

**The Ancestors of John Louis Johnson**

**from**

**Nössemark, Sweden**

**by**

**Gary T. Johnson**

**February 1, 1994**

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#### NOTE

The work that follows is meant to be a chapter in a larger work regarding the Johnson family in the United States and in Norway and Sweden. Because the Swedish background is a chapter in the story that stands alone, I felt it would be useful to set down this material before the rest of the story fell into place.

Once the birth of John Louis Johnson, originally known as Johan Ludvig Johannesson in Sweden, was established, it was possible to trace his ancestry in Nössemark and neighboring towns in the province of Dalsland in Sweden. This story is complete as far as it could be told through the Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints. Someday it may be possible to fill in the outline with details supplied by other types of records.

The story is incomplete regarding the time that John Louis Johnson and his family spent in Tistedal in the area of Halden, Norway, before he came to Chicago. The goal of this chapter is simply to sketch the Swedish part of the story. With any luck, details of the life of the Johnson family in Norway will be researched in connection with work on the background of his wife, Josefine Henriette Andersen, who came from Norway.

My hope is that someday the story may be completed. In the meantime, the materials which follow about the Johnson family in Sweden are a discrete chapter in the story.

This chapter is dedicated to the family of Carla and Anton Olsen. in gratitude for the dedication which the members of their faith have shown to the gathering of genealogical resources. These materials were generously made available to me at the Family History Center in Wilmette, Illinois. Without the Swedish records I found in the Family History Center, this chapter would not have been possible.

Gary T. Johnson  
February 1, 1994

## INTRODUCTION

This is the story of the Swedish ancestry of John Louis Johnson, who was born on July 1, 1863 in Nössemark in Dalsland, Sweden.

The author is a great-grandson of John Louis Johnson, through his son, Thomas G. Johnson, Sr., and his son, Thomas G. Johnson, Jr.

The book comes in three parts:

Part I-- Narrative history of John Louis Johnson, together with maps and related documents

Part II-- Genealogical extractions of the ancestors of John Louis Johnson

Part III-- Bibliographic essay

The genealogical records in Part II form the bulk of the book. The simplest family tree I could devise comes first, followed by family group sheets. Each group sheet contains detailed information on each family group listed in the family tree, including more notes that a non-specialist will ever need. These family group sheets are arranged in the same order as the family tree, starting from the top of the chart and working downward. The bibliographic essay provides further detail about sources and inferences which did not bear repeating on each family group sheet.

The author would welcome any additions and corrections at the following address:

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Thomas Johnson

Carla Johnson

Arthur Johnson

John Louis Johnson

Ethel Johnson

Josephine Henrietta Johnson

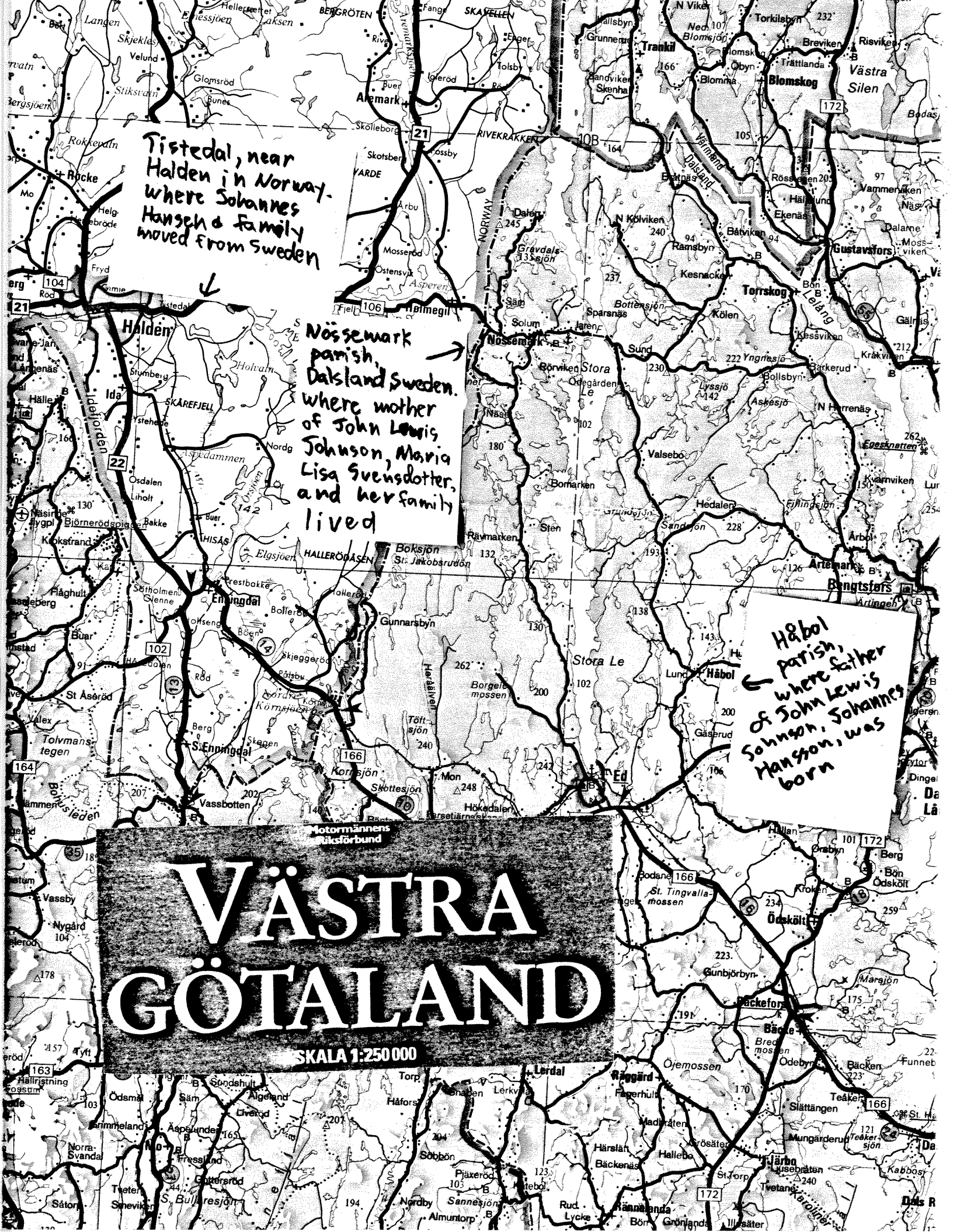
Tistedal, near Halden in Norway where Johannes Hansch & family moved from Sweden

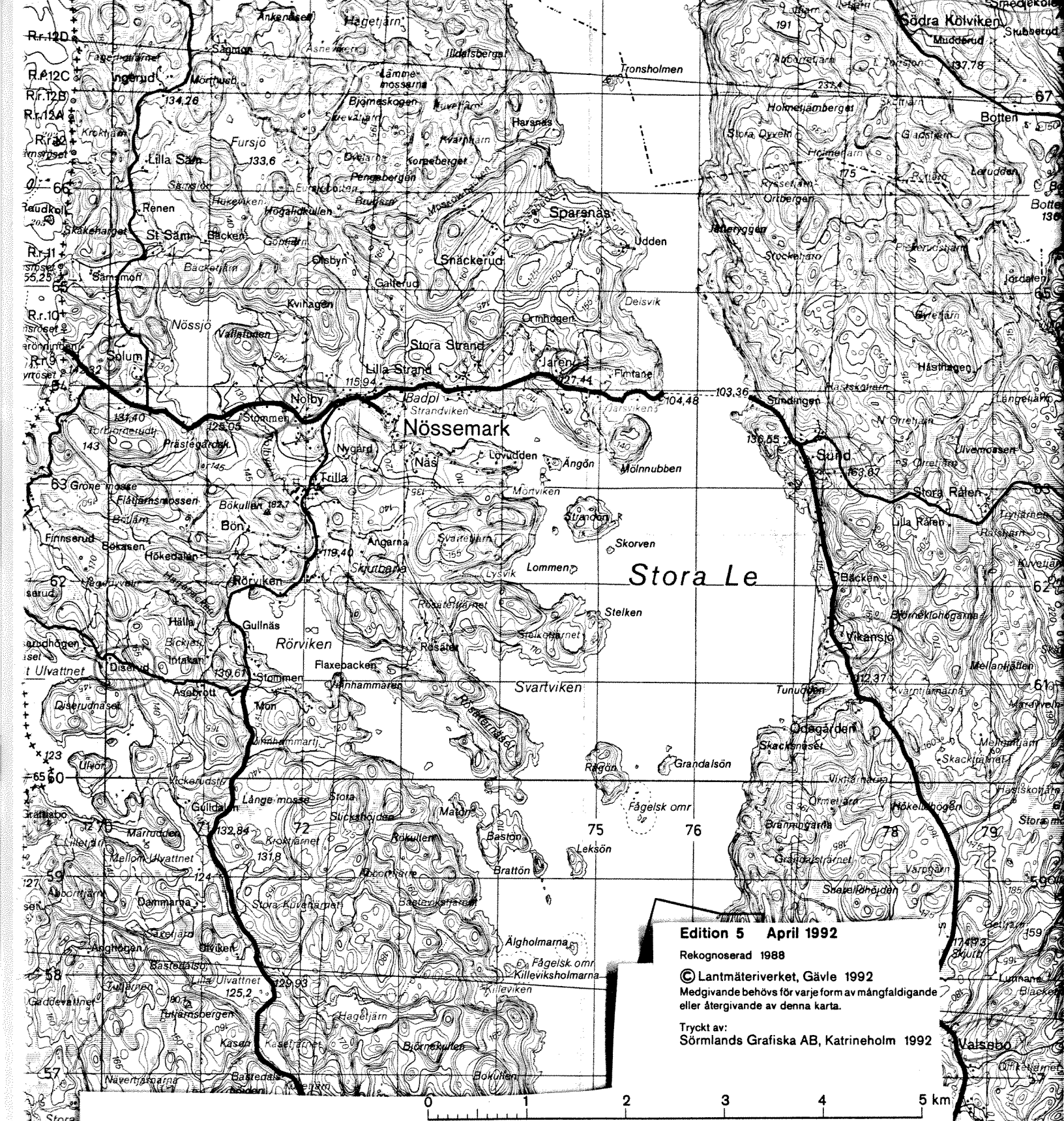
Nössemark parish, Dalsland Sweden where mother of John Lewis Johnson, Maria Lisa Svensdotter, and her family lived

Häbol parish where father of John Lewis Johnson, Johannes Hansson, was born

# VÄSTRA GÖTALAND

SKALA 1:250 000





Places particularly associated with John Louis Johnson and his ancestors are circled

**"Gröna kartan" – den svenska originalkartan – redovisar Sverige i 690 rutor.**  
**Topografiska kartan skala 1:50 000**

Stora Le

## THE LIFE OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON

John Louis Johnson was born as Johan Ludvig Johannesson on July 1, 1863 in Flåtjäm cottage on the farm called Stommen in the parish of Nössemark in Dalsland, Sweden. During his life he was to be an emigrant to a new country twice: first with his family to Norway in 1873 and fourteen years later when he followed his brother, Charles, to the United States.

Louis (as he was known in the United States) was born as the fifth of seven children to parents Johannes Hansson and Maria Lisa Svensdotter. Of these, three died in infancy. Johannes was a crofter, not the holder of his own farm. A crofter lived in a cottage on a farm and performed farm work for the owner in exchange for the use of the cottage and the right to do his own farming.

If a crofter was lucky, he could look forward to a life not very different from that of the small landowning farmers. He and his family could stay in the cottage as long as he could work, and often were provided for on the farm in old age. The farm owner enjoyed a higher social status than the crofter in the rural hierarchy, but economically he may not have enjoyed a much higher level of material possessions. By and large, these were subsistence farms, which hardly produced any cash at all from the sale of surplus goods.

Johannes Hansson was not a lucky crofter. Instead, he and his family pulled up stakes a number of times to find work. When he was first married in 1855, he lived on the Valsebo farm for a few months. In 1856 he and his wife moved to Flåtjäm cottage where they stayed until 1866. Then began a period of instability. They lived on the Kölviken Norra farm for four years until 1870; then they lived on Strand Stora farm until 1871 and Sparsnäs farm until 1873. They left for the area of Halden (then known as Frederikshald) in Norway on August 20, 1873.

Perhaps the best way to understand their life after 1866 is as seasonal laborers. I have no way of understanding the specific reasons for their moves. Were they involuntary? Did they represent opportunities for improved circumstances, such as a chance to occupy bigger cottages for a growing family? It is hard to tell, but, in any event, the family was motivated to improve its lot by leaving Sweden behind and moving a few miles away to Norway.

The life of Johannes Hansson even before he was married was marked by the same insecurity. He was born on Asselrud farm in the neighboring parish of Håbol in 1829, where his family lived until 1831. Then the family moved to a nearby parish, Torrskog, where they stayed until 1840. Then they moved to Valsebo farm in Nössemark in 1840. Johannes left his family in 1850 at age 21 for Eng farm back in Håbol. He was there until he returned to

-- PAGE 2 --

Valsebo and was married. In contrast, his bride, Maria Lisa Svensdotter, had lived in only one place, Nolby farm, all her life, as had her father and grandfather.

Movement on this scale was unusual in the lives of the ancestors of John Louis Johnson who could be identified in the Swedish records. No doubt, it reflected the fact that Johannes Hansson was near the bottom rung of the economic ladder. But also, it reflected a general population trend that was causing hardship in rural Sweden. The population was rising and straining the ability of subsistence farms to support the growing numbers. The population increase resulted in part from the smallpox vaccinations that had been required since the late 1700's and allowed more children to reach adulthood. In a region that was late to industrialize, this meant that farms that had been farmed the same way for hundreds of years now had more mouths to feed. For many in Dalsland, the only way out was emigration.

During the ten years Louis lived in Sweden, he must have attended the parish school. His christening was in the local Lutheran church. Even living in financial hardship, there must have been some fun for a boy in the lakes and woods of Nössemark parish. At some point, he discovered his remarkable mechanical ability and inventiveness. He lived in a world where if you wanted something, you had to make it yourself. Buying goods in a store was not a real option. His talent must have come in handy.

Four of the seven children born to Johannes Hansson and Maria Lisa Svensdotter survived to be adults. Three died in infancy. Although it was the lot of families in those times to lose children, we should pause to reflect on the emotional pain that lies behind the vital statistics. The family lost two children in 1858: Clara, who had been born in 1857, and Johan Anton, who was a three year old. In 1869, the last child, Elisabeth, died at the age of six months. No matter how common these events may have been, human nature was the same then as it is today. These losses must have caused terrible sorrow.

Of those who lived to adulthood, there were two boys and two girls. Carl Frederik, to be known as Charles in the US, was born in 1859 and was four years older than Louis. Then came Vilhelmina, who was born in 1861. Sofia was born in 1865.

(We do not know anything in particular yet about Sofia, but members of the family in the US have made contact with Vilhelmina's family. My own family paid a visit to Scandinavia in 1971, when we met Vilhelmina's daughter, Lillemor Solberg. Her family still lived in one of the two wooden houses in Tistedal Norway built by Johannes Hansson and his family. Her descendants, the Ring family, were there. Kent Hooper, another greatgrandson of Louis Johnson, also called on the Ring family in 1979. He heard how one of the houses had been moved by the family to Tistedal from Sweden. Although communication was difficult, my father, Thomas G. Johnson, Jr., recognized a photograph on



Lillemor's wall which included a woman who smoked a pipe. He remembered this woman from a picture which his own father had showed him. Lillemor made the connection, and she welcomed us all with julekake. Tom believes that the woman who smoked the pipe must have been the mother of Louis Johnson, whom we now know to be Maria Lisa Svensdotter.)

At age 10, Louis moved with his family to Tistedal, outside Halden, Norway with his family; a distance of only a few miles, but a great distance in every other way. Norway was a separate country but it shared its king with Sweden. This was a new development. For centuries before 1814, Norway had been ruled as part of the Kingdom of Denmark. During the 1800's, Norwegian nationalism grew, but it was not until 1905 that Norway won its independence from Sweden. The rivalry was bitter. When Louis was a child, there would have been people alive who remembered firsthand the warfare between Swedes and Norwegians during the Napoleonic wars. Halden was renowned throughout Norway as a strategic border stronghold that withstood many attacks over the years from Sweden.

Even though the Swedish dialect spoken in the border province of Dalsland was influenced by Norwegian, both the spoken and the written languages were distinct: different words, different pronunciations and different spellings. Changing countries must have been an adjustment, to say the least, for a ten year old like Louis. True, he married a Norwegian, and lived in Norway longer than he lived in Sweden, but the grandchildren of Louis who knew him in Chicago can attest that he always regarded himself as Swedish, never Norwegian.

What attracted the family to Norway? Despite the national boundary, Halden was the nearest city of any size to Nössemark, which was part of Halden's rural hinterland. Whether or not Johannes Hansson already had a job lined up when he moved, according to information gathered by Kent Hooper during his visit to Norway, Johannes worked in a rag factory. This hardly seems like the promised land, but, no doubt, it was an improvement over his lot in Sweden. By the way, the Swedish records do not show the departure of the family until October 10, 1874, more than a year after their arrival date in the Norwegian parish. Could they have been hedging their bets and holding open the possibility of return? More likely, the family did not bother with the departure formalities in Sweden until they were already established in Norway.

Maybe it will be possible to learn more about the details of the life of Louis Johnson in Norway at a later time, when the story of his wife and her family is told. At any rate, during the years from 1873 to 1888 he must have acquired many of the skills that qualified him as a master mechanic in the US. He also came to know Josefine Henriette Andersen, also from the Halden area. She was the daughter of Anna Sofie Henriksdatter and one Johan Peter Andersen (but I cannot tell which one, so far).

The following is a memory of John Louis Johnson and his wife, Henrietta Johnson, which was contributed by his grandson, Lewis Henry Johnson. It was written on July 9, 1991 and edited slightly by Gary Johnson. Material written by Lewis Johnson dealing with younger generations of the family will be included in a later chapter which tells the story of the Johnson family in the United States.

Grandpa Johnson was an extraordinary man: slight of frame, quick, yet gentle, with a moustache and electric blue eyes that sparked on those few occasions when he became angry. He had a tremendous impact on me because until I was seven years old we lived in the flat above him at 3915 Albany Avenue. Make no mistake, however; we were not pals or buddies and he was no doting grandparent. Within the family, he was recognized as a semi-deity always conjuring up some new invention in his shop in the basement that would revolutionize the world and maybe enrich us all.

Admission into his basement lair was occasionally tolerated but never encouraged, and children were warned to stay away from the machinery with its belts, pulleys and overhead drive shafts. His last project which he was working on at the time of his death was the invention of a coal stoker with an unique rotary design that would take in cheap coal, ignite and burn it, and then deposit the ash on an augur for disposal...cycling automatically in harmony with your thermostat setting.

[Tom Johnson] probably can remember how many of Grandpa's inventions were patented including, believe it or not, an automobile which I remember seeing as a series of diagrammatic exhibits in a patent application. He was an ingenious Swedish tinkerer who, like so many Scandinavian immigrants of that era, made our country's rapid industrial development possible. He once told me that to succeed at any job "you had to be stubborn" though I think he meant "persistent" when he wanted to describe this trait which all Johnson's seem to have in abundance. When he died, your grandfather, Uncle Tom, aptly referred to him as a "Master Mechanic" in the obituary he thoughtfully prepared which to all of the adults present summed up the diverse abilities and interests of this inner-directed, self-educated man who knew and loved machinery and devoted much of his life to improving it.

He was not only an inventor but a book reader and thinker who believed in the common man and became a follower of John Altgeld, Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist movement of the day. He hated "profit" as the driving force of capitalism which reminds me of one explosive encounter he had with a "Rags Old Iron" man who wouldn't buy some junk Grandpa offered him because "there was no profit in it". There sat the grizzled old trader on his horse drawn wagon in the alley behind our house stunned into silence by Grandpa's blistering attack on profit and capitalism which he regarded as the curse of the world. My brother, Dave, also a witness to this diatribe, was fearful that Grandpa would be arrested for what he had said in public.

In those puritanical times, Grandpa was guilty of a couple of vices: he smoked stubby cigars propping them up with a tooth pick until the ash threatened to ignite his moustache; and he indulged himself with a bottle of beer at lunch which was difficult for my teetotaler father to excuse. The Johnson family, of course, lived in the shadow of Uncle Charlie's transgressions who, though Grandpa's brother, was known to drink. He was ultimately run over by a taxi (Cousin Tom reports) while carrying a pail of beer which mortified every member of the family but nonetheless confirmed their belief that his drinking "would lead to no good in the end".

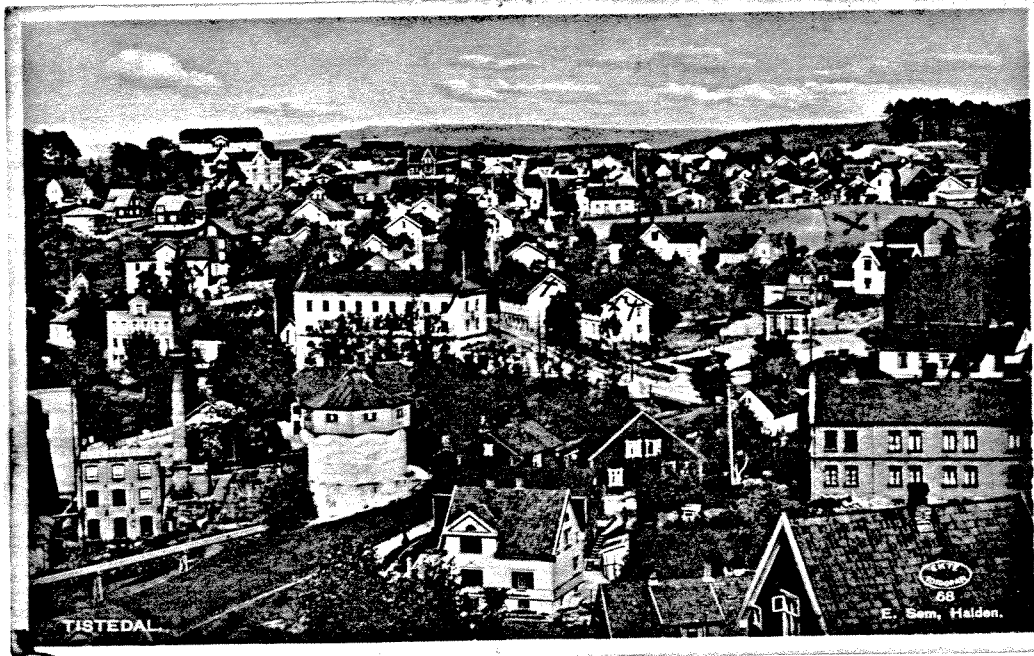
Anyone who encountered Uncle Charlie's wife, Tante Alma, however, could not help but have some idea of why he fell off the wagon, if not under a taxi cab, from time to time, for she was a formidable woman who kept boarders and owned a dairy. When my Mother farmed Dave and me out for a week one summer, Dave was blessed with a stay with Grandpa and I was assigned to Tante Alma, then a widow, which was not a happy period of my young life. I still suffer from the after-taste of Tante Alma's Lamb Stew, a gruel of sorts plugged with mutton which she called "Innocent Lamb" and shamed me into eating not once but twice during my short stay with her.

So far as I know, Grandpa grew up near Halder, on the Swedish side of the border separating Sweden and Norway which generated endless intra-familial disputes thereafter because Grandma, a staunch Norwegian, was from across the border "seven miles away". It was always upsetting for me to witness one of these verbal encounters between these two even though the arguments would always end the same way: Grandpa would accuse his wife of being a "stupid" Norwegian and his spouse would retaliate by calling him a "stuck up" Swede. Grandpa would then retire to his shop and Grandma would sit, swirl her coffee and grump. Until you tour Norway and Sweden, you cannot appreciate how deep seated this animosity is between the Swedes and the Norwegians though the latter are more open about it as a result of having been subjugated by the Swedes.

As Grandpa was slight and quick, so Grandma (Henrietta) was heavy and slow. Her heaviness was both physical and mental since life to her was filled with weighty problems. No day was ever sunny or bright; news was always bad; worse was soon to come; hope did not exist. She laughed infrequently, smiled less and seemed to be always pondering the reasons why life was so difficult and unfair, but she wasn't cruel or nasty and certainly not lazy. She taught me how to split firewood for the hot water stove and warned me never to break a stick across my knee because I would "break it". But she was beset with aches and pains: her knees hurt; she coughed; and her husband never came to dinner on time even though she rapped on the hot water pipes repeatedly until the hammering echoed in his shop and could no longer be ignored. Henrietta's glumness seems not to have died with her for when I become despondent over my golf game, I am reminded of her woe-be-gone disposition and negative view of a life stripped of all joy.

Of their family of three boys and two girls, all survived childhood except one, Henry (?), who unexpectedly died while standing at a work bench, probably from heart attack. Carla was the oldest, with a quick wit and sharp tongue, who married Anton Olsen and tried cattle ranching in Wyoming; Arthur and Tom appeared and much later Ethel, the pampered beauty of the litter, who was still living at home when we resided upstairs but soon married the handsome dashing Clarence Plambeck.

# JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON IN TISTEDAL, NORWAY



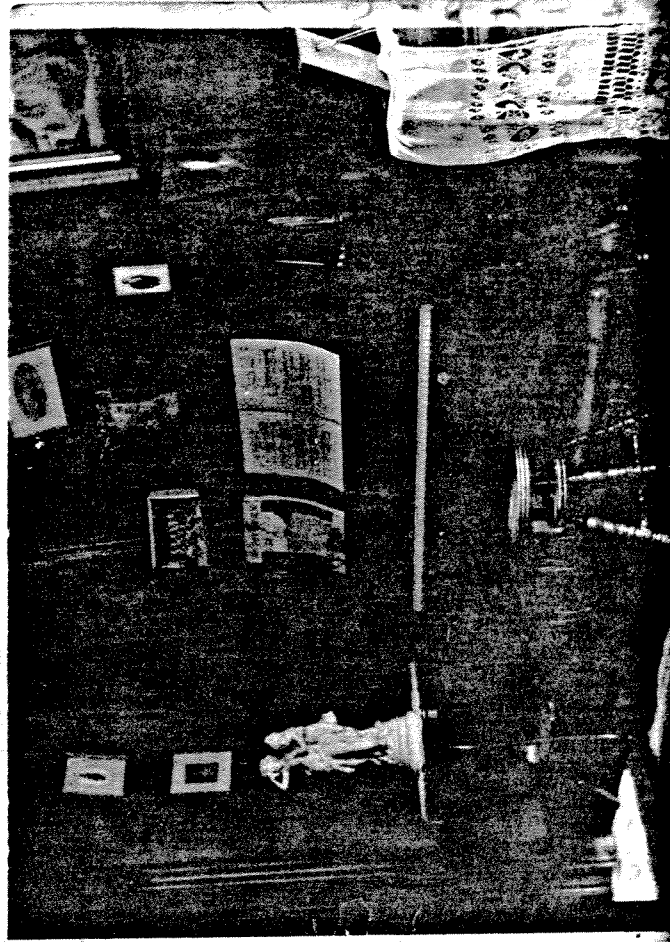
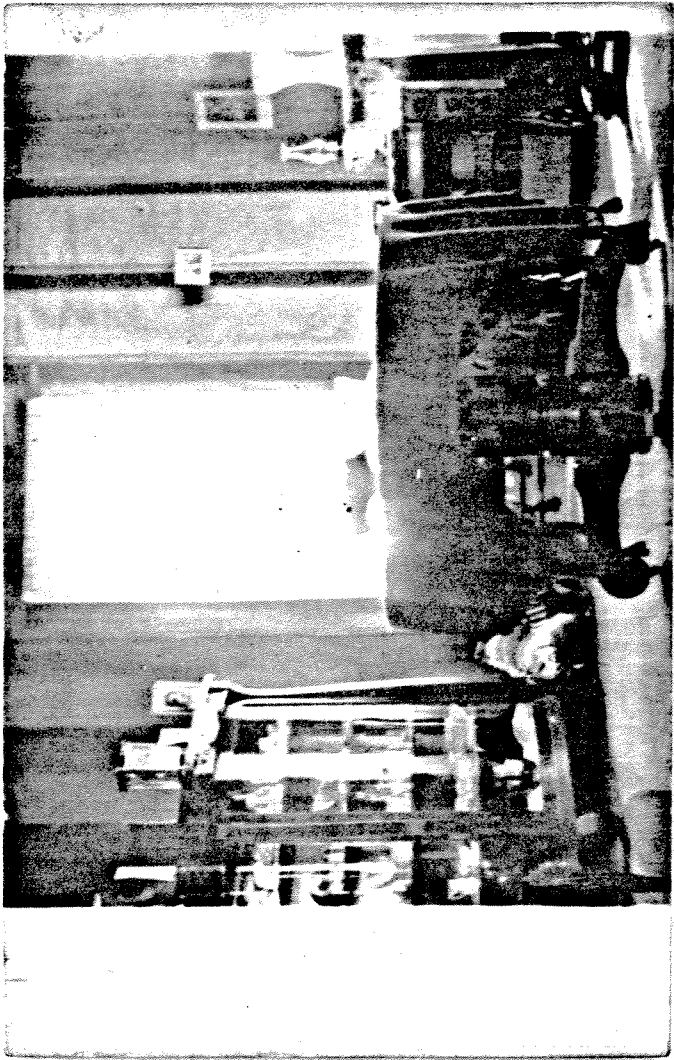
Postcard with a view of Tistedal, Norway. On the reverse are notes believed to have been written to Louis Johnson from his cousin Sofus. He put an "X" over places Johnson would remember, including a place "where as children we ran and played", the house of his sister Wilhelmina Solberg, and a metalworking firm and industrial park.



House in Tistedal, Norway, said to have been built by John Louis Johnson and his father, Johannes Hansson, and moved to this site from Sweden. Photograph taken in 1972, when descendants of Johannes Hansson (the Ring family) still lived there.



The house at 3915 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, in pictures taken in 1934, the year Louis Johnson died.



The player piano was built by Louis Johnson.

THE RECORDS TELL THE LIFE OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON

The document below and the documents that follow are copies of original records from the life of John Louis Johnson: his birth in Nössemark, Sweden, his emigration to Norway with his family, the departure of his brother, Charles, to America, followed by his own and that of his future wife, the record of their marriage in Chicago, and finally his death.

418. Stommen (Mårsköva)

Personernas namn, stånd, ambete, yrke och näringsfång (backstuga-, inhyses- och fattighjon), nationalitet (om främmande), lyten (svaginta, blinda, döfstumma).	Födelse-			Aktenskap		Koppor.	Flyttat		Indrymdhet utomlands.	D.	Bevinstat förhör och begitt					
	År.	mån. och dag.	Ort. (sockna i län, stad).	Gift.	Enkling eller Enka.		från (socken i län, stad eller pag. i Högförh.-boken)	År, månad o. dag.			1861	1862		1863		
											F.	K.	F.	N.	F.	N.
Johannes Johansson Sjö 27 <sup>27</sup> Mårsköva																
Wilhelmina Maria Sjö 30 <sup>30</sup> Mårsköva																
Carl Fredrik Sjö 59 <sup>11</sup> Mårsköva																
Wilhelmina Sjö 16 <sup>11</sup> Mårsköva																
Johan Ludvig Sjö 63 <sup>17</sup> Mårsköva																
Sofia Sjö 68 <sup>27</sup> Mårsköva																

BIRTH OF SOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESON,  
(JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON) ON  
1 JULY 1863. ALSO SHOWS SIBLINGS:  
WILHELMINA - BORN 14 JAN 1861  
CARL FREDRIK - BORN 11 DECEMBER 1859  
SOFIA - BORN 18 NOVEMBER 1865  
FLÅTSAEM COTTAGE,  
HOUSE SURVEY: STOMMEN FARM  
CHURCH OF SWEDEN, PARISH REGISTER,  
NÖSSEMARK, ÄLVSBORG, SWEDEN LDS FILM #0490847

11. 11. 1862

11. 11. 1863

11. 11. 1864

11. 11. 1865

11. 11. 1866

11. 11. 1867

11. 11. 1868

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11. 11. 1898

11. 11. 1899

11. 11. 1900

Klockaren C. H. Kullander / Anna Börjesdotter. Dottern Josefina är född där.

På torpet x Flåtjäm bodde år 1822 Olof Olsson och Katarina Andersdotter.

Dessförinnan bodde där Arvid Jönsson f. 1754 och Katarina Hansdotter f. 1773 från Eds församling samt svägerskan Anna Hansdotter.

På Grinna x eller Grinden bodde år 1817 Anders Svensson och Maja Petersdotter, född 1797. Barn 1817 Lisa, 19 Sven, 23 Catarina.

Andreas Svensson och Katarina Pettersdotter f. 1794 bodde där 1842. Barn: 1842 Lena, 45 Carl Magnus, 47 Anna Cajsa.

På Angkasen bodde torparen Claves Andersson f. 1766 i Nolby och hustrun Sara Bryngelsdotter f. 1774 i Rörviken. De hade barnen: 1798, Andreas, 1803 Jonas, 07 Gabriel.

Där bodde år 1813 Anna Lisa Nyqvist f. 1798 i Solhem och Sara Broström, född 1731 i Häbol, död 1814.

Olof Börjesson 1821-1908 / Augusta Vilhelmina Haff f. 1832 bodde där 1852. Deras barn var: 1852 Magnus Hilarius, 53 Maria Fredrika, 57 Anna Matilda, 60 Ida Vilhelmina. Se Rörviken N.

Övriga innebyggare på Stommen och torpen var:

Engelbrekt Jonasson / Maja Andersdotter f. 1789. De hade barnen: 1823 Maja Lisa, 26 Johannes, 29 Anders.

Sven Bryngelsson / Catarina Engelbrektsdotter f. 1790 hade sonen Carl år 1821.

Engelbrekt Jonasson / Maja Andersdotter f. 1789 hade barnen: 1823 Maja Lisa, 26 Johannes, 29 Anders.

Sven Svensson / Catarina Engelbrektsdotter f. 1783 hade år 1824 dottern Anna Lisa.

Jan (Johan) Alsterberg / Karin Nilsson f. 1792 hade barnen: 1831 Maria, 33 Jonas och Petter, 35 Johannes.

Torparen Petter Bryngelsson / Cajsa Ersdotter f. 1798 hade barnen: 1832 Lisa, 35 Jonas, 36 Ingrid och Lena.

Torparen Halvard Svensson / Catarina Magnusdotter f. 1799 hade barnen: 1833 Johannes, 37 Carolina.

Torparen Johannes Clavesson / Maria Segolsdotter f. 1811 hade barnen: 1837 Carl Magnus, 38 Catarina.

Jan Jonasson / Lena Danielsdotter f. 1797 hade år 1830 dottern Carolina.

Eric Parsson / Anna Stunt Niklasdotter f. 1814 hade år 1842 dottern Ingrid Elisabeth.

Torparen Brynte Ericsson / Katrina Jacobsdotter f. 1811 hade barnen: 1846 Elsa Catrina, 47 Maja Lisa, 50 Jan Petter, 62 Anna Cajsa (död i Solhem Lilla).

Ärendator Olof Johansson / Kertti Halvardsdotter f. 1808

Garvaren Joseph Högman / Maria Lisa Jonasdotter f. 1831 hade år 1854 dottern Carolina Elisabeth.

Torparen Johannes Hansson / Maria Lisa Svendsdotter f. 1827 hade barnen: 1857 Clara, 59 Carl Frédrik, 61 Vilhelmina, 63 Johan Ludvig.

Torparen Magnus Andersson från Häbol / Sara Hansdotter f. 1832 hade år 1863 dottern Clara och 1865 sonen Edvin.

Torparen Olof Andreasson f. 1838 / Johanna Kristina Joransson f. 1848 hade år 1866 sonen Karl Johan.

Torparen Hans Jacob Olsson f. 1836 / Sara Pettersdotter f. 1841 hade barnen: 1867 Olava Kristina, 69 Vilhelmina, 72 Olof Kristian, 74 Bolette Maja, 77 Johan Severin, 80 Axel Edvard, 83 Otto Herman.

Torparen Sven Olsson / Anna Stina Lorentsdotter f. 1843 hade år 1868 sonen Olof.

Elias Nilsson f. 1834 / Olava Olsdotter f. 1834 hade barnen: 1870 Kristina Maria, 72 Nils Edvard. Se Strand Lilla.

Torparen Jens Kristian Olsson f. 1846 / Karolina Andreasdotter f. 1845 hade barnen: 1873 Hulda Augusta, 75 Josefina, 78 Olof Marenius, 80 Carl Johan (död), 82 August Julius, 85 Otto och Frans (döda). Se Strand Stora.

Torparen Jan Magnus Kullander f. 1847 / Britta Stina Olsdotter f. 1852 hade barnen: 1883 Olga Juliana, (makarnas tredje barn), 88 Josefina Amalia.

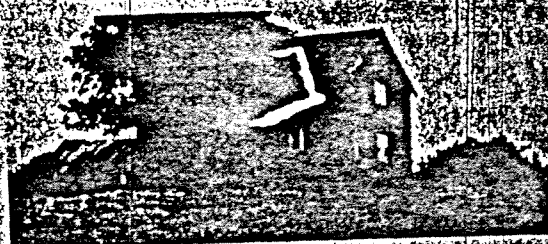
Torparen Karl Fredrik Hansson f. 1855 / Maja Lisa Andersdotter f. 1862 i Torrskog. Barn: 1886 Anna Maria, 89 Axel Hjalmar, 94 Dagny Ottilia.

Torparen Hans Petter Hansson f. 1864 / Juliana Nilsson f. 1861 i Dalen hade år 1891 dottern Anna Serafia.

Torparen Vilhelm Olsson f. 1869 / Alma Kristina Henriksdotter f. 1870 i Dalen hade år 1892 dottern Anette Kornelia.

Gränsriddare Adolf Bergh f. 1847 i Töftedal / Johanna Göteborg f. 1858 hade år 1894 sonen Erik Adolf.

Enligt de gamla kartorna hade Stommen och Nolby halften var i kvarnen och sågen vid älven.



Stugan på ärendatorpet Angkasä (Angkasen) i Stommen stordet vara en av de äldsta i bygden troligen uppförd omkring år 1700-talet. Om personer som bott på Angkasä under 1800-talet och tidigare, se Nils Ellastons "Nössemarkens kring" 1910 flyttade makarna Erlend och Pauline Magnusson dit. De voro sedan bosatta och verksamma där livet ut. Deras tre döttrar bör nu i den gamla stugan som renoverades på 1970-talet.

←  
"Crofter Johannes Hansson [wife] Maria Lisa Svendsdotter, born 1827 [it was really 1830] had children: 1857 Clara, 1859 Carl Frederick [Charles], 1861 Vilhelmina, 1863 Johan Ludvig [John Louis Johnson]"

EXCERPT, HISTORY OF STOMMEN FARM  
FROM "NÖSSEMARK: DALSLANDSK GRANSBYGD I  
ORD OCH BILD" (MUNKEDAL, 1985)  
LDS FILM # 1440002

## E. Indflyttede (ogsaa Børn).

No.	Dagiden Datum.	Barn.	Alder.	Dagiden Henført med Indflytningen.	Fra hvilket Sted Indflyttet, og hvor født.
	1873				
77.	11	Andreas Karim. Hustru	478	Kotliv	Swerg
78.		Lisa Evkl. med 4 Børn	774		
79.	13/8	Adm. Edvin Nilson.	242	Hallereng	
80.	13/8	Liv Larsen med Hustru	1892	Fragtmand	Id
81.		Kerem. Mari Olsson	1870		
82.	20/8	Johannes Hansen og Hustru	2209	Bek	Swerg
83.		Maia Lisa Svends. med 3 Børn	3070		Swerg

ARRIVAL IN NORWAY ON 20 AUGUST 1873  
 OF JOHANNES HANSEN, BORN 22 JAN 1829,  
 LABORER, FROM SWEDEN, AND HIS WIFE,  
 MAIA [MARIA] LISA SVENDSOTTER, BORN  
 30 APRIL 1830, AND THREE CHILDREN

CHURCH OF NORWAY, PARISH REGISTER  
 HALDEN (FREDRIKSHALD), ØSTFOLD, NORWAY. LDS FILM 1282639

88.		Mathilde Poulsen og Børn	1846		
89.		Helma Maai Johanna	2267		
90.		Magne Josefine	1670		
91.		Edvard Jacobine	2372		
92.		Carl Emanuel Peter	3179		



G. Udlyttede (ogsaa Bort)

Nr	Naar udlyttet	Hvorhen	Den Udlyttedes fulde Navn og borgerlige Stilling	Fødselsaar	Indholdet af meddelte Attester og Attestens Datum.
145	1879	Kr. aarv.	Hilberg, Kristine - Kæstner	1839	Thald, kong. vid., ug. - 26/81
146	Juli 87	N. y. Amørika	Olson		do., do., do., ug. - 27/81
147	do.	do.	Kant. led. Hans Jørgensen	1869	do., do., do., do. - 28/81
148	1885	Mr. a.	do. Carl Herman Jørgensen	1870	do., do., do., do. - 29/81
149	Aug 87	N. y. Amørika	Mr. a. Johan Kæstner	1869	Thald, kong. vid., ug. - 28/81
150	4/8	Dako	Mr. a. Hans Ludvig Jørgensen	1863	Do., kong. vid., ug. - 28/81
151	1886	Nord			Thald, kong. vid., ug. - 3/81
152	1878	Nor			do., do., do., 29. 26. 78. } 7/81
153	do.	Nor			do., do., do., 26. 78. } 8/81
154	do.	Nor			do., kong. vid., ug. - 5/81
155	do.	Nor			do., kong. vid., ug. - 5/81
156	Aug 87	Mr. a.	do. Johan Kæstner	1860	do., kong. vid., ug. - 5/81
157	do.	Mr. a.	do. Johan Kæstner	1859	do., kong. vid., ug. - 5/81
158	do.	Mr. a.	do. Johan Kæstner	1859	do., kong. vid., ug. - 5/81
159	do.	Mr. a.	do. Johan Kæstner	1855	do., kong. vid., ug. - 5/81

#149 EMIGRATION TO "M.S. AMERIKA" IN AUGUST 1887 OF UNMARRIED LABORER JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANSEN (JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON), BORN 1863 IN SWEDEN, CONFIRMED IN HALDEN. DEPARTED 1 AUGUST 1887. HE JOINED HIS BROTHER CHARLES IN CHICAGO CHURCH OF NORWAY, PARISH REGISTER HALDEN (FREDRIKSHALD), ØSTFOLD, NORWAY. LPS FILM 1 & 2 986

Udflyttede (ogsaa Børn)

No	Åar udflyttet	Hvorhen	Den Udflyttedes fulde Navn og borgerlige Stilling	Fødselsaar.	Indholdet af meddelte Attester og Attestens Datum.
108	1887	Amerika	H. Henriette Andersen	1865	Thald, ikk. sig. — 25/88.
109	1887	do.	H. Johanne Salomon	1870	do. — 28/88.
110	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1851	do. — 28/88.
111	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1858	do. — 28/88.
112	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1862	do. — 28/88.
113	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1867	do. — 28/88.
114	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1873	do. — 28/88.
115	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
116	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
117	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
118	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
119	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
120	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
121	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
122	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
123	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.
124	1887	do.	H. Karoline	1874	do. — 28/88.

#120 "MAY 1888" TO "AMERICA"  
 OF "SERVANT GIRL (PIGG) JOSEFINE  
 HENRIETTE ANDERSEN" BORN "1864"  
 "FREDRIKSHALD [HALDEN]"  
 DEPARTURE "29 MAY 1888"

CHURCH OF NORWAY, PARISH REGISTER  
 HALDEN (FREDRIKSHALD), ØSTFOLD, NORWAY, LDS FILM 1882986

125 1887 do. H. Karoline Andersen 1864 Thald, ikk. sig. — 25/88.  
 126 1887 do. H. Karoline Andersen 1872 do. — do.  
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14.2656

# MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COOK COUNTY, }

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

To any Person Legally Authorized to Solemnize Marriage, Greeting:

Marriage may be Celebrated between Mr. Louis Johnson  
of Chicago, in the County of Cook and the State of Illinois, of the age of 26  
years, and Mrs. Henrietta Josephine Andersen, in the County of Cook  
and State of Illinois, of the age of 25 years.

Witnesses HENRY WULF, Clerk of the County Court of said Cook County, and the  
Deal thereof, at my office in Chicago, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of

August A. D. 1889

*Henry Wulf*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
COUNTY OF COOK, }

Do hereby certify that Mr. Louis Johnson and Mrs. Henrietta Josephine Andersen  
were united in Marriage by me at Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on  
the 15th day of August 1889  
Henry Wulf, Clerk of the County Court of said Cook County.

MARRIAGE OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON AND HENRIETTA JOSEPHINE ANDERSEN, 18 AUG. 1889  
NOTE THE USE OF "JOHANSON" IN OFFICIAL RECORD BUT "JOHNSON" IN MINISTER'S CERTIFICATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS }  
County of Cook, }

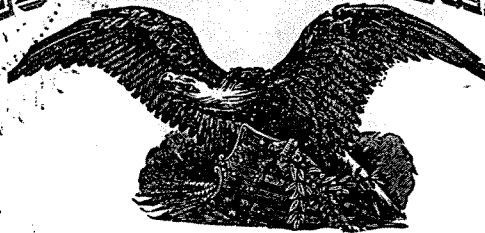
ss. DAVID D. ORR. County Clerk

I, DAVID D. ORR, County Clerk of the County of Cook, in the State aforesaid, and Keeper of the Records and Files of said County, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the original Record on file, all of which appears from the records and files in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the County of Cook, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said County.

*David D. Orr*  
County Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



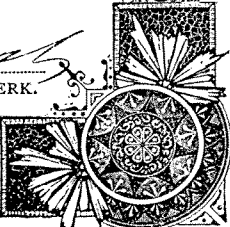
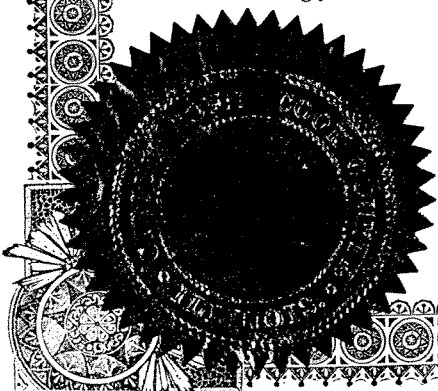
State of Illinois, } ss.  
COUNTY OF COOK.

Be it Remembered, That on the 17<sup>th</sup>  
day of Sept in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
and ninety two in the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of  
Illinois (the same being a Court of Record, having a Clerk and Seal), and of the  
August term thereof, for the year aforesaid  
John K. Johannessen an alien, came  
into Court and applied to be admitted as a Naturalized Citizen of the United  
States, and it having appeared to the satisfaction of the Court that the said  
applicant has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United  
States for and during the full term of five years last past, and one year and upward  
immediately preceding the date hereof, in the State of Illinois, and that during  
said term of five years he has sustained a good moral character, and appeared to  
be attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States,  
and well disposed to the good order, well being and happiness of the same; and  
two years and upward having elapsed since the said applicant filed the declaration  
of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to the pro-  
visions of the several acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject; and he  
having now here, in open Court, taken and subscribed the oath required by those  
laws to support the Constitution of the United States, and to renounce and abjure  
all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty  
whatever, and more particularly all allegiance which he may in anywise owe to  
King of Sweden Norway  
of whom he was heretofore a subject.

It was Therefore Ordered and Adjudged by the Court, that the said  
John K. Johannessen  
be and he was thereby admitted to all and singular the rights, privileges and  
immunities of a Naturalized Citizen of the United States, and that it be certified  
to him accordingly, which is done by these presents.

Witness, HENRY BEST, Clerk of said  
Circuit Court of Cook County, and the Seal thereof  
at Chicago, in said Cook County, this 17<sup>th</sup>  
day of Sept A. D. 1892

Henry Best  
CLERK.



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
County of Cook, }

ss.

DAVID D. ORR. County Clerk

JAN 15 1991

I, DAVID D. ORR, County Clerk of the County of Cook, in the State aforesaid, and Keeper of the Records and Files of said County, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the original Record on file, all of which appears from the records and files in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the County of Cook, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said County.

David D. Orr  
County Clerk

County of Cook Dist. No. 5101 STATE OF ILLINOIS ORIGINAL  
 Department of Public Health—Division of Vital Statistics

Chicago (Village) (Township) (Primary City) (Road Dist. (Dist. No. or other P. O. address). (Cancel the three terms not applicable—Do not enter "R. R." "R. F. D.")

Street and Number, No. 3915 N. Albany av. St. 16-187 Registered No. 11020  
 (Consecutive No.)

Length of residence in city or town 4 yrs. mos. da. (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.) Hospital.

WHERE DEATH OCCURRED 4 yrs. mos. da. How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? 4 yrs. mos. da.

2. FULL NAME John L. Johnson  
 (a) Residence: No. 3915 N. Albany av. St. 16-187 Ward. 96  
 (Usual place of abode) (If non-resident give town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

1. SEX Male 4. COLOR OR RACE White 5. Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced (write the word) Married

6a. If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of Henrietta Johnson

6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) July 1 1863

7. AGE Years 70 Months 9 Days 14 If LESS than 1 day, ... hrs. or ... min.

8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, Sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Master Mechanic

9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc. Grain Mfg. Co.

10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) Jan. 1934 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation 40 yrs

12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Upholmen (State or country) Sweden

13. NAME Johannes Hanson

14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Upholmen (State or country) Sweden

15. MAIDEN NAME Unknown

16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Upholmen (State or country) Sweden

17. INFORMANT John L. Johnson (personal signature with pen and ink)  
 P. O. Address 3915 N. Albany av.

18. PLACE OF BURIAL  
 Cremation or Removal  
 Cemetery Bellevue 19. DATE April 15 1934  
 Location Marion Township  
 (Township, Road Dist., Village or City)  
 County Cook State Illinois

20. UNDERTAKER  
Eric A. Nielsen ADDRESS 3301  
 (personal signature with pen and ink)  
Christ Nielsen  
 (firm name, if any) Chicago

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) April 15 1934

22. I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from March 15 1933 to April 15 1934  
 I last saw him alive on April 15 1934; death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at 1:45 P.M.  
 The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows:  
Cardiac dilatation Date of onset April 14-34  
Aortic Aneurysm  
Myocardial degeneration  
Arterio Sclerosis Age 70

Other contributory causes of importance:  
None

23. [Was an operation performed? no Date of —  
 For what disease or injury? —  
 Was there an autopsy? no  
 What test confirmed diagnosis? X-ray & Clinical

24. If a communicable disease; where contracted? —  
 Was disease in any way related to occupation of deceased? no  
 If so, specify how: —  
 (Signed) Wm. McKenzie M. D.  
 Address 5116 Lincoln av.  
 Date April 15 1934 Telephone 203766

25. Filed Wm. McKenzie Registrar.  
 P. O. Address —

DEATH OF JOHN L. JOHNSON  
APRIL 15, 1934  
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

1934 APR 18 AM 11 13

JOHNSON—Louis Johnson, of 3915 N. Al-  
bany-av., beloved husband of Henrietta,  
fond father of Carla Olsen, Arthur, Thom-  
as and Ethel Plambeck, dear brother of  
the late Charles F. Johnson. Funeral  
services Wednesday at 2 p. m. at fu-  
neral home, 3301 Fullerton-av. Interment  
Ridgewood cemetery.

Obituary, Chicago Daily News,

April 16, 1934

## DALSLAND. SWEDEN

Dalsland is a province of southwestern Sweden. It is one of the smallest traditional provinces. Most of Dalsland is included in the administrative county of Älvsborg. Its parish churches in the area of Nössemark are located in the ecclesiastical district of Vedbo.

Dalsland is flat in the southeast, but is covered with forests, mountains and lakes in the rest of the province, including the area of Nössemark. Its name derives from the dales, or valleys, which characterize the province.

No other province has so much of its surface covered with water. Of its 1597 square miles, 1424 square miles is land. Stora Le, the body of water that divides the farms of Nössemark parish, is a long fjord-like body of water. Ferries connect the farms of Strand and Sund. Nössemark parish is 79 square miles, of which 59 square miles is land.

Farming has always been the leading occupation. 20% of the land is arable for farming; 54% is wooded; and 23% is open land. Oats, hay, wheat and rye are among the leading crops. In Nössemark, 5% of the land is arable and forests cover 67% of the land. Of great economic importance in Dalsland is forestry, and the related industries of paper, pulp, and lumber. Nössemark has a steam sawmill. The Dalsland Canal was built from 1865-68 and connects major lakes in Dalsland, all the way to the Norwegian border. The Dalsland Canal and the Göta River allow shipping from Dalsland to ocean harbors.

The estimated population in Dalsland in 1983 was 56,430. In 1950, there were only about 1,000 inhabitants of Nössemark parish.

Parts of Dalsland have been inhabited at least since the Stone Age. A famous find of an 8,000 year old flaying knife and a harpoon made of bone was made at Hästefjord in southern Dalsland. In the Bronze Age there were several zones where rock carvings can be found, particularly around Råvarpen in Tisselskog in east central Dalsland. Signs of Iron Age villages can be found in the valley of Valbo. In Nössemark parish, there is an ancient settlement at Dalen farm.

Iron mining has been a traditional industry in Dalsland, and it achieved a level of prosperity in the early 1800's. There was a downturn in this industry during the second half of the 1800's. Combined with a failure of traditional farming methods to support a growing population, this caused an economic crisis. During the years from 1850-1900, 63,700 people emigrated from Dalsland, mainly to Norway and the United States. This depopulation trend continued until the 1970's, when it finally reversed itself.

-- PAGE 2 --

There were an estimated 10,000 inhabitants of Dalsland in 1600, but this had doubled to between 18,000 and 20,000 by 1700. There were 31,650 by 1750 and 41,744 by 1805. By 1880 the population had burgeoned to 84,397, but the numbers had declined to 72,662 in 1900 and 69,057 in 1910. It is estimated that in 1845, 54,006 of the 66,870 inhabitants of Dalsland were farmers.

Its location as a border province with Norway made Dalsland the scene of much warfare. Only around 1100 a.d., however, did it belong for a short period to Norway.

The church in Nössemark includes parts built in 1794, but the tower was built in 1890.



# Dalsland



Det som framför allt utmärker Dalsland är dels sjörikedomen – inget annat landskap har så stor del av sin yta täckt av vatten som Dalsland – dels växling- en mellan dalar och småbrutet landskap, mellan slättbygd och skogslandskap. Över Dalboslättan i sydost reser sig Kroppefjäll; på sina ställen till en höjd av 200 m. Namnet är sammansatt av kropp som betyder takkrön – här i betydelsen taket över slätten – och fjäll som här betecknar höglänt område utanför odlad bygd. För tio-tusen år sedan stack Kroppefjäll upp som en stor ö i västkustens skärgård och den nu så bördiga Dalboslättan var havsbotten.

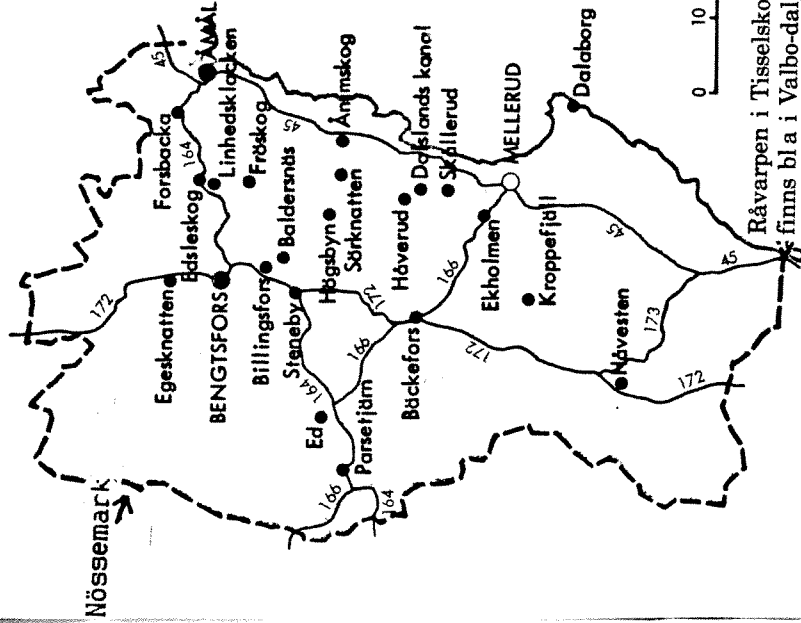
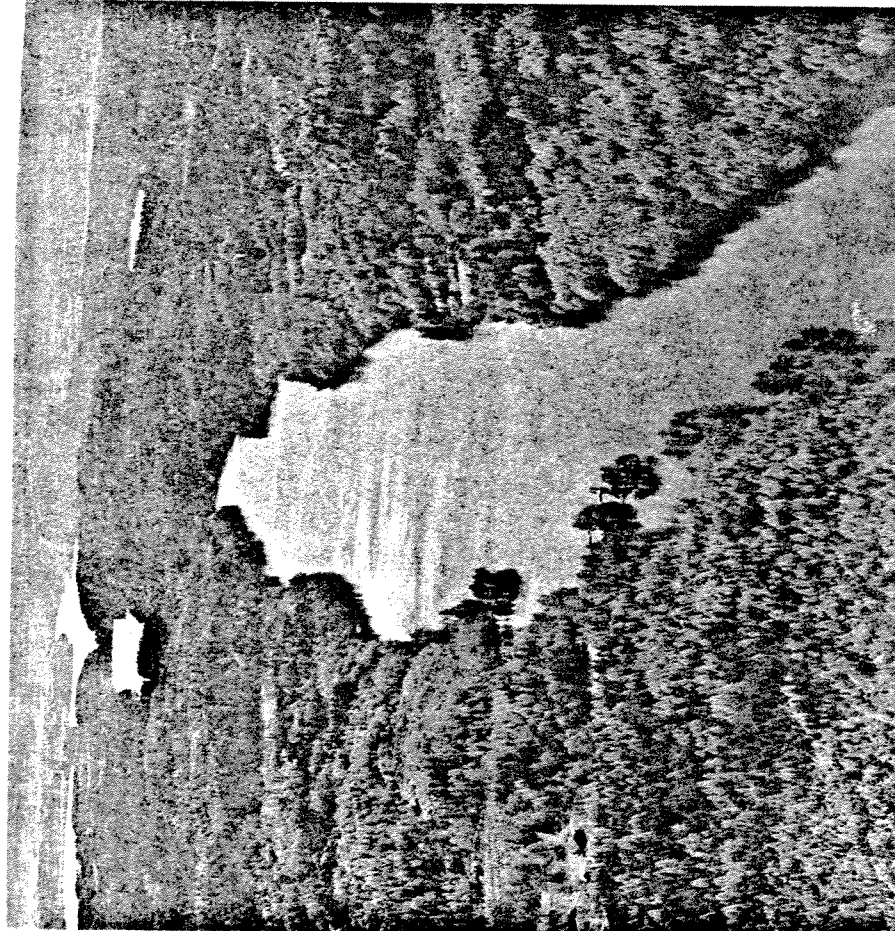
Under den äldre stenåldern var vattnen och skogarna kring Hästefjorden fångst- och fiskeområden för de människor som levde här. Ett berömt förhistoriskt fynd, en ca 8000 år gammal fläkniv och en harpun av ben, hittades vid utgrävningarna kring fjorden. Bronsåldern möter vi i flera hällristningsområden, främst vid sjön

## LANDSKAPSVAPNET

Tjuren syftar på boskapskötsel och oxhandel. Vapnet tillkom 1560.

## LANDSKAPET GENOM TIDERNA

Bronsålder, 1500–500 f.Kr.: hällristningar i Tisseleskog  
Järnålder, 500 f.Kr.–1050 e.Kr.: Hävestens gravfält  
1300-tal: Dalaborgs fästningsruin  
1600-tal: Änimskogs kyrka  
1700-tal: Baldernäs gods  
1729: Frösksogs kyrka  
1738: Billingsfors bruk  
1800-tal: Dalslands kanal, pappersbruk anläggs bl a i Dals Långed  
1901: Ämås brand



A typical landscape from Dalsland.

En typisk dalsländsry från sjön Äklång. Landskapet är ett av Sveriges sjörikaste och skog och sjö, slätt och höjd varierar ständigt. Nedan landskapsblomman förgätmigej.



From Bonniers reseguide, "Vårt att se i Sverige," Stockholm, 1992



Skällerruds kyrka är en av Dalslands vackraste med en präktfull barockinredning.

Råvarpen i Tisseleskog. Spår av järnålderns bybildning finns bl a i Valbo-dalgången. Fornborgar, dit man drog sig tillbaka vid anfall, finner man på bergshöjderna.

Dalsland har vid flera tillfällen spelat rollen som basområde i krigstider – bl a under Karl XII:s anfall mot Norge 1718 och under kriget mot Norge 1814.

Bergsbruket har gamla traditioner i Dalsland. Järntillverkningen bedrevs redan under förhistorisk tid. 1800-talets första hälft kännetecknas av en blomstringstid för järnhanteringen och under seklets senare del följde så den stora bruksöden. Räddningen blev tillgången på skog; redan 1884 börjar man tillverka cellulosa i Billingsfors. Vattenkraftens betydelse för industrins uppsving speglas i de många bruksnamnen som slutar på -fors. Av stor vikt blev tillkomsten av järnvägarna på 1870-talet och Dalslands kanal 1868, i dag en idyllisk färdled. Kanalen var på sin tid en sensation. Berömd är akvedukten vid Häverud konstruerad av kanal- och järnvägsbyggaren Nils Ericson.

Emigrationen, främst orsakad av att de små jordbruket inte kunde föda de växande familjerna, har varit stor. Åren 1850–1900 utflyttade 63 700 människor och avfolkningen har fortsatt under detta sekel, men på 1970-talet vände trenden. Ämål är landskapets enda stad, anlagd vid mitten av 1600-talet. En våld 1901 förstörde de centrala delarna.

LIFE IN NÖSSEMARK. SWEDEN  
FOR THE ANCESTORS OF LOUIS JOHNSON

Parish records from Sweden tell a story, even if the entries themselves are limited to official events such as christening, confirmation, marriage and burial. In particular, the parish register of Nössemark, which began in 1748, provides valuable information about the ancestors of Louis Johnson. This register is in the handwritten gothic cursive of a succession of parish priests, a sample of which is in the materials that follow.

Names were recorded in the traditional Scandinavian form, in which the child's last name is based on the father's first name. Johan Ludvig Johannesson, the original name of John Louis Johnson, was based on the fact that his father's first name was Johannes: Johannes Hansson. His sister, Vilhelmina, would have been called Vilhelmina Johannesdotter: the daughter of Johannes. Johannes Hansson in turn took his name from his father, who was named Hans Johansson. This is not as confusing as it might sound. True, it is not possible to talk, as we do today, of the Johnson family, because the last name in any family as a group changed every generation. But the meticulousness of the Swedish records makes it possible to search names. It is only a question of a different search logic, as a computer user might say.

The naming system changed in Sweden after the time when Louis Johnson and his family emigrated to Norway. Families adopted last names that would stay the same from one generation to another, just as we do in the United States. Usually, the family chose the name ending in -son that was current; sometimes a family chose a place name. The old Scandinavian system of changing the last name every generation is still used in Iceland.

The family group sheets in this book sometimes include parenthetical references to farm names in recording the names. This is to identify farms as birthplaces. Because so many Swedes had similar names, this can be helpful in sorting them out. There is no indication, however, that the people in Nössemark parish commonly were known by their farm names, as was sometimes the case in other places. The exceptions were rare. Then, it may have been a place name that was used. Theoretically, an unusual name could be a survival from an ancestor from a place like Germany where the non-Scandinavian method of giving names was used. I find it ironic that two ancestors who broke with the Scandinavian method of naming gave me trouble in researching. I cannot figure out exactly where Judit Ericsson-- also known as Hassell-- came from. The parentage of Hans Sundwall, who may have been Andreasson, is cloudy. He called himself Sundwall, and lived on the Sund farm. He reported the Sund farm as his birthplace. If so, then he likely was Hans Andreasson, born in 1751. But there is no reference conclusively determining that

Hans Sundwall and Hans Andreasson are one and the same. Accordingly, the ancestors of Hans Sundwall on the family group sheets included in this book involved an element of speculation.

The usual reason for cutting off a search is that the person must have been born in a different, unnamed parish. Thus, Johan Hansson might have come from outside Nössemark to marry Katarina Engelbrektsdotter, during one of the gaps in the Nössemark records.

There also are certain naming abbreviations. For example, the sons of a father named Olof were often called Olsson interchangeably with Olofsson. It is important to remember that Johan and Johannes are two different names. Also, the son of a Johan was often called Jansson. This leads me to believe that, at least in Dalsland, Johan was pronounced as Jan. Traces of nicknames also are present. Maria Lisa is sometimes referred to as Maja Lisa. The records for the births of her children refer to Kerstin Hansdotter as Chersti. Stenar Björnsson is referred to as "Dark Stenar from Sund." He is a distant ancestor, indeed, who had died by 1680.

Spellings are inconsistent, even for the same person. They could change according to the hand of the parish priest recording the information. I made a number of arbitrary choices about spellings from the array of possibilities in gathering information for this book.

Life was hard in the woods of Dalsland, but some ancestors of Louis lived longer than might have been expected. Of course, his ancestors are a very unrepresentative group; only survivors lived long enough to have children. (In making the calculations that follow, I simply subtracted the birth year from the marriage or death years to determine the ages. The lack of scientific precision also arises from taking at face value the ages I found in the Nössemark secondary source discussed in the Bibliographic Essay, which I could not confirm myself during the pre-1748 period. This was Nössemark:Dalsländsk Gränsbygd i Ord och Bild.)

Of the 10 male ancestors of Louis Johnson whose age at death could be determined, the average age at death was 64.7. Of the seven women, the average was higher: 72.2. For the men, the ages at death were: 92, 83, 71, 71, 70, 70, 65, 55, 37, and 33. For the women: 89, 80, 72, 57, 64, and 61. It is frustrating that I have not yet located death records for his parents in Norway; it is possible that Johannes Hansson was alive at 76 when microfilms of the Halden records stopped in 1905 and that Maria Lisa Svensdotter was alive at 75. In any event, the grandparents of Louis were a hardy lot. Despite the fact that they were all born in the 1700's, Hans Johansson lived to be 92 and his wife, Maria Hansdotter, lived to be 80; Sven Jansson lived to be 71 and his wife, Lisa Svensdotter, 67. This is an average age at death of 77.5, which is similar to today's life expectancy.

For the men, the average age of marriage was 26.7 and for

the women, 23.2. This somewhat higher age of marriage for the men is not as high as in certain other places in Scandinavia, where grooms were often quite a bit older than their brides.

The average number of children women gave birth to was high by modern standards: 5.3 on average for the 21 women for whom I had information. This is not a particularly meaningful statistic, however, because a large number of these came from information from the Nössemark secondary book, which is unlikely to have included names of children from the early period who did not survive to adulthood. Of the two grandmothers of Louis, Maria Hansdotter bore 8 children and Lisa Svensdotter, 9. The record goes to Karl Engelbrektsdotter, who lived to the ripe old age of 89 despite having 12 children.

During the later period, the parish priest often recorded the cause of death. I could only decipher 5 of these for direct ancestors of Louis Johnson: 3 were "old age," one was "lung disease," and one was "convulsions; epilepsy." This last one explains the early death at 37 of Hans Olofsson (Olsson). I cannot determine whether there were any hereditary diseases running through this group based on the scanty information about causes of death.

Who was the earliest ancestor we know anything about? This is only a guess because the period before 1748 does not include information from the parish record book. It was necessary to rely on the Nössemark secondary source. Despite what must have been the author's best efforts, the oldest dates for people in that book were not not always available. Perhaps the earliest ancestor was one Nils, whose son, Björn Nilsson, had died in 1637 after having had five children. Nils must have been born in the middle of the 1500's. He was the great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather of Louis Johnson and the only representative from that generation included in the family group sheets.



## FARM LIFE IN SWEDEN

Because there are no written accounts describing life on the farms for the ancestors of John Louis Johnson, I thought it would be helpful to quote from a secondary work which includes considerable information on land tenure, farm life and economic trends in Sweden. The excerpts that follow are from B.J. Hovde, *The Scandinavian Countries, 1720-1865: The Rise of the Middle Classes, Volume I* (Cornell University Press, Ithica, New York, 1948). The excerpts are from a chapter entitled "Agriculture: The Decline of the Old System," pages 59-88.

In reading these excerpts, bear in mind that the immediate ancestors of John Louis Johnson were drawn primarily from the crofter class. The ones who were not crofters were believed to have been small holders of land. The village of Nössemark-- at least seen from across the Atlantic through the records available to me-- was divided into individual holdings, rather than large estates owned by nobles. Many of the issues discussed in the chapter I quoted were omitted because they dealt exclusively with the transformation of large noble estates. This was a land of forests and lakes, with a scattered population, not an area of large manor farm estates.

The headings are added for the convenience of the reader; they were not in the original source.

### TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE

"Scandinavian agriculture in 1720 had, like that of most of Europe, long enjoyed a relatively stable social structure and technique. It had continued for centuries with but one object,-- to supply the cultivator and his immediate family with the most elementary necessities. The profit motive, soon to become the mainspring of economic and social evolution, was practically unknown to agriculture.... Therefore the son was content to occupy the father's place and content to employ his tools and methods. So long had this been true that tradition had become a determining factor, respected and valued for its own sake when it maintained a certain standard of culture, negative when it resisted improvements. Tradition was a stabilizing force. But it was a rudimentary agriculture that was so stabilized. This type of cultivation provided the barest possible margin of safety....

"Several factors had combined since the beginning of the eighteenth century to prevent a very extensive subdivision of individual farms. Population had not increased rapidly; and the small increase had found an outlet by clearing forests. Furthermore, in Sweden and Norway there had been a powerful social tradition to conserve the unity of the family holding; because wherever the system of the large estates had not

established itself too firmly, the social position of each family depended upon maintaining its landed property from generation to generation. The independent peasants of Norway and Sweden formed a virtual aristocracy, able in many cases to trace their lineage back upon the same farms to the chieftans and kings of the saga age.... In Sweden and Norway, there developed under these circumstances a customary system of inheritance which so far as the land was concerned, practically amounted to entail, though it was not always the oldest son who inherited. In Sweden, furthermore, the whole system of national revenue depended in large part upon a fixed assessment in kind upon each ... farm, and it therefore became a conscious object of land legislation to preserve its tax-paying power. But this would obviously be reduced in proportion as its lands might be reduced; consequently the law was until 1747 definitely hostile to the parcelization of the individual farm.... The ideal was that each farm should be large enough to provide not only a modest competency ... for the family upon it, but also its proportion of the taxes."

#### THE CROFTERS

"In addition to the proprietors, the farm owners and the tenants, there was a social group that might be called crofters. Historically this group was almost as ancient as either the large proprietors or the individual farm owners, for crofters were natural to the moneyless economy. When wages could not, except with great difficulty, be paid to labor in cash, it was necessary to pay in part with land and in part with cash or produce or both. The crofter was always a married man, usually a former servant, occupying a cottage and tilling the soil allotted to it for part of his living, but subject to labor on the land of the owner at low or fixed rates. When money, during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, came to be used as the medium of rural economic relationships, it became customary to pay labor entirely in cash or produce; consequently crofters with no land became more and more common. Crofters with land and grazing rights, whether on the common or on the owners' pasturage, were always poor and sometimes wretched.... The servant class, from whom the crofters were usually recruited, consisted of young people of both sexes, ordinarily children of crofters, and old people, ex-crofters beyond the age of heavy labor, whom it was customary for the owner to support. More and more throughout the eighteenth century the pressure of increased population diminished opportunities for agricultural employment, depressing the lot of these laboring classes, and culminated finally, in the early decades of the nineteenth century, in a grave social crisis."

## FARMING METHODS

"Needless to say, the methods of production were primitive. Throughout the middle ages man had in Scandinavia waged a continuous warfare with the wilderness; conditions were characteristic of frontier settlement.... In Sweden and Norway bears, wolves, and foxes continued to be a menace to live stock until past the middle of the nineteenth century.... A cursory examination of Scandinavian folk-lore, where animals have the familiarity of human beings, will indicate how close human life was to the primeval.

"....Certain members of the gentry ... were from time to time abreast of the best agricultural theory in Europe, and sometimes they prepared manuals for the use of others. But the masses they could not reach, and not even many of their own class accepted their suggestions. Therefore ploughing continued to be done in the spring, rather than in the autumn, the soil got very little preparation beyond a coarse harrowing, and fertilizing remained extremely rudimentary. The peasants had little understanding of the importance of good seed; Linne relates that about the middle of the eighteenth century it was a nation-wide superstition in Sweden that if the yield of a field were a mixture of wheat and rye evil powers must have changed part of the seed from wheat to rye. Linne also complained of the manner in which manure was wasted by the custom of spreading it upon the surface without working it into the soil....

"Implements were very primitive. Wherever land was reasonably flat, the ancient heavy wheeled plough prevailed, elsewhere every district had its own type. None of these ploughs did much more than move the topsoil in the course of time to the center of the field. Even an iron ploughshare was a novelty in the middle of the eighteenth century. Spades, which in the most mountainous districts often did service for ploughs-- and worked more deeply-- had but an edge of iron. Harrows were often but stocks from trees bound together, with a few branches left on the stocks to serve the purpose of the times.... Variations of the two- and three- field systems were in use everywhere until after the beginning of the nineteenth century, in spite of many attempts at reform, and in the backward mountain regions, single fields were sometimes replanted year after year, usually with oats, until the yield declined to three-fold and even two-fold.

"In the matter of animal husbandry Scandinavian practice was, on the whole, no less backward.... For the masses selective breeding was impossible, since their cattle grazed together on the common or on the stubble, where quite in the course of nature they bred to the lowest common denominator of quality. The care, especially the feeding of the cattle, was such as to enable only the strongest animals to survive; consequently the Scandinavian breeds developed into small, hardy creatures, productive of little beef or milk. Fodder consisted only of hay, straw, and



leaves, and short rationing became an art upon which the dairy maid prided herself highly. The early spring was frequently a time of death from starvation, until the survivors could be put to grass, for every farm kept as many head as possible through the winter. Shelters were usually wretched-- small, dark, and damp--; and since no effort was made to keep the animals clean, skin diseases were common. Scientific treatment of cattle diseases was practically unknown until the eighteenth century when the recurring epidemics and the beginnings of French veterinary science created the necessity and provided the means to combat the traditional reliance on magic...."

#### FAMINE AND POPULATION

"The chief reason for this primitive husbandry was that opportunities to dispose profitably of a surplus and to supplement a short crop by purchase were strictly limited.... In Sweden and Norway foreign importations of grain, butter, and meat were available almost only to the cities and the coastal districts. Under such conditions the whole bourgeois capitalistic ideology of investment for larger returns, of accumulation, of improvement in technique, the "bigger and better" philosophy, could not develop. Since the incentive for breaking with the traditional order was lacking, each regional community was very largely self-dependent. Crops were of paramount importance. When they failed, hunger or outright famine threatened. Famines were not unusual in Swedish and Norwegian history;.... Nevertheless there were certain factors that operated actually to aggravate want. Even in good years the common people of the interior subsisted on a meager diet, mixing their flour with ground up bark and other substitutes. Their resistance to disease was therefore low. Population was increasing more rapidly than the food supply; and when, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, the peasants began to distil spirits from grain, the margin of supply was at first still further reduced. There were particularly lean years in Norway and Sweden in 1740-43, 1771-73, 1780-86, and 1798-1800. There were sporadic famines even after 1800 in districts which were inaccessible to transportation.... Malthus was an eyewitness to one of these local famines in 1799, in the Swedish provinces bordering on Norway. His description fits them all:

"The cattle had all suffered extremely during the winter, from the drought of the preceding year; and in July, about a month before the harvest, a considerable portion of the people were living upon bread made of the inner bark of the fir, and or dried sorrel, absolutely without any mixture of meal to make it more palatable and nourishing. The sallow looks and melancholy countenances of the peasants betrayed the unwholesomeness of their nourishment. Many had died; but the full effects of such a diet had not then been felt. They would probably appear afterwards in the form of some epidemic disease.'

"Government measures for the relief of famines were pitifully ineffective, and were based as much upon days of prayer

as upon practical action. In both countries the authorities relaxed the burden of taxation on such occasions, and attempted to purchase and distribute food, but only to a palliative degree....

"Whether in the eighteenth century, or any other, the lean years in the long run delayed the increase of population is at least dubious. It is easily demonstrable that they served momentarily to raise death rates and lower marriage and birth frequencies; but on the other hand the very deaths made room and created opportunities for employment, which, in turn, as soon as crops seemed to warrant, led to higher frequencies of marriage and childbirth. At any rate population increased quite rapidly enough to create important social problems. Political unrest among the peasants was frequently a concomitant of crop shortages and hard times. Malthus marveled at the patience with which they bore afflictions, but history shows that the perpetual war of attrition between rural population and the officials always became more acute at such times."

♂Johan Hansson (ID=4436)

♂

♂Hans Johansson (Valsebo) (ID=4431)

♂ ♂

♂Lars Engelbrektsson (ID=4448)

♂ ♂

♂Engelbrekt Larsson (ID=4451)

♂ ♂

♂Anna Nilsson (ID=4447)

♂ ♂

♂Katrina Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4437)

♂ ♂

♂Judith Ericsson (Basell) (ID=4450)

♂ ♂

♂Johannes Hansson (ID=4366)

♂ ♂

♂Hans ? (ID=4528)

♂ ♂

♂Björn Hansson (ID=4509)

♂ ♂

♂? Wife of Hans? (ID=4529)

♂ ♂

♂Andreas Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4502)

♂ ♂

♂Wife of Björn Hansson (ID=4508)

♂ ♂

♂Hans (Andreasson?) Sundvall (ID=4492)

♂ ♂

♂Anna Larsson (ID=4501)

♂ ♂

♂Maria Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4432)

♂ ♂

♂Bryngel Toriksson (ID=4491)

♂ ♂

♂Jöns Bryngelsson (ID=4480)

♂ ♂

♂Gunnar Eriksson (ID=4487)

♂ ♂

♂Karin Gunnarsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4489)

♂ ♂

♂Wife of Gunnar Eriksson (ID=4486)

♂ ♂

♂Catarina Jönsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4483)

♂ ♂

♂Nils ? (ID=4515)

♂ ♂

♂Björn Nilsson? (ID=4474)

♂ ♂

♂? (Wife of

♂ ♂

Nilsson)

♂ ♂

(ID=4514)

♂ ♂

♂Stenar Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4468)

♂ ♂

♂Wife of Björn Nilsson?

♂ ♂

(ID=4473)

♂ ♂

♂Olof Stenarsson (Sund) (ID=4465)

♂ ♂

♂Ingrid (Wife of Stenar Björnsson)

♂ ♂

(ID=4467)

♂ ♂

♂Engelbrekt Olsson (Olsson) (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4463)

♂ ♂

♂Wife of Olof Stenarsson (ID=4464)

♂ ♂

♂Hans Engelbrektsson (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4460)

♂ ♂

♂Ingeborg Åsmundsdotter (ID=4462)

♂ ♂

♂Kerstin Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4461)

♂ ♂

♂Wife of Hans Engelbrektsson (ID=4459)

♂ ♂

John Louis Johnson (Johan Ludvig Johannesson) (ID=4368)

♂

♂Torsten Johannesson (ID=4408)

♂

♂Johan Torstensson (Holby) (ID=4418)

♂

♂Gunnar Svensdotter (ID=4409)

♂

♂Sven Jansson (Holby) (ID=4391)

♂

♂Hans Olsson (Olsson) (Jären) (ID=4421)

♂

♂Margareta Hansdotter (Jären) (ID=4419)

♂

♂Maria Gabrielsdotter (Diserud) (ID=4422)

♂

♂Maria Lisa Svensdotter (Holby) (ID=4367)

♂

♂Sven Andersson (Kålviken Södra) (ID=4400)

♂

♂Lisa Svensdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4392)

♂

♂Lari Engelbrektsdotter (Kålviken Södra) (ID=4401)

PREDECESSORS OF John Louis Johnson

(Johan Ludvig Johannesson) (ID=4368)

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Johan Hansson (ID=4436)

B: 16 Apr 1764

D: 24 Oct 1834 @ Basonliden. Valsebo

H:

OCC: Crofter

BUR: 2 Nov 1834

OTH: Cause: lung disease

WIFE: Katrina Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4437)

B: 1776 @ Solhem Stora?. Nössemark. Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 15 Sep 1840 @ Valsebo, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

FATHER: Engelbrekt Larsson (ID=4451)

MOTHER: Judit Ericsdotter (Hassel) (ID=4450)

CHILDREN

1 M Hans Johansson (Valsebo) (ID=4431)

B: 1798 @ Valsebo. Nössemark. Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 05 May 1890 @ Sundsbacken. Valsebo

M: 29 Jun 1822 TO Maria Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4432) @ Nössemark. Älvsborg, Sweden

OTH: Born Basonliden cottage

2 F Maria Jansdotter (ID=4438)

B: 1799 @ Valsebo. Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

3 M Nils Jansson (ID=4439)

B: 1801 @ Valsebo. Nössemark. Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

4 F Anna Katrina Jansdotter (ID=4440)

B: 1807 @ Valsebo. Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

5 F Ingerd Jansdotter (ID=4441)

B: 1811 @ Valsebo. Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

NOTES

H-1-Age at death written by priest would indicate 16 April 1764 birth

H-2-Näs, or perhaps Nössemark, given as birthplace in house surveys and at death

H-3-No match in 'Nössemark' found in Näs or Valsebo for birth

H-4-No Johan Hansson birth found in Nössemark parish records for 1760's

H-5-Described as impoverished and frail in 1824-6 house surveys

W-1-Church records when elderly indicate 1776 Valsebo birth but there is no Valsebo match in birth records

W-2-Birth record 15 Dec 1776 in Solhem Stora matches 'Nössemark' p227

W-3-Coincidence of birth year & name are only proof that 4450 & 4451 are parents of 4437

I-1-Family lived Vikansjö Sund 1822-26; Asslerud Häbol -1831; Engeboda Torrskog -1840

I-2-To Sundsbacken cottage, Valsebo, Nössemark 6 Sep 1840

I-3-Birth during gap in parish records: year from later parish surveys

HUSBAND: Hans Johansson (Valsebo) (ID=4431)

B: 1798 @ Valsebo, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 05 May 1890 @ Sundsbacken, Valsebo

FATHER: Johan Hansson (ID=4436)

MOTHER: Katrina Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4437)

M: 29 Jun 1822 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

OTH: Born Basonliden cottage

WIFE: Maria Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4432)

B: 26 Mar 1794 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 07 Aug 1874 @ Valsebo, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

FATHER: Hans (Andreasson?) Sundwall (ID=4492)

MOTHER: Catarina Jönsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4483)

#### CHILDREN

1 F Cajsa Hansdotter (ID=4433)

B: 01 Mar 1824 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OTH: Moved to Häbol in 1849; back in 1857

2 M Hans Hansson (ID=4434)

B: 07 Jul 1825 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

M: TO

3 F Maria Hansdotter (ID=4435)

B: 04 Mar 1827 @ Asslerud, Häbol, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

4 M Johannes Hansson (ID=4366)

B: 22 Jan 1829 @ Asslerud, Häbol, Swe

D: Deceased

M: 08 Sep 1855 TO Maria Lisa Svensdotter (Nolby) (ID=4367) @ Nössemark

OCC: Crofter

OTH: Confirmed Nössemark 1844

5 M Nils Hansson (ID=4442)

B: 01 Dec 1830 @ Asslerud, Häbol, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

M: 1860 TO Maja Lisa Andreasdotter (NO ID) @ Häbol, Älvsborg, Sweden

6 F Sara Hansdotter (ID=4443)

B: 16 Sep 1832 @ Lysebo, Engeboda, Torrskog, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased @ Deceased

OTH: Confirmed 1848

7 M Fredrik Hansson (ID=4444)

B: 13 Mar 1835 @ Lysebo, Engeboda, Torrskog, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OCC: Laborer

OTH: Confirmed 1850

## CHILDREN

8 M Andreas Hansson (ID=4445)

B: 03 Mar 1837 @ Lysebo, Engeboda, Torrskog, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OTH: Confirmed 1852

### NOTES

H-1-Family lived Vikansjö Sund 1822-26; Asslerud Häbol -1831; Engeboda Torrskog -1840

H-2-To Sundsbacken cottage, Valsebo, Nössemark 6 Sep 1840

H-3-Birth during gap in parish records; year from later parish surveys

W-1-Birth during gap in parish records; date derived from death record

2-1-Moved from father's cottage 1856

4-1-US name Johnson derives from this Johannes

4-2-Lived Asslerud Häbol -1831; Engeboda Torrskog -1840; Valsebo Nössemark -1850; Eng Häbol -1854

4-3-Lived Valsebo Nössemark 1854-55

4-4-Granddaughter Lillemor Ring living 1971 in 1 of 2 houses he built in Tistedal with Swedish lumber

4-5-Death not found Halden records through 1905

6-1-Moved to Häbol 1858

7-1-Moved from father's cottage 1879

8-1-Moved from father's cottage 1873

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Lars Engelbrektsson (ID=4448)

B: 1702

D: 15 May 1757 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark

M:

OTH: Cause of death illegible

WIFE: Anna Nilsdotter (ID=4447)

D: Deceased

CHILDREN

1 M Engelbrekt Larsson (ID=4451)

B: 1735 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

M: 16 Jan 1765 TO Judit Ericsson (Hase) (ID=4450) @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

2 F Britta Larsson (ID=4449)

B: 1751 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OTH: Possibly born at Solhem Stora

NOTES

H-1-Birth from 'Nössemark' p227

H-2-Possible father of Engelbrekt Larsson based on confusing reference 'Nössemark' p227

W-1-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

1-1-'Nössemark' 227 lists Stommen-Nolby birth but birth matches reference p227 to Solhem Stora birth

1-2-From Prästegård time of marriage; area between Stommen-Nolby and Solhem Stora

1-3-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

HUSBAND: Engelbrekt Larsson (ID=4451)  
B: 1735 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased  
FATHER: Lars Engelbrektsson (ID=4448)  
MOTHER: Anna Nilsdotter (ID=4447)  
M: 16 Jan 1765 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

WIFE: Judit Ericsson (Basell) (ID=4450)  
B: 1740  
D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

- 1 M Lars Engelbrektsson (ID=4452)  
B: 1765 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Died young
- 2 M Eric Engelbrektsson (ID=4453)  
B: 1766 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 3 F Lisa Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4454)  
B: 1769 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 4 F Sara Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4455)  
B: 1772 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Died young
- 5 M Lars Engelbrektsson (ID=4456)  
B: 1773 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 6 F Katrina Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4437)  
B: 1776 @ Solhem Stora?, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: 15 Sep 1840 @ Valsebo, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
M: TO Johan Hansson (ID=4436)
- 7 F Sara Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4457)  
B: 1781 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased  
OTH: Twin
- 8 F Maria Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4458)  
B: 1781 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased  
OTH: Twin

#### NOTES

- H-1-'Nössemark' 227 lists Stommen-Nolby birth but birth matches reference p227 to Solhem Stora birth  
H-2-From Prästegård time of marriage: area between Stommen-Nolby and Solhem Stora  
H-3-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records  
W-1-Said 'Nössemark' 227 to be from Solhem Stora but no match for birth found parish records or 'Nössemark'  
W-2-Listed as from Solhem Stora in parish marriage record  
W-3-Birth year derived from age 41 at birth of 4457 in 1781  
W-4-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records  
6-1-Church records when elderly indicate 1776 Valsebo birth but there is no Valsebo match in birth records  
6-2-Birth record 15 Dec 1776 in Solhem Stora matches 'Nössemark' p227



6-3-Coincidence of birth year & name are only proof that 4450 & 4451 are parents of 4437

8-1-Maria and other children of Engelbrekt Larsson & Judit Ericsson listed 'Nössemark' p227

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Johannes Hansson (ID=4366)

B: 22 Jan 1829 @ Asslerud, Häbol, Swe

D: Deceased

FATHER: Hans Johansson (Valsebo) (ID=4431)

MOTHER: Maria Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4432)

M: 08 Sep 1855 @ Nössemark

OCC: Crofter

OTH: Confirmed Nössemark 1844

WIFE: Maria Lisa Svensdotter (Nolby) (ID=4367)

B: 30 Apr 1830 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

FATHER: Sven Jansson (Nolby) (ID=4391)

MOTHER: Lisa Svensdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4392)

CHILDREN

1 M Johan Anton Johannesson (ID=4384)

B: 17 Jun 1855 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 1858

2 F Clara Johannesdotter (ID=4385)

B: 11 Jun 1857 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 1858

3 M Charles Frederick Johnson (Carl Frederik Johannesson) (ID=4386)

B: 11 Feb 1859 @ Stommen, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 26 Mar 1933 @ Elston & Berteau, Chicago

M: TO Alma ? (ID=4387)

OCC: Iron mill machinist

BUR: Ridgewood, Des Plaines, Illinois

OTH: Died from streetcar accident

4 F Vilhelmina Johannesdotter (ID=4388)

B: 14 Jan 1861 @ Stommen, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

M: TO Hans Solberg (ID=4389)

5 M John Louis Johnson (Johan Ludvig Johannesson) (ID=4368)

B: 01 Jul 1863 @ Flåtjäm farmhouse, Stommen, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 15 Apr 1934 @ 3915 Albany Ave; Chicago

M: 18 Aug 1889 TO Josefine Henriette Andersen (ID=4369) @ Chicago

OCC: Master mechanic

BUR: Ridgewood; Des Plaines; IL

OTH: Cause: aortic aneurism; myocardial degeneration; arteriosclerosis

6 F Sofia Johannesdotter (ID=4446)

B: 18 Nov 1865 @ Stommen, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

## CHILDREN

7 P Ellsabeth Johannesdotter (ID=4390)

B: 08 May 1869 @ Kålviken Norra, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 22 Nov 1869 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

## NOTES

- H-1-US name Johnson derives from this Johannes
- H-2-Lived Asslerud Håbol -1831; Engeboda Torrskog -1840; Valsebo Nössemark -1850; Eng Håbol -1854
- H-3-Lived Valsebo Nössemark 1854-55
- H-4-Granddaughter Lillemor Ring living 1971 in 1 of 2 houses he built in Tistedal with Swedish lumber
- H-5-Death not found Halden records through 1905
- W-1-Sometimes 'Maja Lisa' in records
- W-2-Confirmed 3 Aug 1846
- W-3-Family lived Stommen 1856-66; Kålviken Norra -1870; Strand Stora -1871; Sparsnäs -1873
- W-4-Family emigrated to Tistedal, Halden, Norway 20 Aug 1873
- W-5-1972 contact with Lillemor Ring said 4 children of Johannes & Maria Lisa survived
- W-6-Death not found Halden records through 1905
- 3-1-Came to Chicago 1883 ; resided 4202 N. Drake
- 4-1-Believed to be mother of Lillemor Ring
- 5-1-Left Norway for US August 1887
- 5-2-Made many inventions while under contract to Grabler Mfg Co

HUSBAND: Hans ? (ID=4528)

D: Deceased

M:

WIFE: ? Wife of Hans? (ID=4529)

D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

1 M Björn Hansson (ID=4509)

D: Deceased

M: TO Wife of Björn Hansson (ID=4508)

2 M Assmund Hansson (ID=4525)

D: Deceased

3 M Amund Hansson (ID=4526)

D: Deceased

#### NOTES

H-1-Hans? 4528 may be Hans Björnsson 4527 married to granddaughter of Björn Nilsson 4474

H-2-'Nössemark' p293 cites Hans Björnsson husband of Karin Assmundsdotter, the daughter of Assmund Ersson

H-3-Elsewhere (pp294&298) he is called brother to Stenar Björnsson 4468 & his siblings

H-4-Hans? 4528 & Hans Björnsson 4527 may be same. 'Nössemark' p298 cites Björn Hansson in lineage Hans Björnsson

H-5-Death not found: before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

W-1-Existence inferred: no direct references

W-2-May be Karin Assmundsdotter 4521 if Hans? 4528 is Hans Björnsson 4527

W-3-Death not found: before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

1-1-Cited in 'Nössemark' p298 as in lineage of Hans Björnsson 4527, son of Björn Nilsson 4474

1-2-But probably Hans Nilsson was son-in-law to Björn Nilsson's daughter Guro 4475; 'Björnsson' name was coincidence

1-3-Cited 'Nössemark' pp296&7 in land transactions, 1704-10 & dispute 1725-6, pp298-9

1-4-Kåre Jonsson cited 'Nössemark' p296 & 330 as brother-in-law of Björn Hansson & Kettil Jonsson p330

1-5-Death probably before parish records began in 1748

2-1-Cited 'Nössemark' p296 as sibling of 4526 and 4509

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSON) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Björn Hansson (ID=4509)

D: Deceased

FATHER: Hans ? (ID=4528)

MOTHER: ? Wife of Hans? (ID=4529)

M:

WIFE: Wife of Björn Hansson (ID=4508)

D: Deceased

CHILDREN

1 M Hans Björnsson (ID=4510)

D: Deceased

2 M Andreas Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4502)

B: 1716

D: 05 Nov 1786 @ Nössemark

M: TO Anna Larsdotter (ID=4501)

OTH: Cause of death illegible

3 F Barbro Björnsdotter (ID=4511)

D: Deceased

NOTES

H-1-Cited in 'Nössemark' p298 as in lineage of Hans Björnsson 4527, son of Björn Nilsson 4474

H-2-But probably Hans Nilsson was son-in-law to Björn Nilsson's daughter Guro 4475; 'Björnsson' name was coincidence

H-3-Cited 'Nössemark' pp296&7 in land transactions, 1704-10 & dispute 1725-6, pp298-9

H-4-Kåre Jonsson cited 'Nössemark' p296 & 330 as brother-in-law of Björn Hansson & Kettil Jonsson p330

H-5-Death probably before parish records began in 1748

W-1-No direct evidence; existence inferred

2-1-Aged 70 at death in parish record

2-2-Andreas Björnsson cited as son of Björn Hansson in 'Nössemark' p300

2-3-Children of Andreas Björnsson listed in 'Nössemark' p300

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Andreas Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4502)

B: 1716

D: 05 Nov 1786 @ Nössemerk

FATHER: Björn Hansson (ID=4509)

MOTHER: Wife of Björn Hansson (ID=4508)

M:

OTH: Cause of death illegible

WIFE: Anna Larsdotter (ID=4501)

D: Deceased

CHILDREN

1 F Karin Andreasdotter (ID=4503)

B: 29 Sep 1748 @ Sund, Nössemerk, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

2 M Hans (Andreasson?) Sundwall (ID=4492)

B: 1751 @ Sund

D: 18 May 1822 @ Vikansjö, Sund

M: 24 Oct 1775 TO Catarina Jönsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4483) @ Nössemerk

OCC: Hunt master

OTH: Cause: old age

3 M Sven Andreasson (ID=4504)

B: 05 Jul 1753 @ Sund, Nössemerk, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

4 M Lars Andreasson (ID=4505)

B: 1756 @ Sund, Nössemerk, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

5 M Jonas Andreasson (ID=4506)

B: 1759 @ Sund, Nössemerk, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

6 M Petter Andreasson (ID=4507)

B: 1763 @ Sund, Nössemerk, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

NOTES

H-1-Aged 70 at death in parish record

H-2-Andreas Björnsson cited as son of Björn Hansson in 'Nössemerk' p300

H-3-Children of Andreas Björnsson listed in 'Nössemerk' p300

W-1-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

2-1-Worked lake toll 'Nössemerk' 303&152

2-2-Survey indicating 1755 birth corrected at death to March 1751; Sund consistently the place

2-3-Hans Andreasson born 22 Mar 1751 possibly Hans Sundwall

2-4-No confirming reference to Andreasson with Hans Sundwall found

2-5-Birth of 4496 lists Hans Svensson as father; no Hans Svensson birth found in Sund in 1750's

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Hans (Andreasson?) Sundwall (ID=4492)

B: 1751 @ Sund

D: 18 May 1822 @ Vikansjö, Sund

FATHER: Andreas Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4502)

MOTHER: Anna Larsdotter (ID=4501)

M: 24 Oct 1775 @ Nössemark

OCC: Hunt master

OTH: Cause: old age

WIFE: Catarina Jönsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4483)

B: 04 Feb 1754 @ Vikansjö, Sund

D: 26 Jun 1828 @ Sund

FATHER: Jöns Bryngelsson (ID=4480)

MOTHER: Kerstin Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4461)

OTH: Cause: old age

CHILDREN

1 M Hans Hansson (ID=4493)

B: 1776 @ Vikansjö, Sund

D: Deceased

2 M Engelbrekt Hansson (ID=4494)

B: 1778 @ Vikansjö, Sund

D: Deceased

3 M Johannes Hansson (ID=4495)

B: 1781 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Sweden

D: Deceased

4 F Anna Katrina Hansdotter (ID=4496)

B: 1784 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

5 M Andreas Hansson (ID=4497)

B: 1787 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Sweden

D: 04 Sep 1822 @ Sund, Nössemark, Sweden

6 F Helena Hansdotter (ID=4498)

B: 1790 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

7 F Maria Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4432)

B: 26 Mar 1794 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 07 Aug 1874 @ Valsebo, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

M: 29 Jun 1822 TO Hans Johansson (Valsebo) (ID=4431) @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

8 M Peter Hansson (ID=4499)

B: 11 Apr 1797 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

## CHILDREN

9 M Joens Hansson (ID=4500)

B: 16 Apr 1800 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Sweden

D: Deceased

### NOTES

H-1-Worked lake toll 'Nössemark' 303&152

H-2-Survey indicating 1755 birth corrected at death to March 1751; Sund consistently the place

H-3-Hans Andreasson born 22 Mar 1751 possibly Hans Sundwall

H-4-No confirming reference to Andreasson with Hans Sundwall found

H-5-Birth of 4496 lists Hans Svensson as father; no Hans Svensson birth found in Sund in 1750's

W-1-Birth found 1754 Vikansjö, Sund; listed as 1755 in later surveys: 1753&4 in her children's births

W-2-Marriage indicates from Vikansjö

W-3-'Nössemark' p300 lists Catarina 1754 & Chersti 1757 children of Jöns Bryngelsson with Vikansjö tie

W-4-Catarina lived as adult & died in Vikansjö; Chersti Jönsdotter born Sund 1757 lived there too in 1811 survey

1-1-Hans and most other children of Hans Sundwall listed 'Nössemark' p303

4-1-Believed to be Katrina Hansdotter in parish surveys & listed without birthdate in sibling list 'Nössemark' p303

4-2-Parish birth record & 'Nössemark' p304 lists father as Hans Svensson, perhaps Sundwall's original name

7-1-Birth during gap in parish records; date derived from death record

9-1-Vikansjö (originally Vikansjär) considered part of Sund farm by early 1800's



ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Bryngel Torkilsson (ID=4491)

D: Deceased

M:

WIFE: Karin Gunnarsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4489)

B: 1710 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

FATHER: Gunnar Eriksson (ID=4487)

MOTHER: Wife of Gunnar Eriksson (ID=4486)

CHILDREN

1 M Jöns Bryngelsson (ID=4480)

D: Deceased

M: TO Kerstin Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4461)

NOTES

H-1-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

W-1-Listed 'Nössemark' p296 as daughter of Gunnar Eriksson

W-2-'Nössemark' p299 refers to 1727 property dispute in Vikansjö between Karin Gunnarsdotter & Hans Engelbretsson

W-3-Karin listed 'Nössemark' p297 as niece of Hans Engelbretsson and wife of Bryngel Torkilsson, all in Vikansjö

W-4-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

1-1-Said by 'Nössemark' p300 to be son of Bryngel Torkilsson and Karin Gunnarsdotter

1-2-Possibly born Vikansjö, Sund based on mother's connection there

1-3-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Jöns Bryngelsson (ID=4480)

D: Deceased

FATHER: Bryngel Torkilsson (ID=4491)

MOTHER: Karin Gunnarsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4489)

M:

WIFE: Kerstin Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4461)

B: ♀ Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

FATHER: Hans Engelbrektsson (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4460)

MOTHER: Wife of Hans Engelbrektsson (ID=4459)

CHILDREN

1 F Katarina Jönsdotter (ID=4481)

B: 1748 ♀ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 05 Mar 1749 ♀ Sund, Nössemark

2 M Engelbrekt Jönsson (ID=4482)

B: 1750 ♀ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark

D: Deceased

M: 1777 TO Maria Hansdotter (Sund) (NO ID) ♀ Nössemark

3 F Catarina Jönsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4483)

B: 04 Feb 1754 ♀ Vikansjö, Sund

D: 26 Jun 1828 ♀ Sund

M: 24 Oct 1775 TO Hans (Andreasson?) Sundwall (ID=4492) ♀ Nössemark

OTH: Cause: old age

4 F Chersti Jönsdotter (ID=4484)

B: 1757 ♀ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark

D: Deceased

5 F Helena Jönsdotter (ID=4485)

B: 1759 ♀ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Sweden

D: 31 Mar 1770 ♀ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark

OTH: Cause: Fever

NOTES

H-1-Said by 'Nössemark' p300 to be son of Bryngel Torkilsson and Karin Gunnarsdotter

H-2-Possibly born Vikansjö, Sund based on mother's connection there

H-3-Death not found: possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

W-1-Named in 'Nössemark' p300 as daughter of (4460), wife of (4480) and mother of children listed

W-2-Death not found: possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

W-3-'Nössemark' calls her Kerstin, but parish records for children's birth say Chersti

W-4-Father from Vikansjö, 'Nössemark' p300

3-1-Birth found 1754 Vikansjö, Sund; listed as 1755 in later surveys: 1753&4 in her children's births

3-2-Marriage indicates from Vikansjö

3-3-'Nössemark' p300 lists Catarina 1754 & Chersti 1757 children of Jöns Bryngelsson with Vikansjö tie

3-4-Catarina lived as adult & died in Vikansjö; Chersti Jönsdotter born Sund 1757 lived there too in 1811 survey

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSON) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Gunnar Eriksson (ID=4487)

D: Deceased

M:

WIFE: Wife of Gunnar Eriksson (ID=4486)

D: Deceased

CHILDREN

1 F Anna Gunnarsdotter (ID=4488)

B: 1704 @ Sund, Nössemark

D: Deceased

2 F Karin Gunnarsdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4489)

B: 1710 @ Vikansjö, Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

M: TO Bryngel Torkilsson (ID=4491)

3 F Ingeborg Gunnarsdotter (ID=4490)

B: @ Sund, Nössemark

D: Deceased

M: TO Nils Andersson (NO ID)

NOTES

H-1-'Nössemark' 296 refers to sale in 1703 to Gunnar Eriksson's children of land in Vikansjö

H-2-'Nössemark' p296 refers to Gunnar's daughters Anna 1704 and Karin 1710 and p301 to Ingeborg

H-3-Death not found: probably before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

W-1-Possibly the child of Engelbrekt Olsson (4463) and Ingeborg Asmundsdotter (4462); see notes to 4462

W-2-Death not found: probably before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

2-1-Listed 'Nössemark' p296 as daughter of Gunnar Eriksson

2-2-'Nössemark' p299 refers to 1727 property dispute in Vikansjö between Karin Gunnarsdotter & Hans Engelbrektsson

2-3-Karin listed 'Nössemark' p297 as niece of Hans Engelbrektsson and wife of Bryngel Torkilsson, all in Vikansjö

2-4-Death not found: possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

HUSBAND: Björn Nilsson? (ID=4474)

D: 1637

FATHER: Nils ? (ID=4515)

MOTHER: ? (Wife of Nils) (ID=4514)

M:

WIFE: Wife of Björn Nilsson? (ID=4473)

D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

1 M Stenar Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4468)

M: TO Ingrid (Wife of Stenar Björnsson) (ID=4467)

OTH: Known as 'Dark Stenar from Sund'; 'Nössemark p294'

2 F Guro Björnsdotter (ID=4475)

D: Deceased

M: TO Assmnd Ersson (ID=4520)

3 F Karin Björnsdotter (ID=4476)

D: Deceased

M: TO Engelbrekt Olofsson (NO ID)

4 M Michel Björnsson (ID=4478)

D: Deceased

5 F Marit Björnsdotter (ID=4479)

D: Deceased

#### NOTES

H-1-Described in 'Nössemark' p293 as probably brother of Marit and Pär Nilsson from Värmland

H-2-Death date from 'Nössemark' p293

W-1-Existence inferred; no direct references

1-1-Dead by 1680; 'Nössemark' p294

1-2-Had served as soldier 20 years in 1671; 'Nössemark' p294

1-3-In 1677 sold Vikansjö land to tollkeeper Erik Olofsson; 'Nössemark' p294

3-1-Husband cited 'Nössemark' p294 as brother of tollkeeper Erik Olofsson, with children in Bögenholm family

5-1-Husband possibly 'Arvid'; see 'Nössemark' p294 for Arvidsson children

HUSBAND: Stenar Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4468)  
FATHER: Björn Nilsson? (ID=4474)  
MOTHER: Wife of Björn Nilsson? (ID=4473)  
M:  
OTH: Known as 'Dark Stenar from Sund': 'Nössemark p294'

WIFE: Ingrid (Wife of Stenar Björnsson) (ID=4467)  
D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

- 1 M Olof Stenarsson (Sund) (ID=4465)  
D: Deceased  
M: TO Wife of Olof Stenarsson (ID=4464)
- 2 M Engelbrekt Stenarsson (ID=4469)  
D: Deceased
- 3 F Dordi Stenarsdotter (ID=4470)  
D: Deceased  
M: TO Jon Larsson (NO ID)
- 4 M Halsten Stenarsson (ID=4471)  
D: Deceased  
OTH: Served as soldier following father: 'Nössemark' p294
- 5 F Marit Stenarsdotter (ID=4472)  
D: Deceased  
M: TO Engelbrekt Andersson (Jordalen, Sund) (NO ID)

#### NOTES

- H-1-Dead by 1680: 'Nössemark' p294
- H-2-Had served as soldier 20 years in 1671: 'Nössemark' p294
- H-3-In 1677 sold Vikansjö land to tollkeeper Erik Olofsson: 'Nössemark' p294
- W-1-Cited 'Nössemark' p294 as wife of Stenar Björnsson
- W-2-Death before Nössemark parish records began in 1748
- 1-1-Cited 'Nössemark' p295 as son of Stenar Björnsson & brother of Engelbrekt & Dordi
- 1-2-'Nössemark' p295 cites Olof living 1698 at Lysnäs, Sund
- 1-3-Death before Nössemark parish records began in 1748
- 3-1-She and husband moved to Trankil, Värmland: 'Nössemark' p 296
- 5-1-Cited as daughter of Stenar Björnsson 'Nössemark' p297 but not in list p295

HUSBAND: Olof Stenarsson (Sund) (ID=4465)

D: Deceased

FATHER: Stenar Björnsson (Sund) (ID=4468)

MOTHER: Ingrid (Wife of Stenar Björnsson) (ID=4467)

M:

WIFE: Wife of Olof Stenarsson (ID=4464)

D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

1 M Engelbrekt Olsson (Olofsson) (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4463)

D: Deceased

M: TO Ingeborg Asmundsdotter (ID=4462)

2 M Erik Olofsson (ID=4466)

D: Deceased

3 M Amund Olsson (ID=4477)

D: Deceased

4 M Olof Olofsson (ID=4518)

D: Deceased

#### NOTES

H-1-Cited 'Nössemark' p295 as son of Stenar Björnsson & brother of Engelbrekt & Dordi

H-2-'Nössemark' p295 cites Olof living 1698 at Lysnäs, Sund

H-3-Death before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

1-1-Named in 'Nössemark' p294 as purchaser in 1679 of land in Vikansjö, Sund farm

1-2-Named in 'Nössemark' p. 297 in 1709 as owner in Vikansjö, Sund.

1-3-References in 'Nössemark' pp293&4 to a Karin Björnsdotter as possible wife of Engelbrekt

1-4-Named in 'Nössemark' p.294 as brother of Erik Olofsson (4466)

1-5-Named in 'Nössemark' p.297 as son of Olof Stenarsson (4465)

1-6-Death probably before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

2-1-Cited in 1698 land transaction: 'Nössemark' p298

2-2-Cited 'Nössemark' p297 as son of Olof Stenarsson

2-3-Many references in 'Nössemark' Sund chapter to Erik Olofsson as tollkeeper & land buyer

3-1-Cited as son of Olof Stenarsson in 1703 land record: 'Nössemark' p296

4-1-Cited as son of Olof Stenarsson 'Nössemark' p297

HUSBAND: Engelbrekt Olsson (Olofsson) (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4463)

D: Deceased

FATHER: Olof Stenarsson (Sund) (ID=4465)

MOTHER: Wife of Olof Stenarsson (ID=4464)

M:

WIFE: Ingeborg Asmundsdotter (ID=4462)

D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

1 M Hans Engelbrektsson (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4460)

D: Deceased

M: TO Wife of Hans Engelbrektsson (ID=4459)

2 M Halsten Engelbrektsson (ID=4512)

B: ♀ Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OTH: Located in Bolsbyn in 1706 in 'Nössemark' p298

3 F Anna Engelbrektsdotter (ID=4513)

B: ♀ Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OTH: Located at Bolsbyn in 1706: 'Nössemark' p298

#### NOTES

H-1-Named in 'Nössemark' p294 as purchaser in 1679 of land in Vikansjö, Sund farm

H-2-Named in 'Nössemark' p. 297 in 1709 as owner in Vikansjö, Sund.

H-3-References in 'Nössemark' pp293&4 to a Karin Björnsdotter as possible wife of Engelbrekt

H-4-Named in 'Nössemark' p.294 as brother of Erik Olofsson (4466)

H-5-Named in 'Nössemark' p.297 as son of Olof Stenarsson (4465)

H-6-Death probably before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

W-1-Named 'Nössemark' pp297 & 333 as mother of Hans Engelbrektsson 4460 in 1717 reference

W-2-'Nössemark' has various Asmund references in Sund, but none connected definitely to Ingeborg

W-3-Anna & Karin Gunnarsdotter listed as sisters of 4460 in 'Nössemark' p297 but nieces p296

W-4-Death probably before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

1-1-Named in 'Nössemark' p.296 as owner in Sund in 1709

1-2-Named in 'Nössemark' p297 in 1709 as son of Engelbrekt Olsson (4463) and Ingeborg Asmundsdotter (4462)

1-3-Named in 'Nössemark' p298 as purchasing land in Sund from siblings in 1706

1-4-Named in 'Nössemark' p 299 in 1727 land dispute with Karin Gunnarsdotter (4489)

1-5-Guardian to niece Ingjerd Jonsdotter (Valsebo) in 'Nössemark' p333

1-6-Death before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

HUSBAND: Hans Engelbrektsson (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4460)

D: Deceased

FATHER: Engelbrekt Olsson (Olafsson) (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4463)

MOTHER: Ingeborg Asmundsdotter (ID=4462)

M:

WIFE: Wife of Hans Engelbrektsson (ID=4459)

D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

1 F Kerstin Hansdotter (Vikansjö-Sund) (ID=4461)

B: 9 Sund, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

M: TO Jöns Bryngelsson (ID=4480)

2 M Johan Hansson (ID=4523)

D: Deceased

M: TO Ingierd Larsdotter (NO ID)

3 M Bryngel Hansson (ID=4524)

B: 3

D: Deceased

M: TO Ingrid Halvardsdotter (NO ID)

4 M Engelbrekt Hansson (ID=4522)

D: Deceased

M: TO Sigrid Thoresdotter (NO ID)

#### NOTES

H-1-Named in 'Nössemark' p.296 as owner in Sund in 1709

H-2-Named in 'Nössemark' p297 in 1709 as son of Engelbrekt Olsson (4463) and Ingeborg Asmundsdotter (4462)

H-3-Named in 'Nössemark' p298 as purchasing land in Sund from siblings in 1706

H-4-Named in 'Nössemark' p 299 in 1727 land dispute with Karin Gunnarsdotter (4489)

H-5-Guardian to niece Ingierd Jonsdotter (Valsebo) in 'Nössemark' p333

H-6-Death before Nössemark parish records began in 1748

W-1-No direct reference to her found; her existence is inferred.

W-2-Other possible Hansson children in 'Nössemark' pp299-300

1-1-Named in 'Nössemark' p300 as daughter of (4460), wife of (4480) and mother of children listed

1-2-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

1-3-'Nössemark' calls her Kerstin, but parish records for children's birth say Chersti

1-4-Father from Vikansjö, 'Nössemark' p300

4-1-Engelbrekt, Johan and Bryngel Hansson listed as children of Hans Engelbrektsson (4460) in 'Nössemark' p302



HUSBAND: John Louis Johnson (Johan Ludvig Johannesson) (ID=4368)  
B: 01 Jul 1863 @ Flåtjäm farmhouse, Stommen, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: 15 Apr 1934 @ 3915 Albany Ave: Chicago  
FATHER: Johannes Hansson (ID=4366)  
MOTHER: Maria Lisa Svensdotter (Nolby) (ID=4367)  
M: 18 Aug 1889 @ Chicago  
OCC: Master mechanic  
BUR: Ridgewood: Des Plaines: IL  
OTH: Cause: aortic aneurism; myocardial degeneration; arteriosclerosis

WIFE: Josefine Henriette Andersen (ID=4369)  
B: 01 Aug 1864 @ Frederikshald now Halden, Norway  
CHR: 25 Sep 1864: Frederikshald: Ostfold: Norway  
D: 07 Oct 1939 @ 3915 N Albany Ave: Chicago: IL  
FATHER: JOHAN PETER ANDERSEN (ID=4378)  
MOTHER: ANNE SOFIE HENRIKSDATTER (ID=4379)  
OCC: Housewife  
BUR: Ridgewood: Des Plaines. IL  
OTH: Cause: coronary thrombosis. arteriosclerosis

#### CHILDREN

- 1 F Carla Johnson (ID=4427)
- 2 M Henry Johnson (ID=4428)
- 3 Arthur Johnson (ID=4429)
- 4 M Thomas George Johnson Sr. (ID=8)
- 5 F Ethel Johnson (ID=4430)

NOTE: DETAILS ABOUT THE CHILDREN OF JOHN  
LOUIS JOHNSON AND JOSEFINE HENRIETTE  
ANDERSEN HAVE NOT BEEN INCLUDED.  
DETAILS WILL BE INCLUDED IN A CHAPTER  
ON THE JOHNSON FAMILY IN THE UNITED  
STATES.

#### NOTES

- H-1-Left Norway for US August 1887
- H-2-Made many inventions while under contract to Grabler Mfg Co

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESSEN) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Torsten Johannesson (ID=4408)

B: 1730

D: 21 Nov 1763 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

M:

OCC: Farmer

WIFE: Gunbor Svendsdotter (ID=4409)

D: Deceased

CHILDREN

1 F Catarina Torstensdotter (Nolby) (ID=4420)

B: 1761 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

2 M Johan Torstensson (Nolby) (ID=4418)

B: 01 Apr 1764 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 1829 @ Nolby, Nössemark

M: TO Margareta Hansdotter (Jaren) (ID=4419)

NOTES

H-1-Birth derived from age at death; death also 'Nössemark' p124

W-1-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

ANCESTORS OF JOHN LOUIS JOHNSON (JOHAN LUDVIG JOHANNESON) PREPARED BY GARY T. JOHNSON APRIL 29, 1993

HUSBAND: Johan Torstensson (Nolby) (ID=4418)  
B: 01 Apr 1764 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: 1829 @ Nolby, Nössemark  
FATHER: Torsten Johannesson (ID=4408)  
MOTHER: Gunbor Svensdotter (ID=4409)  
M:

WIFE: Margareta Hansdotter (Jaren) (ID=4419)  
B: 09 Jan 1767 @ Jaren, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: 20 Sep 1828 @ Nössemark  
FATHER: Hans Olofsson (Olsson) (Jaren) (ID=4421)  
MOTHER: Maria Gabrielsdotter (Diserud) (ID=4422)

CHILDREN

- 1 M Thol Jansson (Nolby) (ID=4410)  
B: @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Died as child @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden
- 2 M Hans Jansson (Finserud) (ID=4411)  
B: 1790 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden
- 3 F Lisa Jansdotter (Finserud) (ID=4412)  
B: 1794 @ Finserud, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 4 M Sven Jansson (Nolby) (ID=4391)  
B: 1796 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: 23 May 1867 @ Nolby, Nössemark  
M: 26 Dec 1821 TO Lisa Svensdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4392) @ Nössemark
- 5 F Maria Jansdotter (Nolby) (ID=4413)  
B: 1800 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 6 F Katarina Jansdotter (Nolby) (ID=4414)  
B: 1804 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 7 M Johannes Janssen (Nolby) (ID=4415)  
B: 1806 @ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 8 M Thol Janssen (Solhem Stora) (ID=4416)  
B: 1815 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 9 M Hans Janssen (Solhem Stora) (ID=4417)  
B: 1816 @ Solhem Stora, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased

NOTES

- W-1-Original christening record found 9 Jan 1767
- W-2-'Nössemark' p69 indicated birth as 1766; death record as 1770
- 4-1-Lived on Kronoskatte (crown land?), Nolby
- 4-2-Birth during gap in parish records; date from later parish surveys

HUSBAND: Sven Jansson (Nolby) (ID=4391)

B: 1796 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 23 May 1867 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark

FATHER: Johan Torstensson (Nolby) (ID=4418)

MOTHER: Margareta Hansdotter (Jaren) (ID=4419)

M: 26 Dec 1821 ♀ Nössemark

WIFE: Lisa Svendsdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4392)

B: 1799 ♀ Solhem Lilla, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 06 Aug 1866 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark

FATHER: Sven Andersson (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4400)

MOTHER: Karl Engelbrektsdotter (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4401)

#### CHILDREN

1 F Greta Svendsdotter (Nolby) (ID=4538)

B: 28 Sep 1823 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OTH: Moved to Solhem 1850

2 M Sven Svenson (Nolby) (ID=4393)

B: 1826 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

3 M Aron Svenson (Nolby) (ID=4394)

B: 1828 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

4 F Maria Lisa Svendsdotter (Nolby) (ID=4367)

B: 30 Apr 1830 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

M: 08 Sep 1855 TO Johannes Hansson (ID=4366) ♀ Nössemark

5 F Anna Stina Svendsdotter (Nolby) (ID=4395)

B: 1833 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

6 F Carolina Svendsdotter (Nolby) (ID=4396)

B: 1836 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

OTH: Died as child

7 F Maria Katarina Svendsdotter (Nolby) (ID=4397)

B: 1837 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

8 F Carolina Svendsdotter (Nolby) (ID=4398)

B: 1841 ♀ Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

## CHILDREN

9 M Anton Svenson (Nolby) (ID=4399)

B: 1844 9 Nolby, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

### NOTES

H-1-Lived on Kronoskatte (crown land?). Nolby

H-2-Birth during gap in parish records; date from later parish surveys

W-1-Birth during gap in parish records; year from later parish surveys

4-1-Sometimes 'Maja Lisa' in records

4-2-Confirmed 3 Aug 1846

4-3-Family lived Stommen 1856-66; Kölviken Norra -1870; Strand Stora -1871; Sparsnäs -1873

4-4-Family emigrated to Tistedal, Halden, Norway 20 Aug 1873

4-5-1972 contact with Lillemor Ring said 4 children of Johannes & Maria Lisa survived

4-6-Death not found Halden records through 1905

HUSBAND: Hans Olofsson (Olsson) (Jaren) (ID=4421)

B: 1740 @ Jaren, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 20 Dec 1777 @ Jaren, Nössemark

M: 03 Jan 1766 @ Nössemark

BUR: 1 Jan 1778

OTH: Cause: convulsions, epilepsy

WIFE: Maria Gabrielsdotter (Diserud) (ID=4422)

B: @ Diserud, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

#### CHILDREN

1 F Margareta Hansdotter (Jaren) (ID=4419)

B: 09 Jan 1767 @ Jaren, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 20 Sep 1828 @ Nössemark

M: TO Johan Torstensson (Nolby) (ID=4418)

2 M Sven Hansson (Jaren) (ID=4423)

B: 1768 @ Jaren, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

3 F Britta Hansdotter (Jaren) (ID=4424)

B: 1770 @ Jaren, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

4 M Olof Hansson (Jaren) (ID=4425)

B: 1772 @ Jaren, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

5 M Jonas Hansson (Jaren) (ID=4426)

B: 1775 @ Jaren, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

#### NOTES

H-1-Father possibly Olof Andersson (Sannerud), 'Nössemark' p67?

H-2-Birth year derived from age at death & confirmed by reference 'Nössemark' p68

W-1-Her Diserud origin in 'Nössemark' p69 but not in its chapter on Diserud

W-2-Death not found; possibly during 1778-85 or 1789-1811 gaps in records

W-3-Birth apparently before Nössemark parish records began 1748

I-1-Original christening record found 9 Jan 1767

I-2-'Nössemark' p69 indicated birth as 1766; death record as 1770

HUSBAND: Sven Andersson (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4400)

B: 1742 @ Kölviken Södra, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: 21 Mar 1825 @ Nössemark

M: 26 Dec 1774 @ Nössemark

OTH: Cause: old age

WIFE: Kari Engelbrektsdotter (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4401)

B: 1756 @ Kölviken, Nössemark

D: 1 Sep 1845; cause of death illegible @ Nössemark

OTH: Living at Smedjekölen cottage, Kölviken Södra at time of wedding

#### CHILDREN

1 M Anders Andersson (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4402)

B: 1777 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

2 F Anna Svensdotter (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4533)

B: 1780 @ Kölviken Södra, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

3 M Nils Svensson (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4534)

B: 1781 @ Kölviken Södra, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

4 F Sara Svensdotter (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4535)

B: 1782 @ Kölviken Södra, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

5 M Andreas Svensson (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4536)

B: 1783 @ Kölviken Södra, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

6 F Maria Svensdotter (Kölviken Södra) (ID=4537)

B: 1884 @ Kölviken Södra, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

7 F Karin Andersdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4405)

B: 1789 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

8 F Catarina Andersdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4403)

B: 1791 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

9 M Petter Andersson (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4404)

B: 1791 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden

D: Deceased

## CHILDREN

- 10 F Stina Andersdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4407)  
B: 1794 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 11 M Andreas Andersson (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4406)  
B: 1797 @ Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: Deceased
- 12 F Lisa Svensdotter (Solhem Lilla) (ID=4392)  
B: 1799 @ Solhem Lilla, Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden  
D: 06 Aug 1866 @ Nolby, Nössemark  
M: 26 Dec 1821 TO Sven Jansson (Nolby) (ID=4391) @ Nössemark

## NOTES

- H-1-Birth before parish records began  
H-2-Wedding record lists Kiohvikshögen as home  
H-3-Birth derived from age at death and church surveys  
H-4-'Nössemark' p111 lists Anders Andersson; possible father of Sven?  
W-1-Possible daughter of Engelbrekt Andersson & Anna Andersdotter, 'Nössemark' 112?  
W-2-If parents are as in Note 1, Kari had brother Andreas, 1755  
W-3-Birth year & place from later church surveys; original birth record not found  
12-1-Birth during gap in parish records; year from later parish surveys



## BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY

The key original sources of this book are to be found in the parish registers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Sweden, the state church. The parish clergy recorded key life events, and, fortunately, microfilm copies of many of these books exist in the family history centers of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints ("LDS").

The history of these parish records and a description of the types of records they contain are available in Finn A. Thomsen, "The Beginner's Guide to Swedish Genealogical Research" (Thomsen's Genealogical Center, Bountiful, Utah) (1984). This guide (which also contains other useful information for a beginning genealogist of Sweden) reports that as early as 1608 the Archbishop of Sweden suggested that the clergy maintain parish records. A decree in 1686 made the keeping of such records mandatory, but some parishes were slow to comply or the early records have disappeared. For the parishes relevant to the ancestors of John Louis Johnson, the first records appeared in the mid-1700's. In addition to the records of events such as christenings and confirmations, the clergy performed periodic surveys known as "household examination records." These were forerunners of a census, and included information such as place of residence, occupation, names of family members and those residing with the family, dates and places of birth, legitimacy of children, dates of marriages and death, information of departures from the parish, and sometimes information about each person's knowledge of religion, and literacy. There also were remarks about physical and mental defects. I have found such remarks to be particularly intriguing but generally illegible.

All of the Swedish parish records which were consulted for this book are from the district of Vedbo in the province of Dalsland. (Dalsland is now in the county of Älvsborg.)

The family group sheets in this book do not contain repetitive references to the various parish registers. A reference to a christening in Nössemark, for example, means that the record can be found in the microfilm for the Nössemark parish register for the year in question.

The microfilmed Swedish parish registers cited are listed on an Appendix to this Bibliographic Essay.

A guide to the Swedish parish registers available on microfilm at the LDS family history centers is Finn A. Thomsen, "Genealogical Guidebook & Atlas of Sweden" (Thomsen's Genealogical Center; Bountiful, Utah). The full catalogue of holdings in the LDS family history centers, including the Swedish parish registers, is contained in the laser disk computer records at the family history centers.

It was not the goal of this book to delve very deeply into the Norwegian records which would tell the story of the family of John Louis Johnson once it emigrated to Norway. A quick check, for example, has failed to reveal death dates for Johannes Hansson and Maria Lisa Svensdotter, the parents of John Louis Johnson. However, records relating to the arrival of the family in Norway and the departures to the U.S. were found in the following records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Norway for Halden (then known as Frederikshald):

Halden (Frederikshald), østfold, LDS films ## 1282699 and 1282986

The family history centers also contain a microfilm of great value to this project: Nössemark, Älvsborg, Sweden, Nössemark: Dalsländsk Gränsbygd I Ord och Bild (Munkedal, 1985) (LDS film #1440002). This is a secondary work, which lists family members for each of the farms in the Nössemark parish, as well as some of those living on the farms in various capacities. This book was invaluable in a number of ways. For events covered during the period beginning in 1748 when parish records first became available, Nössemark was a quick reference guide to where I might find the original records in the parish books. Scanning the chapter on the Stommen farm, for example, is how I found the first reference to the birth of John Louis Johnson. It gave the year of birth, which then meant I could find his christening record in the parish book. This saved me considerable time. However, during the time from 1748, when the original records were available, it was never necessary to rely on Nössemark as a secondary source.

For events before 1748, I chose to rely on Nössemark at face value because no other records were available to me. I had no reason to doubt the accuracy of the book, which presumably relied on sources such as land and court records, and possibly even records from particular farms and families. Because I had no way to verify the events before 1748, the family group sheets point out the reliance on Nössemark in each instance. My guess was that those who shared my interest in this family would want me to take the story back as far as I could and would forgive me for relying on a secondary source, as long as I noted each time that I did so.

The LDS family history centers have a computerized International Genealogical Index, which contains extractions of vital records furnished by LDS members and others. The index is a good way to find the original sources, but there is no way to verify the reliability of the submissions when the sources are unavailable on microfilm. None of the Swedish family members cited in this book are available at this time in the International Genealogical Index.

Essential to this whole project are the records in Illinois which made it possible to pinpoint John Louis Johnson back in Sweden. The Cook County death records for both John Louis

Johnson and his brother, Charles Frederick Johnson both indicated that their father was "Johannes Hanson." For Louis, the mother was "unknown," while for Charles she was listed as "Marie Eliza." These were helpful clues, but their birthplaces were unknown. The birthplace for Louis was simply Sweden, and for Charles was Dalsland, Sweden.

This was all helpful, but which of the Dalsland parishes to search? The family in the U.S. knew through oral tradition that the family had come from very near the Swedish-Norwegian border, near Halden, Norway. That still allowed for more than one possibility. The breakthrough came when the author's father, Thomas G. Johnson, Jr., found a letter dated August 2, 1972, from Rachel Schroder Lassen, a Norwegian relative of Tom's wife, Marcia L. Johnson. Rachel had taken it upon herself, even though there was no direct family relationship of her own, to call upon Lillemor Ring in Tistedal, Norway, to find out more about the origins of the Johnson family. Lillemor was a niece of John Louis Johnson. The letter reported that the family had come from Nössemark and that the parents were named "Johannes Johannesen" and "Marie Elise." She also recounted the story of how the lumber for the two houses in Tistedal which had been built 100 years earlier by the family of Johannes Hansson had been brought from Sweden.

This valuable information led to a search of the Nössemark records and the discovery of Johan Ludvig Johannesson and Karl Frederik Johannesson as children of Johannes Hansson and Maria Lisa Svensdotter. Johannes Hansson matched the name on the Cook County records. The memory of Lillemor Ring was not inconsistent because she must have assumed that her grandfather had the same family name as her mother. However, what she forgot was that family names changed each generation during that period and did not become fixed as "Johannesson" until later. It turned out that the mother was named "Maria Lisa", which was imperfectly remembered in Cook County as Maria Eliz. and in Tistedal as "Marie Elise." There is, however, absolutely no doubt about the identity of the family. Apart from all this, the birthdates for Louis and Charles match in both the Cook County and the Nössemark records.

I was lucky to have found reference books on Sweden at Chicago's Harold Washington Library Center which offer detail about the Dalsland and particular parishes: Bonniers Lexicon (Stockholm, Albert Bonniers Förlag) and Svensk Uppslagsbok (Förlagshuset Norden AB, Malmö).

The citations to various books and maps from which copies have been made are included with the copies and are not repeated here. Of particular value are the farm maps, which provide extraordinary detail.

Various photographs were given to the author from Thomas G. Johnson, Jr. The copied reproductions of old photographs in this book are sometimes muddy, but I thought that the family would be

-- PAGE 4 --

interested in them despite their deficiencies.

My thanks to Thomas G. Johnson, Jr., Lewis Johnson and Kent Hooper for their assistance in gathering information and pointing me in the right directions.

Gary T. Johnson  
February 1, 1994

## NÖSSEMARK PARISH RECORDS

Events recorded in the family group sheets for the ancestors of John Louis Johnson can be found, except when noted, in the parish records of Nössemark, maintained on the microfilms listed below and available in the Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Note that there are certain gaps, such as births between 1789 and 1817. It was sometimes possible to reconstruct the event in question from the age listed during the later house surveys or from the age given at another time, such as childbirth, marriage or death.

House survey	1811-1846	0085077
House survey	1846-1860	0085078
House survey	1861-1866	0490847
House survey	1866-1885	0490848
House survey	1886-1895	0490849
Births	1748-1789	0085079
Births	1817-1860	0085079
Marriages	1748-1782	0085079
Marriages	1784-1789	0085079
Marriages	1820-1836	0085079
Deaths	1749-1778	0085079
Deaths	1785-1789	0085079
Deaths	1817-1836	0085079

A complete list of the Nössemark parish records, including those not cited above, is available at any Family History Center.

#### NOTE

The work that follows is meant to be a chapter in a larger work regarding the Johnson family in the United States and in Norway and Sweden. Because the Swedish background is a chapter in the story that stands alone, I felt it would be useful to set down this material before the rest of the story fell into place.

Once the birth of John Louis Johnson, originally known as Johan Ludvig Johannesson in Sweden, was established, it was possible to trace his ancestry in Nössemark and neighboring towns in the province of Dalsland in Sweden. This story is complete as far as it could be told through the Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints. Someday it may be possible to fill in the outline with details supplied by other types of records.

The story is incomplete regarding the time that John Louis Johnson and his family spent in Tistedal in the area of Halden, Norway, before he came to Chicago. The goal of this chapter is simply to sketch the Swedish part of the story. With any luck, details of the life of the Johnson family in Norway will be researched in connection with work on the background of his wife, Josefine Henriette Andersen, who came from Norway.

My hope is that someday the story may be completed. In the meantime, the materials which follow about the Johnson family in Sweden are a discrete chapter in the story.

Gary T. Johnson  
February 1, 1994