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**Cover picture:**

Some of the miners at Nordmarksberg in 1896. (Photo in the collections of Nordmark Local Historical Society (Hembygdsförening).)

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After Vicksburg

About a week after the surrender of Vicksburg, the Third Regiment was transferred to the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of Gen. Fred. Steele, and took part in the campaign against Little Rock. In the beginning of September, when we were only ten miles from Little Rock, our regiment enjoyed the distinction of marching at the head of the infantry column. We came upon the Confederate batteries on the west bank of the Arkansas River, where a brisk cannonade was opened. This combat afforded the most beautiful sight imaginable, if carnage and slaughter may be called beautiful.

We stood on the east side of the river, the Confederates on the west. The water being very low, a steamer had been grounded about an eighth of a mile above us, and near the steamer the water was so shallow that the cavalry could ford the river; but just in front of the Third Regiment the water was so deep that we had to throw a pontoon bridge for the infantry.

Our regiment was stationed in a corn field near the river bank to cover the march across the bridge, and the soldiers were ordered to lie down on the ground. But we found it very difficult to make them obey, for, in their eagerness to cross the river, they felt more like rushing ahead and shouting for joy. Many shots from the Confederate batteries passed over our heads, so low that the soldiers, in a sporting mood, jumped up and grabbed with their hands in the air, as if trying to catch them. In less than an hour the bridge across the deep channel was ready. A cavalry brigade had meanwhile moved up to the ford above, and now the signal for crossing was given. The Confederates set fire to the steamer, which they were unable to save.

It was about noon on one of those glorious autumn days peculiar to this country, which greatly enhanced the impression of the sublime spectacle then to be seen on the Arkansas River. The burning steamer reddening the atmosphere with brilliant flames of fire, a long line of cavalry fording the shallow river in three files, the infantry marching by the flank over the pontoon from which they jumped into the water, forming on double-quick, first companies, then battalion, and to the beat of regimental music, while the air was filled with shells and balls. Before the infantry had reached the woods where the batteries of the enemy were hidden, the latter were already in retreat, and Little Rock soon fell into our hands.

In Little Rock

On our march into the captured city the next morning, the Third Regiment was again accorded the place of honor at the head of the army. It was designated to act as provost guard for the purpose of maintaining order, and the whole regiment was soon quartered in the state capitol.

Gen. C. C. Andrews, who held the position of colonel at that time, was appointed post commander at Little Rock, and I, who had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, took command of the regiment, whereby it became my duty to maintain law and order in the captured city. This was an onerous and difficult task, for it must be remembered that the only executive authority in the southern states during the war was vested in the army, and especially delegated to the provost officers and guards.

The Third Regiment was occupied with this task until the following spring, and performed its duty so well that the governor of Arkansas, in a message, expressed himself regarding it, in the following language: “During the time of their service in our capital good order has prevailed, and they have commanded the respect of our citizens. When called upon to meet the enemy they have proven themselves equal to any task and reliable in the hour of imminent danger. Such men are an honor to our government and the cause which they serve. Their state may justly feel proud of them, and they will prove themselves to be worthy sons of the same wherever duty calls them.”

Toward Christmas I was ordered to Fort Snelling, with a detachment of officers and non-commissioned officers, for the purpose of recruiting
decimated ranks. I remained on this duty till the month of March, and then returned with four hundred recruits. Shortly afterwards the battle of Fitzhugh’s Woods, near Augusta, Arkansas, was fought, and the regiment distinguished itself by very gallant conduct. During the stay in Little Rock most of the soldiers had re-enlisted for three years, or until the close of the war, whereby we acquired the title of “Veteran Regiment.”

But that was not the only distinction which was conferred on our men. A large number of young soldiers had been promoted from the ranks to be officers in several negro regiments, which were organized in Tennessee and Arkansas, and some as officers of new regiments of our own state.

Col. Andrews had meanwhile been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and, in April, 1864, I was promoted to colonel of the regiment in his place, and was shortly afterwards ordered to march with its eight hundred men to Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas river.

Moving to Pine Bluff — a bad place
From this time until the beginning of August the regiment experienced such hardships and sufferings from diseases and hard service, that it sustained far greater losses from these causes than any other regiment from our state had met with in open battle. Pine Bluff was a veritable pest-hole; the water was of a greenish color, the air full of germs of disease and poisonous vapors. Continually surrounded and threatened by a vigilant enemy, the exhausted and sickly soldiers had to get up at three o clock every morning for the purpose of working at the entrenchments and strengthening and protecting our position in different ways. Meanwhile the number of those fit for duty was daily decreasing at an appalling rate. The hospitals were overcrowded with patients, and the few men left for duty were continually occupied in caring for the sick and burying the dead, until there were not men enough left to bury their dead comrades, and I was obliged to ask a regiment, which had recently arrived, to help us perform that sad duty.

On furlough in Minnesota
At this critical moment I received orders from Washington to take six companies to Minnesota, on a six weeks’ veteran furlough, to which the regiment was entitled. Those went who were able to. Many died on the way, but those of us who survived until we reached Minnesota were soon restored to usual health and strength, so that we could return in due time and again take part in the campaign in Arkansas. The remaining four companies, which had been furloughed the previous winter, were ordered from Pine Bluff to Duvall’s Bluff, on White River, where the whole regiment was reunited under my command in the beginning of October, and remained in winter quarters until the spring of 1865.

Back in Arkansas
Shortly after our return to Arkansas, I assumed command of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. This brigade consisted of my own regiment, the Twelfth Michigan, the Sixty first Illinois, and a United States colored regiment. Our prospects for remaining in winter quarters for several months being favorable, many of the higher officers sent for their wives. I did the same, having first erected a comfortable log house for us. My wife and two little children arrived a few days before Christmas, and stayed in the camp the whole winter. No important event took place during the winter, excepting that we were once ordered to make an expedition up White River, with a considerable force of cavalry and infantry, and, after a fatiguing march, succeeded in breaking up a camp of irregular Confederate troops, and taking many prisoners.

Two incidents
I will relate two incidents which took place near Duvall’s Bluff, one of a serious, the other of a comic nature. The first was the shooting of a young soldier of the Twenty-second Ohio Regiment, who time and again had deserted his post, and finally
joined a band of rebel marauders. It became my sad duty to execute the sentence of death. My brigade formed a hollow square, facing inward, and the doomed man, a strong, handsome youth of twenty years, sat on a coffin in an open ambulance, which was driven slowly along the inside of the square, while a band marched in front of the wagon playing a funeral march. After the completion of this sad march the deserter was placed in the middle of the square, in front of the coffin, with his eyes blindfolded. A detachment of twelve men under a sergeant now fired simultaneously, upon the signal of the provost marshal. Eight rifles were loaded with balls, and the unfortunate young man fell backwards into his coffin and died without a struggle.

**Riding outside camp has its problems**

One day while taking a ride on horseback in company with my wife, who had a fine saddle horse, and had become an expert rider during her long stay in the camp, we galloped mile after mile along the fine plain, outside of the picket lines where men of my own brigade were on guard, till at last we found ourselves several miles from the place where we had passed through our lines.

Returning toward camp, we struck the picket line at a point where a recently arrived regiment was stationed, and where the ground was soft and marshy. Being challenged by the guard I answered who I was, but as he could not plainly distinguish my uniform in the twilight and did not know me personally, he ordered us, with loaded gun, to stand still until he could call the officer of the guard.

It was no easy matter to obey his order, for the horses continually sank down in the soft ground, but finally the officer arrived and we succeeded in getting to the camp without further trouble. I was not the first officer who thus got into trouble by neglecting to write out a pass for himself.

**The murder of President Lincoln**

On a fine April day, which can never be forgotten, the news came that our president, Abraham Lincoln, had been murdered. Stricken with consternation, I hurried down to the Third Regiment in person to tell the bad news.

Never, either before or since, have I witnessed such a scene as the one that followed. Some of the men went completely wild with sorrow, weather-beaten veterans, embracing each others, wept aloud, other swore and cursed.

In the prison yard, which was guarded by men belonging to my regiment, a rebel prisoner took off his cap, waved it in the air and cried, “Hurrah for Booth!” A man by the name of Stark immediately loaded his gun and shot the rebel dead on the spot. Many others, both inside and outside the camp, were shot because they expressed joy at the death of Lincoln. Passions were strong, and all tolerance and patience exhausted among the Union soldiers on that occasion. The main army of the Confederates had already surrendered when this calamity occurred, and the war was in fact over.

A few days afterward we sent our families home.

**Editor’s note:**

Now that Colonel Mattson is safe and going back home we will leave him to go on with his life.

But what was he going to do during the rest of this life?

In 1866 he became the editor of *Svenska Amerikanaren*, published in Chicago, but resigned in 1867 to become an immigration promoter for the state of Minnesota. He returned to Sweden as a representative of the Minnesota Immigration Board in 1867–68 to recruit settlers, a successful undertaking. He brought almost 450 immigrants back with him.

In 1869 he became Minnesota’s Secretary of State, from which post he resigned in 1871 and became the chief emigrant agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, which had enormous areas of land that needed many new settlers.

Later he again became Secretary of State in Minnesota for 1887–1891. He also helped found banks in Minnesota and other institutions. He also had a brief diplomatic career, was U.S. Consul General in Calcutta (1881-1883). Hans Mattson died 5 March 1893 in Minneapolis.
The microfilm archives of the Swedish-American newspaper Vestkusten have a new home at the San Francisco Public Library. At the library's San Francisco History Center, researchers can consult a nearly complete run of Vestkusten. The microfilm collection covers the newspaper from 1887 to 1967 and 1991 to 1998.

The West Coast's Swedish-American newspaper had a 121-year history before its 2007 merger with Nordstjernan, which has been published on the East Coast since 1872.

**Historical newspaper is celebrated**

On October 19, 2008, the Bay Area's Swedish-American community met at the library for a champagne reception to celebrate the Vestkusten legacy and the donation of the microfilm to the San Francisco History Center. The reception also honored the women who were the most recent force behind Vestkusten: Barbro Osher, publisher (and Consul General of Sweden in San Francisco); Bridget Strömberg-Brink, editor; and Lena Sivik, chief administrative officer.

Susan Goldstein, the city archivist of San Francisco, worked with Vestkusten’s archives committee to bring the microfilm collection to the library. When it comes to San Francisco’s history, Vestkusten is “one of the few examples of an entire ethnic newspaper that has been preserved,” Goldstein said.

In her remarks, Goldstein spoke of the importance of documenting San Francisco’s ethnic heritage and described Vestkusten as a resource not only for historians but also for families who want to learn about their heritage.

At the reception, lively conversations in English and Swedish took place against a backdrop of tables decorated with Swedish flags, while Afghani- and Swiss-themed exhibitions were on view in the adjacent library galleries. The intersection of cultures was typical of San Francisco, as was the cool, foggy weather.

Guests delved into the Vestkusten archives, reading about the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906, which destroyed the newspaper’s office. Vestkusten was up and running again just a week later.

The library brought out several books from its historical collection for the event. California och dess Svenska Befolkning (1910) by Ernst Skarstedt, a former editor of Vestkusten, is extensively illustrated with photographs of people and places. Kali- fornien och Guldfiebern: Guldfålings, Mormonernas och Indianernas seder och bruk : antecknade under en resa i vestra Nordamerika
[The habits and customs of the gold-diggers, Mormons and Indians, recorded during a trip through the Western North America], by Carl Gottfrid Wilhelm Vollmer, translated from German and edited by J.E. Thingren, published in Stockholm in 1862, gives an idea of what Swedes in the 19th century thought of the Wild West.

The San Francisco Public Library’s History Center is in the main branch at 100 Larkin Street, in the Civic Center neighborhood, across from City Hall and next to the Asian Art Museum. For more information, go to sfpl.lib.ca.us/librarylocations/sfhistory/sfhistory.htm.

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The beginning of the great San Francisco fire, April 18th, 1906. Picture from California och dess Svenska Befolkning, by Ernst Skarstedt (1910).
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We have many new, exciting resources for researchers. Here we mention just a few – there is much more on our web site!

The 1880 Swedish Census now covers most of the län. Missing are only Värmland, Västmanland, and Blekinge.

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A trip of a lifetime

Tracking the ancestral trails throughout Sweden makes many memories forever

BY DEE KLEINOW

My husband Ray and I have done a fair amount of traveling to different places, but our trip to Sweden this summer tops my list of travels.

A number of years ago, I was given many old family photos without names. After sorting, arranging, and researching them and putting the information into a genealogy program, my interest in genealogy and researching all my family lines back into Sweden became an addiction. This led to attending many classes, many hours of research in records both here and in Sweden, and many hours of research volunteer work. With this knowledge and connecting with my special Swedish relatives and friends, a wonderful month-long trip to Sweden was planned. Now a month sounds long, but with such an exciting, full schedule, it seemed as if time flew by. We have been asked to report on this trip, but we quickly found we must give just the highlights or write a book, so…

The travel plan

We first decided on an overall plan of starting in Skåne; then Kronoberg; Kalmar; Stockholm; Leksand in Dalarna; back to Stockholm; over to Värmland; relatives in Norway; and leave through Oslo. To do this, we chose Icelandic Air to break up our journey.

Off we go!

We left Minneapolis on May 13th, 2008, arrived in Iceland on the 14th, toured a little, stayed overnight, then flew on to Copenhagen on the 15th. We were met at the airport by my cousins, Gert-Ove and Anny Nilsson, who drove us over the Öresunds bridge to Sweden, and their home in Höllviken, which is located in the far southwest corner, about a block inland from the sea.

In Skåne

Over the next several days, we went sailing on the Öresund and were invited to numerous family reunions and relatives’ homes in the Malmö, Lund, Höör, and Löberöd area, where Swedish coffee, desserts, and delicious meals were served. We were taken to the family churches, grave sites, and family farms around Västerstad, Östraby, Östra Kärrstorp, and Fränninge; visited the old Lund Cathedral and watched the medieval calendar clock announce 12 noon; walked the streets of many of the old historic sea captain towns like Trelleborg, Ystad, and Simrishamn; toured many of the medieval castles and Viking villages along the Skåne western, southern, and eastern coasts. There is so much history in Sweden and this area to talk about, but it was time to move on.

Växjö next!

Wednesday, May 21st, we packed our bags, said our tearful goodbyes to my cousins in Skåne, and picked up our rental car in Malmö and worked our way to Växjö, where we were invited to stay with Helmer and Maine Olofsson, friends who grew up in the same area of Slätthög, Moheda, Berg, Asa, and Tjureda, as my mother’s father and relatives did and have ties to southern Minnesota. With Helmer’s knowledge, we drove the back roads, through the village farms, and visited an old, out-of-the-way local museum, found farm history books, and visited with the local historians.

There are no words to really explain your feelings while touring the family farm sites, visiting the church where your emigrant family left from, and touching the baptism font where your grandparents or great-grandparents were baptized. While in Växjö, we strolled through the old section of town, visited the 11th century cathedral, and the House of Emigrants where we had coffee with a delightful elderly gentleman, Ivan…

Dee ponders the ancestors and their baptisms.
Nilsson, one of the first volunteers at the Emigrant Center. We also took a tour of the Emigrant Museum which shows a very interesting display of the emigrants leaving for America and Minnesota. We did not do any research here as we had already done it at home. With so much genealogy research resources available on microfilm or on the Internet, it is much easier, faster, and cheaper. So, do your family research before you plan to travel overseas.

To Orrefors and Läckeby
It was now May 23rd and time to drive east, through the region of Vilhelm Moberg and a tour of the Orrefors glass factory which started production in 1742. (Yes, we spent a few kronor here!).

Then on to Läckeby where long time genealogy friends, Susanne Åkerfeldt, Rune Eriksson, and children, who have family ties to Minnesota, were waiting for us. After a nice, relaxed evening meal, we had a surprise visit from their neighbor, who was a board member of the Kalmar län Genealogiska Förening. We exchanged genealogy related items, while listening to the beautiful nightingale's evening song.

Highlights of this area took us to the medieval city center of Kalmar, which still has part of the city wall; Västerport, the main entrance to the city, located close to the 12th century Kalmar slott (castle). It has a terrific view of the city, ocean, and coastal area. Then over the bridge to the island of Öland, with its historical sites, windmills, and farmland meadows, which was larger in size than we had expected.

Going north
Monday, May 26th, we started our journey north along the east coast, through beautiful rocky green rolling hills and large farm fields of rapeseed and potatoes in full bloom. We stopped for a quick shopping trip through IKEA on the northwest side of Stockholm, which was larger than our Minneapolis store.

We met Bengt & Elisabeth Thorsell, editor of the Swedish American Genealogist and a past guest speaker at our Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota meeting. She had invited us to their home where genealogy was, of course, the main topic. After we dropped off our rental car, we were off to tour the 17th century royal palace, Drottningholm, King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia’s country home on the island of Lovön near Stockholm. While here we saw the changing of the guard and enjoyed our walk through the beautiful landscaped grounds. Then we were off to tour the countryside and to visit the Lovö parish church, which is a very old kyrka with many runestones around the building and cemetery. The next day, we toured the Skokloster kyrka and slott where Elisabeth has family ties. This is a pearl among churches in this area, and is still in use today. Skokloster Castle, which is right beside the church, is the largest private palace ever built (1645) in Sweden. It is a museum of artifacts with many of the originals still intact, including three rooms of a fantastic armory collection, dating to the 1670s era. With so much history, our camera was working overtime.

Dalarna next!
Then it was off to cousin Annika and Peter Wallenskog’s beautiful historic home for an evening of visiting and relaxation. May 29th found us up early taking the train from Stockholm to Leksand, Dalarna, where genealogy friend, Stenåke Petersson, met us with a surprise handshake from Leksand Mayor Lars Nygårds. We were off to another wonderful
three days of visiting, and traveling through the beautiful country around Lake Siljan, visiting the old historical village farms, and local museums. We also took a tour down into the Falun copper mines, which is one of Sweden’s most important industrial monuments with history that goes back almost a thousand years. We toured Nils Olsson's Dala Wooden Horse workshop by Nusnäs.

We can’t forget our visit to the House of Genealogy (Släktforskarnas Hus) in Leksand, where we had coffee and treats with the director and staff, toured their facility, and heard more about their working connections with Genline. After another delicious meal with Stenåke and Britt-Marie Petersson at their beautiful summer home, we said our goodbyes and took the train back to Stockholm and the Wallenskog home.

Exploring Stockholm

Between June 1st and June 5th Peter Wallenskog, a member of the board of directors for Genline, invited us for a tour of the Genline facility, located in Stockholm. We met with the new CEO Mikko Ollinen and staff, and heard about their exciting future plans. We also were invited to visit Väsbys Hembygdsförening, an old farm village which was used by their local historical society, and enjoyed a tour ending with coffee and treats. Next was the Steninge Palace culture center, on the shore of Lake Mälaren, whose history stretches back to the 13th century, and past the stately homes in that area.

We also tried out the subway system into downtown Stockholm, where we bought tickets for a two hour boat ride under the bridges and around many islands of Stockholm. We walked past many government buildings and where the Nobel Prize awards are held; toured the Royal Palace (built and completed in 1754) where the royal official entertainment functions take place; watched the changing of the Royal Guards; and toured the Stockholm Storkyrkan (cathedral). Jan Eurenius, a staff member of Genline and a research friend, gave us an interesting driving tour of the islands north of Stockholm. We visited more of Gamla Stan (Old Town, Stockholm). At the Vasa Museum, the warship Vasa is displayed. She capsized on her maiden voyage in 1628 and was raised in 1956. The Vasa is the world’s only surviving 17th century warship with over 95 percent of its original parts preserved.

The big reunion!

The Töcksfors community center was full! Dr. Haefner and cousin Ingrid Andersson had planned a very exciting reunion with lots of printed family information being shared. The wood carvings behind the Töcksmark church altar and around the church were done by a relative. A family history program followed, mainly in}

To the Värmland cousins

Thursday, June 5th, we said goodbye to our wonderful hosts in Stockholm, and picked up our rental car at Bromma Airport. We started our drive west across Sweden to Karlstad, Värmland, where Dr. Fredrik Haeffer of SweGGate fame was waiting for us. He had planned to give us a tour of the research center (Emigrantregistret [The Kinship Center]), but it had closed early in preparation for Sweden’s national celebration on the 6th. After a nice walking and driving tour of the area, he escorted us to Töcksfors and cousin Ingrid Andersson’s home, where we had been invited to stay for the next few days.

When we visited this area in 1995, I only met two distant cousins. Because my mormor’s lines go back to the very beginning in the Töcksmark, Östervallskog, and Holmedal church records, I knew there would be more. I was told that I had many relatives waiting to meet us. After being given the history and a driving tour of the many family farms, and visiting a couple of my new-found relatives, the big reunion day came on Saturday. About 155 relatives replied that they were coming. I was told that over 500 relatives lived close by in the area.

The Family Reunion in Töcksmark.
Swedish, so I hope my personal history was okay. A delicious meal downstairs followed the program. Afterwards, it was back upstairs for question and answer time in the afternoon. Naturally, this followed with coffee and a nice selection of desserts.

Next stop: Norway!
By June 9th it was time to pack our suitcases full of gifts and books and visit the last items of interest around Töcksfors. We said our goodbyes and headed over the border to my cousin Frode Myhrvang’s home in Askim, Norway. We were given a tour of the Askim church and cemetery, and had more delicious meals with relatives. The next day we drove south to Halden and the large Fredriksten Fortress, construction started in 1661, which covers approximately 150 acres. It was a major point of defense before Sweden had taken over the former Norwegian territory in 1814. Your general fitness will decide whether you walk around this fortress, which takes a good two hours with many steps. While visiting with cousin Frode, I was given a family picture of my mormor with her parents and siblings. This picture is special, because I only had a pencil drawing of my great-grandparents, and never knew that this picture even existed.

June 11th we headed to Oslo, checked into a hotel and went for a tour of the Viking Ship Museum and the Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum, Norwegian maritime museum. It had many exhibits and artifacts of the Vikings, and other ships from the 19th century polar expeditions. We took a relaxed walk along the bay area and the public park surrounding these buildings. We had sunny weather, with low 70s to high 80s (above average) temperatures for most of the trip. It had become very dry. We heard TV reports of forest fires in some areas of Sweden and Norway burning out of control.

Going home
Thursday, June 12th, we had a relaxed breakfast at the hotel, collected our belongings, and left for the Oslo/Gardermoen Airport, where we returned our car. We flew back to Reykjavik, Iceland, another delicious meal, and a little more touring, before returning home to Minneapolis in the evening of June 13th.

Thanks to genealogy and all the special relatives and wonderful friends that we’ve met along the way, this was “A Trip of a Lifetime,” and I will remember it forever!

Note:
The text on the Lovö runestone #U47 says “Torgils och Sihnjut de reste stenen efter Vig, sin fader” (Torgils and Sihnjut erected the stone [in memory] of Vig, their father).

Editor's note: This travelogue was first published in Tidningen 2008/3, journal of the Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota.

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Swedish(?) names in the 1870 U.S. Census

Recently I looked for a “lost” Swede in the 1870 Census, and tried to find him by listing all the Swedes in his county. In the resulting list I found a number of names, where the name-bearer was supposed to have been born in Sweden, but the name looked a bit odd.

When looking closer at some of the names, I think I could make out what many of them would have been, if indexed by a Swede.

Comments welcome!

Here are the names I read:
Dolber
Benzston
Bumquist
Lindagrin
Gusto Nelson
Lofgrin
Ewickso
Chinburg
Elenquist
Beryström
Carsa Underson
Southergrust

And here are the names in Swedish:
Dahlberg
Bengtsson
Blomquist
Lindegren
Gustaf Nelson/Nilsson
Löfgren
Erichson/Eriksson
Kindberg
Elmquist
Bergström
Caisa Andersson
Söderquist

Elisabeth Thorsell
The silver spoon

Even an old spoon can have its story

BY LOIS HARALDSEN

In the December 2007 SAG the article “Birth, baptism, and churching” with the picture of the silver baptismal spoons brought to mind Nils William Olsson’s article “The Old Silver Spoon” in the December 1995 SAG.

Because of my husband’s Norwegian ancestors, we have several silver wedding spoons with the initials and dates of the bride and groom engraved on them and also a baptismal spoon.

My Swedish family has a silver spoon with a history, owned by my great-grandmother.

Anna Gustafva Tullberg was born 22 April 1857 in Ivetofta, Kristianstads län, Sweden, to Carl Magnus Tullberg and Pernilla Mårtensdotter. Anna’s father had just become the schoolteacher in Ivetofta. Before that he was a carpenter in Grönbäck, Malmöhus län (Pernilla’s home parish, see SAG 2/08 for her story).

Anna taught school in Skärnsnäs, Vånga parish, Kristianstads län. The first night she spent at the schoolhouse she heard so many scary noises that she would not stay there and was driven back and forth to school in a horse and wagon.

On 27 July 1879, Anna married Jöns Jönsson from Vånga, Kristianstads län (born there 6 July 1854). Their marriage is recorded in Ivetofta and Vånga.

Jöns immigrated to Chicago in 1883. Jöns older brother, Måns, was already established in a coffee and tea business. Anna followed in 1885, she left their home in Vånga on 15 Aug. with 4-year-old Jöns, our morfar, and Eva Ingeborg age 2. When Anna arrived in Chicago no one was there to meet her and the children at the station because Jöns had to work. Anna took a cab to her brother-in-law’s home. Måns’s wife, Ella, left Anna and the children waiting outside until Jöns returned from work. Anna and Ella were never friendly. Måns would visit but Ella never.

When Jöns finally became a United States citizen he became John J. Julian. Måns had taken the surname Julian years earlier in Knox County, Illinois. Anna had a difficult adjustment at first to the U.S.A. She took in laundry to help with finances. She helped many newcomers to adjust to the new life. Anna and John had 9 children. Two little girls, each named Alma, died in Sweden, one just a few weeks before Anna immigrated. Five more children where born in Chicago.

John held many jobs, mostly doing carpenter work. Two of his sons had their own construction company. Our grandfather Jöns (John) was a bricklayer.

Anna visits Sweden

In 1912 Anna’s children sent her to visit Sweden. Her mother Pernilla was still alive. While visiting the Ahlviken (schoolhouse) in Ivetofta, a former maid met her and told her this story.

Anna’s father Carl Tullberg was a difficult man to work for and one day the maid was so angry with him she took a prized silver spoon that the minister had given Carl and hid it in the stone wall that was in the house. Anna and the maid found it all those years later and Anna returned to Chicago with it. One of our cousins has it now.

I am wondering if more of you have silver spoons with a history?

The writer is Lois Haraldsen
1460 Stonebridge Trail 1-4
Wheaton, Illinois 60189
Email: loispaul1957@yahoo.com

Not THE spoon, but another early 19th century Swedish silver spoon.
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Bits & Pieces

Canadian immigrants

Ancestry.ca launches Canadian Passenger Lists, 1865-1935. One in three Canadians is descended from immigrants listed in this collection.

* The official records of immigration to Canada by ship and overland from the U.S. are indexed and fully searchable online for the first time.

* Detailed records for all major Canadian ports.

The collection is fully indexed by name, month, year, ship, and port of origin and arrival of more than 4,000 ships, and includes original images for more than 310,000 pages of historical records. It is the first time that these records have been indexed and made available online.

(24/7 Family History Circle 17 Sep. 2008)

End of slavery in the British Empire

The Slavery Abolition Bill 1833 was passed by the House of Commons and by the House of Lords.

It received the Royal Assent (which means it became law) on 29 August 1833 and came into force on 1 August 1834. On that date slavery was abolished throughout the vast British Empire.

The Act automatically applied as new possessions (principally in Africa) subsequently became part of the British Empire.

(Links on page 30).

Swedish Council website is renewed!

The web site of Swedish Council has been rebuilt, and is still not quite done. One new page is a discussion forum, where participants can ask questions, and discuss what is going on in Swedish America!

http://www.swedishcouncil.org/

Minnesota marriages online

The Minnesota Official Marriages System (MOMS) has just started to put all Minnesota marriages online. It is easy to search and the results are useful. If you want a copy of a certificate, you can order it for just $9, and pay by check or money order. I did not see that credit cards can be used. However, they have just started doing this, so it is best to first check the link “County Index dates” and see if your county is already there. There is a link on page 30!

The oldest woman in the world dies

There was an interesting news item in this week’s news from Shelbyville, Indiana. Edna Parker, the world’s oldest woman, died. She was 115 years and 220 days old, according to Robert Young, a senior consultant for gerontology for Guinness World Records. Mrs. Parker was the 14th oldest validated super-centenarian in history. Maria de Jesus of Portugal, who was born on 10 September 1893, is now the world’s oldest living person.

A super-centenarian is defined as someone who has reached the age of 110 or more. Only one in a thousand centenarians achieve this age, and only about 2% of those reach the age of 115. This is an extraordinary physiological achievement indeed!

(Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter 30 Nov. 2008)

A Pietist Conference

A conference on the Pietist Impulse in Christianity will be held March 19-21, 2009, at Bethel University in St. Paul, Minnesota.

A special feature of this conference will be a panel session of historians representing Swedish-American churches including Augustana, Covenant, Free, and Baptist. For general information about the conference see: http://www.bethel.edu/special-events/pietist/

In Memoriam

Maja Johansson 1917 – 2008

Maja Johansson, née Ellström, widow of professor Carl-Erik Johansson, author of Cradled in Sweden, passed away 17 Sept. 2008 in Salt Lake City. She, Carl-Erik, and their oldest children came in 1948 from Sweden to Utah, where they spent the rest of their lives. Maja is mourned by 7 children, 26 grandchildren, and many great-grandchildren, and many friends.

(Deseret News 18 Sept. 2008)

A new Swedish CD-database

Just before Christmas the new CD-database Begravda i Sverige (Burials in Sweden) with some 5 million posts of burials was released. A review will come in the next issue of SAG.
Swenson Center photographs and archival holdings available online

BY CHRISTINA JOHANSSON

A majority of the Center’s photographs and archival holdings are now available for users in an online database. All photographs included in the database have a digitized representation whereas the archival records are only available in the form of a catalog record. The database allows users to do keyword searches as well as just browse randomly selected images and/or archival holdings.

This database is a work in progress and we will continue to add both images and archival records as time permits. At the time of writing this, photos from the following collections have been scanned:

- **Augustana Book Concern (Rock Island, Illinois) photographs.** Photographs from this collection include many of the Augustana women’s homes, orphanages, hospitals, and other buildings.
- **Scandinavian American Portrait collection.** This collection consists mainly of portraits of the Swedish American Lutheran clergy, Augustana synod institutions, and related events.
- **Upsala College photograph collection, East Orange, New Jersey.** This collection includes early sport teams at Upsala, class photos, photographs of campus buildings, and individual portraits.
- **Rev. C.A. Larson family papers.** Photographs from this collection include family and individual portraits of family, and photographs from family outings in the Quad Cities and along the Mississippi River.
- **Madrid photograph and subject collection.** This collection includes portraits and family photos of early settlers in Madrid, Iowa, and a photo of St. John’s Lutheran Church, Madrid, Iowa.

The archival records cataloged in this database include personal papers, organizational and lodge records. In the near future we also hope to add digital representations of selected archival holdings.

If you have any comments or would like to order a copy/copies of a particular photograph or archival record, please contact us at SAG@augustana.edu.

Please share this database with friends interested in Swedish American history and genealogy.

Web site: http://augustana.pastperfect-online.com/

Some hints on how to use this site

First, when you enter the address in your web browser, you will get a dark screen which says that it is a “Splash screen” and below this there is a link that says “click here to go to the search page,” so just click on the link.

Next you will see the “Search screen,” where you have several options to look for various things. Just try the different options until you get what you are looking for.

If you want photographs, you can click on either “only records with images,” or on just “photos” at the bottom. The search window accepts both uppercase and lowercase letters [Hasselquist versus hasselquist].

Next you will get a result window, as shown on the next page. It contains copies of the photos. Then you can click on the link below to get more information, like the full name of the person, years of birth and death, occupation, photographer’s name, the person’s dress, and much more. There are even related links that may take you to other photos that you did not know about. There is another button for “Random Images,” which is also fun. I found a nice picture of King Oscar II by that search.

If you are looking for an archival collection, you will get a full description, but no pictures of the documents. Instead you have to contact the Swenson Center to get the information you want.

Elisabeth Thorsell
The “Result Screen.”

Examples from the photo section of the database

Portrait of Dr. C. A. Evald (1849-1909) and his wife, Emmy Evald Carlsson (1865–1946), and their two daughters. Undated.

Exterior view of the Immanuel Deaconess Institute, Omaha (Neb.). Group portrait of approximately 100 people standing on the porch, sitting on the entrance steps, and sitting on a bench next to the left of the steps. Undated.
**In Memoriam**

**Dagmar Gavert Olsson**

In the early morning hours of September 28, 2008, Dagmar Gavert Olsson went – in that marvelous Swedish phrase – ur tiden. “Out of time.”

She had lived a very full life, rich and varied. Born the year before the outbreak of World War I, she was the daughter of a Swedish Mission Covenant minister in the Midwest. There she attended college and graduate school, and started teaching during the middle of the Depression. She had married Nils William and started her family when World War II interrupted so much of American life, separating the young couple for nearly three years.

With the war over, she resumed life as a college professor’s wife and mother of three, only to be swept up in the whirlwind of diplomatic life as she accompanied NWO to posts in Reykjavik, Stockholm, and Oslo.

Retirement to Florida gave her some hope of a quieter existence, but Dad’s constant travels and many interests meant that she kept her passport up-to-date and was always prepared to entertain a seemingly endless queue of guests. When time allowed, she was able to play her piano or her organ, or pursue her love of tapestry weaving. But mostly, she was a thoroughly supportive wife and partner to her husband of almost 67 years.

We will miss her smile and her sense of humor, her intelligence and her wisdom, and – yes – even her quirks and biases. She lived totally for Nils William and missed him terribly after he died. During the last 18 months of her life she was devoted entirely to her children, her grandchildren, and her great-grandchildren. We all miss her.

*Christopher Olsson*

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**The Swedish American Immigrant Monument in Munterville, Iowa**

The first Swedish settlement in this area, in Wapello County, Iowa, was known as Bergholm and was founded in 1847. In 1870, when the first post office was established, the community became known as Munterville in recognition of Swedish immigrant Magnus Munter, who served as postmaster, school teacher, and prominent church leader. The Swedish settlements that sprang up around the state of Iowa seemed to have one thing in common. Wherever several Swedish families located it was soon after that a little frame church was raised, indicative of the faith that characterized those early pioneers, and Munterville was no different.

The descendants of the pioneers have worked for a long time to set up a monument to their ancestors, and finally on 12 October 2008 the monument was unveiled. It was dedicated to “honor Swedish immigrants and to allow future generations to reflect on their struggles and contributions.”

There is a web site for this monument and the group that has worked to make it become a real attraction for all Swedish-Americans with roots in the area.

See p. 30 for the link.
A victim of a sea catastrophe

BY SUSAN DALHED & ELISABETH THORSSELL

After the article “An almost forgotten tragedy at sea” [about the Empress of Ireland, which sank 29 May 1914 in the St. Lawrence River] was published in SAG 2006/4, I received an e-mail from a SAG reader who wanted to know if more was known of the victim John Gustafson from Minneapolis, who was reported as “lost?”

An article in Svenska Amerikanska Posten from June 1914 listed John Gustafson as being not from Minneapolis, but from Houston in Houston County, Minnesota.

This little research was done at The Swenson Center while on my way to the SAG workshop in Salt Lake City. One of the researchers in the group was Susan Dalhed from Eagan, Minn., and while we were looking at her papers, I noticed that she had some people from Houston in her research. I told her the story of John Gustafson, and she promised to look for him when she had the time.

A couple of months later I got a very thick letter from Susan, which held a lot of copies with information about John, and the other victims from Houston.

It turned out that the A. Carlson from Minneapolis also came from Houston as well as Ulf Johnson, who is not on the list, as he was going to Christiania in Norway.

News items about John

The local newspaper Houston Signal published a little notice on 28 May 1914, that mentioned that Andrew Carlson, Ulf Johnson, and John Gustafson, and two women, D.A. Tiffany and Will Omdt, were all going to Scandinavia the same week.

Next week, 4 June, the Houston Signal had an article about the disaster and the three missing men from the area, and that their bodies had not yet been found. It was also mentioned that John had worked as a farmhand in the area for several years, and that he planned to go home and marry his girlfriend and then return with her. John’s brother Clarence had now left the area to go to Quebec and try to find his brother’s remains.

On 11 June the Houston Signal reported that they had received a telegram that so far they had not found the body, and that 800 bodies were still on the sunken ship.

The last notice in the Houston Signal about John Gustafson was published 18 June, when his brother Clarence returned home after a fruitless search.

Susan Dalhed wrote that she could find no information of a burial for John, nor anything about the settlement of his estate, which probably did not amount to much, as he was just a young farmhand.

John was one of the many who went to the U.S. in the hope of a good future, but only found early death.

Who was John?

The next step in the story of John was to find out where he was born and where he came from.

A good lead was found in the 1910 census, where he is listed as a farmhand with his brother Clarence, both employed by Charles H. Johnson of Wiscoy in Winona County, Minn. Here it was recorded that John was 22 years old and had immigrated in 1907; Clarence was 24 years old and had immigrated in 1905.

The database Emihamm showed a Johan Emil Gustafsson leaving his home in Stamnared in Halland, and Göteborg on 11 Sept. 1907 with a destination of Houston, Minn.!

The Ellis Island database showed him as arriving in New York on 22 Sep. 1907 on the S/S St. Paul, belonging to the American Line. John was listed as being 5 foot 11 inches tall, having a light complexion, yellow hair and blue eyes. And best of all, he was going to his brother Clarence Gustafson in Houston, Minn.!

His homplace was given as Stamnared!

Then a quick look into the 1900 Census of Sweden (Sveriges befolkning 1900) showed the following family:

Karlsdotter, Anna Britta  b. 1862
Mother, widow
Gustafsson, Klas August, b. 1886
son
Johan Emil, b. 1887 son
Klara Augusta, b.1893 daughter
Albin Natanael, b. 1895 son

and they all lived at Stamnared 11, also called Stomgården.

A check into the clerical survey for 1880-1900 showed that everyone in the family was born in Stamnared, and that the father of the family was the sharecropper Gustaf Nilsson, born 1855, who died in 1896, so the Gustafsson patronymic was quite correct. Johan Emil had been born 11 Dec. 1887, and brother Klas August 5 Feb. 1886.

What about Clarence?

Clarence is evidently an Americanization of Klas. He left Sweden from Stamnared by way of Göteborg on 24 Feb. 1905 with a ticket for New York.

When John came two years later, Clarence was in Houston, and in 1910 he and John were in Winona County, but by 1914 they had moved back to Houston. In 1920 Clarence lived on his own in Money Creek, Houston County. He is still there in 1930, and it is not now known when he died.
A condition for a young man to emigrate

A ticket was not the only necessary document to have for young men to leave Sweden

By Elisabeth Thorsell

The Swedish government saw during the 1880s that the avalanche of young men leaving Sweden could pose serious problems for the Swedish army in the future. If so many young men left, who were to be the soldiers in the Swedish army in the future?

On 2 Dec. 1886 a decree from King Oscar II and his government stated that young men that wanted to leave the country must have his testimony of removal (flyttningsbetyg) from his parish priest and also a consent from the local military authority.

On 17 Feb. 1887 another decree stated which procedure the future emigrant had to follow to get the consent. He had to write to the commander of the local military area where he had earlier mustered, but addressed to the King. With this letter he must enclose a testimony from the parish, and a testimony that he had the necessary funds to emigrate, signed by parents or neighbors.

When the local military commander had got all necessary information he was to send the papers, and information, if the applicant had done his national service, to the Department of Defense, which after the decision was returned to the local commander and sent to the future emigrant.

This is the explanation of the phrase Kungl. Majts tillstånd att emigrera or something similar that can be found in the field for remarks (annmärkningar) in the clerical surveys in 1887 and later.

Some of these documents might still be found in the Swedish Riksarkivet (National Archives), which has not yet been explored. By chance I happened to find some applications from Övre Ullerud this summer. They are kept in the archive of the parish (kyrkoarkiv), which is kept in the Regional archives for Värmland (Värmlandsarkiv) in Karlstad.

The example concerns Karl Gustaf Gustafsson, born 9 March 1867 in Övre Ullerud, who in 1890 was a farmhand at Västsjö in Övre Ullerud. He got his consent and left his home on 26 March 1890 and on 18 April he left Göteborg with a ticket for Chicago. What happened later to him is not known.

Document #1 and #2. Front and back of Karl Gustaf’s application. All documents translated on page 24.
The Swedish National Service:
From 1812 there was a new military system besides the old *indelningsverket* (allotment soldiers) as the existing army was not supposed to be strong enough in the number of soldiers. From that year every man from age 20 to age 25 had to do his National service (*bevärningstjänst*).

Up to 1872 it was possible to hire somebody to do one’s service. In 1882 the time a man should serve was increased to 12 years, eight years in the army and four years in the militia, later augmented to 20 years. The actual time spent in training as a soldier was 90 days, 68 days the first year after mustering and 22 days the next year. If there was no threat of war, then they had done all that was required of them.

In 1901 the old *indelningsverket* was abandoned, and the new army consisted of the young draftees. The military training was prolonged to about a year, with some repeat meetings in following years.

(Source: Nordisk Familjebok 1876-)

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Document #3. The pastor’s testimony.

Document #4. Testimony from the neighbors about Karl Gustaf’s financial situation.
Roots on the Åland Islands?

The islands of Åland are situated between Sweden and Finland, and are a mostly self-governing part of Finland, with their capital at Mariehamn (Maarianhamina) on the main island. The total population is about 25,000 with some 10,000 in Mariehamn, almost all Swedish-speaking.

There are a number of parishes there: Brändö, Eckerö, Finström, Föglö, Geta, Hammarland, Jonala, Kumlinge, Kökar, Lemland, Lumparland, Mariehamn, Saltvik, Sottunga, Sund, and Vårdö.

As these islands have belonged to Sweden since the early Middle Ages or even further back in time, they have the same kinds of church records as mainland Sweden and Finland, starting in the 1600s. There are often gaps for the period of 1714 to 1720, as Åland was then occupied by the Russians during the war, often called the “Great Wrath” (Den stora vreden). During this time most of the Åland inhabitants fled to Sweden to escape the enemy, and thus no records were kept, as there was nobody there to keep them.

After the peace treaty of Nystad in 1721 the people returned home and tried to pick up their lives again.

Persons with roots in Åland can be very lucky, as there exists a series of books, in Swedish, that gives the genealogy for most people in a number of the Åland parishes. The books are called Ålands Stäktregister and have so far been compiled for the parishes of Lumparland, Kumlinge, Brändö, Vårdö, Sund, Sottunga, Lemland, and Saltvik. Usually they start in the 1600s and go to the present time.

The author is Håkan Skogsjö, a well-known Swedish genealogist and writer. He has a wide experience of other sources than church records, which shows in his books.

His web site is http://www.bokhandeln.ax/index.htm
A century of change - the 1800s

In 1800 Sweden was not much better than a third world-country of today. But many things happened during the 1800s.

1804 An Edict of Inoculation was proclaimed, which soon brought down the epidemics of smallpox.
1805-07 War against Napoleon in Pomerania, many Swedish soldiers were taken prisoners of war.
1808 War with Russia, which mostly took place in Finland.
1809 The King was dethroned and replaced by his uncle Karl XIII. A new constitution was adopted.
1809 In the Peace Treaty of Fredrikshamn, Sweden had to give up Finland to Russia.
1810 The French field marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince.
1812 The army was reinforced by more or less compulsory militia units (lantvärn and beväring).
1812-13 War against Napoleon and Denmark, which mostly took place in Germany.
1814 In the Peace Treaty of Kiel, Denmark gave up Norway to Sweden. The Norwegians resisted, but the following year had to accept a union with Sweden, as a double monarchy. Both countries had separate laws, constitutions, and governments, but the same head of state.
1818 Karl XIII died and was succeeded by Bernadotte under the name of Karl XIV Johan.
1830 The Göta kanal was finished, a step towards modern transportation.
1830 The newspaper Aftonbladet was founded by Lars Johan Hierta.
1834 An epidemic of cholera troubled the country.
1842 The Law of Public schools was passed; every parish had to have a school for the children in the parish.
1844 King Karl Johan died and was succeeded by his son Oscar I.
1845 The law of inheritance was changed so sons and daughters inherited equally; earlier sons inherited twice as much as daughters.
1845 The Swedish mass immigration to the United States started.
1846 The old guild system of masters and journeymen was abolished, and freedom of enterprise was declared.
1853 The first telegraph line was built between Stockholm and Uppsala.
1853 The Riksdag decided to start building the first railway lines. The main railroads were to be built by the state, but local branches by private companies.
1855 The old riksdaler was changed to a decimal system, 1 riksdaler riksmynt= 100 öre.
1856 An unmarried woman could be declared legally capable by a court at age 25.
1858 The Conventicle Edict from 1726 was revoked, and more religious freedom was allowed.
1859 King Oscar I died and his son Karl XV inherited.
1860 Passports, both within and outside the country, were abolished.
1860 It was no longer an offense to renounce the Lutheran faith.
1861 Unmarried women were legally capable at age 25, but still needed the consent of a giftoman if she wanted to marry. This ended in 1872 for most women. Members of the nobility got the same right in 1882.
1864 Having a baby out of wedlock was no longer a crime.
1865 The old four estate Riksdag was abandoned and a new two-chamber constitution was adopted. Only men of property had the right to vote.
1866-68 Famine years increased emigration.
1872 King Karl died and his brother Oskar II inherited.
1873 The old name of riksdaler was abandoned, and the new name of 'krona' was adopted. 1 krona – 100 öre.
1878 The metric system was introduced.
1880 The first telephone net is built in Stockholm.
1884 An unmarried woman became legally capable at age 21.
1899 The first provincial archives, at Vadstena, was started.
Through my work as a professional genealogist I have made a new genealogy friend, Ned Nordine. He lives in Ludington in the Midwest and is active in the local Baptist congregation. It was founded a long time ago by local Swedish-Americans. Ned is in charge of the archive of his church, and one day he found a number of autobiographies, all written in Swedish around the turn of the 20th century. They were all about pastors with a Swedish background that had served his church.

Of course, Ned was interested in these texts and asked me to translate them, but first he wished to find out about the pastors’ Swedish background. Most of these pastors came from farmers’ homes in southern Sweden, and had been educated in Stockholm.

One of them did not fit this pattern; he had both a different background and a different track in life. His name was Isak Hedberg and he came from Torp parish in Medelpad in northern Sweden.

An unwed mother
On 29 May 1850 an unwed maid at Backen in Torp gave birth to a boy. The child was christened a few days later and given the name Isak. The maid was named Cajsa Greta Sundström, born 10 April 1815. She lived her last years as a lodger at Vagi in Torp with her two boys, Isak and his older brother Per Olof, born 8 Aug. 1845.

Cajsa Stina died 30 January 1857 and Isak became an orphan. In his autobiography he tells that he was sold at auction to the person in the parish who gave the lowest bid to keep him. He tells about the very difficult years that followed. He first lived with the Nils Jonsson family in Vike 2, and then, presumably after his confirmation, was able to work as a farmhand at Väster Komsta, Finsta, Storboda, and last Kälen near Finsta. By 1860 he had already started to use the surname Hedberg. During his time as an orphan he got his birth date mixed up and is listed thereafter as having been born on 16 June 1850.

Around 1873 he met his future wife Kajsa Greta Matsdotter, born 2 June 1848 in Stöde, a nearby parish. In 1876 they moved in with Kajsa Greta’s father Mats Matsson Sundström, born 30 January 1814 in Stöde, who lived at Kälen as a widower and former sharecropper (torpare). Isak is then listed as a charcoal maker.

Meeting with Baptists
In his autobiography Isak tells that he met Baptists for the first time at the home of some neighbors of the family where he was living as a sockenbarn (ward of the parish). He happened to enter the room when they held a meeting and at the end they also prayed for the orphaned Isak, who was very touched by that they also cared for him, the orphan. In 1873 he and his fiancée Kajsa Greta both joined the local Baptist congregation.

Immigration
Mats, Kajsa Greta, and Isak all left Kälen on 25 November 1880, with the destination of Muskegon, Michigan.

There is no record about why they left or how it was possible, but a year later Isak was a student at a Baptist seminary in Stromsburg, Nebraska, where he became a pastor. His first mission was to Fish Lake, Minnesota, and later travelled as a “state missionary” in Minnesota, Michigan, and South Dakota.

He was in Dalton, Muskegon County, in Michigan from 1899 to 1901, and in South Dakota 1901–1903. A missionary of the Swedish Baptist churches in those days had responsibilities that might correspond to the job of the district executive minister and church planter of the Baptist General Conference to-
day. The missionary visited the churches in his district and offered encouragement and whatever help he could.

In 1904, pastor Hedberg left Michigan and moved to the Baptist Church of Ludington (now Cornerstone Baptist Church). He pastored there in Ludington from October 1904, until April 1906. The church’s history describes his preaching as “strong and courageous.”

The Hedberg’s foster daughter was called Levia Ruby and was born on February 19, 1889.

On November 9, 1906, Rev. Hedberg conducted the marriage ceremony which united his daughter with Andrew Anderson. The marriage took place in the Dalton church. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Sven Lexen of Ludington, (Emma Lexen was the sister of the groom.) Levia and Andrew Anderson lived in Ludington following the wedding. They had four children. Levia died in 1921, at the age of 32.

In 1909 Isak and his wife Kajsa Greta returned to Torp, where he served for a year as pastor to the Fränsta Baptist Congregation, but the Hedbergs returned in 1910 to the U.S. There he became the “finance secretary” to the Sunset Home in Clay Center, South Dakota, a home for old people, run by the Baptists. Isak only lived there for about 6 months before he died 27 April 1911.

The Hedberg couple did not have any children of their own, but during their time in the U.S. they took in their foster daughter, who was listed as next of kin with Kajsa Greta when Isak died. Isak also had a brother in Sweden. He might be identical with the retired allotment seaman (båtsman) Per Olof Klots, born in 1845 in Torp, who in 1900 lived at Flata in Torp, with his family.

Sources:
Database Emibas
Torp church records:
C:6, page 77
AI:12b, pages 405, 560
AI:13b, pages 680, 686, 757, 704
AI:14, pages 353, 358, 710, 755

Kerstin Jonmyren is a Swedish professional genealogist and resides in Nyköping, Sweden. E-mail: <swedgenco@home.se>

The church started as a Scandinavian Baptist Church in Ludington, Michigan. After a few years the Danes and Norwegians left and formed their own church. The church was then the Swedish Baptist Church until the Swedish language was dropped and the church became Washington Avenue Baptist Church. In 2004, the church moved to a new location no longer on Washington Avenue and now is the Cornerstone Baptist Church. (Information from Rev. Ned Nordine, Ludington.)
Translation of documents on page 18

Documents #1 and #2
Number 116 Karlstad Company District.
  N:o 51

This application seems legitimate.
Karlstad 15 February 1890
[signed] Rudolf Björk

Hereby the undersigned in all humility for obtaining better income asks for permission to leave
the realm. And to this end I am attaching all the necessary documents as stated in the Gracious
Royal Decree of 28 January 1887.
1:o Pastor’s testimony
2:o Testimony about economic conditions

Västsjö in Öfre Ullerud 15 Febr. 1890
  Karl Gustaf Gustafsson, draftee of the second class, number 122/156/1888

Document #3
That the draftee Karl Gustaf Gustafsson/ from Västsjö of the parish mentioned below/ is born 9
March 1867 (sixty-seven)/ has passable knowledge of his Christianity/ has no obstacle in going
to Holy Communion/ and is in possession of his civil rights/ and has done the first and the second
year of his national service/ is hereby testified for the cause of applying for Gracious permission
to leave the realm, Öfre Ullerud parish in Wermlands län, 14 February 1890 (ninety)/ page 424.


Document #4
That the draftee, Karl Gustaf Gustafsson from Vestsjö in Öfre Ullerud to us is well-known, and
in the economic situation, that he without risk can undertake the journey to North America is
testified by the undersigned.
Nyckeby in Öfre Ullerud 15 February 1890
  S. Aug. Larsson  Elias Jonsson
  Homestead owner   homestead owner

Document #5
His Majesty the King has graciously listened to the enclosed application from the draftee Carl(!)
Gustaf Gustafsson from Öfre Ullerud parish, And has His Majesty the King found it well to
admit that even the circumstance that the applicant’s total time in the National service has not
yet ended, might not be an obstacle for him to leave the realm.
Stockholm Palace 21 February 1890

  By His Majesty’s Command,
  Hj. Palmstierna(?)

24 Swedish American Genealogist 2008:3
A wild goose flight


Can you as a child in 1907, only four years after the first powered flight by the Wright Brothers, imagine being transported on an aerial tour of your entire country? You can in a wonderful children's book by Selma Lagerlöf, first published in 1907 in Sweden. Her great gift of imagination in creating this story, and her other works, resulted in her being awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1909. She was the first woman writer to receive this award. The book was originally published in Swedish under the title Nils Holgerssons underbara resa genom Sverige. It has been republished numerous times in as many as thirty languages. This English version was edited and adapted by Rebecca Alsberg in 1989 and translated by Joan Tate. It was first published in 1992, and in 2005 is in its fifth printing. Illustrations are by Lars Klinting. The book, in one version or another, is well known to all Swedes and to many Swedish-Americans.

Nils Holgersson was a rather lazy and mean little boy, with little feeling for anyone or anything except himself. His household tomte has shrunk him down to the size of a clothespin as punishment for his selfishness. He is carried off on the back of a white farm goose which has decided to join a flock of wild geese away on their annual migration to the far north. He accompanies his goose and the flock for an entire season on a tour of all of Sweden, all the way to Lapland and eventually back to his home in western Skåne. Along the way he visits most of the provinces of Sweden and has a series of adventures with various creatures both friendly and hostile. In the course of these adventures he learns a great deal about getting along with others and repaying kindness with kindness. He eventually returns home to his family, to normal size, and is a changed and much wiser little boy.

Selma Lagerlöf was 49 years old when she wrote the book about Nils's wonderful adventure. She was already an accomplished writer, having published several books including Gösta Berlings Saga, her breakthrough and most well-known novel. She had over ten years experience as a teacher, in addition to her reputation as an imaginative writer. She was asked to participate in creating a new reader for the Swedish elementary schools, and sought a new approach. After much thought and trial efforts, she settled upon the right solution and wrote the story quite quickly. Combining the elements of a geography lesson, a morality tale, and some adventures by a little boy, with a variety of creatures found in Sweden, her work won immediate recognition and popularity. It is a timeless children's story for all ages. The illustrations by Lars Klinting are charming and add much to the lightness and spirit of the story itself.

Selma Lagerlöf was born in 1858, the daughter of Lieutenant Erik Gustaf Lagerlöf and Louise Wallroth, the couple's fourth child. Selma grew up isolated from most other children and an early illness left her lame in both legs. She later made a remarkable recovery, but as a result of her earlier condition, Selma was more serious and quiet than other children of her age. She was a gifted child who enjoyed reading and even finished reading her first novel by age 7, and the entire Bible by age 10. She grew up on Mårbacka in Värmland, her father's family estate. In 1884 her father lost Mårbacka because of his illness, and this loss had a deep impact on Selma, then only 26 years old. She studied at the Royal Women's Superior Training Academy in Stockholm and then worked as a schoolteacher in Landskrona. Her first break in literature came when...
she submitted the first chapters of Gösta Berlings Saga to a literary contest in the women's magazine Idun. She won a publishing contract for the entire book.

In addition to the Nobel Prize for literature in 1909, Selma Lagerlöf became a member of the Swedish Academy in 1914. When World War II began, she sent her Nobel medal and her gold medal from the Swedish Academy to Finland, to help them raise money to fight the Soviet Union. The Finnish government was so moved that it raised the money from other sources, and returned the medals to her. She wrote over a dozen other books and novels after The Wonderful Adventures of Nils, the last being several volumes of reminiscences under the title Mårbacka in about 1932. Selma Lagerlöf lived for many years at Mårbacka, and died there in 1940. Her former home is now preserved as a museum. Since 1992, her likeness has been featured on the Swedish 20 crown banknote.

The Swedish Maid becomes a Lady


Indigo Christmas is the sixth volume in Jeanne M. Dams’s series featuring Hilda Johansson, a Swedish housemaid with a talent for solving mysteries. The series is set in South Bend, Indiana, in the early 1900s. In this book, the newly married Hilda has left her servant days behind. The Swedish maid has become a lady, but she is still a sleuth.

As Indigo Christmas opens, Hilda is now the wife of Patrick Cavanaugh, the Irish fireman who was her love interest in the earlier books. Patrick is no longer a fireman; he is a partner in his uncle's business. "He and Hilda were now a part of that upper class they used to serve. They lived in a fine house in the best part of town. They had servants of their own." However, Hilda's new social status has left her desperately bored when she is not dealing with the culture clash between her Swedish family and her Irish in-laws. When a man is killed in a barn fire and her friend Norah’s husband is suspected in the case, Hilda jumps at the chance to investigate another crime.

As in the earlier Hilda books, Dams skillfully interweaves a mystery with the manners and social tensions of another era. The residents of South Bend in 1904 face unemployment and banking problems that resonate with today's newspaper headlines. Christmas preparations, a blizzard, and the Swedish Lucia celebration add to the midwinter atmosphere.

While the Hilda Johansson books are a mystery series, the character of Hilda – a spirited, independent young woman – is in the tradition of Laura Ingalls in the Little House on the Prairie books or Anne Shirley in Anne of Green Gables. Indigo Christmas presents this resourceful immigrant with a whole new set of challenges. Although Hilda is liberated from the hard work of being a house-

There are few children’s books more suitable for a gift for young boys and girls, from the ages of about 8 years to 12 years, than The Wonderful Adventures of Nils. I wish I were able to read the original in Swedish, since I feel that the text would be even more colorful and fascinating than in the English translation. Although the geography of Sweden is not as familiar to most young Americans as that of their own country, this detracts little from the enjoyment of the book, and the lessons included therein. This book will survive for many generations and through many more printings. There are a number of other editions of this book available at varying prices, with different publishing dates, but this reviewer found this particular edition to be an excellent example.

Dennis L. Johnson
maid, her new status means that she has less freedom to do her detective work, to drop by the police station, or talk to servants and tradesmen without being noticed. Hilda also has to negotiate awkward situations, such as being a guest in the house where she used to work as a maid.

“She had taken these women's cloaks, served them tea, opened doors for them, done a thousand little things the women were, in her opinion, perfectly capable of doing for themselves. She doubted they would recognize her. People never really did look at servants, never saw past the cap and apron to the human being inside.”

Hilda's life is a classic American story, and *Indigo Christmas* is a satisfying read. For an entertaining fictional perspective on the Swedish-American experience, the Hilda Johansson mysteries are highly recommended.

*Erica Olsen*

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**Skåne immigrants**


Between 1860 and 1930, it is estimated that about 1,300,000 people left Sweden for America. During that same period, about 200,000 of these emigrants, or roughly 15 per cent, returned to Sweden. This book is intended to be an evaluation of the reasons for this return migration, and the resulting effects not only on these return migrants, but also on the community from which they migrated. The book was written as a doctoral thesis by the author, who is now a member of the Department of History at Lund University in Sweden.

Since the task would have been enormous to examine the entire country of Sweden, Magnus Persson chose to select a small region and use that region to develop his conclusions for the nation as a whole. The region that he chose to use is the small Bjäre peninsula in southwest Sweden, in the northwest corner of the province of Skåne. This region, although in Skåne, was thought to be more similar in its migration history to the high emigration areas nearby in central Sweden. It is now known as the Båstad Kommun, and includes six parishes: Båstad, Förslov, Grevie, Hov, Torekov, and Västra Karup. This is an area of workable size, has accurate parish records, and has a representative sampling of emigrants and returnees. The Bjäre Peninsula is today a prosperous farming and tourist district with good communications to the rest of the country. It remains mainly a prosperous farming district, growing mostly potatoes.

As in much of central Sweden in the 19th century, the Båstad kommun suffered from a rapidly increasing population and a limited amount of arable farmland. Local farmers resisted government pressure to divide their land and the eldest sons then inherited the farm, with most younger sons and daughters having little opportunity except to migrate from the area or to America. At the time there were only two towns, the town of Båstad and the smaller fishing village of Torekov. The population of the kommun began to shrink with the rise of emigration, beginning about 1870 and continuing until the 1920's. The famine years in Sweden of 1865, 1867, and 1868 resulted in increasing emigration from a trickle to a flood. For Båstad kommun, Persson's research indicates a total of about 5,600 emigrants from 1860 and 1930, and a return rate of some 21 per cent during that period, somewhat greater than for Sweden as a whole. (These numbers are approximate and difficult to establish, since some returned to other than their original parish, and some returned for a time but then immigrated again to America.)

The author, as is customary in dissertations of this type, provides chapters which outline his theory, methodology, and sources, his use of statistics, the demography of the migration, and other background information about the area studied and Swedish migration as a whole. His final chapters look at the social mobility of the migrants and the returnees, various other aspects of social mobility, and the lifestyles, innovations, and business opportunities of the return migrants and the effect of returning entrepreneurs on the local communities.
In addition to the statistics presented, the author also uses the experiences of two Nilsson brothers as examples of those who migrated and spent some years in America around 1900, before returning to their home parish in Sweden. The Nilsson brothers served to illustrate his conclusions about these returnees and their impact on their home community. For them, and many others, the time spent in America and the money they earned there helped them to improve their lives, to advance their social position, and has affected their own lifestyles and also the lifestyles of their neighbors who remained in Sweden. Persson’s conclusions differ considerably from earlier studies on return migration, and he claims that the earlier research was affected too much by bias against the changes brought back from America by these returnees and in favor of traditional Swedish lifestyles. The author also found that many returnees advanced their social position through marriages, achieved greater success in their farming operations through innovations learned in America, took part in local politics to a greater degree than those who did not emigrate, and were more active in founding local businesses and other entrepreneurial activities.

This book is heavily footnoted and research is thoroughly documented, as expected in a doctoral thesis. The illustrations, family photographs, and anecdotal examples help make the book engaging and readable, as well as giving the reader more insight into the lives of both the return migrants and the communities from which they came. The thesis was written in English by the author, with no significant weaknesses brought about by translation or unfamiliar usage of terms and expressions. This volume is an important contribution to the history of the Swedish migration experience.

Dennis L. Johnson

Medieval sins


In the Middle Ages, the Apostolic Penitentiary possessed the papal powers to grant four types of graces: to absolve Christians who had violated the rules of Canon Law, to grant dispensations and licenses to those who wanted to act against the norms of the Church, and to issue letters of declaration that, for example, could free the petitioner from an unjust accusation of murder. The office dealt
Book Reviews

Swedes in Pullman, Ill.


This book is of great interest for anyone with an immigrating relative in the Pullman area of Chicago.

It starts with a short history of the Svenska Evangeliska Lutherska Elim-församlingen, which was organized in 1885.

In 1969 the church registers were microfilmed, and the present book is a compilation of the information in The First Church Register 1885–1900.

The first part of the book is a listing of all the families that were members. Unfortunately the compiler only listed the full name of the head of the household, and just first names for the rest of the families. All dates and places are also missing, which would really have made the book invaluable. If the head has a specific surname that helps a lot, but what about the Johnsons? Some surnames are Ekeberg, Zetterstrand, Lindeblad, Forsberg, Lönnquist, Lundgren, Höggren, Ekström, Elmer, Nordin, Sandström, Granberg, Karrström, Saxon, and Sköld.

Baptisms are listed by date, child’s name, and surname. Confirmation gives full name and date of birth. In the Marriage section bride and groom are listed with full names, date of marriage, and address. There is a section on Reception and Dismissal of members and then Funerals, with names, dates, and ages. A useful book!

Elisabeth Thorsell

New and Noteworthy

(short notes on interesting books and articles)

A new book of general interest has recently been published, called How the States Got Their Shapes, by Mark Stein. He has done extensive research in many sources to be able to share his anecdotal findings on the biggest jigsaw puzzle of them all—the United States. It is little known that those shapes most everyone takes for granted are rooted in various histories of intolerance, military skirmishes, and ideological intrigue. Available at Amazon.com for $15.61. Read more at http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/0809/states.html

A great book for young scholars is Kristina. The Girl King by Carolyn Meyer, Scholastic, Inc., 2003. ISBN 0-439-24976-7. It is part of a series, The Royal Diaries, that are based on real royal figures and actual historical events, according to Scholastic press. However, some situations and people in this book are fictional, created by the author, Carolyn Meyer. Kristina’s diary runs from Midsummer Day, 1638, to October 2, 1639, during the time she is turning 13 years old. Although the purpose of the series is to make history alive and interesting to children in 4th to 7th grades, this book hits the mark for adults, too. An epilogue sets the diary in historical context, describes life in Sweden at the time, includes a Vasa-Palatinate family tree, black and white portraits of royalty, a 1638 map of Sweden, and a glossary of characters. Author Meyer gives the reader a window on the lives of the nobility, and a 21st century American’s view of Swedish history. As she put it, “I embraced the challenge to present this brilliant young girl who inherited the crown and then gave it all up to live the life she wanted.” And of course, 1638 was the year of the first Swedes coming to America! The book is available at Amazon.com for $10.95 in hardcover.

Thanks to Lynn Campbell of Davis, Cal., for the tip about this book!
Interesting Web Sites

Guidelines for Heraldic Practice in the U.S.:
Minnesota Official Marriage System:
http://www.mncounty.com/Modules/Certificates/Marriage/Default.aspx
The full text of Nils Hokanson’s “Swedish Immigrants in Lincoln’s Time” (loads slowly):
http://ia311516.us.archive.org/1/items/swedishimmigrant008136mbp/swedishimmigrant008136mbp.pdf
A blog on being a Swede in California: http://jacalica.blogspot.com/
Genealogy Resources by State:
http://www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/History_Family/State_Genealogy.shtml
Dick Eastman’s Encyclopedia of Genealogy: http://www.eogen.com/
Swedes in Texas: http://www.swedesintexas.com/
The Swedish-American Monument in Munterville: http://www.swedishmonument.org/home.html
The Allotment System (Indelningsverket): http://www.algonet.se/~hogman/slsoldat_eng.htm
Old aerial photos of Sweden: http://flygfotohistoria.mine.nu/sidor/english
Genealogy in Michigan: http://www.michigan.gov/hal/0,1607,7-160-17449_18635---,00.html

Children from the Fogdhyttan orphanage in the Filipstad, Värmland, area around 1900.
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.

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**Carlsson, Nilsdotter, Persson, Nilsson**

Nils Carlsson, born 5 Nov. 1838 in Önnestad (Skåne.), left in 1880, probably from Malmö, to go to America. In 1881 his wife, Ingar Nilsdotter, born 15 Aug. 1842 in Kiaby (Skåne.) left with their three young children, all born in Ignaberga (Skåne): Carl Anton, born 5 March 1872; Per, born 12 Aug. 1874; and Sven, born 30 Jan. 1879. According to *Emibas* they left from Ignaberga on 30 April 1881; according to *Emihamn* they left from Åsum (Skåne.) 5 May 1881 through the port of Malmö with tickets to New York. They travelled with Ola Persson, born ca 1857, who also left from Åsum on 5 May 1881 on the same ticket number as Ingar and her children. The following year the oldest son, Nils Nilsson, born 29 Dec. 1866 in Ignaberga, left from Ignaberga 4 on 29 May 1882 to also go to America.

All of them had tickets for New York, but what happened next to them? Any information at all is most welcome!

*Rune Kronkvist, Hagvägen 23, S-370 10 Bräkne-Hoby, Sweden. E-mail: <runekronkvist@yahoo.se>*

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**Tufvesson, Colver/Kolver/Tolver**

I am looking for descendants of my grandfather’s sister. Her name was Maria Tufvesdotter, born 4 Jan. 1872 in Källs Nöbbelöv (Skåne.), and she left 14 March 1889 från Trä 3, in Norrvidinge (Skåne.) for America. She left from the port of Malmö 28 March 1889 with a ticket for Winnipeg, Canada.

In her mother’s estate inventory from 1913 it is stated that daughter Mary (Americanization of Maria) was married to the farmer Wilhelm Kolver in North America. In the 1910 Federal census a Mary Colver, age 39, widow, of Swedish origins, lived with her son Walter, 3 years old, born in Colorado, in Denver Ward 7, Denver County, Colorado. In 1920 Mary had remarried; to Frank Peterson, age 52, immigrant from Sweden. Walter is listed as being a stepson. Walter’s last name is from now on indexed as Tolver. The family lives at St. Paul Street in Denver. In 1930 Mary was again widowed. She and Walter still lived at the same address, and Walter is a baker at age 23.

I hope someone can help me to find the descendants of Mary!

*Elvy Fristedt (maiden name: Tufvesson), Säbygatan 7, S-261 33 Landskrona, Sweden*  
*E-mail: <ess.eff@ipbolaget.com>*

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**Anderson, Carls(s)on**

I am looking for descendants of my grandfather Täpp Carl Andersson, born 25 April 1845 in Norr Romme, Stora Tuna (Dala.). Two of his sons immigrated to the U.S. and I wish to know more about them and their families.

The older was Carl August Anderson, born 20 Nov. 1868 in Stora Tuna. He left in 1887 for Chicago and probably stayed there until he died. He was married to Anna S., born 1870 in Sweden, and they had one son, Stanley William Anderson, born 8 Aug. 1894 in Chicago, died Aug. 1976 in La Grange, Cook Co, IL. Did he have any children?

The other son was Carl Bernhard Carlson/Anderson, born 14 Sep. 1883 in Stora Tuna. He immigrated in 1903 to South Chicago, where he worked as a stonemason. Before 1912 he and his family had moved to Indiana. He was married to Helen S., and they had three children, all born in Indiana: Harvey Carl, born 8 Jul. 1912; Werner B., born ca 1914; and Helen M., born ca 1916. What happened to them?

I am very curious about what happened to my cousins in America!

*Karl Åke Karlsson, Förrådsvägen 17, S-841 93 Östavall, Sweden.*
Dear friends,

The SAG Workshop was successful as usual, several of the participants advanced backwards and found new ancestors. Some moved forward and found leads to living cousins in Sweden. It is not too early to sign up for the next one.

In Sweden the best thing that happened during the last part of 2008 was the release of the new CD database Begravda i Sverige (Burials in Sweden), which has information about millions of dead Swedes. It will be presented in the next issue.

The situation for the House of Emigrants in Växjö (Svenska Emigrantinstitutet [SEI]) is still not very clear. When the board of the SEI declined to give up their independence, the county government of Kronoberg and the city council of Växjö withdrew their annual grants, which made the economy of the SEI very doubtful. Luckily two huge grants from the Swedish Riksbank (National Bank) and the Pro Suecia Foundation, headed by Barbro Osher, Swedish American of the Year 2008, made the situation more hopeful.

The Kinship Center in Karlstad has thoughts of expanding their activities and is now moving to new quarters in the middle of Karlstad. The new location will make it possible to show exhibitions about the immigrant experience and many other related things.

The Kinship Center and the SEI are both partners in the new web site Emiweb, which was released in late August of 2008. The listings of emigrants has just been upgraded with some 11,000 people leaving from Västernorrland län (Medelpad and Ångermanland), and in the not too distant future they will add a nice collection of pictures, and other tempting items.

The winter here in Sweden has mostly been wet and dark, right now it is just cold and dark, but every day there is more daylight, and spring is on its way. But genealogy is the perfect thing to do at this time of the year, don’t you agree?

Till next time!

Elisabeth Thorsell

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**SAG Workshop**

in

Salt Lake City

25 Oct. – 1 Nov.

2009

Welcome to join our happy group of researchers at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City!

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

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

Contact **Jill Seaholm** at 309-794-7204 or e-mail: <sag@augustana.edu> Limited number of spaces!
### Abbreviations

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landskap (Province)</th>
<th>SAG &amp; SSF Abbr.</th>
<th>Landskap (Province)</th>
<th>SAG &amp; SSF Abbr.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blekinge</td>
<td>Blek.</td>
<td>Närke</td>
<td>Närk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohus</td>
<td>Bohu.</td>
<td>Skåne</td>
<td>SkÅn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalarna</td>
<td>Dala.</td>
<td>Småland</td>
<td>SmÅl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalsland</td>
<td>Dals.</td>
<td>Södermanland</td>
<td>S¨dm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>Gotl.</td>
<td>Uppland</td>
<td>Uppl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Götaland</td>
<td>Göt.</td>
<td>Västmanland</td>
<td>V¨om.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halland</td>
<td>Hall.</td>
<td>Västerbotten</td>
<td>V¨oba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallandskiceland</td>
<td>Halsk.</td>
<td>Västergötland</td>
<td>V¨og.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Härjedalen</td>
<td>Härj.</td>
<td>Västmanland</td>
<td>V¨om.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jönköpings landskap</td>
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<td>Västland</td>
<td>V¨land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medelpad</td>
<td>Mede.</td>
<td>Västergötland</td>
<td>V¨erg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norrbotten</td>
<td>Nobo.</td>
<td>Västergötland</td>
<td>V¨erg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Län (County)</th>
<th>SAG Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Code</th>
<th>Län (County)</th>
<th>SAG Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Code</th>
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<td>Dalarna a</td>
<td>Dlm.</td>
<td>Göt.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Södermanland</td>
<td>S¨d.</td>
<td>S¨dm.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>Hall.</td>
<td>Hall.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Västerbotten</td>
<td>Vbn.</td>
<td>Vbtn.</td>
<td>AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallandskiceland</td>
<td>Jkp.</td>
<td>V°mtt</td>
<td>V°mtt</td>
<td>Västergötland</td>
<td>V°m</td>
<td>V°m</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jönköpings landskap</td>
<td>Kron.</td>
<td>V°mtt</td>
<td>V°mtt</td>
<td>Västergötland</td>
<td>V°m</td>
<td>V°m</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalmar</td>
<td>Norr.</td>
<td>Nbt.</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>+rebro</td>
<td>+rebro</td>
<td>+rebro</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kronoberg</td>
<td>Kalm.</td>
<td>Nbt.</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>+rebro</td>
<td>+rebro</td>
<td>+rebro</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norrbotten</td>
<td>SkÅn.</td>
<td>Nbt.</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>+stergöta</td>
<td>+stergöta</td>
<td>+stergöta</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skåne b</td>
<td>SkÅn.</td>
<td>SkÅn.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The provinces (landskap).