

Another Look at Luloff Stidden and His Son, Tim

Is it time to rewrite our early Stidham* family history?

By David Stidham DCM-1

In August 2011, a delegation from the Timen Stiddem Society visited Sweden to learn more about Timen Stiddem's roots and to experience the history and culture of the family's fatherland (see Issue #52). My wife and I were fortunate to be part of that delegation.

One of the most interesting aspects of our trip was a visit to the *Stadmuseet* (Gothenburg City Museum) in Gothenburg—Sweden's second largest city and Scandinavia's largest sea port. This museum documents the history of Gothenburg from prehistoric to contemporary times. The exhibit that I found most interesting was dedicated to the history of Gothenburg in the 17th century. It was during this time when the Stidham* family patriarch, Luloff Stidden, made history in Gothenburg as its master builder and first sheriff or public prosecutor. The exhibit had actual artifacts which Stidden used in execut-

ing his job, and had a model of and information about the city during Luloff's residency there. Using a computer, visitors can locate specific neighborhoods in Gothenburg in the 1600s and read (in Swedish) about the families that lived there at the time. This family research, which is also available online, was done by the late Swedish historian, Olga Dahl. Much of this article is based on Dahl's work. [1] (Thanks to William Hultgren of Charlton, Massachusetts for translating the Dahl papers.)

Origin of Luloff Stidden

Luloff (or Lijloff) Stidden [2], born before 1580, worked and lived in Sweden, and raised

his family there. However, he probably immigrated from Denmark, but was he Danish? Church records, guild records, and other Gothenburg records referred to Luloff as the "Dutchman" (*nederlander*) to distinguish him from the Germans (*tysker*) who lived in the same community and worshiped in the same church. [3] It has been suggested the first names Lijloff and Hilken (his daughter) may have come from Friesland in the northwestern part of the Netherlands. Yet, other evidence points to his origins in Germany. Luloff and his family were members of a German church in Gothenburg where services were (and still are) conducted in German. The German origins are further developed by Richard Steadham in "Dutchman or Duetschman?" (*Timen Stiddem Society Newsletter #19*) wherein he presents convincing evidence Luloff may have been from an upper class German family of Stitten from Lübeck. Steadham postulates the name Stidden may have evolved from von Stiten, most likely derived from the village of Stiten in Germany, now known as *Groß Stieten* (Gross Stieten).

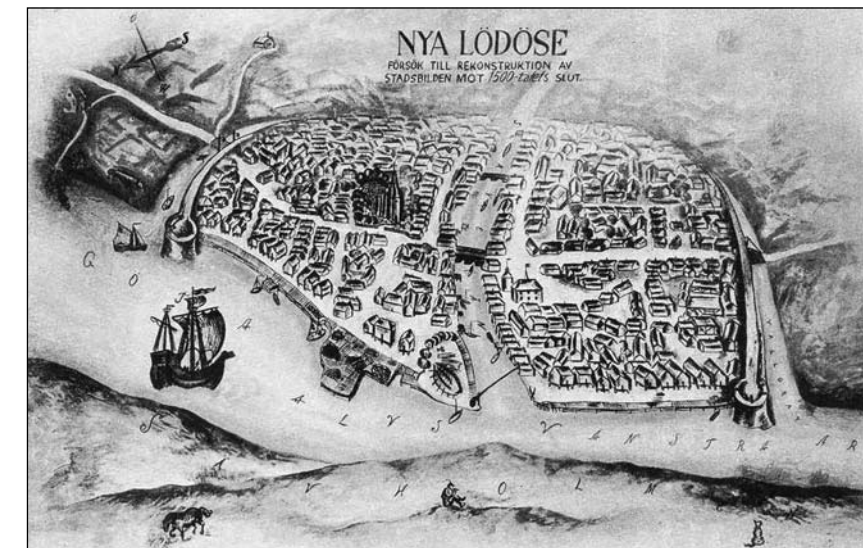
Luloff's surname also suggests his origins were from the upper class. His surname did not follow the traditional patronymic (e.g. Andersson, son of Anders) or occupational (e.g. Goldsmith) system of names common for Scandinavian families in the 17th century. His surname Stidden most likely derived from a geographical place. And, considering his important government positions in Sweden, he most certainly came from an aristocratic family which was more likely to having non-patronymic or non-occupational surnames.

Luloff's early history in Sweden

The trade center and major port of Sweden's west coast in the Middle Ages was located at *Lödöse*, about 25 miles upstream of present-day Gothenburg on the river *Göta älv*. This center was moved downstream in 1473 to *Nylöse* (Nya Lödöse, or New Lödöse) [4] to better defend against Danish and Norwegian invasions. When Sweden rose to be a major European power in the 17th century, Sweden's King Charles IX founded the town of *Göteborg* (the first Gothenburg) in 1603 on the northern bank of the river *Göta älv* and near the outlet to the sea, on the island of *Hisingen*. This first Gothenburg was almost wholly inhabited by Dutch merchants and

immigrants, and Dutch was the official language. The Dutch were invited to Gothenburg with promises of free trade and freedom of religion in exchange for their Dutch building and trading skills. However, it was not possible to defend the island of *Hisingen* from Danish invasions, and the first town of Gothenburg was destroyed on 12 June 1611 soon after the outbreak of the Kalmar War. [5]

In 1621, the Swedish king Gustavus



Adolphus II decided to build a second *Göteborg*—present day Gothenburg. Dutch city planners and builders were contracted to build the city and its canals and fortifications, since they had the skills necessary to build along the river and in the marshy areas where the city was to be located. The Dutch enjoyed a major political and social influence after Gothenburg was built and many of the city officials were Dutch. The Dutch initially exercised political power in Gothenburg. It was not until 1652, when the last of the Dutch politicians in the city's council died out, that the Swedes came into political power. [6]

The first mention of Luloff in this history of Sweden is in the *Nylöse* records book. [7] On 15 October 1604, he appeared before a *Nylöse* court in a charter dispute involving a ship from Copenhagen: "There appeared Hans Auersberg and Lijlöff Stidden (Stidenn) from Copenhagen and defendant Joran Gunnarson from Landkrone before the court about the ship cargo they had brought from Copenhagen." This is the hint Luloff may have been from Denmark. Luloff lived in

Nya Lödöse (Nylöse) at the end of the 16th century.

The first mention of Luloff in this history of Sweden is in the Nylöse records book.



Person holding the actual baton Luloff Stidden used in his position as the first *skult* (chief of police) of Gothenburg. The photo is from a book published by the *Stadmuseet* (Gothenburg City Museum).

Nylöse before moving to *Bohus fästning* (Bohus Fortress) in *Künghälv*, a Norwegian city further north on the river *Göta älv*. [8]

As early as 1615, Luloff was alderman or councilman of *Kungälv*. Since he was an alderman, he was no doubt a long established citizen of *Kungälv*. He lived, along with other prominent citizens of *Kungälv*, on the Bohus Fortress island, and took refuge in the fort during hostilities. He was a member of the Lutheran church on the island, and probably served as usher or arms keeper (one who collected swords and other weapons from parishioners as they entered the church for worship). [9] While living in *Kungälv*, he was trained in the trades of masonry and book-

keeping. Either before or after his residency in *Kungälv*, Luloff was living with Dutch settlers on the island of *Hisingen*. Among other responsibilities, Luloff was an emissary for Henrich Meir, a prominent citizen of Marstrand.

Luloff resigned his position as alderman and offered up his citizenship in *Kungälv* on 29 June 1618 in order to gain citizenship in King Gustavus' newly planned city of Gothenburg. [10] A month later, on July 29th, he sold his *Kungälv* farm to *Nylöse* resident, Laurentz Jacobgssen. [11] On 12 February 1619, "Leluff Stedimb" was listed among a group of Dutch and Germans petitioning for citizenship in the second Gothenburg. [12]

Luloff Stidden's life in Gothenburg

Luloff lived within the fortress wall of the newly built Gothenburg in *Kvarteret Kronobageriet* (the Royal Bakery block), 6th Rote [13], on *Köpmanagatan* (Merchant Street). Today, the streets in this area of Gothenburg—*Nordstaden* or North City—are still named and laid out as they were in the 1600s. The 6th Rote was on the east side of the East Harbor (now East Harbor Street), near the still existing *Christinae Kryka* (Christinae Church, also called *Tyska Krykan*—German Church) where Luloff and his family worshipped. Luloff's home place on Merchant Street (Lot 14) is now part of the huge Nordstan Mall in modern Gothenburg.

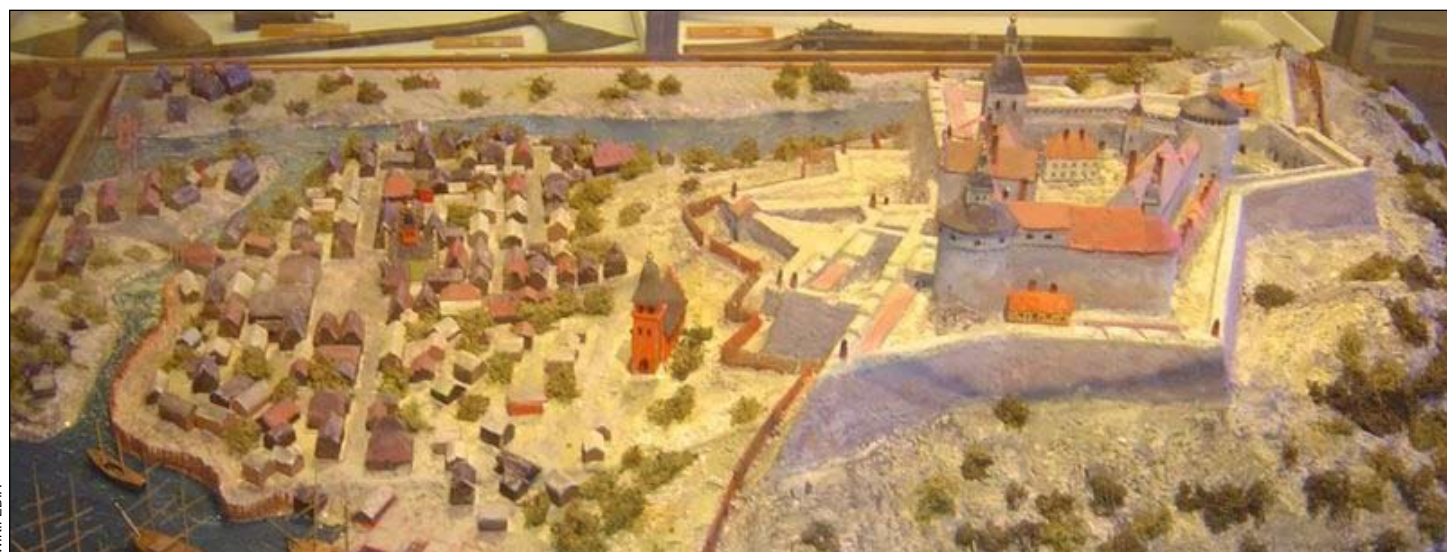
Luloff was Gothenburg's first skult (from the Dutch word *schout* meaning chief of

Fortress Bohus in *Kungälv* as it looks today (below).

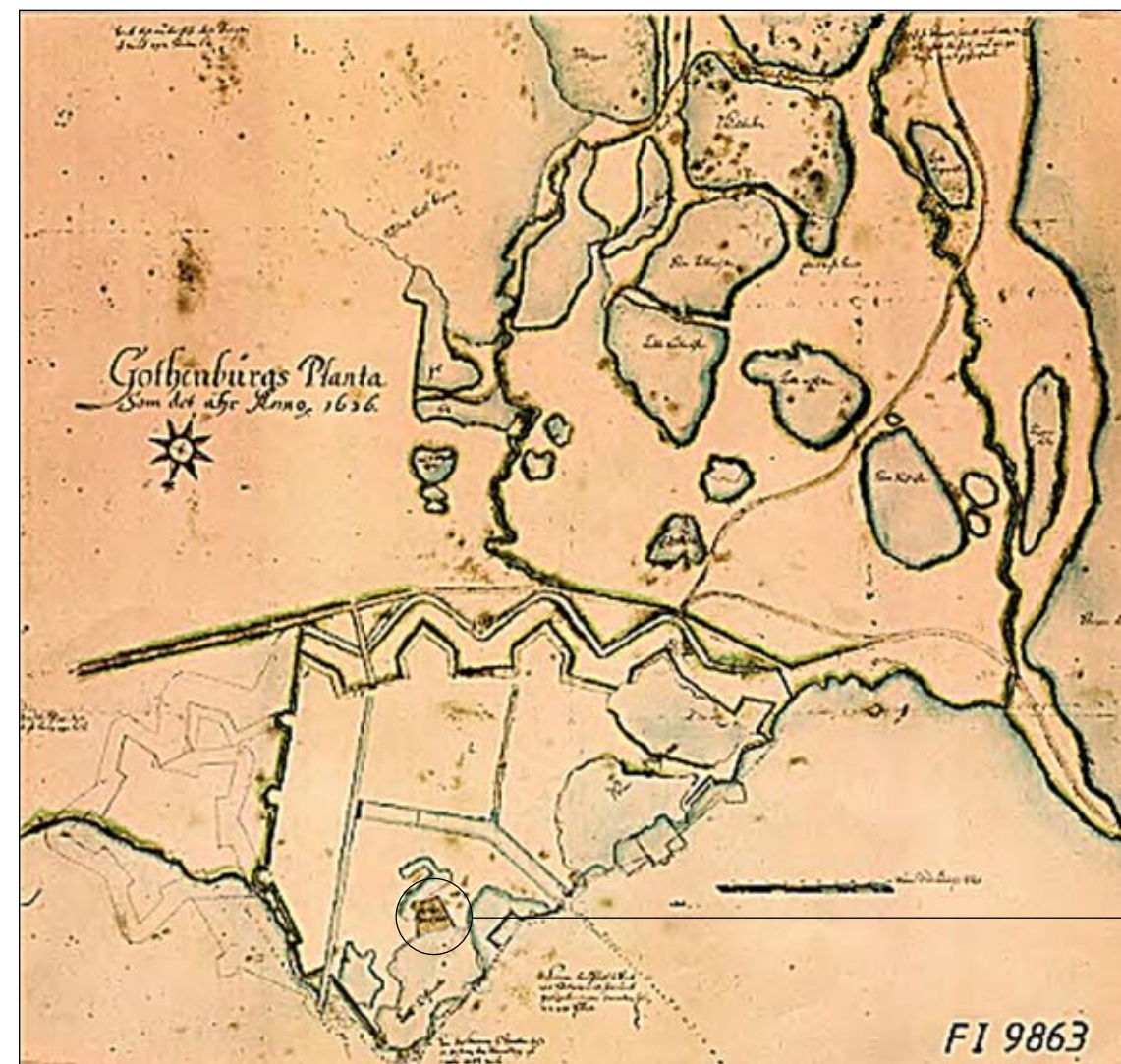
Model of Bohus Fortress, as it was before it was ceded to the Swedes. Luloff had a home on the island. (bottom).



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A 1636 Plat of Gothenburg, north-south view, sent by Ewert Arwidsson. Source: *Kiätell Klason, Statens lantmäteriverks arkiv, Gävle*, showing the layout of Gothenburg with its streets and canals still seen in old Gothenburg today (minus the fortification walls).

Luloff would have been buried somewhere within this circle.

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police or public prosecutor), [14] a position he served from 1 January to 31 June 1622. The skult was in charge of the city prisoners, executions, capitol and corporal punishments, fines, etc. [15]. In 1622, he is also called the *stedzend kontrollör* (city comptroller) who oversaw construction activities in the newly constructed city. In the 1637 *mantalöslängden* for Gothenburg (sort of a tax record and census), Luloff's is listed as the *stadsbyggmästare* (city master builder) with a family of four occupants. In the 1639 tax census, he is listed as the *stadsfabrikmästare* (city factory master in charge of newly built factories).

Luloff died in 1639 and was buried on 3 July 1639. [16] It was previously thought he was buried at the Christinae Church (burial tombs beneath the church); however, a close examination of the church's burial charts proved this to be wrong. In fact, he was bur-

ied in an old graveyard south of the church in an area called *Kronbusområdet* (Royal Armaments Depot). That area containing the old cemetery was developed in the early 1980s into apartments and a playground. During construction, some 70 coffins were discovered and reinterred (current whereabouts are unknown). [17]

Luloff's wife and family

Luloff's wife was Brigitta (also written Britas and Berita)—last name unknown. Brigitta had been previously married to Johan Pedersson the *Guldsmed* (Goldsmith), also known as Johan Guldsmed. Johan was probably the brother of a Timon Pettersson of *Nylöse* who died before 23 October 1619.

On 30 August 1687, there was a court case involving the distribution of the estate of Luloff Stidden's deceased daughter, Heleke



PHOTO BY DAVID STIDHAM



PHOTO BY DAVID STIDHAM

Looking down Köpmangatan today. Instead of finding Luloff's house, you will find an entrance to Nordstan, a huge shopping mall which occupies much of the Gothenburg of Luloff's time (top).

Contemporary street sign for Köpmangatan—the same street on which Luloff lived in the 1600s (above).

Luloffsdotter, the widow of Henrich Salefelts. In the proceedings, Kierstin Olafsdotter, the wife of Johan Pettersson the Shoemaker from Copenhagen, claimed the rights to her husband's share of Heleke's estate. The court found that Johan was Heleke's half sister, both born of the same mother, Berita. [18]

In addition to Johan Petersson the Shoemaker, Brigitta and Johan Guldsmed's children were: Margaret Peders, Asmus Petersson, David Petersson, and Tim Petersson. Their son, Tim, may have been named after his uncle, Timon Pettersson. It is clear from the records these children were known as Pedersson or Petersson (or Peders in Margaret's case); therefore, Johan Guldsmed's children used "Petersson" as a family name, not as a patronymic (which would have been "Johansson").

Luloff and Brigitta had married by 1614 when their son, Jacob Stidden was born. Yet, Johan Guldsmed was buried 26 July 1639. Johan and Brigitta must have divorced, which would have been very unusual at that time.

In addition to a daughter they buried on 17 April 1637 [19], Luloff and Brigitta's children were (in no particular order):

(1) Jacob Stidden, a shoemaker, who was

born in 1614, perhaps in *Kungälv*, and buried 3 November 1676 (62 years and 5 months). He had died of tuberculosis. His brother-in-law Benedict Alers, was buried on the same day. [20] Jacob was listed in the 1648 tax census with two independents, living at the time with his brother, Tim Stidden, in Gothenburg. (This would have been after Timen returned from his 2nd trip to New Sweden.) After 1662, Jacob moved to *Kungälv* where he was known as "Jacob Shoemaker." On 8 November 1646, Jacob married Margaret Jöransdotter Uggleby. [21] Margaret's brother, David, was the county tax master in Rostock. Jacob and Margaret buried a child on 17 February 1661. [22]

(2) Elisabeth (Ehlisabet) Stidden married Benedict Alers, a master shoemaker, on 13 November 1636. [23] They shared their first home with her father, Luloff Stidden. In 1643, they were living on Queen's Street (Priest Block) in Gothenburg. On 25 April 1653 they bought a farm on Queen's Street, which they sold in 1666 and moved to Artillery Street (Silk Weaver Block). Benedict died on 30 October 1676 (68 years old). Birth and death records for his wife, Elisabeth, apparently were not recorded in the Christinae Church records. Their children were: [24] [25]

(a) Brita Aler, born 1638, Gothenburg and was buried 10 November 1703 in Christinae Church. Brita married Christoffer Geppert the Shoemaker on 26 July 1657. Christoffer was born 1621 in Gothenburg and was buried 4 June 1697 in Christinae Church. Their children were: Hedvig (died 1731), Jurgen (1668-1719), Christoffer the Younger (1671-1726), Elisabet (1673-1678), and Eva (1676-1759). [26]

Hedvig Geppert has known descendants still living in Sweden. One descendant, Britta-Marie Gustasson and her husband, Morgan Nilsson, living in *Risangsgård, Kinna*, near Gothenburg, provided much of the information on Elisabeth Stidden.

(b) Sofia Alers died 1694 in Gothenburg. She married first, Captain Paul Renners on 25 August 1674. She later married Hans Jacob Halbmeijer, the master saddle maker, on 27 August 1678. Hans was born about 1650 and was buried on 15 March 1719 in Gothenburg. Their children were: Margareta (1679-1680), Paul (1681), Margareta (1685), Elisabet (1685-1725), Benedictus

(1687-1719), David (1689-1700), and Christina (1693-1770). [27]

(c) son Alers, buried 9 March 1645 or 1646. [28]

(d) Elisabet Alers, born 1648 in Gothenburg and was buried 3 March 1713 in Christinae Church. She married Lorens Bene, a master cinch maker, on 14 February 1682. Lornes was buried on 15 April 1720. [29]

(e) child Alers, buried 4 April 1651. [30]

(f) daughter Alers, buried 7 January 1657. [31]

(3) Hileka (Hiljte, Hileken) Stidden, born 1621, married the hat maker, Hindrik Von Salefelt, the son of Garlinck Salefelt, on 9 November 1645. [32] She was a school mistress. Hileka was buried on 3 December 1685 [33], and Henrick on 12 June 1667, both in the Christinae Church. Their children were:

(a) Henrick Salefelt

(b) Ingeborg Salefelt, died 1731. She married Judge Erik Gunnarson.

(c) Barbro Salefelt. Her daughter married Carl Larsson (died 1723), and their son was Lars Carlsson. [34]

(4) Elsebe Stidden married Lucas Geris on 20 August 1650. [35] The name form, "Lucas Geris" was used only for their marriage and once again when Elsebe buried a child in 1651. Mostly he is known as Lucas Gerdtzen Leddertauger, or Lucas Lädertågare. In a court complaint in 1646 by Olof Jonsson against Lucas Lädertågare, Olaf stated "that all night they were fighting in the cellar." Lucas must have been the cause of the ruckus, but another combatant had "severely injured Lucas Lädertågare, his body blue and bloody." Lucas apparently survived his injuries, for he and Elsebe had the following children:

(a) child Gerdtzen, buried 27 September 1651. [36]

(b) Britta Gerdtzen, married Berendt Müller on 9 September 1684.

(5) Maria Stidden married Peter Schram, the shoemaker, on 11 April 1642. [37] During the years 1645 to 1657, they buried four children in the Christinae Church. A descendant may have been Johan Schram, known as the blanket maker, who was living in 1733.

(6) Tim or Timothy Stidden (Timen Stidem), the barber-surgeon (*fältskär*). The history of Timen Stidden's trips from Sweden to New Sweden in America from 1638 to 1654, and the large Stidham* family he



PHOTO BY DAVID STIDHAM

raised in America, is well documented in *The Descendants of Dr. Timothy Stidham*. [38] He immigrated to New Sweden for the first time in 1638, and the second time in 1640. Timen eventually settled in New Sweden following his last trip to America in 1654. A granddaughter, Anna Stedham (daughter of Timen's oldest son, Lulof), returned to Sweden with her adopted parents in 1714. Her story, and the story of Anna's descendants currently living in Sweden are in Issue #49.

"Tim Stidden" is first mentioned in the Gothenburg tax census of 1646 (after returning from New Sweden in 1645) with two occupants, so he probably was married at the time. On 25 March 1646, he bought a farm from Sven Andrae Phisatrius of *Surteby*. After that, he was listed living in the 11th Rote of Gothenburg, next door to brother-in-law,

The playground and apartment building occupying the site of the old grave yard where Luloff was buried in 1639.



PHOTO BY DAVID STIDHAM

Statue of King Gustavus Adolphus II in Adolphus Square in Gothenburg. He is pointing to the ground, and the tradition is he was saying, "Here is where I will build my city of Gothenburg."

Benedict Alers the shoemaker. In 1647-48, "Tim the Barber" had two dependents, and in 1649 three dependents. He is identified as "Tinne Stidden" when one of his children was buried in the Christinae Church on 9 September 1651. [39] Timen may have returned to Sweden for a visit after settling permanently in New Sweden in 1654, for a "Thimoteus the Barber" was listed in the 1662 tax census living temporarily with Zacharias Kock in the 4th Rote in Gothenburg.

Mystery of the name change

It is interesting that Timen's family name in New Sweden became Stiddem, then Stedham. The Stedham (or Stidham) was no doubt an effort to Anglicize the surname after the English took over the former Swedish (later Dutch) colony of New Sweden—one of our first examples of being politically correct. The ending "om" or "um" sound of Stedham/Stidham (without the silent "h") would have been very similar to the ending sound of Stiddem. However, this does not explain the change from Luloff's well documented family surname of Stidden—to Stiddem—which has a distinctly different end sound. This change of spelling (and end sound) is no recording error or the result of illiteracy (which accounts for many later Stidham* surname "miss-spellings"), for Timen clearly signed his own surname "Timen Stiddem, Barber" in a 1651 letter to Swedish authorities. [40] And that was 13 or so years before the English took over New Sweden in 1664. So, why did Timen apparently make a conscious choice to change the sound and spelling of his name, decades before his children changed their spelling (from 'em to 'ham) to be politically correct?

Timen Stiddem—was he an adopted son?

As stated above, Luloff Stidden's wife, Brigitta, had a son, Tim Petersson from an earlier marriage, probably named after an uncle, Timon Pettersson. Luloff and Brigitta also had a son, Tim Stidden or Stiddem. This raises an important question—Why would Brigitta have two sons named Tim? One reason could be her son Tim Petersson died early and she named a later son Tim. The Swedish practice of naming a new child after an earlier deceased child was common. Notice above

where Sofia Alers had a daughter Margareta who died in 1680, then named her next daughter born in 1685, Margareta. However, it is unlikely this naming practice would apply to subsequent children born from a different marriage.

A more likely reason for Brigitta having sons named Tim Petersson and Tim Stiddem is they were one and the same person. It is quite possible, and believable, that Luloff Stidden adopted his wife's child by a former marriage and gave the child his own surname—Stidden. So, perhaps the progenitor of the Stidham* family descendants in America as well as in Sweden was not a Stidham* after all, but a Petersson (Peterson).

Hammell revisited

One way to ascertain the true origin of Timen Stiddem is to take another look at his possible birth place. Timen wrote in his own will in 1686 he was "born at Hammell." [41] If only he had included his county of birth, it would have made life much easier for later historians. But unfortunately, that is all he wrote—Hammell. Early historians naturally assumed it meant Hammal, Medelpad, Sweden, near Sundsvall. However, extensive research, including in the hamlet of Hammal itself, disproved this theory, particularly from a study of families living in Hammal in the 16th and 17th century (see chart on opposite page). There were no families with names anyway similar to "Stidden" or "Stiddem." The birth place theorists then pointed to Hammel, Denmark since Luloff apparently lived in Denmark before immigrating to Sweden. Other possible birth places included the several Hammels in Germany (as noted above, Luloff may have been of the German von Stitten family).

Given the possibility Timen may have been a Petersson, I looked again at the published list of families living in Hammal, Sweden during Luloff's time. However, there are no families listed with names remotely close to Petersson or Peter.

Luloff versus Brigitta

Is it time to rewrite our Stidham* family history? Are we back at square one with the Stidham* DNA study? Should we turn from researching the Stidden—Stiddem—Stidham origins, to finding an ancestor in the Pedderson-Petterson-Peterson lineage? Or,

should we use mitochondrial DNA evidence to identify a common mother for this family we call the Stidhams*? Move over Luloff—make room for Brigitta.

Endnotes

1. Olga Dahl. "Göteborg tomägare, 1637-1807", *Sjätte roten* ("Gothenburg Plot Owners, 1637-1807." Sixth Rote, Lot 6.14). 2004—at www.gbgtomter.se. Facts in this paper that are not specifically footnoted can be attributed to this Dahl source.

2. In all the Swedish documents quoted in Olga Dahl's research, the spelling "Lijloff" was used for Luloff Stidden's given name. In the Gothenburg City Museum, his given name is written "Luleff." Although "Lijloff" may have been the correct Dutch spelling, I will use the English form—Luloff—in this paper. Note: Luloff Stidden's first child was known as Lulof or Lylof.

3. Kay Nielsen of Titusville, New Jersey. Kay travelled to Denmark and Sweden, including the hamlet of Hammal, Sweden, in the late 1980s, doing original research on Luloff Stidden and his son, Timen. Kay found many of the pertinent documents on this family and had them translated from Swedish

to English. She was the first researcher to link the Luloff Stidden family of Gothenburg to Timen Stiddem of New Sweden. Other sources which list Luloff as Dutch include:

(1) Hugo Frëding, *Serättalser ur Göteborgs Äldsta Historia*, p. 54

(2) Mårten Stiernsträm, *Historik rörande åklagarväsendet i Göteborg stad 1621-1963* (History of public prosecutorial authority in Gothenburg, 1621-1963). Unpublished.

(3) Helge Almquist, *Göteborgs Historia*

4. *Nylöse (Nya Lödöse)* is now part of the present-day Gothenburg—a zone called *Gamlestaden* (Old Town).

5. Wikipedia.com

6. Wikipedia.com

7. Sven Grauers, *Nya Lödöse Tänkebäcker* (Nya Lödöse Record Book), p. 509

8. Alf Lidholm, *Fakta och trovärdiga spekulationer om Lijloff Stiddem* (Facts and Credible Speculation about Lijloff Stidden). This author was cited in the Olga Dahl paper. However, I have not been able to find the original source for Lidholm.

9. Margaretha Bengtsson of *Kungälv*, Sweden. Email dated 3 October 2011.

10. *Kungälv* was part of Norway until the area was ceded to Sweden in the Treaty of

Farms (Gård) in Hammal, Sweden

(From *Bönder och Gårdes i Medelpad* (Farmers and Farms in Medelpad) by A. Hellbom

(Researched by Kay Nielsen, Sundavall library)

Year	Gård 1	Gård 3	Gård 4	Gård 5	Gård 6
1535	Olov		Jon		
1543-1556	Olov Unesson			Olov Svensson	
1560	Olov Unesson		Gunnar Anderson	Olov Svensson	
1564	Olov Unesson			Olov Svensson	
1565-1576	Olov Unesson		Olov Persson	Sven Olsson	
1580-1584	Olov Olsson			Sven Olsson	Une Olsson
1590-1600	Olov Olsson	Jon Staffenson	Per Olsson	Sven Olsson	Une Olsson
1606	Anders Larsson	Jon Staffenson		Ol Jonsson's widow Karen	Une Olsson
1610	Anders Larsson	Nils Jonsson	Per Olsson	Olov Jonsson	Une Olsson
1620	Anders Larsson	Nils Olsson	Per Olsson	Nils Olsson	Olov Unesson
1628-1630	Anders Larsson & Aven Erik	Nils Olsson	Ingemas Olsson	Nils Nilsson	Johannes Olsson

One way to ascertain the true origin of Timen Stiddem is to take another look at his possible birth place.



PHOTO BY DAVID STIDHAM

Model of Gothenburg c1644 in the Gothenburg City Museum. The Christinae Church is on the right and the Cathedral on the left. Luloff would have been buried somewhere around the base of the hill on the right, behind the largest building – Kronhuset (armaments depot). Luloff's house would be just off the map on the middle right edge of the photo.

Roskilde in 1658. Luloff Stidden may have been giving up his Norwegian citizenship to move to Sweden.

11. Lidholm
12. Dahl writes: "Some Dutch people were not included in the list. If they had considered Dutch as Germans, the list would be longer." It is not clear to me if Dahl meant the list did not include any Dutch, or included some but not all the Dutch petitioners."

13. According to Ewert Arwidsson, Gothenburg historian, *rote* is a designated zone in a town or city that supports one soldier. Since *rote* is not a basis for political representation, English terms like ward and precinct are probably not precise translations. Therefore, I will continue to use the Swedish "*rote*" in this paper.

14. *Skult* has also been translated as sheriff or bailiff. The English translation of an exhibit text in the Gothenburg City Museum reads "The *skult* was the city's chief of police and public prosecutor."

15. Helge Almquist, *Göteborgs Historia*, p. 93

16. Wilhelm Berg, *Samlingar til Göteborgs Historia, v. 3, Christine kyrkas böcker för vigda, födda och döda, del III, 1624-1725.* (Parish records of the Christinae Church, Gothenburg, Sweden, for marriages, births, and deaths, 1624-1725). p. 441.

17. Lars Olof Löf, Curator of the Gothenburg City Museum; and Ewert Arwidsson, Gothenburg historian. Personal communica-

tion, 9 Aug 2011.

18. According to Swedish inheritance law at the time, Kierstin Olafsdotter's claim to Heleke Luloffsdotter's estate was denied since half siblings had no rights to such estates

19. Berg, p. 439.

20. Berg, p. 482.

21. Berg, p. 8.

22. Berg, p. 461.

23. Berg, p. 5.

24. Wilhem Berg, [2]. *Genealogiska Anteckningar om Göteborge Slakter*," Ser.I, Vol. 2, p. 48.

25. Morgan and Britt-Marie Nilsson of *Risangogard, Kinna*, Sweden. "Register Report on the Family of Luloff Stidden."

26. Berg [2], p. 71

27. Berg [2], pp. 147-150

28. Nilsson

29. Berg [2], p. 198

30. Berg, p. 452

31. Berg

31. Berg, p. 7

33. Berg, p. 501

34. Berg [2], p. 212

35. Berg, p. 9

36. Berg, p. 452

37. Berg, p. 6

38. Jack Stidham and David Stidham, *The Descendants of Dr. Timothy Stidham*. 2 vols. 2001-2007.

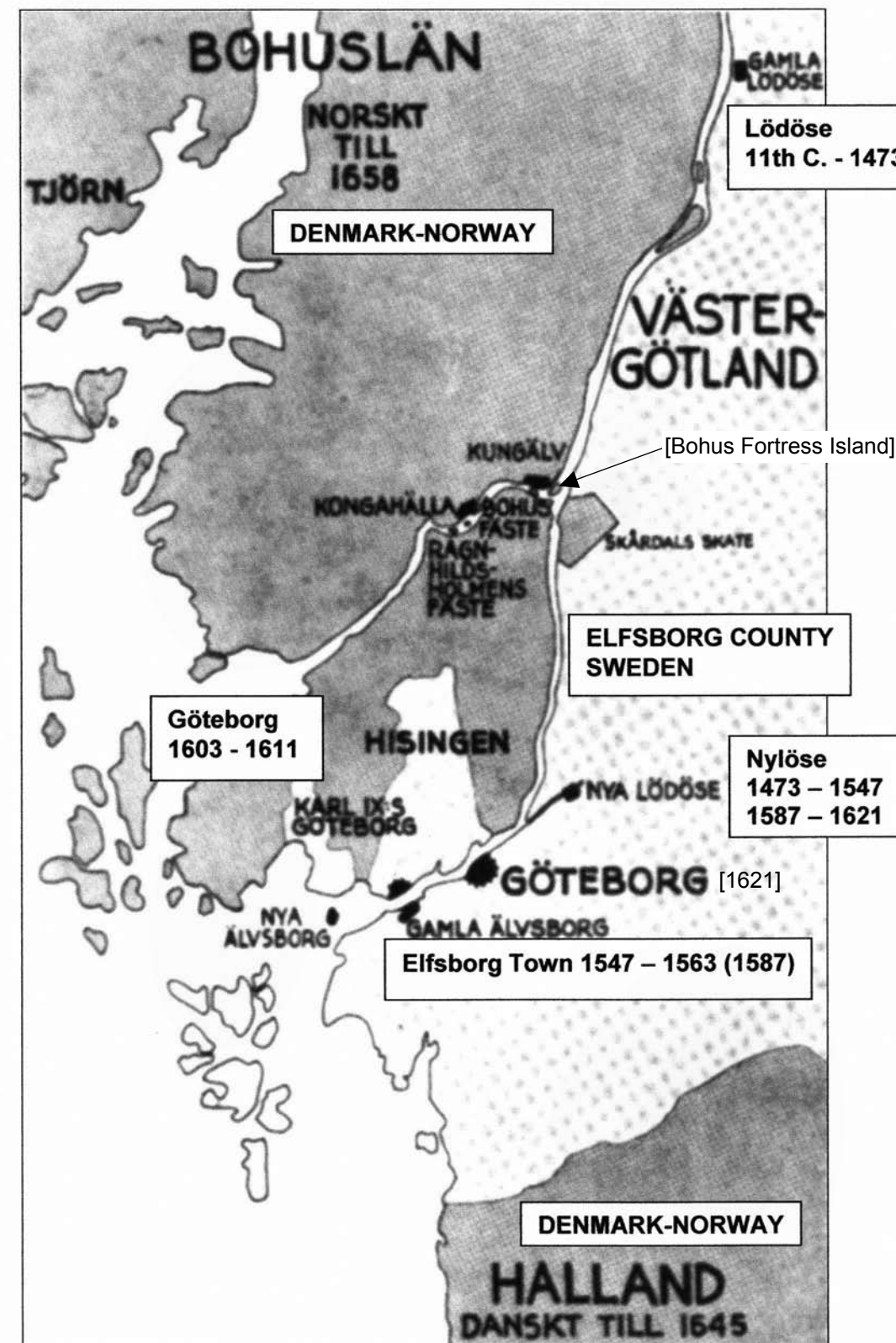
39. Berg, p. 452. Kay Nielsen wrote: "I had the opportunity in Gothenburg to look at the original [Christinae Church records] on microfiche. I am very grateful to Berg for his modern transcription of those records, because I couldn't make heads nor tails of that 17th century Gothic script. The name which he has transcribed as "Tinne" looked like a "T" with a bunch of squiggly lines [~~~~~] some of which could possibly have been m's." Peter Craig believed the event where "Tinne Stidden's child was buried" was a funeral for Timen Stiddem's three children who perished in Puerto Rico after the ship carrying Timen and his family to New Sweden was attacked by pirates in 1649. The date of the "burial" coincides with the time Timen would have returned to Gothenburg.

40. Letter from Timen Stiddem to Axel Oxenstierna, chancellor of Sweden, requesting assistance following his return to Sweden, written in 1651 in Amsterdam.

41. "Ye last Will and Testament of Timon Stiddem." Delaware Wills, Liver A, Folio 73, recorded in Wilmington, Delaware.

Gothenburg and her predecessors

The national borders were negotiated in the mid-13th century



Source: Stig Roth, *Göteborg— uppkomst och äldre historia, 3:e upplagan, Göteborgs historiska museum (1960)*