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Norwegian and Swedish Local Histories

Nils William Olsson

One of the questions, most frequently asked at Scandinavian genealogical seminars and workshops, is why Swedes do not, as the Norwegians do, publish the so called *bygdebøker* or area histories. Before attempting to answer this particular question, let us look a little closer at the problem, and attempt to explain something of the uniqueness of the Norwegian local histories. Anyone doing genealogical searching in Norway is usually pleasantly surprised to discover the large numbers of these local histories, published in various parts of the country. The name of *bygdebok* (the singular form) means literally a book dealing with a *bygd*, or settled area of Norway. The word is derived from the verb, *at bygge*, meaning to build or settle. Thus one can virtually translate *bygdebok* as a history of a given settled area. This area or district may vary in size, but is usually limited by such natural phenomena as mountains, the ocean, fjords, lakes or such unsettled plateaus or heaths as Hardangervidda. Since Norwegian terrain is quite rugged and civilizations for countless centuries have tended to be confined to the more fertile river valleys or the lush mountain sides of escarpments overlooking the fjords, these settlements have in time become very stable. The presence of high mountains on each side of the valley discouraged human intercourse across the mountain tops. Likewise along the Norwegian fjords, separate cultures have in time emerged on either side of these bodies of water.

The natural tie for these people, dwelling in remote sections of the country, was with the people, who were their neighbors. Inbreeding became the rule, rather than the exception, and thus strong family and clan ties developed over the centuries. The people inhabiting these valleys, thus tended to develop strong feelings of independence and a fierce loyalty to their native soil, which also meant the people residing in that area. Thus a valley people or a particular coastal community, in developing its own distinctive culture, differed markedly from the culture existing on the other side of the mountain or on the other side of the fjord. This is vividly illustrated by the variance in local dialects, mode of dress, style of house construction, methods of farming and fishing, handcrafts and extended even to the folklore of the area.

With the coming of speedier communications, the appearance of radio and TV and the flocking to the urban centers of young people from the farms

in the valley or the coastal villages, these distinctive but disparate cultures gradually began to lose their contours and to be replaced by a more cosmopolitan and national identity.

Local loyalties remained strong, however, and Norwegians who moved to the cities or who emigrated to the United States, were more apt to consider themselves as Hallingdølings, Vossings, Hardingers or Trønder (from the districts surrounding Trondhjem, known as the Trøndelag) than Norwegians as they sought out their countrymen in Minnesota, North Dakota or Iowa.

Because of the long and interesting history of the settlements in these relatively isolated districts of Norway, local historians, many of them self-taught chroniclers, took upon themselves the task of analyzing specific areas, describe their histories, their cultures, industries, handcrafts, educational and religious life, as well as describing the farms and crofts themselves, sometimes writing about those who lived there, as far back as there are land records extant. In some instances, if he felt so inclined, he might give complete farm and village genealogies, illustrated with tables and charts.

It should be borne in mind that these *bygdebøker* limit themselves to the *bygd* or a given local area. These districts may also coincide with the geographical boundaries of a particular parish, *prestegjeld*, or several of them, but not necessarily so, since the main purpose of the presentation was to describe the *bygd*, even though it did not necessarily coincide with the boundary lines of the parish or parishes. It is thus the distinctive flavor of each local area which thus becomes the subject of each volume.

The quality of these *bygdebøker* varies greatly, all the way from excellent to poor. Also the genealogical contents may vary considerably, from being virtually non-existent to books containing elaborate genealogies with charts and tables. The scholar should not be discouraged, however, if upon examining a volume, he does not find the genealogical material he is looking for. The listing of dwelling places, from the more opulent farms to cottages and crofts, can be quite valuable in linking the searcher's Norwegian family surname to a farm name in the area, indicating a possible tie-in with that region.

A word of caution is in order here. The genealogical searcher should remember that these *bygdebøker* are at their best only secondary sources, based upon such primary sources as court records, parish registers, reminiscences of earlier inhabitants of the region, preserved in manuscript form or by means of oral tradition. The material may even have been copied from other printed works, in which case the volume becomes a tertiary source. If material from these local histories is to be used in the construction of a family history, the source of the information must be noted meticulously. Even better, if it is at all possible, is to check the information presented against the original records. Only then can one be satisfied that the information gathered is accurate.

Prof. Gerhard B. Naeseth of Madison, WI, the editor and publisher of *Norwegian Tracks*, a monthly periodical issued by the Vesterheim Genealogical Center at the Norwegian American Museum in Decorah, IA, has produced a list of Norwegian local histories from Hordaland, the area surrounding Bergen, which presently can be found in some American libraries.¹ This list is as follows:

<i>Local Area</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>U.S. Library</i>
Åsane	Edvard Haukedal	Åsane, bygda og folkelivet	W ²
"	— — —	Åsane bygdebok	W
Alenfit	Nils Hjelmtveit	Bygdebok for Alenfit	W
Austrheim	Anton Solheim	Bygdebok for Austrheim	M, ND, W
Bergsdalen	— — —	Bergsdalen, ei fjellbygd i Hordaland	V
Bømlo	— — —	Bømlo bygdebok, 1-3 (W has also 4)	M, ND, W
Eidfjord	Aamund K.Bu	Aettarbok for Øyfjord	W
Etne	— — —	Etne-soga, 1-2	M, W
Fana	Hermod Hjeltestad	Fana, 1-2	S, W
Fitjar	Jacob Aaland	Fitjar, bygdeskipnad og bygdesoge	S, W
Fjell	— — —	Bygdesoge for Fjell	M, ND, W
Fusa	O. B. Skaathun	Soga for Fusa-Hålandsdal og Strandvik, 1-2	M(1), ND, W
Granvin	Olav Kolltveit	Granvin, Ulvik og Eidfjord i gamal og ny tid, 1-2	ND, V
"	Henrik Meyer Kvalem	Aettarbok for Granvin	ND, V
"	Olaf Olafsen	Granvin i fortid og nutid	
Hardanger	T. S. Haukenaes	Natur, folkeliv og folketro i Hardanger	L, S (4-6)
"	Halldor O. Opedal	Hardinger på sjøen	W
Haus	— — —	Haus i soge og segn	W(17, pt. 1-4)
Hosanger	Askild Eknaes	Aettebok for Hosanger fram till omlag 1960, 1-2	M, W
"	Ivar Hole	Hosanger kyrkje og Hosanger prestegjeld gjennom 200 år	S
Jondal	Olav Kolltveit	Jondal i gamal og ny tid	M, W
Kinsarvik	Aamund K.Bu	Aettarbok for Kinsarvik, 2	W
Kvam	Olaf Olafsen	Kvam i fortid og nutid	C, M, W
"	— — —	Aettarbok for Kvam, 1-4	L, ND, W(3-4)
Kvinnherad	— — —	Kvinnherad, 1914	L
"	— — —	Kvinnherad, 1972, 1	ND, W
"	Arne Stuland	Naturtilhøve og gardsoga	W
Lindås	Karl Sjurseth	Lindås herad	W
Masfjorden	Thorbjørn Frølich	Fjon eller Masfjorden i Hordaland fylke	S, W
"	Lars Nordland	Masfjordboki, 1950-51, 1-2	M(1), W(1)

Masfjorden	Lars Nordland	<i>Masfjordboki, 1973-78</i>	ND
Modalen	Sigmund Lillejord	<i>Bygdebok for Modalen herad, 1</i>	W
Odda	Aamund K.Bu	<i>Aettarbok for Odde</i>	S
"	Olav Kolltveit	<i>Odde, Ullensvang og Kinsarvik i gamal og ny tid, 1-5</i>	M(1-3), ND(1-4), W(1-5)
Oppheim	Torstein Hellesnes	<i>Gardssoge for Oppheim sokn</i>	ND
Os	— — —	<i>Bygdesoga for Os: Kulturhistorisk band, 1980</i>	ND
"	Nils Tveit	<i>Os, eit utsyn over Osbygd i fra gamal tid til no, 1-3</i>	ND, S(1), W(1-3)
Røldal	Knut Dalen	<i>Røldal bygdebok</i>	M
Samnanger	Nils Lauvskard	<i>Samnanger, 1-2</i>	M(2), ND(1) S(1), W
Skånevik	Anders Haugland	<i>Skåneviksoga, 1</i>	V
Stord	Ola Høyland	<i>Stord bygdebok, 1-3</i>	C, M, ND, S(2-3), W
Strandebarm	Anders Naess	<i>Strandebarm og Varaldsøy i gamal og ny tid, 1-2</i>	W
Sund	Johannes E. Hummelsund	<i>Bygdebok for Sund</i>	M, ND, W
Tysnes	Johannes Heggland	<i>Tysnes, 1-2</i>	M(1), W(1)
Ullensvang	Johannes J. Aga	<i>Slaegttavler vaesentlig vedkommende Ullensvang,</i>	W
"	Aamund K.Bu	<i>Aettarbok for Ullensvang, 1-2</i>	S(1), W
"	Olaf Olafsen	<i>Ullensvang, en historisk-topografisk-statistisk beskrivelse af Ullensvangs herred</i>	L
Ulvik	Aamund K.Bu	<i>Aettarbok for Ulvik</i>	C, W
Vaksdal	Brita Skre	<i>Vaksdal bygdebok, 2-3</i>	ND, W(3)
Voss	Lars Kindem	<i>Vossaboki, 1-4</i>	L(1), W
"	Lars Kindem	<i>Vossaaetter, 1-4</i>	L, S(1), V(1,3), W
"	— — —	<i>Voss bygdebok, 1 (Aettebok) for Vossestrand</i>	C, ND, W
"	— — —	<i>Voss bygdebok, 2 (Gardssoge) for Vossestrand</i>	C, M, W

Now let us turn to the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula — to Sweden. Geographically this country differs vastly from Norway. A brief look at a map of Sweden will show that there are no extensive mountain ranges separating long secluded valleys, nor deep fjords, which present natural obstacles to the intercourse between peoples. The local areas in Sweden, therefore, are those that coincide with the parishes, themselves,

KVITeseID BYGDESOGe

I
EttesagaSamla og skrivt av
TORJUS LOUPEDALENEIGI FORLAG
1956Title page from *Kviteseid Bygdesoge*MODUMS
HISTORIEARNT RUUD:
GÅRDSHISTORIEN

VI

UTGITT AV
MODUM SPAREBANK
MCMLXXIIITitle page of *Modums Historie*

DALE

I 1593 var det ein Pål som reidde ut arbeidskatt på Dale, 1609 ein Nikuls som greier med salvervskatten, 1611 er Aamund og Aslak nemnde leigendingar det. Etter 1640 er Aslak att det, esmall og forarna. I 1648 er Tov Fjalestad ford som gardseigar, etter han sonen, Eivind. Eivind var gift med Guri Ulvsdotter, dotter til Ulv Aamundsson Foldas. Ulv hadde ein son Aamund Foldas som let etter seg tre døttar. Dei må truleg vera døde utan ervingar for Guri og Eivind erver Foldas og feire garupartar. Eivind må vera død i kring 1670 for då er det Guri som er skrift for jordmedelen frametter til 1680. Då er sonen Tov nemnd. (Sjå Bendik Veum: Fyresdal s. 100).

- I. Tolv (Tov) Fjalestad i Nissedal. Av borni.
 1. Eivind, d. fyri 1670 ^o Guri Ulvsdotter Foldas. Ho liver 1691.
 2. Aasmund d. Fjone 1681 ^o I og II. Fi born. Nokon av dei budde i Skafå
- II. Eivind Tovsson Dale og Guri Ulvsdotter. 8 born. Sk. Dale 1670. Foldas 1691
 3. Tov, d. fyri 1725 ^o Sigrd Olavsdotter (Hægeland 7) f. 1680 d. Hægeland 1759. --- Barnløuse
 4. Ulv. 5. Halvor. Bde d. fyri 1691.
 6. Tore, d. utan ervingar. Budde Foldas. 1704 gjeng garden til Torbjø Jensen.
 7. Taljev, d. fyri 1725 ^o Torbjørg Aadnesdotter Tveiten, Fyresdal f. 1671 d. 1724. Ho ^o II Gunnar Tarjeson, sjå Lønnegrov.
 8. Helge ^o Guttorm Aavaldsson (Ormtveit 9).
 9. Asgiert ^o Olav Halvorsson Volstad, Tordal.
 10. Aashid ^o Lars Aavaldsson Brødal, Tordal.
- III. Taljev Eivindsson Dale og Torbjørg Aadnesdotter. 3 born.
 11. Eivind d. fyri 1738 ^o Rannei Salvesdotter Bjørnstad, Fyresdal, d. f. 1743. Sk. Dale 1743.
 12. Ingebjørg ^o Per.
 13. Sigrd f. 1700 d. Hægeland 1785 ^o I Odd Aamundsson. II Olav Leivsson.
- IV. Eivind Taljevsson Dale og Rannei Salvesdotter. 3 born. Ho ^o II Tjostø Olavsson. 2 born.
 14. Torbjørg f. 1730 ^o Tov Aavaldsson (Ormtveit 15).

Detailed page from *Kviteseid local history*

HASSEL. Gård nr. 134

Hassel ligger ca. 40 meter over havet og grenser i øst til Drammenselven, i syd og vest til Øvre Eiker, i nord til Skibrek. Gården er kjent som sete for Hassel Jernverk som ble opprettet i 1647, og som hadde skoger og eiendommer i såvel Øvre Eiker som i Modum. I middelalderen lå gården under Sigdal. I 1450 er den nevnt under Fiskum i Øvre Eiker. Navnet er utredet av treslaget Hassel, og er kjent fra 1400 som Hasle. Nåværende form er kjent siden 1723.

Det var i 1723 ett bruk. I 1803 ett bruk med 12 husmannsplasser der verkets masovn- og grubearbeidere bodde. Gården hadde hverken skog eller andre herligheter, og grubene lå på Refsals grunn. I 1723 er det dog nevnt en bekkverk med et litt laksefiskeri.

EIERE:

1. Hassel var inntil ca. 1600 rent bondegods, og brukeren Arne, som 2. vi kjenner fra 1615, satt med 7 hspund i Hassel. Utenfor Modum eide han tilsammen 32 hspund. I 1617 sitter
2. Modum prestebøl med bygselen, men i 1642 er det nevnt at brukeren Paul og presten hver rådet over 1/2 skippund i gården.
3. Det Hasselske Jernverk som ble opprettet i 1647 sto i 1666 som eier av den ene halvpart. Anders Bergan hadde i 1629 hatt de 7 hspund som Arne satt med i 1615. De hadde han brukt til malkeskifte med kronen og hadde til gjengjeld fått 1/2 fjerding i Kittilsrud, som ble lagt til Bergan.

Ved siden av Det Hasselske Jernverk var det i 1666 borger-

148

Detailed page from *Modum local history*

the *socken* or *församling*. Being one of the oldest form of territorial entity, going back to the earliest ecclesiastical subdivision, the parish has existed for hundreds of years, practically unchanged, and has therefore played the same role for the local population as the region or *bygd* did in Norway. Also the parish has aided in the development of the same fierce loyalty, which across the years has knit the parishioners together in a strong bond of unity. The geographic limits were rigid and well defined, thus fostering in the population a feeling of "togetherness". Nothing was more disparaging than to be called *utsocknes*, from the outside of the parish, literally "beyond the pale". Thus if a person married outside of the parish, this act itself was a serious breach of the parish loyalty. In such marriages, it might take years for the *utsocknes* person to be fully accepted into the parish family, if ever.

For civil purposes, especially for the administration of justice and other civil matters, several parishes were lumped together into a number of *härad-er*, or hundreds. The number of parishes which made up a *härad* could differ, depending upon population patterns communications and population centers, accessible to all, particularly in the administration of the judicial system. Loyalty to the *härad* was not as deep-rooted as to the parish, but sufficient to give local historians and antiquarians inspiration to produce various descriptions and histories of these larger units.

If the *bygdeböcker* are important to the Norwegian genealogical searcher, the *sockenbeskrivningar* or parish chronicles are just as important to the Swedish student. These descriptive histories also vary considerably in size, scope and content. As with the Norwegian local histories, the Swedish parish histories may contain excellent genealogical tables as well as lists of farm owners and residents of crofts and cottages within the parish, sometimes going back as far as the 18th century. Sometimes the histories are too general and devote little space to historical commentaries and may contain virtually no genealogical information. This is unfortunately true with the more recent parish descriptions, which tend to dwell far too much on the socio-economic aspects of the unit, rather than on the people and their history.

While Swedish parish descriptions predominate, there are also a number of excellent *häradsbekrivningar*, or histories of the various hundreds, some of them going back to the 18th century. The hundreds vary in size, as mentioned earlier, anywhere from as few as four up to as many as a couple dozen of parishes.

There are also a few histories which encompass an entire province, a good example being the superb study of the province of Småland, by J. Rosengren, called *Ny Smålands beskrifning*, published in four volumes in Växjö from 1914 to 1920. This exemplary treatment of an entire province is a real boon to anyone interested in penetrating the long history of this part of Sweden, from which so many of its sons and daughters emigrated to America.

One Swedish local history which should be mentioned separately and which in itself represents a gargantuan undertaking in the field of local history is Karl-Erik Forsslund's magnificent presentation of the life and people of all of the parishes which line the shores of the two branches of the Dal River in the province of Dalarna. *Med Dalälven från källorna till havet* (*Along the Dal River, from its Source to the Sea*) traces the history and the people of one of the most interesting localities in Sweden. The work is in ten volumes and was published in Stockholm from 1918 to 1934. It is rich in the lore of Dalarna and contains masses of genealogical information as well as some excellent genealogical tables and charts.

Unfortunately, so far as can be learned, no separate bibliography exists of Swedish local histories. References to what has been published can be had from the scholarly and skilfully edited bibliography being compiled of Swedish historical printed sources, entitled *Svensk historisk bibliografi* (*A Bibliography of Swedish Historical Literature*) published in Stockholm in 1937 and issued on a continuing basis. This bibliography goes back as far as 1771 and covers every aspect of Swedish historiography. A few specialized bibliographies have been published for a few Swedish provinces, the most noteworthy being Gösta Ottervik's volume on Blekinge, A. Forsbom's volume on Hälsingland and Erik Marklund's study of Upper Norrland literature.

Below is a sampling of some of the local Swedish histories, which have been published in Sweden. This is but a modest effort, since hundreds of volumes have been issued. This list represents the holdings in the author's personal library:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>
Åker (Jön.)	— — —	<i>Bak' huggen knut och torvat tak</i>
Ålgå (Värm.)	Gustaf Karlberg	<i>Ålgå Socken i Värmland</i>
Bäckaby (Jön.)	— — —	<i>Bäckaby historia</i>
Bergsjö (Gävl.)	— — —	<i>Bergsjö, en hembygdsbok</i>
Broby (Krist.)	Pehr Johnsson	<i>Boken om Broby</i>
Fässberg (Göt.)	Johan Lundskog	<i>Fässbergs socken och Mölndals kvarnby</i>
Fellingsbro (Öre.)	Axel Garfvé	<i>Fellingsbro sockenhistoria, 1904</i>
"	Axel Garfvé	<i>Fellingsbro sockenhistoria, 1926</i>
Finnerödja (Skar.)	Sixten Rönnow	<i>Finnerödja</i>
Fjälkinge (Krist.)	J. Ljungh	<i>Fjelkinge i forna dagar</i>
Glava (Värm.)	Gustaf Karlberg	<i>Anteckningar om Glafva socken i Värmland</i>
Glemminge (Krist.)	Ernst Althin	<i>Om Glemminge och Tosterups församlingar</i>
Grönby (Malm.)	Jöns Hagerlöf	<i>Försök till Beskrifning öfwer Grönby pastorat i Skåne</i>
Gunnarskog (Värm.)	— — —	<i>En bok om Gunnarskog</i>
Hammarön (Värm.)	John Börjesson	<i>Hammarön och Hammaröborna</i>
Högerud (Värm.)	— — —	<i>Högerud i gången tid</i>
Hössna (Älvs.)	— — —	<i>Bygd och gårdar kring Galtåsen</i>

Huså/Kall (Jämt)	Gösta Ullberg	<i>Huså Bruks historia</i>
Huskvarna (Jön.)	Ragnar Lindstam	<i>Huskvarna krönika</i>
Klövsjö (Jämt.)	Gösta Ullberg	<i>Bönder, torpare och knektar i det gamla Klövsjö, 1-2</i>
Kristdala (Kalm.)	Carl Alexander Carlsson	<i>Anteckningar om Kristdala socken</i>
Lenhovda (Kron.)	— — —	<i>En vårendssocken berättar</i>
Ljusnarsberg (Öre.)	Karl Hult	<i>Ljusnarsbergs krönika</i>
Malung (Kopp)	— — —	<i>Malung, ur en sockens historia</i>
Nyed (Värm.)	— — —	<i>Nyed, en lokalhistorisk studie</i>
Örgryte (Göt.)	— — —	<i>Örgryte genom tiderna</i>
Ryttern (Väst.)	F. U. Wrangel	<i>Anteckningar om Rytterns socken</i>
Skållerud (Älvs.)	— — —	<i>Skållerud</i>
Skarstad (Skar.)	Nils Björkquist	<i>Skarstad</i>
Söderala (Gävl.)	A. Bodlund	<i>Söderala förr och nu</i>
Söderfors (Upp.)	Sven Sjöberg	<i>Söderfors</i>
Stora Mellösa (Öre.)	Bertil Waldén	<i>Stora Mellösa</i>
Sunnemo (Värm.)	— — —	<i>Sunnemo socken</i>
Tosterup (Krist.)	see under Glemminge	
Udenäs (Skar.)	Gösta Carhult	<i>Udenäsbygden genom tiderna</i>
Västerfärnebo (Väst.)	Carl Mangård	<i>Västerfärnebo</i>
Voxna (Gävl.)	— — —	<i>Minnen från Voxna-bygd</i>

A few local histories of hundreds, *härader*, should also be mentioned:

Skytts härad (Malm.) by Olof Christoffersson. Comprises a total of 33 parishes.

Wemmenhög's härad (Malm.) by Paul Asp, comprises 24 parishes.

Mo härad (Jön.) by J. Allwin, consists of eight parishes.

Norra Wedbo härad (Jön.) by J. Allwin, comprises twelve parishes.

Södra Wedbo härad (Jön.) also by J. Allwin, consists of eleven parishes.

Vista härad (Jön.) also by J. Allwin comprises but four parishes.

Mention should also be made of the excellent genealogical volumes for several of the parishes in the *län* of Gävleborg, initiated in 1941 by K. Josef Nilsson with the publication of *Hedesunda släktbok*. This was followed in 1943 by his volume *Årsunda släktregister*. In 1945 Sven Wahlund joined the project as chief editor and then followed that year *Släktregister för Ovanåker socken*. This was followed in 1947 by *Släktregister för Alfta socken* and in 1949 by *Släktregister för Bjuråkers, Delsbo och Norrbo socknar*. In 1953 Nilsson brought out alone *Släkthistorisk samling från Järvsö socken* and two years later *Släkthistorisk samling för Arbrå socken*. In 1965 Nilsson followed with *Släkthistorisk samling från Bergsjö och Hassela socknar*.

In 1950 Nils F. Nord brought out a mimeographed edition entitled *Släkt-historisk samling från Voxna socken*. All of these volumes are parts of a large edition entitled *Sveriges släktregister*, which in time is aimed at charting all Swedish parishes. These volumes are based on the original parish registers, going back as far as there are written records. There is one major draw-back with them all. They contain no indexes, and since the families are listed by farms, it becomes a chore to use them productively, unless one knows which particular farm or dwelling one's ancestor inhabited.

Independent of this ambitious project are two other parish genealogical works, *Acta Genealogica Malungensia* for the parish of Malung (Kopp.) by

Anteckningar

om

Kristdala socken

Cunalläns härad

och

Kalmar län

af

Carl Alexander Carlsson.

Title page from *Anteckningar om Kristdala socken*



BÖNDER, TORPARE OCH
KNEKTAR I DET GAMLA
KLÖVSJÖ

AV

GÖSTA ULLBERG

DEL II

HEIMBYGDAS FÖRLAG, ÖSTERSUND

Title page from Ullberg's Klövsjö history

- Bland forna åbnor i Krokhult så nämnas:
Olof Andersson.)
- (son af Anders Bertilsson i Krokhult, f. 1737, † 1804 ^{1/2}); och Stina Månsdotter, f. 1747, † 1802 ^{1/2}); f. 1786 ^{3/4}; † 1841 ^{1/4}; g. m. *Anna Lisa Uladotter*, f. 1797 ^{1/4}, † i Sorebo 1848 ^{1/4}. Deras barn:
1. *Sten Magnus Kjörling*, f. 1817 ^{3/4}, † 1900 ^{1/2}; kantor och folkskollärare i Hällesåsd och Kubbly samt slutligen i Kristdala 1860; postkontorsföreståndare d.ä. 1869, (se sid. 12). G. m. *Anna Lotte Persson*, f. 1817 ^{1/4}, † 1897 ^{1/2}; dotter af P. P. Andersson i Krokhult, f. 1781 ^{1/4}, † 1876 ^{1/2}; och Märta Karlstötter, f. 1790 ^{3/4}, † 1867 ^{1/2}. Barn:
 2. *Sven August Kjörling*, f. 1802 ^{1/2}; kantor och organist i Totad samt musiklärare vid lärverket d.ä. 1836; ledamot af Musikaliska akademien 1899; R. W. O. 1887; kind kompositör, G. 1864 m. *Sofie Louise Dahlberg*, f. 1848 ^{1/2}; dotter af handl. i Kristdala, Nils Dahlberg, f. 1817 ^{1/4}, † 1862 ^{1/2} och Greta Karolina Nilsson, f. 1824 ^{1/2}. Deras barn: 3. *John Felix August*, f. 1864 ^{1/2}, musiklärare vid Halmstads h. elementarläroverk; g. 1886 m. *Ellen Elisabet Sundin*, f. 1870 ^{1/2}; dotter af bryggeriägaren Nils Gustaf Sundin och Maria Elisabet Jönsson. 3. *Arthur Julius Tankred*, f. 1865 ^{1/2}; köpmän; g. 1899 ^{1/4} m. *Anna Vilhelmina Teresia Ostberg*, f. 1870 ^{1/2}. 3. *Signe Anna Karolina*, f. 1867 ^{1/2}, g. 1890 ^{1/2} m. *Fredolf John Nikolaus Lundberg*, f. 1852 ^{1/2}; kontorare i Socklands Enskilda Bank i Oskarshamn. 3. *Aldild Sofia*, f. 1869 ^{1/2}; g. 1886 ^{1/2} m. *Karl Vilhelm Hederström*, f. 1856 ^{1/2}; komminister i Hjärby och Lyby. 3. *Nils Edward Magnus*, f. 1870 ^{1/2}; köpsman i America, g. 1898 ^{1/4} m. *Seraph Cooily*. 3. *Nancy Alice*, f. 1873 ^{1/2}; g. 1899 ^{1/4} m. landbrukaren *Edward Jönsson* i Kärnslund nära Göteborg. 3. *Arvid Rupert*, f. 1875 ^{1/2}; tjänsteman vid Gustafbergers pappersfabrik. 3. *Sten Holger*, f. 1870 ^{1/2}; studerande vid Musikiska akademien.
 1. *Anders Peter Kjörling*, f. 1819 ^{1/4}, † 1884 ^{1/2}, bundl. i Kristdala; g. 1841 ^{1/2} m. *Kristina Stenstrom*, f. 1821 ^{1/2}; dotter af Sven Olsson i Baggetorp, (se Bråvult, sid. 107). Barn:
 2. *Olaus Kjörling*, f. 1843 ^{1/4}; student i Uppsala 1862; prästvigd 1869; komminister i Mogata och Bierum 1870; kyrkoherde i Gäddely 1883 och i Mitterhult 1890. G. 1872 ^{1/2} m. *Karna Ulrika Jakobina Läck*, f. 1844 ^{1/2}; dotter af kyrkoherden i Åskehöj, Jöns Georg Läck, f. 1796 ^{1/2}, † 1845 ^{3/4} och Ulrika Jakobina Östberg, f. 1800 ^{1/2}, † 1896 ^{1/2}. Deras barn: 3. *Martin Johannes*, f. 1873 ^{1/2}; kontorist i Stockholm. 3. *Stet Olof*, f. 1875 ^{1/2}; ämbetsman i America, g. 1892 ^{1/4} m. *Emmy Kristina Charlotta Karlsson*, f. 1874 ^{1/2}. 3. *Karin*, f. 1877 ^{1/2}. 3. *Jakob Georg Axel*, f. 1878 ^{1/2}; järnvägsstationsmän i Syd-Afrika. 3. *Hedvig Maria*, f. 1880 ^{1/2}. 3. *Karl Arvid Efraim*, f. 1882 ^{1/2}. 3. *Ivar Natanael*, f. 1884 ^{1/2}. 3. *Karl Anders*, f. 1889 ^{1/2}.
 2. *Maria Josefa Kjörling*, f. 1845 ^{1/2}; g. 1865 ^{1/2} m. godsägaren & Hällinge i Näsby sen. *Karl Vilhelm Faldelius*, f. 1839 ^{1/2}, (se Sjökrök). 2. *Sten Edward Kjörling*, f. 1848 ^{1/2}; farmans i America, g. 1885 ^{1/2} m. *Nansi Telesud Mearling*, f. 1844 ^{1/2}; dotter af prästen i Kristdala, Carl Mearling och Brita Elisabet M. Petersson, (se sid. 63).
 2. *Karl Emil Kjörling*, f. 1862 ^{1/2}; pastorsejdicer och l. f. postminister i Totad; g. 1897 ^{1/2} m. *Karna Fanny Vilhelmina Westrin*, f. 1873 ^{1/2}; dotter af kronolösningen Irenca Vilhelma Westrin och Fanny Emilia Terese Kileström i Vimmerby, (se Sjökrök). 2. *Kristina Adele*, f. 1864 ^{1/2}; g. 1885 ^{1/2} m. kantorn och folkskolläraren i Näsby sen. *Anders Magnus Rudolf Svensson*, f. 1859 ^{1/2}.
 1. *Karl Johan Kjörling*, f. 1822 ^{1/2}; utvandrad till Amerika.

¹⁾ Meddelande af prästen Ch. Mearling.

Detailed page from Kristdala Parish history

J. Bergslåkten.

Nr och namn	Född	Hänvisningar	Sid.
87. Märten Andersson Dahlberg, bonde & nr 10, gift 1838 2 dec, med	1804 20 okt.	moder se ovan 85, † 1888 3 nov. 278	
88. Ingeborg Zakrisdotter	1803 7 april	f. se ovan 78, † 1890 2 febr.	
89. s. Zakris	1839 20 mars	g. se nedan 93	
90. s. Anders	1841 20 maj	g. se nedan 98	
91. d. Karin	1842 25 sept.	gift i Nästela	
92. d. Anna	1845 23 aug.	g. se U: 167	
93. Zakris Mårtensson, arb., gift 1868 29 nov. med	1839 20 mars	f. se ovan 87	
94. Anna Svendsdotter	1844 18 aug.	f. Hede, † 1876 1 aug.	fl. i Idre 1884
95. s. Magnus	1869 1 febr.		
96. d. Ingeborg	1871 1 juli		
97. s. Sven	1874 9 juli		
98. Anders Mårtensson Dahlberg, arb., gift 1874 25 okt. med	1841 20 maj	f. se ovan 87	593
99. Gölla Halvarsdotter	1851 20 maj	f. se K: 128	
100. s. Halvar	1872 24 okt.		
101. d. Ingeborg	1875 13 nov.		
102. s. Anders	1879 28 sept.		
103. s. Martin	1883 30 sept.		
104. d. Gertrud	1887 12 juni		
105. d. Johanna	1889 28 nov.		
Jöns Zakrissons släkt.			
106. Jöns Zakrisson, bonde & nr 12, gift 1806 13 april med	1771 18 juli	f. se ovan 23, † 1868 14 juni	332
107. Agnes Jönsdotter	1779 3 sept.	f. se D: 143, † 1874 12 april	
108. s. Zakris	1807 26 okt.	f. se nedan 112	
109. d. Märta	1811 4 juli	f. se R: 69	
110. s. Jöns	1815 4 jan.	f. se nedan 157	
111. s. Mattias	1820 2 febr.	† gift 1845 23 febr.	
112. Zakris Jönsson, bonde & nr 12, gift 1837 16 april med	1807 26 okt.	f. se ovan 106, † 1897 26 okt.	334
113. Gertrud Sivertsdotter	1810 21 mars	f. se A: 227, † 1886 13 febr.	
114. s. Jöns	1837 16 dec.	g. se nedan 121	
115. s. Sivert	1839 8 sept.	g. se nedan 127	
116. s. Zakris	1841 6 juni	g. se nedan 136	

Detailed page from Klövsjö Parish history

Josef Sjögren, which came out in 1963 and *Floda sockens släktbok* for the parish of Floda in Dalarne, published in 1966 in a mimeographed version. Neither contains an index.

Karlskoga bergslag is a topographical work by Gustaf Lindberg and deals with two parishes Karlskoga and Bjurtjärn, the former in Örebro län, the latter in Värmland län. These two parishes make up a part of the mining district of south central Sweden and has a character of its own.

Two micro-studies should be mentioned also — one is Herman Jansson's *Gårdar, torp och släkter i Saxhyttan (Farms, Crofts and Families in Saxhyttan)*. Saxhyttan is a small part of Grangärde Parish in Kopparberg län, which the author has examined in depth, house by house, family by family. A similar work is Stig Björklund's scholarly analysis of Indor, a village in the parish of Våmhus, also in Kopparberg län. Both of these give us a microscopic view into the homes and lives of small but highly integrated communities.

All of the material cited in this study is of course in either the Norwegian or the Swedish languages. To be able to use this vast store of knowledge, it is necessary to have some basic knowledge of one or the other of these two Scandinavian tongues. Once the language has been mastered, the student will enter a new and fascinating world of Scandinavian history, folk-lore and human adventure.

¹ Prof. Naeseth is the supreme authority in the United States on Norwegian genealogy. He has lectured extensively in this country and in Norway. He has been quite helpful in the preparation of this short study and the author wishes to extend to him his deep thanks for his cooperation.

² The code used for the libraries possessing these volumes is as follows — C = Concordia College Library, Moorhead, MN; L = Luther College Library, Decorah, IA; M = University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis, MN; ND = University of North Dakota Library, Grand Forks, ND; S = St. Olaf College Library, Northfield, MN; V = Vesterheim Genealogical Center, Decorah, IA; and W = University of Wisconsin Memorial Library, Madison, WI.