludwig** (1964-)
- vi. **Lauren Kay Ludwig** (1965-)
- vii. **Lawrence Neil Ludwig** (1966-)

**53. Barry Joseph Peterson** (Preston Louis<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 4 Nov 1942 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Barry Joseph died in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA, on 2 Oct 1991; he was 48. Buried on 7 Oct 1991 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

Barry Joseph first married **Ayeda**.

They had one child:

- i. **Nathan Peterson** (1970-)

Child:

- i. **Susan Peterson** (1957-)

On 28 Oct 1961 when Barry Joseph was 18, he third married **Joyce Darlene Johnson** in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA. Born on 28 Dec 1942 in Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

They had one child:

- i. **Eric Paul Peterson** (1962-)

On 18 Nov 1963 when Barry Joseph was 21, he fourth married **Kathleen Alice Moe** in Codington County, South Dakota, USA. Born in Apr 1943.

They had the following children:

- i. **Andre Kristopher Peterson** (1964-)
- ii. **Brendan Lawrence Peterson** (1967-)

**54. Thomas Peterson** (Preston Louis<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 3 Apr 1945 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 17 Feb 1967 when Thomas was 21, he married **Mary Buckuold** in Watertown, Codington, South Dakota, USA. Born on 6 Jun 1946 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.



They had the following children:

- i. **Jennifer Mary Peterson** (1967-)
- ii. **Gabriel Thomas Peterson** (1971-)

**55. Patricia Ann Peterson** (Preston Louis<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 10 Jan 1949 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

On 10 Jul 1971 when Patricia Ann was 22, she married **Larry Dean Engen** in Crystal, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA. Born on 15 Oct 1946 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Matthew Preston Engen** (1973-)
- ii. **Jeremy Curtiss Engen** (1975-)
- iii. **Nicholas Dean Engen** (1980-)
- iv. **Zachary Paul Engen** (1982-)

**56. Lee Edward Stoneking** (Gwendolyn Veronica Marion Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 9 Jun 1946 in Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, USA. Lee Edward died in Faribault, Rice, Minnesota, USA, on 12 Aug 2015; he was 69.

On 20 Mar 1965 when Lee Edward was 18, he married **Arvis Marie Stoltman** in Watertown, Codington, South Dakota, USA. Born on 8 Sep 1946 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Lisa Marie Stoneking** (1965-)
- ii. **Jeffrey Bernard Stoneking** (1970-)

**57. Gary Edwin Stoneking** (Gwendolyn Veronica Marion Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 21 Mar 1949 in Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 27 Jun 1970 when Gary Edwin was 21, he married **Diane Marie Smith** in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA. Born on 23 Feb 1948 in Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Henry Benjamin Stoneking** (1971-)
- ii. **Harold Edwin Stoneking** (1973-)
- iii. **Patrick Smith Stoneking** (1980-)
- iv. **Magaret S. Stoneking** (1986-)

**58. Richard A. Peterson** (Vincent Fredrick<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 6 Apr 1947 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 23 Dec 1972 when Richard A. was 25, he married **Donna J. Little** in Fort Lauderdale, Broward, Florida, USA. Born on 11 Oct 1950 in Lynn, Essex, Massachusetts, USA.

They had one child:

- i. **Richard D. Peterson** (1974-)

**59. Susan Peterson** (Vincent Fredrick<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 28 Aug 1953 in Oak Park, Cook, Illinois, USA.

On 23 Apr 1983 when Susan was 29, she married **Carlos A. Delvalle** in Islamorada, Monroe, Florida, USA. Born in Cuba, ,.

They had one child:

- i. **Elizabeth Carmen Delvalle** (1983-)

**60. Janice Rose Carter** (Fern Rose Bernadette Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pählman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 16 Jan 1946 in Fort Lauderdale, Broward, Florida, USA.



On 17 May 1975 when Janice Rose was 29, she married **Richard Brock Shamberg** in Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska, USA. Born on 20 Sep 1944 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Oklahoma, USA.

They had the following children:

- i. **Brent Carter Shamberg** (1969-)
- ii. **Kirin Eva Shamberg** (1977-)
- iii. **Yaela Louise Shamberg** (1978-)

**61. Alan Raymond Carter** (Fern Rose Bernadette Peterson<sup>5</sup>, Louis Martin<sup>4</sup>, Frederik Wilhelm Cederstrøm<sup>3</sup>, Peter Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Anders Otto Pålman<sup>1</sup>). Born on 3 Jul 1947 in Salina, Saline, Kansas, USA.

On 18 Jun 1977 when Alan Raymond was 29, he married **Susan Hadsock** in Leesburg, Lake, Florida, USA. Born on 10 Oct 1953 in Tampa, Hillsborough, Florida, USA.

They had one child:

- i. **Kyle Carter** (1984-)

# Glossary

**adel** (noun)

Norwegian: nobility.

**adelsman** (noun)

Swedish: nobleman.

**aln** (noun)

Aln or alen is a traditional Scandinavian unit of distance similar to the north German elle: roughly 60 centimeters.

**arbertskarl** (noun)

Swedish: worker.

**arcadia** (noun)

Pastoral utopia; a vision of harmony with nature or region of rural and idyllic contentment.

**arrendator** (noun)

Swedish: tenant.

**avdød** (adjective)

Norwegian: deceased.

**ballast** (verb)

To give stability to a ship by putting anything heavy in its bilge

**barnebarn** (noun)

Norwegian: grandchildren.

**barque** (noun)

A sailing vessel of three or more masts, with all masts but the sternmost square-rigged, the sternmost being fore-and-aft-rigged; any small sailing vessel.

**bemästra** (noun)

Swedish: master.

**betjänter** (noun)

Swedish: servant.

**bonden** (noun)

Norwegian: farmer.

**borgerbog** (noun)

Norwegian: citizen's book.

**brud** (noun)

Norwegian: bride.

**brudgom** (noun)

Norwegian: bridegroom.

**dårskap** (noun)

Norwegian: foolishness or folly.

**der er han**

Norwegian: there he is.

**dødfødt** (adjective)

Norwegian: stillborn.



**domkirke** (noun)  
Norwegian: a cathedral.

**dräng** (noun)  
Swedish: boy.

**er hjemme**  
Norwegian: I'm home.

**fader** (noun)  
Swedish: father.

**faen deg**  
Norwegian: damn you.

**familj** (noun)  
Swedish: family.

**familie** (noun)  
Norwegian: family.

**far** (noun)  
Norwegian: father.

**farbror** (noun)  
Norwegian: father's brother; uncle.

**far far** (noun)  
Norwegian: grandfather.

**farföräldrar** (noun)  
Swedish: grandparents.

**farvel huset**  
Norwegian: Goodbye house.

**fattiga** (adjective)  
Swedish: poor.

**fattighjon** (noun)  
Swedish: pauper.

**folketelling** (noun)  
Norwegian: a census.

**forfedre** (noun)  
Norwegian: ancestors.

**frøken** (noun)  
Norwegian: miss or madame; a title of respect for a young, unmarried woman.

**fru** (noun)  
Swedish: title before woman's name; married woman, similar to Mrs.

**gå** (verb)  
Norwegian: go.

**god kveld Frue**  
Norwegian: Good evening, madame.

**ha det** (interjection)  
Norwegian: goodbye.

**han er bortrømt til Amerika**  
Norwegian: He ran away to America.

**han er her**  
Norwegian: he is here.

**hattemaker** (noun)

Norwegian: a hatter or hat maker.

**hattmagare** (noun)

Swedish: hat maker.

**hattemagersvend** (noun)

Swedish: a hatter who holds a certificate of completed apprenticeship.

**hattemagermester** (noun)

Swedish: a hatter master who has people in his employment

**husförhörlängder** (noun)

Swedish: household examination roll, similar to a census.

**husholdninger** (noun)

Norwegian: households.      **hustru** (noun)  
Swedish: wife.

**jeg har dratt til Amerik**

Norwegian: I've gone to America.

**jernstøber** (noun)

Norwegian: iron molder.

**jernstøberi** (noun)

Norwegian: iron foundry.

**journeyman** (noun)

A worker, skilled in a trade, who is employed by someone else.

**kjokken** (noun)

Norwegian: kitchen.

**lärare** (noun)

Swedish: a teacher.

**lärling** (noun)

Swedish: an apprentice.

**lyckan står den djärve bi**

Swedish: Fortune favours the bold.

**mästare** (noun)

Swedish: master craftsman.

**mellomdekk** (noun)

Norwegian: between-deck or steerage; originally the deck immediately below the main deck of a sailing ship.

**mer eventyr**

Norwegian: more adventures.

**min Gud**

Norwegian: My God!

**min skattene , min dyrebarene**

Norwegian: 'My treasures, my precious ones.'

**mine kjære foreldre**

Norwegian: My dear parents.

**moder** (noun)

Swedish: mother.



**mor** (noun)

Norwegian: mother.

**mor mor** (noun)

Norwegian: grandmother.

**nok** (adverb)

Norwegian: enough.

**oäkta** (noun)

Swedish: illegitimate.

**oäkting** barn (noun)

Swedish: illegitimate children.

**överstelöjtnants** (noun)

Swedish: Lieutenant Colonel.

**patronymic** (noun)

A name acquired from one's father's, grandfather's or earlier ancestor's first name, e.g. Anderson or Peterson.

**pige** (noun)

Norwegian: girl.

**poleing, poling** (verb)

Also known as "pole-and-line" fishing in which fish are attracted to the surface with bait fish.

**präst** (noun)

Swedish: priest.

**prinser** (noun)

Norwegian: princes.

**riksdag** (noun)

Swedish: parliament.

**riksdaler** (noun)

Rike + daler, used in Swedish since 1577 to describe the German currency.

**rotfruktsgröta** (noun)

Swedish: root vegetable stew.

**ryttmästare** (noun)

Swedish: cavalry captain.

**scrofulous encephalitis** (noun)

A type of tuberculosis infection of the lymph nodes, usually in the neck.

**sjøsyk** (adjective)

Norwegian: sea sick.

**skipper** (noun)

A captain.

**som man är klädd blir man hädd**

Swedish: as one is dressed one shall be judged.

**söndag** (noun)

Swedish: Sunday.

**storebrannen på Holmen** (noun)

The store fire on Holmen, the biggest and most destructive city fire in Stavanger started since the 17th century.

**symamsell** (noun)

Swedish: seamstress.

**tedding** (verb)

Turn over and spread out cut hay to fluff and promote drying.

**tvättstuga** (noun)

Swedish: laundry.

**ungkarl** (noun)

Norwegian: bachelor.

**Ursäkta mig min Herre**

Swedish: Excuse me, my Lord.

**vadmal** (noun)

Swedish: homespun.

**vana hea Rootsi aeg**

Estonian: Good old Swedish times.

**vask og søm** (verb)

Norwegian: wash and sew; seamstress.

**warranty deed** (noun)

A warranty deed is a type of deed where the grantor (seller) guarantees that they hold clear title to a piece of real estate and the legal right to sell.



# Index

## A

### Andersdotter

Anna Greta, x, 30, 237, 257  
Brita Stina, x, 30, 237, 257  
Katarina, 31, 240  
Kristina, xi, 30, 238, 257  
Lena Kajsa, 31, 240  
Märta Lisa, 31, 241  
Sofia, x, 30, 237, 257

Andersson, Johan, 31, 241

Australia, 172–173, 227

## B

Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, 169

Battle of Fraustadt (1706), 11

Battle of Fyen (1659), 6

Battle of Lund (1676), 11

Battle of Poltava (1709), xii, 11

Battle of Veprik, 11

Bear River Massacre (1863), 159

### Blakemore

Edwin, 180

Julie Esther, 180, 274

### Bock / Böck

Charles, 145, 269

Johannes, 145

Minnie, xi, 127–128, 130, 140, 142, 144–146, 152, 269

Bodan, Mary Louise, 180

Bonfield, John, 124

### Brath / Brathsen / Bratson

Jacob Jacobsen, 109, 111, 261

Lisabeth Jacobsdatter, xi–xii, 78–83, 86–89, 92–102,  
106–112, 120, 130–132, 152, 253–255, 261

*See also* Peterson, Elizabeth  
von Bremen, Gertrud, xx

## C

California, xiii, 103–105, 180, 200, 261, 266, 270

Forest Lawn Cemetery, 104

Glendale, 104, 261

Los Angeles, xiii, 103, 105, 152, 180, 261, 266

Canada, xiii, 88–89, 92, 112, 268

Sarnia, 83

St. Clair River, 83

Quebec, xiii, 83, 88–89, 108

Carey Act of 1894, 135, 157

### Cederstrøm / Cederström

Anders Otto, x, 69, 257–258

Anne, x, 58, 69, 257, 259

Elise Fredrikke, x, 94, 110–111, 261

Frans Ludvig, xi, 69, 258

Frederik Wilhelm, x, xii, 58, 69, 75–113, 120, 130, 132,  
162, 253–255, 258, 261

*See also* Peterson, Frederick William

Johannes, 69, 258, 260

Johannes, x, 30, 237, 257

Peter, xi–xii, 19, 24, 30, 49–71, 113, 152, 221, 233–234,  
253–254

Peter Tobias, xi, 59, 69, 258, 263, 272

Peter Tobias Jr, 59

Sven, 31, 241

Theodor, 58, 69, 258, 262

Thore, x, 69, 258

Tobia, 69

### Claar

Harold Onley, 212

Lois Gene, xiii, 197–210, 212–213, 216–217, 220, 227, 281

Phyllis, 201, 207  
Wilbur Howard, 212, 281  
craft guilds, 70

## D

Danish ravages, 51, 70  
Danish War (1658-60), 6  
Denmark, xvi, 6, 17, 220, 229-230  
Duke of Södermanland. See Karl IX of Sweden

## E

epidemics, 92, 96  
    Chicago sanitation, 92, 96  
    cholera infantum, 96  
Estonia, xv-xvii, xix-xxiv, 30, 32, 220  
    Anzen (Anstla), xxi  
    Kannapäh, xx  
    Karusen, xxi, xxv  
    Oethel (Öötla), xxi-xxiii  
    Padise, xx-xxi, xxiv  
    Pigant (Piigandi), xx  
    Reval. See Tallinn  
    St. Petri, xxi  
    Tallinn, xvi, xx, 29-30  
    Tuttomäggi (Tuudi), xxi, xxv  
Estonian manors, xxiv  
    Oethel (Öötla), xxi-xxiii  
    Pigant (Piigandi), xx  
    Tuttomäggi (Tuudi), xxi, xxv

## F

farm animals / pets  
    Abby, 206  
    Abner, 206  
    Brownie, 136

Desert Sage, 199, 203, 206  
Desert Skipper, 199  
Droopy, 208  
Fury Babe, 206  
Grey, 206  
Joe Sharon, 206  
Lillian Day "Fing", 199  
Mike, 136, 216  
Pip, 192, 214, 217  
Professor, 198  
Sammy, 206  
Stally, 203  
Topsis, 206  
Folketelling of 1865, 78, 81  
Førland, Elisabeth Pedersen 109

## G

Garpestad  
    Anne Olsdotter, 68, 257  
    Ole Larsson, 68  
genetic testing, 229-232  
    Ancestry DNA, 230  
    Family Tree DNA, 230  
German War (1674-75), 6, 32  
Germany, xii, xv-xvi, 32, 42, 70, 89, 145, 266, 269  
    Bremerhafen, 89  
    Evangelische Kirche Hille, xv  
    Hille, xv, xix  
    Ravensberg, xix  
    Reinbek, 11  
    Westphalia, xii, xv, xix, 6  
Great Chicago Fire (1871), xiii, 94, 124  
Great Depression (1929 - 1939), xiii, 192  
Great Northern War (1700 - 1721), 13  
Great Fire of Stavanger; Holmenbrannen (1860), xii, 292  
Grouns  
    Blossom, xi, 138, 142, 161, 164-166, 170, 172-174, 176,  
178, 180-181, 192, 215-216, 274-275



Joseph Franklin, 180, 274  
 Nicholas, 180  
 Gustav I of Sweden, 6-7  
 Gustaf II Adolf of Sweden, xxi, xvii  
 Gustaf III of Sweden, 16  
 Gustav I of Sweden, 7  
 Gustav Vasa. See Gustav I of Sweden  
 Gustavus Adolphus. See Gustaf II Adolf of Sweden

## H

Halvorsdatter, Kristine, 109  
 Hansen  
     Samuel Nephi, 212  
     Velma Emma, 212, 281  
 Harrison, Carter, 124  
 Harst  
     Fred, 145  
     Sophia, 145, 269  
 Haymarket Riot (1886), 124–125  
 heraldry  
     coat of arms, xviii–xx, 13, 18, 29–30, 32–33, 66–67, 246–247  
     Estonian nobility, 29  
     German-Baltic nobility, xix, 30  
     Swedish nobility, xxiv, 6, 20  
 Hommeland  
     Tobia Thorsdatter, xi–xii, 57, 68, 257  
     Tor Jonsen, 57  
 Houston County, Minnesota, 84  
 Hunt, Wilson Price, 158

## I

**Idaho**, iv, vii, xiii, xv, 103, 113, 134–136, 138–139, 141, 149, 152–153, 157–164, 166, 169, 171, 173–174, 176–177, 180, 186–188, 196–198, 202, 205–209, 212, 215–218, 220–221, 262, 269, 274–275, 279–282

Alpheius Creek, 168–169  
 Appleton, 164  
 Arcadia Valley, 136, 166, 221  
 Bellevue, 208–209, 217, 221  
 Blue Lakes Ranch, 159, 169, 178  
 Boise, xiii, 141, 158, 165, 177, 202, 217, 279–281  
 Canyonside School, 192  
 Denton's Dairy, 162  
 Dew Drop Ranch, 160  
 Franklin, 158  
 Future Hope Ranch, 160  
 Hotel Perrine, 134  
 Jerome, xiii, xv, xxiv, 113, 135–136, 138–140, 149, 152–153, 157, 159–160, 162–166, 169, 171–173, 175–176, 178, 180, 183, 186–187, 196–200, 202–203, 205, 207, 209–210, 212, 216, 262, 269, 274–275, 279–282  
 Jerome Cemetery, 140, 176, 210  
 Jerome High School, 196–197  
 Magic Valley, 178, 187, 206  
 Niagara Springs, 162  
 North Side Inn, 159, 161  
 Shoshone, 134, 158–159, 162, 165–166, 186, 188, 262  
 Shoshone Falls, 162, 165, 188  
 Twin Falls, xiii, 134–135, 141, 157, 160–161, 164, 176–177, 187, 196, 202, 206–208, 211, 216–218, 269, 280–282  
 Twin Falls Cemetery, 164  
 Wendell, xiii, 160, 281–282  
 Wood River, 137, 143  
 Illinois, vii, 93–94, 96–97, 99–100, 102, 109, 122–124, 130, 145, 151–152, 154, 158, 180, 258–270, 272–279, 282–287  
     Bethania Church. See Bethania Norwegian Lutheran Church  
     Bethania Norwegian Lutheran Church, 127  
     Chicago, xiii, xv, 59, 83–84, 92–94, 96–104, 107, 109, 112–114, 121–131, 133–136, 142, 145, 147, 152, 154, 158–159, 162–164, 176, 180, 185–187, 220, 223, 254, 258–270, 272–279, 282–285, 287  
     Chicago River, 124  
     Concordia Cemetery, 130

Cook County, 94, 99, 102, 113, 123, 126, 130, 151, 158, 276  
 Graceland Cemetery, 113  
 Haymarket Square, 125  
 McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. See McCormick Reaper Works  
 McCormick Reaper Works, xv, 123–124  
 Mount Olive Cemetery, 102, 263  
 Norwegian Trinity Church, 52, 113  
 Pridmore Molding Machines, 159, 185  
 Trinity Church. See Norwegian Trinity Church wards of Chicago, 94  
 immigration, iv, 84–85, 92, 112  
     citizens' book; borgerbog, 55, 62, 71, 289  
     Norway to America, 82–91  
     royal permission, 55, 61, 66  
     Sweden to Norway, 54–55  
     US citizenship, 98–99, 113  
 Isaksson, Anders, 19, 24, 26, 31, 33, 238–241

## J

Jakobsen, Berta, 92, 111  
 Jenkins, Rhoda Ann, 212  
 Johnsdatter, Karen, 78, 109, 112, 253, 261  
 Jönsdotter  
     Kerstin, 26, 245, 249  
     Stina, xi, xxvi, 17, 26, 30–31, 49, 233–234, 237–241, 244, 256  
 Jonasson, Jöns, 17, 238, 243  
 Jonsson, Jonas, 26, 248  
 Jönsson, Per, 26, 244–245, 249

## K

Karl IX of Sweden, xxi  
 Karl XI of Sweden, 11

Karl XII of Sweden, 11  
 Karl XIII of Sweden, 39, 42  
 Karl XIV Johan of Sweden, 9  
 Kjosavik, Thora Thoresdatter, 68  
 Kristina, Queen of Sweden, xii, xix, 6–7

## L

Latvia, xvi, xxiv  
 Lilliesparre of Fylleskog, Christina, xi, xxi, xxiv  
 Livonia, xvi, xix, xxiv  
     *See also* Latvia; Estonia  
 Livonian War, xxiv

## M

masonic organizations  
     Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 132–133, 140, 152  
     Job's Daughters International, 198  
 military, xxi, 6, 11, 13, 16, 37, 42, 51, 221  
     Bohuslän regiment, 37, 42  
     Count Douglas' regiment, 32  
     Kronoberg regiment, xxi, 11  
     Queen's livery regiment, 32  
     Småland's cavalry regiment, 6, 17  
     Swedish army, 11, 42  
     Swedish prisoners of war, xii, 11

## N

Nebraska, vii, xiii, xv, 84, 97–98, 103, 109, 113, 119, 121, 134, 147, 151, 160, 186, 220, 261  
     Blaine Township, 97  
     Cuming County, xiii, 97–98, 103, 113, 121, 151  
     Elkhorn Valley, 97  
     West Point, 103, 113, 121  
     Wisner, 84, 97, 103, 109, 113, 119, 121, 147, 160, 261



Nilsdotter, Brita, 26, 243–244, 247–248  
 nobility. See heraldry  
 Norway, vii, xii–xiii, 6, 17, 39, 42, 54–55, 58, 60–62, 65–66, 68–71, 75, 78, 81–85, 88, 109, 112–113, 120, 152, 210, 212, 220–221, 226–227, 229–230, 234, 253–255, 257–274  
   Bakkegata, 62, 71  
   Bergen, 54, 268  
   Høle, 57, 68  
   Kongsgård, 75  
   Nytorget, 78, 80, 112  
   Oslo, 54, 57, 255  
   Pedersgata, 76, 78  
   Petrikirken. See St. Petri Church  
   Rogaland fylke, 57, 68, 78, 88, 109, 112, 212, 255, 257–273  
   Solandsbryggen, 63  
   St. Petri Church, 80, 94, 254  
   Stavanger Cathedral, xii, 57–58, 120  
   Stavanger Domkirke. See Stavanger Cathedral  
   Stavanger, xii–xiii, 54–55, 57–58, 60–66, 68, 71–72, 75–78, 80–82, 84–86, 88–89, 93–94, 106, 109, 111–112, 119–120, 152, 221, 226–227, 234, 253–255, 257–273, 292  
   Steinkargata, 61–62, 71  
   Storhaug, 61–62, 71, 75–76, 112  
     *See also* Stavanger  
   Vinkelgata, 78, 80, 86

## O

Oregon Trail, 158  
 Oliver, Oswald, 137, 143, 169  
 Olsen, Gunda, 103, 262

## P

Papa Jake. See Peterson, Jacob  
 Pensacola, Florida, 89, 267

Perrine, I.B., 169  
 Persdotter, Svenborg, 17, 26, 238, 241, 243–245, 249, 257  
 Peterson  
   Anna, 110, 187  
   Brenda, 203–204, 206–207, 209–210, 213, 216–217, 220, 226, 281  
   Brett, 203–204, 207–208, 213, 221, 223, 226–227, 281  
   Charles, x, 84, 110, 261, 269  
   Doris Lorraine “Dorie”, xi, xv, 119, 137, 140, 142–144, 152, 159, 163, 166–168, 170, 174, 178, 181, 186–187, 275, 280  
   Edward Wesley “Ed”, xi, 142, 166, 170, 172, 174, 178, 181, 184, 191–192, 201, 214, 217, 275, 282  
   Eliza Fredrika, xi, 110, 261  
   Elizabeth “Ta”, x, 136, 142–143, 160, 165–168, 170, 172–174, 181, 275,  
   Fred W., 127, 134–135, 157–187, 191–192, 254, 280  
   Fred William “Bud”, 142, 164, 166, 170, 172–174, 178, 181, 183–184, 187, 191–192, 216–217, 275, 280  
   Heidi, 203, 207, 213, 281, 283  
   Jacob, ix–xi, xv, 81, 88–89, 97, 101–103, 107–108, 110, 119–153, 254, 261, 268–269  
   Joel, 203, 213, 281  
   Kristi, 203, 207, 213, 281  
   Louis, 84, 102, 138, 270, 277  
   Mamie, 127, 146, 269  
   Merriam Evelyn “Babe”, xi, 142–143, 166–167, 170, 174, 178, 181, 183, 275, 281  
   Peter, x, 110, 261  
   Ted J, xi, xiii, 191–217, 220, 222, 227, 230, 275, 281  
   Theodore, x, 84, 110, 213, 261, 281  
   Walter Franklin “Wally”, xi, 166, 170, 174, 178, 181, 184, 191–192, 201, 214, 217, 275, 282  
   Walter, 269  
   Wesley, xi, 269, 275, 282  
   William “Bill”, x–xi, xiii, 84, 180, 253, 269, 274–275, 280  
 Pickens, Pearl Caroline, 212  
 Polish War (1600 – 1611), 32  
 Polman / Pohlman

Claus, x, xix  
Fredrik, x, xix  
Hans, xx  
Henrik Johan, x, xix  
Herman, xv  
Jöran, xi, xviii–xx, 6  
Jürgen, xix, xxi, 220  
Pomeranian War, 42  
Port Huron, Michigan 83  
Påhlman  
  Adolf Fredrik, 16–17, 42, 242  
  Anders Adam, 27, 41, 235–236, 256  
  Anders Otto, xi–xii, 3–33, 41–42, 220–221, 229, 234–238, 240, 242, 256  
  Anna Christina, xi  
  Carl Gustaf, x–xii, 10–11, 13, 220, 256  
  Carl Otto, 27, 256  
  Christina Sofia, 27, 256  
  Emerentia, 27, 41, 235, 237, 256  
  Gustaf, x–xii, 10–11, 13, 27, 29, 44, 220, 234, 236, 238, 241–243, 246, 256  
  Göran, x, 27, 41, 235–237, 256  
  Johan Fredrik, 27, 236, 256  
  Johan, xi, 32, 241–242, 245  
  Maria Elisabet, 27  
  Per Gustaf, 27, 236

## R

Railroad  
  Idaho Southern Railway, 160  
  Chicago Loop, 162  
  Port Huron Train, 83  
Rasmussen, John, 109  
Renner, Christina Elisabeth, 13  
Restaurationen (1825), 84  
Reval, xvi, xix, xxiv, 29  
Rome, Italy, 6  
Russia, xvi–xvii, 11, 37

## S

Sääksmäki, Finland, xxi, xxv  
Severson  
  Ellen Severson, 134  
  Mary Olana Severson, 134–135, 138, 262  
ships  
  Hebe, 112  
  James Foster Jr, 85  
  Restaurasjonen, 82  
  Undine, 88–89, 94, 106–107, 112, 119  
Skjæveland, Jacob Brathsen, 109  
St. George's Night rebellion, xxiv  
Svendsdatter, Ragnhild, 62, 258  
Sweden, iv, vii, xii, xvi–xvii, xix, xxi, xxiv, 6–7, 11, 17, 19, 26, 31–33, 39, 42, 50–55, 61, 65, 69–70, 85, 220, 226, 229–230, 253–257  
  Agunnaryd, xii, 19, 24, 33, 50–51, 70, 233–234, 237–238, 250, 257  
  Gothenburg, 61–62, 65  
  Heliga trefaldighetskyrkan. See Trinity Church  
  Kalmar Union, 6  
  Kristianstad, 52, 70, 233, 239, 246–247, 250  
  Kronobergs län, 12, 20, 26, 31, 41, 46, 233–238, 240–249, 257  
  Kungsbacka, 52–53, 66, 70  
  Metaretorpet, xxvi, 17, 23, 237, 240  
  *See also* Ugglansryd  
  Riddarhuset, xx, xxiv, 6, 8–9, 15, 18, 20, 226, 246  
  Ryssby, xxi, 4–6, 11, 13, 19, 21, 26, 31, 41, 234–237, 240–243, 246, 250–251, 256–257  
  Ryssby Church, xxi, 31  
  Skåne, 51, 66, 233–234  
  Småland, xxi, 6, 11, 13, 17, 21, 46, 49, 62, 66, 226  
  Södra Ljunga, 20, 26, 51, 233, 238, 240–241, 243–245, 247–248, 250–252, 257  
  Stensnäs, 3  
  Stockholm, xii, 6–7, 13, 33, 44, 53–54, 70, 237, 239, 246  
  Stockholm Castle, xii, 6  
  Sunnerbo, xxi, 20, 238, 240, 250, 252



Tranhult, 17, 19–21, 26, 49, 65, 233, 238–241, 243–245, 248, 257

Tre Kronor. See Stockholm Castle

Trinity Church, 52

Ugglansryd, xii, xxi, xxvi, 3–6, 11, 13, 17, 21–24, 32–33, 234–237, 241–242, 246, 256

Swedish manors

Ugglansryd, xii, xxi, xxvi, 3–6, 11, 13, 17, 21–24, 32–33, 234–237, 241–242, 246, 256

Stensnäs, 3

## T

Tengesdal, Jon Knudsen, 68

Thirty Years' War (1618 – 1648), 6

Thode, Sophia, 145

Tobolsk, Siberia, xii, 11

Treaty of Westphalia, 6

## U

Ukraine, 11

Unge, Christina Margareta, 17, 27, 256

## V

Vigdel, Ingeborg Ellingsdatter, 68

Vladislava, Poland, 11

Voltaire, 11, 32

## W

Washington, 94, 113, 125, 168, 200, 212

Centralia, 168

Spokane, 200

Webb, Susanna, 180

Wesell, Anna, xx

Wollstonecraft, Mary, 17

World War I (1914 – 1918), 163

World War II (1939 – 1945), 172, 192

It's 1909. Jacob Peterson decided to give up his job as an iron molder in Chicago and move West to Arcadia Valley near Jerome, Idaho. Despite the promise of potential, the farms were sandy, challenging and distant; but there was community, and the early settler Petersons lived and thrived in Jerome for generations. Moving westwards in search of greener opportunities was not new in the family. His father, Frederik Wilhelm, left Stavanger, Norway and "ran away to America" to an unfamiliar world. But his origins and life before immigration were all but forgotten. Until now.

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