

Swedish American Genealogist

Volume 36 | Number 1

Article 1

3-1-2016

Full Issue Vol. 36 No. 1

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.augustana.edu/swensonsag>



Part of the [Genealogy Commons](#), and the [Scandinavian Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

(2016) "Full Issue Vol. 36 No. 1," *Swedish American Genealogist*. Vol. 36 : No. 1 , Article 1.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.augustana.edu/swensonsag/vol36/iss1/1>

This Full Issue is brought to you for free and open access by the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center at Augustana Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Swedish American Genealogist by an authorized editor of Augustana Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@augustana.edu.

Swedish American Genealogist

*A journal devoted to Swedish American
biography, genealogy, and personal history*



Swedish American Genealogist



Copyright © 2016

(ISSN 0275-9314)

Swedish American Genealogist

Publisher:

Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center
Augustana College, Rock Island, IL 61201-2296
Telephone: 309-794-7204. Fax: 309-794-7443
E-mail: sag@augustana.edu
Web address: <http://www.augustana.edu/swenson/>

Editor: Elisabeth Thorsell

Hästkövägen 45, SE-177 39 Järfälla, Sweden
E-mail: sag@etgenealogy.se

Editorial Committee:

H. Arnold Barton, Tyresö, Sweden
Dag Blanck, Stockholm, Sweden
Dennis L. Johnson, Pottstown, PA
Ronald J. Johnson, Madison, WI
Christopher Olsson, Stockton Springs, ME

Swedish American Genealogist, its publisher, editors, and editorial committee assume neither responsibility nor liability for statements of opinion or fact made by contributors.

Correspondence. Please direct editorial correspondence such as manuscripts, queries, book reviews, announcements, and ahnentafeln to the editor in Sweden.

Correspondence regarding change of address, back issues (price and availability), and advertising should be directed to the publisher in Rock Island.

Subscriptions. Subscriptions to the journal are \$30.00 per annum and run for the calendar year. Single copies are \$8.00 each. Swenson Center Associates are entitled to a special discounted subscription price of \$15.00. Direct all subscription inquiries to the publisher in Rock Island.

Subscriptions can also be paid online. Go to this page: <http://bit.ly/SSIRCPay> (must be exactly like this, case sensitive!).

In Sweden the subscription price is **295.00 kronor** per year. This subscription fee may be deposited in our *bankgiro* account: **379-6943**, *Swedish American Genealogist*, c/o Thorsell, Hästkövägen 45, SE-177 39 Järfälla, Sweden.

CONTENTS

The Lindblom letters	1
<i>Submitted by Carol Fejfar</i>	
Raoul Wallenberg to be declared deceased	6
<i>By Elisabeth Thorsell</i>	
The 200th Birthday of Tuve N. Hasselquist	7
<i>By Lisa Huntsha</i>	
Conditions in Minnesota and Iowa 1850s	8
<i>Translated by John E. Norton</i>	
Handwriting example 46	10
<i>By Petrus Laurentii Hiort</i>	
Bits & Pieces	13
AD visits RootsTech 2016	14
<i>By Kathy Meade</i>	
Meeting my Grandmother for the first time ...	16
<i>By Diane Pincus Ober</i>	
New Tools to enhance Family storytelling	18
<i>By Anna Fredricks</i>	
Andrew Peterson homestead lives on	20
<i>By Elisabeth Thorsell</i>	
Brita Cajsa Pettersdotter – the miner's wife ..	21
<i>By Elisabeth Thorsell</i>	
Handwriting solution 46	22
Book Reviews	24
Interesting Web Sites	30
Genealogical Queries	31
The Last Page	32

Cover picture:

The Wendes Mounted Artillery, Sweden (ca 1820), picture from The digital Collections from New York Public Library. See article on p. 18.

The Lindblom Letters. Part 1.

The story of an immigrant family in Iowa

TRANSLATED BY PASTOR ROYAL F PETERSON

SUBMITTED BY CAROL FEJFAR

E-mail: <cfejfar@mchsi.com>

Introduction

In 1881 May 27 the crofter and blacksmith *Carl Victor Lindblom*¹ from Västra Harg in Östergötland left the port of Göteborg with his family² with tickets for Ottawa, IL. Carl Victor was b. 4 March 1835 in Tjärstad (Östg.). His wife was *Johanna Sund* (b. 21 Jan. 1838, also in Tjärstad). Their children were *Gustaf Adolf* (b. 12 Apr. 1867 in Östra Harg [Östg.]); *August Hjalmar* (b. 12 Apr. 1870 in Östra Harg), *Elin Josephina* (b. 7 Jan. 1873 in Vånga [Östg.]), *Otto Leonard* (b. 28 June in Västra Harg [Östg.]), and little *Oscar Leander* (b. 28 Nov. 1878 in Västra Harg).

The three oldest children, *Carl Emil* (b. 4 Sep. 1859 in Sankt Lars, [Östg.]) and *Anders Johan* (b. 10 Nov. 1861 in Rystad [Ostg.]), and *Anna Lovisa* (b. 26 Mar. 1864 in Rystad) remained then in Sweden.

*Anna Lovisa*³ and *Anders Johan*,⁴ a shoemaker, emigrated in 1882 and 1884. Carl Emil stayed in Sweden all his life.

The Lindblom family had tickets for Ottawa, Illinois, which is situated on the road from Chicago to Rock Island-Moline. Ottawa was the destination of some 400 of the Swedish immigrants.

The Lindbloms did not stay long in Ottawa, as tragedy struck soon, and the mother, *Johanna*, died in August, and Carl Victor shortly afterwards moved to Davenport, Iowa, with the youngest children.

Carl Victor had to write his sons in Sweden and tell them that their mother had died, and he wrote to his son *Carl Emil*, called just *Emil*.

Carl Victor's letters have been pre-

served in Sweden and are presently in the care of *Solveig Lindblom Sjölund*.

A few years ago *Carol Lindblom Fejfar* (a descendant of *Oskar Leander*) finally met her Swedish relatives, and she was given copies of the letters, and had them translated. She has graciously permitted them to be published in SAG.

The first letter

August 23rd, 1881

Dearly Beloved children:

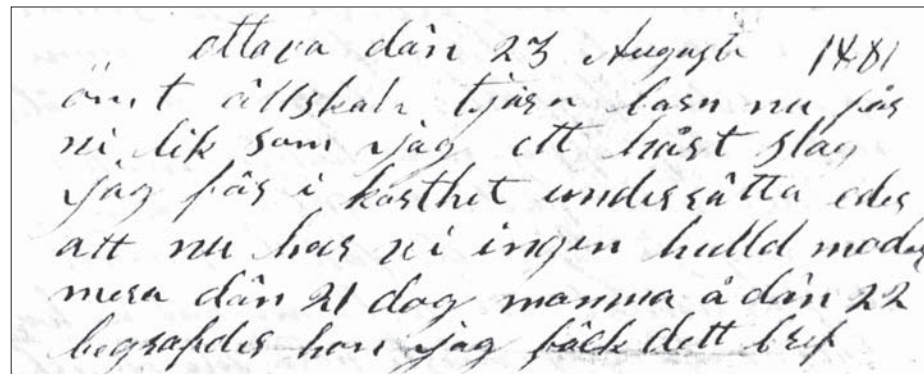
Now you, like me, will get a hard blow. I must shortly inform you that you no longer have your gracious mother. On the 21st mother died and her funeral and burial were held on the 22nd. I received your letter the same day that Mama was buried, yesterday, the 22nd, and I have received both your letters, so both my oldest children are in good health.

[God] has called Mother home to his land, but dear God, what great worries I, a poor man have in this foreign country with all these small children. These will be great worries



Johanna Sund Lindblom (1838–1881).

for you to hear, but think, my dear children, what if we had been at home in Sweden. Then maybe mother would still have been alive and then it would not have been as hard. But now I pray God in heaven that He will strengthen me in my mind, so that I will not lose it by such a ter-



First part of Carl Victor's first letter.

rible sorrow. I am weeping day and night for my lost wife and your poor little siblings, that are so dear to me, the poor ones. They will get to know other things than you ever did.

I must go out to find work, as long as I am able. I begin to sense that I am not so strong as I would like you to believe. And it is not so good to work when one does not understand a word that people are speaking, that is the worst of all.

I will not write much this time, but after about fourteen days I shall write again. Now I haven't any kind of address; but in my next letter I will give you my address, as we are moving from Ottawa to Davenport.

Now I may mention that Mamma had a stately funeral. There were 14 candles and her casket was so grand. I have never before seen such a grand casket. It was said that she should be buried in the Swedish way, but I did not understand a word. The pastor took me in hand and pointed into the grave and then up into the sky, so that I understood that Mother was gone to heaven. All the children came with mother to the grave.

Dear Emil, you must be like a father for your siblings, then we will meet with our dear Mother in heaven. Dear beloved children, I do not have time to write more this time, for I shall write to Auntie⁵ [*faster*] also. Before I end my writing for this time, next time I write I will tell you how our children are doing. Please send this letter to Anna, you might take time off and go to her and meet with her and give her the sad news. You may take your time to go to her. And you may trust that she will appreciate your coming. But it will be a great sorrow for her to know that we are suffering and do not have our Mother anymore.

Goodbye, beloved dear children, for this time. We greet you so very heartily, I and the small children. The Lord God be with both us and your deceased Mother.

God is our help

C. W. Lindblom

Gustaf, Adolf, Hjalmar, Elin, Otto, and Oskar.



C. W. Lindblom (b. 1835).

The second letter

Davenport, Sept. 4th, 1881

Beloved and Dear Children:

That you are in good health is my dearest wish. I must again write a little to you about the circumstances that you do not have a mother any longer, and you know that I am without a wife, without her support and comfort here on this earth, as well as I know this.

You may know, my dear children, when we were at home in Sweden, how we made plans to go so far to a foreign land, that we might meet unfriendly strangers. Therefore I shall name several who by all means would be willing to help you in case of need. There is Adolf. He is in training to become a tailor, and if he may live he will have a good life. And Hjalmar. He is still with a farmer but he is quite well-fixed. Elin and Otto have it quite good where they are. Clara Dahlgren⁶ is near, but I worry about her because she cannot speak on account of the swelling in her throat.

Dahlgren's⁷ children have moved from Ottawa to Davenport, and here I am also. There are eighty English miles from here to Ottawa where your four siblings are. But I go to Oscar every evening and give him a little water(?) or an apple. If I can have some kind of work in the winter,

then I shall take the three small children to be with me; but I do not know how this may work out before winter.

Nevertheless, it seems that there is not much likeness in the matter of finding lodgings or work about which August Dahlgren wrote. Then he tried foolish schemes, deceiving both us and his own sister, encouraging her to come to America. He brings up a perfect plan as it seems. But Clara said he has never written the truth back to his parents nor has she ever known anyone so careless regarding the truth.

So it was that Selma came, but in wintertime, and August had no work for her. I would write, but have not known what to write to Dahlgrens in Adamstorp, about the condition of their children in America.

Uncertain translation: Concerning this I did not need to know of other's failure. So did August [write] to me and my family. So much trouble. So if we had stayed at Bo⁸ I think Mother would still have been alive, as she was so worried when she saw our circumstances, so she had no healthy day anymore in her life, and how long I can strive, God knows, for I have plenty of worries too, and now I am alone with them.

Dear Emil, I do not write to Anna separately, but you can send this letter to her, and I hope these lines will meet with you in good health. Be kind and send little notes to me like both your last letters. I mention that it is not easy to get work in a workshop, when you can't speak a word that they understand, but I have been working for a Swedish man,, but he has promised me winter work, but I have a dollar and a half per day. But I must pay \$3.50 per week for meals, but what I am to pay for the children I don't know yet.

Now I must end my writing for this time. I shall write more soon, but close now with greetings from all of us together. God be with (us all)...

The third letter

Davenport, November 28th, 1881

My Dearly Beloved Children, may you be in good health which is my dearest wish.

I shall try briefly to send a few lines to you and let you know that we have our health, all of us, except for Oscar, he is very weak, but Elin and Otto have been sick, but now they are well. Elin has been given an agreement by a family that until she is married, she is taken as their own. They are a Swedish couple (family). They have no children so she will receive all the inheritance in event of their death. They are rich so now I do not need to have any concerns for her.

But for Otto and Oscar I have to pay two dollars a week each, and that is over seven crowns in Swedish money. I have earned quite well in money since we came to America. But I have had to pay the doctor twenty dollars, and for Mama's funeral twenty-seven dollars. So the money has gone as fast as I have been able to earn it.

All the while I have had a dollar and a half a day, so if Mama had been allowed to live, it would have worked out. Now it is my dearest wish that I should have all of you here together, then I would be satisfied. But we can hope that in time all will be well. It would be very good if Anna comes to us. I believe we can save as much money as is needed to send for you in another year.

In my opinion it will be a very useful thing for you to come here, as you can earn good money here, if only one can learn the language. That goes better for those who are young. Here you can earn around five crowns per day, and if we could live together, then the expenses for food would be less, and I believe it should go well for us.

A shoemaker makes ten dollars a week, and what concerns clothing is very cheap, and food is not so expensive, especially if one can take care of it oneself. Otherwise one must pay a half dollar a day for that.

Recently I have written to Anna

that she should prepare herself for the spring to travel so she can come. I have written to Stockholm that Auntie [*Faster*, father's sister] shall help her with a little money. So I received a letter from Swärd,⁹ in Svängen, in which he promised that he would help her a little. Then we will see whether we can send you tickets for the spring a year away, so you can come to us.

Now my beloved children, you cannot imagine how I grieve for Mama. I never would have thought that it should be so sad, I can never forget her, thus it would be pleasant if I could have my children in one place.

My beloved ones, thank you for sending your portraits. It was good to get them all, but Adolf and Hjalmar have not seen them yet, because we have forty English miles from one to the other. Hjalmar I have not seen since Mama died. So I do not know how it is with him. He is with a farmer and I have only received one letter from him, and then he did not enjoy himself, poor Hjalmar. I grieve much for my children that I cannot have them in my care, but God grant that other (better) days may come. You may believe that they [the little ones] have other days than what you had when you were younger. It must seem to them that both Mama and I were dead. They are not big enough to be away with others, but we must hope that God will bring us together again so we can be together.

The fourth letter

Davenport, December 16th, 1881

My beloved Emil:

I must thank you so much for your letter written on November 14th, which I have received as I should, and in which I find that you had not got the letter that I had written earlier, when I received your picture. But when you wrote that last letter, it had not had time to arrive here as I did not write immediately. But now I hope that you have what I have written to you, and to Anna, and to Auntie, and to Swärd, and to Holm, all near the same time. But if these

letters never reached you, then I must write a few lines. I saw in your letter that you were worried that I had died. But I must thank God that I have good health since I have come to America; the children have been sick but now they are all better.

Now I can tell you that I gave Elin away on the 12th of this month to live with a Swedish family (couple) who have taken her for their own child, on the condition that after their deaths she will receive the inheritance, and they are quite wealthy. I have considered putting Otto and Oscar into a children's home, but I have not found one yet. Now I have to pay four dollars a week, so they are difficult for me to pay for. I do not need to pay for Hjalmar and Adolf. But the sad thing is that we are so far from each other, about eighty-four English miles. Hjalmar is with a farmer, and Adolf is with an elderly couple in Ottawa, but I will see what can be changed if Anna comes to be with me in the spring.

It would be very pleasant if I had all of you here, it is difficult to find work here in the wintertime for the one who does not know a craft, but shoemakers have work both winter and summer. You that are young can learn the spoken language quickly; and then it is not hard to earn good money, only if they know to be careful with it. So I wish that I had you here while you are young, so you could make your future, and in case that you would not wish to live in America, then you could earn enough money so you could travel home to Sweden.

But we will hear how Anna feels about America when she comes here. For my part with my circumstances I cannot like America as I can never have a day of happiness here. In any case I cannot have any happiness unless my children come here. The ones who are little give me more sorrow than joy so far, but it may be that it will be of use for them to come here while they are young.

Now I will not write more this time. I shall write more soon when I can tell you about our Christmas. We

are having a mild winter so far.

Beloved Emil, I will close my writing this time with a thousand heartfelt greetings from all of us, from me, and from your brothers and sisters.

From your loving father, C. W. Lindblom

You may write my address in this manner:

Mr. C. W. Lindblom, 410 East 4th St., Davenport, Iowa, North America.

The fifth letter

Davenport, February 14, 1882

Thanks, beloved Emil, for the letter that you wrote on the 27th of December, which I have received as I should, in which I see that all of you are enjoying good health. You may well believe that it is a big happiness for me to see this, and I thank God for the same good fortune, that all of us have now until this moment of writing.

We are far from each other, but we keep writing to each other, so we may know what comes to pass for each one.

Otto has been with me twice to Oscar, as we live in a town, but Adolf and Hjalmar are in Ottawa, and Elin is not far from me, but I have not visited her since the New Year. I have not received any letter from Anna or Auntie. [line missing] that they are on their way. I am wondering if Anna is busy with preparing herself for her journey. It will be pleasant if all goes well and we get to see one another again. I have no happiness until we are all together again; and I will never forget my beloved wife, that I will never see again. I have to say as it is written in the Psalm, "Away you went, and I could not reward you as I should."

It might well be possible that we can have it much better in time, but it does not go fast for me as long as the children are so little.

Dear Emil, you will see if I can send you the money that I borrowed from you in the summer. It would be so nice, if I may have my health, so I could do that, as whatever happens,

I want you all to come here.

It is hard enough before you have learnt the language, but later it can be much better (for a person) than in Sweden. Here one can save a hundred dollars a year. That becomes much Swedish money. Haven't you received a letter from your brother-in-law, Gustafson,¹⁰ so you know how he likes it in America?

It is possible that a person may not find such a place of work as hoped for upon arrival, but one has to stay there and make some money. It is the best to come in the springtime, as there is plenty of work then, which is not the case during winter. Now there may be thousands of workers who have nothing to do, but in the summer there are jobs. We have had a good winter here all the time, which is very good, as they do not have fires in their bedrooms here, and also they have very bad houses, they do no use boards to build with, so the rooms are very cold.

August and Selma send greetings to you, I visited with them on the 12th. I haven't any more news to write except that I close my writing for this time. May God be with both you and us. Signed by your father, faithful until death.

Your affectionate father,

C. W. Lindblom

Greet all people I know from me. Anna also shall soon receive a short letter. I wonder how she plans to travel. I have my old address:

Mr. C. W. Lindblom, 4-10 East 4th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

The sixth letter

Davenport, March 26th, 1882

Dearly Beloved Children:

That you have your welfare is my daily concern. Your letter, my dear Emil, of the 4th of this month, I got on the 23rd, and in this I find that you are well, thank God, and we have got the same good gift to thank the Lord for. I ask you, Emil, that you send this letter to Anna. I do not write to her now as I am waiting for a letter from her. But I see in your letter that she cannot travel here in the spring,

because she cannot get more money from Auntie. And maybe she could not get some from Swärd in Swängen.

I know well enough that when it comes to the point, it may be impossible on account of lacking money. But it is good if she is not without a place. So there is no hurry for her to come, and it is just as well for a girl to come in the fall as in the spring.

For my part I am not in a position now so that I can send any money now until the summer. What I have earned in the winter has not been more than the amount needed to pay for the children, around fifteen crowns in Swedish money each week. When I am writing this letter I have no more than six dollars in my purse. But soon I will get more daily pay so I believe I can send some home. If it is so that Anna does not have a place this spring, then she must go to Auntie's and stay there until I shall send her money. And then she should study English as much as she can, as that is the hardest when one comes here.

If I could speak English, then I could have had it much better, but in the circumstances we found ourselves in when we came here, it isn't any wonder that it has been difficult for me, and I am not yet sure if I will ever have a happy day again.

Beloved Emil, we must wait and see in the mean time what will happen with Anna's travel now, if she could get enough money, then she could come. It was not much that Auntie gave her, that will not be enough.

I thought when I came from Sweden that Clara Dahlgren had it so she could loan me a little money, but they have not been careful, so they do not have any. August does not save any, and there are plenty of alehouses here.

Selma and August are staying with Clara both of them. I can send you greetings from Selma, I pity her because her siblings are so ungodly. They believe there is no God, and they play cards and drink beer all day Sunday.

Now, my beloved son, I must close

my writing for this time. You shall be good and send this letter to Anna, and let us hear how everything comes to be.

Adieu, beloved Emil, Johan, and Anna for this time. God be with both you and us.

Your affectionate father
C. W. Lindblom

Endnotes:

- 1) He was christened Carl Victor (Tjärstad CI:5 [1828-1860] Image 700 / pag 133). As a grown man he is more often called Carl Wilhelm, and in the U.S. he used his initials C.W.
- 2) The family had got their moving-out testimony from Bo, Västra Harg on 29 April (Västra Harg (E) BI:2 [1879-1894] Image 36 / Page 65). With them also travelled Johanna's niece Selma Charlotta Dahlgren from Vreta Kloster (Östg.).
- 3) Anna left from Sya (Östg.) via Göteborg on 1881 May 12 with a ticket for Davenport, IA (*Emihamn*).
- 4) Anders Johan is said to have left Härsnäs in Västra Harg on 24 Oct. 1884 (Västra Harg (E) BI:2 [1879-1894] Image 45 / Page 83), but not found in *Emihamn* close to that date. He might instead be the Anders J. Lindbom(!), born around 1861 who left 19 March 1884 from Malexander (Östg.) via Göteborg with a ticket for New York (*Emihamn*). Records for 1860–1890 for Malexander were destroyed in a fire.
- 5) Auntie was Carl Victor's sister Augusta Mathilda (b. 24 Sep. 1841 in Tjärstad). She moved to Stockholm, and was there before 1876, when she was living in Hedvig Eleonora parish, and working as a hat seamstress. On 7 July 1879 she married August Heinrich Christofer Lauenstein (b. 19 Aug. 1852 in Hamburg, Germany), a music teacher. Auntie died on 18 Jan. 1883, in Hedvig Eleonora, Stockholm (*Rotemannen* database). She seems to have had some money, as she was supposed to help the children in Sweden with their fares to America.
- 6) Clara Josephina Dahlgren (b. 27 Feb. 1851 in Tjärstad) was the illegitimate daughter of Johanna's sister Maria Sund. Clara as a teenager moved around to various places and worked

as a maid. It is not known when she came to America, but she was in Davenport in the late 1870s. The 1910 U.S. Census, when she lived in Chicago, mentions that she immigrated in 1866, which is possible.

- 7) Three other children of Maria Sund and her husband Daniel Dahlgren also immigrated to the U.S.

Daniel August (b. 3 Aug. 1859 in Rystad) immigrated 3 aug. 1880 from Vreta Kloster (Östg.).

Selma Charlotta (b. 1 July 1864 in Vreta Kloster) came with the Lindbloms in 1881.

Elin Maria (b. 25 Dec. 1868 in Vreta Kloster) left 4 March 1887 from Göteborg with a ticket for Chicago (*Emihamn*).

- 8) Bo in Västra Harg was the place the Lindbloms left when they emigrated.
- 9) Svärd i Svängen is probably the local shopkeeper Anders Johan Andersson Svärd (b. 1846 in Västra Harg) who lived at cottage Svängen on Kulla lands in Västra Harg.
- 10) Not identified.

King Erik – patron saint of Sweden



Erik was a rival king, from 1150, to Sverker the Elder who had ascended the throne c. 1130 and was murdered in 1156, after which Eric was recognized in most or all provinces. According to legends, Eric did much to consolidate Christianity in his realm and spread the faith into Finland. In an effort to conquer and convert the Finns, he allegedly led the First Swedish Crusade against the Finns.

In reaction to Eric's insistence that tithes be paid to support the Church as they were elsewhere in Europe, some Swedish nobles joined forces with Magnus Henriksson, great-great-grandson of the late king Sweyn Estridson of Denmark.

Eric was accosted by the rebel Swedish nobles near Uppsala at Östra Aros as he was leaving church after hearing Mass on Ascension Day in May 1160 or 1161. He was thrown to the ground from his horse, tortured, ridiculed, then beheaded. This

is supposed to have happened on 18 May, which is still the name day for Erik.

The king was buried in the church of Old Uppsala, which he had rebuilt around the burial mounds of his pagan predecessors. In 1167, his body was enshrined and his relics and regalia were transferred to the present cathedral of Uppsala, built on the site of Eric's martyrdom, in 1273. The transfer of Eric's relics extended the depth of his religious following.

In an effort to consolidate his position, Eric's son Knut Eriksson, king of Sweden ca 1172 – 1195, encouraged the veneration of his father as a martyr. Facts and fiction about his life were inseparably mixed together. Later, Swedes believed a miracle occurred at Eric's death: a fountain was said to have sprung from the earth where the king's head fell after being cut off.

(Wikipedia)

In 2014 his reliquary in Uppsala Cathedral was opened, and his remains analysed in many ways, including x-raying the remaining bones and studying if he had osteoporosis. It showed that he had a sturdy skeleton, and a doing a DNA-study is being done to find out if he was related to other old Swedish noblemen.

Most of the results of this research were made public in March 2016. As far as possible it was found that he did die in 1160, and that he had many wounds on his legs and that his upper body was probably protected by a mail shirt, and that he had been beheaded. The DNA results are not yet made public.



Raoul Wallenberg is to be declared deceased

ANSÖKAN OM DÖDFÖRKLARING

Raoul Wallenberg, 120804+0095, har begärts dödförklärad. Raoul Wallenberg kallas jämlikt 7 § lagen (2005:130) om dödförklaring att senast den 14 oktober 2016 anmäla sig hos Skatteverket, 171 94 Solna. Den som kan lämna upplysningar i ärendet uppmanas att vända sig till Skatteverket med dessa upplysningar inom samma tid.

Skatteverket



Raoul Wallenberg's passport photo from 1944 (Wikipedia).

This announcement was published in the Swedish newspapers *Svenska Dagbladet* and *Dagens Nyheter* on 29 March 2016.

The Swedish tax authorities (*Skatteverket*) are asking Mr. Wallenberg to contact them before 14 Oct. 2016, or he will be declared dead. They also ask for anyone knowing anything about his fate to get in touch with them.

If he would still be alive, he would be 103, but nobody has seen him for 69 years, so it is understandable that his relatives on his mother's side would like to close his estate.

Raoul Gustaf Wallenberg (b. 4 August 1912 at Lidingö near Stockholm – disappeared 17 January 1945) was a Swedish architect, businessman, diplomat, and humanitarian.

He is widely celebrated for saving tens of thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary during the Holocaust from German Nazis and Hungarian fascists during the later stages of World War II. While serving as Sweden's special envoy in Budapest between July and December 1944, Wallenberg issued protective passports and sheltered Jews in buildings designated as Swedish territory.

On 17 January 1945, during the siege of Budapest by the Red Army, Wallenberg was detained by SMERSH on suspicion of espionage and subsequently disappeared. He was later reported to have died on 17 July 1947 while imprisoned by communist authorities and KGB secret police in the Lubyanka, the KGB headquarters and affiliated prison in Moscow.

The motives behind Wallenberg's arrest and imprisonment by the Soviet government, along with questions surrounding the circumstances of his death and his possible ties to U.S. intelligence, remain mysterious and are the subject of continued speculation.

(Wikipedia)

Mr. Wallenberg belonged to a famous Swedish industrial and banking family. His father Raoul Oscar Wallenberg, an officer in the Swedish Navy, died in 1912. His widow, Maj Wising, remarried later to Fredrik Elias August von Dardel, and in this marriage became the grandmother of Nane Lagergren, married to Mr. Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations.

The link to your history

Digital Research Room

More than 148 million digitized pages of Swedish historical documents and over 27 million searchable database records.

- Swedish Church Books
- Census
- Military records
- Estate inventories
- and much more.



Visit <https://sok.riksarkivet.se/svar>

Shop online, CDs and DVDs

- Swedish Census 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910 and 1990
- Swedish Death Index 1901–2013

Visit <http://webbutik.riksarkivet.se/en>



Riksarkivet
Swedish National Archives

News from the Swenson Center

The 200th Birthday of Tuve Nilsson Hasselquist

By LISA HUNTSHA

Life in Sweden

Tuve Nilsson Hasselquist was born March 2, 1816, at Hasslaröd in Osby parish in Skåne, Sweden. His father was Nils Tuve (b. 9 July 1776 in Hasslaröd) and his mother was Sissa Svensdotter (b. 24 Aug. 1782 in Ebbarp, Osby). Father Nils was a devout, successful farmer and sent Hasselquist to Kristianstad to be educated, where he assumed the family name of Hasselquist. He continued at Lund University, graduating in 1835. He struggled with student life, but completed his theological studies and was ordained in the Church of Sweden.

Gradually, Hasselquist was influenced by the religious awakening at the time. He became a reformer, defended the Free Church movement (churches separate from the government), and advocated for the separation of church and state. He became a strict Pietist (a Lutheran movement that stressed personal faith and devotion), a powerful speaker, and a temperance advocate. His reputation for radicalism began to precede him as he moved to preach at new parishes.

Emigration and life in Galesburg, Illinois

In 1849, Hasselquist met Lars Paul Esbjörn for the first time, just as Esbjörn was about to leave for America. Esbjörn – who established the first church for Swedish immigrants in Andover, Illinois, and was later the first president of Augustana College – remembered Hasselquist, and invited him to come to Galesburg, Illinois, to start a congregation. Hasselquist accepted this call easily, perhaps because of his dislike for the

State Church of Sweden. He left for America in August of 1852 with 60 others.

Hemlandet, 1855-1914

The need for a Swedish-American newspaper was felt as early as 1853. When no one else wanted the job, Hasselquist took on the task himself, traveling the country to obtain subscribers, buying a printing press, and finding a Swedish typesetter. Esbjörn and Hasselquist wanted informed citizens and Swedes were highly literate. On January 3, 1855, *Hemlandet, Det Gamla och Det Nya* (*The Homeland, the Old and the New*) was born.

Hemlandet became one of the most influential Swedish-American newspapers. It served not only to shape the Swedish-American political opinion (it was important in the elections of 1852 and 1856), but also to spur continued immigration. Hasselquist himself forwarded copies of each published issue to households and libraries in Sweden, which encouraged

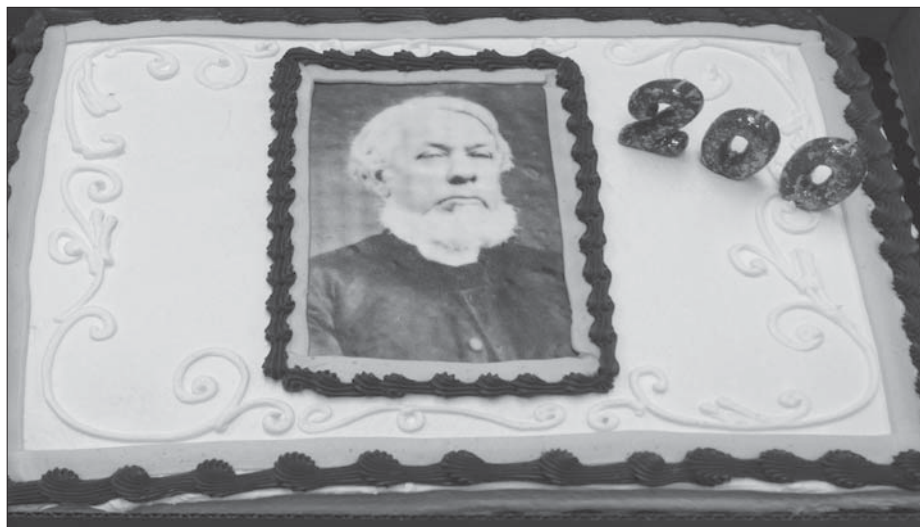
further migration and the establishment of Swedish immigrant communities in the United States.

The birth of the Augustana Synod

In 1860, a meeting of Scandinavian church leaders organized the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod. Hasselquist became the first president and was tasked with strengthening the powers of the synod and ensuring its future.

Conclusion

At the time of T.N. Hasselquist's death in 1891, he still held the office of president of the college. Though the synod had requested that he retire, his stoic, stubborn disposition would not allow him to do so. During his time as president, he increased buildings, income, and educational standards for the college. For all his lasting impact, he was a forceful, domineering figure in the college's history. He can be remembered as having an iron will not easily bent.



Pastor O.C.T. Andréén reports in the journal *Wäktaren* on conditions in Minnesota and Iowa, as cited by the newspaper *Folkets Röst*, Stockholm, 5 Dec. 1860, p. 4.

TRANSLATED BY
JOHN E. NORTON

The newspaper Wäktaren has provided this story, written by Pastor (O.C.T.) Andréén,¹ who recently returned from America to the homeland, from which we provide the following:

The poor immigrant, upon his arrival in America, must take the first work he can find, without it being his first choice of work in the profession for which he was most suited in Sweden. If he succeeds, he has to learn his profession all over again, according to American methods. The poorest Swedes mostly seek their way to industrial cities. Farm children prefer taking work in the country. Those with funds left over upon their arrival in the west have bought land, and, in general, the Swede hurries, as soon as he has earned something, to buy a bit of land, however little it may be.

Up until the fall of 1857, when the financial crisis² (ed: the Crimean Depression) swept like a destructive storm across America, yes, even across the ocean to Europe, where it was also felt in our homeland. There were ample work opportunities and salaries for the immigrant who avoided sickness or survived it, and those who were ambitious, well-ordered, and sober saw independence and well-being smile upon them in a not too distant future. Most who now own something in the city or in the country did well before 1858.

It is impossible for those who are not acquainted with conditions out there to grasp the many shortages, suffering, and hard work under the burning heat of summer and the biting cold of winter with which the immigrant has to deal, who by himself wishes to, and must, build his



own homestead, especially in the forested regions, if he wishes to have anything. While there are certainly those who quickly enough become successful, but in general, and among Swedes in particular, these are few.

The road to fortune goes there as elsewhere, through hard work and God's blessing. Even out there, the old law applies: "You shall work by the sweat of your brow," and there, perhaps more than elsewhere, a law applies to those who do not wish to work: "Nor shall ye eat." This is enlightening for those who believe they only need to go there to find everything they need, without applying greater effort than the minimum to get, by work and patience, what they shall eventually receive. There, work is an honor, and a worker's clothing often hides government employees and statesmen. Those who despise work, and are not prepared to take what work is offered, and then work hard, have no reason to head west.

Those who have visited the Swedish colonies here have had opportunity to see what unbelievable effort

it has cost to win bread from the soil, where forest once stood. One gains a sense of this in the founding of the colony at Chisago Lake in Minnesota.

It was in the spring of 1847 when a couple of families from Hälsingland, based on a letter from a certain Mr. N.³ then living up there in the forests, left Moline, Illinois, for Taylors Falls in Minnesota, a little city on the St. Croix River, 8 to 9 miles east of Chisago Lake. When they got there, there were only a few log cabins, all filled. N. was in his, and no one in Taylors Falls knew anything more about Chisago Lake than that it was west of there. With compass in hand and axes on their shoulders, these brave adventurers headed into the woods, looked and looked, but found no lake that first day.

After having spent the night under a tree, they finally found the lake the next day. It took 10 days work to cut a road so they could drive there, build a little cabin, move in with their families and household goods, and finally say they had reached their new home. This was the goal of their trip, but – certainly not any Land of Canaan – with forest everywhere so they could hardly see the sky, far, far away from everyone else, and with nothing to live on except what the lake and forest could offer. For about two years these families lived there in loneliness, cleared the forest, plowed, planted and sowed, and built themselves better houses, etc.

Pastor (Erland) Carlson⁴ has told how he, during one of his many mission trips to Minnesota several years ago, soaked through after a whole day of traveling in the rain, and had to be satisfied with spending the



Pastor Erland Carlson. (Courtesy by Swenson Center Photo Collection.)

night in a bed under a roof that did not give much more protection than the clouds that had been his roof during the day. I myself, during my trips, have seen, in the middle of a cold winter, small houses with no windows or doors other than blankets or similar hangings. During the first years there were many sickbeds in many Swedish huts through which winter winds blew without hinder, snow piled up around the freezing spouse of the sick person, and their children gathered around the fireplace.

Now, with Swedes in the thousands, it is easier almost everywhere for the immigrant to find a warm home, warm hearts, and, in the event of need and illness, caring hands.

With few exceptions, Swedes enjoy a well-deserved reputation for energy, faithfulness, and work ethic, and while many love brandy, and drown their understanding, work skills, and reputation in it, these have not succeeded in destroying the respect given to date for the Northerners who come here to build their homes, and are welcomed as the flesh and bones of their state.

The more the immigrant is Americanized, the more his skill become a precious pearl. It remains so in the

Swedish colonies. May it remain there, protected. I am convinced of this in other places, even in the colony of New Sweden, Iowa, named in honor of their fatherland. And a more beautiful area in the state of Iowa can hardly be found, once one gets beyond some swampy lowlands.

With axe in hand, these devoted colonists have chopped their way through, and built homesteads across an area of about 6 x 4 English miles. A few Americans live there amicably among the Swedes. In every cottage I visited, and I visited not a few during the days I was there, I found the Swedish spinning wheel and loom, with women weaving clothing material for the winter for their husbands and children.

The main town in New Sweden is called Stockholm, on a couple of dominating heights, and though water is lacking close by New Sweden's main town, there is a small stream that winds playfully between the hills, and is quite beautiful. When the moon in this country, on moonlit nights, spreads its silver across the forests and plains, imagination can quickly transform the moonlit, fog-covered valleys into seas.

During the three years that followed the 1857 financial crisis rested heavily upon the west, many factories closed or reduced their activities, and many owners themselves did what work they could; when the farmer reduced his workforce, and wages were reduced; when hard money became rare and high-priced, yes, in Minnesota it went up 36% or more; here, for the Swede, it was not a question of becoming rich, but of maintaining life.

Most now expect better times to begin over. While, after an abundant harvest, the horizon is brightening for the people in the West, and there is some more life in factories and in sales; it may, in the best case, be years before the results will be generally realized.

Most of the Swedes, upon immigration, belonged to the Lutheran Church. While not a few of them have been unaware of the main tenets of our Confession, which showed itself

especially when they arrived here and the winds of all kinds of faiths blew around their ears. There has still been, and is, a remarkable faithfulness to the Lutheran Church, and a willingness to have their souls cared for by clergy, yes, and offer their poverty in support of their clergy, the building of churches, etc., even though all this is offered to them at no cost by other faiths, if they simply join one of them.

Endnotes:

- 1) *Olof Christian Telemak Andreen* (1824-1870) was ordained in Lund in 1847, immigrated to serve the young congregation of First Lutheran Church of Moline, IL, and nearby churches, from 1856-1860. He became one of the first Augustana clergy to return to their homeland, where he served Church of Sweden congregations at Billinge, Röstånga, and Asarum, 1860-70.
- 2) The Crimean Depression of 1857, an international financial panic brought on by the Crimean War.
- 3) Probably *Erik Ulrik Norberg*, who had lived in Bishop Hill, then Andover, IL, where he had joined the Augustana Ev. Lutheran Church before moving to Minnesota, and there a historic monument still lists him as a founder of the Swedish community around Taylors Falls.
- 4) *Erland Carlson* (1822-1893) was ordained at Växjö, Sweden, in 1849, after studies in Lund 1843-1848. He immigrated in 1853, and served as a pastor in Immanuel Lutheran Church in Chicago 1853-75, then Augustana Ev. Lutheran Church in Andover 1875-87, and became treasurer of Augustana College and Seminary 1886-89.

Translator John E. Norton lives in Moline, IL.

E-mail:

<jnorton3614@gmail.com>

A letter about help by an elderly clergyman, with a past in New Sweden, written in 1694

[Some Latin salutations at the top have been omitted]

vili detta, at min antecessores husfrua medt haf lilla hemmanet blida-
 er gärdar, fått sina utlofthvarje 10 tunnor samt mäl, men sedan Fags
 kom dit, hafde Fags intet fått mer än fem tunnor föravgiftswand, at
 gärdar af hus giffwin, sedan besatt giffwin förwigen pastor, sammantid
 nu tynt min pastor Jerven Jahan phenix, den Fags dock för en
 min husar pastor fick ni sin mäs till sig, hafde Fags nu den
 föravgiftswand gient kinst, under tyden wjds bada dijs dierna; Dengt mig
 at näst för endt commissaris sina beghemman, og husar pastores skole
 intet att Rorde dess wätmätiga lön, men detta miste Fags sakligs
 man intet, den lilla hemmanets bruk den man icke förde ifrån sig
 og den gift, till all äden bröd, wintur, og wärfant 3 tunnor at äden till
 goud, Fags hyspat at höddwärdigh goudt Byskopen anstodt min nöd
 samst medt höddwärdigh faderne vili confessor
 Den hant Dengt mäst för några åls sedan war goud offrust Romsk
 på Byskopen, so anmodade Fags min lämpade tjänst för Romsk
 på besatta hant mäst at offrust Romsk, skole giffwin migs
 på Dengt mäst besattlings en recommendation till Byskopen Salig
 miste magno pontino, at Fags skole blifwa besattat, det han
 og så goudt, goudt recommendation, bliff Salig Byskopen leve-
 rat i Wimbrer probste goud, det wjddighe goudt probsten skal
 wäl wistna, men ni hafde den goudt diden goudt för goudt
 alltså äls min för goudt äns en intet, förtröste migs på goudt-
 wjddighe goudt Byskopen näst Goudt migs en ni goudt andswand,
 so at Fags icke wjddighe eller yttwelligare beswara migs goudt goudt
 offrust goudt, alldomen begjunt at goudt migs, Fags besattat för
 war in Christo faderne, samwärdigh höddwärdigh faderne under Goudt
 migs wjke beswara til all andelighes og Romskligs wätmaga
 skipt Den 29 Junij 1697.

Den alls höglojedi goudt
 Troylighige Tjenare Petrus Lont. Goudt
 i faderne Cap.

Discover your Swedish roots online!

Visit www.arkivdigital.net

Barn födde i Gäddede församling 1847.

Födelsförelägg	Föddes:
Jan. 17. Johan August } Lovisa Charlotta }	Föddes: Torparen A. Johan Settervall och Hustru Johanna Cath. Fredotter i Öra Fryntorp.
— 27. Gustafva	Soldaten Johan Grand och Hustru Ulrika Larso dotter.
— 28. Henrik Jakob.	Hemmansegaren Bonden Lars Larsson och Hustru Anna Catharina Andersdotter uti Hjelminge.
Febr. 4. Maria Lovisa.	Rättaren Emanuel Sjöberg och Hustru Hina Lisa Andersdotter.

Source: Gäddede (Church birth book) C:5 (1847-1859) Image 6

59 Million Newly Photographed Images of Swedish Historical Records!

Swedish Church Books:

From mid 1600's to mid 20th century:
Births and baptisms • Banns and marriages •
Death and burials • Household examination/
congregation records • Moving in and out
registers • Church accounts.

Much more than church books:

Estate inventories • Military records •
Prison records • Passenger ship mani-
fests • Tax and population registers •
Court records • Name registers •
And much more!

Get 1-week's free access to ArkivDigital!

Go to: www.arkivdigital.net/code/SAGM1602

Offer expires on August 31, 2016 (only valid for new customers)

(You pay nothing and there is no commitment. The week's subscription will end automatically and you do not need to notify us.)



For more information contact:
(888) 978-4715 • Kathy.meade@arkivdigital.com
www.arkivdigital.net

Bits & Pieces



New U.S. ambassador to Sweden



Azita Raji, who fled Iran as a teenager, has been a prominent supporter of U.S. President Barack Obama since leaving the financial sector in 2008, bringing in more than \$3 million in campaign funding and serving as the President's national vice-chair for finance. She will be Sweden's first female U.S. ambassador.

"Congratulations to Ambassador-designate Azita Raji on her confirmation in February 2016 by the U.S. Senate. We look forward to welcoming her to Stockholm soon," the U.S. embassy in Stockholm said in a Facebook post announcing her appointment as ambassador to Sweden.



A hepatica – a sure sign of spring!

Cyndi's List is 20!

Cyndi's List celebrated its 20th anniversary on March 4, 2026. It was founded in 1996 by professional genealogist Cyndi Ingle. It is a list of links to other website of value to genealogists. It currently contains more than 330,000 links. Fortunately they are categorized to allow users to hone down on specific topics.

The purpose of Cyndi's List remains the same today, 20 years after its creation: to be a free jumping-off point and a catalog for the immense genealogical collection that is the Internet.

(Nu? Whats New? 6 March 2016.)

Link on p. 30

The Bocksten man

In 1936 a young farming couple were harrowing a field near the Bocksten bog in Rolfstorp parish (Hall.) and found the remains of a murdered man, with three stakes through his body, which is now in Varberg.

The man probably died about 1360. His remains shows that he was not a farmer, but from the upper levels of society. Maybe he was a tax collector? It has been shown that he lived his last year in Varberg (Hall.).

Now DNA research will tell more about his life and death. It might show if he has now-living relatives.



The reconstructed face of the man.

Royal news

The new Swedish prince

His Royal Highness Prince *Oscar Carl Olof* of Sweden was born 2 March 2016 in Stockholm. He is the 2nd child of H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria and her husband H.R.H. Prince Daniel.



Photo: Kate Gabor/Kungahuset.se

Little Prince Oscar is now also the new Duke of Skåne.

Barbro Osher gets Patriotic Medal

Well-known philanthropist *Barbro Osher* of Los Angeles was in December 2016 awarded the Medal of Cultural Heritage (*Kulturarvsmedaljen*) by the The Royal Patriotic Society of Stockholm, Sweden.

"In my work to consequently support Swedish culture and history I feel a great gratitude to also be able to do this on two continents," Barbro Osher said at the award ceremony.



ArkivDigital Visits RootsTech 2016

The world's largest genealogy and family history meeting

BY KATHY MEADE

For the fourth year in a row, Arkiv Digital, a company that provides online access to Swedish historical records, has been an exhibitor at the RootsTech conference in Salt Lake City.

RootsTech has become the largest genealogy and family history conference held in the world. RootsTech 2016 (February 3-6) held in Salt Lake City, Utah, was bigger than ever. There were over 25,000 registered attendees from all 50 U.S. states and 40 countries, 260 exhibitors, and over 250 interesting and informative lectures.

This year's RootsTech again featured an event on the first day called the "Innovator Summit." Developers, entrepreneurs, and innovators from around the world gathered to explore and discover business and technological opportunities within the family history market. Innovators were invited to compete with their latest hardware and software apps

and services for cash and in-kind prizes. This year's winner was the company *TapGenes*, an app that helps families create an accurate and complete family medical history together. *Link on page 30.*

There were over 250 lectures, and workshops attendees could choose topics on how to get started with your family history, ethnic research, technology, DNA, and many other subjects. Several sessions were streamed live so that people around the world could view them without having to attend the conference. Some of the 2016 presentations are available for viewing in the RootsTech video archive. *Link on page 30.*

The exhibit hall was huge this year with over 260 exhibitors. The exhibitors ranged from the "big players" such as Ancestry, FamilySearch, MyHeritage, and Findmypast, to start-ups and one-person operations. Among the many vendors were companies specializing in photo res-

toration, genetic testing, storytelling, book publishing, and scanning operations as well as book vendors.

ArkivDigital is pleased that Kathy Meade has been selected for the last two years to be one of the program presenters at RootsTech. This year she gave a presentation to a packed room titled "Discover your Swedish Roots in color using ArkivDigital." Many of the attendees expressed their excitement about the future searchable name register for the 1880-1920 household records which will make the search process so much easier.

Again, ArkivDigital had a booth in the exhibit hall with three workstations and there was a steady stream of visitors every day asking questions about ArkivDigital and how to use the service, how to find the place where their Swedish ancestor came from in Sweden, look-ups in the 1950 Swedish census, requests for reading assistance in reading



From left: Kathy Meade, Chicago, Don Hubbard, Chicago, and Lorna Nelson, Lindsborg, KS.

records, and many other Swedish genealogy and research questions. We always seem to get at least one person stopping by who has confused Sweden with Switzerland and we have to explain the difference between the two countries.

But we were especially moved when a woman stopped by our booth and put her arms around the monitor and said, "Oh, I love ArkivDigital. You gave me my family!"

Several wellknown bloggers blog about RootsTech, including Randy J. Seaver, Jana Last, and many more. *See some links on page 30.*

How is FamilySearch affiliated with RootsTech?

FamilySearch hosts RootsTech as a community-driven conference that is supported by both technology and genealogy sponsors. All speakers are selected by independent committees.



A person with Swedish roots, and Kathy Meade.

RootsTech is independent of the FamilySearch affiliate program.

Next RootsTech?

If you would like to experience one of the leading genealogy events of the year, mark February 8 -11, 2017,

on your calendar now. It will once again be held in the Salt Palace in Salt Lake City. The cost of attending the whole event (3 days) was \$249 in 2016.

Kathy Meade's e-mail is
<kathy.meade@arkivdigital.com>



It is huge! Inside the Salt Palace in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Meeting My Grandmother for the First Time

A collection of postcards shows her as a young woman

By DIANE PINCUS OBER

One hundred and seven years after my Grandmother Julia Andersson left Öland, Sweden, and arrived in New York via Copenhagen on 13 Oct. 1909, I finally am getting to know her as a person.

My memories of her were of a kind person with a soft Swedish accent which I loved, and who had a story-book doll collection which she was so pleased to show me when I was a child. She was patient and loving and gave me her personal notebook when I was 12 years old. She said she had brought it from the “Old Country” but now she was living in her “New Country” and didn’t need this notebook anymore. Since all the writing was in Swedish, I put it in my sock drawer for safekeeping, where it became invisible because it was always there.

There is one entry where she writes:

26 January 1910

Many strange things happen in this world, but that this little book should come with me to Amerika I never believed, especially when I received it. But what you least think will happen, happens.

Now I am sitting in Amerika and try (ing) to write. Wonder where I am next year at this time.....”

For her, immigration was an adventure.

But she passed away when I was a teenager and before I had a chance to know her as a person. I still feel that loss.

After researching the Swedish church records, I did learn facts about her family in Sweden, and then I traveled to her childhood home on Öland, Sweden, where I saw the farmland her family worked. I walked in the home where she and her family lived. I saw the baptismal font in the church in Gräsgård where she was



Julia as remembered by granddaughter Diane.

baptized. I walked on the shores of the Baltic Sea where she must have walked too.

I had a record of her life, but knew nothing about her as a person before she became my Grandmother.

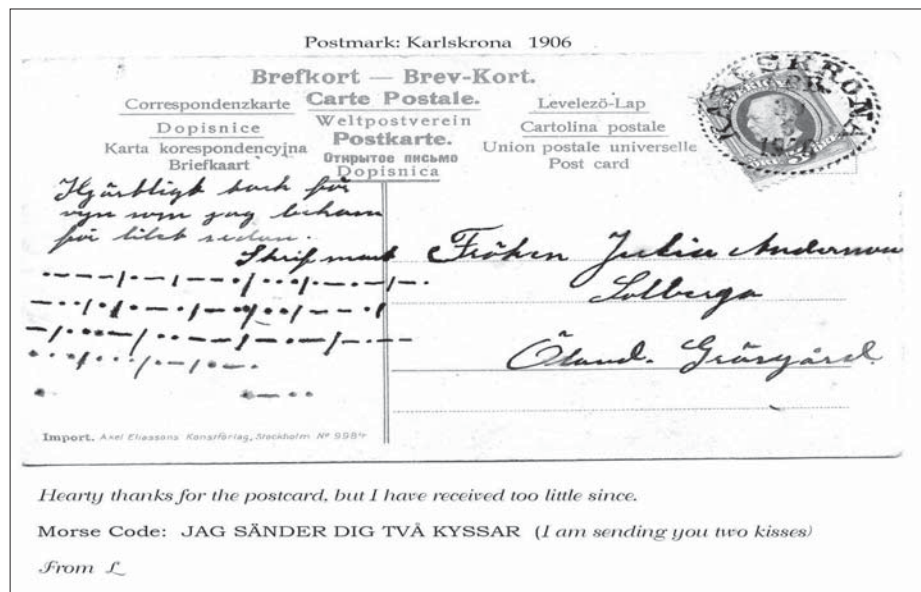
Because we all save memorabilia as we go through life, I knew that she must have saved some letters and photos and I hoped that they still



From left: brother Karl, half sister Elma, Julia, brother John.

existed. My hopes were dashed when I learned that all her papers and memorabilia were gone.

However, after my Aunt passed away, among her saved memorabilia were Grandmother Julia’s treasures that I was looking for 15 years earlier! So now, from photos, I know that my Grandmother was an adorable little girl, and a beautiful young



Hearty thanks for the postcard, but I have received too little since.

Morse Code: JAG SÄNDER DIG TVÅ KYSSAR (I am sending you two kisses)

From L

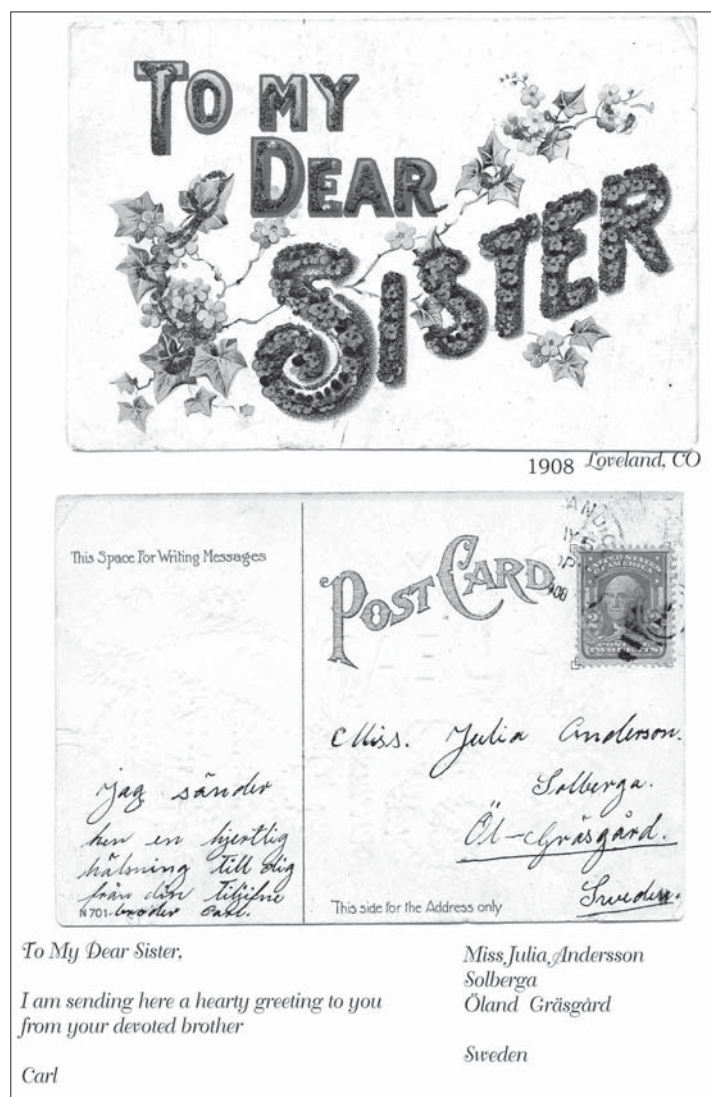
woman. From the postcards sent from Sweden saved in her scrapbook, I know she had many friends, a loving brother Carl, and even a secret admirer who wrote the following in Morse code:

I am sending you two kisses"

From L, [see postcard on lefthand side!]

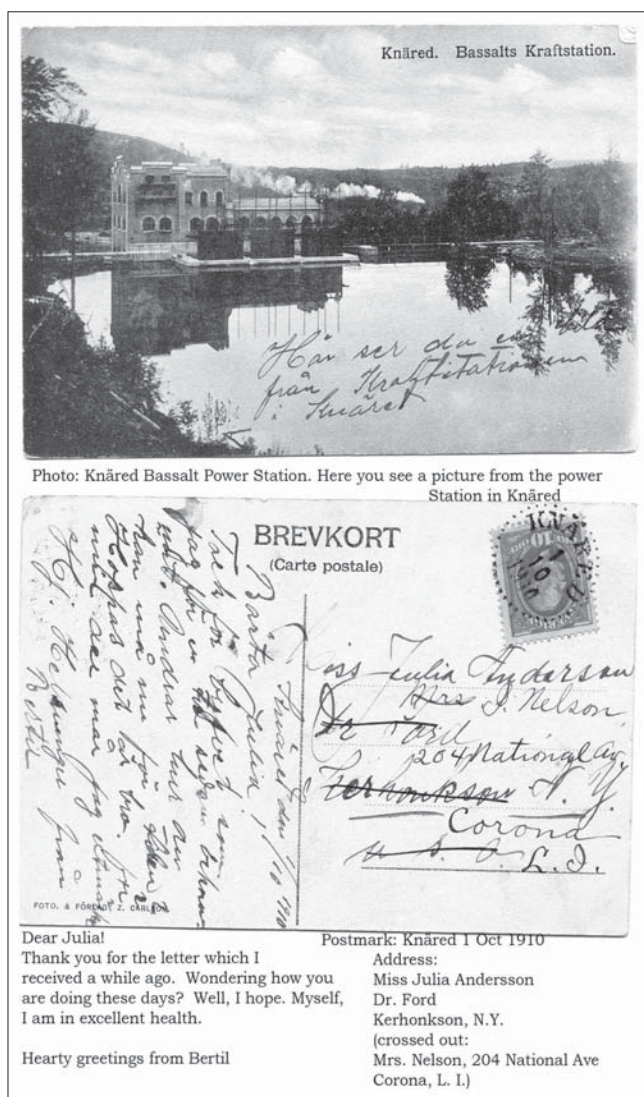
As of now, I don't know who "L" is, but I have gotten over and around the well-known "brick walls" so I know it's possible to learn this in time.

My cousin kindly sent me photos and my Grandmother's scrapbook which show parts of my Grandmother's life before my time. I am so grateful for her generosity.



Gräsgård church was first built in the 1100s, but has been added to during the centuries.

Nearby is Eketorp fort from the Iron Age.



Additions:

Julia Adeline was born 29 Sep. 1888 at Solberga 5 in Gräsgård parish on the southern tip of the island of Öland, daughter to the homestead owner Anders Peter Petersson (b. 26 Feb. 1858 in Gräsgård) and his wife Hedvig Charlotta Andersson (b. 4 Feb. 1853 in Gräsgård). Hedvig had a daughter out-of-wedlock, Elma Maria Andersson (b. 16 Dec. 1877 in Gräsgård). Two older sons were also born; Karl Albert Paulinus Andersson (b. 6 Aug. 1885 in Solberga) and John Wiljam Alexis Andersson (b. 17 June 1887, also in Solberga).

Son Karl (Carl in the U.S.) left Sweden for the U.S. on 1 May 1905 and came to Loveland, CO. He returned to his parents on 4 Dec. 1912.

His brother John left Solberga on 7 March 1907 by the port of Malmö, and had a ticket for Loveland, but it is not known what happened to him.

Hedvig Charlotta Andersson died 30 Apr. 1928, and her husband Anders Peter Petersson on 31 Jan. 1939, both at Solberga.

Author Diane Pincus Ober has
E-mail: <digene@comcast.net>

New Tools to Enhance Family Storytelling

The New York Public Library opens a treasure of old photos

BY ANNA FREDRICKS

What if you could access thousands of high-resolution photographs, maps, manuscripts, streaming video, and more, with the freedom to enjoy and reuse these materials in almost limitless ways?

On January 6, the New York Public Library released over 187,000 digital items into the public domain for high-resolution download from the library's Digital Collections web site. This release spans the breadth and depth of the library's holdings, from photographs, street scenes, historic maps and atlases, and illuminated manuscripts to sheet music and even fabrics.

No permission is required to use these items. Tools, project ideas, and explorations designed to inspire your own creations are available on the library's web site. A blog post series provides examples of what is possible.

Collections of interest

If your focus is Swedish-specific, photograph collections on immigration and for each U.S. state, stereoscopic views of Centennial celebrations and historic exhibitions, and pictures of military uniforms will be particularly interesting.

Immigration

From 1880 to 1900, an estimated 485,000 Swedes were received at Castle Garden and Ellis Island. The library's public domain release includes *stereoscopic views* for Castle Garden and the Battery, and for Ellis Island. An engineering collection focuses on the building of the Statue

of Liberty. Take a look at the photographs, using the horizontal arrows to turn pages. This image portrays a familiar view of the immigrant experience at Ellis Island.



Immigrants being served a free meal at Ellis Island.

Stereoscopic views

After the American Civil War, exhibitions became influential social and cultural events. The Centennial International Exhibition of 1876, held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, celebrated the 100th anniversary of signing the Declaration of Independence. Exhibits featured agriculture, art, education and science, horticulture, machinery, manufacturing, and mining and metallurgy.



Swedish School House, International Exposition, from Pennsylvania, 1876.

Then the Chicago Columbian Exposition, held in 1893, had a profound effect on architecture, sanitation, the arts, and American industrial optimism.

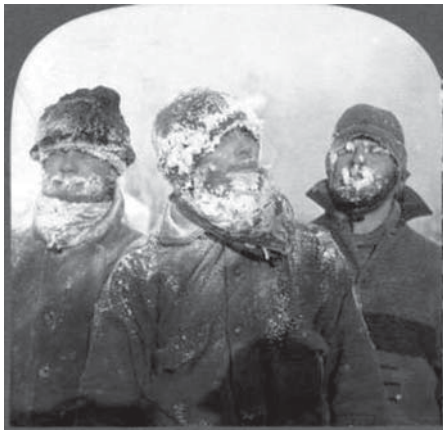
Swedish communities in America celebrated their heritage at these grand events. Stereoscopic views of the Centennial Exhibition include photographs like this Swedish school house.

You will find images of events such as the Great Swedish (Scandinavian) parade, Swedes Day, at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. This event celebrated the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World.



Great Swedish Parade, Swedes Day, 1893 Columbian Exposition.

Photographs for most U.S. states – from buildings, parks, and transportation to science and industry, natural wonders and Native Americans – are also in this release. Discovering the 1898 Gold Rush in a collection reminded me of a great-uncle who left Minnesota to prospect for gold in Alaska. Two years later, he returned broke.



Prospectors returning to camp - 62 degrees below zero, Alaska, 1898-1900.

Military uniforms

Many of us have family members who were professional soldiers in Sweden. The *Vinkhuijzen* collection of military uniforms visualizes how soldiers appeared in uniform and performed in the call of duty.

This color collection for Norway and Sweden is grouped by ranges of years, from 1500-1756 to 1897-1904. Included are military personnel in uniform, cavalymen on horses, battle scenes, medals, and more.



Swedish Soldiers from the 1808 war with Russia.

Explore this collection in two easy steps:

1. Go to the library's collections home page and enter 'military' as a search term. Click on the *Vinkhuijzen* collection of military uniforms' box.
2. On the left, select 'Norway and Sweden'. Then browse through the collection.

The art of the possible

No story is too small; stories shape our lives. The art of storytelling is evolving, with a growing urgency to

preserve human stories. The New York Public Library's public domain release can help extend pictures with images that evoke past times and create a more authentic backdrop for a family's history. This is an opportunity to discover the collections and find inspiration for using them in your own research and creative practice.

A complementary story may emerge from tapping into a collection. Historical photographs of neighborhoods, construction projects, and even street vendors make me wonder what our families must have thought when they left Ellis Island and encountered the city for the first time. Look at activities on streets below 14th Street in Manhattan at that time to see what we may have missed in our stories.



14th Street, New York, in 1891.

Remember my great uncle? Few stories survived after his return. Photos from the Alaska collection (1898-1900)⁷ may help to reconstruct the environment that he lived in during his Alaska venture.

Now take a look at some of the library's first 'remix' projects – which demonstrate the real power of these tools. The tour of *Fifth Avenue, Then & Now* juxtaposes 1911 wide angle photographs with Google Street Views, while *Ride the Staten Island Railway through the Public Domain* takes you on a historic trip down the Staten Island Railroad.

The creativity doesn't stop there. Today, blog post entries on the library's web site share how digital images – once considered 'the end of the line' – have been repurposed, becoming paper, murals, wallpaper, and fabric. Many of the images can be ordered as art prints for display.

A series of blog posts promotes the value of finding inspiration from library collections in your own research. The notion of creating a book

of photographs and postcards with memories of family vacations has crossed my mind. One blog post caught my eye: *Using Postcards for Local History Research*. This and other entries enable the creative

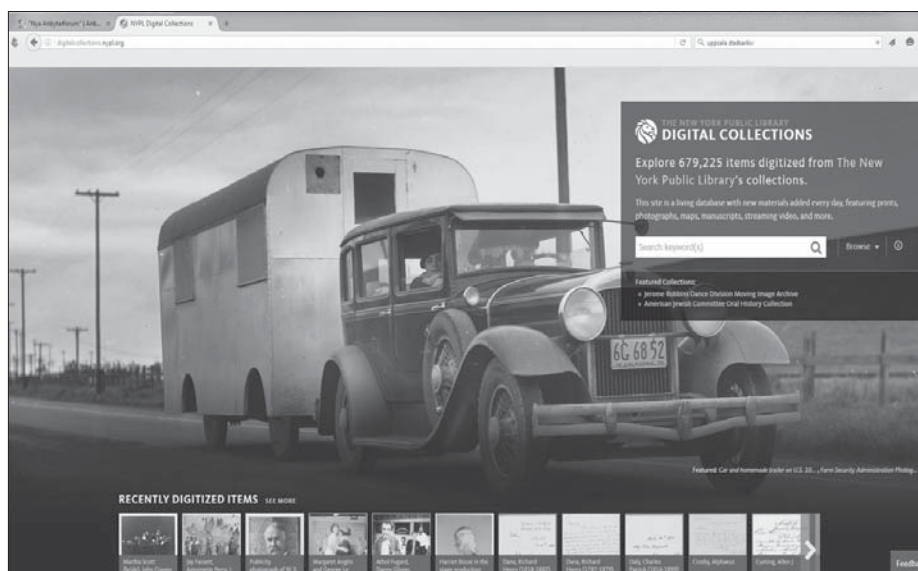
reuse of public domain materials, with intent to facilitate sharing, research, and reuse by all.

The New York Public Library's public domain release is all about enabling this creativity. By combining our photographs and images with pictures from diverse sources – in new and interesting ways – we can capture the experiences we hold in our minds and turn them into more compelling stories. The right story and photographs paired with historical context can breathe life into old pictures, preserve human stories, and help build a living history.

All pictures in this articles are from the New York Public Library

Author Anna Fredricks' E-mail: <ammzaar@gmail.com>

Links on p. 30!



This is the starting page for the NYPL Digital collections (the picture in the background may be different). The white space to the right is where you put in your searches, and then click on the symbol.

When you have found the item you are looking for, click on it and it becomes larger. Scroll down a little and you will see some resolution buttons, click on one of them, and you will see your picture and you can now save it to wherever you want.

Andrew Peterson's homestead in Carver County, Minn. lives on.

In an article in SAG 2008:2 the story of Anders Pettersson was told by Anders Köhler.

But who was this Anders Pettersson, one of the more than 500 Anders Petterssons found in *Emibas*?

This man was a very special man,



Andrew Peterson in his old age.

who, born in 1818 in Västra Ryd (Östg.), came to America already in 1850. He first settled in Iowa, but around 1854 he moved to Carver County, Minnesota, where he claimed land and started to farm at Rock Isle Farm, half a mile east of Waconia. By then he was using his Americanized name Andrew Peterson. But so far his story is not unusual.

The remarkable thing about Andrew is that he wrote a diary which he started already on the voyage from Sweden to America, and kept on writing until just before his death in 1898. The many volumes of his diaries are now kept in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul, MN, where they were discovered in the later 1940s by two famous Swedish writers, *Astrid Lindgren* and *Vilhelm Moberg*. Astrid Lindgren never used this material in her own writings, she just enjoyed the study of older methods of farming. But for Vilhelm Moberg it was different. It was an important part of the research, which later became his *Emigrant* epos during the 1950s.

The farm in Waconia lives

Andrew Peterson and his wife Elsa Ingman had nine children, but none of them married and none had children to take over the farm, so it went out of the family.

Now there was a happy news article in the *Tidningen* 2016/1 (the quarterly newsletter of the Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota) in which it was told that the Carver County Historical Society (CCHS) recently is deeded 51 acres of the Peterson homestead by Ward Holasek, who had owned it for some years. The CCHS later was able to exchange the large area of land to a smaller area just covering the Peterson homestead. The CCHS is now working on plans to restore some of the buildings, first a huge barn, now almost falling down. There are plans to also restore the gardens and maybe keep poultry and small livestock, that can be used for schoolchildren to learn about their ancestors' lives in the area.

Elisabeth Thorsell

Brita Cajsa Pettersdotter – the miner's wife

A long life and many sorrows

By ELISABETH THORSELL

On 9 October 1832 a little girl was born at the Nordmark mines in the parish of Nordmark in eastern Värmland. She was christened *Brita Cajsa*, and she was her parent's first child. Her father was the mine worker Peter Pettersson, and her mother was Stina Gunnarsdotter, from another mining family. In time she had 6 siblings, and the family moved to a larger farm at a place called Botten, also in Nordmark.

When Brita Cajsa was 22 years old, she married the miner *Christoffer Jansson Löf*, and they lived close to the mines, and raised seven children in their little home. Husband Kristoffer died 5 May 1873 of pneumonia. His probate shows that the family did not have any valuable assets, but they did have a cow and a heifer. The total value of the estate was 54 *kronor*.

Brita Cajsa lived as a widow at Matsbostugan in Nordmark, until her death on 1 Apr. 1923 of old age.

Daughter *Stina Cajsa*, born 30 Dec. 1855, died 13 April 1857. The youngest in the family, *Kristoffer*, b.

30 July 1873 (shortly after his father died), died 21 Mar. 1877.

The adult children

1) *Peter Jonas Kristoffer Löf (Leaf)*, b. 17 Oct. 1853, was a miner. On 22 April 1882 he married Anna Maria Persdotter, b. 24 May 1861 in Nordmark. The newlyweds went to the U.S. on 28 April 1882 and settled in Negaunee, Marquette Co. in Upper Michigan, as many other miners from Nordmark. Peter Leaf died there on 7 Nov. 1916 of consumption.

2) *Stina Lisa Löf*, b. 29 Mar. 1859, had a sad life. As a young girl she heard in church the banns read for her fiancé and another girl, and she had serious mental problems for years and spent a few years at the mental hospital in Vadstena. After that she lived with her mother until Brita Cajsa died. Then Stina Lisa lived at the Nordmark Old Folks Home until her death on 23 Nov. 1948.

3) *Anna Kristoffersdotter Löf*, b. 20 May 1862, married around 1887 to *Karl Henriksson*, b. 11 Jul. 1859 in

Nordmark, a miner. They also lived close to the mines, and had 6 children. Anna died 27 Aug. 1908.

4) *Nils August Löf*, b. 19 Mar. 1865, a miner. He left Sweden in 1886 with a ticket for Ironwood, Gogebic Co., Michigan, where he worked in the mines. Later on he went west, and died 13 Nov. 1900 in an accident in Telluride, San Miguel County, CO.

5) *Lovisa*, b. 24 Jan. 1870. As a young girl she immigrated in 1887 to her brother in Ironwood. Then she seems to have moved around, perhaps working as a domestic. In 1899 she was in Texarkana, Bowie Co., TX, where she on 22 Mar. married James Nelson Patteson, b. 13 Feb. 1867 in Wales, Giles Co. TN, who was a photographer. The couple had four children, all born in Texarkana, AR, where James Patteson died 24 Nov. 1908.

After her husband's death Lovisa and the children moved back to Texarkana, TX. Lovisa died 20 Mar. 1938 in Santa Monica, Los Angeles Co, CA.



Brita Cajsa to the left, and her daughter Stina Lisa sitting on the steps at Matsbostugan, Nordmark, Sweden.

The solution to the Handwriting Example 46

Transcription

Hos Eder högwyrldige Herr Bijskop in Christo fader, samptelig Högwyrldige //¹ herrer fäderna wthi² thet lofliga och wijda berömmelige Consistorio Lincopen- // si, gör Jagh en ganska ödmuk påminnelse, at ofta är migh Lof[wat] // till någon bättre Lägenhet at promoveras, för min långiorde tjenst med // myken mödo och arbete in Sacro Minsterio, ifrån anno 1654, den 4 februarij // alt in till thenna dagh, och alltid medh suckan Ja med tåårer, först i America // in nova Suesia under Södre companiet³ i 1 ½ år, der Jagh medh flere cro- // nones betiente, aff hållendaren fångne bleffwe, och först fördes till // en Stadh wijd nampn Manahattan i nya Håland beläget, som mit Testa- // monium skall wth wijsa; sedan fördes wij der ifrån till Hålland, först till // en stad stad som kallas Märnblek⁴ der ifrån till Amsterdam, der wij bleff- // wo öfwer winteren; När wårtiden begyntes, förde holländarne oss till // El[f]sborg Slätt litet affsides wijdh Giötheborg om nattetijd på // landet, thet wij våra pagagier på ryggen bära moste in i staden Giöthe- // borg, der wij funne nåder hos Amiralen, och siutsning till Linköping // igenom landet, der Jagh dock med venerandij consistorio venia togh för- // loff ifrån Companiet, och Emädan omsider strax der effter, tå Mäster // Samuel Enander bleff förornat Bijskop i Linköping, och pastor i // Hwena wart död, bleff Jagh aff episcopo och venerandi consistorio // förornat till Hwena att betiena och upwachta nådh åhret⁵ der Jagh då // fick min hustru; När nådh året war till ända, bleff Jagh af venerando // consistorio försänd och vocerat till Wimberbi⁶ stadh, der Jagh cappelan // war i 11 år, som mina Testamonia skola upplysa, och emädan Jagh moste leija // hus och boning och hade en ganska ringa lön, sat medh hustru och barn // wthi stor miseria, com-minister wedh pelerne kom till Biörsätter, alt så effter // Öffwerste Ramswärd⁷[s] begäran och venerando consistorio consens, kom // Jagh till Pelerna der Jagh nu fattigh man i 26 år capellan warit // haffwer och smält miseriam, och lijdit stor orät af mina pastoribus

[nästa sida]

wthi detta, at min antecessores haffua med thet lilla hemmanet Kläckare-// gården fåat sina uthloffwade 10 Tunnor spannmål, men sedan Jagh // kom dit, haffwer Jagh intet fått mer än fem tunnor, föregiffwandes, at // gården är them giffwen, sådan orsak gaff min förrige Pastor sammaledes // nu thenne min Pastor Herren Jahan Phoenix, der Jagh dock förr än // min herr Pastor fick nu sin mågh til sigh, haffwer Jagh nu thet // så behöffdes giort tjenst, under tiden wid båda kyrkiorna; Kongl. Majt // aff nådhe förundt comministris sina bohemman, och theraf Pastores skole // intet aff korta deras rättmätiga lön, men detta niuter Jagh fattigh // man intet, den lilla hemmanetz bruk kan man icke föda öfwer 8 nöt // och en häst, til all åkerbruk, winters och wåräd 3 tunnor al åker till // hopa. Jagh hoppas at Högwyrldige Herren Bijskopen anskoder min nödh // sampt medh högwördige fäderna uti consistorio[.] //

När hans Kongl. Maj:st⁸ för några år sedan war hos Öffwerste Ramswärd // på Rostorp, så anmodadhe Jagh min långgiorde thienst för Konungen, // så befalte hans maj:th at Öffwerste Ramswärd, skulle gifwa migh // på Kongl. Majtz befallningh en recommendation till Bijskopen Saligh // mäster Magno Pontino, at Jagh skole bliffwa befördrat, thet han // och så gjorde, hwilken recommendation, blef Salig Bijskopen leve- // rat i Wimberbi probstegård, thet wyrdige herre probsten skal // wäl witna, men nu haffuer den grymma döden thetta förhindrat, // alt så är min för hoppning än om intet, förströster migh på högh- // wyrdig Herre Bijskopen näst Gudh migh ännu hielpandes warder, // så at Jagh icke wijdare eller ytterligare beswära migh hos höga // öfwerheten, ålderdomen begynner at hinna migh, Jagh befaller Her- // ren in Christo fadren, sampteligh högwördige fäderna wnder Gudz // milda rijke[s] beskärn til all andelig och lekammelig wälmåga
Skript den 29 Junij 1694.

*Eders alles Högwyrldigheters
Troplichtige Tienare Petrus Lau: Hiort⁹
i Pelerna Cap.*

Endnotes:

- 1) The "högwyrldige herrar" were the bishop and the members of the consistory of the Linköping diocese.
- 2) Mr. Hiort uses "w" for the "u" sound as was common during the 1600s.
- 3) The "Södra companiet" was organised in 1626 to handle the trade between Sweden and New Sweden, but it did not do well and ceased business around 1680.
- 4) Possibly the city of Medemblik in the

province of Noord-Holland.

- 5) Nådår = Year of grace, the year after a clergyman died his widow and children were allowed to stay another year in his dwelling.
- 6) Wimberbi = Vimmerby in Jönköping county.
- 7) Öffwerste Ramswärd = Colonel Hans Ramswärd (d. 1688), owner of Rostorp in Pelarne parish.
- 8) Kongl. Majt. = King Karl XI (d. 1697).
- 9) Petrus Laurentii Hiort was born 1627 in Hjorted (Kalm.) He was married to

Greta Isaksdotter (b. 1633 in Vena parish. Petrus became blind and left his ministry 1700, and died 6 Nov. 1704. There are almost no church records left from his time in Pelarne. (*History of the clergy of Linköping diocese*. Linköpings stifts Herdaminne, vol. 4, p.384).

Thanks to Archivist Bo Persson, Linköping, for help with this text!

Translation

Translation of Petrus Laurentii Hiorth letter 1694

By your most revered Mr. Bishop, father in Christ, and all the most venerable fathers of the laudable and widely famous Consistory of Linköping, I am presenting a rather humble reminder, that I have often been promised a somewhat better congregation, for my long service with much toil and work for the Sacred Ministerium, from the year 1654 on 4 February until this day, and always with sighs, well even tears, first in America in Nova Suecia during the time of the South Company for 1½ years, where I with several officers of the Crown were taken prisoners by the Dutch, and first were transported to a town called Manahattan which was in New Netherland, as my testimonies can show. Then we were taken from there to Holland, at first to a town called Marnblek(?) and from there to Amsterdam, where we stayed during the winter. When springtime came, the Dutch took us to Elfsborg castle, somewhat near Göteborg during the night in the countryside, there we had to carry our luggage on our backs into the city of Göteborg. There we found mercy from the Admiral, and got transportation to Linköping through the country, where I with the permit (to preach) given by the honorable Consistory, resigned from the [South] Company. Thus shortly afterwards, when Master Samuel Enander was designated as Bishop in Linköping, and the pastor of Vena died, I was chosen by the bishop and the reverend Consistory and sent and called to Vena to serve during the year of grace, where I then met my wife. When the year of grace was ended I was then by the reverend Consistory sent and called to Vimmerby town, where I was the chaplain for 11 years as my testimonies show, and as I had to rent a house and dwelling and had a quite small salary, I sat there with wife and children in great poverty. The perpetual curate of Pelarne moved to Björsäter, thus according to the wish of Colonel Ramswärd and the consent of the reverend Consistory I came to Pelarne, where I as a poor man have been the chaplain for 26 years, and have suffered misery and great unfairness by my [superior] pastors

[next page]

in this that my predecessors from the small farm of Klockaregården have got their promised 10 barrels of grain, but since I came I have never got more than 5 barrels, under the pretext that the farm was donated to them, and the previous pastor had been given the same. Now this my pastor, Master Jahan Phoenix, has now got his son-in-law [as a helper], but when there was a need I have serviced both churches [Pelarne and Vimmerby rural parish]. HM the King has by grace given the curates their dwellings, and that the pastor should not cut their rightful salaries, but I poor man do not get this, the little farm can not feed more than 8 cows and a horse, for all farming tasks. Grain sowed in winter and spring only results in 3 barrels from all fields. I hope that the most revered Master Bishop will see my need as well as the most honored fathers in [the] Consistory. When his Majesty the King some years ago visited with Colonel Ramswärd at Rostorp, then I told the King about my long service and he ordered that Colonel Ramswärd should give me on his royal command a recommendation to the Bishop, the late Master Magnus Pontin, that I should be promoted, as he also did, and this was given to the late Bishop in the Vimmerby rural dean's house, as that venerable clergyman can testify. But now the cruel death has hindered this, all my hopes are gone, trusting now to the most revered Bishop, after God, will still be helping me, so that I no more or further will trouble the august powers, old age is starting to bother me. I command the Lord in Christ father, all the most reverend fathers under Gods' mild reign to all spiritual and corporeal comfort.

Written on 29 June 1694

*The servant of all the most reverent [father's]
obedient servant Petrus Lorent. Hiort
of Pelarne chapel congregation*



Book Reviews

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

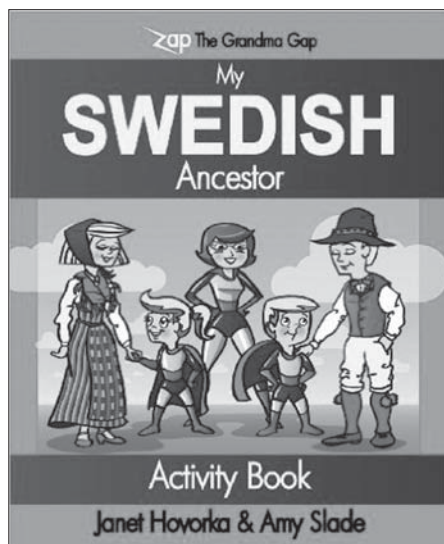
If you want to review a book yourself, please contact the SAG Editor, at <sag@etgenealogy.se> so we know what you are working on.

Sweden for youngsters

My Swedish Ancestor. Activity book by Janet Hovorka and Amy Slade. Paperback, 54 pages. Published by Family ChartMasters 2013. ISBN-10: 0988854848. \$9.95 at Amazon.com.

Come on the quest of a lifetime – the search for how your family came to be and why you are the way you are.

Here are the super activities, games, and questions that will help you discover the exciting lives of your Swedish ancestors. Learning about your family's past can be a fun adventure that strengthens your family relationships today as you learn about the past together. With this activity book you can: • Place your Swedish ancestor in the context of broader Swedish history • Complete a crossword puzzle about Swedish words your ancestors used • Learn about and create items for a Swedish holiday • Color and cut out Swedish paper dolls to tell the stories of your ancestors • Write a letter to your Swedish ancestor • Design and color



a drawing of a Dala horse such as your ancestor might have played with • Involve your whole family in the fun of learning about your Swedish ancestors • And explore many other activities. In this book, simple projects, recipes, and worksheets make it easy for your busy family to celebrate their Swedish heritage. No matter what your age, you can help your family accomplish these activities together. As you learn, you can record your family history here to create a new family keepsake and pass your great Swedish heritage down to future generations.

(Text borrowed from Amazon.com)

SALE!

Swedish Voters in Chicago 1888

By Nils William Olsson
302 pages of Swedes, comments, and indexes.

\$10 + \$5 S&H

Contact Jill Seaholm at

<jillseaholm@augustana.edu>

From Skåne to Minnesota

Minnesota Swedes, Volume 1, by Lilly Setterdahl. Second Edition, Revised 2015.

Volume 1 of *Minnesota Swedes* was

first published in 1996, and has been out-of-print for some time. *Minnesota Swedes*, Volume II, was published in 1999 and is still available in bookstores and online.

In the preface of the revised edition, Lilly Setterdahl explains why she felt it was important to republish the book. To her knowledge, no other study has been made and published in English about former tenant farmers from Swedish castle estates in Skåne and how they fared as homesteaders in America. The book has a chapter called “Comparison with Isanti County Rättvik Settlers” which compares those farmers in Isanti County from Rättvik with the immigrant farmers from Trolle-Ljungby that settled in Goodhue County. The Rättvik settlers were researched by Dr. Robert C. Ostergren and published in his “*A Community Transplanted: The Trans-Atlantic Experience of a Swedish Immigrant Settlement in the Upper Middle West.*” Dr. Ostergren researched the emigration from Upper Dalarna, especially Rättvik.

Lilly Setterdahl felt it was shocking to find out what abuse the masses in Trolle-Ljungby had to endure in Sweden in the mid-1800s. Many emigrants who left Trolle-Ljungby in Kristianstad, Skåne, settled in Goodhue County in Minnesota where they eventually found freedom.

Sections of the book cover Trolle-Ljungby – the setting, background history, and the emigration. These sections are followed by ones covering the Swedes in Goodhue County and their assimilation into American life. Subsequently, their experiences are compared with those of the Isanti County Rättvik settlers. The two

Book Reviews

Vikings again

Myths of the Rune Stone: Viking Martyrs and the Birthplace of America, David M. Krueger, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 2015, Softcover. 214 pages, Illustrated, Amazon.com, \$19.51 plus shipping.

If you are expecting this book to settle the century-old controversy over the authenticity of the Kensington Runestone, you will be greatly disappointed. The author has, instead, chosen to focus on the impact of the runestone over the century since it first surfaced in 1898. The stone was found, according to its discoverer, farmer Olof Öhman, “entangled in the roots of one tree they were pulling out of the ground to clear more land for cultivation.” The myth of the Runestone came to its peak in the 1960’s along with a pageant put on in 1962 by the Alexandria, Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, to mark the six hundredth anniversary of the year 1362, the date carved on the stone’s inscription. In more recent years, the stone’s authenticity has been discredited by most scholars, relying primarily on claimed errors in the runic inscription. My own view, as stated in an earlier book review, is that the stone “remains unproven.”

The author, David Krueger, has taken a look at the Kensington Runestone by taking a different approach, and that is to consider how the Stone which he refers to as “a Myth,” has affected many of the various communities involved with the history of this myth over the years since its origins in Minnesota. These include the Swedish and Norwegian ethnic communities in the region and in Minnesota at large, a not inconsiderable percent of the population. He also identifies the business communities and chambers of commerce in the area who stood to gain through

perpetuation and exploitation of this story of Christian Vikings whose mission was to find and save the lost and strayed Christians who had disappeared from the Greenland settlement and presumably migrated into the interior of North America. Krueger considers also the effect on the Catholic community since the Viking searchers in the 14th century were Catholic Christians of several centuries prior to the Protestant Reformation in Scandinavia.

Without the career-long efforts of one Hjalmar Holand, the stone might have remained as a stepping stone into one of Olof Öhman’s farm buildings. Holand was a Norwegian American with a strong interest in Norse history and Viking explorations in North America. He had studied at the University of Wisconsin, and soon became aware of the stone. Not many years later, Holand traveled to Öhman’s farm near Kensington, Minnesota, and was able to see it in person. He spoke at some length with Öhman about the stone, its finding, and its history. He was able to take the stone away on loan “in order to study it further.” Holand became convinced of its authenticity and brought it to several U.S. linguists, geologists, and the Minnesota Historical Society for their inspection, but despite his passionate arguments, was unable to convince any to agree. He then took the stone to Europe in 1911, where he also had little success in persuading Norwegian and Swedish scholars and runologists, all of whom decided the stone was a product of the 19th century.

Many ethnic Swedes and Norwegians were content to accept Holand’s theories about 14th century countrymen in Minnesota, since it gave them a certain amount of ethnic pride in their heritage. Others were not convinced, however, and feared that the stories would bring ridicule on their fellows if it were proven false. The stories were further beclouded by



largest sections are those covering letters written by the immigrants dated 1855-1881 and also interviews with their descendants. Missing from the reprint are the statistical tables and most of the footnotes.

Some of the more important footnotes were included as endnotes. The photographs from the front cover are now in the interior. Other photographs and illustrations have been omitted.

Two additional interviews were added; one of those was with SGSM (Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota) Past President Phyllis Pladsen. The book ends with an epilogue, bibliography, and the updated endnotes.

Janet Frye and Jan Carlson



Book Reviews

discoveries of claimed ship anchor holes drilled into rocks along the shorelines of the many lakes in the area, and other purported Viking artifacts found in the vicinity.

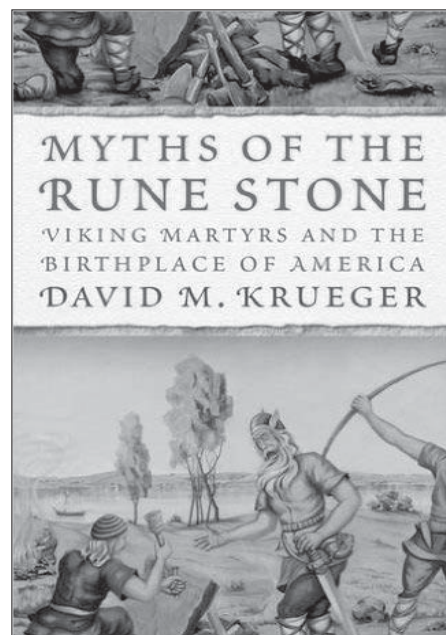
Holand continued to write prolifically and to speak to many groups about his theories, and finally in 1932 self-published a book-length treatment, *The Kensington Stone*. This book was revised, retitled, and published in 1940 by a New York publisher as *Westward from Vinland: an Account of Norse Discoveries in America 982-1362*. In this book, Holand has in effect created a new saga of Vikings in North America. Using an obscure document, he claims that King Magnus of Sweden in 1354 commissioned an expedition led by Paul Knutson to seek out the missing Norse from the Greenland settlement and bring them back to the church. Holand claimed that members of this voyage traveled west from Greenland via Hudson Bay and ascended the Red and Nelson Rivers to a point near the present Kensington River in 1362. There they were attacked by Indians, resulting in the dead of the inscription on the stone. The survivors returned to Norway by 1364.

Many claimed artifacts were found by local farmers and settlers and sent to Holand to reinforce his story, but most were discredited upon careful examination. But the story in the book was accepted by many, especially the Swedish and Norwegian residents of Northwest Minnesota. Local publicity generated awareness and spread this story through the Upper Midwest. An occasional article in regional newspapers and in national magazines spread the story even

further. This was not lost on local businesses and chambers of commerce, who may have been influenced by their ethnic heritage, but also were quick to see the financial rewards that exploiting Holand's theory might be gained. By bringing the Kensington Runestone story to their community, tourism could be generated which would bring more visitors and revenue to the area. Although the little village of Kensington with only a few hundred residents was closest to the site where the stone was found, this role was soon adopted by the nearest larger town of Alexandria. This larger city had several thousand people and lay on a major highway (later to become a freeway, I-94) with more facilities such as lodgings, restaurants, and stores to serve visitors. Alexandria already had a foothold on tourism, lying on and serving the southern part of a major lake district in that part of northwest Minnesota.

A Kensington druggist in 1927 organized a large rally on a farm near the Öhman farm, site of the finding of the stone, to raise funds and enthusiasm for a large monument to the stone. Some 5000 people were in attendance and heard Hjalmar Holand, a local congressman, and other enthusiastic speakers deliver impassioned speeches to the crowd. This was the same year that work began on Mt. Rushmore, and national monuments were on the minds of many. The Runestone was also present, guarded by two acclaimed heroes of World War I, armed and in full uniform. The monument was envisioned as a major tribute to one of the most important events in the founding of the nation, equal to Plymouth Rock, monuments in the East, and Mt. Rushmore. The ambitious monument was never built, but captured the attention of many at the rally.

By 1928 a group of Kensington businessmen raised \$2500 to purchase the stone from Hjalmar Ho-



land, who had kept possession of the stone since borrowing it from farmer Öhman. Soon after, the Commercial Club of Kensington purchased an old bank building for a civic center and museum to house the stone and related artifacts. In subsequent years the stone was exhibited widely throughout Minnesota and at the Minnesota State Fair, often accompanied by two uniformed honor guards. It was returned to Kensington where it was stored in the bank vault of the Museum building for the next two decades. In June, 1938, the fortieth anniversary of the Runestone's discovery, a pageant was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce in Kensington as part of the "Runestone Remembrance Days." Participation by the community was reported as "disappointing."

World War II brought little attention to the stone but it was the period in which Hjalmar Holland was hard at work on two volumes, *Westward from Vinland*, (1940), and *America, 1355-1364: A New Chapter in Pre-Columbian History* (1946). His tireless efforts caught the attention of the Smithsonian Institution, who felt the stone was "worthy of display



Book Reviews

Who made the furniture?

The Jamestown Furniture Industry – History in Wood 1816 –1920, by Clarence C. Carlson. Published by The History Press, 2015. Softcover, 187 pages.

ISBN-number: 978-1-62619-295-9.

Available from Amazon, Google Books, Barnes & Noble, and Arcadia Publishing.

Mr. Carlson traces the history of the furniture industry in Jamestown from 1816 to 1920 in this book. His preface summarizes his interest in the early history of Jamestown and how his reading of the history of the Jamestown area nurtured his interest in the furniture industry. This was further fueled by the fact that his father was a cabinetmaker from Sweden who had worked in some of these factories. As he continued to read about the furniture industry, he was intrigued by the number of factories that he had never heard of, leading him to further research and the seeds of this book were planted.

The furniture industry began in Jamestown in 1816 with a company that made a number of different pieces of furniture. It was owned by Royal Keyes and John and William Breed. They were not of Swedish heritage as Swedish immigrants did not arrive until around 1860 with the coming of the railroad to Jamestown. Many of the early Swedish settlers were attracted to the climate and topography of Chautauqua County as it was similar to their homeland. They brought with them skills as lumberjacks and carpenters and the ability to build fine wood furniture. Originally they went to work at established shops, then gradually were able to found their own companies. Some of those enterprising gentlemen were named Carlson,

among our national collections.” It was promptly shipped to Washington, where it remained on display for a little over a year in 1948 and 1949. This was probably the high point of recognition for the stone, with publicity in the *National Geographic*, *Newsweek*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, and Minneapolis newspapers. In March, 1949, it was displayed at the Minnesota Historical Society and later that year was exhibited at the Minnesota State Fair. Soon after, attacks by critics caused the Smithsonian to clarify its position as not in support of the stone’s authenticity. Alexandria boosters continued to take advantage of this icon of their city to use the name Viking or Runestone in their business and even to erect a 22 ton replica of the stone on the eastern approach to Alexandria. Viking murals were painted in two local buildings, and other promotional actions were taken. The controversy remained and the debate continued to rage.

The author has identified another community affected by the story of the runestone. Because of the date used in the inscription, 1362, the Catholic church took an interest in the stone. Holand in his book had referred to the group of Vikings as calling upon the Virgin Mary to save them from this violent enemy. He portrayed them as Christian martyrs who had died in another example of Christians dying for their faith in their attempts to bring Christianity to heathen lands. This idea appealed strongly to many of the Catholic faith and others, since these Viking martyrs suffered well before the time of the Protestant Reformation. This fit

well with the not-too-distant memories of the Dakota uprising of 1862, in which several hundred white settlers in Minnesota were massacred at the hands of Indians aggrieved by their treatment at the hands of the U.S. Government. This event was portrayed by some as a religious war in which God was on the side of the energetic white settlers against the heathen gods of the Native Americans. All of this entered into the mythology surrounding the story of the Runestone.

Krueger summarizes his book by arguing that the Runestone story has survived so long in the mythology of the American Midwest because it suited the many purposes of the various groups he has identified as being impacted by this story. These groups included the many Scandinavian settlers in the area, the business interests who saw the story as attracting tourists and commerce to the area, the Catholic church, and various others who wished, or found it in their interest, to believe in the authenticity of the Kensington Runestone. Krueger, like many including this reviewer, remains a skeptic. Further research may yet be brought to light, but for now the story of the stone remains unproven. Krueger’s book is an excellent summary of the history of the stone and the history of the stories surrounding its controversy.

Dennis L. Johnson



One of the Jarlabanke runstones from Täby (Stock.).

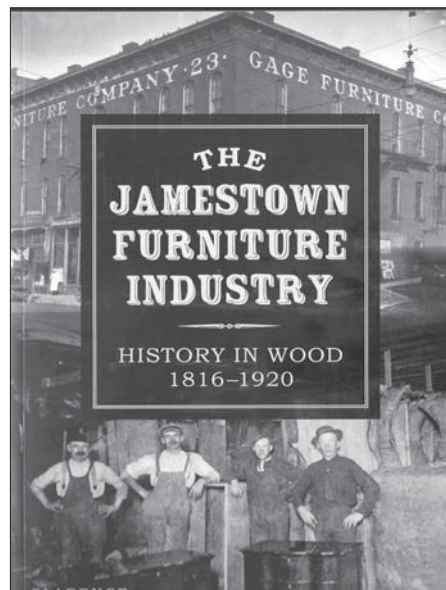


Johnson, Norquist, Linblad, Olson, Johnston, and Anderson.

Mr. Carlson sets his book up in small contained sections that include the dates that the company existed, the location, the founders, and the products produced there. He then provides a narrative of the company. Frequently there is a portrait of the company founder that may prove interesting to family members re-

searching these men. In addition there are a few photographs of the companies themselves and some of the pieces of furniture they produced. One item of particular interest is the chair of Chief Justice Robert H. Jackson that was produced at the Jamestown Lounge Company, unfortunately not owned by a Swede. Mr. Carlson intersperses his description of the companies with short descriptions of the changes that the industry witnessed over the years. It is a format that allows for focused research of a specific company.

Chapter 5 gives a great description of Jamestown as the second-largest producer of wood furniture in the



Add to your family history

Learn what Sweden and America were like
when your ancestors immigrated

Join the Swedish-American Historical Society

Four issues a year of the *Swedish-American
Historical Quarterly*, plus dividend books

The Society' latest book is *Conrad Bergendoff's
Faith and Work: A Swedish-American Lutheran,
1895-1997*, by Thomas Tredway

For more information, write

Swedish-American Historical Society
3225 W. Foster, Box 48
Chicago, IL 60625

or see **www.swedishamericanhist.org**

Mention the *Swedish American Genealogist*
when you join or order books



United States in 1900. Only Grand Rapids, Michigan, produced more. At this time there were more than 200 manufacturers of a variety of goods employing more than 7,000 workers in Jamestown. The four major industries were wood furniture, photographic paper production, worsted fabric mills, and metal furniture production.

He concludes his book with an epilogue that describes the influences that contributed to the decline of the furniture business in Jamestown. It is a somewhat complex issue and not unique to Jamestown. He also includes a great chart at the end of the book that is arranged in chronological order describing the start and stop date, original name of the company, what it became later on, what it specialized in, the location, and whether or not it was founded by a Swede.

I found this book interesting from a local history aspect and very easy to use to locate family members that owned furniture factories. If you are tracing family members in Jamestown, you might find it useful. If you have an interest in the furniture industry, you will definitely find it interesting and useful. While it does

Book Reviews



not include the names of individual workers, it can give you a picture of the work environment your ancestors would have experienced.

Janet M. Wahlberg

Swedish faith in Texas

History of the Swedish Lutheran Churches in Texas, by Elroy Haverlah. 2015, paperback, 292 pages. Amazon.com, \$14.99. ISBN-10: 1515256618.

A hen that came to Holy Communion, a church built from the remains of a burned-down capitol, six orphaned girls adopted after worship, a tornado that lifted one church, a hurricane that destroyed another. These are among the many unexpected accounts that fill the pages of the history of the first churches

established in Texas by Swedish immigrants. From 1870 through 1906, a dozen congregations emerged on the Texas prairies and coastlines. Haverlah has gathered the facts – some stranger than fiction – about these historic churches and their pioneer pastors into one book. Included as background material are the history of Christianity in Sweden, the introduction of Lutheranism in Sweden, and the formation of the Augustana Synod in the U.S. Learn about Ansgar (“Apostle of the North”), and many more.



SAG needs your help!

We regard the reviews as a very important part of SAG, as the readers are spread all over the U.S., Canada, and Sweden and a lone subscriber even in Australia.

For all of them it is very difficult to keep track of the many interesting books (and movies) that are published with a *Swedish* or *Swedish-American* theme.

We need you to keep your eyes open. And we are extremely pleased if you will write a review and send it to the SAG editor.

Family histories, church histories, local group histories, and lodge histories are among the things we would like to present in SAG. And all in English.

A good book review contains the full title of the book, name of author, year of printing, name of publisher, where it can be bought, and the price of the book.

Send all book reviews to the SAG editor!

Elisabeth Thorsell
SAG editor

New and Noteworthy

(short notes on interesting books and articles)

In the *Tidningen* 2016/1, published by the Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota) there is an interesting article about Swede Hollow (*Svenska dalen*) in St. Paul, MN. This place was a first stop for many Swedes from the 1850s onwards, but as soon as they could they left for better places. The city authorities burnt remaining dwellings in 1956, and in 1973 it was designated a Saint Paul Park.

Family Tree Magazine (March-April 2016) has a good article on how to get started with your own family history website. Various programs are mentioned, and the author, David Fryxell, tells what he thinks about their ease of use. But remember, if you start a family history web site you also have to keep it updated, which can be a chore.

The *Swedish American Historical Quarterly* (2016/1) has several articles of interest. H. Arnold Barton, the former editor, tells about his grandmother, Jenny Norelius, and her opera singing career; that took her all over the western world. Anne-Charlotte Harvey writes on her favorite subject “Swedish and Swedish-American Music: From Jenny Lind to ABBA”. Here also comes Eric Lund’s last article “Fifty Years for the Society’s Archives” in which he tells the story of the archives, how they have grown in contents, and how it has moved around until it found a safe home at the North Park University in Chicago. Well worth a visit!

Interesting Web Sites

All links tested in
March 2016 and
should work

Swedish Folk Costumes (in Swedish): <http://www.sverigesfolkdrakter.se/>

Excellent old maps from Sweden: <http://kartavdelningen.sub.su.se/kartrummet/default.htm>

Article on digital newspaper databases:

http://genealogy.about.com/od/newspapers/tp/newspapers_online.htm

Spelling and phonetics for Swedish Genealogy:

<https://familysearch.org/learningcenter/lesson/spelling-and-phonetics-for-swedish-genealogy/1307>

Maps of Swedish counties and parishes:

<http://www.scb.se/Kartor/Atlas-Rikets-indelningar-1992/RikIndAtlas1992.zip>

Cyndi's List: <http://www.CyndisList.com>

The dictionary of the Swedish Academy (Svenska akademins ordbok): <http://www.saob.se/>

Tap Genes: <http://www.tapgenes.com/>

RootsTech video archive: <https://www.rootstech.org/video2/4739804696001>

Randy J. Seaver's RootsTech blog:

<http://www.geneamusings.com/2016/02/rootstech-2016-conference-blog.html>

Blogger Jana Last's Swedish roots:

<http://janasgenealogyandfamilyhistory.blogspot.se/p/my-swedish-ancestry.html>

The digital collections at New York Public Library: digitalcollections.nypl.org/

Blogs at New York Public Library: <http://www.nypl.org/voices/blogs/about-nypl-blogs>

Latin words for genealogists: https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Latin_Genealogical_Word_List

Swedish words for genealogists:

https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Swedish_Genealogical_Word_List

Elizabeth Shown Mill's blog about Evidence Explained:

<https://www.evidenceexplained.com/quicktips/ee>

Maine State Documents, searched for genealogy:

<http://digitalmaine.com/do/search/?q=genealogy&start=0&context=3363941#query-results>

Digitized newspapers: <https://www.elephind.com/>

New address for Anbytarforum: <http://forum.genealogi.se/index.php>

North Dakota Deaths and Obits: http://www.genlookups.com/nd/webbbs_config.pl

*Genealogy without
documentation
is mythology*

Genealogical Queries

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

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

Please send your queries to SAG!
Not everything is online!

The Swedish Name Days

November 2015	Januari	Februari	Mars	April	Maj	Juni
1 T Oskar, Ossian 49 2 O Beata, Beatrice 3 T Lydia 4 F Barbara, Barbro 5 L Sven 6 S 2 i advent Nikolaus, Niklas 7 M Angela, Angelika 50 8 T Virginia 9 O Anna 10 T Malin, Malena 11 F Daniel, Daniela 12 L Alexander, Alexis 13 S 3 i advent Lucia 14 M Sten, Sixten 51 15 T Gotfrid 16 O Assar 18 F Abraham 19 L Isak 20 S 4 i advent Israel, Moses 21 M Tomas 22 T Natanael, Jonatan 23 O Adam 24 T Eva 25 F Juldagen 26 L Annandag jul Stefan, Staffan 27 S Sönd. e. jul Johannes, Johan 28 M Benjamin 53 29 T Natalia, Natalie 30 O Abel, Set 31 T Sylvester	1 F Nyårsdagen 2 L Svea 3 S Sönd. e. nyår Alfred, Alfrida 4 M Rut 5 T Hanna, Hannele 6 O Trettondag jul Kasper, Mellier, Saltsar 7 T August, Augusta 8 F Erlend 9 L Gunnar, Gunder 10 S 1 e. trett.d. Sigurd, Sigbritt 11 M Jan, Jannike 12 T Frida, Fridolf 13 O Knut 14 T Felix, Felicia 15 F Laura, Lorentz 16 L Hjalmar, Helmer 17 S 2 e. trett.d. Anton, Tony 18 M Hilda, Hildur 19 T Henrik 20 O Fabian, Sebastian 21 T Agnes, Agneta 22 F Vincent, Viktor 23 L Frej, Freja 24 S Septuagesima 25 M Paul, Pål 26 T Bodil, Boel 27 O Göte, Göta 28 T Karl, Karla 29 F Diana 30 L Gunilla, Gunhild 31 S Kyndelsmässodagen Ivar, Joar	1 M Max, Maximilian 5 2 T Kyndelsmässodagen 3 O Disa, Hjärdis 4 T Ansgar, Anselm 5 F Agata, Agda 6 L Dorotea, Doris 7 S Fastlagssöndagen Rikard, Dick 8 M Berta, Bert 6 9 T Fanny, Francisca 10 O Iris 11 T Yngve, Inge 12 F Evelina, Evy 13 L Agne, Ove 14 S 1 i fastan Valentin 15 M Sigfrid 16 T Julia, Julius 17 O Alexandra, Sandra 18 T Frida, Fritiof 19 F Gabriella, Ella 20 L Vivianne 21 S 2 i fastan Hilding 22 M Pia 23 T Torsten, Torun 24 O Mattias, Mats 25 T Sigvard, Sivert 26 F Torgny, Torkel 27 L Lage 28 S 3 i fastan Maria 29 L Gunilla, Gunhild 30 S Kyndelsmässodagen Ivar, Joar 29 M Skottdagen	1 T Albin, Elvira 2 O Ernst, Erna 3 T Gunborg, Gunvor 4 F Adrian, Adriana 5 L Tora, Tove 6 S Midfastsöndagen Ebba, Ebbe 7 M Camilla 8 T Siv 9 O Torbjörn, Torleif 10 T Edla, Ada 11 F Edvin, Egon 12 L Viktoria 13 S Jungfru Marie beb.d. Geger 14 M Matilda, Maud 15 T Kristoffer, Christel 16 O Herbert, Gilbert 17 T Gertrud 18 F Edvard, Edmund 19 L Josef, Josefine 20 S Paskedsöndagen Joakim, Kim 21 M Bengt 22 T Kennet, Kent 23 O Gerda, Gerd 24 T Gabriel, Rafael 25 F Långfredagen Marie bebdelsdag 26 L Emanuel 27 S Paskedsöndagen Rudolf, Ralf 28 M Annandag påsk Malcolm, Morgan 29 T Jonas, Jens 30 O Holger, Holmfrid 31 T Ester	1 F Harald, Hervor 2 L Gudmund, Ingemund 3 S 2 i påsktiden Ferdinand, Nanna 4 M Marianne, Marlene 14 5 T Irene, Irja 6 O Vilhelm, William 7 T Irma, Irmelin 8 F Nadja, Tanja 9 L Otto, Ottilla 10 S 3 i påsktiden Ingvar, Ingvor 11 M Ulif, Ylva 12 T Liv 13 O Artur, Douglas 14 T Tiburtius 15 F Olivia, Oliver 16 L Patrik, Patricia 17 S 4 i påsktiden Elias, Elis 18 M Valdemar, Volmar 19 T Olaus, Ola 20 O Amalia, Amelie 21 T Anneli, Annika 22 F Allan, Glenn 23 L Georg, Göran 24 S 5 i påsktiden Vega 25 M Markus 26 T Teresia, Terese 27 O Engelbrekt 28 T Ture, Tyra 29 F Tyko 30 L Mariana 31 T Ester	1 S Första maj, Bönssöndagen Valborg 2 M Filip, Filippa 18 3 T John, Jane 4 O Monika, Mona 5 T Kristi himmelsfärds d. Gotthard, Erhard 6 F Marit, Rita 7 L Carina, Carita 8 S Sönd. före pingst, Åke 9 M Reidar, Reidun 10 T Esbjörn, Styrbjörn 11 O Märta, Marit 12 T Charlotta, Lotta 13 F Linnea, Linn 14 L Halvard, Halvar 15 S Pingst Sofia, Sonja 16 M Ronald, Ronny 17 T Rebecka, Ruben 18 O Erik 19 T Maj, Majken 20 F Karolina, Carola 21 L Konstantin, Conny 22 S Hel. trefaldighets dag Hemming, Henning 23 M Desideria, Desirée 21 24 F Midnattsdagen 25 O Urban 26 T Vilhelmina, Vilma 27 F Beda, Blenda 28 L Ingeborg, Borghild 29 S 1 e. tref. Yvonne, Jeanette 30 M Vera, Veronika 31 T Petronella, Pernilla	1 O Gun, Gunnel 2 T Rutger, Roger 3 F Ingemar, Gudmar 4 L Solbritt, Solveig 5 S 2 e. tref. Bo 6 M Nationaldagen 23 7 T Robert, Robin 8 O Elvor, Mayor 9 T Börje, Birger 10 F Svante, Boris 11 L Bertil, Berthold 12 S 3 e. tref. Eskil 13 M Aina, Aino 24 14 T Håkan, Hakon 15 O Margit, Margot 16 T Axel, Axelina 17 F Torborg, Torvald 18 L Björn, Bjarne 19 S 4 e. tref. Germund, Görel 20 M Linda 21 T Alf, Alvar 22 O Paulina, Paula 23 T Adolf, Alice 24 F Johannes Döparens d. 25 L Midnattsdagen David, Salomon 26 S Johannes Döparens d. Rakel, Lea 27 M Selma, Fingal 26 28 T Leo 29 O Peter, Petra 30 T Elov, Leif

Förklaring till märkecken: ● Nymåne ○ Första kvarteret ○ Fullmåne ● Sista kvarteret

2016 JULI	AUGUSTI	SEPTEMBER	OKTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 F Aron Mirjam 2 L Rosa Rosita 3 S 6 e. tref. Aurora 4 M Ullika Ulla 27 5 T Laila Ritva 6 O Esajas Jessika 7 T Klas 8 F Kjell 9 L Jörgen Örn 10 S Kr. förkl. d. André Andrea 11 M Eleonora Ellinor 28 12 T Herman Hermine 13 O Joel Judit 14 T Folke 15 F Ragnhild Ragnvald 16 L Reinhold Reine 17 S 8 e. tref. Bruno 18 M Fredrik Fritz 29 19 T Sara 20 O Margareta Greta 21 T Johanna 22 F Magdalena 23 L Madeleine 24 S Emma 25 F 9 e. tref. Kristina Kerstin 26 M Jakob 27 T Jesper 28 O Marta 29 T Botvid Seved 30 F Olof 31 S 10 e. tref. Helena Elin	1 M Per 31 2 T Karin Kajsa 3 O Tage 4 T Arne Arnold 5 F Ulrik Alrik 6 L Alfons Inez 7 S 11 e. tref. Dennis Denise 8 M Silvia Sylvia 32 9 T Roland 10 O Lars 11 T Susanna 12 F Klara 13 L Kaj 14 S 12 e. tref. Uno 15 M Stella Estelle 33 16 T Brynolf 17 O Verner Valter 18 T Ellen Lena 19 F Magnus Måns 20 L Bernhard Bert 21 S 13 e. tref. Jon Jonna 22 M Henrietta Henrika 34 23 T Signe Signhild 24 O Bartolomeus 25 T Lovisa Louise 26 F Östen 27 L Rolf Raoul 28 S 14 e. tref. Fatima Leila 29 M Hans Hampus 35 30 T Albert Albertina 31 O Arvid Vidar	1 T Samuel Sam 2 F Justus Justina 3 L Alfild Alva 4 S 15 e. tref. Gisela 5 M Adela Heidi 36 6 T Lillian Lilly 7 O Kevin Roy 8 T Alma Hulda 9 F Anita Annette 10 L Tord Turid 11 S 16 e. tref. Dagny Helny 12 M Åsa Åslog 37 13 T Sture 14 O Ida 15 T Sigrid Siri 16 F Dag Daga 17 L Hildegard Magnhild 18 S 17 e. tref. Orvar 19 M Fredrika 38 20 T Elise Lisa 21 O Matteus 22 T Maurits Moritz 23 F Tekla Tea 24 L Gerhard Gert 25 S 18 e. tref. Torgny 26 M Enar Einar 39 27 T Dagmar Rigmor 28 O Lennart Leonard 29 F Mikael Mikaela 30 T Helge	1 L Ragnar Ragna 2 S D. hel. Mikael d. Ludvig Love 3 M Evald Osvald 40 4 T Frans Frank 5 O Bror 6 F Jenny Jennifer 7 T Birgitta Britta 8 L Nils 9 S Tacksägelse. Ingrid Inger 10 M Harry Harriet 41 11 T Erling Jarl 12 O Valfrid Manfred 13 T Berit Birgit 14 F Stellan 15 L Hedvig Hillevi 16 S 21 e. tref. Finn 17 M Antonia Tolni 42 18 T Lukas 19 O Tore Tor 20 T Sibylla 21 F Ursula Yrsa 22 L Marika Marita 23 S 22 e. tref. Severin Sören 24 M Evert Ellert 43 25 T Inga Ingall 26 O Amanda Rasmus 27 T Sabina 28 F Simon Simone 29 L Viola 30 S 23 e. tref. Elsa Isabella 31 M Edith Edgar 44	1 T Allhelgonadagen 2 O Tobias 3 T Hubert Hugo 4 F Sverker 5 L Alla helg. d. Eugen Eugenia 6 S Sönd. e. alla helg. d. Gustav Adolf 7 M Ingegerd Ingela 45 8 T Vendela 9 O Teodor Teodora 10 T Martin Martina 11 F Märten 12 L Konrad Kurt 13 S Sönd. f. domss. Kristian Krister 14 M Emil Emilia 46 15 T Leopold 16 O Vibeke Viveka 17 T Naemi Naima 18 F Lillemor Moa 19 L Elisabet Lisbet 20 S Dömsönd. Pontus Marina 21 M Helga Olga 47 22 T Cecilia Sissela 23 O Klemens 24 T Gudrun Rune 25 F Katarina Katja 26 L Linus 27 S 1 i advent Astrid Asta 28 M Malte 48 29 T Sune 30 O Andreas Anders	1 T Oskar Ossian 2 F Beata Beatrice 3 L Lydia 4 S 2 i advent Barbara Barbro 5 M Sven 6 T Nikolaus Niklas 49 7 O Angela Angelika 8 T Virginia 9 F Anna 10 L Malin Malena 11 S 3 i advent Daniel Daniela 12 M Alexander Alexis 50 13 T Lucia 14 O Sten Sixten 15 T Gotfrid 16 F Assar 17 L Stig 18 S 4 i advent Abraham 19 M Isak 20 T Israel Moses 21 O Tomas 22 T Natanael Jonatan 23 F Adam 24 L Eva 25 S Juldagen 26 M Ann.d. jul Stefan Staffan Johannes Johan 27 T Benjamin 28 O Natalia Natalie 29 T Abel Set 30 F Sylvester 31 L

The Swedish week starts with M[åndag], then comes T[isdag], O[nsdag], T[orsdag], F[redag], L[ördag], and at the end of the week comes S[öndag], the day for rest after the labors of the week. Every Sunday also has the name of the church feasts.

The Last Page

Dear friends,

Spring is here, and there are many different sorts of flowers in the garden, and that gives hope for a nice season.

By now you might have found out that SAG does not quite look like it has done for the last 12 years. We have now changed to another printing company, which promises to be quicker than the old one. To keep subscription costs down, we also decided to change the cover to another type that is less costly than the old one, but the contents will be the same mix as before.

Except that this time the handwriting example will be a challenge for all of you, including me. It is a letter written in 1694 by an old clergyman who mentions his hardships

during his time in New Sweden in the 1650s. This was found in the Vadstena archives by a friend, who thought it might do well in SAG.

A couple of weeks ago I was invited to join a Genealogy Cruise on the Baltic, which was quite fun. We had lectures in the evening and in the morning, before coming back to Stockholm. One of the lecturers was Peter Sjölund, who explained DNA-research, so even I did understand, and felt a bit tempted to swab myself and my husband. This cruise was arranged by the fairly new magazine *Släkthistoria*.

In two weeks time I and my friend Ingrid (well-known by SAG Workshop members) will go on another cruise, this time organized by the

DIS-Filbyter society. I will lecture on emigration, but there will be many more lectures, maybe with a little focus on the new DISGEN computer program.

Otherwise the big news from Sweden is the release by Arkiv Digital of two new databases: *Swedish Population 1960*, and *Population of Sweden 1880-1920*, the latter done in co-operation with *My Heritage*.

These databases are not included in the basic subscription, but you can update your subscription through their web site.

I will write more about the new databases in the next issue of SAG.

Till next time!
Elisabeth Thorsell

Help us promote the SAG journal!

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

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

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



SAG Workshop *Salt Lake City* 30 Oct. – 5 Nov. 2016 !



The early morning line when the FHL opens.

Now filled and waitlisted!

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.

Paid subscribers are mailed SAG Workshop reservation forms in March upon request.

For more information you can use this address:

<http://bit.ly/SAGWorkshop>

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]).

Landskap (<i>Province</i>)	SAG & SSF <i>Abbr.</i>	Landskap (<i>Province</i>)	SAG & SSF <i>Abbr.</i>
Blekinge	Blek.	Närke	Närk.
Bohuslän	Bohu.	Skåne	Skån.
Dalarna	Dala.	Småland	Smål.
Dalsland	Dals.	Södermanland	Södm.
Gotland	Gotl.	Uppland	Uppl.
Gästrikland	Gäst.	Värmland	Värm.
Halland	Hall.	Västerbotten	Väbo.
Hälsingland	Häls.	Västergötland	Vägö.
Härjedalen	Härj.	Västmanland	Väsm.
Jämtland	Jämt.	Ångermanland	Ånge.
Lappland	Lapp.	Öland	Öland
Medelpad	Mede.	Östergötland	Östg.
Norrbottn	Nobo.		

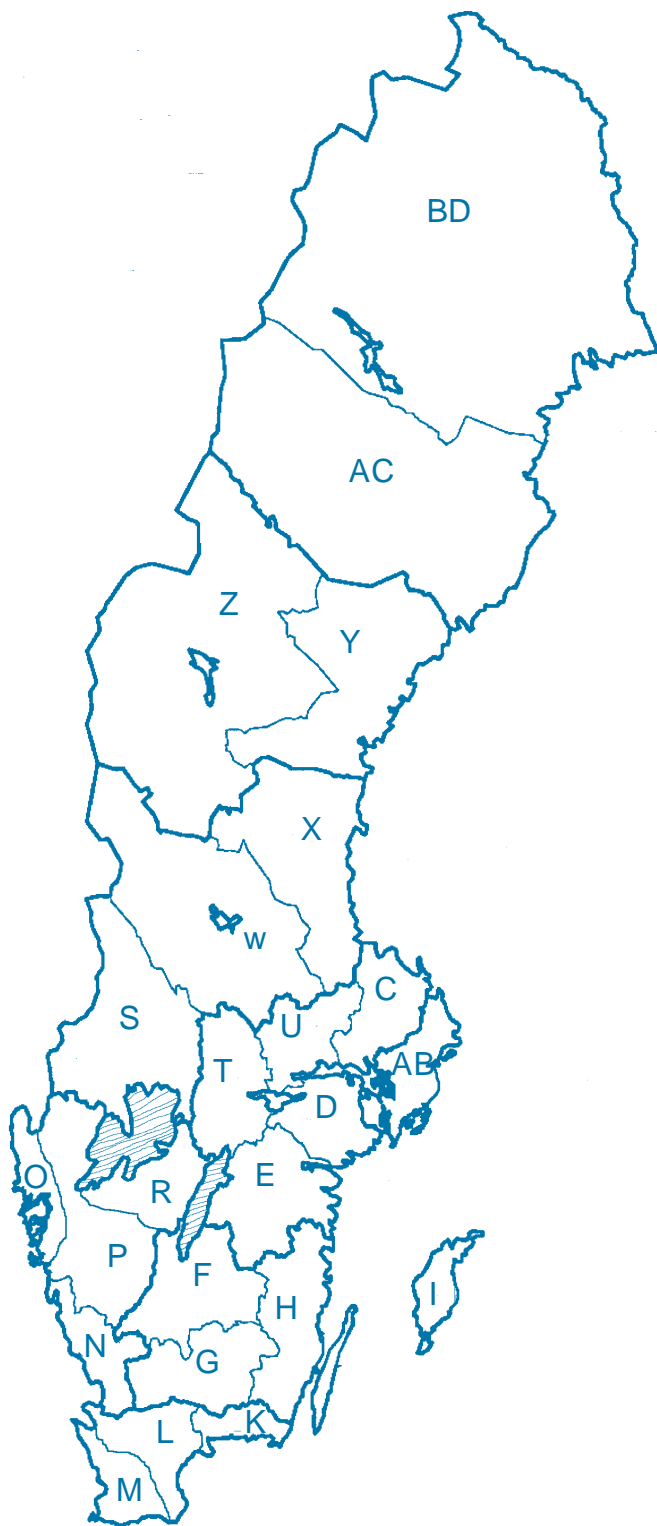
Table 2. Abbreviations and codes for Swedish counties (*län*) formerly used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (1981-1999) and currently used by *Statistiska centralbyrån* (SCB) (the Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm).

Län (<i>County</i>)	SAG <i>Abbr.</i>	SCB <i>Abbr.</i>	SCB <i>Code</i>	Län (<i>County</i>)	SAG <i>Abbr.</i>	SCB <i>Abbr.</i>	SCB <i>Code</i>
Blekinge	Blek.	Blek.	K	Stockholm	Stock.	Sthm.	AB
Dalarna ^a		Dlrn.	W	Södermanland	Söd.	Södm.	D
Gotland	Gotl.	Gotl.	I	Uppsala	Upps.	Upps.	C
Gävleborg	Gävl.	Gävl.	X	Värmland	Värm.	Vrml.	S
Halland	Hall.	Hall.	N	Västerbotten	Vbn.	Vbtn.	AC
Jämtland	Jämt.	Jmtl.	Z	Västernorrland	Vn.	Vnrl.	Y
Jönköping	Jön.	Jkpg.	F	Västmanland	Väst.	Vstm.	U
Kalmar	Kalm.	Kalm.	H	Västra Götaland ^c		Vgöt.	O
Kronoberg	Kron.	Kron.	G	Örebro	Öre.	Öreb.	T
Norrbottn	Norr.	Nbtn.	BD	Östergötland	Ög.	Östg.	E
Skåne ^b		Skån.	M				

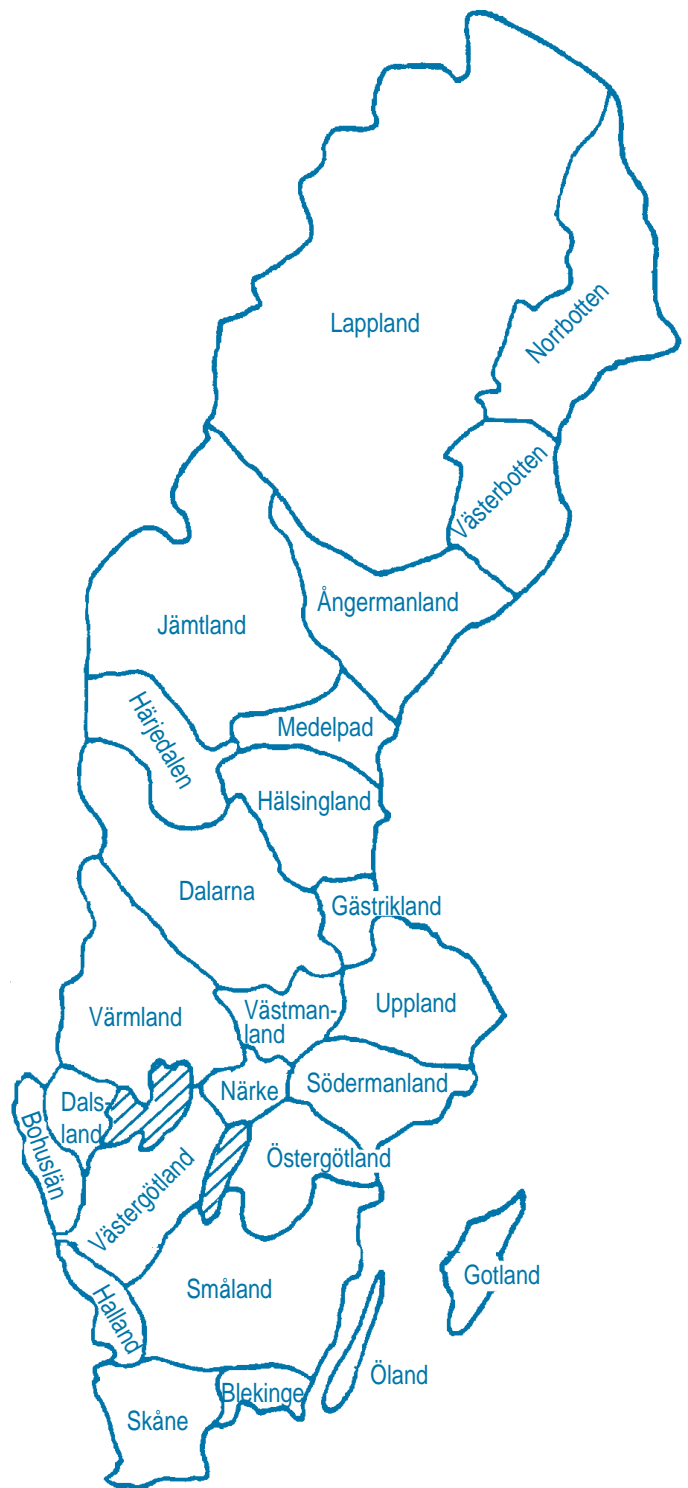
a formerly Kopparberg (Kopp.; W) *län*.

b includes the former counties (*län*) of Malmöhus (Malm.; M) and Kristianstad (Krist.; L).

c includes the former counties (*län*) of Göteborg and Bohus (Göt.; O), Skaraborg (Skar.; R), and Älvsborg (Älvs.; P).



The counties (*län*) as they were before 1991.



The provinces (*landskap*).