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Cover picture:
Herman Nilsson of Nordmark in his first car in 1919.
(Photograph in the collections of Nordmark Local Historical Society
(Hembygdsförening).)
Training for war
A few Scandinavians had also enlisted in the First and Second Regiments; but there was no general rising among them in our state until I published an appeal in the Swedish newspaper Hemlandet in Chicago.

A few days later I left a dear wife, home, and two children, and started for Fort Snelling, but not alone; about seventy Swedes and thirty Norwegians from Red Wing, Vasa, Chicago Lake, Holden, Wanamingo, Stillwater, Albert Lea, and other places went there with me, or joined us in the course of a few days.

Meanwhile the Third Regiment had been called, and one hundred of my companions were mustered in as Company D of that regiment, with myself as their captain, a Norwegian friend, L. K. Aaker, formerly a member of our legislature, as first lieutenant, and my old friend H. Eustrom as second lieutenant. Although Company D was the only military organization in our state consisting exclusively of Scandinavians, there were quite a number of those nationalities in every regiment and company organized afterwards.

I may be excused for saying a few words concerning my old military company. It consisted of the very flower of our young men. It was regarded from the start as a model company, and maintained its rank as such during the whole term of four years service. Always orderly, sober, obedient, and faithful to every duty, the men of Company D, though foreigners by birth, won and always kept the affectionate regard and fullest confidence of their native-born comrades. A large majority of them are resting in the last grand bivouac, many under the genial Southern sun, but no word of reproach or doubt of soldierly honor has ever been heard against any of those living or dead.

About this time a whole regiment of Scandinavians, mostly Norwegians, was organized in Wisconsin, the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, which rose to great distinction during its long service. Its brave colonel, Hans Hegg, fell mortally wounded while commanding a brigade on the bloody field at Chickamauga. There were many partially or wholly Swedish companies from Illinois, one of which belonged to the Forty-third Illinois Regiment, under the lamented Capt. Arosenius, and came under my command a few years later in Arkansas. There were also many prominent Swedish officers in other regiments, such as Gen. C. J. Stohlbrand, Cols. Vegesack, Malmborg, Steelhammar, Broddy, Elfving, and Brydolf, Capts. Stenbeck, Silversparre, Sparstrom, Lempke, Chas. Johnson, Erik Johnson, Vanstrum, Lindberg, etc., and Lieuts. Osborne, Edgren, Liljengren, Johnson, Lindall, Olson, Gustafson, Lundberg, and many others whose names I do not now recall.
In the Goodhue County records for October 15, 1861, is a paragraph which states that, as the county auditor, H. Mattson, has voluntarily gone to the war with a company of soldiers to defend our country, it is resolved that leave of absence shall be extended to him, and that the office of county auditor shall not be declared vacant so long as the deputy performs his duties properly.

The St. Paul Press of the same date, has the following: “We congratulate Capt. Mattson and his countrymen for the splendid company of Swedes and Norwegians which he commands. Never was a better company mustered in for service.”

Going to war

In the beginning of November two steamers arrived at Fort Snelling and took the Third Regiment on board. We were ordered to join Buell’s army in Kentucky. Company E, of our regiment, was also mainly from Goodhue County, and when the steamers arrived at Red Wing, they stopped half an hour to let Companies D and E partake of a bountiful supper, to which they had been invited by their city friends, and to say a last farewell to their families and acquaintances. My wife, with the little children, my sister, father, brother, and other relatives, were gathered in a large room in the hotel opposite the landing. The half hour was soon past, and the bugle sounded “fall in.”

I pass over the parting scene, leaving it to the imagination of the reader, for I cannot find words to describe it myself. I will only relate one little episode. When the bugle sounded for departure I held my little two-year-old daughter in my arms; her arms were clasped around my neck, and, when I endeavored to set her down, she closed her little fingers so hard together that her uncle had to open them by force before he could take her away from me. When a little child was capable of such feelings, it may be surmised what those felt who were able to comprehend the significance of that moment.

In a few days we were camped on a muddy field in Kentucky, quickly learning the duties of soldier-life, and familiarizing ourselves with the daily routine of an army in the field.

My military career of four years duration passed without any event of particular interest or importance; it was like that of two million other soldiers to do their duty faithfully, whatever that duty might be, that was all.

Over the Cumberland Mountains

After eight months service I was promoted to the rank of major in the regiment. At that time we were serving in middle Tennessee. Shortly afterward our regiment, with some three thousand men of the troops, made a forced march across the Cumberland Mountains.

In order to give the reader an idea of the hardships which the soldiers occasionally had to endure on a march, I shall give a short sketch of this. The detachment broke camp in Murfreesboro in the forenoon of a very hot day toward the close of May, and marched twenty miles before night, which was considered a good distance for the first day. Most of the men suffered from blistered feet, and they were all very tired. We prepared our supper, and had just gone to rest in a large open field and were beginning to fall asleep, when, at ten o’clock in the evening, the signal was given to fall in. In a few minutes the whole force was in line, and silently resumed the march forward. We marched the whole night, the whole of the next day, the following night, and till noon the day after, moving altogether a distance of over eighty miles, over a difficult and partly mountainous country, and stopping only one hour three times a day to cook our coffee and eat, while those who sank down by the roadside entirely exhausted were left until the rear-guard came and picked them up. When we finally arrived at our destination the enemy that we were pursuing had already decamped, and we had to return by the same route over which we had come, though more leisurely. Among the many victims of this march was a bright Norwegian lieutenant of my old company, Hans Johnson, who died shortly after our return to Murfreesboro.
Fever hits
A few days afterward the regiment started on an expedition to the South. During this march I got sick with the fever, and would probably have died at Columbia, Tenn., if my friend Eustrom, who at that time was captain of Company D, had not succeeded in getting me into a rebel family, where I was treated with the greatest care, so that in a few days I was able to go by rail to Minnesota on a twenty days leave of absence. This took place in the beginning of the month of July, 1862.

Battle of Murfreesboro
Having spent a fortnight in the bosom of my family I returned, with improved health, to resume my command. I arrived at Chicago on a Sunday morning, and, as I had to wait all day for my train, I went to the Swedish church on Superior Street. Leaving the church, I heard a newsboy crying, "Extra number of the Tribune; great battle at Murfreesboro; Third Minnesota Regiment in hot fire!" I bought the paper and hurried to the hotel, where another extra edition was handed me. The Union troops had won a decisive victory at Murfreesboro, and totally routed the forces of Forrest, consisting of eight thousand cavalry.

The regiment taken prisoners
Later in the evening a third extra edition announced that "The Third Regiment has been captured by the enemy, and is on the march to the prisoners of the South." Only a soldier can imagine my feelings when I received this news.

I arrived in Tennessee two days later, only to meet the soldiers returning from the mountains where they had been released on written parole by the enemy. They were sore-footed, exhausted, hungry, and wild with anger, and looked more like a lot of ragged beggars than the well-disciplined soldiers they had been a few days before. All the captured officers had been taken to the South, where they were kept in prison several months. Only two of them succeeded in making their escape. One of those was Capt. Eustrom, who, in company with Lieut. Taylor, made his escape from a hospital building, some negroes giving them clothes, and, through almost incredible hardships and dangers, they succeeded in reaching our lines, and I met them two days after my arrival at Nashville.

The capitulation of our splendid regiment was one of the most deplorable events of its kind during the whole war. It was regarded one of the best regiments of volunteers of the Western Army. It had defended itself with great valor, and, in fact, defeated the enemy, when for some unaccountable reason, Col. H. C. Lester decided to surrender, and he exerted such a great influence over our officers that seven company commanders went over to his side in the council of war, which he called, while the remaining officers and the soldiers were strongly opposed to the capitulation. When the men finally were ordered to stack arms they did so with tears in their eyes, complaining bitterly because they were not allowed to fight any longer. All the officers who had been in favor of capitulation were afterward dismissed from service in disgrace.

In command again
Arriving at Nashville I was immediately ordered to assume command of my own scattered regiment, of the Ninth Michigan Infantry Regiment, and of a battery of artillery, which had also capitulated on that fatal Sunday. Having supplied the men with clothing and other necessities, I took them by steamboats to a camp for prisoners in St. Louis, and returned to Nashville to report the matter in person. On my return to Nashville I was appointed member of a general court martial, and shortly afterwards its president, which position I occupied from July till December, 1862. The sufferings which my friend Captain Eustrom had endured during his flight from the rebels shattered his health so that he was soon forced to retire from service.

The Indian Conflict
About this time the well-known Indian massacre in the western settlements of Minnesota took place. About eight hundred peaceable citizens, mostly women and children, and among those many Scandinavians were cruelly butchered, and their houses and property burnt and destroyed. The soldiers of the Third Regiment had given their parole not to take up arms against the enemy until they were properly exchanged, but, as this did not have anything to do with the Indian War, they were ordered from St. Louis to Minnesota and put under the command of Major Welch, of the Fourth Regiment, and soon distinguished themselves by their fine maneuvers and valor in the struggle with the Indians.

In the month of December the officers were exchanged and ordered back to Fort Snelling, to where the enlisted men had also returned from the Indian War.

Back to Tennessee
In January, 1863, we again left Minnesota for the South. The whole of this winter and the beginning of spring were devoted to expeditions against guerillas and Confederate recruiting camps in southern Tennessee. Most of this time I commanded the regiment, four companies of which were mounted. We had to procure horses as best we could, here and there through the country. We had many skirmishes with the enemy, and captured a number of prisoners.

In the beginning of June we joined the forces that were besieging Vicksburg under the command of Gen. Grant, and remained there until that city had capitulated. The siege of Vicksburg is so well known from history that I shall make no attempt to describe it here.

For five consecutive weeks the cannonading was so incessant that the soldiers became as accustomed
to it as the passengers on a steamer to the noise of the propeller, and, when the capitulation finally put an end to all this noise, we found it very difficult to sleep for several nights on account of the unusual silence.

The July number of Hemlandet, contained a letter from me, dated Vicksburg, June 24th, from which I make the following extract:

“The army of Gen. Grant is divided into two Grand Divisions, one of which is arranged in a semi-circle toward Vicksburg, only a few hundred yards from the entrenchments of the rebels, the other in a semi-circle turned away from Vicksburg, and fronting the army of Gen. Johnston. We are aft protected by strong entrenchments, and always keep over two thousand men as picket guards, and the same number are digging rifle pits and building intrenchments.

“Gen. Logan’s Division is close up to the intrenchments of the rebels. The Swedish Maj. Stohlbrand is chief of artillery in Logan’s Division, and, has, as such, under his special charge one of the most important positions in the beleaguering army.

“I visited Gen. Logan yesterday, and will relate a little episode concerning this brave commander: When Gen. Logan heard that I was a Swede, and wished to see Maj. Stohlbrand, who had just ridden out to look after his batteries, the general, being always full of fun, assumed a very solemn air, and said: Too bad you did not come an hour sooner, for then you could have seen Stohlbrand. There, and he went to the door of his tent and pointed across the camp ground, there is the tent of Maj. Stohlbrand. Half an hour ago a bomb exploded from the main fort yonder. Poor Stohlbrand! Only a few remnants were left of the contents of his tent. Poor Stohlbrand! Perhaps you would like to see the remains?

“Accompanied by Gens. Stevenson, Ransom, and several other officers, I followed Gen. Logan to the tent of Stohlbrand. Then Logan said: Out of respect for poor Stohlbrand, we have put everything in order again. Here you see his camp stool, there his uniform, and there is his little field cot. The bed looked as if a dead body was lying on it, covered by a blanket.

“Logan walked solemnly up to the head of the bed, lifted the blanket, and behold, there was only a bundle of rags! The rest of us, of course, supposed that Stohlbrand was dead, and that his corpse was lying on the bed.

“This little joke made the humorous Logan laugh so that his whole body shook.

“As to the Swedes in the army, I may mention that, besides our Company D, there are in the same division the company of Capt. Arosenius of the Forty-third Illinois Regiment, and that of Capt. Corneliuson of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment, and a number of Swedes of the other regiments from Illinois and Wisconsin, and of the Fourth and Fifth Minnesota Regiments. Old Company D is a model, as usual, the best one I have seen yet. Both officers and men are quiet, orderly, cheerful, and obedient, always faithful at their post, and ready to go wherever duty calls them.

“They are loved and respected by all who come in contact with them. When I feel sad or despondent, all I need do is to walk along the camp street and take a look at some of my old Scandinavians. Their calm and earnest demeanor always makes me glad and proud. I ask for no greater honor than to point them out to some stranger, saying: This is my old company.

“Not these alone, however, but all of my countrymen whom I met in the army have a good name, and are considered most reliable and able soldiers.”

I shall now relate a couple of anecdotes from the siege of Vicksburg, which I did not mention in the letter to Hemlandet.

Outside Gen. Logan’s tent stood a big magnolia tree. While laughing at Logan’s joke Gen. Stevenson picked up a little stick of wood and whittled on it with his penknife, in genuine Yankee fashion. Accidentally he happened to drop his knife, and, while stooping down to pick it up, a fragment of a shell from the rebel batteries came and went two inches deep into the tree right where his head had been when he was whittling. He coolly remarked, “That piece of iron was not made for me.”

One day as I, in company with Lieut. Col. (afterward Gen.) C. C. Andrews, was visiting Gen. Grant outside of Vicksburg, a wagon drawn by six mules passed close by his headquarters. The driver, an old, rough-looking soldier, stopped, and asked the way to a certain regiment.
The 2008 Mellerud Emigration Conference

In the middle of August a group of dedicated emigration researchers assembled in Mellerud in Dalsland, Sweden, for a couple of conference days. Among the group members a number of Americans were also seen.

Some thirty participants spent all day Friday on a bus tour, which took us to the fragrant herb garden in Dals Rostock, where we could also listen to a key fiddle player and enjoy the museum. From there we went to Lästvik manor in Steneby parish, places that seemed like they were on another planet. Next the bus went to a nice inn, where we after lunch listened to Ted Rosvall and Anna-Lena Hultman explaining all about the Swedish CD databases.

Dalsland is not famous for its wide highways, so on the way back to Mellerud, we travelled small back roads over the Kroppefjäll, but did not encounter any moose. Afterwards Lilly Setterdahl from Moline, IL, lectured on Dalsland people that she and her late husband Lennart had researched in the U.S.

Saturday was open to the public and held in the Kulturbruket på Dal, a local cultural institution, with a full day of lectures, mostly in Swedish. We could listen to lectures on the Swedish American Line, on the soldiers and the allotment system, on Genline, on hidden sources for emigrant research, on female emigrants, on the coming EmiWeb, and on the Vasa Order of America. A popular session was presented by Owe Clapson on “Olle i Skratthult” with old songs and gags in the bondkomik tradition.

The lectures attracted a large crowd and the organizers could be very pleased at the end of the day, as the conference seemed to be a big success.

The day was ended with a gästgivning at the “Värdshuset på Dal”, where we all enjoyed the beautiful landscape and the sight of the sun, sinking into Lake Ånimmen. There was already some talk about having another conference in a year or two, and it may be well worth the travel to Dalsland.


The subtitles in the present SAG version have been added by the editor.
Q: Where can I find the newly scanned church records for Fellingsbro?  
A: On the SVAR web site, look for the search window for Shortcuts –  
Scanned documents – Church records.

Q: My ancestors lived in Kisa parish in Östergötland. Where can I find  
documents before 1700 for that parish?  
A: The Tax census (mantalslängder) could be a choice. Go to Shortcuts –  
Scanned documents, and click on Tax census, and then chose Östergötland county and the year you want. When the document opens you  
will find a link in the right-hand margin with the parish names. Click  
on Kisa and the document opens at the start of the section for Kisa.

NEW!!
Now you can find all the births, marriages, and deaths in Sweden for the  
period of 1898–1937 on the SVAR web site. It is all the extracts from the  
Central Bureau of Statistics that have now been scanned. The extracts  
from the 1930 Clerical Surveys (husförhörslängder) are also available.

www.svar.ra.se

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Phone + 46-623-725 00. Fax + 46-623-726 05.
We were told many times that when our great-great-grandmother, Pernilla Mårtensdotter, was orphaned, she was forced to marry a much older man who spent her inheritance. We always felt sorry for Pernilla as an oppressed woman in Sweden with no voice. Also we hoped she was called Nilla.

Pernilla Mårtensdotter was born 2 October 1827 on #9 Grönby, Malmöhus län, to Mårten Larsson and Bengta Nilsdotter. Bengta died 22 April 1838 and Mårten died 16 August 1839, when Pernilla was 12 years old, a little young to be married off.

The oldest Mårtensson child, Nils, died about 5 months after his father so the remaining children went to different households. We follow Pernilla in the “in and out” records;
1839-1840 to Bosarp back to Grönby
1842-1844 to Gylle back to Grönby
1845-1848 to Källstorp back to Grönby

On 1 April 1849, carpenter Carl Magnus Tullberg arrived in Grönby from Caroli in Malmö. On 4 April 1849 Carl and Pernilla where married in Grönby. Where did they meet?

Carl Magnus Tullberg was born 1 October 1826 in cottage Grindenshus, Konga, Malmöhus län to Sven Magnus Tullberg and Boel Larsdotter.

Carl had a well-traveled life like Pernilla. But in 1829 Carl’s father became the klockare in Källstorp. They lived on #2 and when Pernilla was a maid she lived on #1, where she was a maid in the household of the pastor (kyrkoherde) Christoffer Tegnér, son of the famous poet and bishop Esaias Tegnér. Since Carl Magnus and Pernilla were one year and a day apart in age, I am sure they arranged their own marriage.

We have not yet looked in the probate for Pernilla’s father Mårten Larsson, but there is one in the archives of Vemmenhög härad (1839:133). But we are sure there was not much of an estate to divide among the 7 remaining children.

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SwedGen Workshop in Washington, D.C.

A group of Swedes helps people find their roots

BY OLOF CRONBERG

Early this year, the Swedish Embassy contacted me and asked if I could help them with a genealogy event at the House of Sweden in Washington, D.C. For the spring, they were developing an event schedule around the theme, “Discover Sweden,” and they thought a workshop “Find Your Swedish Roots” would fit in.

The House of Sweden, which also houses the Swedish Embassy, is situated by the Potomac River in Georgetown, which is one of the oldest parts of Washington. Watergate and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts are in sight. Gert Win-gårdh and Tomas Hansen designed the building, opened in 2006, with the Nordic themes of openness, transparency, and light. If you are in Washington, the House of Sweden is worth visiting.

The Swedish genealogists
Together, Anneli Andersson, Anna-Lena Hultman, Charlotte Börjesson, and I traveled to Washington for a weekend in the end of May to hold a SwedGen Workshop with lectures and one-on-one sessions. Kathy Meade, the U.S. rep for Genline, presented one of the lectures, and Kelly Keegan, a DIS member who lives in Washington, helped out. Reservations were not required for the lectures, so immediately before sessions started on Saturday, we were a little nervous because only two visitors had shown up. However, it turned out that the House of Sweden did not open its doors until noon; a few minutes later some fifty visitors filed down the stairs to the lecture room. The topics of the lectures were: Finding Your Swedish Roots; Church Records On-Line; Resources on CDs and the Internet; and Facts about Emigration.

The workshop
The one-on-one sessions were fully booked in advance, half an hour for each. In many cases they came in pairs: man and wife, mother and daughter, or researcher and the old uncle who knew a few words of Swedish. Half an hour was a good amount of time. In most cases, we were able to solve the research problems and figure out where in Sweden the person’s immigrant ancestor had come from. On the other hand, it would have been possible to look much further into each research problem. With the resources available today on CDs and the Internet, there is almost no limit to research capability, even for you on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Some examples of solved cases:
Yvette Kolstrom’s husband’s great-grandfather had emigrated from Finland. Before that, in the 1870s, the family had moved from Sweden to Pori (Björneborg) in Finland, but she did not know from where in Sweden the family had come. The case was easily solved, since Karl Gustaf Wilhelm Kohlström appeared on the Emibas CD. He was born in Rättvik parish in Dalarna, where his father was a blacksmith at Dådran’s bruk (iron works). The family was then found in the Disbyt database and on the Smed-skivan (the CD of blacksmith families). We also found a
query concerning the family at the on-line discussion forum, Anbytar-forum, from a genealogist in Finland. Thus it was possible to create contact with a Finnish relative who was researching the same family.

Another interesting story came from Nancy Thompson. Her ancestor Magnus Öring was supposed to have been born in Kalmar, Småland, 1781. He became a sailor and ended up marrying Catherine Louisa Brown in Charleston, SC, in 1806. He died in approx. 1819. This time I used the CDs of indexes of births, marriages, and deaths for Kalmar län, published by Person- och Lokalhistoriskt Forskarcentrum (PLF) in Oskarshamn. The good thing about the PLF CDs is that they are complete for the area. I soon found a merchant, Axel Henrik Öring, with a son Karl Magnus Öring born in 1765 in the town of Kalmar. However, the birth year did not match ours, and it turned out that this Karl Magnus died young.

The next interesting hit was an Ingemund Öring, who was a merchant sailor, and who married in Madesjö parish outside Kalmar in 1797. My guess was that Ingemund was a brother to Magnus. However, according to the household examination roll, he was born in 1762, and he was a son of Per Ingemundsson at Öjarsmåla, Madesjö parish. According to household examination roll of Öjarsmåla, Ingemund was the youngest child and his mother Kajsa Olofsdotter was born in 1733, so she could not have a son in 1781.

That was as far as we had gotten when Nancy’s time was up, but I was unsatisfied that I had not solved the case. The next morning, when I woke up much too early because of jet lag, I realized that Ingemund was 35 years old when he married in 1797 and it was possible that he had been married before. This track proved to be correct, and I then found that an Ingemund Persson had a son Magnus in Madesjö 1782. At that time, Ingemund was not called a sailor and did not use the name of Öring. That was the reason that we had not found the record at once. The possible brother turned out to be the father!

We will be back!

We, the SwedGen group, are considering another trip to the U.S. next year. We are thinking of going to New York and then plan to follow the East Coast north. If schedule and financing works out, we plan to go in September 2009.
In the middle 1800s there was a family in Mellanmon village in Malung parish in Dalarna with the farm name of Torsper. A son in the family was named Torsper1 Mats Halvarsson, born 9 July 1827 in Malung, son of Torsper Halvar Persson and his wife Kerstin Halvarsdotter.

On 12 December 1856 he married Joni Marit Jonsdotter, (born 28 October 1833) from the Lindjo farm in Östra Fors village, also in Malung, daughter of Lindjo Jonas Larsson (also called Joni) and his wife Niss Brita Nilsdotter.

Mats and Marit had several children, daughters Kerstin (b. 1857), Brita (b. 1863), and Anna (b. 1865). There was also a daughter, Brita, born 1861, who died in 1862.

Leaving for America
In 1869 Torsper Mats decided to leave for America. He left shortly before his pregnant wife Joni Marit Jonsdotter and their three daughters also left their home in Mellanmon on 29 May. Marit’s brother, Joni Jonas, took them in his wagon on the road to the port of embarkation, Göteborg). Perhaps Joni Marit had hoped to give birth before she had to leave Malung, or perhaps she had hoped not to give birth until later, when she had reached her destination.

A tragedy
They all had to pass through Värmland on their way to the port, and in the parish of Nordmark, not very far from Malung, Joni Marit unexpectedly gave birth to probably premature twins on June 3rd. The twins, Halvard and Jonas, were emergency baptized by their uncle Joni Jonas, and died within an hour of their birth. According to family information the birth just happened in a gravel pit, as the event was very unexpected. The little boys were buried on June 6th in Nordmark.

As the family had already officially left Malung with their removal permit, the Nordmark pastor did not send a testimony of the burial of the twins to the Malung parish office. So it was just known in Malung that the children had been born and died somewhere in Värmland.

Going on
Evidently after some rest, the journey went on and Joni Marit and her daughters left for their voyage to America. They met father Mats in Göteborg and all of them left on June 15 for England, and then went on a bigger ship to America.

In America
The Halvorsson family settled first in Bishop Hill in Illinois, and later moved to Hayes in Clay County in Kansas, where they were found in the 1885 Kansas State Census, and by then the family had grown by three sons: twins John and Edward, born ca 1873, and little Martin, born ca 1877.

It is not known when Mats died, but he was still alive in 1885, when he is listed in the state census.

After the death of her husband Martha (Americanization of Marit) moved back to Bishop Hill. In 1910 Martha lived in Bishop Hill with her then still unmarried daughter Annie, now 42 years old. Son Edward and his family (wife Martha, born in Sweden, son Linnie (age 20) and daughter Edna (age 7) were also living in Bishop Hill in 1910, but not found in later Censuses. Edward was a “General Farmer.”

Old mother Martha died 1917 Dec. 21. In her obituary it says that she
had given birth to six children, of which three had preceded her in death, and three were still living, and she also had ten grandchildren. As seen in the information above, Marit had given birth to nine children, of which three had died in Sweden.

Sources:
Nordmark Birth and Death records.
Malung clerical survey AI:7C, page 163 [1865-1875]
Malung Birth, Marriage, and Death records
Database Emihamn
Kansas State Census 1885 for Clay County [Ancestry.com]

Skinnarbygd 1950. Ostra Fors by – bebyggelsens sydligare delar, by Skol Olof Olsson and Niss Hjalmar Matsson
Acta Genealogica Malungensia, by Josef Sjögren [1963].

Thanks to Margaretha Hedblom, Malung, for assistance with information on the Torsper and Joni families.

Notes:
1) Torsper, Lindjo, and Joni are examples of the specific farm names (gårdsnamn), that are still used in Dalarna. They are always mentioned in connection with the first name, for example Torsper Mats. If a man married and moved to his wife’s home farm, then he assumed her farm name.

2) Emergency baptism (nöddop) could be performed by anyone above the age of 15 and confirmed. If the child survived, the baptism was later re-confirmed by the parish clergyman.

Mellanmon, Torspergården
Postadr.: Box 833, Malung.

Areal: Total 129 har, därav 4 åker, 125 skog. Tax.-v. 15,000.
Äg.: Torsper Alfred Persson ssth. T. A. P. f. 3/1 1882, död 26/3 26. Son till Torsper Per Persson, f. 30/8 1848, död 09, o. h. h. Bondlars Kerstin Andersdotter f. 22/6 1855. Gift 7/5 07 med Kristina Ulrika Persdotter f. 4/7 1882, dotter till Gubb Per Persson f. 2/10 1852, död 3/9 08, o. h. h. Arv Kerstin Halvarsdotter, f. 12/10 1853, död 22/3 1891. Barn: Agnes Kristina f. 6/2 08 (gift 32 med Jonas Danils f. 21/7 05), Per Agnar f. 30/1 10, Anna Regina f. 24/9 11, Vilhelm Alrik f. 21/3 14, Karin Lilly, f. 2/8 20, död 13/7 21.
Framlidne äg. var led. av skolråd. o. komm.-fullm.

This picture of the Torsper farm in Malung comes from a set of books called Svenska Gods och Gårdar. This volume is # 21 in the series and covers the parishes in Northern Dalarna. It was printed in 1940. In the text it is told that the Torspers farm was owned by the estate of Torsper Alfred Persson, born 1882, who had died in 1926. His father, Torsper Per Persson, born 1848, was a son of Torsper Per Persson, born 1812, an older brother of Torsper Mats, the immigrant.
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**Bits & Pieces**

**Another Knight!**
*Kim-Eric Williams* of the Swedish Colonial Society received the Royal Order of the Polar Star (Nordstjärneorden), First Class, at the residence of the ambassador of Sweden in Washington, D.C., on March 17, 2008.

Reverend Williams was recognized for his work as archivist and four-time governor of the Swedish Colonial Society, as Swedish lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania, and translator of the multi-volume *Gloria Dei Records Project*. He serves as archivist at the Lutheran Archives Center at Philadelphia and is the editor of *Archives Advocate*.

He is an 11th generation descendant of three 17th century Swedes. *(From the SCS web site.)*

**A new Swedish CD**
This CD is called *Nycopia*, and is produced by the local genealogical society, *Nyköping-Oxelösunds Släktforskarförening*, and has births, marriages, and deaths for a large area around Nyköping. The records can be from as early as 1665 and end in 1861. The data is presented in an easy-to-navigate way, familiar to those that have used, for instance, the Swedish Death Index (*Sveriges dödbok*). The price of the Nycopia CD is 450 SEK, but send an e-mail to <hakan.linderyd@nosff.org> and ask for shipping and payment details.

See also page 30 for a link to the society’s web site.

**John Ericsson Day**
The annual *John Ericsson Day* was celebrated in Filipstad on August 2nd in pouring rain, and with no reenactment of the Battle of Hampton Roads either. Elise Peters of Swedish Council of America placed a nice wreath at Ericsson’s mausoleum, and national anthems were played.

**The 2008 Dagmar and Nils William Olsson Fellowship**
In May the fellowship for 2008 was awarded to *Rachel Gianni Abbott* of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Northern Studies Program.

Ms. Abbott is especially interested in the folklore and material culture of 19th century Swedish immigrants to the United States, particularly those who settled in Utah in the late 1800s. Living in the rugged west, these immigrants quickly learned to blend their traditional rural skills from Scandinavia with the frontier lifestyle in central Utah. With them they brought a tremendous amount of Scandinavian culture, folklore, and folkways. Ms. Abbott’s doctoral research is aimed at the folklore and material culture that Swedish immigrants brought with them (i.e. stories, family histories, journals, letters, clothing, fiber arts, recipes), and placing these folkways in the context of the western frontier.

**LEDG® exhibition in Philadelphia**
The American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia will open an exhibition of sculpture by Nathan Sawaya. The *Art of the Brick* is the only major museum exhibition in the United States created entirely out of LEGO® bricks. The exhibition is on view through November 30. *(ASHM Newsletter Sept. 2008)*

**The Amandus Johnson Service Award**
At their 82nd annual meeting, the American Swedish Historical Museum on Sept. 14, 2008, will present the Amandus Johnson Service Award to *Alfred Pfaff* for his longtime service to the ASHM. *(ASHM Newsletter Sept. 2008)*

**New documents on SVAR**
SVAR, a branch of the Swedish National Archives (*Riksarkivet*), has recently made the extracts of births, marriages, and deaths from 1898 to 1937 available on their web site. They have also added the 1930 extracts of the clerical surveys. All this makes it much easier to trace people in the early 1900s.

The end year of 1937 is due to the Swedish privacy laws that state that records are closed until 70 years have passed.

SVAR has also new scans of the old church records for many counties, which has much better quality than the older versions. They have also added scans of the regular church records from about 1895 up to modern times for some counties.

To be able to take part of all these new records, one has to have a subscription which can be bought for shorter or longer periods. [www.svar.ra.se](http://www.svar.ra.se)
The story of Andrew Peterson, the real Karl-Oskar

The memory of an immigrant pioneer is still kept alive in his home in Sweden

BY ANDERS KÖHLER

Who was Andrew Peterson? Or as he was known in Sweden, Anders Pettersson?

He was born 20 October 1818 at Sjöarp in Västra Ryd parish in Östergötland. His parents were farmer Petter Jonsson and his wife Ingrid Samuelsdotter. During his youth he worked on different farms in his home area. His father died in 1846 and at that time Andrew moved home and took over the farm Sjöarp.

In 1850 Andrew made the big decision to immigrate to America. Famous diaries How can we know this 160 years later? Andrew wrote a diary during the journey from Sweden to Burlington in Iowa, and then continued to keep this diary during his whole life as a settler. In Andrew’s diaries Vilhelm Moberg found much of the inspiration for his fantastic work about the immigration to America. Moberg found Andrew’s diaries in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Today the diaries give us very good information about the circumstances of a Swedish settler in Minnesota in the middle of the 19th century.

Life in America

When Andrew first came to America he worked first four years in Iowa, then moved to Carver County in Minnesota, where he claimed land and started to farm. The farm still exists, called Rock Isle Farm, half a mile east of Waconia, but does not belong to the Petersons anymore.

Andrew met a woman, Elsa Ingram, and they were married in 1858. The family raised nine children, but they had no grandchildren, which is why the farm is not in the Peterson family today.

Two of Andrew and Elsa’s sons took over the farm after the parents so it stayed in the family for two generations.

These are a few facts about Andrew Peterson and his family’s history.
A new interest in Andrew's home place

In the southern part of Östergötland, in the same area that Andrew came from, lives Jan Hermelin.

Jan and some others started the Andrew Peterson Society, and the society has done a very good job of keeping the memory of Andrew Peterson in both Sweden and Minnesota alive.

In Sweden the Society has created a museum in Asby, Östergötland. On Peterson's farm, Rock Isle Farm, in Carver County, Jan Hermelin and four society members have, together with some local people, repaired an old granary from Peterson's time.

More information about this project can be found on the Society's website: http://www.andrewpeterson.se/index_eng.htm

Editor's note:

Interestingly enough, well-known author Astrid Lindgren had by then also read parts of these diaries in April 1948, as she writes in a little article, “Andrew Peterson,” published as a Christmas greeting in 1985 (Liv kan vara så olika). She does not seem to have used any of the information in the diaries in her own writing, but says about Andrew, “for a long time I thought that Andrew Peterson was a smålännings, his enormous capacity and handiness could point to his belonging to the kind of people that can survive alone on a rock in the sea. But maybe östgötar also can do this, and Andrew Peterson was an östgöte. By the way, he was not stranded on a rock in the sea; he settled eventually by Lake Waconia in Minnesota, where he built a model farm from the wilderness.”

EmiWeb is here!

During the recent Släktforskardagararna (Genealogy Days) in Malmö, Sweden, at the end of August EmiWeb was launched. EmiWeb is right now just at the beginning, but promises to be a great resource for immigration researchers.

EmiWeb is a society and among the founders are The Kinship Center of Karlstad, the Swedish Emigrant Institute in Växjö, the Göteborgs-Emigranten of Göteborg, Örebro City Archives, the Örebro Genealogical Society, and a couple of other institutions.

They have joined together and decided to share some of their databases on the internet. Right now, most emigrants found on Emibas are available, and also death notices from some Swedish American newspapers and from some Värmland newspapers. In the future it will be possible to see photographs, letters, and much more added by society members.

My private research interest is the population of Nordmark in Värmland, where I have so far listed 524 immigrants to Norway (23) and Northern America (501). Emibas lists 773 emigrants born in the parish, and 643 that immigrated directly from there, but born both in Nordmark and elsewhere. Emihamn lists 508 immigrants coming from Nordmark. Now EmiWeb lists 858 immigrants, so it will be an interesting challenge to find out which figure is the more correct one (if possible).

The parish of Dals Ed in Dalsland has been overlooked when the immigrants were inventoried. Some 100 immigrants are listed in Emibas, 40 in EmiWeb and 232 in Emihamn, also intriguing differences in the figures.

Subscription to EmiWeb is right now only 300 SEK for a year. An English interface will be posted in October, with credit card facilities.

More information on EmiWeb will come in a future issue of SAG, when it has been tested more.

Elisabeth Thorsell

www.emiweb.se
After having written three articles about my ancestors for publication in the *Swedish American Genealogist*, I decided to now go about the task of writing a book about my ancestors from Sweden. When I first thought of doing this, I knew the idea of organizing, prioritizing, searching through, and categorizing over thirty years of collecting documents, photographs, and various handwritten notes and letters stored in boxes throughout our home would be a challenge, especially when much of the information is in Swedish.

My goal was to be accurate, concise, and provide myself and the reader the sources of information which others could research and further develop. Thus I set out to put a footnote with each identified fact (birth, death, education, marriage, employment, community activities, place of residence, etc.).

**Things I have learnt**

In going through this detailed process I have learned:

* human error was frequently discovered in both my recording and verifying information
* that frequently I had made erroneous conclusions re dates, events, places, and relationships
* how in my enthusiasm of discovering materials I often overlooked subtle clues necessitating me to read carefully again the documents, analyze the evidence, and put together the sequence of events
* to make new linkages with previously thought of unrelated data and in so doing has led to previously overlooked sources and research findings
* to crosscheck specific information with multiple sources which led to more comprehensive fact-finding whereby increasing my understanding of the individual’s life experiences in an historical context of events
* that, when I found a document that needed further clarification, to recheck this with the original source.

**The necessity of notes**

The process of using footnotes is a tedious time-consuming task and the importance of using them in writing genealogy is paramount. The more self-disciplined I was to consistently follow a specific researching and writing protocol for documentation the more insight I gained from the information I had been keeping for many years. The knowledge that the information is now more accurate and verifiable is a comforting feeling.

**A sample of my documentation**

This is a sample from my grandfather and the format I found useful (I eventually documented over 100 footnotes in ten pages of text) to describe his life:

**Martin (Svensson) Swanson “Papa”**

**Born:** July 20, 1872-Höganäs, Sweden-Bruksförsamling ("bruk"-factory section) parish, Malmöhus län (Skåne Province).\(^1\) Died November 16, 1956 (Worcester, Mass.).\(^2\) Buried in New Swedish Cemetery (Worcester, Massachusetts).\(^3\) In the *Husförhörslängd* (catechism record) named Martin Johannesson Svensson.\(^4\)

**Parents:** Johannes Svensson (worked as a Kolhuggare-coal cutter employee #276) and Botilla Qvistberg (father Jonas Qvistberg worked as a miner).\(^5\)

**Entered United States:** Declared plan to leave Sweden on October 6, 1890 (*Flyttningsbetyg*-emigration record of altered residence issued by the parish).\(^6\) Emigrated October 13, 1890, from Gruvan 235 (lot no.) to America.\(^7\) Departed around October 16, 1890, from Copenhagen, Denmark-giving Worcester, Mass., as his destination.\(^8\) The *Husförhörslängd* collaborates this information.\(^9\) Arrived November 2, 1890, (location unknown) Worcester, Mass., on November 4, 1890.\(^10\) Application for Naturalization October 11, 1897.\(^11\) Citizenship granted April 29, 1898, (vol. #11 record #30 U.S. District Court-Brooklyn, New York)\(^12\)

**Married:** Ellen Maria Larson February 14, 1903, (Worcester, Massachusetts)\(^13\).

Marriage License February 14,

Note:
An invaluable source I have frequently used in organizing and recording my writing in a consistent manner is: Elizabeth Shown Mills, Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1997.

Editor’s note: My feeling is that does not matter if you use footnotes or endnotes, as long as you use notes to document your work. So here comes the author’s notes as endnotes, which is easier to handle in Pagemaker.

Endnotes:


6) Flyttningsbetyg Record, O.J. Hasslom, pastor - Höganäs, Sweden & Flyttningslängd (migration register) p. 205, electronic communication to author from Elisabeth Thorsell March 18, 2008 - Järfalla, Sweden

7) Emibas migration file ID Höganäs M 1890 047 (Household Examination Roll, p. 205) via letter to author from Landsarkivet i Lund, February 23, 2004 & May 7, 2008 Lund, Sweden

8) DDD Emigration Databas <http:www.emiarch.dk/home> downloaded 14 October 2005, The record indicates Name of ship: “Indirekte” meaning departed from a non-Danish port, probably Germany or England, control no. 640000 - Aalborg, Denmark [Editor’s note: The ship’s name is not listed here]


12) District Court for the Eastern District of New York, April 29, 1898 (original copy) - New York.


P. Robert Willey resides in Bloomington, Illinois
Email: <hogworc@comcast.net>

Ms. Mills has since Evidence! also published the huge Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace! (2007, 800+ pages).

The Olof Krans Museum in danger

According to an article in the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet from 26 August 2008, the Olof Krans Museum in Bishop Hill, in Henry County, Ill., is in danger of being closed. The reason is said to be budget cuts, and they are accepted by the Illinois governor, Rod Blagojevich, whose predecessor inaugurated the museum in 1988.

It would certainly be a bad thing for the Bishop Hill tourism if the museum is closed, as the pictures of Olof Karns give a vivid view of all the old pioneers, followers of the “prophet” Erik Jansson, who came there in the late 1840s. Also one would think that it probably is not a large sum that is needed to keep the museum open, and it is indeed a vital part of the Bishop Hill experience.
This document comes from the Death records for Karlstad in August 1772. It was chosen to be presented in SAG because of its unusual honesty in describing the causes of death.

On this page at least four persons are described as having died from hunger, which is very unusual. It is much more common to write that the cause of death was “unknown children’s disease” or “old age frailty.”

In 1749 the Swedish agency for population statistics (Tabellverket) was founded. Among the many things they were curious about were the causes of death, and from then on the clergymen were required to note what the people in the parish had died from. Then the clergymen had to fill out a huge form, with classified causes of death and send them in to Tabellverket, where statistics for the whole country were compiled. It was a good idea, but there was a snag. There were not many medical doctors available for the general public, so who decided what they died from?

It also became one of the many tasks for the rural clergy, but they had no education in medicine. They had to rely on some books on medicine, and try to figure out what illness the symptoms pointed to.

This lack of knowledge makes for many uncertain diagnoses, and the researcher can never be sure that the ancestors died from what is written in the death records. It is different when someone drowned in a nearby river, fell into a charcoal stack, or was eaten by wolves – those were clear accidents and could not be mistaken for anything else.

The names of illnesses have changed during the centuries, and one often wonders what was meant by tvinsot or ältran? A good help, unfortunately only in Swedish, is the Svenska sjukdomsnamn i gångna tider, by Gunnar Lagerkranz, latest printing in 2003. It explains about 900 different illnesses. It can be bought from the Swedish Federation of Genealogical Societies (Sveriges Släktforskarförbund) for about $35 + shipping.

Some names of illnesses are also found in “Swedish Genalogical Dictionary” by the late Phyllis J. Pladsen, Joseph C. Huber, and Eric B. Pladsen (2000). It seems to be still available from Glenn W. Pladsen for $25 + shipping. (see page 30 for web links.)

The transcription is on page 24.
The Old Picture

On this page we publish old pictures sent in by our SAG readers. If you have a picture you want to see on this page, either send a digital copy, scanned in at no less than 300 dpi and saved as a jpg or tif file, or send a good paper copy to the editor at the address shown on the inside cover. Do not send any originals, as we can not accept responsibility for them. Neither can we promise to publish all pictures.

This picture was sent in by Lonnie Johnson, 11045 S.E. 212th St., Kent, WA. 98031. E-mail: lltjfish@aol.com

It is not known where this picture was taken, either Denmark or Sweden, nor the date. The flag does not help as the flags looked alike on the film of the early 1900s. If it was taken in Sweden, then it has to be after 1905, as it is the “clean” Swedish flag, where the union mark was no longer necessary after the dissolution of the union with Norway.

Mr. Johnson’s great-grandparents were Alfred Johnson (Johansson) and his wife Anna Charlotta Andersson.

Alfred was born 9 November 1873 on Tullanäs lands in Västra Torsås (Kron.), the fifth child of the dug-out dweller (backstuguman) Johannes Svensson and his wife Eva Magnusdotter. Johannes and Eva had 13 children. They moved to Skatelöv parish, and then to Almyndsröd, where Johannes got a job as a rail guard (banvakten) and back to Skatelöv, and finally back to Almundsröd, where they still were in 1905. By then most of the children had left home, and son Alfred moved in 22 July 1898 to Denmark, where he later met his future wife.

Anna Charlotta was born out of wedlock 10 January 1873 in Kohagen in Ljung parish (Östg.). Her father is named as Peter Nilsson, but nothing further is known about him. Her mother was Brita Maja Andersdotter, who took her little daughter with her to Stjärnorp parish, where she worked at Grålhult, and in 1877 moved to Glanstad in Vreta Kloster, where she in 1879 married the farmhand Oskar Andersson. Oskar eventually became a torpare (sharecropper) at Renhem on Tolefors lands in Kärna, just outside Linköping. He and Brita Maja had three more children during the 1880s.

In October 1888 Anna Charlotta moved to Västerlösa parish, from where she moved to Denmark in 1893. She met Alfred in Copenhagen and they married around 1906, and later immigrated to the U.S. and settled in Washington State. Anna Charlotta died 23 March 1943 in Issaquah, WA. Alfred survived her and died 6 July 1955 in Seattle, WA.

Any information on this family in Sweden or Denmark is most welcome!
The Vasa Archives – another treasure in the Midwest

BY ELISABETH THORSELL

Bishop Hill is certainly one of the “must see” places if you come to western Illinois. It has so many reminders of the early Swedish Jansonist immigrants, and it is certainly possible to spend a day there, touring the museums and having a nice meal at one of the restaurants. One must not overlook the “Colony Store” either, which is filled with Swedish goodies, pepparkakor, västerbottenost, and a big assortment of tomtar.

When you have tired of arts & crafts, it might be time for a little genealogy. There is a Swedish archive in Bishop Hill that seems to be very little known.

The Vasa Order of America

The Vasa Order of America began more than a century ago (1896) as a benefit fraternal society for Swedish immigrants to the United States. Membership at the time was limited to Swedish born men who through the Vasa Order met others who needed to learn the new language and the ways of the new country. A benefit fund provided a small income to members during sickness, and a death benefit at the time would cover final expenses. The order is named for Gustav Vasa, who liberated the country in the 16th century and became the first king of modern Sweden. The name of Vasa reflects the order’s roots as a Swedish American fraternal organization.

Over the past century, many things have changed, and the Vasa Order has grown to meet the new needs of the Scandinavian American community. While in the past members looked to Vasa to help them learn the ways of the new country and provide them a means to share problems and solutions with their countrymen, today Vasa provides members a means to share their rich heritage with fellow Americans, and helps them to learn or remember the meaningful ways and values of the “Old Country.”

There are nearly three hundred lodges in the Vasa Order, governed by 19 district lodges in the United States, Sweden (2), and Canada.

The archives

The Vasa Order realized that much knowledge and history was fast disappearing with their elderly members. So it was decided to build an archives and it was soon settled that it was to be placed in Bishop Hill, Illinois, one of the most historic Swedish places in the U.S.

The building was completed in 1974, and has since then been enlarged. The main exhibit room is the first to be entered. Portraits relating to the Vasa Order are prominently displayed on the walls: These include an imposing likeness of Gustaf Vasa, donated by the South Side Vasa Club.
in Chicago, the hand-painted original charter of the Vasa Order, and our Swedish royal honorary members (Their Majesties Gustaf V, Gustaf VI Adolf, Carl XVI Gustaf, and Queen Silvia). Carl XVI Gustaf received his honorary membership in this room in 1976, a part of his observance of America’s Bicentennial. District Lodge Connecticut No. 1 commissioned a fine portrait of Nils Pearson, the first Grand Master. An especially fine stained glass Vasa Emblem donated by friends in memory of past Grand Master Andrew Wendell graces a window in this room.

Exhibit room No. 2 is at present used to display various paintings and trophies in beautiful cabinets donated by lodges and friends in memory of departed members. Here, large glass enclosed cabinets hold different gifts that have been received over the years. Items on display are considered irreplaceable and add to the overall dignity of the archives. The appointment and honoring of the Swedish American of the Year is an annual event sponsored by the Swedish government and the Vasa Order in Sweden. An attractive display of photographs of these honorees enhances the appearance of the room. Some published works by these Swedish-Americans have been donated to our library, as has parts of Dr. Albin Widen’s collection.

The main research room is also on the main floor. The main record room has four racks containing 250 acid proof archival storage boxes. They contain recorded minute books, programs, histories, etc., sent in by individuals and by local and district lodges, and a large amount of Grand lodge material. There is more material out there in Vasa Land. It should be in the archives to add to Vasa history. The metal shelving in this room contains the collection of yearly bound copies of the Vasa Star. Sorry to say, there are several bound copies missing.

Lars Jenner, Ph.D., is the present archivist and really seems to enjoy his work with the Vasa Order Archives. Dr. Jenner has earlier been a teacher of Swedish at Augustana College in Rock Island, but his present work is more in his line of interest: Swedish folklore.

During a short visit with Dr. Jenner in 2007 he told the SAG editor that the database that he works on now has about 85,000 individuals, members, and former members of the Vasa Order. An older version is available to the public on the CD Emigranten Populär. It only has around 60,000 individuals, so the database has grown nicely since.

Dr. Lars Jenner in the main records room of the Vasa Archives. (Photo 2007 by E. Thorsell)

Contact information
Vasa National Archives
Box 101
Bishop Hill, IL 61419
Tel./Fax: 309-927-3898
E-mail: research@vasaarchives.org
http://www.vasaorder.com/bishophill/
Visitors are welcome, but preferably by previous appointment.

| Namn: | ANDERS UNO ANDERSSON |
| Födelsedag: | 1906-02-24 |
| Födelseort: | BÖDA ÖLAND |
| Född: | H |
| Yrke: | SNICKARE |
| Hemsstat: | PA |
| Adress: | 639 N 19TH STR PHILADELPHIA |
| Dödsdatum: | Ort: |
| Lognr: | 172 |
| Medlemår: | 1926 |
| Anmärkning: | DR 19281222 |

An example of the information that might be found in the Vasa database.
Sometime last year I found an interesting book on the Swedish auction site Tradera. It was labelled as a Swedish-American Book of Cookery, so I bid on it and won the book for a small sum.

It turned out to be even more interesting than anticipated, as it also contained a set of examples of the household orders that could be given by the mistress of the house to the new, “raw” girl from the Swedish boondocks. They, the American ladies, did not expect a new girl to know anything about a modern household, so everything was very carefully described. Everything is in both Swedish and in English.

This book was printed in at least six editions from 1882 to 1923, almost at the end of immigration.

Who was the author?
The author, Carl Grimsköld, is not yet identified in Swedish records. He left Stockholm in 1871, age 30, and travelled to New York, and according to his introduction he had been working as a chef “in the best American families,” which is his guarantee that whatever advice he gives is correct and true.

Carl Grimsköld is only found once in the U.S. federal census. In 1910 he (age 69) (indexed as Grimstold) and his wife Anna (age 57), married for 32 years, are living in Manhattan. Carl is an “agent,” but for what is unreadable. Anna Grimsköld died 1913 Oct. 23 in Manhattan, and Carl 1929 Jan. 31 in Queens, NY.

Table of contents
As can be expected, the table of contents is divided into Soups; Fish; Sauces; Poultry; Meats; Vegetables; Salads; Breads, Biscuits, etc.; Puddings and Pies; Omelets, Souffles, Custards and Creams; Cakes; Layer-cakes; Gingerbread and Small cookies; Pickles and Catsups; Preserves and jellies; Drinks; Confectionery; Varities; Household Orders; Furniture and utensils.

Recipes
Remember that this is an American cookery book, aimed at future servants in American families.

But if there is any old recipe that you might wonder if it is included in the book, just send an e-mail to <sag@etgenealogy.se>.
Köttsträtter—Meats.

Korf.

Tio pounds kött, en half pint salt, en fjärrnedels pint peppar och en och en half dito salvia.

Korfkakor.

Tag två pounds mager bif, jemte ett pound fett fläsk, båda delarne finhackade; blanda till detta tre testkedar salt, fem dito stött salvia, fem dito kylked, tre dito svartpeppar; denna deg bakas till små kakor, som stekas.

Blandkött.


Sausages.

Ten pounds of meat, one gill of salt, one-half gill of pepper, one and one-half gills of sage.

Sausage meat.

Take two pounds of lean beef, with one pound of fat pork, both chopped very fine; mix with this three teaspoonfuls of salt, five teaspoonfuls of powdered sage, five teaspoonfuls of summer-savory, three teaspoonfuls of black pepper, make this into small cakes and fry.

Mincemeat.

Take a fresh beef’s tongue and a beef’s heart, or a tender piece of beef. Boil till tender. Chop these very fine, removing all bits of gristle. Pure, core and chop fine, double the quantity of apples that there is of meat, and half as much of finely chopped suet as there is of meat. Then place alternate layers of meat, spices, suet, apples and raisins, with plenty of sugar, wetting the whole with good sweet cider and brandy. Sour cider will do. Add pepper and salt to the meat.

* * *

For Modelling a Kitchen Mechanic.

Let the mistress of the house take two pounds of the very best self-control, one and a half pound of justice, one pound of consideration, five pounds of patience, and one pound of discipline. Let this be sweetened with charity, let it simmer well, and let it be taken daily (in extreme cases in hourly doses), and be kept always on hand. Then the domestic wheels will run quite smoothly.

All receipts here given are for ten persons

Servant for general house-work.

The lady of the house:

Welcome! I will show you your room.
Take off your clothes and feel at home.
You must get out of bed at six o’clock.
Open the window, and let in fresh air, before you go down.
Clear the range from ashes and coal.
Light the fire and put the water to boil.
I’ll help you with the breakfast.
Give me the pan and I will show you, how to cook oatmeal.
Look, that it is well clean.
Put the cutlets on the griddle and the gridiron on the fire.
Stew the potatoes. — Fry the mackerel. — Make the toast and warm the plates.
Ring the first bell at half past seven.
Put that dish aside.
Go in and set the table.

At half past seven or so you will be free.
On Sundays we take our breakfast at half past eight.
We usually have beefsteak — fishballs — stewed potatoes — oatmeal — coffee and toast.

Dinner is served on Sundays at half past one.
We have roastbeef — mashed potatoes — fresh beans — applesauce or rhubarb pie and coffee.
You may go to church after dinner.
For supper we will help ourselves.
You must be home at half past nine.
The wash shall be laid to soak.
To morrow is washing-day.
# The solution of the Handwriting Example XVIII

## Transcription

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Column</th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td><strong>Staden Borg. Jonas Ignells dotter</strong> Maria Lisa</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>Staden, Gåssen Sven Jansson</strong> från Uggleberg i Huggenäs Sokn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>Staden, Gåssen Anders Larsson</strong> från Löfnäsängen här i Soknen</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>Staden, M. Nils Bengtss. hust. Margreta Larsdr från Brakerud, Nor Sokn</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td><strong>Staden, Wachtk. på Arresten Nils Persson, gift</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>Staden, Timmerman Olof Olssons dotter, Stina</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>Staden, Inwånaren Hr. Jacob Kjellbom, begrofs af</strong></td>
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</table>

## Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Text</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>The city, burg[her] Jonas Ignell’s daughter</strong> Maria Lisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>The city, the boy Sven Jansson</strong> from Uggleberg of Huggenäs parish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>The city, the boy Anders Larsson</strong> from Löfnäsängen of this parish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>The city, M[aster] Nils Bengtss[on]’s wife Margreta Larsdotter of Brakerud, Nor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td><strong>The city, The prison guard Nils Persson, married</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>The city, carpenter Olof Olsson’s daughter, Stina</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>The city, Inhabitant Mr. Jacob Kjellbom, was buried</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The V[ice] Pastor was the man who performed the burial rites.
High up in the Rockies

Up in the Rocky Mountains, Writing the Swedish American Experience, Jennifer Eastman Attebery, University of Minnesota Press, 2007, 305 pages, Illustrated, Softcover, Amazon.com, $20.00 plus shipping

Many books have been written to chronicle the Swedish immigrant experience in the more well-known destinations for Swedes coming to the U.S. Both works of non-fiction and many historical novels have as their settings Midwest farm communities, Chicago, the Twin Cities, and other locations noted for large Swedish American populations. Usually, these Swedes lived or settled among many others from their homeland.

This book by Jennifer Attebery looks at a mostly different group of Swedes who, for one reason or another, headed for more remote locations scattered throughout the American West. Most of the people who are subjects of this work were born in Sweden and migrated to the western mountain states along with the settlement and exploration of these areas by both westward bound Americans, and other immigrants from Europe. The attraction which drew these travelers in the latter part of the 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th century included railroad building, mining, forestry, farming, and a few other activities.

The Swedes involved in this early settlement of the West were for the most part more isolated from their own countrymen than were those in most other immigrant locations. Many were the only Swedes or Swedish families in their area, or had only a few neighbors who were. In some of the largest communities such as Denver and Salt Lake City, there were enough Swedes to establish a Swedish neighborhood, churches, clubs, and Swedish societies. In the more remote areas, Swedes were often able to develop networks of contact with others in the same vicinity, but others were too isolated even for that.

The author is a professor of English at Idaho State University, where she teaches folklore and American studies, and where she directs the American Studies Program. Her source material for this book included 54 collections of letters which she found at the Swedish Immigrant Institute in Växjö, Sweden. These letters were written by some 74 writers, a total of 331 letters in all. These letters were mostly from Swedes in the Rocky Mountain region and written to relatives and friends in Sweden. From these 331 letters, a total of 20 were carefully translated with the assistance of Christina Johansson at the Swenson Center in Rock Island, IL. These translations are reprinted in the Appendix of the book, accompanied by a paragraph describing the writer’s origin in Sweden and their location in the Rocky Mountain west. Many translations were difficult due to poor handwriting or the limited fluency of the writers. Ample footnotes explain the more ambiguous or uncertain translations.

After a preface which describes briefly the participation by Swedes in the expansion of the American West, the author has written eight chapters of her analysis and interpretation of these letters. The first chapter discusses vernacular letter writing as a folk practice, and the second discusses the characteristics of letter writing as a genre. The third chapter describes the nodes and networks of settlement by these Swedes in the Rockies, and the fourth, their experiences in becoming American workers. How these immigrants identified with their newly adopted region is the subject of another chapter. Religious language in the letters of these immigrants is dissected in the following chapter, and the concluding chapter addresses what we can learn from reading these vernacular letters. Period photographs are included in the text to illustrate some of the persons and places mentioned. The scholarly and meticulous approach of the author is no doubt to the benefit of other scholars in folklore, linguistics, and other disciplines, but the lay reader longs to just read the letters and find out more about the lives of the writers.

When one finally gets to read the twenty selected letters in the Appendix, the wait has been worth it. They offer a glimpse into the lives and experiences of a small group of Swedish migrants who encounter the vast open spaces, the dramatic scenery, and the isolation of the great American West. The men are more attracted by the adventure and the opportunity to be found there, but the women find their new environment more lonely and challenging. Their
Book Reviews

The North of Europe

Nordic Landscapes, Region and Belonging on the Northern Edge of Europe, Michael Jones and Kenneth R. Olweg, Editors, University of Minnesota Press, 2008, Softcover, 628 pages, Ill., U. of M. Press, $35.00

A comprehensive and heavy text, Nordic Landscapes is a collection of twenty essays about the many and varied landscape regions found in the nations making up Norden. The editors have contributed an introduction and two concluding essays to help define the scope of the book and the general conclusions to be drawn from the essays. The term “Norden” as used by the authors, includes the states of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, plus the smaller territories of the Åland archipelago, the Faeroe Islands (Færøerne), and Greenland. There are five essays each dealing with the varied landscapes of Sweden, Norway, and Finland (including one on Åland), two on Denmark, and one each on Iceland, Greenland, and the Faeroes.

The book is in English, and all writers have clear mastery of this language.

Readers of the SAG journal may find the essays about Sweden the more compelling, but the enormous variety of cultural landscapes found in all the other locations comprising Norden is most impressive. The editors, and several of the essayists, go to great lengths to define “Landscape” as used in this book, not all of them in total agreement. The essence of their usage to this writer is that the physical features in a particular area are modified by human habitation over many centuries. For example, the Norwegian fjords have been occupied for thousands of years by people who have lived off the land and off the sea for all that time, in varying patterns of land use and dwellings. One pair of essayists, Ingvild Austad and Leif Haug, attempt in their essay to trace these changes in landscape along the Norwegian fjords, and to describe their impact over the centuries.

Many other authors of essays in this volume deal with the varied aspects of landscape such as the esthetic landscape as perceived by outsiders, the effect of patterns of land ownership and inheritance on the appearance of the land, use of land for multiple purposes such as animal husbandry, crop raising, forestry, mining, etc., the effects of “enclosure” in the 19th century, emigration, and the impact of each on the land. Other factors also come into play. Most of the essays deal primarily with the traditional historic uses of land, but very little with the massive urbanization of the 20th century. This has resulted in depopulation of many areas formerly more heavily occupied, with most population growth since the mid-19th century confined mainly to the larger cities.

The authors and editors included in Nordic Landscapes represent vari-
The five essays about Swedish landscapes include one on the regional identity of historical Sweden by Ulf Sporrong, images of Skåne by Tomas Germundsson, the province of Dalecarlia (Dalarna) by Ulf Sporrong, Selma Lagerlöf’s Värmland, by Gabriel Bladh, and one on the hagmark landscape by Margareta Ihse and Helle Skånes. (The hagmark landscape is one of a complex mixture of forests, fields, and grasslands so typical of many parts of Sweden.) The authors all point out and illustrate with recent and historical photographs the amount of change that has taken place in all these landscapes brought about the decline of small landholdings and subsistence farming. Many fields have reverted to forest, and farming has greatly increased in scale on the more fertile lands. I saw this myself in Småland where small fields were bordered by straight stone walls once dividing the many small holdings of many farmers. The fields have reverted to forest but the stone walls, so laboriously hand built hundreds of years ago, still remain among the trees.

Another feature common to Sweden, Norway, and elsewhere is the abundance of summer houses on land once used for farming but now too small or irregular for mechanized farming. The many original houses remain, however, maintained and remodeled by their new and probably urban owners as summer retreats. Distinctions in shaping the landscape brought about by the roles of crop raising, animal husbandry, and fishing, or various combinations of these three in different locations, are made clear. Another common feature in many areas was the distinction between farmer-owned cropland near his home, outfields for cattle and raising hay, and the high summer fields for summer cattle grazing, all needed in many areas to sustain the farmers.

Readers having ancestors from the many different regions or provinces discussed in this text will find this book rewarding in helping them understand the lives and surroundings of those who lived there, and how they survived. Geographers, landscape architects, and students of the folk cultures of these areas will also find this book rewarding in their understandings of the relations between the lives of people in earlier days, and how these age-old patterns of living had an important impact on the land and on the landscape of many different areas, from the lakes and forests of Finland to the fjords of Norway, the varied landscapes of Sweden, the unique challenges of living in the Faeroes, and the more recent (in the last one thousand years) settlement of Iceland and Greenland. Americans, with a much shorter history of settlement (less than 400 years) on formerly sparsely inhabited lands, will gain a broader perspective on the effects of pioneer settlement on the varied landscapes of the United States.

Dennis L. Johnson

Michigan – the Mitten State


This slim volume was written as one of a series of books called “Discovering the Peoples of Michigan,” about the many people that make up this diverse state. There are over twenty volumes in this series and this book groups all the Scandinavian countries into one volume. Michigan is not as well known as many other states for having large numbers of Swedes, Norwegians, or Danes, however, and by 1900, persons born in these three nations made up only about 1.7 % of the 1900 population of 2,420,000.

Michigan had a population in 2005 of about 10,120,000 and is now the eighth largest state in the U.S. in population. It was explored in the early 17th century and a few people drifted into the area in the 18th century, but the area was not opened to settlement until after 1823, with the completion of the Erie Canal. This provided easy access by water from the East Coast to the Great Lakes, and the state then grew rapidly. It became the 26th state in 1837. Michigan is unique geographically, having the largest fresh water shoreline in the world, being bounded by four of the five great lakes. It is divided into the Upper Peninsula

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(U.P.) and the Lower Peninsula, now connected by a five-mile long bridge at the Straits of Mackinac. This has led to Upper Peninsula residents being referred to as “yoopers” (U.P.-ers), and Lower Peninsula residents are sometimes called “trolls” (because they live below the bridge).

The author, Jeffrey Hancks, is an expert in Scandinavian studies, having earned his B.A. from North Park University in Chicago and an M.A. in Scandinavian Studies and Library and Information Studies from the University of Wisconsin. He is now the Endowed Professor of Icarian and Regional Studies at Western Illinois University. Prof. Hancks identifies himself as a Danish-American; in this book he is quite evenhanded in the attention given to each of the Scandinavian nationalities. He does display a little more subliminal enthusiasm for the history of Danes in Michigan, but this is minor and easily forgiven. With a fairly small representation of each nationality in Michigan, there was not a great deal of information to work with, resulting in a fairly brief but factually informative book.

The reason for the small representation of Scandinavians in Michigan appears to be largely a matter of timing. Land in Michigan was mostly already settled by the years of the mass migrations from Scandinavia, or about 1870 to 1900. Those that did settle in Michigan did so largely due to forestry and mining in the northern part of the state and in the Upper Peninsula before 1900. Those arriving in Michigan after 1900 were in large part destined for the rapidly growing cities and industries, principally Detroit, Lansing, Flint, Grand Rapids, and a few other cities in the South and Southeast part of the state. The greater number of Scandinavians seeking farmland during the last decades of the 19th century passed Michigan by and settled in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and neighboring states to the west. By 1860, access to the west had shifted from the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to the rapidly expanding railroad system from the east.

The chapters in this book address each Scandinavian group in Michigan in turn; Denmark, then Sweden, and then Norway. The chapters are thorough and readable, with some anecdotes about the earliest settlers, intermixed with early photos and maps that show settlement patterns in the state. Interesting sidebars within these chapters highlight related subjects such as the Danish Sisterhood of America, The Danish Festival in Greenville, one on Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Nobel prize winning Swedish American from Ishpeming in the Upper Peninsula, one on Norwegian skiing in Michigan, and one on Icelanders in Michigan. One interesting table charts Native-born Scandinavians in Michigan by nation from 1850 through 1900.
Norwegians took the lead in numbers until 1860, but were soon bypassed by Swedes after that date. Danes remained the fewest, reflecting the smaller per cent of Danes who immigrated as compared with Swedes and Norwegians. All of the numbers were quite small, however, totaling only 41,000 by 1900.

To make up for the small numbers, the author has included several appendices listing such facts as the names of the official Scandinavian representatives in Michigan, a listing of Scandinavian-American civic and cultural organizations in Michigan (quite short), a list of Scandinavian place names in Michigan, past and present Scandinavian newspapers in Michigan (very short), a few Scandinavian-American recipes, and even an example of Scandinavian-American folk humor. Information included is well footnoted, and a long reading list for those seeking more information is also included. Most of the suggested references are generally about Scandinavian Americans in the U.S. and not specifically in Michigan. Except for the presence on the reference list of a few local histories of places in Michigan, it would appear that there is room for a good deal more investigation into the early history of Swedes and Scandinavians in Michigan.

Dennis L. Johnson

The Orphanage CD

Recently the StorStockholms Genealogiska Förening of Greater Stockholm released their new CD, called Barnhusskivan (The Orphanage CD), which has information on about 54,000 orphans who have passed through the Allmänna Barnhuset (Public Orphanage) of Stockholm during the early stages of their lives.

The information starts in 1713 and ends in 1900, and the contents vary a lot during this long period. The information is also more or less informative depending on the age of the child when it was placed in the orphanage. If it was not just a baby, there might be information about the parents. Most children were placed in foster care throughout the country, and in this CD there is a possibility to find data in the Orphanage archives at the Stockholm City Archives (Stadsarkivet). This institution has also put some orphan documents online from 1798 to 1908, see link on p. 30.

The price of the Orphanage CD is 395 SEK, but contact Carl Szabad at <szabad@algonet.se> for more information.

New and Noteworthy

(short notes on interesting books and articles)

Bluestem is a new romantic novel by Thomas N. Holmquist. Young Gust lets his eye rest on the 17-year old Lovisa during Julotta service in the Swedish Lutheran church in Kansas in 1869, and we can all guess what comes next: the stern father forbidding the young man to come and visit, and so on. A charming story for a rainy day. The author is a historian, educator, writer, rancher/farmer, and a lifelong resident of the Smoky Valley of Kansas, and has obviously Swedish roots.

The Swedish-American Historical Quarterly of April 2008 has as its main feature a story by Roger McKnight about the Dinkytown Murder: A study of Violence, Media Response and Immigrant Assimilation in Nineteenth-Century Minnesota. This story tells about three Swedish immigrants that did not find those streets paved in gold. They were Gust Erickson, Frank Johnson, and Swan Lindquist and in January 1876 Gust was murdered by Frank, who believed that Gust had planned to murder him, and had decided to act first. Gust Erickson was born Anders Gustaf Eriksson in 1854 in the small parish of Bitterna, (Skar.), and had immigrated in 1872. Swan Lindquist was also born in Bitterna, but in 1853, and his Swedish name was Svante Jonasson, and he had sailed for America in the company of Gust Erickson. Frank Johnson was born in 1847 in Grönhult, (Skar.), and left for America in 1873. What happened next is an intriguing story that ends in Stillwater Prison.

Family Tree Magazine, September 2008, has a lot of interesting reading. Notable is the yearly list of 101 Best Web Sites for genealogy, where you can find many helpful web sites to visit. One example is the FamilySearchLabs at <labs.familysearch.org>, where you can get a glimpse of the development of this popular site. Another site that is due for a visit is the Massachusetts Archives, with an index to the state’s vital records 1841-1910...
Interesting Web Sites

Andrew Peterson Society: http://www.andrewpeterson.se/index_eng.htm
Genealogy Trails, (volunteer databases): http://www.genealogytrails.com/
Links to prison records in the U.S.:
  http://www.ancestorhunt.com/genealogical_prison_records.htm
The Swedish Federation of Genealogical Societies (look for Bokhandeln / The Book store/):
  http://www.genealogi.se
Swedish Genealogical Dictionary: http://www.swedishgenealogicaldictionary.com
The Stockholm City Archives: http://www.ssa.stockholm.se/en/
New York State Military Museum: http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/historic/mil-hist.htm
Documents 1798-1908 from the Public Orphanage (Allmänna barnhuset) in Stockholm:
  http://www2.ssa.stockholm.se/Allmbarnhus/Allmbarnhus.aspx
Stockholm City Archives: http://www.ssa.stockholm.se/en/
Births, marriages, and deaths in Cook County, Illinois: http://www.cookcountygenealogy.com/
An interesting study of life in Linköping in the 1800s:
  http://www.ep.liu.se/ej/hygiea/v6/i1/a8/hygiea07v6i1a8.pdf
About New Sweden, DE, and much more: http://www.swedishheritage.us/Illustrations.htm

Meeting in Malmö

During the recent Genealogy Days (Släktforskardagarna) SAG shared a booth with the Swedish Family Register (Svenska Släktkalendern) and the Swedish Association for Genealogy (Svenska Genealogiska Samfundet).

Many friends came by the booth, and one or two also became new subscribers, or at least picked up a leaflet about SAG.

Some American friends also came by, as can be seen in this picture of the SAG editor and Geoffrey Fröberg Morris from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

We also met with Lenora and Lorna from The Old Mill Museum in Lindsborg, Kansas, and Wayne Pierson from California, also a SAG reader.
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.

**Ehn, Anderson**

My paternal grandfather's brother, *Sven Wilhelm Ehn*, later changed to *Sven Andrew Anderson*, born 14 Feb. 1903 in Västerhaninge (Sörm.), immigrated in 1913 to the U.S. He lived in Seattle with his mother and stepfather. In 1927 he became a member of the Hollywood Athletic Club, where he was an able swimmer. He participated in the test for the Olympics in 1928, but I do not know that he qualified for the games. According to information from other relatives he is supposed to have worked in some movies in Hollywood, probably as a stuntman (swimmer or diver). He worked for the movie company Rodney S. Sprigg Company, but in what capacity I do not know. On his death certificate he is listed as a driver (*chaufför*). He died in April 1970 in North Hollywood, CA.

Sven was married to *Pauline Larson*, who is also supposed to have been an actress, but I have not been able to verify that. Pauline was born 5 Feb. 1908 in Washington State, and died 10 Feb. 1985 in Van Nuys, CA.

I am now looking for information about the movies that Sven or Pauline might have worked on, as well as what he did after 1928, after which time I have been unable to find information on his swimming or his work.

*Birgitta Ehn Norin, Storgatan 46, 114 55 Stockholm, Sweden. E-mail: <norin.stockholm@comhem.se> 1284

[This query is a repeat, due to an editorial mistake.]

**Anderson**

The young carpenter *Oskar Andersson*, born 14 May 1885 in Grava (Vrml.), left on 21 Jan. 1910 for America. He left from the port of Göteborg on 16 Feb. 1910 with a ticket for Kenosha, Ill.(!). He arrived in New York 26 Feb. 1910 on the *S/S Mauretania*, and told then that his destination was his friend Karl Bergström, who lived at 315 Ridge Street, Kenosha, WI.

In 1912 his younger sister, *Agnes Josefina Andersson*, born 19 August 1890 in Grava, also left for America. She left her home 19 April 1910, left from Göteborg on 24 April, with a ticket for New York. When she arrived in New York her final destination is given as her brother Oscar, living at 660 Edward Street in Kenosha, NE(!). Presumably this is a writing mistake, and it should be Wisconsin.

Oskar and Agnes Josefina were children of the laborer Anders Gustaf Olsson and his wife Maria Kajsa Svensdotter of Södra Skived in Grava.

Any information on Oskar and Agnes Josefina would be most welcome. Did they marry and have children of their own? When and where did they die?

*Gunnar Jonsson, Älvhagsgatan 25, S-661 40 Säffle, Sweden. E-mail: <kilagenealogen@telia.com> 1285

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RMS Mauretania (also known as “Maury”), sister ship of the Lusitania, was an ocean liner built by Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson at Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, and was launched on 20 September 1906. At the time, she was the largest and fastest ship in the world. (Wikipedia).
Dear friends,

The summer of 2008 is already a thing of the past, and the indoor season is looming ahead. Back to computers and microfiche readers, and books. Please, do remember that not everything is available on the Net. Good old-fashioned books are still a great source for genealogy, but always think of the this: genealogy without documentation is mere mythology.

Also, please mark your photos, on paper or digitized, with names and dates. The young ones will not remember who the neighbors were in 1973, or where we went on vacation in 1981.

One interesting new thing that has come online in Sweden just recently is EmiWeb, which promises to be a good thing for anyone looking for relatives on the other side of the ocean. There is a short introduction on page 15 in this issue, but we will write more about after it has been a working site for some time.

The problems at the House of Emigrants have not been solved yet. The local authorities still want to merge the SEI with a local museum and a local archive, disregarding totally the international scope of the SEI. It would be a shame to lose this institution just because of some budget cuts desired by local politicians. Some decisions are supposed to be made in late September, so we will know more in the near future.

As always, the SAG Workshop will soon be under way again. We hope for a good week and for good research results. It will be interesting to see what has happened to downtown Salt Lake City since last year. They have torn down most of the central part and are starting to rebuild the area, probably with the usual mixture of clothing and electronics shops, which we get in Sweden too in all the new shopping centers sprouting like mushrooms around Stockholm.

Talking of mushrooms, it is said that the rainy weather we have had lately has caused the forests to be more or less overflowing with chanterelles and other goodies. Perhaps we will find some in the Dalarna forests next week, when we are going to spend some time at the House of Genealogy, and maybe some in the forest...

Till next time!

Elisabeth Thorsell

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**Learn a New Language, Culture and Art Through an Elderhostel Program at Sjölunden, The Swedish Language Village**

*Swedish Elderhostel*  
*October 19-25, 2008*  
*"Sweden and Swedish: The Sjölunden Experience"*  
*Program Number: 6800-101908*

**Contact:**  
Concordia Language Villages  
8659 Thorsonveien NE  
Bemidji, MN 56601

1-800-450-2214  
Email: clvevent@cord.edu  
Website: www.ConcordiaLanguageVillages.org

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**Limited Edition NWO Tote Bag!**

This very special tote bag was made for the 2007 SAG Workshop in Salt Lake City, and there are a few left for sale. The tote bag is of sturdy material and is perfect to carry genealogy notebooks and copies in, maybe even a laptop computer.

The cartoon of Nils William Olson was drawn by his son Christopher in 1981.

The price is $10 + $3.50 for sales tax and shipping in the U.S. and Canada, each ($13.50). Checks (payable to “Swenson Center”) are to be mailed to:

Swenson Center  
Augustana College  
639 38th St  
Rock Island  
IL 61201-2296

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Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota USA
## 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]).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Landskap <em>(Province)</em></th>
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<td>Närke</td>
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<td>Dala.</td>
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<td>Smål.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Abbreviations and codes for Swedish counties *(länn)* formerly used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (1981-1999) and currently used by *Statistiska centralbyrån* (SCB) (the Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Län <em>(County)</em></th>
<th>SAG Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Code</th>
<th>Län <em>(County)</em></th>
<th>SAG Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halland</td>
<td>Hall.</td>
<td>Hall.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Västerbotten</td>
<td>Vbn.</td>
<td>Vbn.</td>
<td>AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norrbotten</td>
<td>Norr.</td>
<td>Nbtm.</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>Östergötland</td>
<td>Ög.</td>
<td>Östg.</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skåne</td>
<td>Skån.</td>
<td>Skån.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The provinces (landskap).