

Swedish American Genealogist

Volume 37 | Number 2

Article 12

6-1-2017

Handwriting solution #51

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



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

Recommended Citation

(2017) "Handwriting solution #51," *Swedish American Genealogist*. Vol. 37 : No. 2 , Article 12.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.augustana.edu/swensonsag/vol37/iss2/12>

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

The Solution to the Handwriting Example #51

Transcription:

Hemmansåboen Anders Johan Andersson i Dannike Bodsgården af Länghems Pastorat och Kinds härad, som nu i enskilda angelägenheter ämnar på kort tid begiva sig till Skaraborgs Län, är född år 1818, eger försvarlig Christendoms kunskap, brukar med vördnad Salighetsmedlen och har gjort sig känd för ett stilla och anständigt uppförande, hvilket honom härmed på begäran till bevis lemnas.

Skårtebo den 14 Junii 1848

Under Pastors bortovaro

W. Chronander

Comminister och v. Pastor

Translation:

The tenant farmer Anders Johan Andersson of Dannike Bodsgård in the parson's district of Länghem and Kind legal district, who now on his private business wants to travel for a short period of time to Skaraborg county, was born in 1818, has a tolerable knowledge of Christianity, uses the means of Grace with reverence and is known for peaceful and decent conduct, for which this testimony is given to him at his request.

[Signed] Skårtebo 14th of June 1848

During the absence of the Pastor

W. Chronander

Assistant Curate and Vice Pastor

Who were these people?

The first thing is to make sure where they lived. In Västergötland province, where the people were very early converts to Christianity, each local prominent person wanted to have his own church and parish. So there are very many small parishes, but to be able to work efficiently with all these parishes they were early on gathered in larger groups called a "*pastorat*," consisting of about five or six parishes, and one of those was named the "mother parish." Länghem (modern spelling) "*pastorat*" consisted of Länghem (mother parish) and Dannike, Månstad, and Södra Åsarp parishes, all in Älvsborg *län*.

For the researcher it often seems like the Pastor put all church records in a pile and then recorded a newborn or a marriage in

the book on the top of the pile, regardless if it was a book for the right parish. So if you do not find the birth in the expected book, just try the other parishes in the *pastorat*.

The man who wanted to travel, Anders Johan Andersson, was living at Bodsgården in Dannike parish, and was a married man with at least eight children. His wife, Maja Stina Andersdotter, (b. in 1818) died in 1860, and the next year Anders Johan moved to nearby Hulared parish (not followed). Of some interest might be that son Frans Andersson (b. in 1848) moved to America in 1864 from Bodsgården in Dannike.

The curate, Wilhelm Chronander, (b. 1807) lived in another of the Länghem

parishes, Södra Åsarp, where the pastor's home was called Skårtebo. He was married to Augusta Lidell (b. in 1822) and they had a little daughter Agnes Elisabeth (b. 1847).

The age difference between husband and wife might have to do with that a clergyman, who did not have a secure place in a parish, had to fill posts wherever a pastor was needed, and had a very small salary, so he could not provide for wife and children.

When Wilhelm Chronander became a curate and vice pastor in Länghem *pastorat* he could afford to marry.

In 1855 he was named the pastor of Dalstorp, near Länghem, but died there already in 1858.