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Cover picture:
A painting of the farm Jönshult Södergård and an envelope from a letter sent there in 1902. See article on page 18!
Miss Bremer goes to Chicago


BY FREDRIKA BREMER

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT 1853

[Editor’s note: For more on Fredrika Bremer, see SAG 2014/1. The following are excerpts from her text,]

Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 15th, 1850.

Here, upon the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan, sits your sister, my little Agatha, not, however, upon the sandy shore, but in a pretty villa, built in the Italian style, with Corinthian pillars, surrounded by beautiful trees and flowers.

At the hotel at Buffalo I was again tormented by some new acquaintance with the old, tiresome questions, “How do you like America?” “How do you like the States?” “Does Buffalo look according to your expectations?” To which latter question I replied that I had not expected anything from Buffalo; but yet, that I must say it struck me as being one of the least excellent cities which I had seen in America. Business! business! appeared to me to be the principal life and character there. But the truth is that I did not see much of Buffalo.

Toward evening I went on board The Ocean, a magnificent three-decked steamboat, which conveyed me across Lake Erie, frequently a very stormy and dangerous lake; its billows, however, now resembled naiads sporting in the sunshine.

For me, however, the sail across Lake Erie was like a sunbright festival, in that magnificent steamer where even a piano was heard in the crowded saloon, and where a polite and most agreeable captain took charge of me in the kindest manner.

At four o’clock in the afternoon — that is to say, of the day after we went on board — we reached Detroit, a city first founded by the French upon that narrow strait between the lakes Erie and St. Clair, which separates Michigan from Canada. The shores, as seen from the vessel, appeared to be laid out in small farms consisting of regular allotments, surrounded by plantations. The land seemed to me low but fertile, undulating hill and valley. Detroit is, like Buffalo, a city where business life preponderates, yet still it looked to me pleasanter and more friendly than Buffalo. The people of Detroit were, for the rest, pleased with their city and their way of life there, pleased with themselves, and with each other. And this seems to me to be the case in most of the places that I have been to here in the West.

The following evening we were at Ann Arbor, a pretty little rural city. Here also I received visitors, and was examined as usual. In Ann Arbor, also, the people were much pleased with themselves, their city, its situation, and way of life. And with its neat houses and gardens upon the green hills and slopes the little city looked, indeed, like a peaceful retreat from the unquiet of the world.

We remained overnight at Ann Arbor. The following morning we set off by railroad and travelled directly across the state of Michigan. Through the whole distance I saw small farms, with their well-built houses, surrounded by well-cultivated land; fields of wheat and maize, and orchards full of apple and peach trees. In the wilder districts the fields were brilliant with some beautiful kind of violet and blue flowers, which the rapidity of our journey prevented me from examining more closely, and with tall sunflowers, the heads of which were as large as young trees. It was splendid and beautiful. Michigan is one of the youngest states of the Union, but has a rich soil, particularly calculated for the growth of wheat, and is greatly on the increase. The legislation is of the most liberal description, and it has abolished capital punishment in its penal code.

Nevertheless, I heard of crime having been committed in this state which deserved death, or at least imprisonment for life, if any crime does deserve it. A young man of a respectable family in Detroit, during a hunt, had shot clandestinely and repeatedly at another young man, his close friend, merely to rob him of his pocket-book. He had been condemned for an attempt to murder, which he acknowledged, only to twenty years imprisonment. And in prison he was visited by young ladies, who went to teach him French and to play on the guitar! One of these traveled with me on the railroad. She spoke of the young prisoner's "agreeable demeanor!" There is a leniency toward crime and the criminal which is disgusting, and which proves laxity of moral feeling.

The country, through the whole extent, was lowland, and monotonous. Here and there wound along a lovely little wooded stream. Here and there in the woods were small frame houses, and beside one and another of them wooden sheds, upon which a board was fastened, whereon might be read in white letters, half a yard high, the word "Grocery." The cultivated districts were in all cases divided regularly, scattered over with farmhouses resembling those of our better class of peasant farmers. The
settlers in the West purchase allotments of from eighty to one hundred and sixty or two hundred acres, seldom less and seldom more. The land costs, in the first instance, what is called "government price," one dollar and a quarter per acre; and will, if well cultivated, produce abundant harvests within a few years. The farmers here work hard, live frugally but well, and bring up strong, able families. The children, however, seldom follow the occupation of their fathers. They are sent to schools, and after that, endeavor to raise themselves by political or public life. These small farms are the nurseries from which the Northwest States obtain their best officials and teachers, both male and female. A vigorous, pious, laborious race grows up here.

Across Lake Michigan

In company with an agreeable gentleman, Mr. H., and his agreeable sister-in-law, I went on board the steamer which crosses Lake Michigan. The sun had now sunk; but the evening sky glowed with the brightest crimson above the sea-like lake. We departed amid its splendor and in the light of the new moon. The water was calm as a mirror.

On the morning of the 13th of September, I saw the sun shine over Chicago. I expected to have been met at Chicago by some friends who were to take me to their house. But none came; and on inquiring, I learned that they were not now there. Nor was this to be wondered at, as I was two months after the appointed time. I now, therefore, found myself quite alone in that great unknown West. And two little misadventures occurring just now with my luggage made it still less agreeable. But precisely at the moment when I stood quite alone on the deck — for my kind new acquaintance had left the steamer somewhat earlier — my gladness returned to me, and I felt that I was not alone; I felt vigorous, both body and mind. The sun was there too; and such a heartfelt rejoicing filled my whole being, in its Lord and in my Father, and the Father of all, that I esteemed myself fortunate that I could shut myself up in a little solitary room at a hotel in the city, and thus be still more alone with my joy.

But my solitude was not of long continuance. Handsome, kind people gathered round me, offered me house, and home, and friendship, and every good thing, and all in Chicago became sunshine to me.

In the evening I found myself in that pretty villa, where I am now writing to you, and in the beautiful night a serenade was given in the moonlit gardens, in which was heard the familiar

_Einsam bin ich nicht allein_ [Alone I am, but not lonely].

It was a salutation from the Germans of the city.

*September 17th*

Prairies! A sight which I shall never forget.
Chicago is situated on the edge of the prairie land.

The whole state of Illinois is one vast rolling prairie (that is to say, a plain of low, wave-like hills); but the prairie proper does not commence until about eighteen miles from the city. My new friends wished me to pass a day of prairie life. We drove out early in the morning, three families in four carriages. Our pioneer, a dark, handsome hunter, drove first with his dogs, and shot, when we halted by the way, now and then, a prairie hen (grouse) on the wing. The day was glorious; the sky of the brightest blue, the sun of the purest gold, and the air full of vitality, but calm; and there, in that brilliant light, stretched itself far, far out into the infinite, as far as the eye could discern, an ocean-like extent, the waves of which were sunflowers, asters, and gentians. The plain was splendid with them, especially with the sunflowers, which were frequently four yards high, and stood far above the head of our tallest gentleman.

We ate our dinner in a little wood, which lay like a green shrub upon that treeless, flowery plain. It was an elevation, and from this point the prairie stretched onward its softly waving extent to the horizon. Here and there, amid this vast stretch, arose small log houses, which resembled little birds' nests floating upon the ocean. Here and there, also, were people making hay; it looked like some child's attempt, like child's play. The sun-bright soil remained here still in its primeval greatness and magnificence, uncheckered by human hands, covered with its flowers, protected and watched alone by the eye of the sun. And the bright sunflowers nodded and beckoned in the wind, as if inviting millions of beings to the festival set out on the rich table of the earth. To me it was a festival of light. It was a really great and glorious sight; to my feeling less common and grander even than Niagara itself.

I wandered about in the wood and gathered flowers. The asters grew above my head. Nearly all the flowers which now cover the prairies are of the class Syngenesia, and of these the Solidago and Helianthus predominate. The prairies are covered each different month with a different class of flowers; in spring white, then blue, then purple, and now mostly of a golden yellow.

In the course of the day we visited one of the log houses on the plain. A nice old woman was at home. The men were out getting in the hay. The house was one year old, and tolerably open to the weather, but clean and orderly within, as are houses generally in which live American women. I asked the good woman how the solitude of this great prairie agreed with her. She was tired of it, "it was so monotonous," she said. Yes, yes, there is a difference between seeing this sight of heaven and earth for one day and for a whole year! Nevertheless, I would try it for a year.

We did not see a cloud during the whole of this day, nor yet perceive a breath of air; yet still the atmosphere was as fresh as it was delicious. The Indian summer will soon begin. The whole of that little prairie festival was cloudless, excepting that the hunter's gun went off and shot one of our horses in the ear, and that a carriage broke down; but it was near the end of the journey and was taken all in good part, and thus was of no consequence.

Chicago, September 27th

I have heard a great deal about the Indians from Mr. and Mrs. K., in whose extremely agreeable family I have now my home. Mr. K. is the government agent in all transactions with the Indian tribes in these Northwestern States, and he and his family were among the earliest settlers in the wilderness there. Mrs. K., who writes with facility and extremely well, has preserved in manuscript many incidents in the lives of the first colonists, and of their contests with the Indians, and among these many which occurred in her own family. The reading of these narratives is one of the greatest pleasures of the evenings; some are interesting in a high degree; some are full of cruel and horrible scenes, others also touchingly beautiful, and others, again, very comic.

The wooing of my noble and gentlemanly host by the Indian chief Fourlegs for his daughter, and the arrival of the fat Miss Fourlegs on her buffalo hides in the city, where she met with a refusal, belong to the comic portion of the chronicle, and very much amused me. For the rest, the gentle and refined Mr. K., like many others who have lived much among the Indians, has a real attachment to them, and seems to have an eye rather for the virtues than the failings which are peculiar to this remarkable people. The K.'s resided long in Minnesota, and only within the last few years at Chicago (Illinois), where they have a handsome house with a large garden.

Chicago is one of the most miserable and ugly cities which I have yet seen in America, and is very little deserving of its name, "Queen of the Lake;" for, sitting there on the shore of the lake in wretched dishabille, she resembles rather a huckstress than a queen. Certainly, the city seems for the most part to consist of shops. One sees scarcely any pretty country houses, with their gardens, either within or without the city – which is so generally the case in American towns – and in the streets the houses are principally of wood, the streets formed with wood, or, if without, broad and sandy. And it seems as if, on all hands, people came here merely to trade, to make money, and not to live. Nevertheless, I have, here in Chicago, become acquainted with some of the most agreeable and delightful people that I ever met with anywhere; good people, handsome and intellectual; people to live with, people to talk with, people to like and to grow fond of, both men and women; people who do not ask the stranger a hundred questions, but who give him an opportunity of seeing and learning in the most agreeable manner which he can desire; rare people! And besides that, people who are not horribly pleased with themselves and their world, and their city, and their country, as is so often the case in small towns, but who see deficiencies.
and can speak of them properly, and can bear to hear others speak of them also.

Today and last evening also, a hot wind has been blowing here, which I imagine must be like the Italian sirocco. One becomes quite enervated by it; and the air of Chicago is a cloud of dust.

September 23rd
But in the evening, when the sun descends, and the wind subsides, I go to some higher part of the city, to see the sun set over the prairie land, for it is very beautiful; and, beholding this magnificent spectacle, melancholy thoughts arise. I see in this sun-bright western land thousands of shops and thousands of traders, but no Temple of the Sun, and only few worshipers of the sun and of eternal beauty. Were the Peruvians of a nobler intellectual culture than this people? Had they a loftier turn of mind? Were they the children of the light in a higher degree than the present race who colonize the western land of the New World?

September 24th
I must now tell you of some agreeable Swedes who reside here. They are Captain Schneidau and his wife, and Mr. Unonius, now the minister of the Swedish congregation of this district, and his wife. They were among the earliest Swedish immigrants who established themselves on the banks of the beautiful lake, Pine Lake, in Wisconsin, and where they hoped to lead an Arcadian, pastoral life. The country was beautiful, but the land for the most part was sterile.

These Swedish gentry, who thought of becoming here the cultivators and colonizers of the wilderness, had miscalculated their fitness and their powers of labor. Besides this, they had taken with them the Swedish inclination for hospitality and a merry life, without sufficiently considering how long it could last. Each family built for itself a necessary abode, and then invited their neighbors to a feast. They had Christmas festivities and also Midsummer dances. But the first year's harvest fell short. The poorly tilled soil could not produce rich harvests. Then succeeded a severe winter, with snow and tempests, and the ill-built houses afforded but inadequate shelter; on this followed sickness, misfortunes, want of labor, want of money, want of all kinds. It is almost incredible what an amount of suffering some of these colonists must have gone through. Nearly all were unsuccessful as farmers; some of them, however, supported themselves and their families by taking to handicraft trades, and as shoemakers or tailors earned those wages which they would have been unable to earn by agriculture. To their honor it must be told that they, amid severe want, labored earnestly and endured a great deal with patient courage without complaining, and that they successfully raised themselves again by their labor. Neither were they left without aid from the people of the country when their condition became known.

In time a complete change was wrought in their circumstances. They removed from that solitary farm in the forest to Chicago. Schneidau obtained adequate surgical aid; recovered, and is at this moment the most skillful daguerreotypist, probably in the whole state, and, as such, has made considerable gains. He is just now returned from New York, where he has taken a large and excellent daguerreotype of Jenny Lind. He is universally liked here. His lively, pretty wife now relates, laughing and crying at the same time, the occurrences of their life in the wilderness in a kind of medley of Swedish and English, which is charming. Unonius and his wife removed hither also, but in better circumstances than the former.

Unonius is just now at New York; he is gone to see Mademoiselle Lind, and obtain from her money for the completion of the Lutheran church at Chicago. I spent an evening with his wife. That gay, high-spirited girl, of whom I heard when she was married at Upsala to accompany her husband to the New World, had gone through severe trials of sickness, want, and sorrow. She had had four children to rest in foreign soil. She had one boy remaining. She was still pretty, still young, but her cheerfulness — that was gone; and her fresh, courageous spirit was changed into quiet patience. She had now a small, new-built house, in a more healthy situation than where they had formerly lived, and very near to the little Lutheran church. The church is very ornamental, but as yet unfinished internally. Here I saw somewhat above thirty children, Swedish and Norwegian, assembled to hear a lecture — a little company of kindly-looking, fair-complexioned, blue-eyed children! They were for the most part children of persons in low circumstances, who lived about the neighborhood on small farms. They learn in the school to read and write, as well in English as in their mother tongue. There are very few Swedes resident here. At Milwaukee, and in that part of Wisconsin, there are a great many.

I heard a good deal from Mr. Schneidau and his wife respecting Eric Jansen [Erik Jansson^], and the circumstances which occasioned his death, but shall defer speaking of them till we meet. The man seems to have been of an enigmatical character, half a deceiver and half deceived (either by himself or his demon).

There are a great number of Germans in Chicago, especially among the tradespeople and handcraftsmen. The city is only twenty years old, and it has increased in that time to a population of twenty-five thousand souls. A genuine "baby" of the Great West! but, as I have already said, somewhat unkempt as yet. There is, however, here a street, or a row of houses or small villas along the shore of the lake, standing on elevated ground, which has in its situation a character of high life, and which will possess it in all respects some day, for there are already people here from different parts of the globe who will constitute the sound kernel of a healthy aristocracy.
Chicago bears on its arms the name of “the City in the Garden;” and when the prairie land around it becomes garden there will be reason for its poetical appellation.

I have seen here, also, light and lofty schoolrooms, and have heard the scholars in them, under the direction of an excellent master, sing quartettes in such a manner as affected me to tears. And the children, how eager, how glad to learn they were! Hurra! The West builds light schoolrooms where the young may learn joyfully, and sing correctly and sweetly! The West must progress nobly. The building of the Temple of the Sun has already commenced.

My friends here deplored the chaotic state, and the want of integrity which prevails in political affairs, and which may be principally attributed to the vast immigration of the rudest class of the European population, and the facility with which every civil right is obtained in the state. A year’s residence in the state gives the immigrant the right to vote in the election of the governor both of the city and the state. Unprincipled political agitators avail themselves of the ignorance of immigrants, and inveigle them by fine speeches to vote for the candidate whom they laud, and who sometimes betrays them. The better and more noble-minded men of the state are unable to compete with these schemers, and therefore do not offer themselves; hence it most frequently happens that they are not the best men who govern the state. Bold and ambitious fortune hunters most easily get into office; and once in office, they endeavor to maintain their place by every kind of scheme and trick, as well as by flattering the masses of the people to preserve their popularity. The ignorant people of Europe, who believe that kings and great lords are the cause of all the evils in the world, vote for that man who speaks loudest against the powerful, and who declares himself to be a true friend of the people.

I also heard it lamented that the Scandinavian immigrants not often come hither with the belief that the state church and religion are one and the same thing, and when they have left behind them the former, they will have nothing to do with the latter. Long compulsion of mind has destroyed, to that degree, their powers of mind; and they come into the West very frequently, in the first instance, as rejectors of all church communion and every higher law. And this is natural enough for people not accustomed to think greatly, but it is a moment of transition which can not last very long in any sound mind, and in a hemisphere where the glance is so clear and alive to everything which contributes to the higher life of man or of society.

Illinois is a youthful state, with a million inhabitants, but is able, with her rich soil, to support at least ten millions. The climate, however, is not favorable to immigrants from Europe, who during the first few years suffer from fever and other climatic diseases.

Farewell, ye charming people in that ugly city! Receive my thanks, warm hearts of Chicago!

P.S. – Jenny Lind is in New York, and has been received with American furor – the maddest of all madness. The sale by auction of the tickets for her first concert is said to have made forty thousand dollars. She has presented the whole of her share of profit from that first concert to benevolent institutions of New York. Three hundred ladies are said to besiege her daily, and thousands of people of all classes follow her steps. Hundreds of letters are sent to her each day. Ah! poor girl! Hercules himself would not be equal to that.

Endnotes:
1) Fredrika’s sister Agatha Bremer was born 24 April 1808 at Ärsta, Österhaninge (Södm.), where she died 30 Sep. 1851, just days before sister Fredrika again came home.
2) For more on Pine Lake see SAG 2014:1, p. 1.
3) She was Carolina Elisabeth Jacobson, born 27 Apr. 1810 in Stockholm, daughter of the Jewish merchant Abraham Moses Jacobsson and his wife Regina von Halle. She married in Hamburg to the officer Polycarpus von Schneidau, as it was not proper in Sweden for an officer to marry a Jewish girl. Mrs. von Schneidau passed away in Chicago in 1855, before 31 Aug, when an obituary was published in a Norwegian-American newspaper, Emigranten (SPAN #690).
4) She was Charlotta Margareta Öhrström, b. 1821, died 1903 in Hackssta, Sweden. (SPAN #641).
5) This Erik Jansson was the famous prophet who immigrated with his followers in 1846 to Henry County, in western Illinois, where they founded Bishop Hill.

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This article consists of excerpts from the book “The homes of the New World; Impressions of America” by Fredrika Bremer, published in English in 1853.

The book can be downloaded from the library of the University of Wisconsin, see link on page 30.
Your link to your history!

NEW!
The Swedish Census database (Folkräkning) for 1910 has now 2 million individuals. 105,110 posts were just added.

The Digital Research Room
Here you can do research about people and their property, their life, work and taxes. Contact us at the address below to find out much more!

NEW!
The Swedish Census of 1990—the way to find your living cousins. A DVD with millions of Swedes 20 years ago.

Stockholm Tax Rolls
Mantalslängder and Kronotaxeringslängder from 1652 to 1915. Indexes too for some of them.

One of the released prisoners in the SVAR prison records.

www.riksarkivet.se/svar

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This past summer, I had the opportunity to travel to Sweden and visit many different libraries, archives, and museums all across the country. My goal was to look at how these organizations use technology to both preserve and increase access to their collection materials. Digital trends – digitizing collections, creating new searchable collection databases, and curating virtual exhibits – are all important ways that heritage organizations are preserving and presenting their materials to a wide variety of audiences.

Generously funded by the Bicentennial Swedish-American Exchange Fund of the Swedish Institute, my study sought to uncover these trends. I toured 10 different organizations all across Sweden – from Gothenburg to Umeå – and met with 20 individuals to discuss this topic. The conversations were informative, inspiring, and sometimes surprising. The following are a few examples of digital projects happening in Sweden right now that may be of interest to you.

If you live in Sweden, or are planning a visit, be sure to visit the National Library (Kungliga Biblioteket) in Stockholm to use their new digitized newspapers portal. The library is scanning current newspapers and making them available in a searchable hub for researchers. You have to be physically present to use this resource, however, as it is only available in-house.1

While at the Umeå University Library, I learned of the European service eBooks-on-Demand (EOD). This service allows you to request the scanning of a book that is no longer under copyright. You pay a nominal scanning fee and the eBook is delivered right to you. Then, it is also made available to other researchers online for free. Currently, about 30 European libraries participate in this network, with the goal of making older books more widely available. To find out more about this project, and to see or download available books (mostly in Swedish), visit their page on the Umeå University Library website.

Another available resource comes from the Royal Armory, Skokloster Castle, and the Hallwyl Museum in Stockholm. This organization has photographed collection items and made these images freely available online to download (many in high-resolution) and use under a Creative Commons license, which gives users the freedom to use and share these images. The goal of this project was to make the collection materials as open and accessible as possible. Search the collection (using Swedish terms! but English also works) to view and download their collection images.

These are just a few exciting digital resources available from Swedish organizations. Visit the websites of other organizations to see what other projects are available.

Curious about what archival collections exist at the Swenson Center? Search our collection database and be sure to check out more of the Swenson Center’s digital projects, including past issues of SAG from 1981 to 2007!

Links to databases mentioned in this article are found at p. 30!

Editor’s note:
1) At the moment the newspaper Aftonbladet is free and online from the start in 1830 to 1863. Another digitized newspaper is Svenska Dagbladet, but it did not start until 1888, and is still under the 150 year copyright. To read newer issues you must visit the Royal Library.
Karl August, an immigrant from Stora Tuna

A relative tries to trace him, but did he succeed?

By Jan Kärman

Translation: Elisabeth Thorssell

This story is about how I managed to trace the uncle (morbror) of my paternal grandfather (farfar). He was named Karl August Blom, and left Stora Tuna in Dalarna on 23 Apr. 1888.1

This research demonstrates some of the methods one can use to trace immigrants, but is also an interesting story in itself.

Karl August was born 17 Dec. 1868 in Naglarby, Gustafs parish in Dalarna, as the youngest child of the soldier Gustaf Nyberg and his wife Elisabet Karlsdotter.2 In the moving-out records he is called Gustafsson, as he is also in the only clerical survey where he shows up with his full name.3 There he has the surname Blom, but this is crossed out. Perhaps he called himself Blom when he came to the U.S., and maybe Karl became Charles.

A search at Ancestry.com (California Death Index) showed a Charles Blom, born in Sweden on 1868 Dec. 12, who died 1950 Mar. 11 in Sacramento, CA. It seemed likely this was a very probable hit for Karl August.

Trying to prove this

A first try to verify this was to check the probates (bouppteckningar) for his parents and his three sisters who all passed away before 1950. However, there does not seem to be any probates for the parents, and he is not mentioned in any of the sisters’ probates. His sister Karolina had no children of her own, so in her probate the children of her deceased sisters are mentioned, but not the brother. It might be that he had died without children, or they had simply lost contact.

At Ancestry.com I found a family tree where this Charles was mentioned. I contacted the owner of this tree and it turned out to be his grandson Kenneth “Ken” Blom who had posted it. Unfortunately Ken did not know much about his grandfather; his grandparents had divorced when his father Gordon was just a few years old. Ken’s grandmother (far-mor) Fanny Maude DeShields,4 who married Charles on 4 Sep. 1913 in San Francisco,6 described him as a bit of a loner, but had otherwise never told anything about him. The only other information Ken had about Charles was that he had been working in Billings, MT, and Calgary in Canada between the years 1916-1920, and after that in San Rafael, CA.

He was a salesman of leather goods, saddles, reins, and such. Sometimes in the 1940s he had tried to contact his son Gordon. Charles then lived in Sacramento.

A copy of Charles’s death certificate could be ordered from the Sacramento County Clerk/Recorder.7 It states that he was born in Sweden, was employed as a leather worker, and that he died when his house did burn down. Thanks to Cheryl Nelson of the volunteer organization “Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness” a notice about his death was found.

One of the few photos of Charles Blom and his wife.

Birth of Karl August Blom (Gustafs C:8 [1862-1874] img. 81 / p. 150 [AD]).
in the Sacramento Bee on 15 Mar. 1950 March 15. From this it was also found that he had a daughter, Grace Snyder of Arvada, CO, and a son, Rex with children Grace E. and Rex T., but no husband is mentioned. Both children are listed as having been born in Oregon. The same people are found in the 1920 census, still in Helena, but Anna is now recorded as a widow - 30 years before Charles died!

In the same census a Charles Blom is found in San Francisco, married to Ken's grandmother. If it is the same person, then he must have abandoned his first family and remarried. Perhaps he had been reported as missing by his first wife, and been declared deceased after some time, or perhaps she did not want to admit that she had been abandoned, and rather told that she was a widow.10

Then I tried a payment site, where you can search old digitized newspapers, archives.com, and managed to find articles in the El Paso Herald from 1958 Dec. 10, and 1959 April 22, where a Rex T. Blom and his wife sued a company on behalf of their son, Damon Blom. He had been badly injured in a traffic accident when he collided with the company's van. The family was recorded as living in Manhattan Beach, CA. With the help of an online phone book, the whitepages.com, I could find a Damon M. Blom in Manhattan Beach, CA, with a full address and phone number. Ken Blom contacted Damon, and it was the right person, but he did not know much about his grandfather either, and his father had not known him well. Damon had grown up with his grandmother Anna, but just like Ken's grandmother, she had never told anything about her former husband. But the little knowledge they knew, like that their respective grandfather had been a salesman of

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Cabin Fire Is Fatal To Old Age Pensioner

Charles Blom, 82, died in the Sacramento Hospital early today as the result of burns suffered last night in a fire in a one room cabin he rented at the rear of 3242 Sixth Avenue.

Blom was carried from the dwelling by a neighbor, Chris Trelchal of 3241 Eighth Avenue, who saw smoke and flames flickering in the cabin about 7 o'clock.

Trelchal broke into the building and began to throw out burning bedding. Because of the dense smoke, he did not see Blom huddling in a corner until several minutes later when the victim moaned in pain.

Blom, an old age pensioner, suffered third degree burns on his feet, legs and hands. The coroner's deputies are attempting to learn through the social welfare files if he has relatives. He was a native of Sweden.

Battalion Fire Chief George A. Ermengre reported damage was confined mainly to the bed and a portion of the wall beside it. He said preliminary investigation indicated defective wiring in the wall may have been the origin of the blaze.

The cabin is one of four on property owned by Ilek Dushalkas of 1541 El Camino Way, North Sacramento.
leather goods in Sacramento, convinced them that they really had a common grandfather in Charles Blom and that they thus were cousins!

Of course it was very satisfactory to be able to connect two such close relatives that had until now been totally unknowing of each other, both living in California. But the question remained, was this Charles Blom the same person as the immigrant Karl August?

With the help of the Lewis & Clark County Genealogical Society in Helena, MT, the marriage certificate for Charles's first marriage in 1904 to Anna H. Carlson was located. On this certificate Charles listed his parents as Gustaf Blom and Elisabet Carlson, and that he was born in Ornas, Sweden. In reality he was born in Naglarby, in Gustafs, but the family moved to Tägt in Stora Tuna when he was about four years old. Tägt is about a kilometer south of Ornäs. Note that there are two villages called Tägt in Stora Tuna; the one where Karl August lived is now called Dalsjötäkt.

This document proves that Karl August was the grandfather (farfar) of Damon Blom, and if no document has been found that supports this, there is hardly any reason to doubt that he also was the grandfather (farfar) of Ken Blom. His not very common name, profession, and place of living, and the fact that the time periods fit is a little too much to be just a coincidence. As Ken and Damon are both descended in a straight male line from Charles, one way of proving their descent for certain would be to do a DNA-comparison of their Y-chromosomes - but so far they have not been interested.

As a summary it might be stated that Karl August/Charles married Anna Carlson in 1904, and they had daughter Grace in 1907 and son Rex¹ in 1908. Charles seems to have abandoned his family shortly after that and married Fanny Maude De-Shields in 1913. They had son Gordon in 1920, separated around 1926-27, and were divorced in 1930. After that nothing much is known of his life until 1950, when he died when his house burnt down. There is also nothing known about his life between immigration in 1888 and his marriage in 1904. Unfortunately it will not be easy to come closer to Charles's life, even when his closest relatives did not know anything special about him. The fact that he was not mentioned in his sister Karolina's probate probably means that he had broken off all contacts with his relatives in Sweden, and he seems to have been a wandering soul.

As Karl August was an only son, the soldier's name for the old soldier #49 Gustaf Blom of the Gustafs company of the Dalregementet, now only lives on the other side of the Atlantic. Both Ken and Damon have children that carry the name on.

As it has been demonstrated there are some trails you can follow to trace immigrants, but the probably best - anyway the nicest - is if you can make contact with now (possible) living relatives that can share information that might not be easily found otherwise.

But some luck is also good!

Endnotes:
1) Stora Tuna B:2 (1878-1889), p. 113, [AD].
2) Gustafs C:8 (1862-1874) img 81 / p. 150. [AD].
3) Stora Tuna AI:24k (1880-1890), p. 102.
4) California Death Index (FamilySearch).
5) Fanny M. DeShields was born 11 July 1885 in CA, died 22 Sep. 1977 in Shasta County, CA (California Death Index (FamilySearch)).
6) California, County Marriages, (FamilySearch). The bride is called McShields.
7) Sacramento County Clerk/ Recorder:http://www.ccr.saccounty.net
8) The RAOGK site disappeared in 2012, and it is not known if it has come back.
10) Anna H. Carlson Blom was born on 23 Sep. 1874 in Chicago, IL, and died 22 July 1964 in Los Angeles County, CA (www.findagrave.com).
11) http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mtlcgs/
12) Rex Thaddeus Blom was born 28 Jan. 1908 in Portland, Multnomah County, OR, and died 21 Apr. 1966 in Los Angeles County, CA, (www.findagrave.com).

This article has been published in Swedish in Släkthistoriskt Forum 2011/4.

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The Swedish Death Index 1901-2013 (6) is here!

During the Swedish Genealogy Days in Karlstad in late August the new Sveriges dödbok 6 (Swedish Death Index) was released as a DVD, but also available on a USB-drive. This as many new computers and ipads do not have a DVD drive.

The new database is the result of hundreds of volunteers copying death dates manually from the original death records for the period of 1901-1946. The later deaths afrom 1947 were already available in government databases.

The new version contains almost all of the 9.3 million deaths during the period. All have name of the deceased, parish and date of death, date of birth, etc. and most of them also have parish of birth, marital status, and last address.

The Sveriges Släktforskarförbund (Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies) has now decided to start another volunteer effort to excerpt deaths from 1860-1900 for the next version, which might be finished in 2018 or thereabouts.

For price and shipping check with http://rotterbokhandeln.se/
Here is an old friend for Workshop members that remember Carl-Erik Johansson! Carl-Erik was born in Malmö in 1917 in an LDS family, served in the Swedish army, and in 1948 immigrated to the U.S. and settled in Utah, where he passed away in 2000. There he entered Brigham Young University and became an assistant professor with a speciality in genealogical records of Sweden. The lack of books on how to do Swedish genealogy made him write *Cradled in Sweden*, still one of the few books on the subject in English.

Carl-Erik was a very popular lecturer at the SAG workshop with his lively presentations, especially on the old soldiers, and often used his ancestor Per Rumpilipump as an example. But he did not mention where this drummer served, so it was impossible to find out if he had been a real person.

Imagine my surprise when this drummer surfaced in a new genealogy magazine, *Släkt-historia*, in Sweden, and his regiment was mentioned. Now it was possible to find him in the general muster rolls, and follow him during his military career.

The above picture is from the general muster roll (GMR) for 1716, for the Kronoberg Infantry Regiment, and the Life company, which was led by the colonel himself.

There were two drummers in each company, and Per Rumpilipump is one of them. He is 19 years old, and has already served in the army for 6 years, and was born in Småland, about 1697.

The text to the right tells about what equipment he had, and its condition.

The translation to this will be found on page 24.

**About drummers**

"The military drummers living in their home villages were central to this tradition (country weddings) during the late 1600's and during all of the 1700's. They were usually the most knowledgeable and competent musicians in their communities.

Their skills were entirely learned by ear. The rhythmic patterns of various signals, reveille, tattoos, and drum rolls were transmitted from an older to a younger generation of drummers through the use of spoken rhymes. This practice lasted until the middle of the 1800's before it became more common to write down the drum parts using musical notation.

During the 1700's the names of many drummers bear witness to these spelling and rhyme principles. In the Livkompaniet of Kronoberg's Regiment, for example, there was a drummer with the name Rumpilipump."

(Source: see page 30).
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**FamilySearch has scanned in books**

According to a news item, the LDS web site FamilySearch has now, with the help of hundreds of volunteers, scanned more than 160,000 family history books. That is amazing. In addition to family, local, and county histories, the collection contains directories, how-to books, medieval genealogies, Bible records, cemetery records, vital records, biographies, periodicals, yearbooks, and gazetteers.

A search for “Sweden” gave almost 12,000 results. A search for “Värmland” gave 377 results.

*(The Ancestry Insider 2014 Sep. 16)*

**Allt för Sverige 4 starts soon**

Here are the participants in season 4 of Allt för Sverige, or the Great Swedish Adventure, as is the American title.

The participants are:
- Jennette Landes, age 37, hair stylist from Georgetown, CO.
- John Olson, age 30, author/server from Astoria, NY.
- Nicholas “Nick” Jones, age 35, barber from Valley Village, CA.
- Amanda Vinicky, age 32, political reporter from Springfield, IL.
- Courtney Schlegel, age 25, singer/songwriter from Frisco, TX.
- George Strid, 60 år, retired choir leader and composer from Olympia, WA.
- Katie Malik, age 34, opera singer from Gig Harbour, WA.
- Nate Butler, age 48, levnadskonstnär survivorist(?) from Fresno, CA.
- Troy Bankord, age 49, garden and interior designer from Palm Springs, CA.
- Leslie Longoria, age 49 år, grocery cashier from Waelder, TX.

The series starts in Sweden on 19 October, and as usual it will be very exciting to follow this group in their contacts with “The Old Country.”

**The SweAme bookshelf**

The SweAme organization, based in Texas, has a nice bookshelf, where you can download and read for free seventeen booklets (at the moment). The subject are diverse: Swedes on the Mississippi; The SMS ranches; How to become a polar explorer; and Growing our SweAme family tree, to just mention a few.

**Visit Pompeii in Stockholm!**

The *Millesgården* sculptural museum at Lidingö, next to Stockholm, has a great temporary exhibition on Pompeii that runs until 18 May 2015. The exhibition is a joint project between Millesgården and the Swedish archeologists that have been digging in Pompeii since the early 2000s. Visitors are invited to visit the home of Caeclius Lucundus, a banker and may see many of his treasures. An opportunity not to miss!

**Genline closes down!**

Since Ancestry.se bought Genline a few years back—most of the Genline subscribers have changed their subscription to Ancestry.se. This gives them access to the same church records, but also to many more databases for a lower price.

Thus Genline has decided to close down their operations on 31 Dec. 2014.

Genline was the first company to allow people access to church records online in Sweden.

*(Genline.se accessed 15 Oct. 2014.)*

**The new prime minister of Sweden: Mr. Stefan Löfven**

Mr. Löfven, age 57, was in September elected to be prime minister. He has a strong background as a union leader, but has never been a member of parliament. His party, the Social Democrats, have formed the government with the Environmental party (Miljöpartiet).

**News from the Nordic Heritage Museum in the Seattle area**

The Nordic Heritage Museum in Ballard, near Seattle, is planning for a new museum building, also in Ballard. They have already acquired a property there on which to build. Now they are in the planning stage and hoping to start building in 2016 and open the new museum in 2017. The new premises will allow a wider perspective on their effort to study the historical immigration, but also to partly focus on modern times in the Nordic countries, with art and design, social questions, and on how to build a sustainable society.

*(Sweden & America 2014/3)*
A Västergötland research example

BY ELISABETH THORSELL

A researcher wanted to find the parents and grandparents of a girl named Christina Andersdotter, supposedly born on 20 Nov. 1845 in Varola parish of Skaraborg county of Västergötland. But not being too familiar with Swedish records she was stumped.

When doing research in the many tiny parishes of Västergötland it is always a good idea to check which parishes belonged together in a pastorat, where one was the mother parish (moderförsamling), and the others called annexes. The records for the various parishes are often kept together in one book, and sometimes in different books. In the latter case one often gets a feeling that the pastor used whichever book that was on the top of the pile. So if a notice is not found in the parish that is mentioned later in the person's life, try the other ones in the pastorat.

However, Christina Andersdotter was found in the Varola records.

Varola Birth Records 20 Nov. (Varola C:5, img. 53).
Christina, daughter of Anders Svensson and his wife Maja Lisa Andersdotter. The father was the tenant farmer (brukare) at Quarnegården (now Kvarngården).

Quarnegården (right-hand page) shows the family like this:
Anders came here in 1841 from page 13, also Kvarngården.
Maja Lisa came here in 1843 from Björkelund.
They moved in 1847 to Varola Snickaregård.

Varola AI:7, p. 81.
Varola Snickaregård.
d. Maja Lovisa, b. 29 Sep. 1848.

Varola AI:8, p. 113.
Varola Snickaregård.
Anders and family moved in 1851 to Fröjered parish.
Wife Maja Lisa recorded as being born in Acklinga parish.
d. Johanna born 27 July 1851, probably died small.

Fröjered B:2: img. 75.
Anders and family moved to Stockagården as moving in #68, in 1851.
Johanna is not listed.

Stockagården was not found in Fröjered, but was located in the annex parish Fridene.

Fridene AI:6, p. 106.
Fridene Stockagården.
Anders and family stayed in this place until 1854, when they moved to Arby Skattegård, also in Fridene.

Fridene AI:6, p. 166.
Arby Skattegård.
Anders is now an arrendator, a step up from being a brukare.

Anders came here in 1872 from Svanaskogen.
Anders died here in 14 Dec. 1875, which is confirmed in the Varola Death records (C:6 (1853-1875) img. 162 / p. 56.) No cause of death recorded.
Son Anders Gustaf is a volunteer.

Birth of Christina Andersdotter. (Varola C:5 [1824-1853] img 53 [Arkiv Digital]).
Varola old church, built during the 1100s, and torn down in the middle 1800s.

Varola new church, built in 1864, and still standing. (Pictures from The Swedish National Heritage Board [Riksantikvarieambetet]).

Värsås AI:9, p. 25.
Svänaskogen.
Anders and family came here in 1870 from Fröjered.

Värsås AI:10, p. 27.
Svänaskogen.
Anders and family moved in 1872 to Perstorp in Varola.
Daughter Christina moved on 17 May 1872 to Horn parish, and married Olof Andersson of Liung(?) in Horn.
Anders Gustaf is a volunteer in the Älvsborg company of the Västgötal Regiment.

The place Svänaskogen was earlier spelled Svennaskogen.

**The parents:**
Anders born 9 October 1816 in Ullstorp in Skövde landsförsamling C:1 (1811-1827) img. 57 / p. 105 Hagelberg parish), son of the tenant farm-

er Sven Svensson and his wife Maja Svensdotter. According to the clerical survey Sven was born 19 Dec. 1784 in Varola, and his wife Maja 9 Apr. 1788 in “Amentorp” (place not yet identified.)

Maja Lisa might be identical with the girl Maja Lisa, born 1815, probably 27 Oct. in Baltak parish, same pastorat as Acklinga (Acklinga C:3, img. 30 / p. 50). Her parents are listed as Anders Andersson and Maja Andersdotter, torpare on Backgården lands in Baltak. More detailed research is needed on both parents.

All references are from Arkiv Digital.

Perhaps Anders Svensson and family lived in a house like this? A stuga at Åsle Tå (a village for poor people) in Åsle parish, near Falköping in Västergötland. (Photo by E. Thorsell).

Map of parishes in northeastern Västergötland. Parishes mentioned in the article are underscored. (Map from Skaraborg Lånsmuseum). (Horn parish is north of Skövde).
A new interactive Swedish-English dictionary

One afternoon you find your family in a household examination record. You look to the side of the page and see a nice-sized comment about one of your ancestors. But what does it say? What do you do?

Having been in this situation many times, we decided to build a solution. We purchased a Swedish, German, French, and English dictionary that was printed in 1814, and extracted all the Swedish and English entries. With that data we created a database called the Swedish Historical Dictionary Database or SHDD for short. We created a website and offer it for free. Here are some features about the database:

Partial Word Search

We built the database so you can do a full or partial word search. This is really helpful because many times the handwritten word in a record is only partially legible. You can run a partial search from the beginning, the middle, or from the end of a word. Or you can do a combination of letters according to what you see. For example:

1. Ending Search:

   ![Ending Search Example]

   **Search Field**
   - **Language**: Swedish
   - **Begins with**: 
   - **Middle**: 
   - **Ends with**: nskap

   **Search Result**
   - **Agtenskap**
   - **Marriage, wedlock, conjugal state, matrimony**

2. Combination Search:

   ![Combination Search Example]

   **Search Field**
   - **Language**: Swedish
   - **Begins with**: för
   - **Middle**: gen
   - **Ends with**: 

   **Search Result**
   - **Förmögenhet**
   - **Faculty, capacity, power, ability, property**

Old Spelling

There was no standard spelling in Swedish before 1906. For example, some letters were interchangeable such as å and e, or i and j. Other letters were replaced in 1906 such as hv, fv, ffv, w, and sometimes f with the letter v. To help solve this problem the dictionary was “keyed in” as it was printed in 1814. This allows you to search for words using non-standard spelling.

For example:

3. Old Spelling

   ![Old Spelling Example]

   **Search Field**
   - **Language**: Swedish
   - **Begins with**: förq
   - **Middle**: 
   - **Ends with**: 

   **Search Result**
   - **Förqwäfäva**
   - **To suffocate, to choke, to smother, compare to Qväfäva**

(Note: the verb was written in past tense with fd on the end, and used v instead of w. The modern spelling is förqväva)

Using this tool you are more likely to find a word in the old spelling. But “more likely” doesn’t mean always. Even though the database was created from an old dictionary, you will still need to search using variations of the spelling. One trick is to search using only the first and last letter. Another is to try to identify the root word.

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Missing Words

Even though the SHDD is a large database, you’ll find some words are missing. This is especially true with compound words (2 words that were combined into 1 to create meaning) such as kungarike (kung = king, rike = realm) and words that didn’t exist in 1814 such as järnvägsstation which means railway station (the railroad in Sweden began in 1856.) You’ll also find that some words have a different meaning today, or have even disappeared from the language.

Categories

To enhance the SHDD we also assigned categories to some words. The categories act like a word list. For example, there are 132 words in the category marriage. Some categories were created to assist with certain record types, others are just for fun. The majority of the categories have an obvious connection to the word.

See Original Pages

Click on a page number to see the word on a scanned page from the original dictionary.

Use for German and French

You can search using the Swedish or English word and then click on the page number. This opens another window that shows a scanned image from the dictionary. Once on the page you can find the Swedish or English term and then see the German or French.

Conclusion

The Swedish Historical Dictionary Database (SHDD) is a unique tool designed to help people with their Swedish genealogy. The combination of historical context (based on the Swedish language of 1814) and the non-standard spelling will be of great benefit for all who search the older Swedish records. Please let us know when you find a mistake, because they’re there! We hope to refine categories and add more terms in the future.

Bästa hälsningar!

Geoffrey Fröberg Morris

Co-founder, Swedish Genealogy Guide

SHDD in a Glance

- Available for free at http://swedishgenealogyguide.com
- Works great on PC or Mobile device
- As of Sept. 2014 has over 41,000 Swedish words with English Translation
- Words “keyed in” the original spelling (before a standard spelling.)
- Uses W more than V
- 31 categories added to focus your search

All images used by permission from Arkiv Digital.

Sources:

1. Ägtenskap cropped from, Frykerud-Hll-1-1770-1799-Bild-425
2. Förmögenhet cropped from, Ed-Al-6-1810-1816-Bild-38-sid-32
3. Förqwäfd cropped from, Ed-Al-6-1810-1816-Bild-79-sid-73

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Justus Andersson, born and raised in Hagshult (Jön.), was a collector. When he died in 1952 in Racine, Wisconsin, he left behind many old photos from his days in Sweden and several letters he had received dating back to 1888.

Letter of 2 February 1888 to Justus, written by friend Claes

In February of 1888 Justus Andersson, just 21 years of age, was on the verge of a decision that would determine his future. Justus had been working at Björkeholm, Nässjö, and was thinking of emigrating from Sweden. He had written to another young man, Claes August Isacsson, about this, and the earliest letter Justus saved was this response from Claes. Just two years younger than Justus, Claes was the younger brother of Justus's step-father Anders Johan Isacsson. Justus and Claes had both been raised at Jönshult Södergård in Hagshult (Jön.).

Justus Andersson, like so many other Swedes, had reasons for considering immigration. He already had several family members living in America. His grandfather, Gustaf Johannesson, had five children from a second marriage, and all but one was already in America. Also, Justus's only brother, Johan Gustaf Andersson, had immigrated to Racine, Wisconsin, four years earlier, in 1884.

Justus had also another reason to join his brother. Their father, Anders Magnus Johannesson, had died in 1870 when Justus was very young. Justus's sister, Amanda Carolina Andersdotter, was born one month later. Justus's mother, Johanna Gustafsdotter, now owned and managed a ¼ mantal of Jönshult Södergård.

The letter of 2 Feb. 1888 to Justus.

Translation

First I want to thank you so much for the dear letter that I have received from you. I see that you have your health and feel fine, and I can tell you that I am also in good health as I write this. I see in your letter now that you are thinking of going to America and you want to know if we can go together or if love has taken over, but love... is still in Bornnad(?) but I am still so prevented because I think I cannot run away from my farm(...) Sell I will not do so I am directing my America trip now to Jönshult.

Sincerely,

Claes August Isacksson
Johanna Gustafsdotter and her husband Anders Johan Isacsson.

She also had two sons and three daughters to raise. When Johanna remarried six years later, it was to her very young neighbor, Anders Johan Isacsson. A daughter, Anna Maria Isacsdotter, was born in 1875, the year before the marriage. Johanna was forty-four and Anders Johan was a mere twenty at the time of the marriage, 6 May 1876. Anders Johan Isacsson became the owner of the ¼ mantal of Jönshult Södergård at the marriage. Neither Justus nor his older brother Johan Gustaf would inherit the land.

In this letter of February 2, Justus’s friend Claes Isacsson wrote that he would not be travelling to America with him. This, however, did not stop Justus’s plans to immigrate.

Letter of 27 February 1888 to Justus, handwriting of Amanda Carolina Andersdotter

This second letter from 1888 on the subject of immigration was to Justus Andersson at Björkholm, Näsjö, and was from Justus’s mother Johanna Gustafsdotter, but written by his younger sister Amanda. It is a response to a letter that Justus had written to his family about going to America. From this letter Justus learned that his sister Amanda was writing because their mother Johanna was recovering from an injury to her hip. Justus also learned that the young stepfather, Anders Johan Isacsson, believed Justus should wait another year and not burden the

Translation

Dear Son and Brother

The Lord’s grace and peace

I must sit down to write a few lines to you, and let you know that we have our health, but Mother has been staying in bed for about three weeks, she fell and hurt her left side so badly, that she could not care for herself for three weeks, but now she is up and feeling fit and almost well. We have to thank you for the letter, that we got from you some days ago, in which we see that you have your health, which was good, and it was so welcome, but that you want to travel to America, [2nd page, not shown] that was not so good to read about. But father he asks if you have not already decided to travel in the spring, that you should wait until next year as it is so difficult here to get money so it is almost impossible unless one has to go to the bank here and that is not so easy(.) Write and tell us how you have decided about this(.)( Write soon, we thought that you should stay ....do here soon, thus you could... be at home as long as we are decided in this matter(.)) Write soon about how about America...

.... In haste by your Sister Amanda Andersson

Many loving greetings from your Mother

Swedish American Genealogist 2014:3
family financially at this time.

What Justus's financial situation was is not known, but he did not wait another year to leave. Justus Andersson emigrated from Hagshult June 8, 1888, and sailed steerage class from Göteborg to New York City, arriving later that same month. He joined his older brother, Johan Gustaf Andersson, in Racine, Wisconsin, where he worked with his brother and his future brother-in-law, Andrew Erickson, at the J.I. Case Thrashing Co.

Letter of 12 May 1902 to Justus by Andrew E. Erickson

This third letter was sent from Racine, Wisconsin, to Justus Andersson, who had now returned to Sweden. He could not have been there long because he was listed in the 1900 U.S. Census in Racine and in the Racine city directory in 1902. This letter places Justus's younger sister Amanda Carolina now in America. She had immigrated in 1894, accompanied by her brother Johan Gustaf, who had returned to Sweden for her. In 1899 she had married another immigrant from Sweden, Andrew Erickson. At the time of this letter, Amanda was

Translation:

Dear Brother-in-Law,

I have to take pen in hand and write a few lines to you and let you know that we are still alive and have good health, for which we are thankful to God. I want to thank you for your letter which we were happy to get. And we are glad to hear that you are coming back again and we want you to know you will be welcome.

When you come, you will not find us at the same place as we were when you left because we are in the process of moving to Hägeman's wood house, so I don't have time to (page 2, not in picture) write many lines.

My [Andrew's] sister's husband Martin Berg is asking if you would be so kind to buy 2 knives for him of the best material from Eskilstuna about 4 or 5 inches long. Signed Andrew Erickson.

Amanda wanted me to write for her because she is sleepy. She wants you to ask mom to send her a spoon for stirring oatmeal, and a few small wooden spoons. You talk about money. It does not make any difference if you pay us with the money you have here or the money you have at home there. You can decide what is right for you. What is easier for you.

Greet everyone at home,

Dictated by your sister Amanda
seven months pregnant with her second child and tired, so she dictated the letter to her husband to write. This letter does not indicate why Justus had returned to Sweden, but he must have had thoughts of remaining there. Now, however, he evidently was planning to return to America again. One event that had taken place in 1898 was the marriage of his half sister, Anna Maria Isacsson, to Karl Justus Johansson and the further division of Södergård. Karl Justus Johansson received 1/8 mantal and Anders Johan Isacsson retained 1/8 mantal.

Justus did return to America, most likely bringing with him the wooden spoons his sister Amanda had asked for and the knife his brother-in-law Andrew Erickson had requested. As in the previous letter of 27 February, the subject of money is raised. Justus apparently had money both in Sweden and in America. Justus joined his sister and brother-in-law and their children at their new house in Racine.

Epilogue:
Justus left Sweden and sailed 6 June 1902 with a ticket for Chicago, according to database Emilhamn. He never went back to Sweden again, but there were more letters through the years. Like many Swedes, he was an exceptional craftsman. On his return to Racine, Wisconsin, he helped build the Swedish M.E. Church. Around 1904 he built a large home at 1701-1703 Jones Street for rental property. In the upper level of the 3-car garage there he set up his workshop where he specialized in rocking chairs. In 1930 he built an apartment building at 720 Chicago Street as another rental property. He remained a bachelor and lived in his sister’s home until his death in 1952 at the age of 85. In his will he left an inheritance, not only to his sister Amanda’s sons and his brother Johan’s sons in Racine, Wisconsin, but also to his nieces and nephews in Sweden.

The Andersson family
Anders Magnus Johansson, b. 28 Aug. 1821 in Jönshult Södergård in Hagshult parish, farmer at this place, where he died in 10 July 1870 of a chest inflammation. He married on 27 Dec. 1855 to Johanna Gustafsdotter, b. 8 Mar. 1831 in Fagerhult, Hagshult.

They had the following children, all born in Jönshult Södergård:
Kristina Andersdotter, b. 28 Sep. 1856, died 11 Dec. 1939 in Lekeryd (Smäl). Married.
Johan Gustaf Andersson, b. 28 Nov. 1858, immigrated in 1884, settled in Racine, WI, where he died in Jun. 1937. Married.
Wilhelmina (Mina) Andersdotter, b. 31 May 1862, died 1921 in Vrigstad (Smäl.). Married.
Justus Anderson, b. 9 Nov. 1866, immigrated in 1882, settled in Racine, WI, where he died 9 Jan. 1952. Not married.

After the death of her husband Anders Magnus, his widow Johanna Gustafsdotter remarried on 6 May 1876 to her neighbor Anders Johan Isaksson, born 6 June 1854 in Jönshult Södergård.

Johanna and Anders Johan had a daughter, born in Jönshult Södergård:
Anna Maria Andersdotter, b. 18 Feb. 1875, died 22 Oct. 1902 (no cause of death recorded). She married 8 May 1898 to Karl Justus Johansson, b. 15 July 1873 in Hagshult. The young couple farmed with her parents at Jönshult Södergård.

After the death of their daughter, Johanna and Anders Johan moved to Grashult Norrgård, also in Hagshult. Later on they moved to a house called Bäckaskog on the lands of Grashult. Here Johanna died 27 Oct. 1917 of old age.

Anders Johan moved on 31 Dec. 1918 to the city of Värnamo, where he first lived at Villa Åbo, and in 1919 moved to another house in Värnamo, called Edit on Helmershus lands. Here he remarried on 24 April 1920 to Anny Elisabeth Andersson, b. 14 June 1881 in Gallaryd (Smäl.). They had two sons, born in Värnamo:
Johan Evert Vincent Isaksson, b. 9 Jun. 1922, died 28 Oct. 1999 in Gnosjö (Smäl.).
Anders Ingemar Emanuel Isaksson, b. 22 Aug. 1925, died 24 June 2007 in Nässjö (Smäl.).
Anders Johan Isacsson died 15 June 1929 in Värnamo, of stomach cancer.


Anders Johan Isacsson’s younger brother Claes August was born 12 Dec. 1864 in Hagshult. He left from Jönshult Norrgård 5 Mar. 1890 for the U.S. with a ticket for New York.

Sources: church records for Hagshult and Värnamo, Swedish Death Index 1901-2013, and death records extracts from the Central Bureau of Statistics (SCB).

Author Suzanne Wallace has the following e-mail:
<jsw073l@frontier.com>

Swedish American Genealogist 2014:3 21
Sometime ago I was trying to find information on Canadian records. I stumbled on a database of soldiers of the First World War. I decided to find out if any Swedish-born men had enlisted, and found this young man.

According to the document on the next page, Helmer Gustav Berglund was born in Sweden on 2 March 1895 at Exceral.

He had his medical examination in Yorkton, Saskatchewan (northeast of Regina), on 2 January 1918. He was 5 foot 9 inches tall, with a fair complexion, and blue eyes, and brown hair — a typical Swede.

On 28 May 1918 he was enlisted in the 1st Depot Battalion of the Saskatchewan Regiment. He is then listed as being a farmer, single, and living in the Maloneck area, north of Yorkton. He belonged to the Swedish Mission Church.

His closest relative in Canada was his mother Sophia Berglund, who lived at Norquay, also in Saskatchewan.

Helmer Berglund seems to have been discharged already on 7 June 1918, after about a week of military life.

In the Canadian census of 1921 Helmer lives with brothers Manuel and Victor at a place called Livingstone, also in Saskatchewan, and they are all single and recorded as farmers.

It was found that Sophia Blackberg and her sons arrived from Liverpool on the S/S Corinthian to Quebec on 3 June 1900, and continued their travels to her uncle (farbror) Carl Bleckberg and his family in West Valley, Marshall county, MN.

Sophia and her boys are not there in 1905, when there was a territorial census. This tallies with the information from the 1921 Canadian Census where it is recorded that Helmer and his brothers came to Canada in 1905. They probably came with their mother, who supposedly married a John Berglund at that time, which made the sons to change their last name from Blackberg to Berglund.

Endnotes:
2) Eksharad C:13 (1895-1905) img. 11 / p. 3.
8) See note 1.
### PARTICULARS OF RECRUIT DRAFTED UNDER MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

**Class**: One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>Christian name</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Present address</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Military Service Act letter and number</td>
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<td>Date of birth</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Place of birth</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Married, widower or single</td>
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<td>Religion</td>
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<td>Trade or calling</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Name of next-of-kin</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Relationship of next-of-kin</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Whether at present a member of the Active Militia</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Particulars of previous military or naval service, if any</td>
</tr>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Medical Examination under Military Service Act</td>
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</table>

### DECLARATION OF RECRUIT

I, Helmer Gustav Bergland, do solemnly declare that the above particulars refer to me, and are true.

Helmer Gustav Bergland (Signature of Recruit)

### DESCRIPTION ON CALLING UP

- **Apparent age**: 23 yrs. 3 mths.
- **Height**: 5 ft 9 ins.
- **Chest measurement**: Fully expanded 34 ins., range of expansion 2 ins.
- **Complexion**: Fair
- **Eyes**: Blue
- **Hair**: Brown

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.

Place: Regina, Sask. Date: May 28th 1918

M.F.W.M.D.
The solution to the Handwriting Example 40

Transcription:
[Equipment for Per/Petter Rumpilipump in the general muster roll for Kronoberg regiment in 1716]:

Har blå Rock med snöre infattad,
Guhl wäst, byxor, 1 par strumpor
2 skiortor, 2 halsdukar, trum-
ma, härfängare, behållet ge-
häng, Trummeräm, hanskar, Stor
hätt försluten, fehlar knä-
band, Pajrock, Räntzel

Translation:
Has a blue coat with laces as orna-
ments,
Yellow vest, trousers, 1 pair of
stockings,
2 shirts, 2 scarves, a drum,
a small sword, a preserved sword-
belt, a drum strap, gloves, a large
hat worn out, missing knee bands,
greatcoat, knapsack.

More on Petter
Rumpilipump
This was during the period of the
Great Nordic War 1700-1721, when
Sweden was attacked by the Danes
and Russians. In 1709 the Swedish
army was defeated by the Russians
at Poltava, in what is now Ukraine,
and the whole army was taken pris-
oners and had to live in Siberia. The
Danes saw their chance and attacked
in 1710 near Helsingborg in Skåne.

By then Sweden had set up a new
army, and the Danes were defeated.
It is by then Petter enlisted, at age
about 13. In 1716 he was mustered
with the regiment at Åsum in Skåne.
At that time he asked to change his
name to Stendahl, which was his
father's name. Petter stayed as a
drummer with the regiment for
many years, and was discharged on
2 March 1748, after serving as a
drummer for about 38 years, and
having survived the Great War and
the war in Finland against the
Russians 1741–1743.

Petter was married to Marta Jons-
dotter, and lived at Hästön in Linne-
ryd parish in Kronoberg county (län).
He and Marta had several children;
Karin (b. 1721); Gabriel (b. 1724);
Maria (b. 1727); Joseph (b. 1730);
Lena (b. 1731); Gabriel (b. 1734); and
Johan (b. 1738).

Drummer Petter Stendahl died at
Hästön in Linneryd 25 April 1749,
age 56 years.
Lexin – a Swedish pictorial dictionary

Only in Swedish – but still helpful

This site (link on p. 30) shows Swedish words, organized in 31 themes. With the help of a Swedish-English dictionary you can probably identify the various themes.

Next click on the button for the theme you want to look at and you will get to the next screen, where there are many pictures of words that have to do with this particular theme.

In the example you can see pictures that have to do with cookery and food. If you want more words on this theme, just click on the next button on the top panel. It is easy and fun!

Most of the words are also spoken in Swedish if you just click on the item.

For looking at a new theme, you can go back to the main page by just clicking on the icon with a little house.

If you do not have a Swedish-English dictionary, I strongly advise you to find one. They can be bought for a small sum in a secondhand bookstore or online.

A dictionary is of big help in using the Lexin site, Swedish sites, and perhaps those old letters in the attic!

The Lexin site is a part of the web site of the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket). There are other parts on this site that may help you with your Swedish.
New story of the Vikings


Writing a history of the Vikings has long challenged scholars due to the lack of original sources from the Viking culture. Unlike other early civilizations, they had no written language and produced no written documents. Viking runes were used mainly for memorials to heroes or family members and were carved on stone. Many runestones have survived and can be read, but provide limited information about the culture. Other sources were written largely by the Vikings' victims, in other languages such as Latin or early English. A few sources are found in other languages such as French, Latin, or Arabic.

Some of the most useful information about Vikings is to be found in the sagas written by Snorri Sturlason and other Icelanders over 150 years after the end of the Viking Age, from oral accounts that had been transmitted through storytellers for many generations.

The historian must try and sort out real facts from dramatic enhancements added to the stories by later voices and writers. One of the most abundant sources about the Viking Age is archeological. The ships, the carvings, the jewelry, coins, and other artifacts are plentiful and hold a great deal of information about the culture. New materials are being discovered every year.

Anders Winroth has written a new history of the Vikings despite all these challenges, his effort being the most recent in a long line of books on the history of the Vikings. The oldest one in my possession dates to 1830, and I have several more from the 19th and early 20th century. It is evident that he has drawn upon his knowledge of Old Norse, Icelandic, runes, and other languages in writing this new history. In so doing, he has added significantly to the body of literature about the Vikings. He has corrected many false or exaggerated images of the culture while shedding new light on the complexity of their culture and society. Winroth has characterized his research as "providing not any big surprise, but a number of small 'surprises.'"

The author was born in Ludvika, Sweden, in the province of Dalarna. After education in Ludvika, he attended Stockholm University. He then undertook master's and doctoral studies at Columbia University in New York and further postdoctoral research at the University of Newcastle-on-Tyne, U.K., as a Sir James Knott Research Fellow. He specializes in the history of Medieval Europe and more recently with emphasis on the Viking Age. In 2003, he was granted a MacArthur fellowship, one of 24 awarded that year. He joined the Yale faculty in 1998 and became a full professor in 2004. This is his third major book in addition to his many research papers and lectures.

Winroth agrees with most previous historians in his definition of the Viking Age; that is, the nearly three century period between the first noted Viking raid on the island monastery of Lindisfarne in northeast England, to the defeat of the Viking armies of King Harald Hardrade (hard ruler) in the year 1066 at the battle of Stamford Bridge, near York. In this last major battle in Western Europe, Harald was defeated by Harold Godwinson and his army; the Viking king died in the battle. Godwinson was in turn defeated two weeks later by Duke William of Nor-

SALE!
Swedish Voters in Chicago 1888
By Nils William Olsson
302 pages of Swedes, comments, and indexes.
$10 + $5 S&H
Contact Jill Seaholm at <jillseaholm@augustana.edu>

Here you will find information about interesting books on the immigration experience, genealogical manuals, books on Swedish customs, and much more. We welcome contacts with SAG readers, suggestions on books to review perhaps.

If you want to review a book yourself, please contact the SAG Editor, at <sag@etgenealogy.se> so we know what you are working on.
Book Reviews

mandy, to become the king of England with the new title of "William the Conqueror." The transitions were more gradual, but these two historic events marked the turning points of the beginning and the end of the Viking era. These Nordic people had transitioned from lands with numerous chieftains struggling with each other for supremacy, to the emergence of three Scandinavian nations ruled by kings. Their victims in Europe had also changed to form stable kingdoms more capable of defending themselves against the Viking armies. Winroth in his book reinforces not only the influence of the Vikings within Scandinavian lands but their impact on the lands they attacked and colonized by stimulating their own unification, stability, and strengthening of defenses.

The book is structured logically into major subject areas rather than chronologically, a help to the reader to understand the Viking culture more completely as it evolved. After an introduction to the subject, the author makes the important point in his first chapter that violence was not unique to the Vikings, but that these centuries were violent times for all of Europe. Most areas continued to be tribal in nature with local chiefs constantly vying with each other for land, wealth, and power. Not until near the end of the period did what are now the present nations begin to emerge with powers to enforce laws, levy taxes, and in other ways begin the process of national order and unity.

The next chapter puts into context the long history of emigration from the northern lands to the surrounding world. This did not begin with the Viking Age, but there was a history of travel and settlement in other lands by the Scandinavian people. Exploration, trade, and the seeking of opportunity motivated this emigration and helped the people learn more about the world around them, (including where wealth was to be found). People traveled to the east into Asia, the south to Europe, and the west to the British Isles, the Atlantic islands, and eventually to Iceland, Greenland, and North America.

The evolution of the Viking ships which made this travel possible is the subject of the next chapter. In land surrounded by waters, these ships had evolved from simple boats propelled by oars on rivers and in sheltered waters to the masterful technology of large, ocean-going sailing ships capable of reaching faraway lands and, more importantly, returning with trade goods and treasure.

The evolution of these ships led to many possibilities of trade and commerce throughout northern Europe and into Asia, sailing coastally through Europe and into the Medi-

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Concluding the transition to Christianity in Scandinavia was much more complex and took place more gradually than earlier thought. The small surprise of this chapter is that Christianity had been slowly seeping into Scandinavia due to multiple contacts over several centuries. Missionaries from continental Europe and multiple contacts through trade, immigration, and travel helped the Scandinavians become acquainted with this new faith and question their former pagan gods. Women were especially vulnerable to this new faith with its devaluation of violence and emphasis on peace. Chieftains and kings also found the new religion to be a more unifying force in their communities than was the paganism with its divisive degree of multiple gods and beliefs. The author maintains that the transition to Christianity in Scandinavia was much more complex and took place more gradually than earlier thought.

Arts and Letters in the Viking Age is the subject of a final chapter, in which the author outlines the state of these elements in the Viking culture. Literature was limited due the lack of a written language. The use of alliteration in the oral myths and sagas is discussed as is the role of runestones in the culture. The survival of the arts is particularly rich because of the large store of artifacts from the age found throughout Scandinavia, which continue to be found today mostly in the form of hoards found buried in the earth. As the Viking age drew to a close, the arts and architecture yielded to the strong influence of continental Europe and the typical Viking arts began to disappear. Sadly, there is almost no knowledge of Viking music since no way had been found for its preservation.

In an epilogue, Winroth summarizes the end of the Viking Age, symbolized by the event of the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066. After this date, Viking kings now realized that it had become too risky to raid in Western Europe. Several later attempts were made but were unsuccessful because of the better organization and financing of armies by the now unified kingdoms of Europe. For a time Viking kings turned their attention elsewhere in the eastern Baltic and the Atlantic islands. At home the kings augmented their wealth and financed their armies by the levying of taxes, an idea borrowed from their former victims. Much effort was turned to struggling with each other over power, and within kingdoms with their own competitors, often in their own families. Increasingly, Scandinavia began to look more and more like Europe.

For scholars, this book has advanced the knowledge of the Viking Age in several ways through thorough research and documentation of sources, and is a worthy successor to a long line of histories of the age of the Vikings. For the lay reader or
enthusiast, the book is a fine introduction to the Viking Age. Winroth writes clearly and in an interesting way, drawing the reader along in understanding the age as a whole and with the new information and insights that he offers. As a scholar of medieval history, he has developed his view of the Viking Age in the greater context of the history of greater Europe and the influence of each on the other. He also has taken a giant step in destroying the many popular but erroneous or incomplete images existing in the public mind about Vikings.

Dennis L. Johnson

Memories from the SEI (part 1)


Professor Ulf Beijbom, retired director of the Swedish Emigrant Institute (SEI) in Växjö has published many books, including his boyhood memoirs Möt en och människor i Niporns stad (2010). Now he has again taken a trip down Memory Lane, for which everyone interested in the field of late 1900s Swedish emigration research has a reason to be grateful.

Ulf Beijbom seems to have a remarkable memory, and with the help of his diaries, he gives vivid pictures of his life, starting with how he went through his National Service in Solleftea, and then had a life-changing time as an aide at the Restad mental hospital in Vänersborg, where he met the special girl who later became his wife.

Next he started his studies at Uppsala University, the first in his family to do so. He tells stories about professors and students, and also his curriculum necessary to become a high school teacher, which was then his goal.

Among his subjects was history, and here he came in contact with professor Sten Carlsson, who steered him into emigration research. The topic for his masters thesis was to be the Swedes in Chicago. Dr. Carlsson helped him to find scholarships to spend six months in Chicago, researching the old immigrants, and the rest is history.

Professor Beijbom tells much about the many people that helped him on his way, including the SAG founder Nils William Olsson.

In the mid-1960s the idea of an Emigrant Institute in Växjö, the capital of one of the most important emigration areas, was born in the mind of the then governor (landshövding) Gunnar Helén of Kronoberg county. Mr. Helén, a former politician, managed to gather much local support.

Mr. Beijbom was named the first director of the Emigrant Institute and a special house was built, named the House of Emigrants. Mr. Helén also convinced author Vilhelm Moberg to donate his material for his emigrant books to the fledgling institute, though Mr. Moberg had doubts of this young historian from Uppsala, as he felt that academics did not know enough to do proper emigrant research. But all went well and there was a big opening of the new building in 1968 with participants from Sweden and the U.S.

Professor Beijbom has an easy style of writing, and has many interesting stories to tell about the SEI and all his travels to the U.S. It is sad that this interesting book will probably not be available in English.

Elisabeth Thorsell (to be continued)
Interesting Web Sites

Family Search scanned books:
https://books.familysearch.org/primo_library/libweb/action/search.do?vid=FHD_PUBLIC

Online Digital Newspaper Collections by State:
http://genealogysstar.blogspot.se/2014/07/online-digital-newspaper-collections-by.html

The Minnesota Iron Range Research Center:

Fredrika Bremer “The homes of the new world; Impressions of America”:
http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/History.BremrHemme

Northern California Spelmanslag (about drummers):
http://www.norcalspelmanslag.org/ncsnlss98/ncsnlss98.html


Swedish National Agency for Education:
http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english

Swedish dictionary with pictures: http://lexin.nada.kth.se/lang/bildteman/index.htm

Database of the Royal Armory, Skokloster Castle, and the Hallwyl Foundation:
(http://emuseumplus.lsh.se/eMuseumPlus)

Umeå University Library: http://www.ub.umu.se/en/services/digital-on-request

Swenson Center digitized collections: http://augustana.pastperfect-online.com


Digitized Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet 1830-1863: tidningar.kb.se/

The SweAme bookshelf: http://book.flipbuilder.com/sweamemag/

Swedish America Heritage Online (SweAme): http://sweame.org/

Nordic Heritage Museum (Seattle area): https://www.nordicmuseum.org/

Canadian soldiers of the first World War:

Genealogy without documentation is mythology
Genealogical Queries

Genealogical queries from subscribers to *Swedish American Genealogist* will be listed here free of charge on a “space available” basis. The editor reserves the right to edit these queries to conform to a general format. The inquirer is responsible for the contents of the query.

We would like to hear about your success if you receive useful information as a result of placing a query in this publication. Please send us your feedback, and we will endeavor to report your new discoveries in this section of the journal.

**Ulriksson, Ulricson**

We are looking for information on the architect Charles Ulricson, who is said to have been born 17 Nov. 1816 in Stockholm, Sweden, and travelled to New York City, NY, U.S. in 1837, according to information from his son. Before 1850 he had moved to Peoria, IL. His age is then given as 35 (Census 1850), which makes him born in 1815. He was successful in his business there. He received an award for his work for the exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

A possible father might be captain Carl Gustaf Ulriksson, born at Sveaborg fortress outside Helsingfors, Finland, who died in Stockholm in 26 Nov. 1818, supposedly in Katarina parish. His father might have been a member of the Freemasons in Sweden.

All information most welcome!

*John E. Norton, e-mail: <jnorton3614@gmail.com>*

---

Dear friends,

The fall is here, and trees are losing their leaves, and the days are getting noticeably shorter. It will continue like this until Christmas time, when the year turns around again, and we can start looking forward to summer and warm weather (in moderation).

A topic has been discussed on Facebook recently. It was all about “can younger people read cursive writing?” Children do not learn to write cursive in school, and thus cannot read it either.

How are young genealogists going to handle old documents that are not transcribed and not found online? Will they just not look at them, and end up with bad conclusions on family relationships? The problem exists in Sweden too, which can be seen at the online message board Anbytarforum, (http://aforum.genealogi.se/discus/) where a whole section is just for reading problems.

Did I do any interesting research during the summer? Yes, I got two queries about people that had been beheaded, one in 1769 and one in 1857. I have never had such questions before, so it was quite a treat to go into the court records and find out what had happened. The first case was a drunken brawl that went very wrong. The other case was a disappointed man that served sandwiches with arsenic in the butter to his successor as a tenant farmer. Maybe I can tell more in a future issue of SAG.

Here is a follow-up of my reading of Swedish Reader’s Digest from 1947:

The text says “Never before have you seen such beautiful household appliances!” The brand was called Norge, which no longer exists.

Till next time!
Elisabeth Thorsell

Help us promote the SAG journal!

Do you belong to a Swedish genealogy or other Swedish interest group? Even a group that only sometimes focuses on Sweden? We are happy to supply SAG back issues and subscription brochures for you to use as handouts.

If you will have a raffle or drawing, we can even provide a certificate for a 1-year subscription to SAG for you to give away.

Contact Jill Seaholm at <jillseaholm@augustana.edu>, or 309.794.7204. Thank you!

SAG Workshop
Salt Lake City
2 – 9 Nov. 2014!

We look forward to seeing old and new friends in our happy group of researchers!

The SAG Workshop is the highlight of the year – a fun learning experience and a chance to do your Swedish genealogy with hands-on help from experienced Swedish and American genealogists.

The social side includes both welcome and farewell receptions, a buffet dinner & entertainment.

The 2014 SAG Workshop is now fully booked!
**Abbreviations**

Table 1. Abbreviations for Swedish provinces (landskap) used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (as of March 2000) and *Sveriges Släktforskarförbund* (the Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies, Stockholm [SSF]).

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<th>SAG &amp; SSF Abbr.</th>
<th>Landskap (Province)</th>
<th>SAG &amp; SSF Abbr.</th>
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<td>Mede.</td>
<td>Östergötland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norrbotten</td>
<td>Nobo.</td>
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Table 2. Abbreviations and codes for Swedish counties (än) formerly used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (1981-1999) and currently used by *Statistiska centralbyrån* (SCB) (the Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm).

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<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Code</th>
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<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

a formerly Kopparberg (Kopp.; W) än.
b includes the former counties (än) of Malmohus (Malm.; M) and Kristianstad (Krist.; L).
c includes the former counties (än) of Göteborg and Bohus (Göt.; O), Skaraborg (Skar.; R), and Älvsborg (Alvs.; P).
The counties (län) as they were before 1991.

The provinces (landskap).