

## Guide to Immigrant spreadsheet

### Sources used:

1. List of emigrants from Rättvik compiled by Karin Hedman Larsson, Rättvik resident and emigration researcher, who transcribed information from the *flyttningsbevis* (exit documents when people moved from the parish) and *husförhorslängder* (parish household registers).
2. Appendix to Robert Ostergren's doctoral dissertation on A Community Transplanted.
3. List of Cambridge Lutheran Church members from Rättvik compiled by Bertil Grundström in Sweden.

### Problems and discrepancies:

**THE SPREADSHEET LISTS ONLY THOSE WHO WERE 18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER AT THE TIME OF EMIGRATION.**

Ostergren's list includes persons from Boda, a subsidiary of the Rättvik parish which kept its own records for a period of time during the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Consequently, for those persons in his list who do not appear in Hedman-Larsson's list it is assumed that they were associated with the Boda parish.

Grundström's list is the most problematic as many of the names appearing in the Cambridge Lutheran Church records were Americanized, and there are numerous discrepancies with those names as well as with dates. Names that appear in his list that indicate an origin other than Rättvik have not been included in the spreadsheet. The spreadsheet list is an attempt to match names that appear in Grundström's list with the other two lists.

Those entries marked in red indicate a discrepancy that could not be resolved due to conflicting information OR did not match across the lists from the sources used.

Keep in mind that the surname "Ersson" might be Ericksson or Ericsson, "Jonsson" might be Johansson, etc.

The naming system usually adhered to the following formula: a son of Erick would have the surname "Ersson"; a daughter of Erick would have the surname "Ersdotter" and she would keep that name even after marriage. That so-called patronymic system, of course, changed in America, and it had also begun to change in Sweden by the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The three part names were usually an attempt to distinguish one "Anders Ersson" from another and often were linked to the farm where the person either was born or where they lived at the time of emigration. Thus a spouse may have that third name included (a helpful tip for finding persons who were linked through marriage). A person's occupation might also be the third part of a name, "Snickar Gudmund Olsson," for example, which indicated that he was a carpenter.

### For further information:

Refer to the source lists available at the Isanti County Historical Society. Hedman-Larsson's list as well as Grundström's list children who emigrated with their parents.

Other helpful sources at the Isanti County Historical Society for Rättvik immigrants include a number of family group sheets and ancestor sheets compiled by Judy Klous, an avid genealogist who has ties to several of the Rättvik families. Also the Hedman-Larsson material includes the emigrant data sheets which gives the references to the original parish records.

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by Marilyn McGriff, Cambridge, MN

[mmcg844@izoom.net](mailto:mmcg844@izoom.net)