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## Handwriting solution #50

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# The Solution to the Handwriting Example #50

## Transcription:

Nº 6

Mamsell Anna Lisa Lilliebjörn från Odenstad, som flyttar till Ransätter, är född i Gilberga sokn 1790, Känner förswarligt Christna Religions-läran, har nyttjat salighetsmedlen och uppfört sig anständigt. Sägnes wara förlofwad med Philosophiä Magistern Herr Eric Gustaf Geijer. Har haft ymp-koppor: Att[esterar] Gilberga den 18 Mars 1811.

Joh Gust Linderholm  
Prost och Pastor Loci



Anna Lisa Geijer, née Lilliebjörn (1790–1861).  
Painted by her brother Henrik Liljebjörn.

## Translation

Number 6

Miss Anna Lisa Lilliebjörn from Odenstad, who is moving to Ransätter, is born in Gil[I]berga parish 1790, knows tolerably the Christian Doctrine of Religion, has used her means of salvation and showed a decent conduct. Is said to be engaged to marry Master of Philosophy Mr. Eric Gustaf Geijer. Has been inoculated against smallpox.

Testified [at] Gil[I]berga the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 1811.

Joh Gust Linderholm  
Rural dean and local pastor



Erik Gustaf Geijer, 1783–1847.

## Erik Gustaf Geijer and the Geijer family

The Geijer [pronounced “yejer”] family came in the 1620s from Germany and became fairly prominent in the iron industry. Descendants owned iron works and large tracts of forest in eastern Värmland. *Bengt Gustaf Geijer* (1682–1746) is the progenitor of all living family members (many hundred), with the names Geijer, von Geijer, and af Geijerstam.

Bengt Gustaf was the founder of the for centuries huge, long-standing company Uddeholm in Värmland that still exists, but is no longer owned by the family.

The most famous member of the family was *Erik Gustaf Geijer*, born 1783 in Ransäter, Värmland, who already as a youngster got a medal from the Swedish Acad-

emy for a poem he had written. He studied in Uppsala to become a historian. As a result of the Swedish loss of Finland in 1809 he was a part of a revival of interest in the Viking Age, and was one of the founders of the *Götiska Förbundet* (League of Goths) which had a big impact on novels, music, and poetry in Sweden. In 1817 he became professor of history at Uppsala, and published several works on Swedish history, where he was almost the first to use archival sources and draw his conclusions from them.

He had been brought up in a very conservative home, but during the 1830s he studied works on economy and found that industrialization was not a bad thing, as it

would improve the lot of the poorer working classes. Growing up in an iron works area he had seen the working and living conditions of blacksmiths and laborers.

When he made his new insights public in 1838, he was called a “liberal,” and was harshly criticized by former friends. He was a member of Parliament and tried to introduce more liberal laws, but it was too early, and he died before general opinion accepted this.

As a teacher he was beloved by the students, and at his funeral they sang several of his songs.

He and Anna Lisa Lilliebjörn married in 1816, and had four children, but the male line has died out.