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Handwriting example 40

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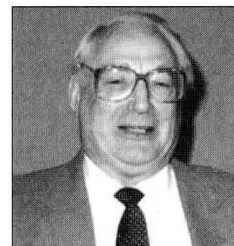
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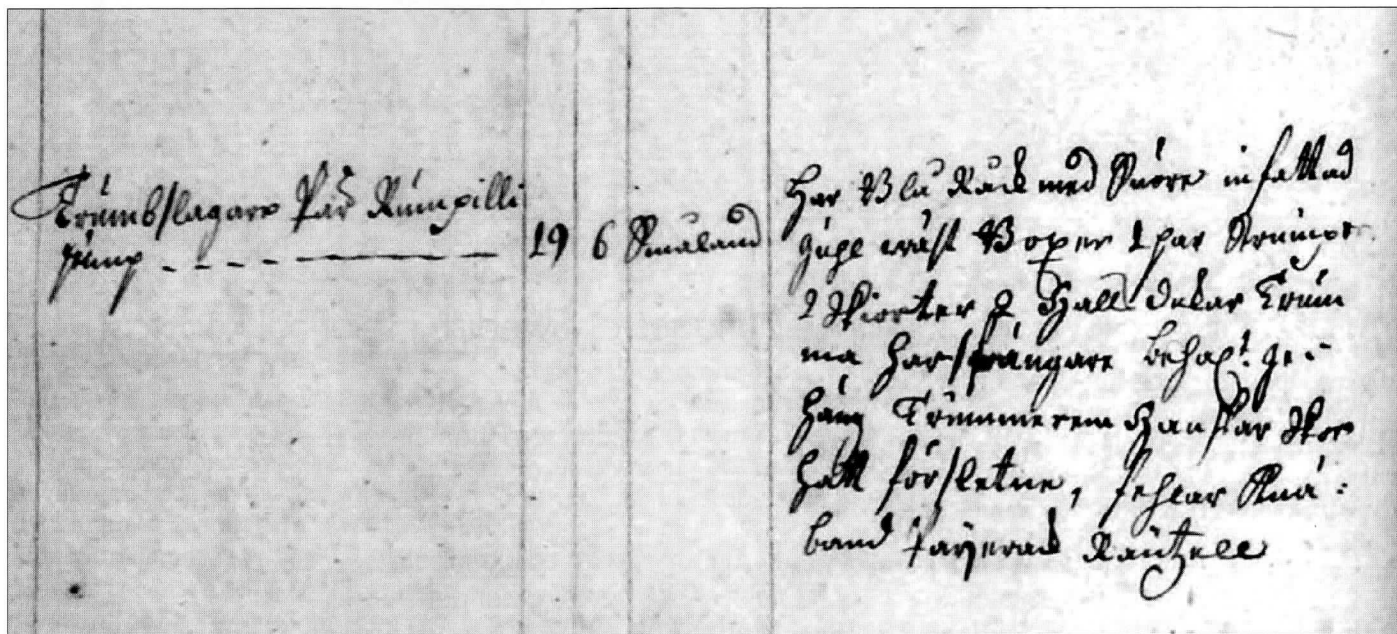
Handwriting Example 40

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](#)).

