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Swedish American Genealogist



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



Swedish American Genealogist



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Swedish American Genealogist

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Cover picture:

Why did this woman grow so much white cabbage?

See article on p. 10.

Her strong faith brought her to America

The story of an early immigrant to Utah and her life there

BY EVA JOHANSSON

On 6 June 2013, we meet for the very first time, cousin Lynette and me. She had traveled far, all the way from Arizona in the United States, to see the farm in central Halland in Sweden where her great-grandmother was born. With her on her trip, she had her husband Lynn Miles and sister Sharol with husband Bill Moore.

Lynette and I had been in touch for over a year, and sent each other a lot of information via e-mail. Now we could finally meet. And we knew instinctively that we were related. Lynette's great-grandmother Albertina and my great-grandfather Emanuel were siblings.

My great-grandfather Emanuel Larsson (b. 28 May 1842 in Askome, Hall.), had six siblings. Three of them died as infants, the rest grew up to be adults. The oldest sister was named Albertina and she immigrated to America. Her sister Josefina moved to Denmark and their little brother Carl Alfred stayed at home and bought a farm in the neighboring parish.

Albertina - a strong woman

This story is about Albertina Larsdotter, strong and stubborn, her hat high on her head. She traveled halfway around the world, had a strong religious conviction, and gave birth to 14 children.

This her family knew nothing about that day of 15 January 1847 when she was born on the farm Svenstorp in Köinge parish in Halland, a few miles north of the parish church. Her parents, Lars Arvidsson (b. 1 Dec. 1817 in Askome) and Anna Christina Svensdotter (b. 7 Apr. 1819 in Köinge), had bought the farm in 1843 and moved here when their eldest son Emanuel was a year old. During her childhood, Albertina experienced the death of half of her siblings. Maybe this affected her religious faith.

To Denmark

Lars Arvidsson was not only a farmer, he



Albertina Larsdotter around 1876.

was also a constable in the village. A few years after he bought the farm, Lars sued the seller after some irregularities were detected with the sale. Lars won the battle. Some time later he bought another part of Svenstorp, so that he now owned the whole homestead. But in 1860 he sold everything after they became insolvent, and Lars and Christina settled in the little cottage Kopparåsen where they lived until his death 40 years later. The children followed them to the cottage.

When Albertina was 17, she moved to the city of Falkenberg and became a maid in a family. It was a sixteen-day journey away, so visits home at the cottage maybe didn't happen so often.

In Falkenberg, she became a maid at Johan August Lindgren's, who was a tailor, and his wife Beata Charlotta Norman. They lived at block number 50, at the address Storgatan 38, where the tailor and his family rented a home. The owner of the property was a blacksmith's widow Inger



Svenstorp in Köinge parish (Hall). (Photo by Eva Johansson).

Christina Möller. There is a famous painting from 1892 that shows this particular house and courtyard. The painting was made by Robert Lundberg. In 1903 the houses were demolished.

After a year in Falkenberg, Albertina moved to the parish of Morup where she worked as a maid for the tenant Alfred Strömberg and his wife Anna Maria Norman on the farm Sjöbohl. With them she stayed for two years, then moved back home, and the next year immigrated to Randers in Jutland in Denmark. This was in August 1868.

There she soon married Nils Nilsson, 20 years old and from Kristianstad in Sweden. They had two children, Alma Maria, who died three weeks old in 1871, and a son Nils born 12 Mar. 1873 in Randers. He came with his mother in 1877 directly to Utah. He died 26 Mar. 1954, in Blackfoot, Bingham Co., ID.

Why she chose to leave Sweden for Denmark we do not know, but it was not unusual for Swedish adolescents to be guest workers there, as well as in Germany.

Mormon

It was in Randers Albertina found her faith and became a Mormon. On 26 August 1876, she was baptized there into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It was founded in 1830 by the American Joseph Smith and is now headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.

Albertina was a very devout Mormon and when Nils did not share the same faith they divorced.

In 1850, the Mormons had arrived in Denmark and Sweden. In Denmark, there was freedom of religion since 1849, but in Sweden free churches were still prohibited. It took until 1858 before the law was changed and leaving the Swedish State Church became possible, under the condition that you joined another church.

As an adult Albertina's older brother Emanuel became a religious brooder. Perhaps Albertina was influenced by him. Her faith is well documented and was strong throughout her life and her children and descendants in later generations are still active Mormons. Lynette, great-granddaughter of Albertina, and her husband Lynn have assignments within the church where they live.

Albertina took her young son Nils and went to America and the Mormon Church in Utah. They arrived in July 1877, and came to Heber City in Wasatch Co., just east of Salt Lake City where she became a housekeeper for Bengt Petersson (name in Sweden: Persson), also a Mormon from Sweden. He was born 12 July 1825 in Högseröd (Malm.) and had recently been widowed, his 2nd wife was Johanna Jonsdotter, born 24 July 1834 in Farhult (Malm.), who died 4 April 1877 in Heber City. She left Bengt with six minor children.

14 children

It was not long before Albertina and Bengt married. It actually only took a few months. But their first child, daughter Martha, was not born until a year later, in July 1878. She died at only three months old, but was followed by eleven siblings. Over the next twelve years Albertina was either pregnant or had a newborn baby to care for. Eight of Albertina's 14 children lived only a short time after birth, up to a few months. According to her son Hyrum, she had had difficulty breastfeeding her children, she had too little milk, and they probably did not get enough nutrition when they needed it most.

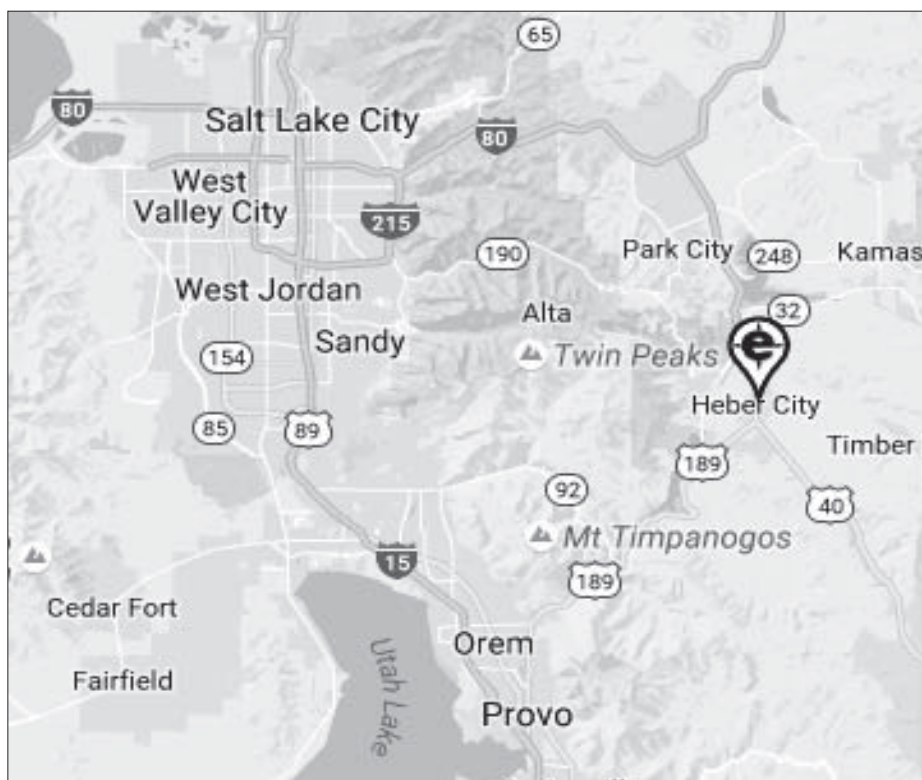
Bengt was already 50 when he started a new family with twelve children to come. In Sweden, he had been married in his 20's and had three children before his wife died. He remarried and had five children before the family emigrated in 1870. In the U.S., a daughter was born before Bengt lost his wife.

They immigrated for the same reason as Albertina, they had become Mormons and wanted to get to the temple in Salt Lake City. An additional factor was the severe famine in Sweden in the late 1860's, which meant that many families at that time searched for a better future in America.

The farm

The same summer as Albertina and Nils arrived in the family, Bengt had acquired two areas of land of 80 acres each, through the Homestead Act. The area is located along Lake Creek about one mile east of Heber City, Utah. Here they built themselves a log house. Behind the house ran a stream of cold and clear water.

Lynette tells us about how the tough years of hard work were for those who were settlers in this area. They were attacked by Indians once, when neither parents nor the older siblings were at home. But the older sister Josephine managed to get away with



The area of Utah where Albertina and her husband Bengt Peterson had their farm.



Modern picture from Heber City, Utah.

the smaller children into a shed and keep them quiet. Through the cracks in the wall they could see the Indians go through the main house.

Bengt was, as many Scandinavians, big and strong. At home in Sweden, he had been the only farmhand in the parish who could lift the largest stone and throw it far away. His strength was not matched in goodness; he was a strict and unforgiving father, his children have said. They often were beaten, both by hand and with a whip, and had to go to bed without supper. But then Albertina came to them at night with something to eat and to comfort. Albertina's and Bengt's son Hyrum (Lynette's grandfather) was beaten by a teacher at school when he was twelve years old and refused to return. Bengt forced him to do so but just when they arrived at the school Hyrum ran away. After three years he returned home, but his father didn't want to see him. Two of Hyrum's brothers ran away



Bengt Peterson (1825-1913).

from their father at the same age and several of the children and grandchildren have said that Bengt was a moody and hard man with excessive demands on his children.

Albertina, however, was a good, friendly, and happy mother and grandmother. "She never raised her voice against anyone" her granddaughter Olive Bowen has said.

Albertina's faith

Since she had become a Mormon, during her life Albertina had a very strong faith, which was a guidance during the remainder of her life. In her old age she wrote a story about her life. She was deeply involved in the local Mormon Church and the family went twice a year to the big temple in Salt Lake City. They always paid their tithes to the church, even when they themselves were poor, and used only shops owned by Mormons.

In 1894 Bengt was appointed to go to Sweden as a missionary for the Mormon Church for one year. Then Albertina and the children who were at home had to run the farm, as best they could.

Eventually the family sold the farm and Albertina and Bengt spent their last years together in Driggs, Teton Co., ID, with their daughter Emily Ann *Josephine*, married Olmstead.

On 24 Nov. 1913 Bengt died in Driggs. Albertina then settled down in Salt Lake City, right next to the large temple where she volunteered well into old age. Her children and grandchildren took care of her and she passed away on July 7, 1932, at the age of 85.



Albertina in Salt Lake City ca 1916.



The Salt Lake Temple. (Photo by E. Thorsell 2014.)

Editor's note: The Salt Lake Temple is a temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) located on Temple Square in Salt Lake City, Utah, United States. At 253,015 square feet (23,505.9 m²), it is the largest LDS temple by floor area. Dedicated in 1893, it is the sixth temple completed by the church, requiring 40 years to complete, and the fourth temple built since the Mormon exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1846.[Wikipedia]

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Meeting my Grandmother for the first time

Part II (Part I in SAG 2016/1)

BY DIANE PINCUS OBER

She wanted more out of life than to live the rest of it on a farm with all the routine tedious chores. From the surviving postcards that she kept, my grandmother, Julia Andersson, had many friends who signed off with the hope that she would write to them again soon.

Still, farm life was solitary. She was 21 years old. Her younger brother John had left for America in 1905. Her dear brother Karl had left for America in 1907. Their destination was Loveland, Colorado where Uncles Otto and Axel Petersson lived after immigrating years earlier.

Julia decided to seek her fortune in America too. She left her parents and the farm at #5 Solberga, Gräsgård, Öland, and traveled to Copenhagen to sail to New York. She packed her recipe notebook ready to meet her dear friend Ida Carlsson and begin her new life.

In America

Julia arrived in New York October 1909, met her friend Ida Carlsson and settled in at her place at 74 - East 55th Street. Like Ida Carlsson, Julia immediately found work as a servant. Within a few months

she had a position with a doctor's family in Kerhonkson, New York, then later, for another family living on Long Island, New York.

Following the paper trail preserved by her saved postcards, Julia had moved to Los Angeles by March, 1911, and lived in the Boyle Heights area. Julia did stop in the Denver area to be near her brothers for a few months before continuing on to Los Angeles.

Meeting a young man

It turns out that Julia's address in Los Angeles was within 2 miles of her future husband's home. He was an apprentice baker (b. 12 May 1880) before he left Hamburg, Germany, on the *S/S Persia* at the age of 16. From the moment he stepped onto American soil in New York, he had a trade from which he could make a living. He first worked as a cook in Mobile, Alabama, and upon returning to New York, was a pastry chef at the Waldorf-Astoria and Grand Central Hotels.

Within one year of Julia's moving to Los Angeles, she is married to this German baker, Albert Pincus. They are married in San Francisco on January 14, 1912. One year later her first son is born, and, in 1915, their second son is born and the family is living again in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles.

Their own bakery

Within nine years of their marriage, Albert bought the Bake-Right Bakery on Main Street, Alhambra, in the Los Angeles area. He produced a full line of breads and pastries and would accept special orders for parties and ceremonies.

As happened with many immigrants, life was too hard in America and many returned home. That was true for Julia's brother and two uncles – Uncle Otto who had been a citizen for 12 years, and Uncle Axel Petersson who returned home after seven years.

But for these two immigrants, Julia and her husband Albert, with their skills and hard work, the American dream did come true and they did build a prosperous life and raised two sons.

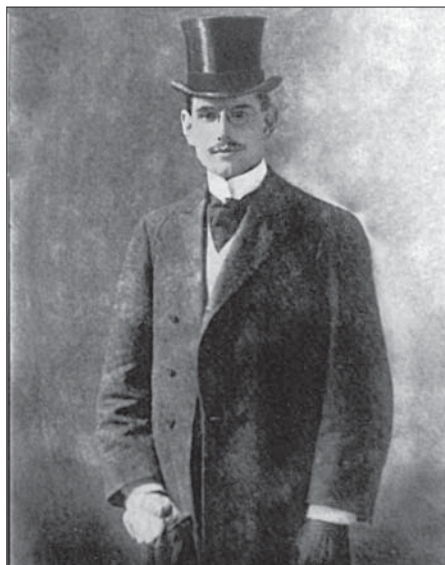
From the photos of their two young sons, I see a happy family and proud parents sending photos back to their families in the "Old Country".

A move to San Francisco

In 1924, the family is in San Francisco, the boys attend Lutheran school, and Albert and Julia own "The Old Fashioned Bakery" which advertises cakes for birthdays, weddings and ceremonies. Julia worked side-by-side with her husband in the bakery and raised two wonderful sons, Raymond and Leon.



The house where Julia lived with her friend.



Albert Pincus 1924.

Unknown Jewish background

Around 1937, Albert and Julia sold the bakery after Albert suffered a breakdown sometime after 1937. Maybe it was the hard work to provide for his family during the Depression. Maybe Albert received letters from family in Hamburg detailing how impossible life had become under Hitler, especially for his family. They were Jewish.

To my knowledge, no one in his American family knew that his German heritage was Jewish. Albert bore that burden alone, but evidently kept in contact with his relatives in Germany which may explain the cause of his second breakdown around 1950 when he disappeared for about two weeks. Maybe by then he had learned the fate of what remained of his family in Hamburg. His sister Rachel had been sent to Riga, Latvia, on a transport with other Hamburg Jews and murdered. His other sister Jenni had been transported to the Theresienstadt Concentration Camp and later to Auschwitz where she was murdered. His brother Leopold suffered Gestapo harassment, interrogation, and prison but survived because his wife Klara, was German. One cousin escaped to the Netherlands only to be captured there by the Nazis



Julia with her first grandson 1942.

and murdered. Another cousin survived the Shanghai Ghetto and returned to Hamburg after the war. Another cousin did not survive the Lodz Ghetto.

This must have been a terrible burden to bear alone. He wanted to protect his family in the “new country” from the anti-Semitism of the “old country.”

A country home in Napa Valley

Later in 1937, Julia and Albert bought a country home set on 42 acres of orchard and woods just south of St. Helena, Napa Valley, California. There was an orchard with pear, prune and a few cherry trees as well as a small hillside vineyard.

It must have been a welcome respite from the bakery work that started before dawn each day

Julia cared for a family of foster children for a short time until their mother could return to take care of them. Neighbors who were children at the time, remember Julia as a kind sweet person who made them sandwiches out of cottage cheese and homemade blackberry jam.

Julia and Albert returned to live full time in San Francisco on 43rd Avenue and were loved by their two sons and seven grandchildren. Albert worked in a mailroom of-



Albert (r) working at the Post, 1950s.

fice until he fully retired.

Julia died 26 Mar. 1961, and Albert died 12 Sep. 1961. They are both buried in St. Helena Public Cemetery, St. Helena, Napa Co., CA.

Epilogue

I was 16 years old when Grandmother Julia died and I remember feeling the deep grief of losing her and realizing that I didn't even know her. After more than half a century, I finally have a portrait of her as a person before she became

my Grandmother.

*Signed with love,
Your granddaughter,
Diane*

The author is Diane Pincus Ober
Her e-mail is <digene@comcast.net>

Follow-up to the article “A journey across the Atlantic in 1908” in SAG 2016:2

SAG reader *Jan Kärrman*, Uppsala, Sweden, has identified the man who wrote this article about his voyage with his brother Erik in 1908.

The writer was Karl Henrik Holmsten, b. 30 Oct. 18173 in Grundsunda (Vrnl.), son of the blacksmith Per Erik Holmsten, b. 10 Sep. 1848 in Gideå (Vrnl.) and his wife Ulrika Kristina Boström, b. 19 Mar. 1853 in Grundsunda. Later the family moved to Njurunda (Vnrl.), where son Erik Almar Holmsten was born 22 Jul 1883.

On 12 Dec. 1891 the father Per Erik died, and his widow and the children moved to Östersund (Jmtl.), from where the sons moved in 1908 to the U.S.

Karl Henrik, who was married, returned to Sweden, where he died 2 Jun. 1959 in Malmö.

His brother Erik stayed in the U.S. and settled in Chicago, where he worked as a blacksmith. He was married to Alma (?) and had several children. Erik died on 14 Aug. 1957 in Chicago, and was then a widower.

Handwriting Example 48

*Åskunnade och Ingångne
Äktenskap i Stadsförsam.
från och med år 1806.*

<small>År</small>	<small>Wäxel Dagen</small>	Personerne	Charakter	<small>Född år</small>	Ädighets belegg	Löflesmän
Jan	Febr	Magnus Rydman	Enkling Kläddesware		ifrån Stockholm	Schole Mästaren och Prädicanten Hr C. J. Sundelin
5	2.23	Carolina Marks	Fesell Jungfru		warit längst i Norrköping	
Jan	Febr	Niclas Ervanson	Dräng	1782	Wedig fr. W. Hurby Hörst. O. Hary	Portparen Lars Anders- son på Wickby och Skon- berga bekredel upvisat. 1766 1766
14	2.23	Christina And. dot.	Piga	1778	från Hr. Kämman Landberg	
Febr	Febr	Johan Magn. Rehnberg	Wetterdic Kyrman	1774	Herrnisk örker Herrman Beckers	Förre Stads Waret- mästaren Nathanael Rehnberg.
9	2.27	Cathr. Elis. Wanyström	Enne fru	1764		
Febr	Marth	Johan Kindstedt	Dräng	1782	Niclas fr. Leth 7 94	Snur Arbetaren
9	2.27	Ana Cajsa. Ringberg	Hushållersfru	1761	Carlström och Luthjohng fr. Jom Nyström 41 06	Anders Hurberg
Febr	Apr.	Johan Liljeblad	Skreddare Fesell	1784	Lärl. Hr. J. H. Stett. Wedig fr. Hr. Stett. Hörst. Hr. Stett.	Skreddare Fesell Johan Norstrand Hr. Skreddaren och Skredd- aren
16	2.17	Cathrina Dahlberg	Jungfru			

Norrköpings S:t Olai (E) CI:8 (1806-1826) Bild 240 / Sida 469. (Arkiv Digital.)

This document is a part of a list of all couples that wanted to get married in Norrköping Sankt Olai parish in 1806, the main parish in the city.

It gives the date of the first reading of the banns, which had to be done three Sundays in a row, then the date of the marriage ceremony. Then the names of groom and bride, their occupations, year of birth, and if they were free to marry. Sometimes the couple had testimonies from another parish, or they each had a witness that acted

as sureties for this. Last comes the name of the bride's nearest male relative, who was to give his consent to the marriage. It could be the father, a brother, stepfather, or employer. The Swedish word for this function is *giftoman*, but in this case the word is *Löflesman*, which means "man of promise," he has the authority to promise that the bride has his consent.

Such a detailed list of information about people going to be married is very rare. Usually you see on the couple's names and

where they lived before marriage, and maybe where they would live in the future. Also their social status: *piga*, *dräng*, *änka*, *änkling*, and perhaps the *giftoman*. You may also see how much the groom settled on the bride, in case he died first, which is often given as a couple of ounces of silver. This was called *morgongåva* (morning gift) and was her property alone.

News from the Swenson Center

Swedish American Newspapers – Coming Fall 2016!

The Swedish American Newspaper Project is a multi-year collaborative project to digitize and make available online Swedish-language newspapers published in the United States. Over 300,000 pages of Swedish American newspapers have already been digitized, and at the project's end will be available through a bi-lingual website that will also provide search, text cor-

rection, and annotation tools, in addition to being a rich resource for scholarly research on Swedish American history.

The Swedish American Newspaper Project is a collaboration between the Minnesota Historical Society, the National Library of Sweden (*Kungliga Biblioteket*), the American Swedish Institute, and the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research

Center at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois and is funded by the Marcus and Marianne Wallenberg Foundation, the *Riksbankens Jubileumsfond*, and the Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation.

(Information: Minnesota Historical Society web site [<http://www.mnhs.org/newspapers>])

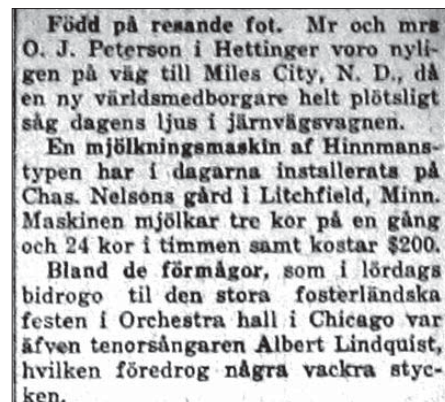
List of newspapers that will be available:

Arbetaren (Cadillac, Mich.) 1890-1904
Facklan (Chicago, Ill.) 1921-1922
Gamla och nya hemlandet (Chicago, Ill.) 1870-1914
Hemlandet det gamla och det nya (Galesburg Ill.; Chicago, Ill.) 1855-1870
Justitia (Chicago, Ill.) 1871
Nordstjernan (New York, N.Y.) 1872-1966
Ny tid (Chicago, Ill.; New York, N.Y.) 1922-1936
Nya svenska amerikanaren (Chicago, Ill.) 1873-1877
Omaha-posten (Omaha, Neb.) 1904-1954
Pacific tribune (Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.) 1903-1914
Scandinavia (Worcester, Mass.) 1887-1918

Svea (Worcester, Mass.) 1897-1966
Svenska Pacific tribunen (Seattle, Wash.) 1914-1946
Svenska amerikanaren (Chicago, Ill.) 1866-1873
Svenska amerikanaren (Chicago, Ill.) 1877-1914
Svenska amerikanaren (Chicago, Ill.) 1916-1936
Svenska amerikanaren hemlandet (Chicago, Ill.) 1914-1915
Svenska amerikanska posten (Minneapolis, Minn.) 1885-1940
Svenska folkets tidning (Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Paul, Minn.) 1881-1927
Svenska socialisten (Rockford, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.) 1905-1921

Svenska tribunen (Chicago, Ill.) 1877-1906
Svenska tribunen-nyheter (Chicago, Ill.) 1906-1936
Texas posten (Austin, Tex.) 1896-1982
Vestkusten (San Francisco, Calif.; Mill Valley, Calif.) 1887-2007
Vårt land (Jamestown, N.Y.) 1890-1920
Westerns tribun (Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.) 1902-1903
Westra posten (Seattle, Wash.) 1889-1902

An example of what can be found:



Född på resande fot. Mr och mrs O. J. Peterson i Hettinger voro nyligen på väg till Miles City, N. D., då en ny världsmedborgare helt plötsligt såg dagens ljus i järnvägsvagnen.
En mjölkkningsmaskin af Hinnmans-typen har i dagarna installerats på Chas. Nelsons gård i Litchfield, Minn. Maskinen mjölkar tre kor på en gång och 24 kor i timmen samt kostar \$200.
Bland de förmågor, som i lördags bidrogo til den stora fosterländska festen i Orchestra hall i Chicago var äfven tenorsångaren Albert Lindquist, hvilken föredrog några vackra stycken.

In this clipping a baby is born in a railway car when the parents travelled in North Dakota; a new milking machine in Minnesota; and about the success of a patriotic performance in Chicago, with opera singer Albert Lindquist. (Sorry, no date found).



Window from Svenska amerikanska posten, now in the American Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, MN. (Photo: E. Thorsell).

Information from Dag Blanck, director of the Swenson Center

The target date for the Swedish-American newspapers is 1 October.

They will be available through the MNHS website at no charge. We found the funding to do this so it would be free to all. The scanning was done at MKC (*Mediekonverteringscentrum*) in Fränsta, which is a part of *Riksarkivet*, the Swedish National Archives.

The look of the website will no doubt be similar to the English-language newspapers available through the MNHS.

Some helpful Swedish books

That you might not be aware of

By ELISABETH THORSELL

1) Svenska Släktkalendern

This set of books started to be published in 1885, and has since been continued even today. The first 14 volumes were published under the names *Svensk Slägtkalender* and *Svenska Ättartal*. The compiler was Victor Örnberg, so the set is also known as *Örnberg's Ättartal*.

From 1912 a new series was started with the name *Svenska Släktkalendern* (The Swedish Family Register), which is still being published biannually. It has had many editors during the years, including me. 47 volumes have been published.

These volumes contains brief genealogies of more than 2,757 different Swedish families. On the web site you will find indexes, one on all included families, and one on the origins of the families, ordered by provinces. *See link on p. 26.*

2) Herdaminnen

All Swedish dioceses (*stift*) have books of most on the clergymen that have served in the various parishes of the diocese. The name *Herdaminne* means "Memorials of Shepherds."

The oldest ones are from the 1700s, but then there is usually a newer set also, and if possible one should always use the newer one, as they have been compiled by more modern research methods, and thus are more reliable.

In these books you get information about when and where were born, went to school, were ordained and the various parishes they served, and when and where they died, and sometimes also from what they died. The compiler also tells if they were good preachers, and sometimes even if they were drinkers, or if they were poor and had many children. Wives and children are usually also listed. I have many clergymen in Värmland and in the books about the diocese of Karlstad I can find much to add to my genealogy database, as young clergymen often married clergymen's daughters for generations.

Colliander 117

- Barn:
Björn Aldo, f 1965 11/1, elektriker (Stockholm).
Åsa Dorotea, f 1968 11/9.
- (g) *Carl Sjunne Valdemar*, f 1916 31/3, verkstadschef och personalchef vid Kristianstads yllefabrik, ordf i Kristianstads brandstyrelse, ledamot av kyrkorådet och kyrkvård i Heliga Trefaldighets församling i Kristianstad. G 1942 25/7 m *Britta Ingegärd Johansson*, f 1919 19/4, damfrisör (Kristianstad).
- Dotter:
Gunn Märtha Ingegärd, f 1943 19/12, poliskonstapel, studiesekr vid Studieförbundet i Kristianstad 1962–70. G 1965 11/9 m *Bertil Sigvard Willy Magnusson*, f 1938 30/4, major i norra skånska regementet (Kristianstad).
- (h) *Anna-Stina Elisabeth*, f 1919 5/2, kontorist vid Kronobergs läns allmänna försäkringskassa. G 1944 23/9 m *Gustaf Lennart Petersson*, f 1916 29/12, fanjunkare i Kronobergs regementes reserv (Växjö). Se yngre släkten III.
- e. *Jonas Alfred*, f 1852, kopparslagare i Hoby, d 1933. G 1881 m *Inga Sonesdotter*, f 1859, d 1918.
- Barn:
a) *Gustaf Adolf*, f 1886, emigrerade till Norge, bedriftsvakt, d 1966. G 1917 m *Ingeborg Cecilia Bungum*, f 1890, d 1979.

The Colliander family presented in the 1984 volume of the Svenska Släktkalendern (Swedish Family Register (editor: Ullagreta Carlsson).



Petrus Landberg

F. Fryxell uppger, att P. L. "förestod sysslan med ovanlig styrka intill sista ålderdomen".²⁾ Här ligger tydligen någon överdrift, ty i jan. 1767 begär han medhjälpare, "emedan jag till nog hög ålder kommen och med träget arbete överhopad måste dagligen förnimma mina krafters avtagande". Den han begär till adj. är hans blivande efterträdare, studiosus Matthias Backelin, "som är nyligen med vackra vittnesbörder ifrån Uppsala nedkommen och nu hos mig vistande, uppför sig skickeligen och väl och har goda predikogåvor".³⁾

G. i Kristinehamn 1734 28/2 m. Helena Maria Sandelin,

torde ha fötts o. 1739 och dött som barn (db ofullst. 1738—1745).

¹⁾ Erik Fernow, Beskrifning öfver Värmland. Nv uppl. Karlstad 1898, s. 371. ²⁾ FFWE II, s. 135. ³⁾ DKAH 1767 16/1.

2. MATTHIAS BACKELIN. 1791—1801.

F. i Backa, Kroppa, 1740 3/10, son till bergsmannen Mattes Jonsson och Helena Larsdotter. Till Karlstads skola 1758 och gymn. 1762, stud. i Uppsala 1766 25/2, prv 1768 13/6, kallad till adj hos företrädaren, åter till Uppsala, disp. pro ex. 1772 30/6 (De morum honorum similitudine, perinsignem vitae communi praebitura usum, attestante Cicerone Offic. libr. I, c. 17. Pres. Peter Ekerman) och pro gradu 1773 (De vera lectione vocis פסלם psalm XVI, v. 10. Pres. Carl Aurivillius), fil. mag. 1773 17/6, v. past. vid domkyrkan i Uppsala 1772, past.-adj i Kroppa 1773, v. kapellpred. i N. 1784, ord. dito därst. 1791 12/1, tilltr. s. å. 1/5. Död 1801 21/5.

Vid prästvalet i N. 1789 erhöi M. B. 36 79/104 röster men Johan Branzell, sedermera kh i Stavnäs, 39 8/13. M. B. anförde besvär mot valet, emedan Uddeholms bolag fått avge 5 röster för Taberg, enl. hans förmenande med orätt. I sin förklaring medgav valförrättaren, att dessa röster icke skulle införts i vallängden.¹⁾ Besvärn gillades, och M. B. blev utnämnd.

I skrivelse till DK 1801 13/4 begär han på grund av sjukdom Jonas Brattén till v. km. Enl. uppgjort accord skulle denne fr. o. m. maj överta hela kaplanssysslan och uppbära hela den åtföljande lönen, av vilken han skulle "sedermera mig och mina anhöriga så länge tjänste- och nådären räcka" ge ett årligt bidrag av 83 rdr och 16 sk. specie. "Allt det övriga, vare sig lön eller små förtjänster av vad namn det vara må, skall oklandrat höra honom till, då han likväl själv

Karlstads Stifts Herdaminne, volume 3, p. 60, by Anders Edestam (1968). The man in the picture served in the Nordmark parish from 1731 to 1789. His portrait still hangs in Nordmark church.

*407. **Birger Erlandsson** (Birgerus Erlandi) Colliander. UM -/5, smäl. (utan tillnamnet).

Född 1607 i Femsjö, son till khen där Erlandus Nicolai [Colliander], (khe där [1606]—1631) och N. N. Birgersdotter, khedotter från Åsenhöga. Nämnas i "examensboken" 1633 nov. (1 gg). Kom 1644 till Åsenhöga som compastor (vice pastor) hos sin svärfader, khen där Jacob Andersson (stud. i Ups. 1613, nr 117); innehade prästgården till hälftenbruk. Khe i Åsenhöga efter svärfadern 1657. † 1683 16/7.

"En liten, undersätig man, god och omgängsam." Hade många tvister med säteriet Broddhult om ägor. Mycket förmögen och ägare till flera hemmansdelar i socknen; han och 2:a hustrun skänkte till kyrkan nästan all hennes skrud.

G i f t 1) senast 1642 med **Maria Jacobsdotter**, dotter till företrädaren (se ovan). — 2) 1646 6/10 med **Ingegerd Björnsdotter**, † 1690 3/3, dotter till befallningsmannen i Östbo Björn i Bockebo (Åker sn) och N. N. syster till khen Jacob Andersson (hon var alltså kusin till 1:a hustrun). "Övermåttan snäll hushållerska, ägde vid sitt gifte med C. god förmögenhet. Sägdes hava följt sitt arbetsfolk och medhaft sin slända eller ten, varpå hon spann." Gav påskdagen 1684 — säkerligen till ett minne av mannen — till kyrkan en svart mässhake, som kostade 23 rdlr.

B a r n: 1. **Erland**, f. 1642, khe i Alsheda; stud. i Ups. 1664. — 2. **Zacharias**, f. 1647, khe i Åsenhöga efter fadern; stud. i Ups. 1666 (nr 1051). — 2. **Maria**, f. omkr. 1650, † 1730 14/5; g. 1669 20/6 m. khen i Dädesjö Jonas Hjelm, stud. i Ups. 1655 (nr 825). — 2. **Sara**, f. 1654, † 1713 16/8; g. 1677 7/10 m. khen i Norra Sandsjö Abraham Krok, stud. i Ups. 1665 (nr 1026). — 2. **Katarina**, † 1707 18/1; g. m. khen i Värnamo Lars Krok (i hans 2:a gifte), stud. i Ups. 1656 (nr 856). — 2. **Ingeborg**; uppgives av Anrep ha varit g. m. kommin. i Månsarp, sedan i Gränna Birger Klint (i ettdera av hans båda giften), son till Nils Börjesson Klint (nr 349).

3) Studentmatriklar (directories of students)

Before the middle 1800s Sweden only had two universities, at Uppsala and Lund.

To be a proper student you had to belong to a special society, called *nationer*, and they were organized by where you were born or had gone to school. This was so in both Uppsala and Lund.

The *nationer* were supposed to take care of you, and help its members in many ways, small loans, with housing, having a library, and many things. They were named after the provinces, so some of them were called Småland's *nation*, Östgöta *nation*, Västmanland-Dala *nation*, Stockholm's *nation*, Värmland's *nation*, etc.

They still exist but are now not mandatory.

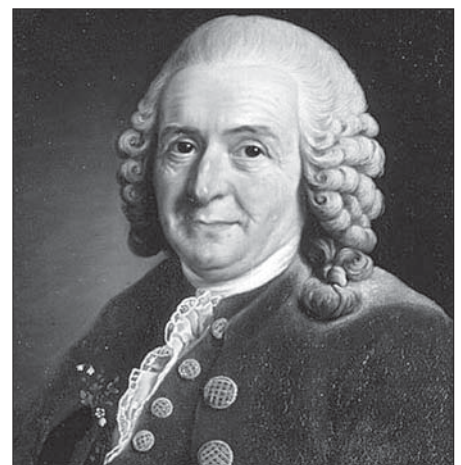
The officers of the *nation* kept a register of the members, starting in the 1600s. In many *nations* they have been the basis for very detailed directories of the members. The one for Småland in Uppsala for instance covers eight volumes and starts in 1595. There is a name index in each book.

For *Lund*, a man, Carl Sjöström, compiled these directories for most of the *nations* there. His directories are found on Arkiv Digital > Tryckt litteratur > Sweden > Sjöström 1-10. They cover the years from the late 1600s to the early 1900s.

Many of these books can be found in the Family History Library Catalog or World Cat.

Many books like this are also available online, so try a Google Search, if you know the author or the title of the book.

All these books are in Swedish, perhaps Google Translate can be of help?



Carl Linnaeus, Smolandus Upsaliense.

Part of a page from Smolandus Upsaliense, volume 2, page 440, by Gösta Gideon Molin and Paul Wilstadius (1968). This page shows when and where Erland was born, his parents, and when he died, and his career as a clergyman. He was a short man, but pleasant to be with. It also tells that he had many conflicts with a nobleman who owned a nearby manor, Broddhult, and who wanted to prove ownership to some of the land that belonged Erland's clerical dwelling.

Then it tells about his two wives, and their backgrounds, and his children, and what became of them. Most of the sons became rectors (kyrkoherdar) in various parishes in Småland.

The number 407 above shows that Erland was student 407 to be recorded in the nation register. Numbers in parentheses refer to an entry elsewhere in the list of students.

Latin was the learned language, so all students assumed a Latin name when they came to the university during the 1600s. This custom was abandoned during the 1700s.

1896—1897

471

1896.

2439. **Gudmund Johan Hammar**, son af nationens hedersledamot kyrkoh. Arnold Nathanaël H. och Sigröd Ritter († 1889); f. i Carlskrona 8 juni 1877; dimitt. från Helsingborg; jur. fil. examen 1897.

Broder till 2454 och 2489.

2440. **Otto Robert Svensson Wriddt**, son af smedmästaren Johannes Svensson och Christina Carlsdotter; f. i Carlshamn 20 okt. 1876; dimitt. från Kalmar; fil. kand. 1898; † å Christianstads lasarett 22 sept. 1899.

Som beväring af andra klassen vid Blekinge bataljon, deltog han i fälttjänstförföringarna i Skåne i början af september som velocipedordonnans, men måste för sjukdom afbryta tjänstgöringen och dog kort derefter. Skulle blifva lärare. En flitig yngling med god begåfning. Enligt beslut representederas nationen vid begrafningen af kurator och 12 andra medlemmar.

2441. **Fredrik Hilmfrid Abraham Berg**, son af fabrikören Abraham B. och Hilma Rosalie Nathalia Svanlund; f. i Ronneby 15 maj 1877; dimitt. från Lunds priv. läroverk; jur. fil. examen 1897.

Part of a page from Blekingska Nationen 1697–1900 in Lund, by Carl Sjöström (1901). In the first notice it is told that the student also had brothers at the university. In the second notice is told the sad story of a student who died young, and had aimed to become a teacher. The third notice just tells that the student had got a law degree in 1897.

Concerning the treatment of diabetes before insulin

The cover picture this time shows a woman and her huge patch of white cabbage

Diabetes (in Swedish *sockersjuka* or *tvin-sot*) is a disease that has been known since Pharaonic times.

It is only fairly recently that good treatments have been found to make life bearable for diabetics.

It is quite unusual to see *sockersjuka* as a cause of death recorded in the death records. *Tvinsot* is much more common, but can also be other diseases, like old age frailty, malnutrition (for small children), consumption, weight loss, etc.

The first known mention of diabetes symptoms was in 1552 B.C., when Hesy-Ra, an Egyptian physician, documented frequent urination as a symptom of a mysterious disease that also caused emaciation. Also around this time, ancient healers noted that ants seemed to be attracted to the urine of people who had this disease.

In 150 A.D., the Greek physician Arateus described what we now call diabetes as “the melting down of flesh and limbs into urine.” From then on, physicians began to gain a better understanding about diabetes.

In the 1700s and 1800s, physicians began to realize that dietary changes could help manage diabetes, and they advised their patients to do things like eat only the fat and meat of animals or consume large amounts of sugar. During the Franco-Prussian War of the early 1870s, the French physician Apollinaire Bouchardat noted that his diabetic patients’ symptoms improved due to war-related food rationing, and he developed individualized diets as diabetes treatments. This led to the fad diets of the early 1900s, the “oat-cure” (daily allowance is approximately eight ounces of oatmeal mixed with eight ounces of butter, eaten every two hours), the milk diet, the rice cure, “potato therapy,” opium, and overfeeding to compensate for the loss of fluids and weight.

Treatment in Sweden in the 1870s

From the *Nordisk Familjebok* (Nordic Family Encyclopedia) it says that the diabetic patient ought to change their place of

living, take cold baths, take massage, and do gymnastics. He should also avoid all foods containing starch and sugar, like bread, flour, potatoes, sweet fruits, and sweet wine. Meals should consist of meat, eggs, skim milk, vegetables, carbonated waters, wine from the Rhine area, coffee and tea without sugar.

It was then found that the patient could rarely keep to this lean menu for a long time, and must be given leave to have some forbidden food in small quantities. It was considered more important to keep up the patient’s strength than to lower the sugar content in the urine.

A diabetes diet in 1906

A Swedish encyclopedia from 1906 *Folkets bok* tells that the following food items were allowed in any quantities: all kinds of meat, fish, crayfish, eggs, caviar, fermented milk, cheese, butter, lard, fresh vegetables, salad, spinach, and cucumbers. Restricted food items were: bread, milk, fruit, rice, carrots, asparagus, cauliflowers, and some weak beer and non-sugary wine. Forbidden were: sweet desserts, cakes, honey, potatoes, hot oatmeal, peas, beans, and sweet wine.

The most difficult thing for the diabetic was to give up bread, but fat, like butter and cream were not only allowed and were supposedly good for thin diabetics.

Advances in treatment

In 1916, Boston scientist Elliott Joslin established himself as one of the world’s leading diabetes experts by creating the textbook *The Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus*, which reported that a fasting diet combined with regular exercise could significantly reduce the risk of death in diabetes patients. Today, doctors and diabetes educators still use these principles when teaching their patients about lifestyle changes for the management of diabetes.

Finally – insulin

Frederick Banting, a physician in Ontario, Canada, first had the idea to use insulin to

treat diabetes in 1920, and he and his colleagues began trying out his theory in animal experiments. Banting and his team finally used insulin to successfully treat a diabetic patient in 1922 and were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine the following year.



Frederick Banting (1891–1941).

The cover picture

The picture shows Mrs. Maria Engelbrekt, maiden name Hollstedt, and her white cabbage patch. Maria was born 6 May 1870 in Grundsjöhyttan, Nordmark (Värml.). On 2 May 1890 she married to Emil Eriksson Egelbrekt, born 5 Mar. 1869 in Nordmarkshyttan, Nordmark, where he was a miner. Emil and Maria had 13 children. Emil died 29 Mar. 1951, and Maria 12 Dec. 1946.

One of the younger sons was named Carl, born 27 April 1910, who was a diabetic, well before the discovery of insulin, so his future was most uncertain.

However his nephew Rånald Engelbrekt has told that Carl could only eat boiled white cabbage and drink unpasteurized milk, which he must have done for years before insulin became available in the early 1920s. Lean meat and other choice foods were not easy to find for a poor miner.

But Carl survived and did not die until 6 April 1983 in Nordmark. He became the local photographer and left a large legacy of local photos.

Elisabeth Thorsell

Här nedan meddelas för de olika staterna däri bosatta
svenskfödda personer vid hvarje folkräkning sedan 1850:

ALABAMA:	FLORIDA:	1870 112	1880 24	1880 251
1920 748	1920 1,399	1860 43	1870 38	1870 349
1910 753	1910 729	LOUISIANA:	1860 9	1860 32
1900 488	1900 561	1920 522	1850 9	1850 8
1890 294	1890 529	1910 344	N. DAKOTA:	TEXAS:
1880 119	1880 231	1900 359	1920 10,543	1920 4,536
1870 103	1870 30	1890 328	1910 12,160	1910 4,706
1860 155	1860 31	1880 270	1900 8,419	1900 4,388
1850 51	1850 33	1870 358	1890 5,583	1890 2,806
ARIZONA:	GEORGIA:	1860 193	1880 3,171	1880 1,293
1920 859	1920 299	1850 249	1870 380	1870 364
1910 845	1910 289	MAINE:	OHIO:	1860 153
1900 342	1900 204	1920 2,026	1920 7,266	1850 48
1890 168	1890 191	1910 2,203	1910 5,522	UTAH:
1880 106	1880 138	1900 1,935	1900 3,951	1920 3,073
1870 7	1870 35	1890 1,704	1890 2,742	1910 7,227
ARKANSAS:	1860 37	1880 988	1880 1,186	1900 7,025
1920 331	1850 11	1870 91	1870 252	1890 5,986
1910 385	IDAHO:	1860 74	1860 117	1880 3,750
1900 355	1920 5,112	1850 55	1850 55	1870 1,790
1890 333	1910 4,985	MARYLAND:	OKLAHOMA:	1860 196
1880 211	1900 2,822	1920 630	1920 931	VERMONT:
1870 134	1890 1,524	1910 421	1910 1,028	1920 1,123
1860 25	1880 323	1900 347	1900 582	1910 1,331
CALIFORNIA:	1870 91	1890 305	1890 138	1900 1,020
1920 31,925	ILLINOIS:	1880 177	OREGON:	1890 870
1910 26,212	1920 105,577	1870 100	1920 10,532	1880 68
1900 14,549	1910 115,424	1860 48	1910 10,099	1870 83
1890 10,923	1900 109,147	1850 57	1900 4,555	1860 1
1880 4,209	1890 86,514	MASS.:	1890 3,774	VIRGINIA:
1870 1,944	1880 42,415	1920 38,012	1880 983	1920 664
1860 1,405	1870 29,979	1910 39,562	1870 205	1910 368
1850 162	1860 6,470	1900 32,192	1860 56	1900 218
COLORADO:	1850 1,123	1890 18,624	PENNSYLVANIA:	1890 215
1920 10,112	INDIANA:	1880 4,756	1920 19,847	1880 49
1910 12,446	1920 4,942	1870 1,384	1910 23,467	1870 30
1900 10,765	1910 5,081	1860 685	1900 24,130	1860 57
1890 9,659	1900 4,673	1850 253	1890 19,346	1850 16
1880 2,172	1890 4,512	MICHIGAN:	1880 7,557	WASHINGTON:
1870 180	1880 3,121	1920 24,707	1870 2,760	1920 34,793
1860 27	1870 2,180	1910 26,374	1860 448	1910 32,199
CONNECTICUT:	1860 329	1900 26,956	1850 133	1900 12,737
1920 17,697	1850 16	1890 27,366	RHODE ISLAND:	1890 10,272
1910 18,208	IOWA:	1880 9,412	1920 6,542	1880 648
1900 16,164	1920 22,493	1870 2,406	1910 7,405	1870 158
1890 10,021	1910 26,763	1860 266	1900 6,072	1860 33
1880 2,086	1900 29,875	1850 16	1890 3,392	W. VIRGINIA:
1870 323	1890 30,276	MINNESOTA:	1880 776	1920 326
1860 42	1880 17,559	1920 112,117	1870 106	1910 279
1850 13	1870 10,796	1910 122,428	1860 33	1900 132
DELAWARE:	1860 1,465	1900 115,476	1850 17	1890 72
1920 316	1850 231	1890 99,913	S. CAROLINA:	1880 21
1910 332	KANSAS:	1880 39,176	1920 133	1870 5
1900 302	1920 10,337	1870 20,987	1910 95	WISCONSIN:
1890 246	1910 13,309	1860 3,178	1900 65	1920 22,896
1880 71	1900 15,144	1850 4	1890 60	1910 25,739
1870 9	1890 17,096	MISSISSIPPI:	1880 63	1900 26,196
1860 8	1880 11,207	1920 247	1860 38	1890 20,157
1850 2	1870 4,954	1910 292	1850 29	1880 8,138
D. of COLUMBIA:	1860 122	1900 303	S. DAKOTA:	1870 2,799
1920 481	KENTUCKY:	1890 305	1920 8,573	1860 673
1910 359	1920 214	1880 302	1910 9,998	1850 88
1900 234	1910 190	1870 270	1900 8,647	WYOMING:
1890 128	1900 222	1860 21	1890 7,746	1920 2,042
1880 51	1890 184	MISSOURI:	TENNESSEE:	1910 2,497
1870 22	1880 95	1920 4,741	1920 305	1900 1,727
1860 16		1910 5,654	1910 363	1890 1,357
			1900 337	1880 249
			1890 332	1870 109

This is a listing of all people born in Sweden, and found in all the censuses since 1850 for every state in the United States of America. Source: "Svenska Amerikanarens Almanack", published in Chicago 1927.

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Barn födde i Gäddede församling 1847.			
Födelsedag	Barns namn	Föräldrar	Gudfäder
Jan. 17.	Johan August	Torparen A. Johan Seltzerwall och Hustru Johanna Cath. Rudotter i Öra Fryntorp.	
— 27.	Gustafva	Soldaten Johan Grand och Hustru Ulrika Larsdotter.	
— 28.	Henrik Jakob.	Herrmansegaren 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

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Bits & Pieces



Award for Aleasa

The New Sweden Centre board is very excited to announce that its vice president and education director, Aleasa Jay Hogate, was selected for a prestigious national award by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH). The *Leadership in History Award* for Aleasa's work at the Centre was well deserved for her dedicated and committed service to the collections, preservation, and interpretation of the 17th century New Sweden Colony in the Delaware Valley. SAG wants to congratulate her for all her efforts!!! (Facebook 17 Jul. 2016).



New web site for the Swedish Institute

Welcome to *Sharing Sweden*, your one-stop source for material about Sweden. Let us help you with your professional or academic events and presentations related to Sweden.

On this site, the material is sorted by topic to help you find content for presentations, discussions, or events. We have also put together tool kits, which are ready-made sets of tools and instructions on a topic that will provide both ideas and material for your themed event.

[Link on p. 26](#)

Great Chicago news

The Newberry Library has relaunched ChicagoAncestors.org, a searchable map for historical and genealogical research. The website, free and accessible to the public, offers users a map linked to numerous data points for historical events, places, images, and stories that can be searched by keyword, address, collection, or neighborhood. In addition to these features from the original version of the site, the revamped site now includes a larger and more legible map, scholarly articles on history and genealogy, moderated user contributions, and an advanced search function. Additional resources include historical maps, city directories, street number conversion guides, and links to further research materials.

[See link on p. 26!](#)



Registration to RootsTech 2017 is now open. It will be held February 8–11 at the Salt Palace Convention Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. In 2016 this popular event attracted more than 28,000 attendees in person from all 50 U.S. states and 30+ countries. (Nu? Whats New? 18 Sep. 2016)

[See Link on p. 26.](#)

Historic Newspapers

Search America's historic newspaper pages from 1789–1922 or use the *U.S. Newspaper Directory* to find information about



American newspapers published between 1690–present. *Chronicling America* is sponsored jointly by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress.

[Link on p. 26.](#)

Royal news

H.R.H. Prince Alexander



His Royal Highness *Alexander Erik Hubertus Bertil*, son of Prince Carl Philip and Princess Sofia was born on 19 April 2016, and baptized in the Drottningholm Chapel, Stockholm, on 19 Sep. 2016.

Coming to America: Immigrant portraits

The United States has always been a nation of immigrants, welcoming people from all corners of the Earth, of every faith and background. This heritage is evident in photographs of newcomers arriving on U.S. shores in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

These portraits emerged from New York's Ellis Island, a historic site that is now part of the National Park Service.



A family from eastern Germany at Ellis Island, early 1900s.

[Link on p. 26.](#)

In Memoriam

Dennis L. Johnson

1932–2016

My first contact with *Dennis L. Johnson* was after I had read an article by him “From Brålanda to Bernadotte” in SAG 1992/1. In the article he mentioned a woman, that I thought might be a relative of mine, so I wrote to him. It turned out that I was not correct, but that we shared a great-great-grandfather, Anders Persson of Gestad, born in 1762, who was a church verger. He was married twice and Dennis came from his first marriage, and I from his second, which made us some kind of half-cousins.

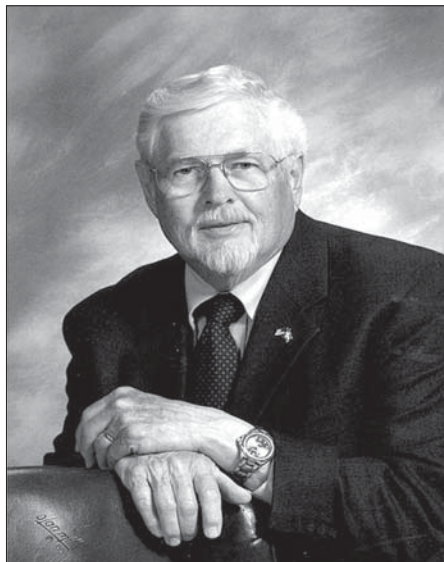
We started a conversation by letter (no e-mail at that time) and became fast friends. I visited with Dennis and LaVonne in their home in Mount Airy, PA, and also got to visit the American Swedish Historical Museum for the first time. In 1997 my husband and I took part in a bus tour to the Old Swedish Churches in the Delaware area, and met the Johnsons again. We got to see *The Norseman*, the Viking ship that Dennis and LaVonne were involved with.

Later on, in 2007, the Johnsons invited us to come to their summer home at Deer Lake, MN, and then join them in their RV and go to Lindsborg, KS, for the “Svensk Hyllningsfest,” a biannual celebration of the Swedish traditions of the area. And so our contacts have continued through the years.

In 2004 I became editor of SAG, and at the same time Dennis became the book review editor after his retirement from a life as an architect. During all these years he wrote more than 86 good book reviews. Even after retirement from this he wrote a few more, as he could not resist reading and writing about the Viking time (SAG 2016/1) It was such a great thing for me as the editor to have such a good writer, who always delivered on time.

There are so many good memories of Dennis, and I am certain that he will be gratefully remembered by all his SAG friends. Our thoughts also go to LaVonne and the rest of the family!

Elisabeth Thorsell



Grand Rapids Herald Review, MN, Obit, 16 Aug. 2016.

“Dennis L. Johnson, Architect and Planner, of Bucktown Crossing, PA, and Deer River, MN, died on Saturday, 13 August 2016 at St Mary’s Hospital, Duluth, MN.

“He is survived by his wife of 61 years, LaVonne Stonefelt Johnson, five children; Eric, Pottstown, PA, Randy (Ruth) Grapevine, TX, Jeffrey (Amy) Chalfont, PA, James, Ambler, PA, and Denise (John) Staub, Royersford, PA, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

“Dennis, 83, was born in Fairmont, MN, October 30, 1932, graduated from West High School in Minneapolis, and from the University of Minnesota, BA (Arch) in 1954. After two years in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dennis returned to the University for a B. Arch. Degree in 1958. He married LaVonne on July 2, 1955 and the couple moved to Philadelphia in 1958 for graduate work at the U. of Pa. While going to Penn, and for 15 years thereafter, he worked and became a Partner with Architect Oskar Stonorov, where he designed many buildings in the Philadelphia area and elsewhere. Dennis formed the firm of Johnson/Smith Architects in 1975, not long after the death of Oskar Stonorov. He maintained this practice for 30 years,

retiring in 2005. During that time he designed many buildings in Northwest Philadelphia and the region.

“On retirement, Dennis and LaVonne divided their time between their condominium in Chester County, PA, and their lake home near Grand Rapids, MN. This home was designed by Dennis and built by him with the help of his family over a 20 year period beginning in 1991. It was called “Myggebacke” (Swedish for Mosquito Hill).

“A lifelong Christian, Dennis served many non-profit and community groups during his long career, including East Mt. Airy Neighbors, Carson Valley School in Flourtown, The American Swedish Historical Museum, The Leif Ericson Society and several Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. He enjoyed his family, his beloved Norwegian Elkhounds, flying, classical music, politics, and designing and building his own furniture.

“Honors and awards included “Volunteer of the Year award in 1977 from WCAU Radio which included a trip to Europe, “Viking of the Year” from the Leif Ericsson Society, Edgar Baker Community Service award from East Mt Airy Neighbors, and the Amandus Johnson Award from the American Swedish Historical Museum. The latter in company with LaVonne, his wife.”



Some remarks on Philadelphia architectural history

BY DENNIS L. JOHNSON

Since the origins of the city, Philadelphia has been a magnet for young and ambitious architects.

During the Colonial Swedish period (1638-1664) the several hundred Swedish and Finnish settlers established scattered farms and villages along the Delaware River in the area that was later to become Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware.

They introduced the Scandinavian log house to the area, which was to become popular for later settlers in the forests of the eastern regions of North America. Wood churches were also built, soon to be replaced by 1700 with more stable brick structures in the Old Swede's Churches in Philadelphia and Wilmington, both of which exist today. After a brief period of Dutch rule, settlement by mostly English settlers in Philadelphia set the pattern for the city of brick homes and other buildings on a gridiron plan. The arrival of William Penn in 1664 set the plan of development for the next century as the city grew.

Most early buildings in Philadelphia followed English styles of construction and the designs were mainly done by carpenters, often using wood for decorative parts which would have been made in stone in England. A few estates had larger free-standing homes designed also in the English tradition such as Mt. Airy in northwest Philadelphia. These homes relied heavily on architects planbooks and builders' manuals brought from England. Architects were almost non-existent in Philadelphia.

Independence Hall (the center building) dates to this period and was designed by a lawyer, Andrew Hamilton. This was an imaginative design and provided for two side buildings which were added after the American Revolution.

As the eighteenth century progressed, the English influence became even more evident, particularly in larger buildings and in churches. English stylebooks came more into use, as the Georgian style became more common in England. One particularly influential English Architect, James Gibbs, designed St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in London and this church widely influenced others in England. His style book was

widely circulated in the U.S. and Christ Church in Philadelphia is one excellent example of the then widely popular Christopher Wren (famous British architect) influence as practiced by a Dr. Kearsley in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia continued to grow and many new building types began to appear on the scene. Until deep into the 19th century Philadelphia was the largest city in the United States and took the lead in developing these new structures – prisons, hospitals, banks, museums, and other public buildings, and institutions, schools, and colleges. The English influence continued as many well-trained English and continental architects came to the new nation's eastern cities to practice their art. Late Colonial styles gave way to the newly popular classical revival styles drawing upon Roman and Greek influence. A French architect, Pierre L'Enfant, designed Federal Hall in New York and then laid out the master plan for the new national capital in Washington, D.C. A British architect, William Thornton, won the competition for the design of the national capital in Washington and an Irishman, James Hoban, designed the White House. Benjamin Latrobe, a Huguenot living in England, whose mother was born in Pennsylvania, came to the U.S. in 1796. Latrobe, after an excellent architectural education in England and the continent, became an important architect in the U.S., a teacher of many others, and the founder of the American architectural profession. A few other European architects established themselves in the U.S. but many others returned home.

A number of architects became known as the Philadelphia-Washington Group, and had wide influence. John Haviland was English-trained, did much work in the Greek Revival style, and became well known in the design of prisons. William Strickland did many important public buildings in Philadelphia; the Mint, the Exchange, and the Naval Hospital. Robert Mills became famous as a church designer and established the circular or octagonal auditorium church. He went on to do much work in Washington, where he established

the style for most later federal buildings. Alumni of Strickland's office were Gideon Shryock and Thomas U. Walter. Walter designed Girard College in Philadelphia and was later to become the last major architect of the U.S. capitol begun by Charles Bulfinch of Boston, adding the Senate and the House wings in the 1850's and the great cast-iron dome completed during the Civil War.

Philadelphia soon after the Civil War ended attracted a cluster of well-known architects to that city. The University of Pennsylvania began to offer architectural courses by 1868, and attracted a group of these architects to its faculty including Walter Cope, John Stewardson, Frank Miles Day, and Wilson Eyre. This group formed the first Philadelphia School. Some years later, this group was joined by a French architect, M. Paul Philippe Cret, a winner of seven national competitions. By 1914, lectures in city planning and landscape architecture were added to the curriculum, and within another decade, Fine Arts and Music joined with these to form a new School of Fine Arts modeled after the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. This activity placed the University of Pennsylvania in the top rank of schools of architecture in the U.S.

Founded in 1749 by Benjamin Franklin, this new university joined only four other colleges then in existence in the English Colonies; Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, and Princeton. These four were all founded as divinity schools primarily to educate the clergy. Franklin's goal was more broadly focused towards the arts and skills enabling citizens to make a living. These first colleges would later be joined by several others to become known as the "Ivy League" group of distinguished universities in the new American nation.

Another article by Dennis L. Johnson on a Swedish-American architect will be published in SAG 2016/4.

My own *Allt För Sverige*

The story about finding my Swedish roots

BY SUZANNE ERICKSON WALLACE

Before there was ever internet with its access to the Swedish church records and the U.S. Social Security Death Index, before gedcoms and Disbyt, emails and facebook, there were many years during which I was gradually wanting to know more and more about my Swedish relatives.

Over many years I accumulated an assortment of information: a small yellow piece of paper with a name and city printed on it, two empty envelopes with two different return addresses for the same person in Illinois, another small paper with a street name and number in Gothenburg, a few old photos with a name, many old photos with no names, a letter from 1952 in Swedish, twelve other letters from 1888-1939 in Swedish, a 1948 funeral book, a 1952 probate record, and another letter in Swedish from 1940.

Early fragments of Swedish information

As far back as I can remember, I always knew that my father David Erickson was Swedish and that his parents, my grandmother and grandfather Erickson, immigrated from Sweden, as did my granduncle Justus Anderson (b. 1866 Hagshult, Jön.), grandmother's brother. Little by little I learned that my grandfather Andrew (*Anders*) Emil Erickson (b. 1871 Göteborg, Vgöt.) had come from Gothenburg and Grandmother Amanda Carolina Andersson (b. 1870 Hagshult) from Småland. Like too many of us, I was not interested in their early lives in Sweden and they did not speak much about it. I never knew Grandfather Andrew because he died before I was born, but Grandmother Amanda and her brother Justus were frequent visitors at our home.

There were small hints of other Swedish relatives during my childhood years. At Grandmother Amanda's house I would enjoy going through old photographs that fil-



Father's brother in Gothenburg.

led a dresser drawer. Some of the photos were recent, but others were old 2½" x 4" *cartes-de-visite* or larger 4½" x 6½" cabinet cards from Sweden and the U.S.A. with the names of photographic studios and cities. Only a very few had the name of a person on the back. One in particular showed a mother and father with 6 children outside their home in Sweden, and my uncle Einar Erickson had written, "father's brother in Gothenburg." On another he had written, "father's sister's daughter." On one there was a name - Jennie (*Jenny*) Erickson (b. 1877 V. Frölunda, Vgöt.).

About this same time (1948), when I was walking home from grade school one day, I met a girl about my age. I do not know why I stopped to talk with her, but we discovered we had the same last name - Erickson. Her name was Nancy Erickson, the same name as my older sister. Nancy took me inside her house to meet her grandmother, who turned out to be Jennie Erickson and who said we were related. When I arrived home I asked about these people, and my father concurred that they

were Erickson relatives. My father probably said Jennie Erickson was his aunt. I thought little of it. It would be another 50 years before I would give much thought to this and another 10 years after that before I would make contact once again with Nancy Erickson. By that time my grandmother Amanda and her brother Justus, as well as my father David, were long deceased.

Sources that were missed

My grandmother Amanda died in 1947, and her brother, my granduncle Justus Anderson, died in 1952. At that time my father David Erickson wanted to purchase one of the properties his uncle Justus Anderson owned. (See SAG 2014:3, p.21.) My father was annoyed to learn that this would be delayed because Justus had left some inheritance to relatives in Sweden. Their approval would have to be received before my father could proceed with the purchase. These relatives were Justus's

siblings and their children. All of the siblings were deceased and their numerous offspring had to be located. Five months later the Swedish relatives were found and my father was able to move forward with the purchase. No further thought was given at that time to these relatives in Sweden.

My mother did not believe children should attend funerals, so even though I was 10 when my grandmother Amanda died and 15 when Granduncle Justus died, I did not attend their wakes or funerals. I never met the many local Anderson and Erickson relatives who were present at both funerals; however, I did know where Grandmother Amanda and Grandfather Andrew were buried because my father took me to the cemetery throughout the summers with fresh flowers for the graves. The remembrance book from Grandmother Amanda's funeral would become a valuable source in the future.

Until recent years, I never knew about the numerous relatives living close by. I have discovered that Grandfather Andrew Erickson had three sisters living in our city of Racine, Wisconsin, and a brother in Joliet, Illinois. His oldest sister Augusta Berg (b. 1859 Göteborg) and her large family lived just across the bridge from my grandmother and then moved to the same street as my piano teacher. The pharmacist at our corner drugstore was Augusta's son, my father's cousin. The widow of my



My grandparents Andrew (Anders) Erickson and Amanda Andersson in 1899.

grandmother Amanda's oldest brother, my granduncle John (*Johan Gustaf* Anderson (b. 1858 Hagshult), lived one street over from our house. On Grandmother Amanda's street lived other descendants of her grandfather Gustaf Johannesson's (b. 1801 Tofteryd, Jön.) second marriage. I was surrounded by Swedish relatives, but I knew only my uncle Einar Erickson and cousins Tom and Janet, and I had met my 2nd cousin Nancy Erickson and my grandfather Andrew's sister Jennie Erickson.

Early trip to Sweden

Then, in 1976, I toured Great Britain and Scandinavia. My first impression of Sweden was its similarity to northern Wisconsin where our family had vacation property. On this tour I did not do any searching for relatives even though I had a small piece of yellow paper on which someone, perhaps my father David or his brother Einar, had long ago printed the name Knut Carlsson (b. 1887 Nässjö, Jön.) and the place, Nässjö. Supposedly, Knut Carlsson was a relative in Sweden. Our tour bus made a stop in Gränna, which I knew was not that far away from Nässjö, but I did not ask about Knut. I thought I would not have time to meet Knut Carlsson if I did manage some communication with him. In 1976 very few people in Småland spoke English and I certainly did not know any Swedish. We also visited the city of Göteborg, where Grandfather Andrew Erickson had been born. Somewhere there were descendants of the picture of "father's brother in Gothenburg" and of "father's sister's daughter." I did not know I would return 26 years later.

Finding more sources

After that trip I had occasional thoughts about my unknown Swedish relatives. I had two empty envelopes addressed to Grandmother Amanda in 1925 and 1940 with two different return addresses for a Mrs. F. Erickson in Joliet, Ill. I knew my father had cousins with the Anderson last name, but other than my father's brother Einar Erickson and my cousins Janet and Tom and the name of his aunt Jennie Erickson, I knew of no other Anderson or Erickson relatives. I was becoming more curious. Uncle Einar now had all the photographs from Grandmother Amanda's dresser drawer, even the one of the family, "father's

brother in Gothenburg" and "father's sister's daughter." On every visit to Uncle Einar, I would look at all these photographs and wonder about these people. I never dreamed that one day I would know the descendants of most of these relatives. I had Amanda's funeral book and learned there her date of birth as 25 August 1870 in the parish of Hagshult in Småland. The names of all the visitors at her funeral were listed, and several groups of people shared the same last names. This was a start, but in those years we did not have internet access to the Swedish church records.

In the 1980s I was moving a chest of drawers from my mother's apartment, and under the paper liner in the top drawer was a large manila envelope from Sweden addressed to my grandmother Amanda in 1953, which was 6 years after Amanda had already died. The return address was Nässjö. Inside the envelope was a handwritten letter in Swedish. The envelope also contained a large picture of an elderly man surrounded by many flowers. I wondered who sent this letter. Why did the sender not know that Amanda was already deceased? What could the letter say? I asked around for someone who could read Swedish. It was almost 10 years later that a co-worker, who lived in Chicago's Andersonville neighborhood, said he could ask his elderly neighbor from Sweden, a Mrs. Johnson. She graciously translated the letter for me. The letter was from Knut Carlsson's widow – the same Knut Carlsson whose name I had on the small piece of yellow paper on my trip in 1976. Part of the letter was a thank you for the 1952 inheritance from my granduncle Justus Anderson. More of the letter told of Knut's siblings Carl Janne (b. 1889 Nässjö) and David (b. 1895 Nässjö), and also the death of Knut. The large picture was Knut at his 60th birthday. Now I had an actual address to follow, even if it was over 40 years old, and now I wanted to know much more about relatives who still lived in Sweden.

The old letters from Sweden

Following this find, my sister Nancy Erickson Laase said she had some other letters written in Swedish, and she gave me 12 letters dating from 1888 to 1939. When Granduncle Justus Anderson died in 1952, Nancy had found a large velvet photo al-

bum tucked away in a small red and white outbuilding behind Grandmother Amanda's house. The letters were inside the photo album. Fortunately, Justus and my sister Nancy were both savers of memorabilia. I was determined to have these letters translated, but there were too many for me to ask Mrs. Johnson. Thinking back on this, I was probably wrong and should have asked her. Instead, I contacted the Scandinavian Center at North Park University in Chicago where visiting students from Sweden could work on the letters. I sent copies to them, but after a few months I was notified that the student assigned to the task could not read enough of the old script to do the translation, and some of the words were no longer in use now – 100 years later.

I kept looking for someone to do the translations. I bought a Swedish dictionary and tried to translate the letters myself even though I knew no Swedish. The handwriting was not always clear. An "n" could be an "r" and an "e" could be an "l". The job was definitely far beyond my ability. I would talk about the letters in social gatherings. One evening in 1995, while I was playing cards with a friend, the subject came up. My friend said she had a friend in the middle of Wisconsin who was from Sweden, and she was sure this friend could do the translation. She was right. On a trip to our lake home in northern Wisconsin, we dropped off copies of all the letters. Two weeks later we returned to find typed translations of each one. It was amazing. The letters gave first names, community names, and postmarks of nearby towns.

The letters were all addressed to my granduncle Justus, three to him in Sweden and the other nine to him in Racine, Wisconsin, at my grandmother Amanda's house where he lived. The letters were from a variety of people. One was from a friend in Jönshult, Hagshult, discussing emigration; another was from my great-grandmother Johanna Gustafsdotter (b. 1831 Hagshult); and one was from my grandmother Amanda then in Wisconsin. (See SAG 2014:3, p.18-21.) The other 9 were from other family members who had remained in Sweden, including Justus's older sister Wilhelmina Andersson (b. 1862 Hagshult), Wilhelmina's daughter Emy Rylander (b. 1888 Vrigstad, Jön.), and even his nephew Knut Carlsson. The letters were from various years and told of farm names, work, villa-



Amelia Ehn, grandmother Amanda, Jennie Erickson in the 1940s.

ges, churches, engagements, weddings, and sudden and unexpected deaths. There was also a death notice of Kristina Svensson (b. 1856 Hagshult), the oldest sibling of Amanda and Justus. It was a treasure trove and gave me the feeling of knowing these people. There had to have been many other letters, but these 12 were the ones Justus had saved and my sister Nancy had salvaged. Now, I had to find these families.

Writing my own letters

In 1996 I wrote to the Ericksons in Racine, Wisconsin, who were listed in Grandmother Amanda's funeral book. Of all the letters I sent, I had one response. This was from Jennie Erickson's youngest son Ralph Erickson. I sent him copies of photos and names from Grandmother Amanda's funeral book to identify. From Ralph Erickson I learned the last names of my grandfather Andrew Erickson's sisters. He also knew that Nancy Erickson's married name was Paulson and she lived in Oregon. He knew of her sister Judy Despins of Arizona. He also identified relatives in old photos taken in America, including a snapshot of my grandmother Amanda with my grandfather Andrew's sisters Jennie Erickson and Emelina (*Emelina*) Ehn (b. 1862 Göteborg). It was 2003 before I located my 2nd cousins Nancy Erickson Paulson and Judy Erickson Despins. Nancy wrote that Jennie spoke of two brothers still in Sweden. Nancy and Judy provided the date of Jennie Erickson's birth and the names of her seven children. No one, however, could identify any of the pictures from Sweden, in-

cluding "father's brother in Gothenburg" or "father's sister's daughter."

By January 2000 I had enlisted the help of the Swenson Center at Augustana College to search for the immigration of my Anderson and Erickson relatives. They sent me the notice of immigration of several people with the names I had sent them and the possible years of immigration. My grandmother Amanda and her brothers Justus and John (*Johan Gustaf*) were there, the brothers leaving from Hagshult, and Amanda from where she was employed as a maid in Tofteryd. Grandfather Andrew Erickson's sisters Augusta, Emelia, and Jennie had come from the parish of Västra Frölunda. The findings included brother Fritz (*Fredrik*) Eriksson (b. 1869 Göteborg) immigrating much later in 1916. Since I knew the birth date of Jennie Erickson, I could verify her immigration, but I needed Augusta's, Emelia's, and Fritz's birth dates to verify theirs. There was no record of the immigration of my grandfather Andrew (*Anders*) Eriksson.

Court Houses, Libraries, Obituaries

About twice a year I would make the trip to Racine, Wisconsin, where I began a search at the Racine County Courthouse and the Racine Public Library.

At the court house I was able to locate births, marriages, deaths, and further generations. Marriage and death records often included the date and place of birth I was seeking.

The library offered city directories from the earliest days of my relatives' presence in Racine, listing residence and work addresses, occupations, marital status, and spouse names. The library also provided obituaries from years past. A June 1936 obituary of Grandfather Andrew's sister Augusta Berg listed the names of all her children and her siblings, including a sister Amanda Andersson (b. 1869 Göteborg) in Sweden. My grandmother was Amanda Andersson Erickson, so I believed this obituary entry of an Amanda Andersson in Sweden must be an error. Would my grandfather have a wife and a sister with the same name? In Grandfather Andrew's own obituary from 1925 there was no mention of any siblings in Sweden. A brother Fritz Erickson in Joliet, Illinois, was mentioned though, and I had those two old envelopes

with addresses for Mrs. F. Erickson.

Two or three times a year I would see my Erickson cousins Tom and Janet, and they knew I was beginning a real search for our relatives in Sweden. Uncle Einar was now deceased and my cousins were in possession of the many photographs from the past. They designated me the family genealogist and gave me all of the old photographs.

Preparing a 2002 trip to Sweden and finding living relatives

In 2000 I emailed the *Högländets Turism* (the Highlands' Tourism) in Nässjö about a trip I was now beginning to plan for 2002. I wrote about the letter from Knut Carlsson's widow and of his siblings Janne and David. I also requested maps which would show the places listed in the other old letters I had. The *Högländets Turism* sent me the name of Carina Bergström, who would do research for me. Over the next few months she was able to send me genealogy which showed grandmother Amanda as having five siblings, and the research went back two generations to 1777 and extended to 1876. I also learned from Carina Bergström's research that Anders Magnus Johansson (b. 1821 Hagshult), the father of Grandmother Amanda and her siblings had died a month before Amanda's birth. Johanna Gustafdotter, their mother, then married a much younger man. (See SAG 2014:3 p. 18-21.)

In 2000 I also decided to learn Swedish and enrolled at North Park University night classes. For the next 2 years I attended classes and also kept listening to Berlitz tapes in a failed effort to understand spoken Swedish.

About this time, March 2001, I remembered Granduncle Justus Anderson's will. At the Racine County Courthouse I had no trouble finding the probate files for Justus Anderson. Here were the names, towns, and signatures of all the relatives in Sweden who had inherited. Even though the probate records were from 50 years before, I believed this was the chance to find my Andersson relatives still in Sweden.

I now emailed the Nässjö tourist office again and gave one of the names – Emy Rylander (b. 1888 Vrigstad, Jön.) of Porsmålen. I received an email from Stig Marz (a Swedish genealogist in Växjö),

who wrote that he was sending me maps and he supposed that I was in touch with Emy's daughters! The marvels of email! Stig Marz and I quickly exchanged several emails. Until a week before, I knew Emy Rylander's name only as a signature on a very old letter. Now Stig Marz was thinking I already knew her daughters, who evidently were very much alive. In April 2001, Stig Marz arranged for me to begin a correspondence with the daughters, my 2nd cousins, especially Vera Träff (b. 1923 Vrigstad, Jön.), who lived near Vrigstad. There was a flurry of handwritten letters in Swedish exchanged between Vera Träff and myself. By now I could read and write Swedish. Her daughter Annica Hansson and I corresponded in English via email. Vera was able to lead me to descendants of 4 more relatives living in Illinois, who had visited her in Sweden. There was another relative in Sweden that she had lost track of, but my Swedish professor found that relative through the mother of his children's Swedish nanny who was from the same area.

My 21-day trip to Sweden was filled with sunny skies, amazing adventures, and many loving relatives. Over the next seven years I made two more trips and met even more relatives. With further research in the U.S.A., Canada, and Sweden I was finally able to identify the photos of "father's sister's daughter" and "father's brother in Gothenburg." And, yes, my grandfather Andrew Erickson did have a sister and a wife with almost identical names. On my last trip I visited the descendants of "father's brother in Gothenburg" and visited the very house I had first seen in the photo so very many years before.



Stig and Göran Petersson with Suzanne at the house in the old photo of father's brother's in Gothenburg (Göteborg) in 2009.

And now . . .

Today I am in contact with so many of my grandmother Amanda's and grandfather Andrew's family members, young and old, mostly young, both here in the U.S.A. and in Sweden. Through letters, emails, phone calls, and social media I learn of births, weddings, vacations, holidays, and even royal happenings. Some write to me in Swedish to give me practice. I write in Swedish to just the oldest. Even though I no longer travel to Sweden, I continue to find new family members periodically. A few have visited me here at our *stuga* in our woods on our lake in northern Wisconsin, which reminds me so much of Sweden.



Suzanne with siblings Nils Erik Svensson and Berit Svensson at Granbacken Hotel in Vrigstad, Sweden, in 2002.

Suzanne Erickson Wallace
has e-mail: <jsw0731@frontier.com>

The solution to the Handwriting Example 48

Transcription

Afkunnade och Ingångne Äcktenskap i StadsFörsaml.

från och med år 1806

	<i>Första Lysn.dag</i>	<i>Wigsel- dag</i>	<i>Personerne</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Födde år</i>	<i>Ledighets betyg</i>	<i>Löftesmän</i>
1	<i>Jan d. 5</i>	<i>Febr d. 23</i>	<i>Magnus Rydman Carolina Marks</i>	<i>Enkling Klädväfvare gesäll Jungfru</i>		<i>I från Stockholm warit länge i Norrköp.</i>	<i>ScholeMästaren och Prädikanten Hr O. J. Sundelin</i>
2	<i>Jan d. 12</i>	<i>Han död i W. Husby d. 23 Jan före wigseln</i>	<i>Niclas Edvarsson Christina And. Dott</i>	<i>Dräng Piga</i>	<i>1782 1778</i>	<i>Ledig fr W. Husby 3/7 [18]05 o fr Ö. Harg Dito hos Rådman Sandberg</i>	<i>Torparen Lars Anders- son på Wikeby och Skön- berga. Beskedt upvist 21/1 24/1</i>
3	<i>Febr d. 9</i>	<i>Febr d. 27</i>	<i>Johan Magnus Rehnberg Cathr. Elis. Wännström</i>	<i>Kofferdi styrman Enkefru</i>	<i>1774 1763</i>	<i>Komminist. Trollén Rådman Beckers</i>	<i>Förre StadsWakt- mästaren Natanael Rehnberg</i>
4	<i>Febr d. 9</i>	<i>Martii d. 27</i>	<i>Johan Kindstedt An[n]a Caisa Ringberg</i>	<i>Dräng Hushållerska</i>	<i>1781 1761</i>	<i>Besked fr Löth 18/9 -93 Consistorii Skjilobref fr Sjöman Nyström 31/1 06</i>	<i>Snusarbetaren Anders Husberg</i>
5	<i>Febr d. 16</i>	<i>Apr. d. 13</i>	<i>Johan Liljeblad Cathrina Dahlberg</i>	<i>Skräddargesell Jungfru</i>	<i>1784</i>	<i>Läsit till första Natt- vards gång m flere hos P[astor] L[oci]. Modrens skrifte bi- fall</i>	<i>Skräddare gesellen Johan Norstrand hos skräddaren Zetterstrand</i>

Translation

Announced and contracted Marriages in the City Parish from the year 1806

Date of banns	Date of Marriage	Name of couple	Profession	When born	Able to marry	Guarantor
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Couple 1. Banns read on 5 Jan. marriage performed on 23 Feb. Groom: *Magnus Rydman*, bride: *Carolina Marks*. He a widower and a journeyman cloth weaver, she a Miss. (No birth years mentioned for them) He was from Stockholm, she had lived for a long time in Norrköping. Their guarantor was the schoolmaster and preacher O. J. Sundelin.

Couple 2. Banns read on 12 Jan. The groom died in V[ästra] Husby on 23 Jan. before the marriage. Groom: *Niclas Edvarsson*, bride: *Christina And[ers]Dott[er]*. He was a farmhand, she a servant. He was born in 1782, she in 1778. He had a testimony from V. Husby of Jul. 3, 1805, and from Ö[stra] Harg, she had permission from councilman Sandberg. Their guarantor was the sharecropper Lars Andersson at Wikeby in Skönberga. The testimony had been shown on 21 Jan. and 24 Jan.

Couple 3. Banns read on 9 Feb. marriage performed on 27 Feb. Groom: *Johan Magnus Rehnberg*, bride: *Cathr. Elis. Wännström*. He was a mate in the merchant marine, she a widow. He was born in 1774, she in 1763. That they were free to marry was announced by assistant vicar Trollén [and] councilman Beckers. Guarantor the former City official Natanael Rehnberg.

Couple 4. Banns read 9 Feb. Marriage performed on 27 Mar. Groom: *Johan Kindstedt*, bride: *Anna Caisa Ringberg*. He a farmhand, she a housekeeper. He was born in 1782, she in 1761. He had a testimony from Löt dated 18 Sep. 1793, she had a letter of divorce from sailor Nyström, 31 Jan. 1806. Their guarantor was snuff worker Anders Husberg.

Couple 5. Banns read 16 Feb. Marriage performed 13 Apr. Groom: *Johan Liljeblad*, bride: *Cathrina Dahlberg*. He was a journeyman tailor, she a Miss. He was born 1784 [no age for her]. He had gone to his first communion with others under the guidance of the local clergyman. She had the written consent from her mother. Their guarantor was the journeyman tailor Johan Nordstrand at tailor Zetterstrand's.

A new way to finding Swedes in the U.S. from Arkiv Digital

Swedes in the U.S. in the 1940 Census

On 26 August 2016 ArkivDigital launched a new name searchable register, Swedes in US 1940. The database is an extraction from the 1940 United States Census. The census was created on the 1st of April 1940 and the extract *includes all the persons who stated their birthplace was Sweden*. The database includes approximately 447,000 entries. The register includes information such as name, age, marital status, and where the person lived in 1940. In addition, it shows where the person lived in 1935.

The register is now available in the new annual *All-in-one subscription*. To search in the index:

- 1) Open ArkivDigital 2.0.
- 2) Select *Index* search or *person* search.
- 3) Select the collection, *Swedes in US 1940*, under index source.
- 4) Enter a search query such as name or place name in the search box.
- 5) Also click on the “Approximative search” to get a wider search. You will get both Carl and Karl among the results.

This picture shows the search for Anna Helene, born 1897 in Sweden.

It is an unusual name, so there was only one hit.

If you are looking for a person with a very common name, Charles Johnson for instance, adding the state where he might have lived in 1940 may give a reasonable number of hits, as well as adding the year of birth.

Just entering Charles Johnson gives 1466 hits, adding CA gives 84 hits, and adding birth year 1872 gives just 3 hits.

Clicking on the hits gives you the second picture which contains transcribed information from the actual census page.

The most important part of the page is the link to that actual census page, where you will find more information: members of household with ages and marital status, professions, and much more.

Elisabeth Thorsell

The screenshot shows the 'Search for people' interface. On the left, a sidebar has 'Archives' and 'Index' sections. The 'Index' section is active, showing 'Search archives documents' and 'Search for people'. The main area is titled 'Search for people' and contains a search box with 'Anna Helene 1897', a search index icon, and a 'Search tips' link. Below the search box is a dropdown menu for 'Index source' set to 'Swedes in US 1940'. There is a checkbox for 'Approximative search' which is checked. A large 'Search' button is at the bottom. Below the button, it says 'Swedes in US 1940' and 'Population in US 1940 that are born in Sweden'.

The screenshot shows the search results for 'Anna Helene, born around 1897 - Swedes in US 1940'. At the top, there are icons for 'Print', 'Correct', and 'Shortcut'. Below these are two tables of information. The first table lists personal details: First name (Anna), Last name (Helene), Age (43), Calculated birth year (1897), Birth location (Sweden), Civil status (M), Relation (Wife), Gender (F), and Citizenship (NA). The second table lists accommodation details for 1940: State (Connecticut (CT)), County (Hartford), Township (West Hartford), Incorporated place (West Hartford), Enumeration district (2-227), Street (Acadia St), House number (51), Household number (87), and Line number (65). Below these is a section for 'Accommodation (1935)' with details: Same house (SAME PLACE), State (Connecticut (CT)), and County (Hartford). At the bottom, there is a 'Links' section with a source link: 'Source: Svenskar i USA 1940 CT:04 (1940) Image 50 at line 65'. A 'Shortcut' is also provided: 'r6.p62867243'. A note at the very bottom states: 'Svenskar i USA 1940 is a second hand source, and it can contain errors. Source: Arkiv Digital AD AB'.



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.

Sami Americans

We Stopped Forgetting. Stories from Sámi Americans, by Ellen Marie Jensen. Published by Cálliidlágádus – Authors' publisher, Pb140, No – 9735 Kárášjohka – Karajok – Norway. 133 pages. ISBN Number: 978-82-8263-119-8. Price: \$24.95
Purchase: Back Home Books; see link on page 26.

A few weeks ago I attended the Scandinavian Festival in Jamestown, NY. One of the vendors there had many books from Norway. As I perused the titles, one jumped out at me. It was titled *We Stopped Forgetting. Stories from Sámi Americans*. I have been fascinated by the Sámi people for many years but knew very little about them except that they lived in the far North and were noted for herding reindeer. After chatting briefly with the young lady who was manning the table, I purchased the book.

As I settled down to read it the very next day, I was initially quite disappointed. I had anticipated that it would be descriptive stories of the lives of these indigenous people of northern Norway, Sweden, Rus-

sia, and Finnmark. However, what I had was a book that included the stories of five people living in the United States who were descendants of various Sámi communities in the old country describing the prejudice and secrecy that surrounded their heritage.

I will quote the author's opening in the foreword of the book: "Over the years people have asked me why I choose to identify as a Sámi American or why I have chosen to 'stop forgetting' the Sámi part of my mixed heritage. The answer is quite simple: love and justice. I write this book out of a deep sense of love and respect for the multicultural home and family that continue to shape and nourish me, and out of a sense of justice for those who have been silenced in our history."

All of those interviewed had a common theme of parents and grandparents who had in many cases hidden their ethnic identity. At best they had limited exposure to the culture of their ancestors. All had suffered discrimination and prejudice in their American communities because they looked different. In many cases they were identified as Native American or Black.

Gradually these five people and others mentioned began to research their heritage and to reconnect with others of their ethnic background. In many families it was a very painful and difficult project. Old letters, directly asking questions and trips to their ancestral homes in Scandinavia helped to fill in the blanks.

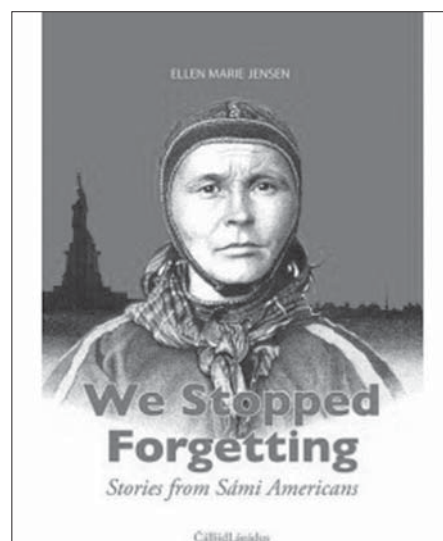
Ms. Jensen revealed the character and personality of each person that she interviewed. One gentleman is deeply involved in the worldwide Indigenous Christian Movement. All identified in some way with the Native American culture in this country either by blood relation or as members of the world community of indigenous people.

Ms. Jensen very deliberately selected the cover photo. She states in her book that

the first time that she saw the photo, it virtually "took her breath away." The unknown woman is part of the gallery of immigrant's portraits that line the walls at Ellis Island and is described as a Sámi woman wearing *gákti* who arrived between 1905 and 1920. Ms. Jensen has done a great deal of research on her, but to date cannot identify her. She speaks of the look of both hope and loss in the woman's eyes and the feeling that this woman is beckoning her to "do justice to her story." Ms. Jensen says that the portrait haunts her.

While I started out being disappointed, I ended my reading of *We Stopped Forgetting* with an appreciation of this unique culture. I also banished my romanticized look at the Sámi people and developed a clear, unvarnished look at the prejudice that these people endured here as well as in their ancestral homes. An enlightening read.

Janet M. Wahlberg



Editor's note: The Swedish Federation of Genealogical Societies just published a book in Swedish, called *Samiska rötter, släktforskning i svenska Sápmi* which contains 10 essays on how to do Sami genealogy. Price 255 SEK + postage. See link on p. 26.

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>



Book Reviews

Two crime stories with a Swedish touch

1)

In Sheep's Clothing, by Rett McPherson. Published by Minotaur Books 2014. 250 pages.

ISBN 978-0373266395.

This is the seventh book in a series of eleven.

Torie O'Shea manages a museum in Missouri. She uses genealogy to solve mysteries. Here she solves a mystery in Minnesota using research into a Swedish family. When her favorite aunt, Sissy, invites genealogist Victoria "Torie" O'Shea to come and spend some time with her in Minnesota, she piles her husband and her stepfather into the car.

Torie leaves her two daughters in the care of her wheel-chair bound mother back home in Missouri, and hits the road, looking forward to some relaxation and

some family bonding. Once at Sissy's, Torie finds out that her aunt's invitation was not so innocent: Sissy has uncovered a 150-year-old diary in the attic of her home and is dying to find out who wrote it, and where it came from. Torie is immediately engaged by the story of a young Swedish woman living with her family in 1850s rural Minnesota, who had fallen in love with a man she couldn't have. It's the tale of an unmarried 17-year-old mother who died in a fire where Aunt Sissy's farm now stands. The diary ends abruptly with hints of brutal violence. Torie becomes involved in a deadly mystery passed down through generations – that still has implications today.

2)

Witness in Bishop Hill, by Sara Hoskinson Frommer. Published in 2003 by Thomas T. Beeler. 242 pages. ISBN 978-1574904697.

The fifth of seven Joan Spencer mysteries.

Joan Spencer, the heroine, and her new husband, Lt. Fred Lundquist, finally take a long-delayed honeymoon with Joan's teenage son Andrew. She'll finally get to see the tiny historic Swedish-American community where Fred grew up, Bishop Hill, Illinois. A murder takes place during Bishop Hill's annual Lucia Nights, with only one witness: Fred's mother. She is far-

ther down the road to Alzheimer's than they had been led to believe, and dealing with her illness turns out to be a tough test for their new family. When Mrs. Lundquist witnesses a brutal murder, she is a little too disoriented to be clear in her description of the killer. Suddenly everyone in the small village is a suspect. The only person with the key to unlock the mystery is an elderly woman who floats in and out of clarity, often undetected. Joan will have to get close enough to her mother-in-law to figure out what really happened that night, and to protect her and her family from a killer, who is bound to strike again.

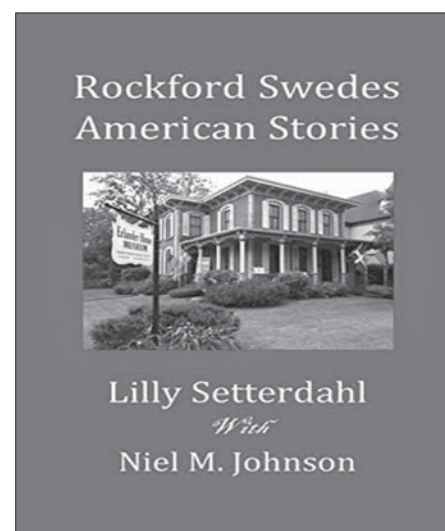
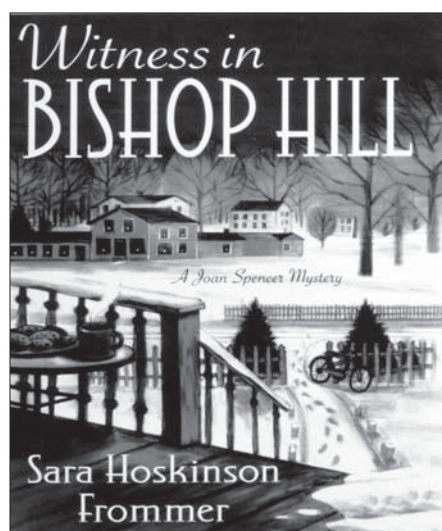
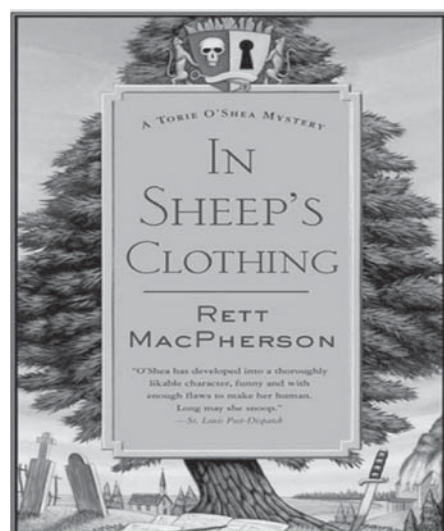
Both reviews by Janet Frye.

First published in *Tidningen*, Autumn 2016, Journal of The Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota.

Swedes in Rockford, Ill.

Rockford Swedes. American Stories, by Lilly Setterdahl and Niel M. Johnson. Kindle edition, available from Amazon.com, price \$5.99. 292 pages.

Rockford Swedes: American Stories contains the stories of 25 Swedish Americans, some of whom had strong connections to





Book Reviews

Rockford's prominent furniture industry. One person says that his father lost "a million and a half" in the Great Depression. While most seem to have had a happy family life, one woman describes her father as abusive. We learn about the "socialist Sunday school" that some children attended, and about the Swedish participation in city government.

The first edition of *Rockford Swedes* was published in 1993. Since then these voices have been silenced by death. Fortunately, thanks to the preserved recordings, they can still be heard on tapes at two archives,

one in the United States and one in Sweden. This volume also contains images of the storytellers and a complete guide to the more than 300 interviews that Lennart Setterdahl conducted with Rockford Swedes from 1985 until 1992.

Lilly Setterdahl has authored other books based on other interviews done by her husband Lennart Setterdahl. These books include *Swedes in Moline, Illinois 1847-2002* (2003), *Chicago Swedes: They spoke from their heart* (2010).

Elisabeth Thorsell

Vilhelm Moberg's country

Mobergs utvandrarbygd och Amerikas Småland, by Ulf Beijbom. Published by Carlsson Publishing 2015.

307 pages, hardcover, illustrated, maps, name index. In **Swedish**. Can be purchased from Bokus.com Price 245 SEK+ postage.

Ulf Beijbom, the former director of the Swedish Emigrant Institute is an untiring writer. Now he has published a new version of an 1991 book, entitled *Vilhelm Moberg och utvandrarbygden*, which he felt was due for an update.

The book is a "road movie" where he presents the Moberg family, and Moberg's growing up and becoming a writer. Next he leaves Moshultamåla and digresses with stories about the filming adventures, and Vilhelm Moberg's reactions to that. Not always favorable, as he found the "tourist business" quite awful. For instance, his sister complained about buses coming to her home just to look at her. Mr. Moberg also was not confident that "an

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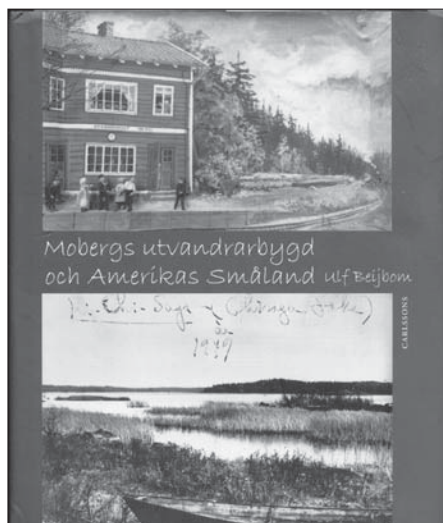


Riksarkivet
Swedish National Archives



Book Reviews

historian from Uppsala” could properly understand the old immigrants and what they had to suffer to make their life in America. But eventually Mr. Moberg made his peace with Dr. Beijbom and became a staunch supporter of the newly founded Swedish Emigrant Institute in Växjö. Another article tells how researcher Dr. Agnes Wirén finally managed to find that a few



early emigrant ships did leave from Karlshamn in Blekinge.

Next Dr. Beijbom follows Mr. Moberg to America and tells stories about his time in Chisago Co. in Minnesota, and his research there and contacts with local old people.

Dr. Beijbom also mentions that author Astrid Lindgren was the first Swede to read Andrew Peterson’s diaries in the Minnesota Historical Society, before Moberg, but that she felt too shy to announce that fact later on, as Vilhelm Moberg was by then a much more famous author. In 1985 she published this in a Christmas greeting.

Dr. Beijbom is a great storyteller, and this book is not just about Vilhelm Moberg. We also get to know the airline captain Carl-Werner Pettersson, Ted Norelius, Hazel and Dennie Magnuson, proud owners of the Yesterfarm of Memories Museum (which I visited in 1989), Vince and Jane Videen, who before 1989 had fabricated Karl Oskar’s and Kristina’s grave behind his barn, as so many asked for it, and many more. At last we come to the organized travel tours, that are still taking Swedes to Nya Duvemåla and Kichi-saga. A rich and interesting book!

Elisabeth Thorsell

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 book and articles)

The *Swedish-American Historical Quarterly* for July 2016 turned out to be a theme issue about Carl Olof Rosenius 1806–1868, the leader of the great religious awakening in Sweden during the nineteenth century. Rosenius’s influence on the Swedish people in both Sweden, and America was significant during that century and continues to this day.

Also found in this issue of SAHSQ is the following book notice: “New Book on Swedish-American Relations. A new book has been published (in **Swedish**) this year dealing with the relationships between Sweden and America. Edited by Erik Åsard, the book was written by Dag Blanck, Ulf Jonas Björk, and Wilhelm Agrell. *Det blågula stjärnbaneret: USA:s närvaro och inflytande i Sverige* (The blue and yellow stars and stripes: The USA’s presence and influence in Sweden) (Stockholm: Carlsson Bokförlag, 2016) examines different aspects of the United States’ influence on Sweden. Parts of the book touch on Swedish immigration to America. Authors Dag Blanck and Ulf Jonas Björk have both written extensively in the *Swedish-American Historical Quarterly* and both have served or are serving on the Society’s board of directors. *See link on p. 26.*

The *Family Tree* magazine for July/August 2016 contains among other useful things an article by David Fryxell about how to start researching South American ancestors, including a little tool kit with useful web addresses. In the section called *TreeTalk* a Swedish-American lady from Duluth, MN, told the story on how she came to her ancestral area in Sweden, but had not made contact with her Swedish relatives beforehand, but just stumbled on them when having a meal in a local diner at Åsarp, near Falköping. Another article is giving ideas on how to trace people later than the 1940 U.S. Census.

Interesting Web Sites

All links tested in
September 2016 and
should work

Old, but modernized, food recipes: <https://rarecooking.com/>

Names from the whole world, even Sweden: <http://www.behindthename.com/>

The updated web site of the Newberry Library (Chicago): <http://chicagoancestors.org/>

Swedish-American Historical Book Collection (North Park University):

http://collections.carli.illinois.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/npu_sahbc

Svenska Släktkalendern: <http://www.svenskaslaktkalendern.se/#english>

Rootstech: <https://www.rootstech.org/>

The Swedish Institute's new website: <http://sharingsweden.se/>

The New York City Marriage Database 1950–1995: <http://www.nycmarriageindex.com/>

Books from Finland, Sweden, and Sami: <http://www.backhomebooks.net/>

Swedish Federation of Genealogical Societies bookstore: <http://rotterbokhandeln.se/>

Norwegian Deat Index: <https://www.norwegiandeathindex.com/>

Traditions in the rural Midwest and Sweden: <http://www.epeterson.net/barry/swedechili.asp>

Photos of suspected criminals in Stockholm 1869-1920:

<http://digitalastadsarkivet.stockholm.se/Databas/stockholmspolisens-spaningsfotografier-1869-1920/Sok?sidindex=0>

Carlsson Publishing Company: <http://www.carlssonbokforlag.se/produkt/det-blågula-stjärnbaneretl/>



Summer in Hedemora, Dalarna, around 1940. (Bengt Thorsell collection).

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!
Remember:
Genealogy without documentation
is just mythology!!

.....

Karl Viktor Jansson

Karl Viktor Jansson was born 6 Oct. 1872 in Sparrsätra parish (Upps.), son of tenant farmer Lars Erik Jansson and his wife Sophia Christina Jansdotter of Sparrsätra village. On 9 Sep. 1889 Karl Viktor moved to Stockholm, where he worked as a shop assistant. On 17 Feb. 1897 he left for the United States. He might be identical with Carl V. Jansson, age 24, who left Göteborg on 26 Feb. with the feeder ship *Monte Bello* for Hull in Enland, and a ticket for Quebec, or maybe Halifax.

Carl (Chas) came back to Sparrsätra in 1926, and where he had been in the meantime is not known. In June 1927 he moved to Västerås (Väst.), and in 1927 he left again for America. He left on 25 Oct. for New York, and arrived there 3 Nov. 1927. In the New York Passenger lists he is recorded as being an American citizen with passport #2614, dated 27 Feb. 1926.

On the New York Passenger list he gives his address as 241 6th Street in San Francisco, California.

After his return to the U.S. the family in Sweden never heard from him again. He has not been found in the 1930 or 1940 U.S. Censuses.

Any information on this man, a cousin to my grandmother, would be most welcome!

Karl-Fredrik Evengård, Sparrsätra 17, 745 95 Enköping, Sweden.

E-mail: <karl-fredrik.evengard@telia.com>



Confirmation class of 1929 in Hedemora. The clergyman is Pastor Nils Erik Ekblom. (Bengt Thorsell collection).

The Last Page

Dear friends,

Here we are again, and by now the summer is gone. It has been partly very sunny and warm, and partly rather wet – as usual in Sweden.

This issue of SAG is only 28 pages, instead of the customary 32, which is an effort to save on the postage. Next issue, the December one, will be back with 32 pages.

My most memorable moment this summer was the meeting with my 92-year old cousin in Skåne, whom we had not seen since 1980, as we seldom go there. I think she is a 5th cousin, as our common ancestor Nils Jönsson was born in 1769. (We do not use “cousins x times removed” in Sweden.) Nils’s daughter Elna, born in 1812, is my cousin’s ancestor. Elna’s younger brother Lars, born 1816, is my ancestor. The photo is of Lars’s wife Kersti Persdotter, born 1821. She and Lars had 12 children.



Kersti Persdotter (1821– 1897.)

Hopefully very soon we will be able to peruse the scanned Swedish-American newspapers (*in Swedish*) from the website of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The newspapers are supposed to be searchable on all words, including names, and they have news both from Swedish-America and from Sweden. The latter ones are organized by province, and in those days they mentioned culprits and victims by name, so maybe I can find some people who have done things they should not have done.

Next on the horizon is the yearly SAG Workshop in Salt Lake City, where it will be so nice to meet with old and new friends.

This is the 25th Workshop since they were started in 1991 by Nils William Olsson!

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 October –
5 November 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.
Norrbotten	Nobo.		

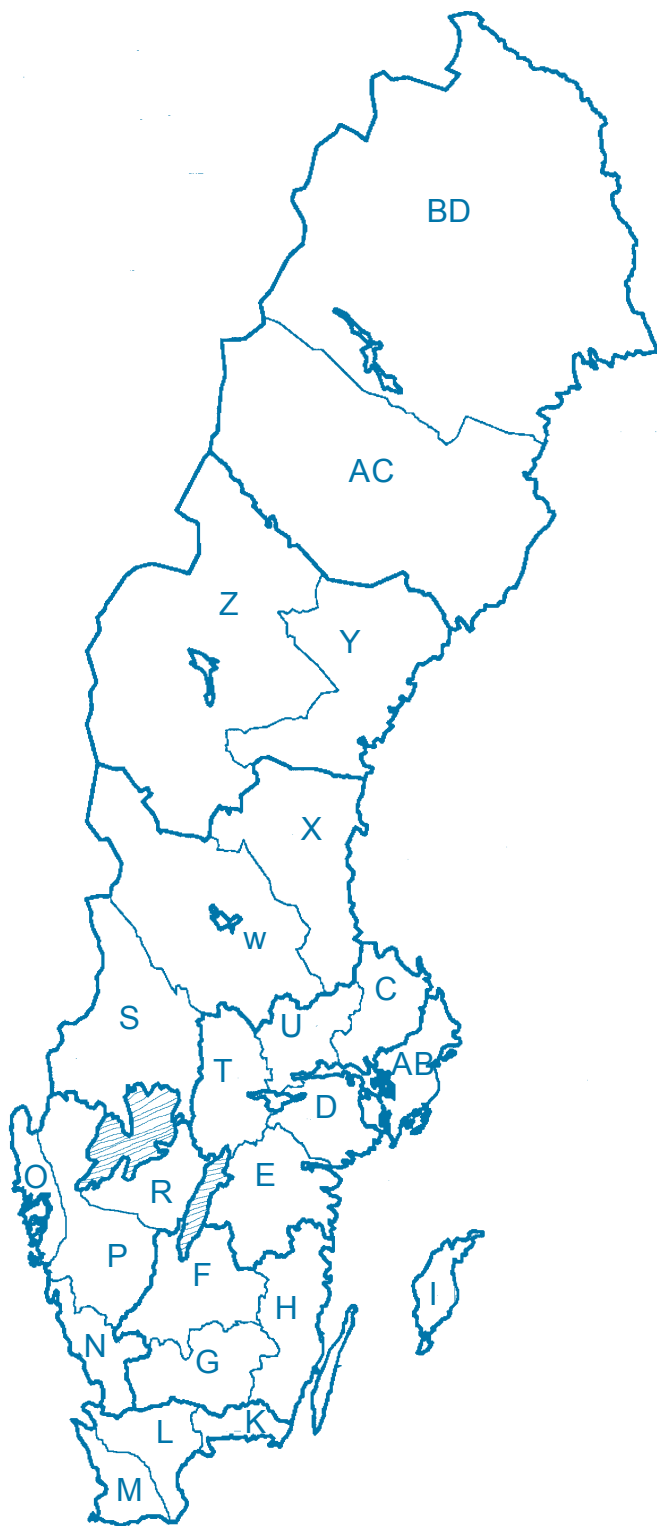
Table 2. Abbreviations and codes for Swedish counties (*län*) formerly used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (1981-1999) and currently used by *Statistiska centralbyrån* (SCB) (the Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm).

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		Dlm.	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
Norrbotten	Norr.	Nbtn.	BD	Östergötland	Ög.	Östg.	E
Skåne ^b		Skån.	M				

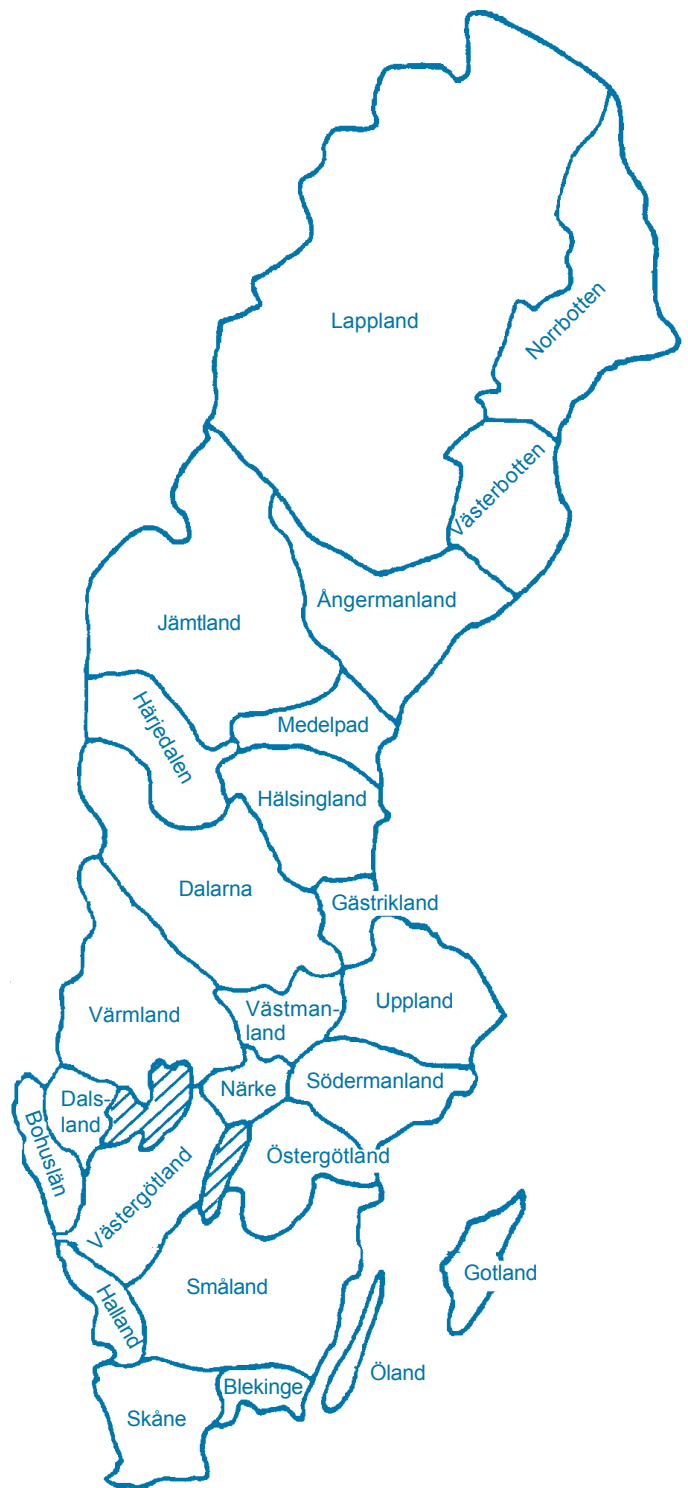
a formerly Kopparberg (Kopp.; W) *län*.

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*).