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# Disappearing Swedes

## Case 1: Johan Ferdinand Waeström, who “died in America”

BY MARTHA J. GARRETT, PhD, CG®

Many Swedish and Swedish-American families have stories about relatives who left their home parishes and simply vanished, often in conjunction with emigration. Sometimes these Swedes disappeared immediately after they left home. Others can be found in documents recording their arrival on American shores, but after that the trail goes cold. Such cases may seem unsolvable, but they can often be resolved through various research techniques. This is the first in a series of pedagogic articles about these disappearing Swedes. The articles describe various cases and explain how I solved the mysteries. The text has been extracted from research reports prepared for the same Swedish client, Olof Hultén of Kalmar, who is related to all the missing persons. I thank Olof for his generous permission to tell their stories.

### What happened to Johan Ferdinand Waeström?

The Hultén family’s interest in genealogy is of long standing, and Olof consequently owns some remarkable family records. His father – Johan Olof Hultén – was a physician who went through medical training at Uppsala University during the 1920s. Also in Uppsala was Ella Heckscher,<sup>1</sup> a professional genealogist who established a genealogical research bureau there. In 1928 or 1929, Johan Olof commissioned Miss Heckscher to carry out research on his family’s history.

Miss Heckscher’s report consisted of family group records that were documented but incomplete, since she had not found evidence regarding the fate of certain family members. Through the years, Johan Olof added his own notes to the report, indicating what he believed had happened to these individuals. Unfortunately, he did not always clarify where he had gotten his information or what evidence he had to support a particular

conclusion. In some cases, his notes were almost certainly based on family stories, both those he remembered hearing when he was young and others that he collected as an adult.

Olof Hultén inherited Miss Heckscher’s report, embellished with his father’s handwritten additions, as well as his father’s fascination with genealogy. He began working on the family history years ago, carrying out research on various unanswered questions. Eventually he

commissioned me to assist with certain cases; all of these have involved relatives who left Sweden for America, but whose ultimate fate was unknown.

One of the “disappearing” relatives was Johan Ferdinand Waeström, an uncle of Olof’s paternal grandmother, Agnes Sofia Maria Hultén, née Waeström (Fig. 1). In the original family group record, Miss Heckscher had only provided Johan Ferdinand’s date and place of birth. Johan Olof had later written *Dog i Amerika* (Died in

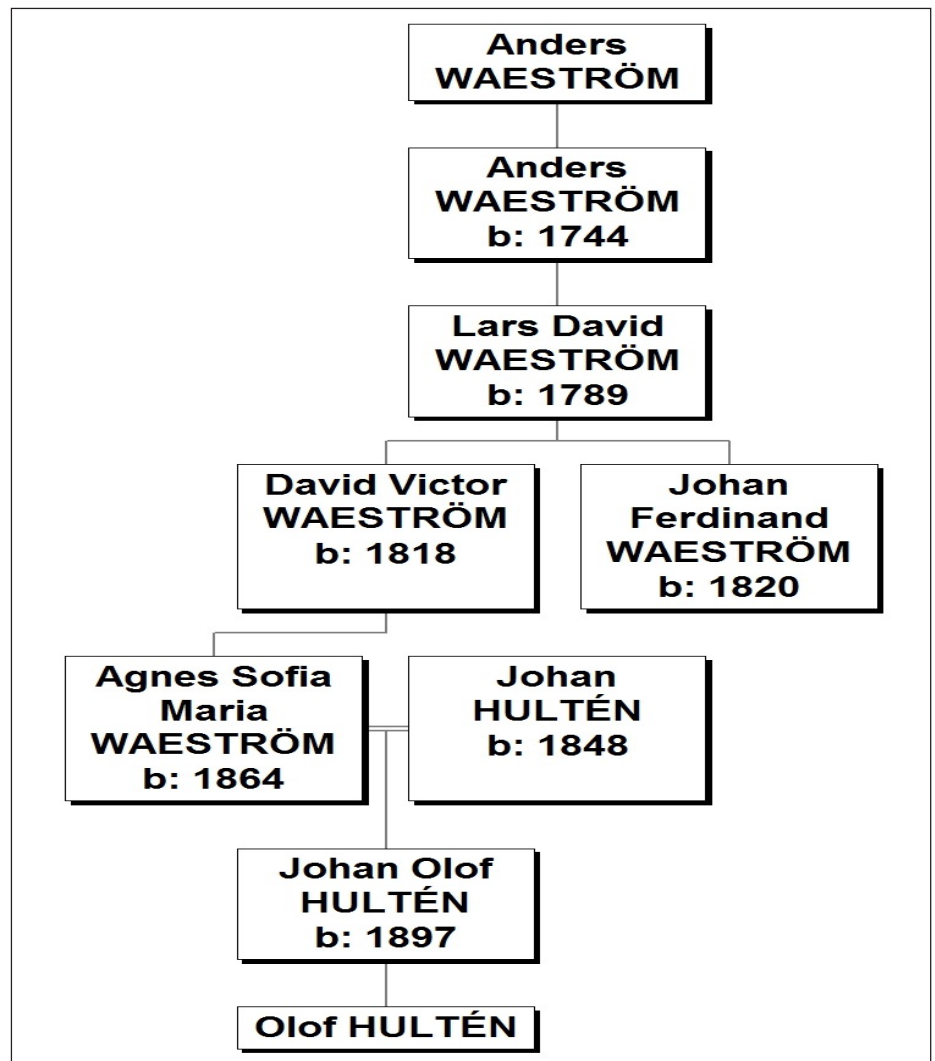


Fig.1. A partial family tree for the Waeströms and Hulténs.

America) next to Johan Ferdinand's name. Olof Hultén wanted to know more. When had Johan Ferdinand emigrated, where had he settled, what had he done with his life, and when and where had he died?

## The Waeström schoolmasters at Veckholm<sup>2</sup>

Johan Ferdinand Waeström's story begins in Veckholm Parish. Veckholm lies about 50 kilometers northwest of Stockholm on Trögden, a beautiful peninsula that projects into Lake Mälaren. Between the 1760s<sup>3</sup> and the earliest years of the 1800s,<sup>4</sup> the parish was home to two schoolmasters, a father and son, both named Anders Waeström. Because the spelling of Swedish names was not codified until the 1900s, the surname of these men and their descendants appeared during the 1700s and 1800s in many homonymic forms, that is, forms that were spelled differently but sounded the same. These were Westström, Vestström, Wäsström, Väsström, Weström, Veström, Waeström, and Waesström. In this article, the family name will be spelled Waeström.

The two Anders Waeströms lived with their families at Hospitalet (Fig. 2). This institution was situated close to the Veckholm church and served as the hospital, school, and poorhouse for the parish. It had been established in 1653 through a donation from Count Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie,<sup>5</sup> a great Swedish statesman who served the government and the king in many roles, including as Lord High Chancellor (*rikskansler*).<sup>6</sup>



Fig. 2. Hospitalet, Veckholm Parish.<sup>7</sup>

As parish schoolmasters, the Waeströms enjoyed high social status in the community, just below that of the local pastor, and they also benefited from noble patronage. When the younger Anders Waeström was baptized in 1744, one of his godfathers was Baron Carl af Ström.<sup>8</sup> This baron lived at Ekholmen, a local estate that had been the property since the 1300s of royalty and nobility, including the Sparre,

Bielke, Trolle, and De la Gardie families.<sup>9</sup> And when the younger Anders and his wife had their first son in 1789, the child's godfathers were Baron Eric Oxenstierna and Royal Secretary (*Kunglig sekreterare*) Lars David von Troil. The boy was apparently named after the latter, since he was baptized Lars David.<sup>10</sup>

## Lars David Waeström at Kungs-Husby

His family may have expected Lars David to follow in his father's and grandfather's footsteps as the schoolmaster for the Veckholm Parish, but he chose another path in life and became a military man. In 1812 he joined *Upplands Regemente* (Uppland's Regiment) as a *rustmästare* (warrant officer) in the *Öfverste Löjtnants Compagnie* (Lieutenant Colonel's Company).<sup>11, 12</sup> He remained in this regiment and company the rest of his life.

In 1815, Lars David moved from Veckholm to Kungs-Husby, an adjacent parish, where he settled at Wålhammar. At the time of the move, he was a sergeant,<sup>13, 14</sup> and he later was promoted to the position of *fältväbel* (sergeant major),<sup>15, 16</sup> the highest non-commissioned officer rank of the time. In 1817, he married Elisabeth Maria Ödman from nearby Enköping Parish.<sup>17</sup> The couple soon had two sons – David Victor (born in 1818)<sup>18</sup> and Johan Ferdinand (born in 1820).<sup>19</sup>

In April 1834, Lars David Waeström died,<sup>20</sup> just a few months short of his forty-fifth birthday. His *bouppteckning* (estate inventory)<sup>21</sup> was filed in the *häradsrätt* (district court) of Trögden, the *härad* (district) to which Kungs-Husby Parish belonged. The document revealed intimate details about the way Lars David and his family had lived. Their possessions, which were modest, were categorized in the inventory into silver, copper, tin, iron, wooden, and glass objects, furniture, household equipment, wool and yarn, clothing, linens, diverse, and domestic animals. No cash was mentioned, which was unusual in an estate inventory. Among the specific items listed were just one object made of silver – an old spoon – one tablecloth, one bedspread, two cows, and a gaming table, that is, a table made for playing cards and possibly other games. Not a single book was mentioned, an interesting detail considering that both

Lars David's father and grandfather had been schoolmasters.

The value of the inventory was 211 *riksdaler banco* (dollars) and 5 *skillingar* (shillings), but to this was added another sum, bringing the total credit to 311 dollars, 7 shillings, 8 *runstycken* (pence). This matched exactly the total debit, leaving the widow and children with precisely nothing. The list of debts referred to numerous *skuldebrev* (promissory notes). The available evidence is insufficient to determine why the family's financial situation had been so precarious. Perhaps Lars David earned an insufficient salary to support his family, perhaps he had been burdened with unexpected expenses, perhaps he was a poor manager. Or maybe he had lost money – by gambling, for example. The gaming table in the estate inventory does make one wonder.

Lars David's death in 1834 left Elisabeth Maria penniless, and she and her sons were almost certainly forced to leave Wålhammar. David Victor and Johan Ferdinand were young teenagers, close to the age at which children customarily left home and began to work, so perhaps the Waeströms stayed in Kungs-Husby, and the boys found jobs at local farms. It is also possible that the three moved together to another parish, or they may have scattered in various directions.

Unfortunately, the church books – which usually make it possible to trace persons when they moved – are of no help in this case. The *husförhörslängder* (household examination rolls), which showed moves within a parish, are missing for Kungs-Husby from 1829 through 1836. And the moving-out rolls, which showed transfers to other parishes, are only available for Kungs-Husby beginning in 1851.

## Picking up Johan Ferdinand's trail with the FAN method

Olof Hultén already knew, from his father's handwritten note on Ella Heckscher's report, that Johan Ferdinand Waeström had died in America. There was also indirect evidence supporting this claim. Johan Ferdinand was not listed in the Swedish censuses for 1880 and 1890,<sup>22</sup> when he would have been 60 and 70 years old. This suggested that he had migrated

sometime between 1834, when his father died, and 1880.

Following Johan Ferdinand was complicated by the fact that his trail seemed to end in Kungs-Husby in 1834. But when a person cannot be traced directly from birth to death, various indirect approaches may yield positive results. One of my options was to find and read Elisabeth Maria's *bouppteckning*, since an estate inventory often listed the heirs and stated where they were living. Another possibility was to begin working through the migration records, looking for Johan Ferdinand's emigration from Sweden and immigration into the United States. I also could have started searching for him in a host of American resources, including naturalization and military records, as well as online indexes for marriages and deaths.

In this piece of research, however, I decided to try another approach that is widely used in genealogy – FAN. The FAN method involves looking at the family, acquaintances, and neighbors of a person who cannot be traced directly. In the case of Johan Ferdinand Waeström, the focal point for the method was his brother, David Victor.

David Victor's trail, like Johan Ferdinand's, had gone cold in 1834. But there was a significant difference. I knew that David Victor was the great-grandfather of my client, Olof Hultén (Fig. 1). So, beginning with Olof's birth record,<sup>23</sup> I worked through the church books, generation by generation. Once I found David Victor, I traced him back in time, hoping to reach a point where his life intersected with his brother's.

What I discovered was as follows. Olof's father, Johan Olof Hultén, was born in 1897 in Nyköping Östra Parish, son to Johan Hultén and Agnes Sofia Maria Waeström.<sup>24</sup> Agnes Sofia Maria was born in 1864 in Malmköping, Lilla Malma Parish,<sup>25</sup> daughter to David Victor Waeström and Sofia Vilhelmina Zetterström. David Victor and Sofia Vilhelmina had married in Lilla Malma in 1854.<sup>26</sup> In the marriage record, David Victor was identified as the *inspektor* (steward) at Äs, a fine estate in Julita Parish. The Julita household examination rolls for Äs<sup>27,28</sup> confirmed that David Victor had indeed been the *inspektor* there. They also indicated that he had arrived in 1850 from Gimmersta, another Julita estate. The records for Gim-

mersta<sup>29</sup> showed that he had worked there as a bookkeeper. They also indicated that he had come to Gimmersta from Nyköping in 1847.

I consequently shifted my hunt for David Victor to Nyköping. Since I knew he had arrived in Gimmersta from Nyköping in 1847, I looked at the moving-out rolls for the same year for both of the Nyköping parishes – Alla Helgona and Sankt Nicolai. In the rolls for Sankt Nicolai,<sup>30</sup> also called Nyköping Västra, I found David Victor leaving the parish in 1847. The entry noted that he had been living in a household that was recorded on page 82. This page in the household examination roll<sup>31</sup> contained an entry for No. 31 in the city's *första kvarteret* (first quarter). The household members included a D.V. Waeström plus several other people, including a J. F. Waeström (Fig. 3). Date and place of birth were given in the roll, and this second Waeström was shown as having been born in Kungs-Husby on 4 April 1820. This was, without question, Johan Ferdinand. The entry stated that he had arrived in Nyköping from Stockholm in 1844. This information was confirmed by the Sankt Nicolai moving-in books.<sup>32</sup>

Sankt Nicolai		S. d. Handlande:	
1	19/1	Carl Reijner	Kungälv
1	18/2	D. W. Waeström	Nyköping
1	22/10	Bokh. L. S. Mouten	Ramnäs
1	20/4	S. V. J. Waeström	Kungälv

Fig. 3. The entry in the Sankt Nicolai church books, showing the Waeström brothers together.

### Johan Ferdinand Waeström in Stockholm

In 1846, Johan Ferdinand left Nyköping for Stockholm.<sup>33</sup> He must have been trained in business while in Nyköping, since he was identified as a *handelsbokhållare* (business bookkeeper) when he moved into Stockholm's Maria Parish.<sup>34</sup>

Following Johan Ferdinand once he reached Stockholm proved to be difficult. Numerous people with names similar to "Waeström" were living in the city, including men named Johan. There was even a man named Johan F. Wesström, although the F. signified Fredrik rather

than Ferdinand.<sup>35</sup> Furthermore, Johan Ferdinand was not fastidious about reporting his whereabouts to the authorities and consequently disappeared from the official records for a decade. He surfaced again in April 1856, when he requested a moving permit from Maria Parish to Katarina Parish. The entry<sup>36</sup> indicated that he had actually moved to Katarina a long time before.

When Johan Ferdinand finally made his transfer official,<sup>37</sup> the moving-in lists for Katarina gave his address as Högbergsgatan 26, which was in the quarter called Heckelfjäll. The 1856 household examination roll also listed him there.<sup>38</sup> In 1856 and 1857, he was shown in the *mantalslängd* (tax census)<sup>39</sup> as a soap manufacturer living in Katarina. But in 1857, the Katarina Parish household examination rolls no longer included him among those living in Heckelfjäll.<sup>40</sup>

### The conundrum and its solution

Initially, the disappearance of Johan Ferdinand Waeström from Katarina seemed to narrow down the date of his emigration. He apparently had left for America in 1856 or 1857. But Johan Ferdinand was as elusive in his emigration as he had been during his life in Stockholm. Even when I searched with numerous variations of his name, I could find no one matching his description who emigrated in 1856, 1857, or the following few years.<sup>41</sup> Because many of the Swedish databases only cover emigrations after 1860, it was possible that Johan Ferdinand had left too early to be included in these resources. However, I also could not find him immigrating into the United States or living or dying there, and I began to suspect that Johan Olof Hultén's note had not been correct. This suspicion was supported by the moving-out records for Katarina Parish, which did not list Johan Ferdinand as leaving any time between 1856<sup>42</sup> and 1861.<sup>43</sup>

The evidence presented a conundrum. The last sign of Johan Ferdinand Waeström was in Katarina in 1857; after that he was not listed either in the tax censuses or the household examination rolls for that parish. But he was also missing from the moving-out rolls. In other words, he had neither *remained* in the parish nor *moved* from the parish. What had happened to

him? The only obvious solution was that he had *died* in Katarina Parish.

Seeking a record of Johan Ferdinand's possible death in Katarina involved looking through three different death books for that parish. One was an alphabetical index of deaths that had occurred in the parish. Another, labelled *Journal öfver döda* (Journal of the dead), gave details about funerals and graves. The third was a standard death and burial book.

The death index<sup>44</sup> listed a man who had died in 1857, whose given name was Johan Ferdinand and whose surname was Wasström. This surname, in which the first vowel is pronounced as a short *a*, is not a homonym of Waeström, in which that vowel is pronounced as a short *e*. The second book, the one containing details about funerals and graves,<sup>45</sup> indicated that this person had been buried on 3 October. Significantly, it disagreed with the index regarding his name. It showed his surname as Wesström (a homonym of Waeström) but his given name as Johan Fredrik. As noted earlier, a man named Johan Fredrik Wesström was indeed living in Stockholm at the same time as Johan Ferdinand. This record strongly suggested that the person who had been buried on 3 October 1857 was this man and not Johan Ferdinand Waeström.

Aiming to be thorough, I nevertheless examined the third church book recording deaths and burials in Katarina Parish.<sup>46</sup> The relevant entry indicated that the man in question had died on 1 October 1857 at Barnängen<sup>47</sup> and that his name was Johan Ferdinand Wasström, the same name recorded in the death index. But the entry in the third church book also included critical new details. The deceased man was a soap manufacturer, just like Johan Ferdinand Waeström. Furthermore, he had been born on 4 April 1820. This was the date on which Johan Ferdinand had been born to Lars David Waeström and Elisabeth Maria Ödman in Kungs-Husby Parish. So the man who died on 1 October 1857 and was buried on 3 October was indeed Johan Ferdinand Waeström. The surname Wasström used in two of the Katarina church books and the given name Johan Fredrik used in one of them were simply incorrect.

Johan Ferdinand had died of cholera. This horrific disease swept through Sweden many times during the 1800s.<sup>48</sup> The

first major epidemic began in 1834; more than 25,000 persons were infected, of whom about half died. The second epidemic had peak years in 1850, 1853, and 1857. Although public health authorities battled against the epidemic with information campaigns (Fig. 4)<sup>49</sup> and special hospitals, about 20,000 Swedish inhabitants died of cholera during the decade. Johan Ferdinand was one of the 670 persons to die of the disease in Stockholm in 1857.

Cholera graveyards had been established in Sweden in the 1830s, and when epidemics hit, victims were sometimes hurriedly buried in mass graves without headstones.<sup>50</sup> But the church book record for Johan Ferdinand<sup>51</sup> shows that he was buried with dignity and ceremony. Graves could be dug to different levels – *nedrejord* (deep), *mellanjord* (middle), and *övrejord* (shallow), and Johan Ferdinand was buried at middle level of plot No. 30, which lay along Östra Kyrkogårdsgatan, on the east side of the Katarina cemetery. His casket was covered with a *bårtäcke* (pall) and carried on three long *listor* (bands) by six pallbearers. The burial service was performed by Öfwerström. This was certainly Fredrik W. Öfwerström, a curate at Katarina who later became the pastor of that parish.<sup>52</sup>

The note in the Hultén family history records suggests that Johan Ferdinand's family was unaware that he had died in Stockholm. But this could not have been

the case. The inventory carried out on his estate and filed at Stockholm's *rådhusrätt* (magistrates' court)<sup>53</sup> stated that he had one heir, *Inspektor* D. V. Waeström. As Johan Ferdinand's closest relation and sole heir, David Victor surely must have known of his brother's death and almost certainly arranged for his funeral.

But if David Victor knew that Johan Ferdinand had died in Stockholm, why did Johan Olof – David Victor's grandson – believe that the death had occurred in America? It is impossible to know for certain. But cholera was feared, and cholera cemeteries and graves were seldom visited. Perhaps David Victor decided to hide the fact from his family that his brother had died of cholera and lay buried in the Katarina Parish cemetery. But it is also at least equally possible that – as often happens – part of the family history had become muddled over time.

### Summary and lessons to be learned

The gaps in the church books made it impossible to trace Johan Ferdinand Waeström directly after his father's death in 1834. But the application of the FAN method, with David Victor as the focal point, led to Johan Ferdinand in Nyköping, from where he could be traced to Stockholm. Following Johan Ferdinand in Stockholm was complicated by the fact that men with similar names were living

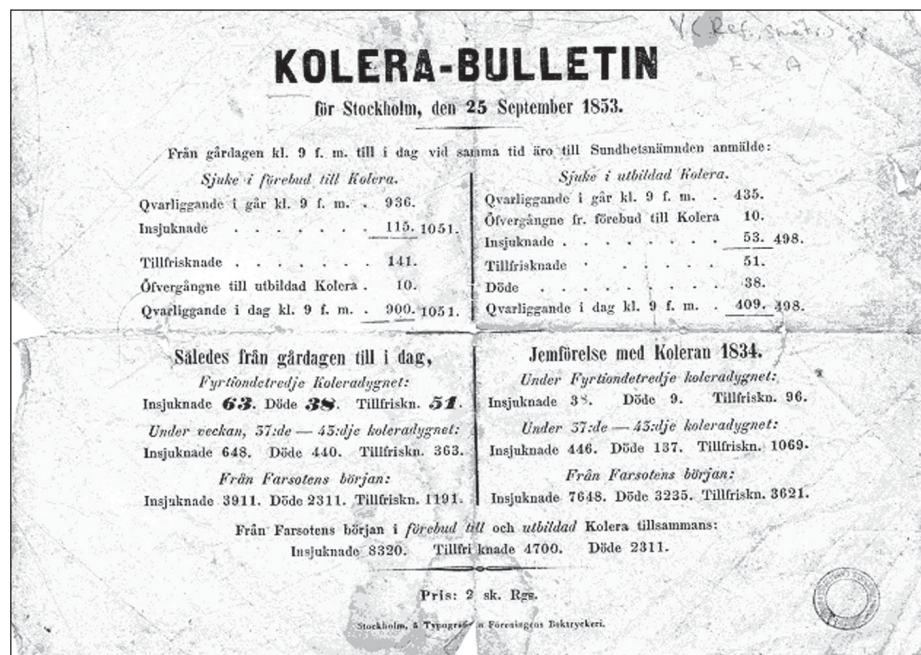


Fig. 4. A Stockholm cholera bulletin from 1853.<sup>49</sup>

in the city at the same time and by his failure to sign in and out of parishes.

A conundrum arose when it became clear that Johan Ferdinand had neither left Katarina Parish nor remained there. The only possible solution was that he had died in the parish. Confirmation was found by examining all three Katarina church books regarding deaths. In all of the books, the name of a man who died on 1 October 1857 was given incorrectly. But the entry in the third book included his profession and birth date, making it possible to identify him without question as Johan Ferdinand Waeström. His estate inventory further confirmed his death in Katarina Parish in 1857.

Lessons that can be learned from this case and applied to other instances of disappearing Swedes are these:

- If the trail is cold, the FAN method might help.
- Apparent conundrums may have solutions.
- Since names were not codified in the past, identities may be unclear.
- If records exist in multiple forms, all should be checked.
- Family stories can provide good leads, but they also may be incorrect.

## Endnotes

- 1) Ella Heckscher, [https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden:\\_Ella\\_Heckscher\\_Research\\_Archive](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden:_Ella_Heckscher_Research_Archive).
- 2) The Swedish church books and many other Swedish historical records have been photographed more than once, and the resulting images can be accessed with a subscription from various commercial providers, including Ancestry (<http://Ancestry.com>) and ArkivDigital (<http://ArkivDigital.se>). Since February 2018, the images are also available free of charge from *Riksarkivet* (the Swedish National Archives), which owns the original resources. The databases can be accessed at <https://sok.riksarkivet.se/>. In this article, the references to Swedish records include the generic description plus the image number at ArkivDigital. To aid understanding, Swedish terms in the text are followed by English translations, and these translations are then used in the references.
- 3) Veckholm Parish (Uppsala County), Household examination roll, 1765-1775, AI:1, p. 154, entry for the household of Anders Waeström, ArkivDigital image 163.

- 4) Veckholm Parish, Household examination roll, 1798-1804, AI:4, p. 209, entry for the household of Anders Waeström, ArkivDigital image 215.
- 5) Entry about Veckholm, Enköping's visitor's guide, <http://upplevenkopning.se>.
- 6) Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie, *Svenskt biografiskt lexikon*, article by G. Wittrock with T. O:son Nordberg, <https://sok.riksarkivet.se/sbl/artikel/17381>.
- 7) Photograph by the author, 27 March 2016.
- 8) Veckholm Parish, Birth and baptism book, 1719-1782, C:2, unpaginated, birth record for Anders Waeström, 1744, ArkivDigital image 70.
- 9) Ekholmens *slott*, <http://walkendorff.com/slott-gardar/slott-och-palats-i-stockholms-omradet/ekholmens-slott/>.
- 10) Veckholm Parish, Birth and baptism book, 1783-1806, C:3, unpaginated, birth record for Lars David Waeström, 29 July 1789, ArkivDigital image 23.
- 11) Veckholm Parish, Household examination roll, 1811-1818, AI:6, p. 109, entry for the household of Anders Waeström, including son Lars David Waeström, ArkivDigital image 123.
- 12) Uppland's Regiment, General muster roll 037, 1807-1815, p. 131, entry for Lars David Waeström, ArkivDigital image 210.
- 13) Ibid.
- 14) Kungs-Husby Parish (Uppsala County), Household examination roll, 1806-1818, AI:5, p. 181, entry for the household of Lars David Waeström, ArkivDigital image 188.
- 15) Uppland's Regiment, General muster roll 039, 1825-1825, p. 89, entry for Lars David Waeström, ArkivDigital image 62.
- 16) Uppland's Regiment, General muster roll 040, 1830-1830, p. 79, entry for Lars David Waeström, ArkivDigital image 43.
- 17) Enköping Parish (Uppsala County), Banns and marriage book, 1774-1860, EI:1, p. 20, marriage record for Lars David Waeström and Elisabeth Maria Ödman, ArkivDigital image 24.
- 18) Kungs-Husby Parish, Birth and baptism book, 1801-1861, C:2, unpaginated, birth record for David Victor Waeström, 17 September 1818, ArkivDigital image 23.
- 19) Kungs-Husby Parish, Birth and baptism book, 1801-1861, C:2, unpaginated, birth record for Johan Ferdinand Waeström, 4 April 1820, ArkivDigital image 25.
- 20) Kungs-Husby Parish, Death and burial book, 1764-1838, F:1, unpaginated, death record for Lars David Waeström, 15 April 1834, ArkivDigital image 50.
- 21) Trögd's District Court, Estate inventories, 1832-1835, F:17, p. 219a, estate inventory for Lars David Waeström, ArkivDigital image 5040.
- 22) The Swedish censuses (<https://sok.riksarkivet.se/folkkrakningar>) are being

reconstructed by the Swedish National Archives from transcripts of household examination rolls. At the time of this research in 2016, the 1880 census was the earliest one available covering all Swedish counties. Today, in 2018, it remains the earliest, although the populations of two counties in 1870 have been completed.

- 23) *Statistiska Centralbyrån, födda, vigda, döda* (extracts from birth, marriage, and death records), 1860-1949, <https://sok.riksarkivet.se/scb-fodda-vigda-doda-1860-1949>, records of births in Uppsala Cathedral Parish, 1942, image 407.
- 24) Nyköpings Alla Helgona Parish (Södermanland County), Birth and baptism book, 1895-1913, C:7, p. 27, birth record for Johan Olof Waeström, 11 June 1897, ArkivDigital image 350.
- 25) Lilla Malma Parish (Södermanland County), Birth and baptism book, 1861-1879, C:4, p. 5, birth record for Agnes Sofia Maria, 11 May 1864, ArkivDigital image 1780.
- 26) Lilla Malma Parish, Banns and marriage book, 1844-1860, EI:2, unpaginated, marriage record for David Victor and Sofia Vilhelmina Zetterström, 2 August 1854, ArkivDigital image 48.
- 27) Julita Parish (Södermanland County), Household examination roll, 1851-1855, AI:11a, p. 206, entry for David Victor Waeström at Äs, ArkivDigital image 218.
- 28) Julita Parish, Household examination roll, 1846-1850, AI:10a, p. 182, entry for David Victor Waeström at Äs, ArkivDigital image 191.
- 29) Julita Parish, Household examination roll, 1846-1850, AI:10b, p. 160, entry for David Victor Waeström at Gimmersta, ArkivDigital image 170.
- 30) Nyköping's Sankt Nicolai Parish (Södermanland County), Moving-in and moving-out roll, 1834-1847, BI:2, unpaginated, moving-out entry for David Victor Waeström, ArkivDigital image 179.
- 31) Nyköping's Sankt Nicolai Parish, Household examination roll, 1846-1850, AIa:13a, p. 82, entry for household at No. 31, first quarter, ArkivDigital image 89.
- 32) Nyköping's Sankt Nicolai Parish, Moving-in and moving-out roll, 1834-1847, BI:2, unpaginated, moving-in entry for Johan Ferdinand Waeström, ArkivDigital image 83.
- 33) Nyköping's Sankt Nicolai Parish, Household examination roll, 1846-1850, AIa:13a, p. 82, entry for Johan Ferdinand Waeström, ArkivDigital image 89.
- 34) Maria Magdalena Parish (Stockholm City), Moving-in roll, 1845-1846, BI:18, p.202, entry for Johan Ferdinand Waeström, ArkivDigital image 207.

- 35) Index to Stockholm's tax censuses, 1800-1884, <https://stadsarkivet.stockholm.se/hitta-i-arkiven/i-arkiven/mantalsregister/>, entries for Johan Fredrik Wesström.
- 36) Maria Magdalena Parish, Moving-out roll, 1856-1858, BIIa:4, p. 193, entry for Johan Ferdinand Waeström, ArkivDigital image 178.
- 37) Katarina Parish (Stockholm City), Moving-in roll, 1855-1856, BI:12, unpaginated, entry for Johan Ferdinand Waeström, ArkivDigital image 272.
- 38) Katarina Parish, Household examination roll, 1856-1856, AI:108, p. 177, ArkivDigital image 93.
- 39) Index to Stockholm's tax censuses, 1800-1884, <https://stadsarkivet.stockholm.se/hitta-i-arkiven/i-arkiven/mantalsregister/>, entry for Johan Ferdinand Waeström [Waeström].
- 40) Katarina Parish, Household examination roll, 1857-1857, AI:110, p. 163-189, entries for families living in Heckelfjäll, ArkivDigital images 86-99.
- 41) Searches were carried out in all the databases at Emiweb (<http://emiweb.se>) regarding Swedish emigrants, and at Ancestry (<http://ancestry.com>) in databases regarding immigrants arriving on the east coast of the United States, as well as at Canadian ports.
- 42) Katarina Parish, Moving-out roll, 1855-1858, BII:7, unpaginated, entries for persons with a surname beginning with W or V, moving out between the beginning of 1856 and the end of 1858, ArkivDigital images 230-237.
- 43) Katarina Parish, Moving-out roll, 1859-1863, BII:8, unpaginated, entries for persons with a surname beginning with W or V, moving out between the beginning of 1859 and the end of 1861, ArkivDigital images 218-225.
- 44) Katarina Parish, Index to death and burial book, 1856-1859, FI:14, unpaginated, entries for persons with a surname beginning with W or V who died in the parish in 1857, ArkivDigital image 32.
- 45) Katarina Parish, Burial book, 1857-1857, FIII:22, p. 70, entry regarding the funeral of Johan Fredrik Wesström, 3 October 1857, ArkivDigital image 39.
- 46) Katarina Parish, Death and burial book, 1856-1859, FI:13, p. 45, death record for Johan Ferdinand Wasström, 1 October 1857, ArkivDigital image 48.
- 47) Barnängen, an area in southern Stockholm, is home to a company of the same name that produces soap and other body-care products. Although Johan Ferdinand was a soap manufacturer and died in Barnängen, there is no apparent connection between him and the Barnängen company. That company was founded by Johan Wilhelm Holmström in 1868, almost a decade after Johan Ferdinand's death. Several books have been published about the history of the company, and historical information about it can also be found online at, for example, [http://www.melonen2.se/?page\\_id=65](http://www.melonen2.se/?page_id=65) and <http://barnangen.se/history/#history1>.
- 48) The history of cholera in Sweden is covered in Swedish epidemiological texts and is discussed online at several reputable sites, including Hans Högman's at <http://www.hhogman.se/sjukdomar.htm>. Also see Lars Edvard Larsson's at <http://www.landberga.se/medicin/historia/>.
- 49) Cholera bulletin for Stockholm, 25 September 1853, *Sundhetsnämnden, Stockholmskällan*, Stockholm City, <http://www.stockholmskallan.se/>, posted as Creative Commons material.
- 50) *Kolerakyrkogården och dödgrävarbostället i kvarteret Bostället vid Skansbacken, Stockholmskällan*, Stockholm City, <http://www.stockholmskallan.se/>.
- 51) Katarina Parish, Burial book, 1857-1857, FIII:22, p. 70, entry regarding the funeral of Johan Fredrik Wesström [Johan Ferdinand Waeström], 3 October 1857, ArkivDigital image 39.
- 52) Index to Stockholm's tax censuses, 1800-1884, <https://stadsarkivet.stockholm.se/hitta-i-arkiven/i-arkiven/mantalsregister/>, entries for Fredrik W. Öfwerström.
- 53) Stockholms Magistrates' Court (*Rådhusrätt, 1:a avdelning*), Estate inventories, 1857-1857, F1A:575, p. 350, estate inventory for Johan Ferdinand Waeström, ArkivDigital image 7300.

### The author

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## A follow-up to the article on Saltpetersjudare in SAG 2018/2

SAG 2018/2 had just been sent out when I had a message from Kathy Meade, the Arkiv Digital representant for North America.

Kathy wrote "I noticed your article about "A Saltpetersjudare – What, Who is That? We do have muster rolls for Saltpetersjudare in ArkivDigital. Here is the blog in Swedish that provides some information about these records in ArkivDigital. She then refers to a blog posting that tells more, see link on p. 26.

Elisabeth Thorsell

Musterroll för Saltpetersjudare i 1805						
Födelseort		Namn	År	Födelseår	Antagna	Namn
Län	Staden					
Gefleborg	Trönö	Trönö		1770	1795	Myrvinger Mån Erik Flyberg Utvidare
Upsala	Tensta	Sala		1774	1797	Olof Lindholm
Wästmanl.	Nora	Tornebo	1	1777	1795	Abdus Norström
Gefleborg	Östansjö	Högbo	1	1764	1798	Hans Rosqvist
Ditto	Höfjumså	Höfjumså	1	1767	1796	Jonas Högland

This is a Muster roll for the Saltpetersjudare in 1805, and it lists place of birth, where they lived, and when they were born and when they enlisted, and most important - their names. (Krigskollegium Artilleridepartementet (o) F2a:3 (1805) Image 9 [ArkivDigital]).