



Roots in Narke

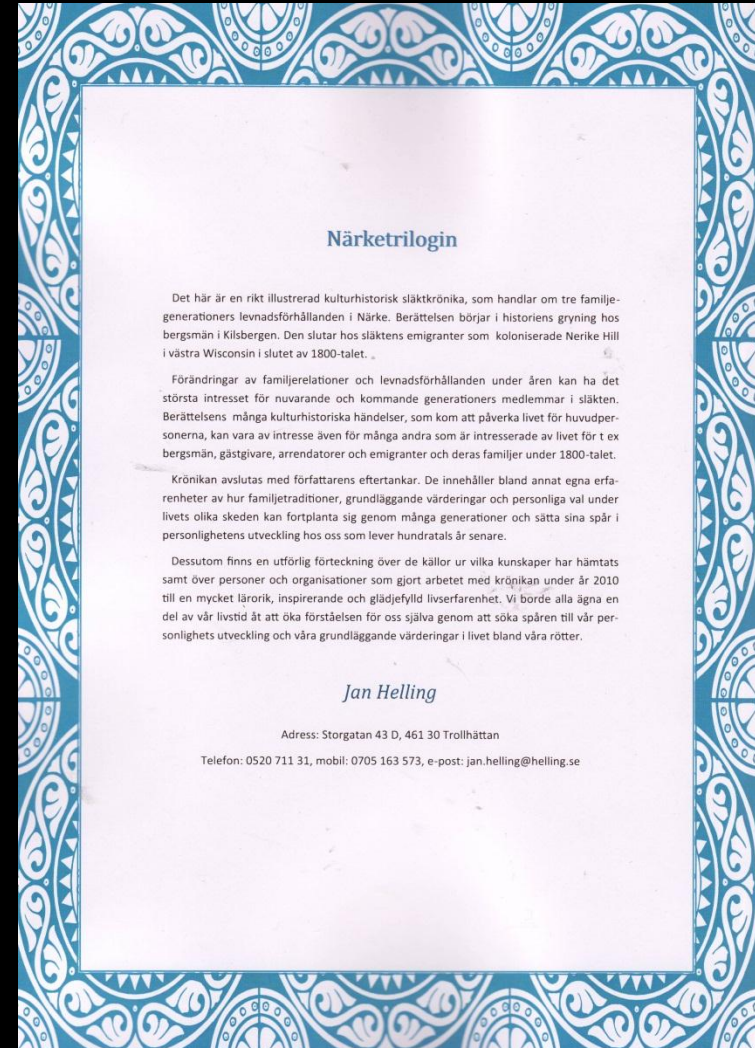
A cultural and family history in pictorial presentation
based on the Swedish book : ***Närke-trilogin***

Jan Helling
Version November 2011

Roots in Narke

- **Part 1 - The Mountain man**
- **Part 2 - The Innkeeper**
- **Part 3 - The Emigrant**

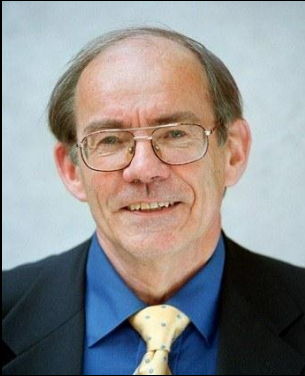
The book ***Närketriologin*** was
printed in December 2010



The Swedish edition of the book **Närketriologin** – 125 pages in A4 size
This PowerPoint presentation is a very fragmented version
with illustrations and short commentaries in English

Roots in Narke takes us six generations back in time

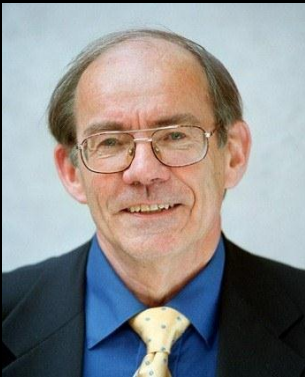
From the author
Jan Helling and
his wife Sonja



Roots in Narke takes us six generations back in time

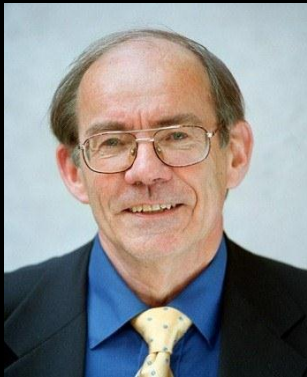
From the author
Jan Helling and
his wife Sonja

Father and mother
Hjalmar and Elna
Helling



Roots in Narke takes us six generations back in time

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Father and mother
Hjalmar and Elna
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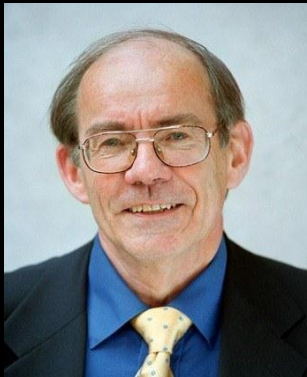


Grandparents
Per Adolf and
Edla Helling



Roots in Narke takes us six generations back in time

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Jan Helling and
his wife Sonja



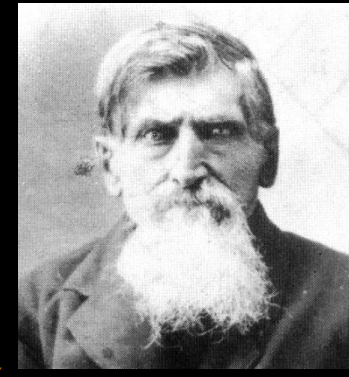
Father and mother
Hjalmar and Elna
Helling



Grandparents
Per Adolf and
Edla Helling

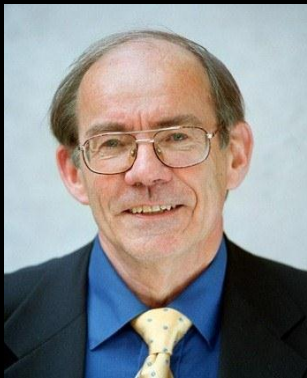


Great grandparents
Olof and Maj Lotta
Jansson/Olson



Roots in Narke takes us six generations back in time

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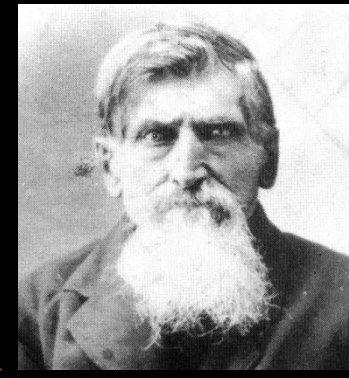
Father and mother
Hjalmar and Elna
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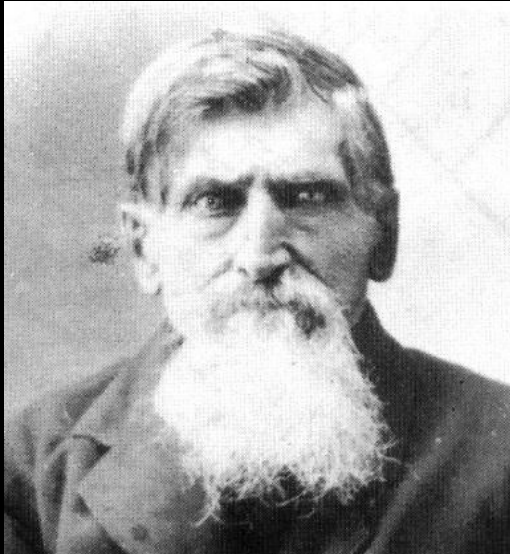
Grandparents
Per Adolf and
Edla Helling



Great grandparents
Olof and Maj Lotta
Jansson/Olson



...and even two more generations further back in family history



Emigrant

Olof Jansson Olson
* 1830-04-02
† 1910-02

Innkeeper

Johan/Jan Larsson
* 1789-01-23
† 1859-05-05

Anna Pehrson
* 1790-04-08
† 1857-11-02

Mountain man

Lars Jonsson
* 1742-11-23
† 1819-04-23

Anna Pehrson
* 1748-08-08
† 1836-05-12

Pehr Pärsson den yngre
* 1752
† 1803

Anna Nilsson
* 1760

Nils Nilsson
* 1752-12-13
† 1806-01-07

Brita Hansdotter
* 1764-01-04

Lars Pehrsson
* 1854-11-18
† 1814-09-14

Brita Gustafsdotter
* 1764-01-31

Jonas Jonsson
* 1700-09-02
† 1773-12-31

Kerstin Larsson
* 1707
† 1773-12-09

Pehr Persson
* 1692-10-07
† 1770-02-23

Karin Hansdotter
* 1707
† 1786-06-15

Nils Pehrsson
* 1713
† 1770-12-24

Kerstin Andersdotter
* 1714
† 1780-02-02

Hans Nilsson
* 1729
† 1783

Brita Larsson
* 1732

Per Svensson
* 1731
† 1797

Britta Nilsson
* 1722
† 1799-04

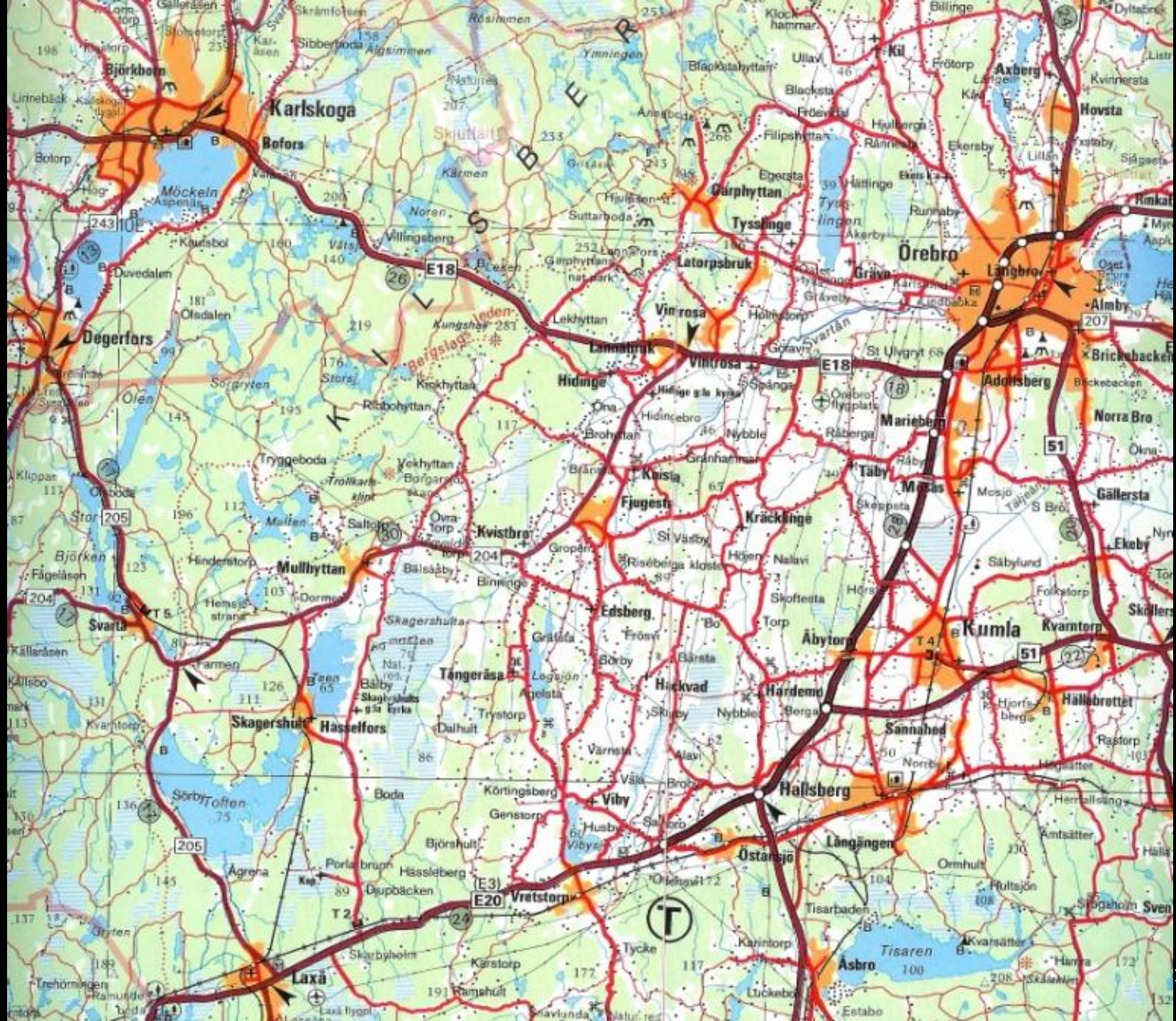
Gustaf Gustafsson
* 1721-12-28

Brita Pehrson
*

Maj Lotta Persdotter Olson
* 1829-01-28
† 1899

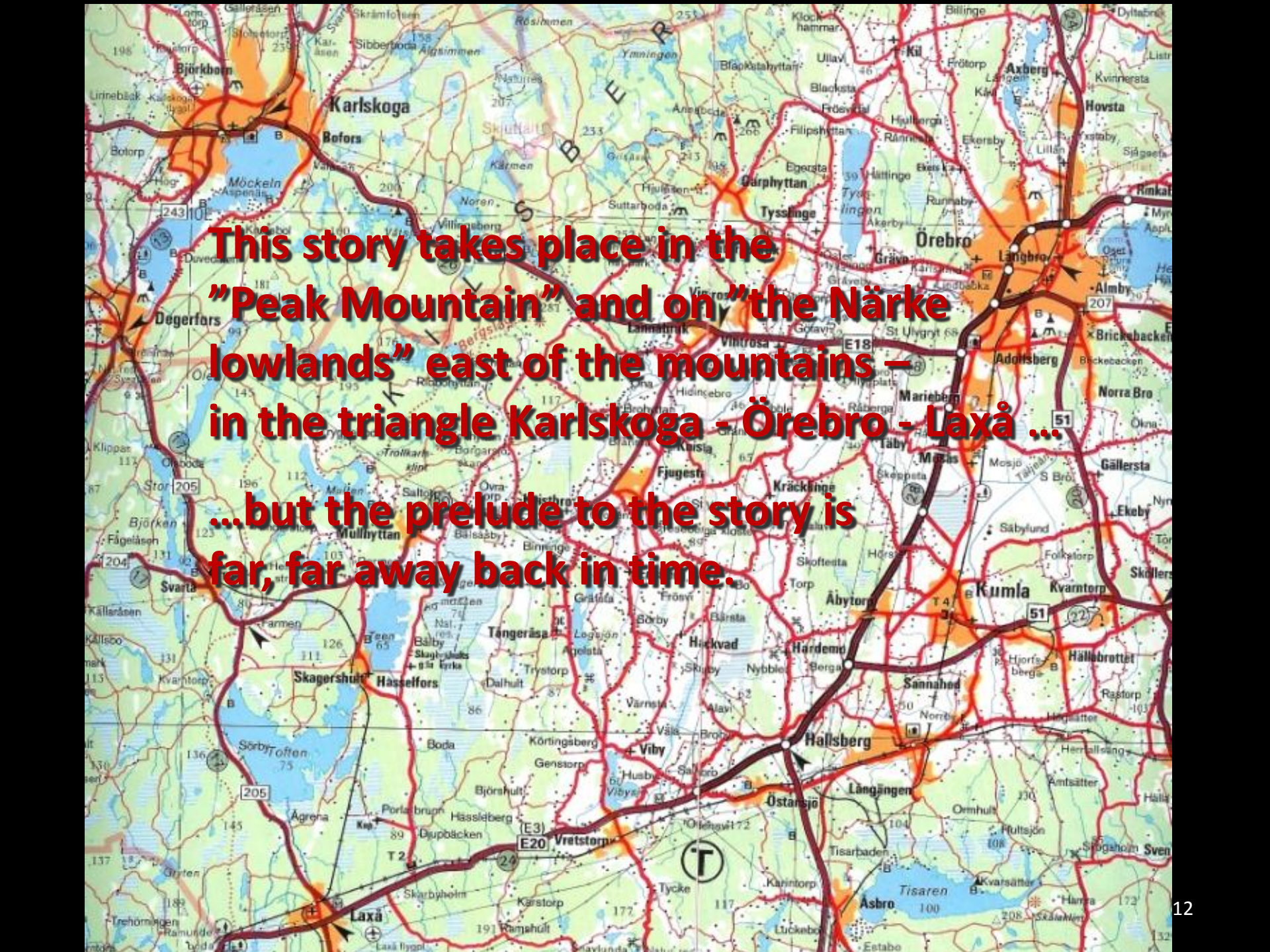
Petter Nilsson
* 1790-07-28
† 1847-02-05

Catharina Larsson
* 1795-03-28
† 1845-10-25



Introduction





**This story takes place in the
"Peak Mountain" and on "the Närke
lowlands" east of the mountains –
in the triangle Karlskoga - Örebro - Laxå ...
...but the prelude to the story is
far, far away back in time.**

Mountain range was created 2,000 million years ago



Mountain range was created 2,000 million years ago







With the lava flow from volcanoes came magma containing many different minerals. Most of what came to surface was the element iron in different mixtures.





2 Million years ago was the start of several periods with inland ice. In between came warmer periods. The last inland ice disappeared about 70,000 years ago.

8 500 f.kr.

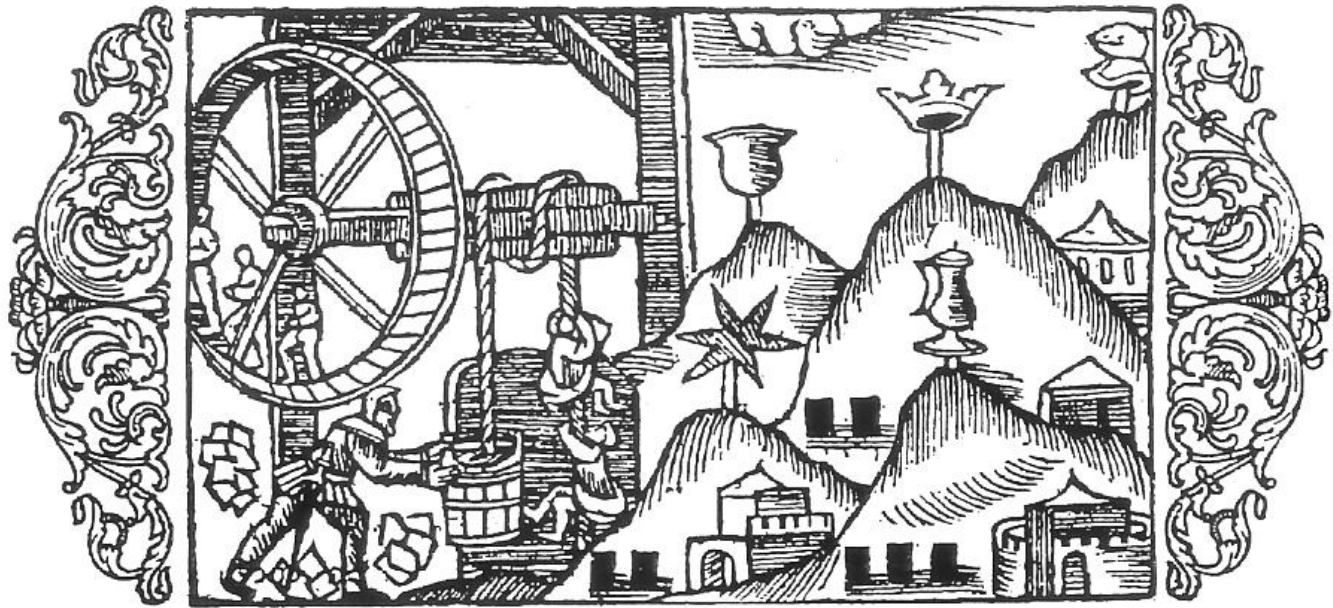


The Litorina Sea had hardly any outflow to the Atlantic Ocean

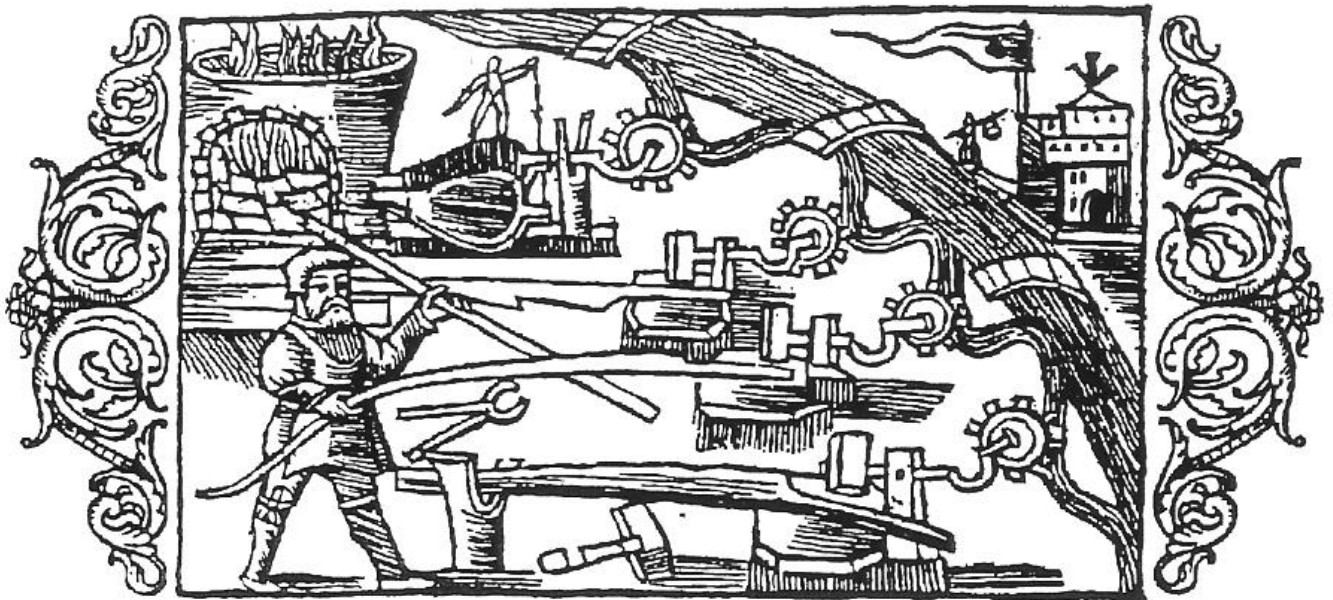
Kilsbergen = "The Peak Mountain"

1,000 years ago the Viking Frej may have come back to the western part of Narke with knowledge about iron management from the Mediterranean Sea





Woodcut from
1555 in the book
by Olaus Magnus
about "People in
Nordic Countries"



Part 1 - The Mountain man

***Lars Jonsson (1742 - 1819)
and his family***

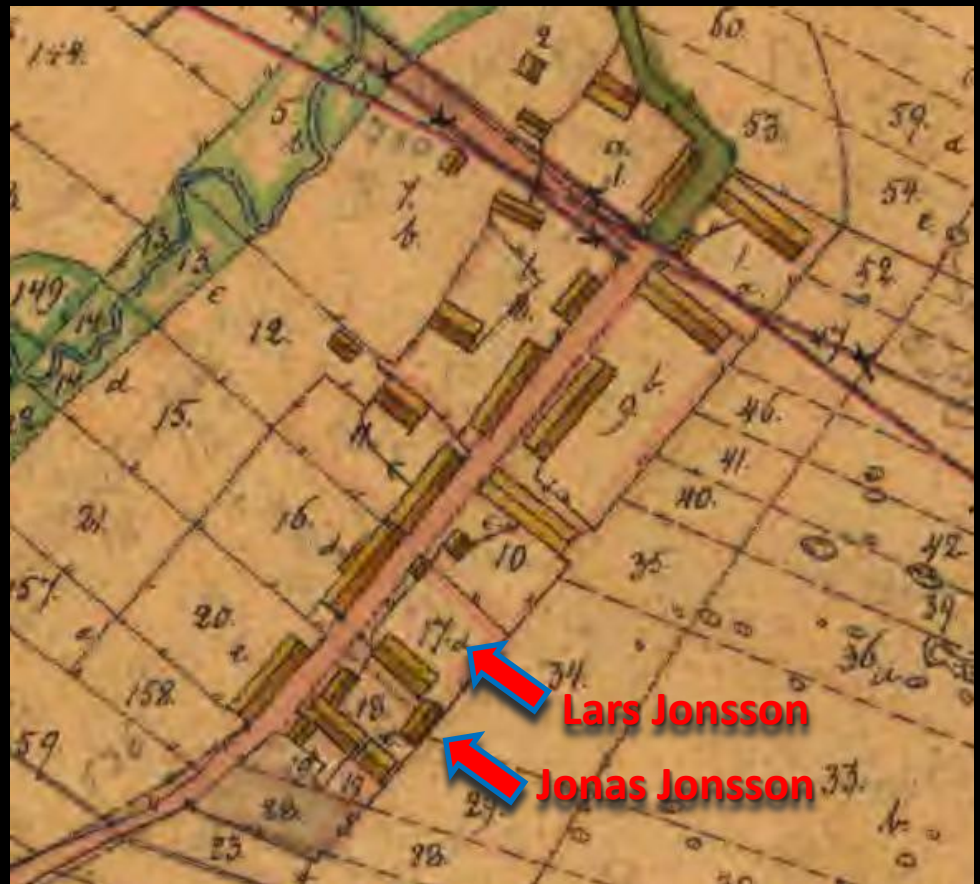
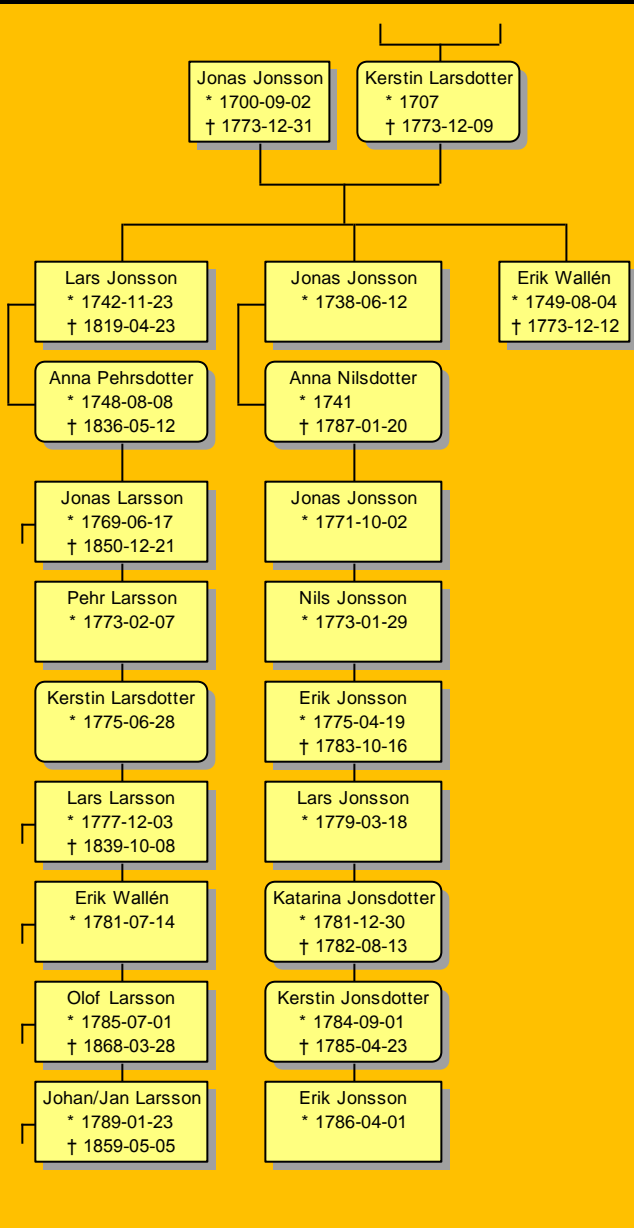




Ceiling painting in the Stora Lassana Manor House, south of Laxå

The Mountain man Lars Jonsson (1742 - 1819)

His family is deep rooted in the Ingvaldstorp.
Lars' root can be traced back to the 1600s

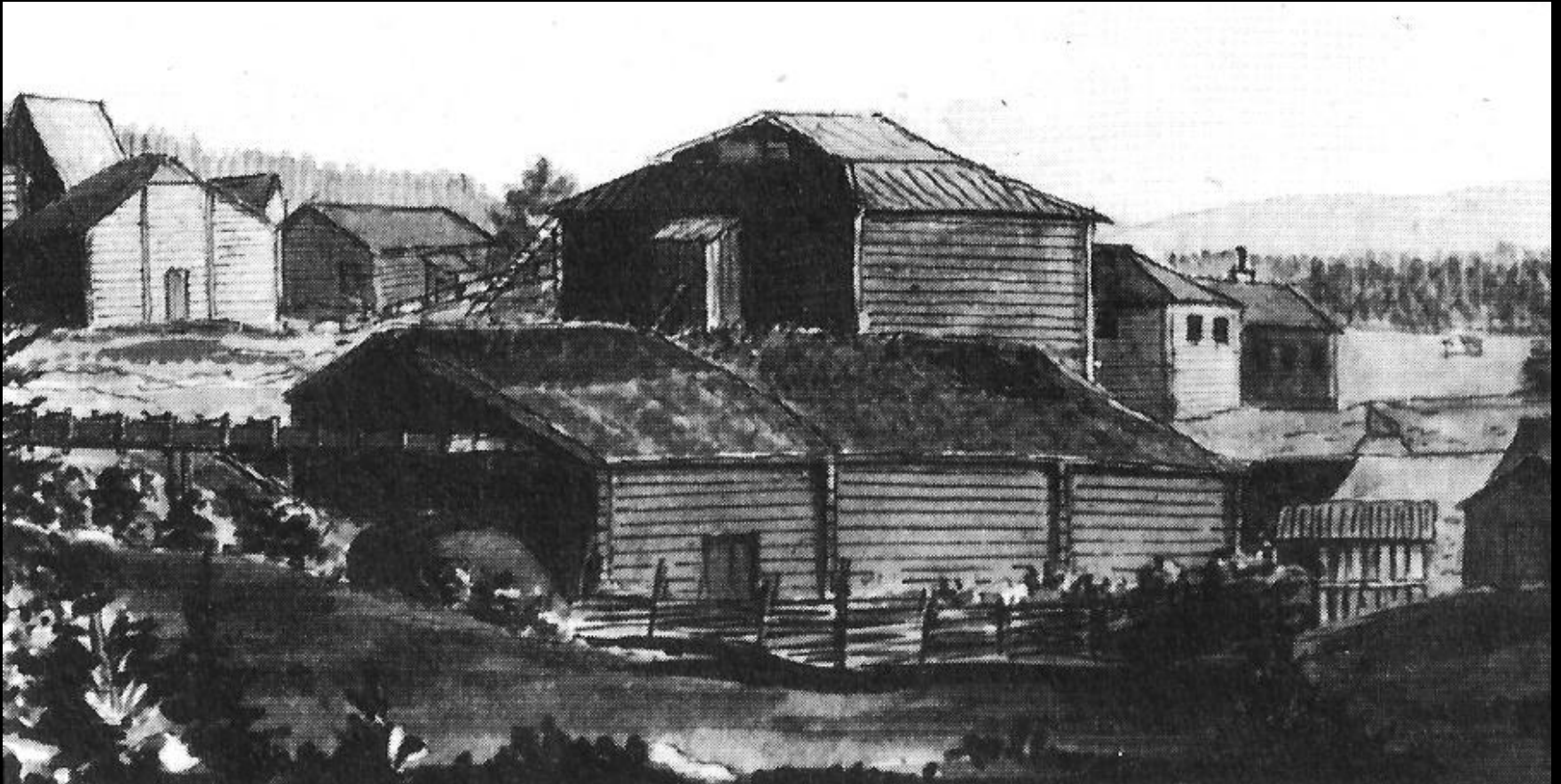


Wekhyttan, with its blast furnace, was at the time the largest village in the parish of Kvistbro



Part of a map plotted 1680





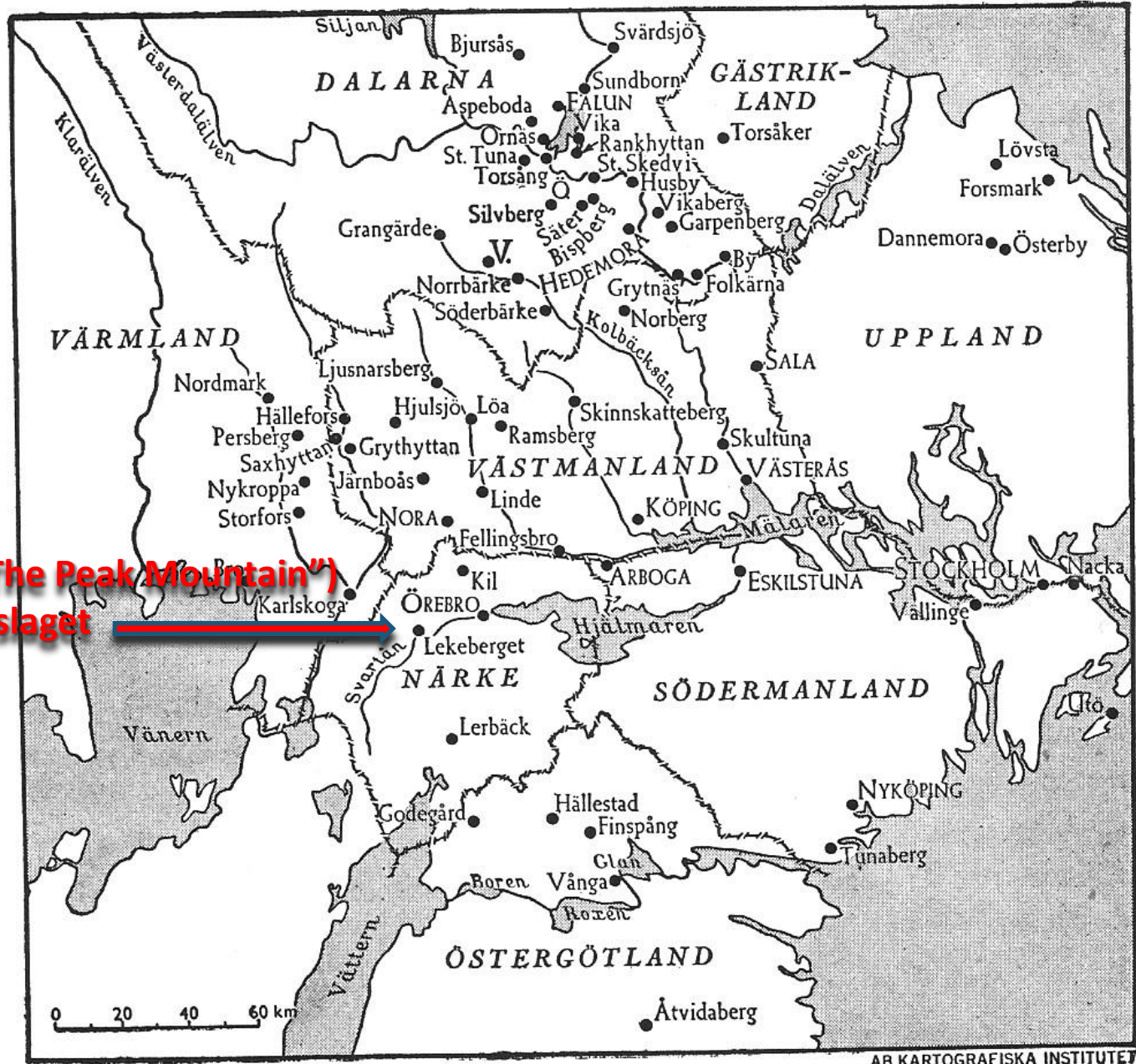
A blast furnace in Kilsbergen for the manufacturing of pig (or “crude”) iron

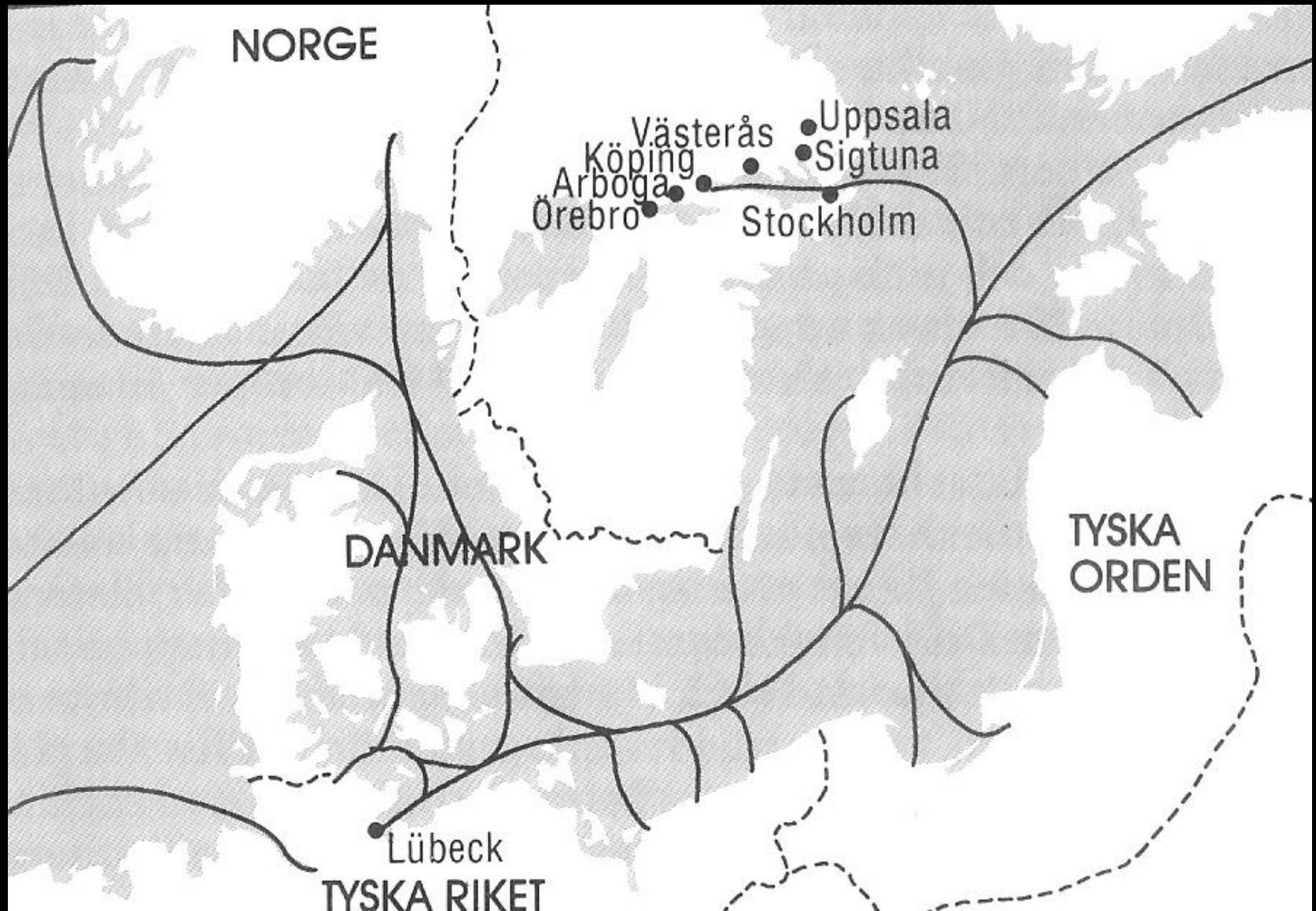


The blast furnace in Wekhyttan manufactured pig iron for more than 300 years

There were 22 districts with iron works, and many more locations with mines

Kilsbergen ("The Peak Mountain") and Lekebergslaget

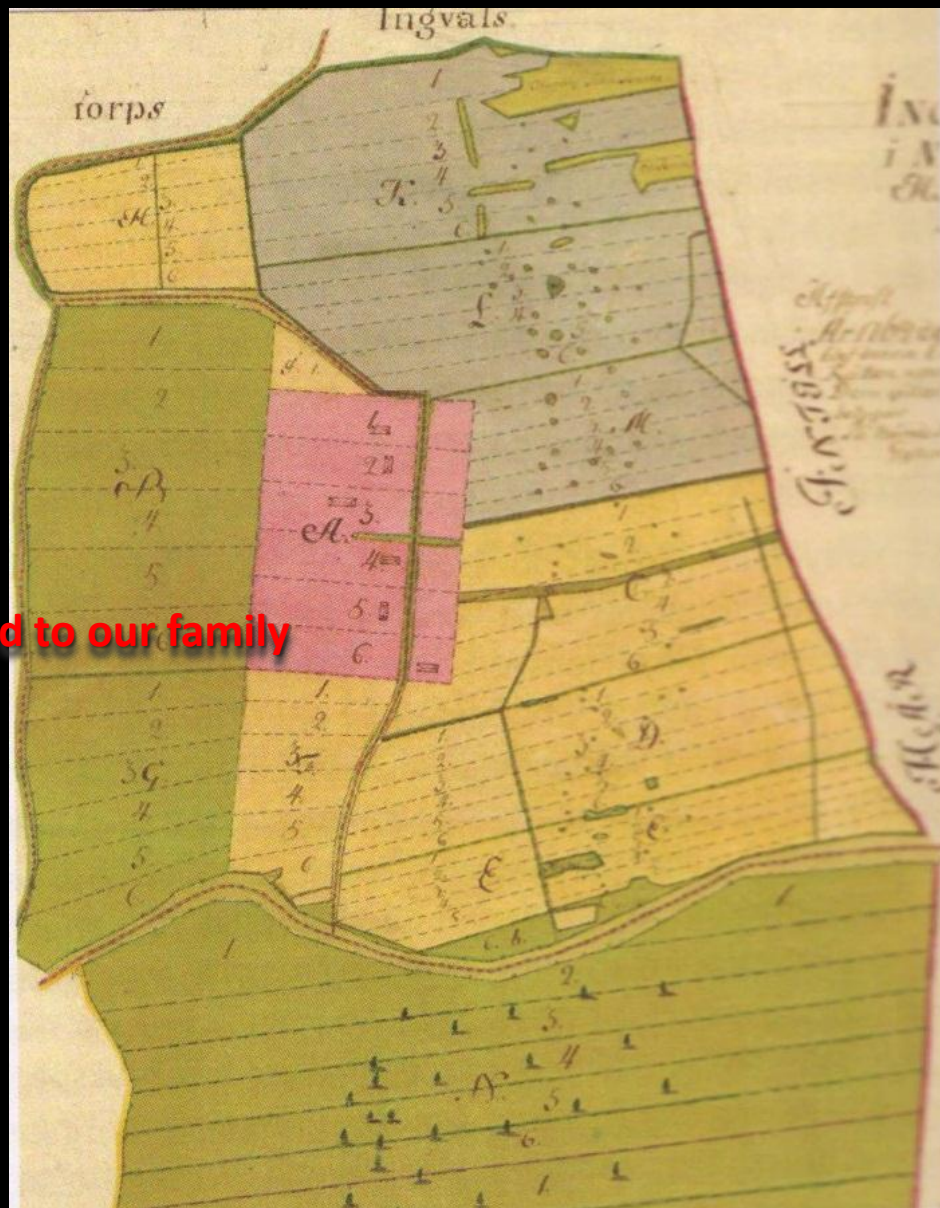




Routes for Swedish iron to overseas markets. During the 17th and 18th centuries Sweden produced and exported more iron than any other country in Europe

Two out of
twenty-two
districts
with
ironworks

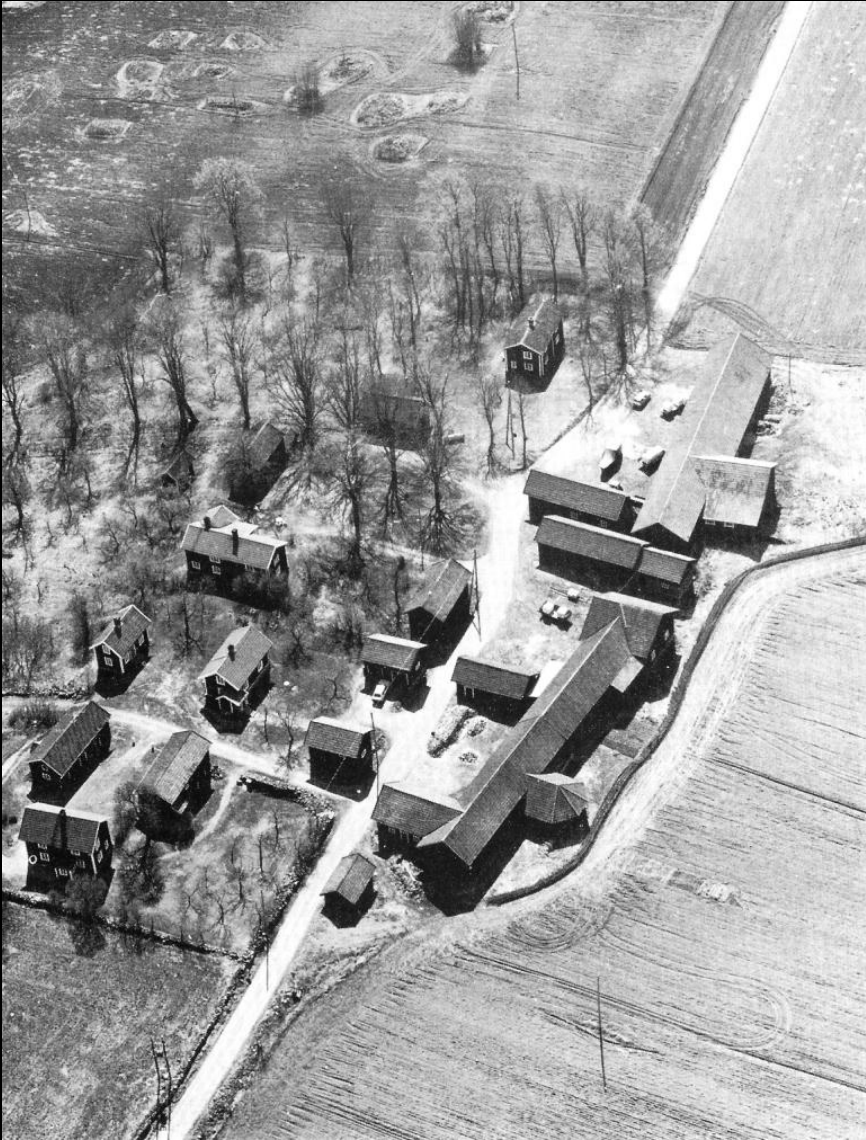




5 and 6 belonged to our family

Map from the the great redistribution of land holdings in Ingvaldstorps village 1765

Shapes of villages in Närke





Home for a mountain man family



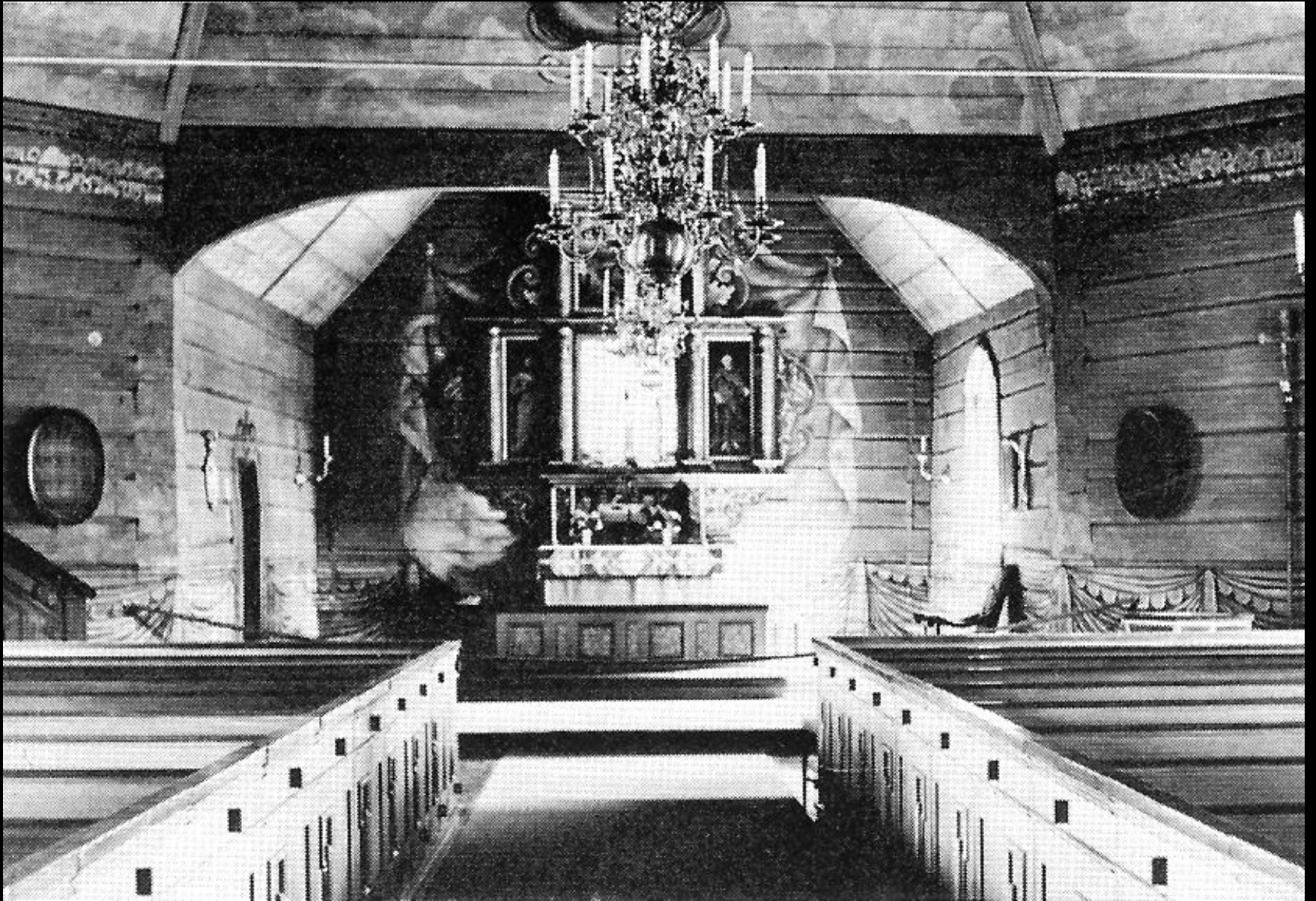
Home for a mountain man family



Outfits in the home of a mountain man family



The Ingvaldstorp village and the "Blue Mountains"

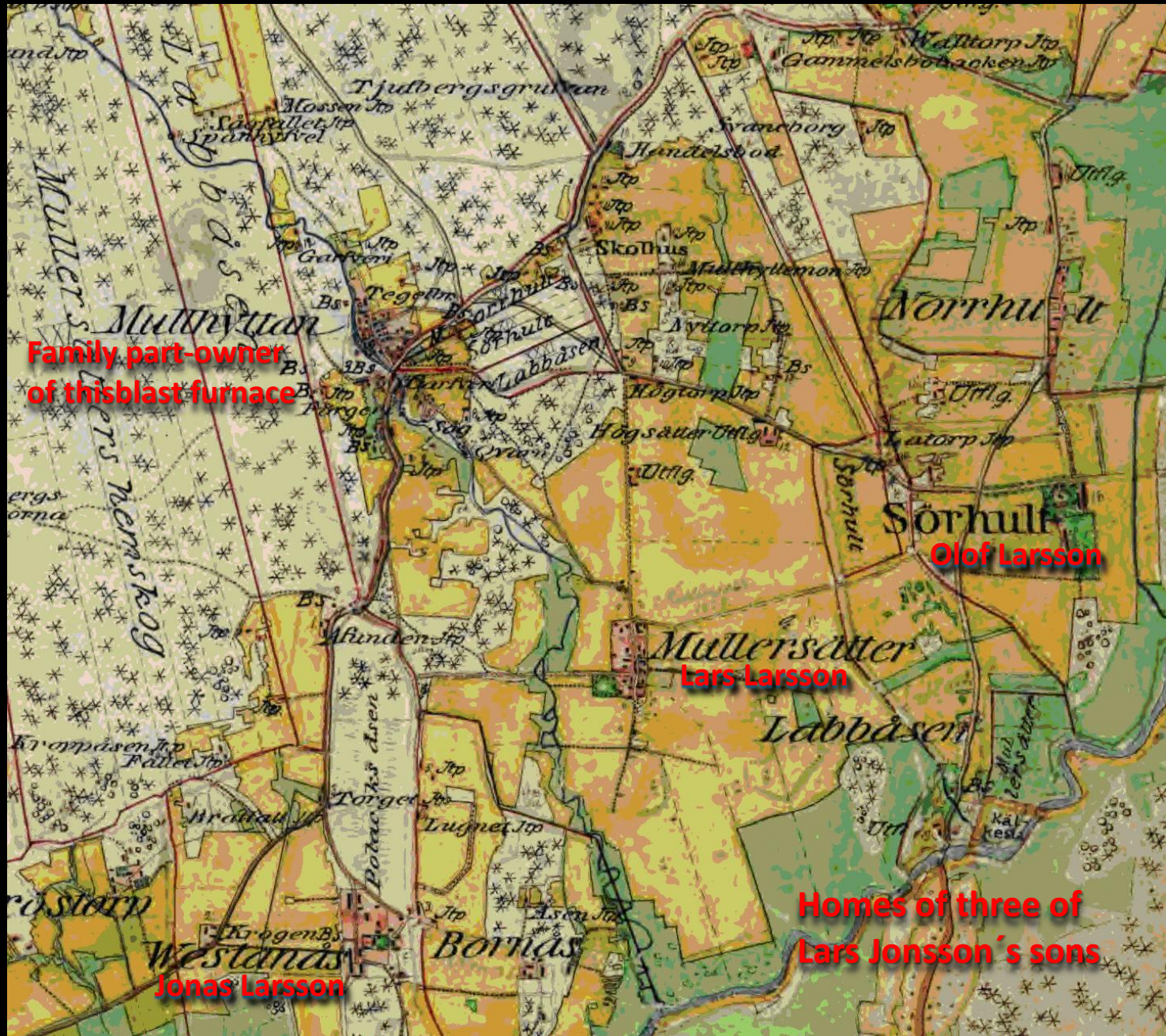


Lars Jonsson was also a parish constable in the Kvistbro parish – Kvistbro church 39



Ingvaldstorp →

From 19th century in Kvistbro and Edsberg parishes



Family part-owner
of this blast furnace

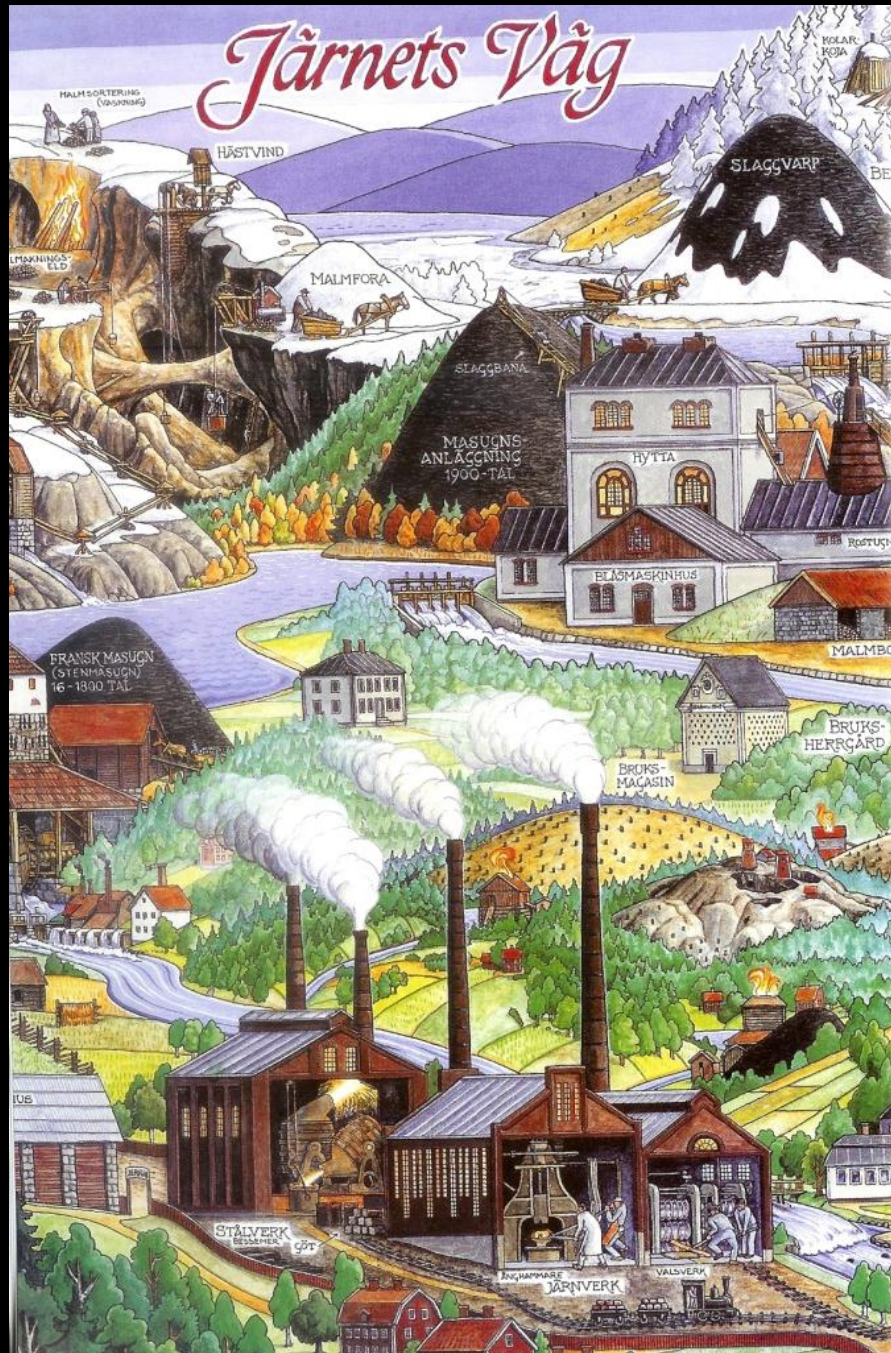
Olof Larsson

Lars Larsson

Homes of three of
Lars Jonsson's sons

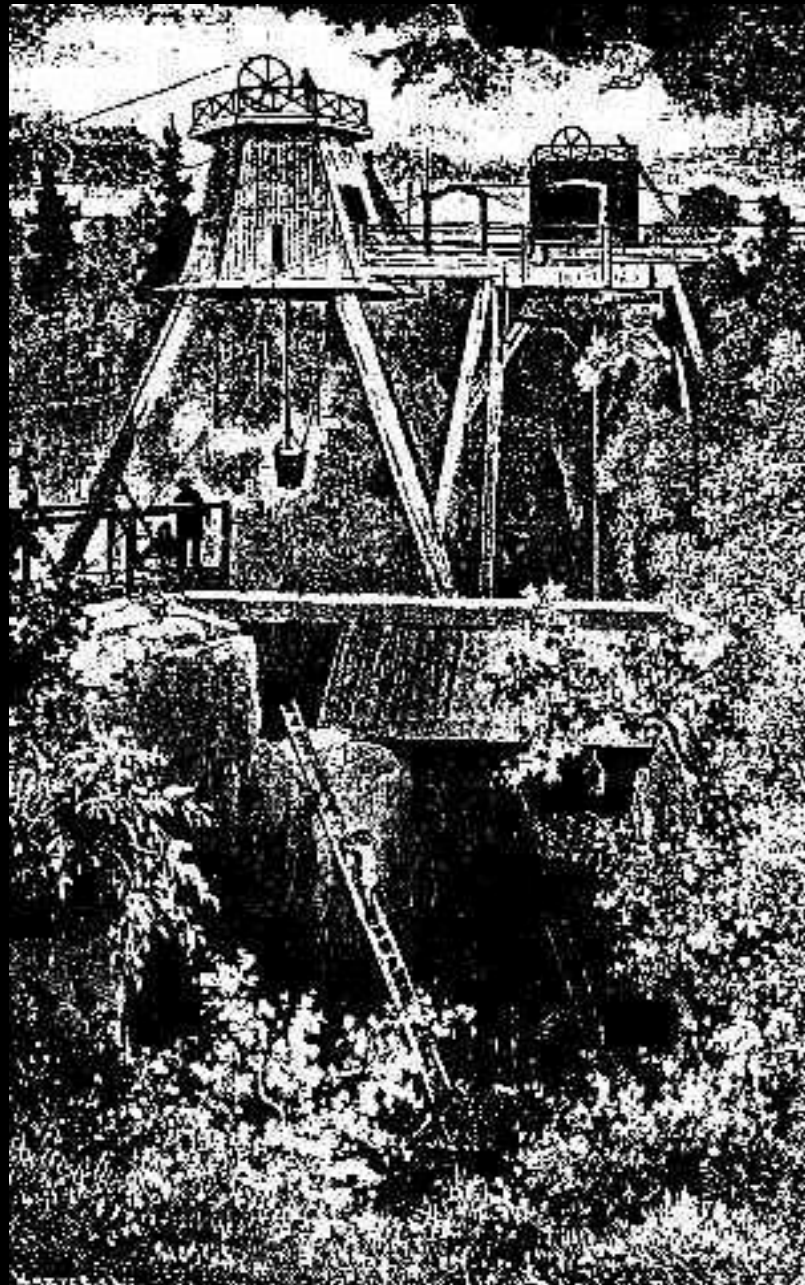
Jonas Larsson

"The Iron Road"





Most of the ore used at Mullhyttan came from the Dalkarlsberg mine



But ore came also from
the mine in Persberg
28 miles away



A very old mine



One so called "water art" to move water power to the mine



Transporting ore from a mine to the blast furnace



One charcoal stack was needed for every 24 hours of operation at the blast furnace



One charcoal stack was needed for every 24 hours of operation at the blast furnace



Home in the forest for the charcoal-burner



Strong Norwegian horse pulled the charcoal to the blast furnace



Limestone quarry in the Lekeberg mountain



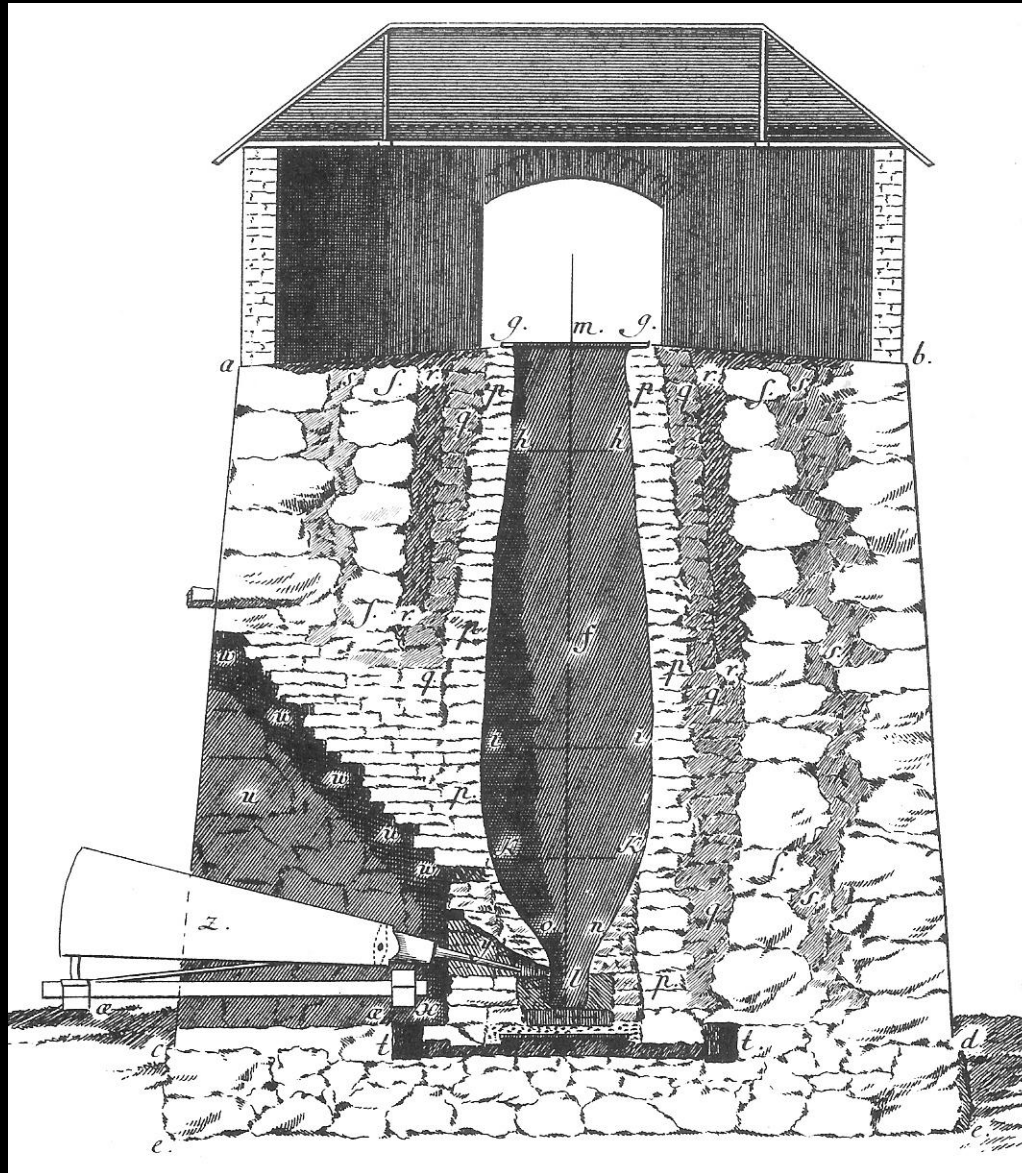
Limestone cart in the Lekeberg mountain



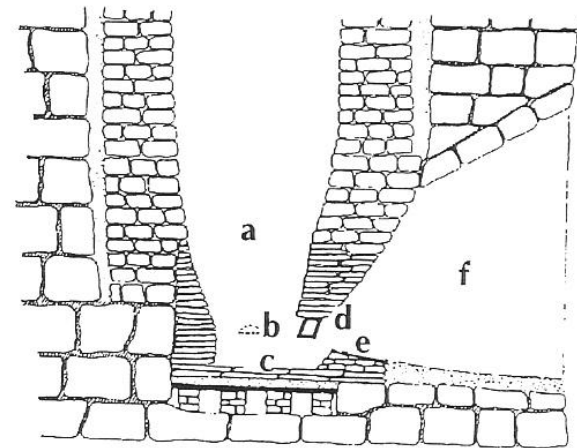
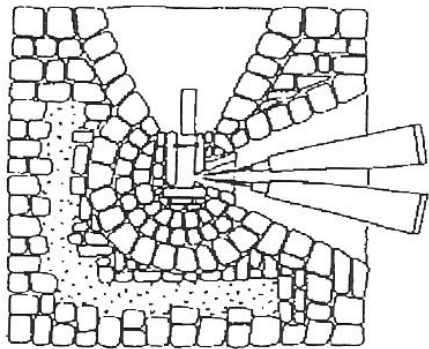
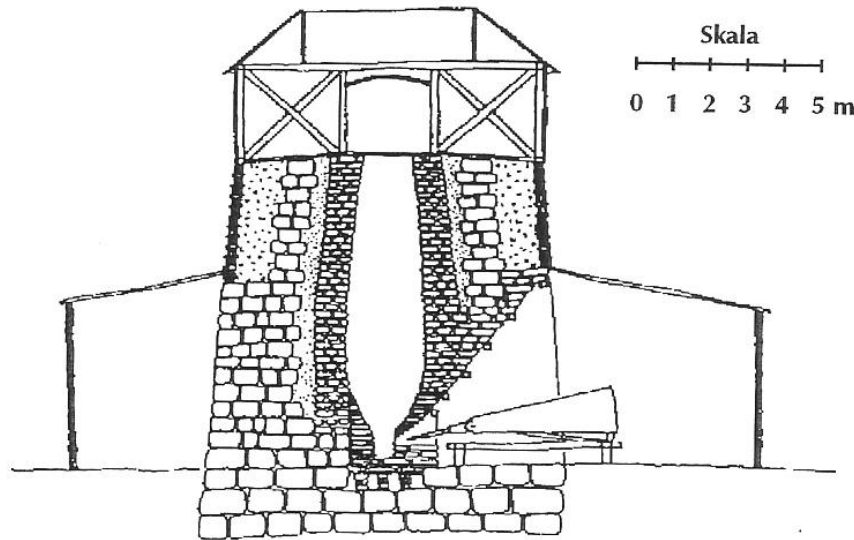
The team of mountain men managing the pig iron production

No	Hyttans Namn	Stämningens Tid	Stämningens Ort	Stämningens Datum	Hyttfogdens Namn
1823	Björkhyttan	Nov. 5	1823	April 20	Carlsson
	Mullhyttan	Dec. 31	1823	Aug. 24	Lars Jonsson i Salltorp
1824	Wekhyttan	Jan. 17	1824	Jan. 17	Lars Jonsson i Salltorp
1825	Mullhyttan	Jan. 5	1825	Aug. 8	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 2	1825	Jan. 2	Peter Jonsson i Wekhyttan
1826	Björkhyttan	Jan. 8	1826	Jan. 8	Peter Jonsson i Wekhyttan
	Mullhyttan	Jan. 11	1826	Jan. 20	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 14	1826	Jan. 14	Peter Jonsson i Wekhyttan
1827	Mullhyttan	Jan. 10	1827	Jan. 20	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 2	1827	Jan. 27	Peter Jonsson i Wekhyttan
1828	Mullhyttan	Jan. 23	1828	Jan. 17	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 4	1828	Jan. 16	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
	Björkhyttan	Oct. 28	1828	Jan. 11	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
1828	Mullhyttan	Oct. 10	1828	Jan. 23	Olof Larsson i Salltorp
1829	Wekhyttan	Jan. 2	1829	Jan. 25	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
	Björkhyttan	Sept. 20	1829	Jan. 3	Lars Jonsson
	Mullhyttan	Nov. 11	1829	Jan. 20	Olof Larsson i Salltorp
1830	Wekhyttan	Jan. 16	1830	Jan. 12	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
	Mullhyttan	Dec. 2	1830	Jan. 30	Olof Larsson i Salltorp
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 16	1830	Jan. 15	Lars Jonsson i Sörbronsörp
1831	Björkhyttan	Oct. 2	1831	Jan. 3	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Mullhyttan	Dec. 5	1831	Jan. 19	Erik Ersson i Hindersörp
1832	Wekhyttan	Jan. 5	1832	Jan. 21	Lars Jonsson i Sörbronsörp
1833	Mullhyttan	Jan. 2	1833	Jan. 11	Erik Ersson i Hindersörp
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 3	1833	Jan. 11	Lars Jonsson i Sörbronsörp
1833	Björkhyttan	Oct. 17	1833	April 10	Erik Ersson i Hindersörp
1834	Mullhyttan	Jan. 5	1834	Sept. 26	Erik Ersson i Hindersörp
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 11	1834	Jan. 23	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
	Wekhyttan	Nov. 1	1834	Jan. 15	Peter Ersson
1835	Mullhyttan	Nov. 6	1835	Aug. 11	Lars Jonsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 14	1835	Aug. 18	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1835	Björkhyttan	Nov. 19	1835	Jan. 19	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1836	Wekhyttan	Jan. 14	1836	Jan. 14	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1836	Mullhyttan	Nov. 24	1836	Jan. 24	Lars Jonsson i Sörhult
1837	Wekhyttan	Jan. 11	1837	Jan. 29	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1837	Björkhyttan	Oct. 10	1837	Jan. 9	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1838	Mullhyttan	Jan. 11	1838	Oct. 20	Erik Larsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 13	1838	Aug. 7	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1839	Mullhyttan	Jan. 14	1839	Jan. 14	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 18	1839	Jan. 22	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1839	Mullhyttan	Nov. 17	1839	Oct. 3	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Björkhyttan	Jan. 13	1839	Aug. 11	Olof Larsson i Wekhyttan
1840	Wekhyttan	Jan. 16	1840	Jan. 12	Lars Jonsson i Sörhult
1841	Mullhyttan	Jan. 3	1841	Jan. 17	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Wekhyttan	Jan. 4	1841	Jan. 4	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
	Björkhyttan	Nov. 10	1841	Jan. 10	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
1842	Mullhyttan	Jan. 10	1842	Jan. 10	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
1844	Björkhyttan	Jan. 7	1844	Jan. 7	Olof Larsson i Sörhult
1844	Mullhyttan	Jan. 15	1844	Jan. 15	Olof Larsson i Sörhult

At every blast furnace and period of production there was a responsible bailiff listed in the parish meeting protocol

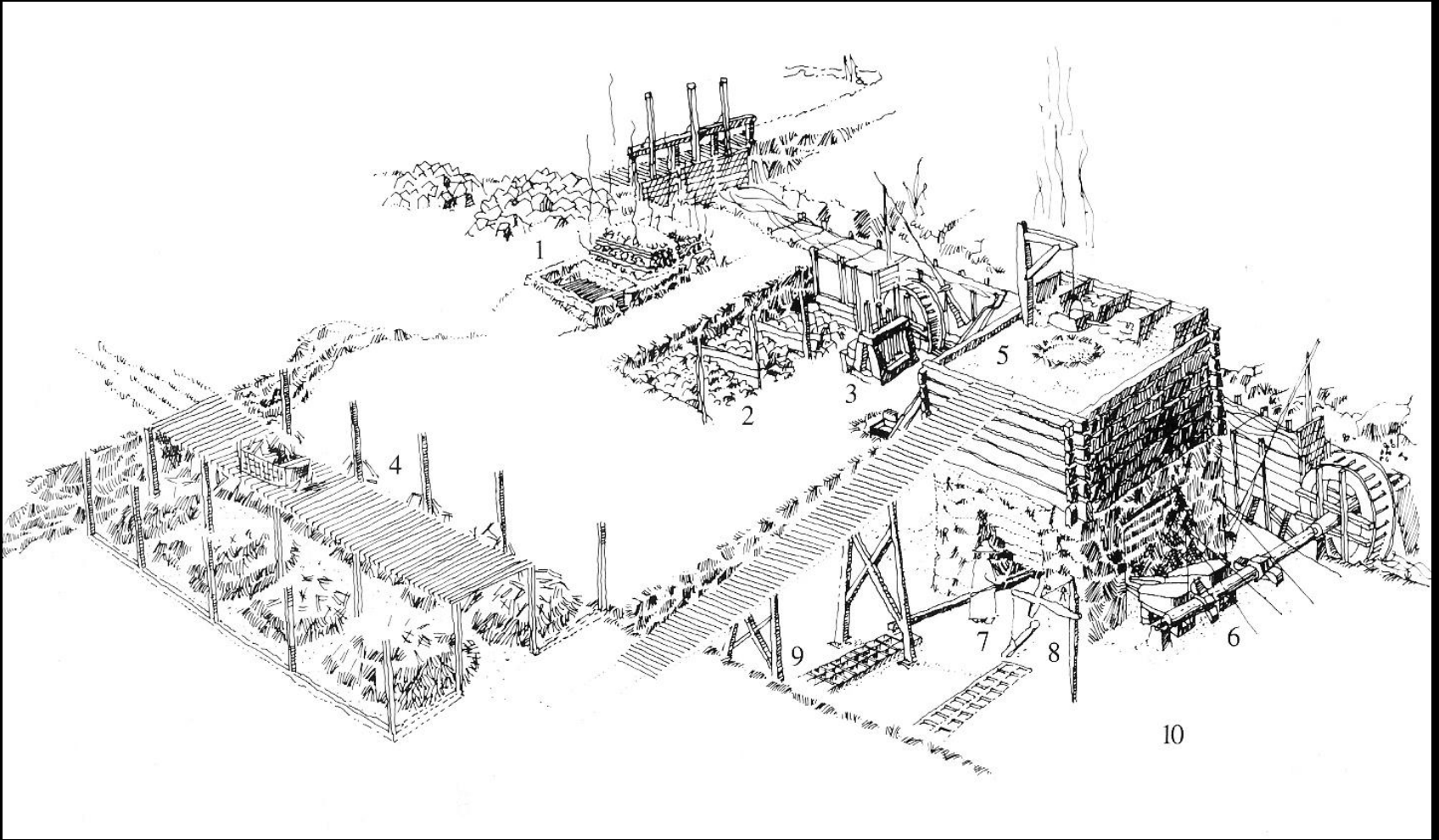


The design of a blast furnace

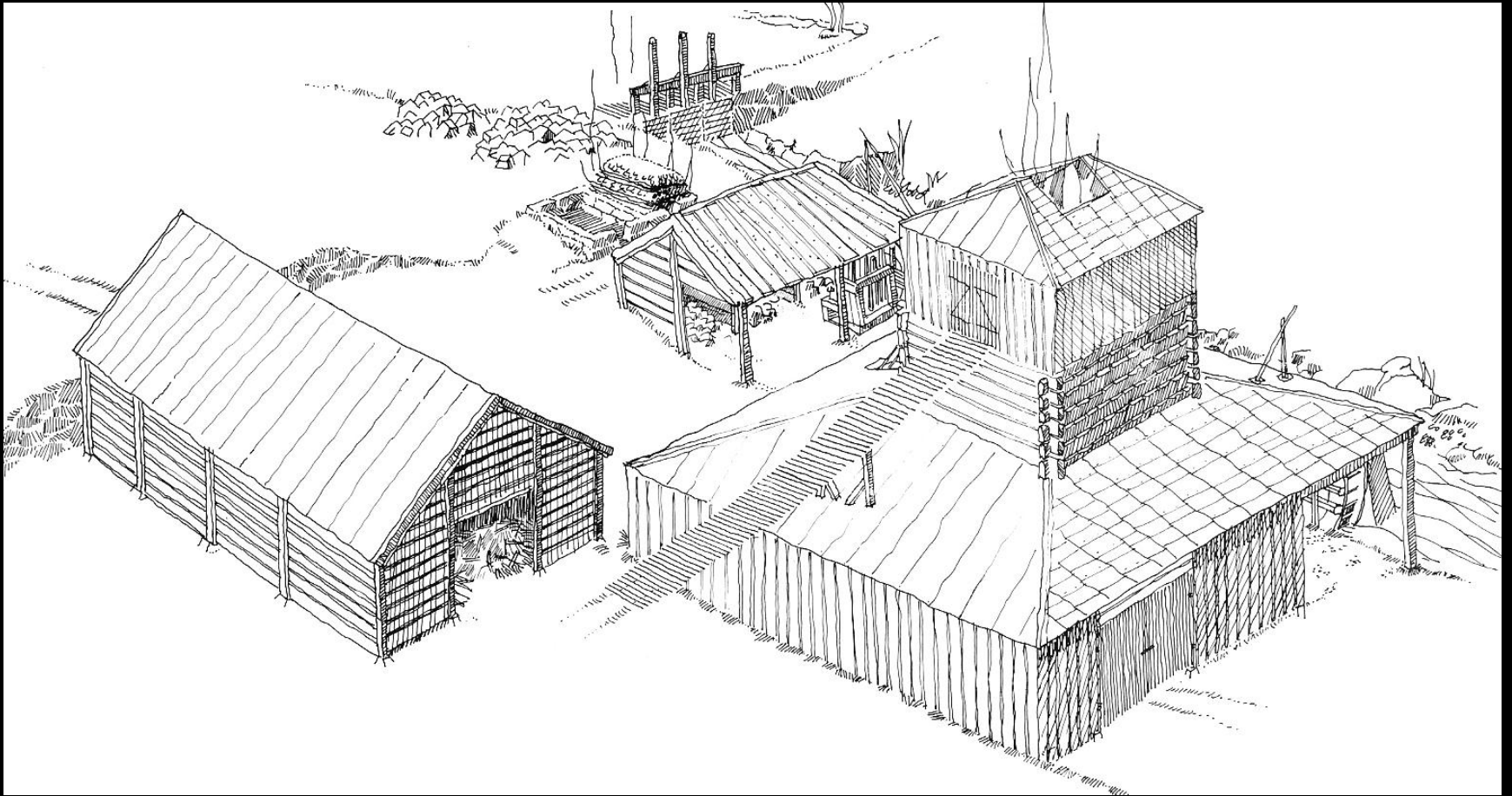


- a) pipa
- b) forma
- c) ställe
- d) timpel
- e) damm
- f) utslagsbröst

The design of a blast furnace



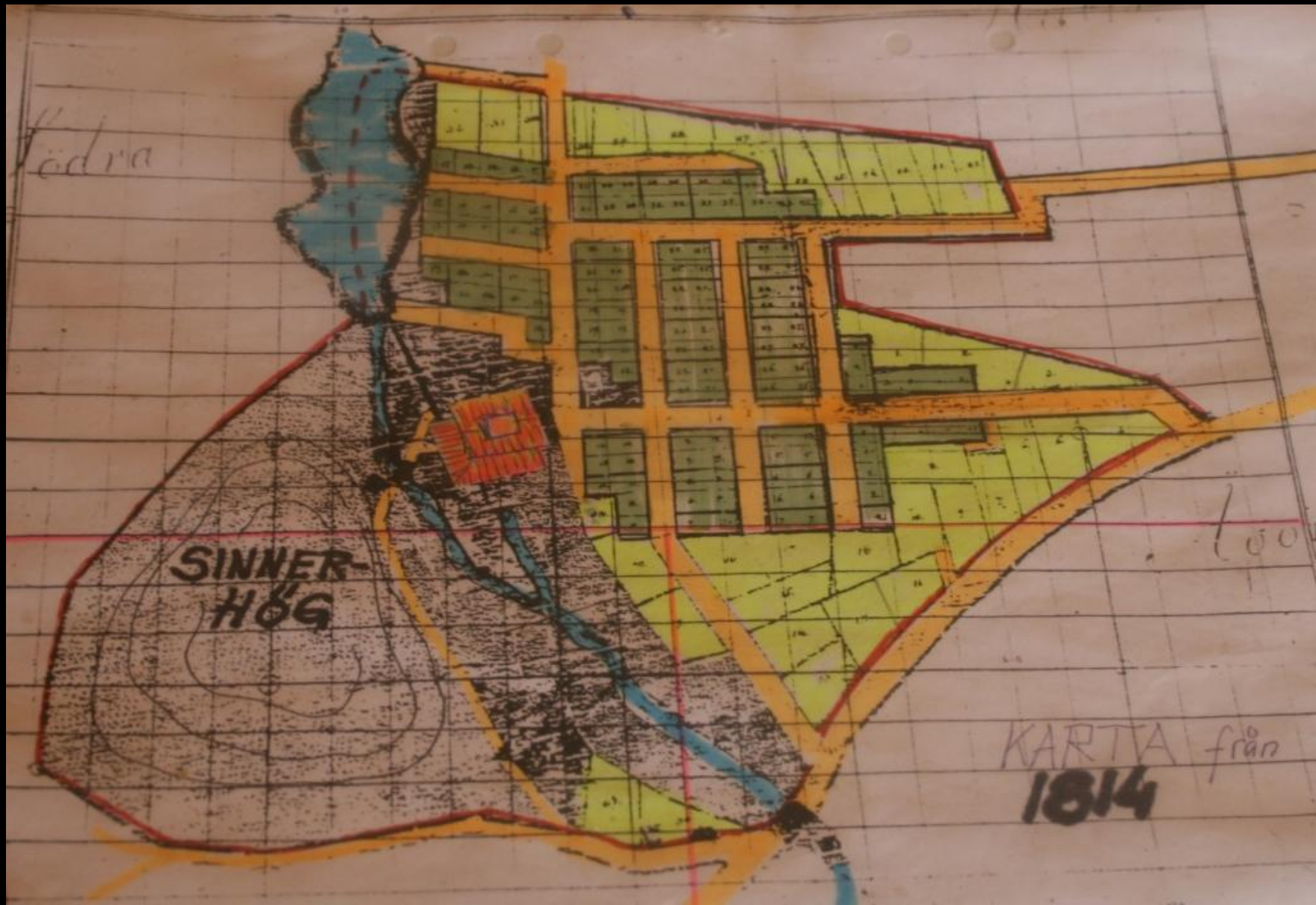
The design of a blast furnace



The design of a blast furnace



Model of a blast furnace



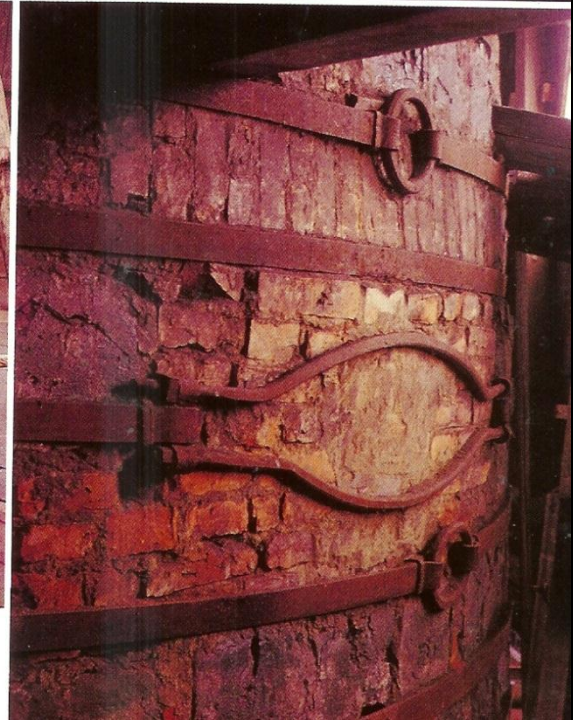
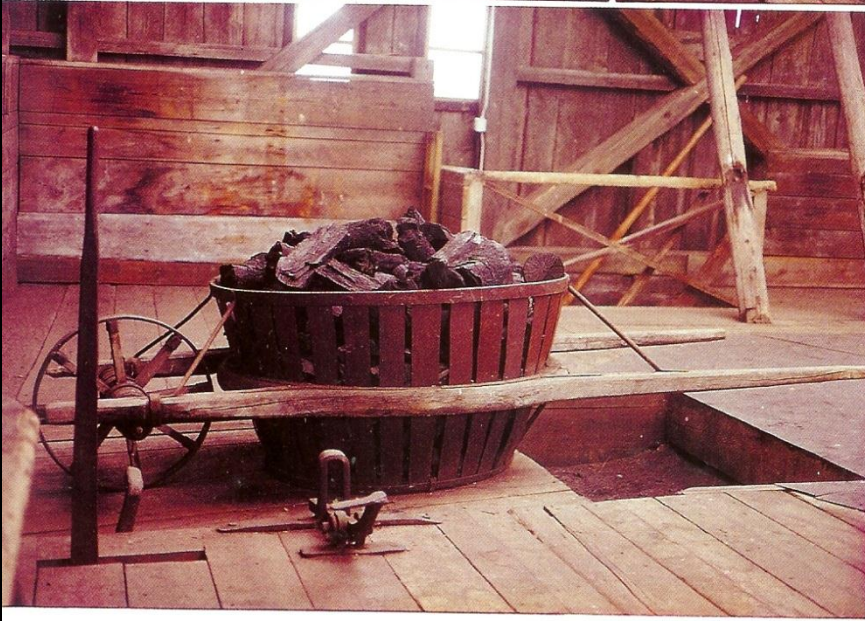
The Mullhyttan blast furnace at the Mullån creek



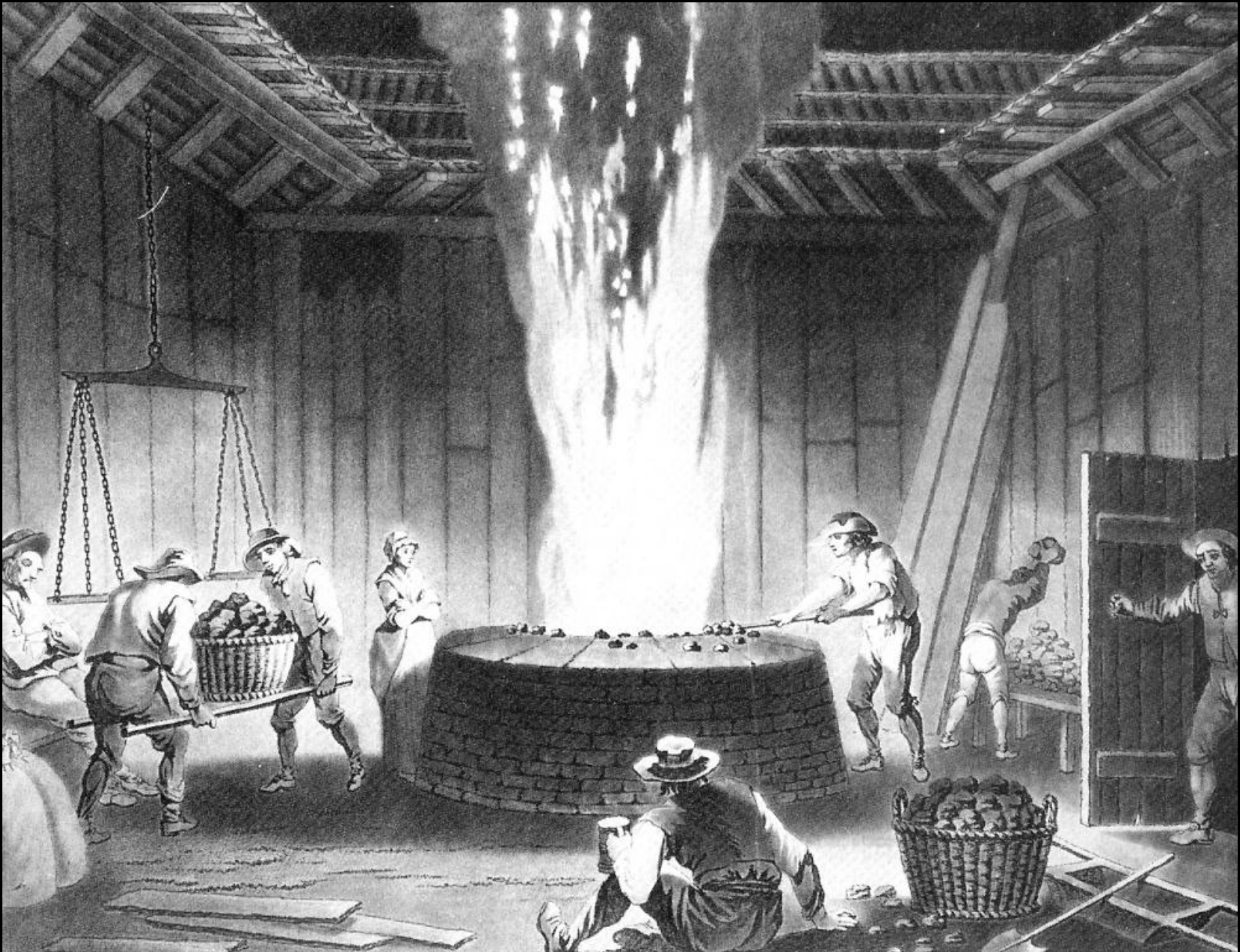
The Mullhyttan grounds as seen from the slag heap



The Mullhyttan grounds as seen from charcoal houses and ore backyard



Pictures from the LÖA blast furnace



The blast furnace flue



The outflow of iron and slag at what was called the "breast"



Pig iron from the Mullhyttan blast furnace



"Drev dancing" and "Drev beer" at the end of the work at the blast furnace, when the creek lost its water power by midsummer time



The Hindersmässa trade fair has been organized in Orebro in february every year since the thirteenth century. It began with pig iron marketing



Mountain men at a trade fair in the City of Örebro



Adjacent to the water fall in Trollhättan many projects were needing cast and wrought iron from the iron works in Närke

The Trollhättan locks were opened in the year 1800 and this enabled iron to be moved through the locks to markets overseas, including North America

Part 2 - The Innkeeper

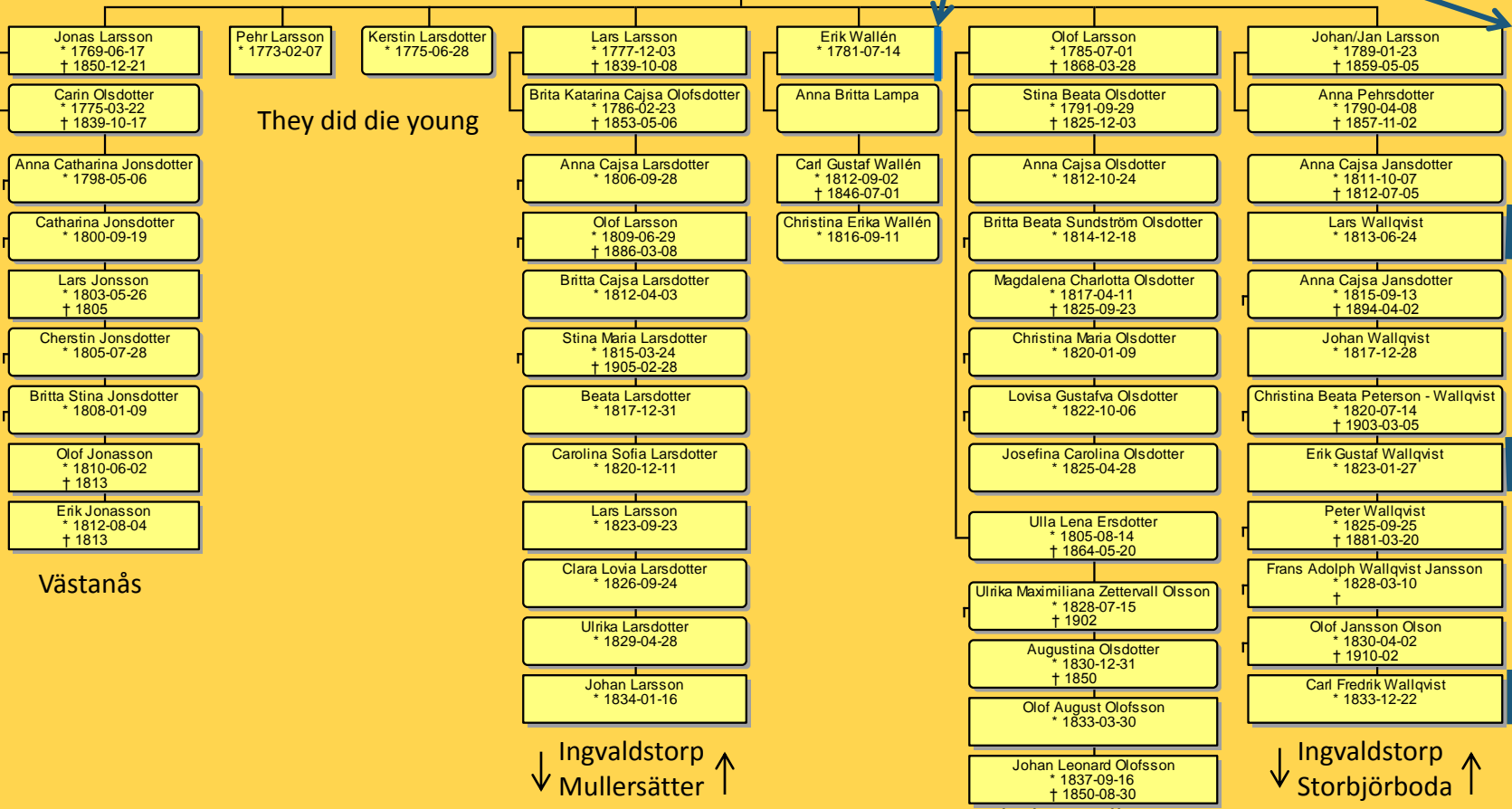
*Innkeeper Jan Larsson (1789 - 1859)
and his family*



Lars Jonsson
* 1742-11-23
† 1819-04-23

Anna Pehrsson
* 1748-08-08
† 1836-05-12

Moved to the capital Stockholm
at the end of 1790s resp. 1837 - 1852



Innkeeper Jan Larsson was the youngest in the mountain man Lars Jonsson's family

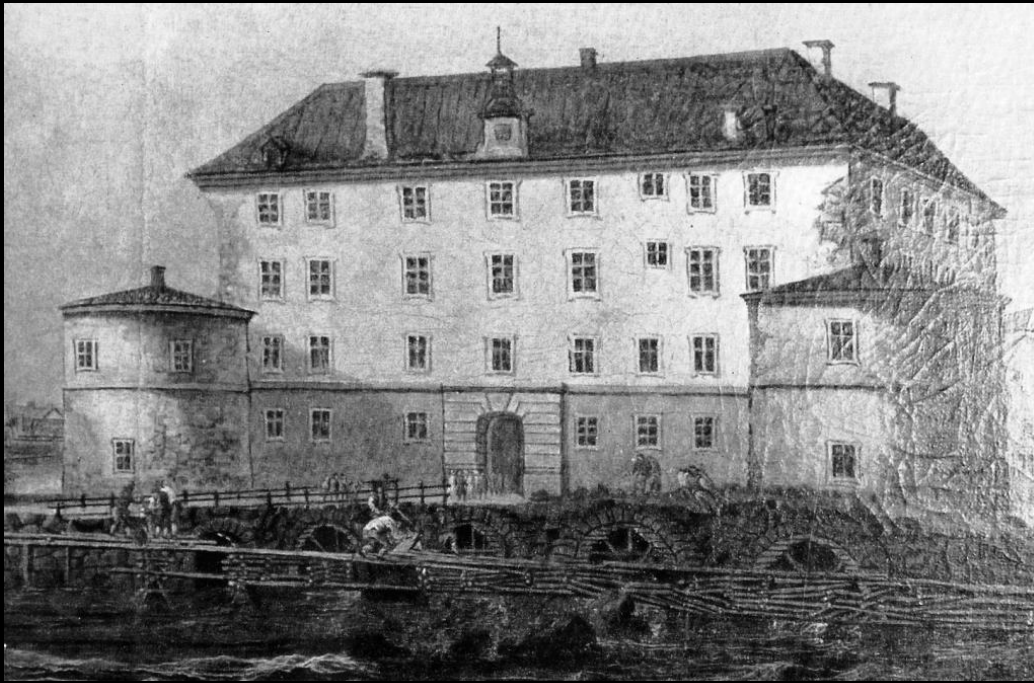


In 1808, when Jan Larsson was 19 years of age his father, the parish constapel, had put the innkeeper Anders Bergström (senior) in the stocks outside the Kvistbro church. Despite decisions by the parish meeting he had continued with drunkenness and an immoral way of life at his Inn Stora Storbjörboda.

The habit of putting convicted in the stocks outside the parish church was forbidden from the 1840-ies



The Kvistbro church during the 19th century



Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte from France was elected crown prince of Sweden in the Örebro castle in August 1810, and one month later....



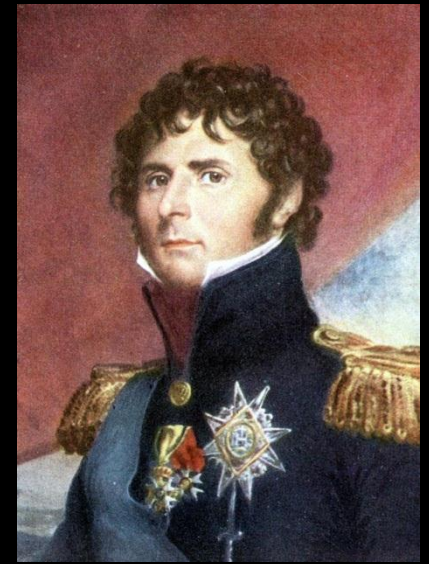


...on September 16, the year 1810, in Kvistbro church, the mountain man Jan Larsson from Ingvaldstorp married Anna Persdotter, the daughter of a mountain man from Wekhyttan.

Aug. 26	Lagaren och Enke- mannen Jonas Stenman fr. Mullhyttan - <i>fr. Wittling gjev</i>	Pigan 'Maja' Ki- na Hofner fr. Skall- hyttan -	Embud. Weyssman Hans Ersson i Mullerfatters samtlyckt, a Pigans wagnat - fedren dod -
Sept. 16	Weyssman & Do- man Johan Larsson fr. Ingvaldstorp	Pig. Weyssman Dottern Anna Plesner fr. Weyss- man Wekhyttan	Embud. Weyssman Hans Ersson i Mullerfatters samtlyckt, a Pigans wagnat - fedren dod -

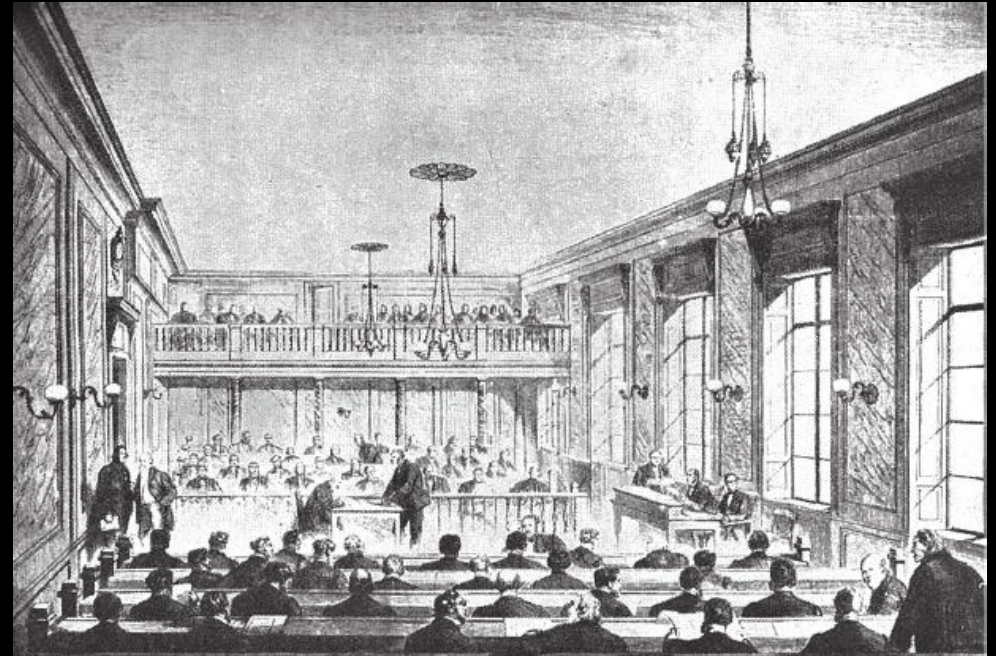


Olof Larsson, an older brother of Jan Larsson, went to Stockholm in 1815 representing the peasants with iron works in the Swedish Congress



Karl XIV Johan, King of Sweden 1818

The mountain man Olof Larsson, was a district judge and also elected as a member of the congress for the peasants with iron works. He participated in the extra ordinary session at "riksdagen" 1815 when Norway became a personal union with Sweden. The peasants met in the Bondeska palace, next door to the House of the Nobility.



(Today it is the seat for the Supreme Court)



The Riksdag (Congress) building was in the beginning of 19th century situated on Riddarholmen next to the Riddarholmen church. This Church is the oldest building still standing in Stockholm. Parts are from the year 1300. Many Swedish kings are buried here.

The congress member Olof Larsson took part in sessions in this room. Here decisions were made about improvements of conditions for country inns and stages along main roads in the province of Närke



Bondeståndets protokoll den 31 Martii i Stockholm

Ätwen före Norriges lyckliga förening med Sverige war skjutsätgången wid gästgifwerierna i Glanshammar, Fellingsbro, Örebro och Lekebergs Häradet så stor, att man nödgades skjutsa twenne gånger om dagen med samma hästar, hwilka derföre blefwo till den grad medtagna, att hwart tredje år måste köpas nya. Sedan föreningar nu har skett och nämnda gästgifwerier måste passeras af dem som skola från Norrige till Stockholm och så twertom, blifwer skjutsgången ännu större, och Allmogen befinner sig derföre i en så mycket beklagansvärdare belägenhet, som priset på hästar stigit ansenligt högre än förut warit, och Allmogen, i anseende till dess oförmögna tillstånd, knappast kunnat wid ett lägre pris förskaffa sig nödiga hästar.

Jag är derföre på det högsta ålagd wid denna Riksdag anhålla, hwad jag nu ätwen får fullgöra, att skjutslegan måste ökas till 24 skilling Banco milen för hästen, såsom det minsta hwarmed den skjutsande, i närvarande tid kan wara någorlunda skadelös för det han skjutsar, bortspiller sin dag från andra angelägna yrken och underhåller sig och sina hästar. Wid annat förhållande skall Allmogen snart blifwa wanmäktig att utföra detta påfrestande onus (Ett ansvarsfullt svårt eller otacksamt uppdrag), som man önskar måtte, så widt görligt är, ställas på annan fot, eller på entreprenad utbjudas. Anhållande att detta Memorial må till Ekonomi-Utskottet remitteras.

Stockholm den 31 Mars 1815. Jacob Eriksson från Örebro Län

Med förestående Memorial förena sig oss till alla delar:

Per Persson, Riksdagsman för Askers och Sköllersta Häradet, Peter Persson i Örebro; Fullmäktig för Kumla och Hardemo Häradet, Olof Larsson, Fullmäktig för Sundbo Härad, Jan Persson, för Grimstens Härad, **Olof Larsson, för Lekebergs och Karlskoga Härad** samt Lars Andersson, Jonas Jansson, Erik Olofsson, Olof Håkansson, Erik Persson och Olof Larsson från Karlstads Län.

Härmed förenade sig hela Ståndet, och Riksdagsmannen Johan Magnus Wessling yttrade att han så mycket hellre häruti instämma, som de Häradet för vilka han är Fullmäktig, belägna omkring Westerås Stad, äro mer än de fleste andra orter med skjuts beswärade.

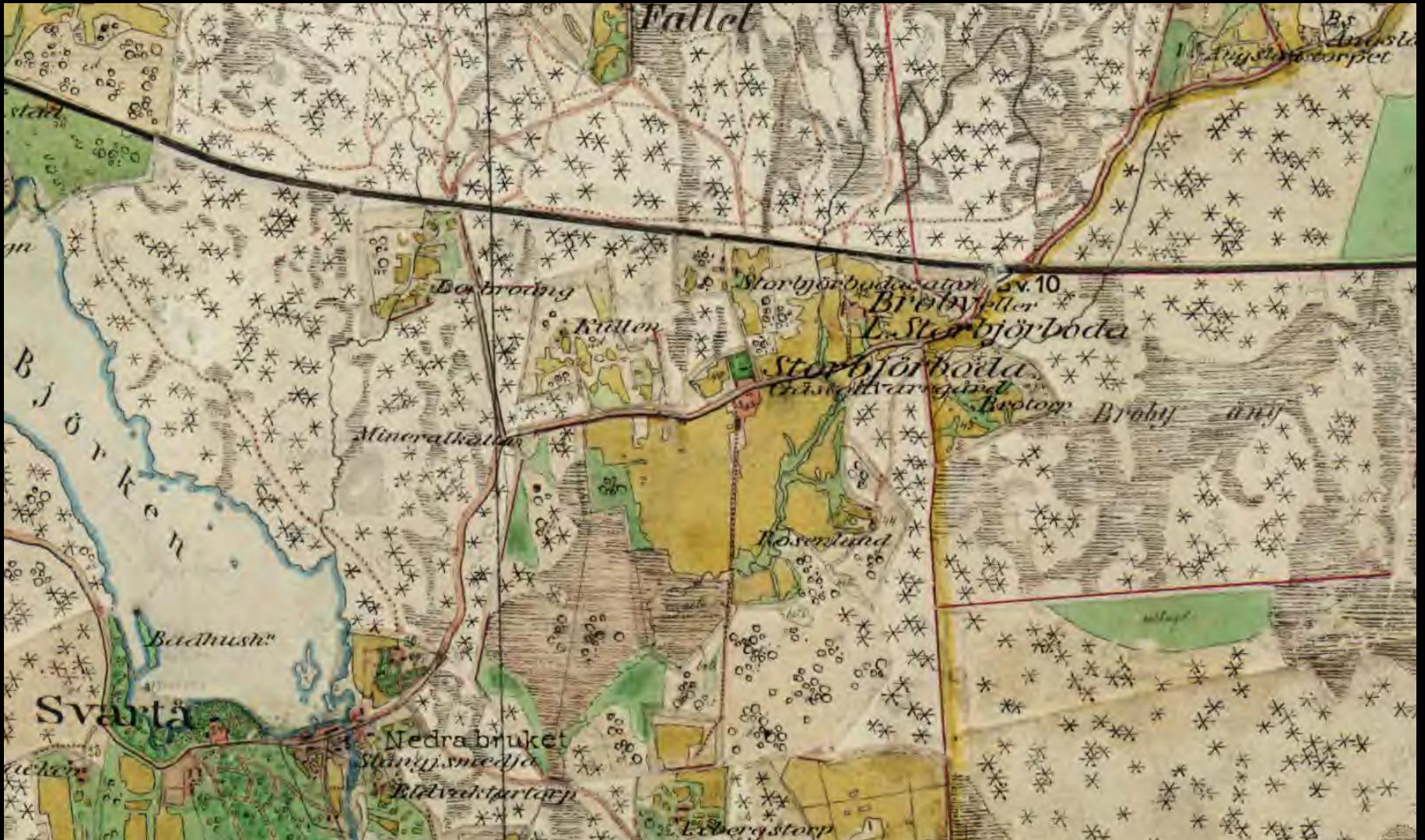
One such protocol that Olof Larsson signed



Acts from Congress regarding inns and stages along the main roads have existed since the 14th century



From the end of the 18th century came maps with information about stages and inns along the roads



Since the 1780-ies there has been inn and stages at Stora Storbjörboda. They were situated north east of the Svartå Manor and the lower ironworks of Svartå



Jan Larsson came to Stora Storbjörboda as innkeeper 1823. The redistribution of land holdings took place 1828. At this time there were three different inns in this village. Jan Larsson was the owner of the oldest and largest (1), Anders Bergström Jr (121) and Lars Lindmark (122)



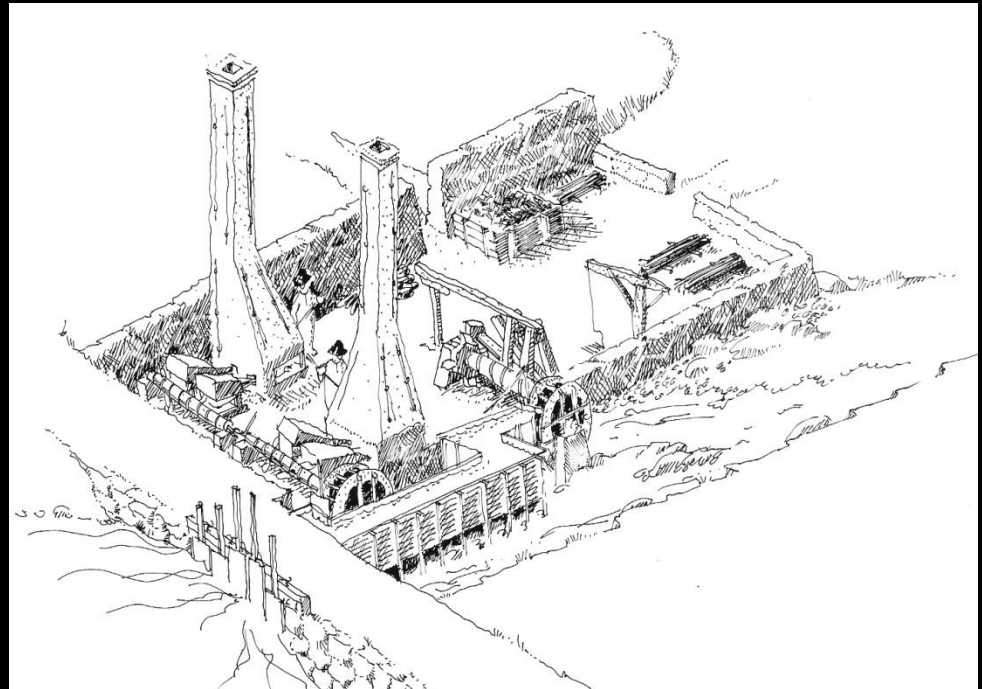


The Svartå manor house was erected in the 1770-ies.

To the east of the Svartå Manor and at the outflow from the lake into Svartå River was a blacksmiths' workshop and a tilthammer situated.

Owner of Svartå at this period of time was baron Per Adolf Fock. He improved the works and Svartå became later the 6th largest ironworks in Sweden.

The innkeeper Jan Larsson, who was both mountain man and innkeeper, was also part-owner of this ironworks.



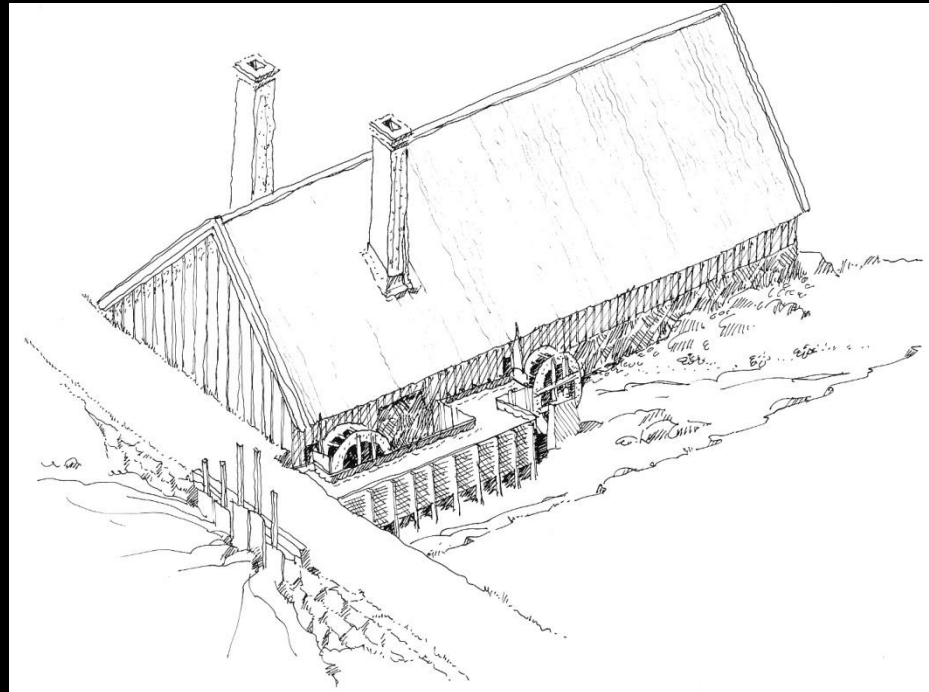


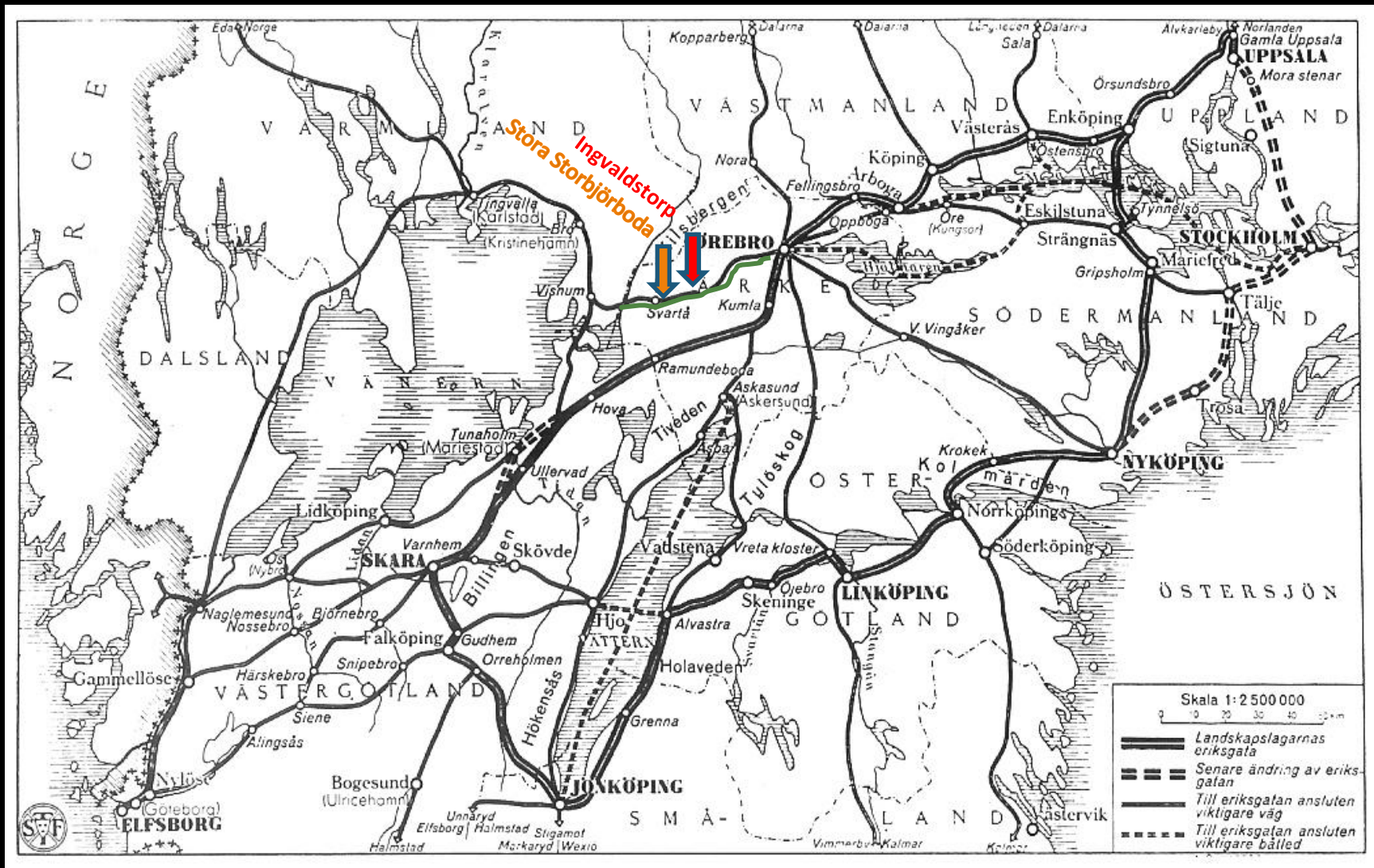
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Letstigen was a mainroad in connection with the so called "Eriksgata of the King". It passed by Ingvaldstorp and Stora Storbjörboda on its way between Stockholm och Kristiania, the name of the capital of Norge at that time.

Two of the inns at
Stora Storbjörboda

In the photo on the right,
Anders Bergström, Jr.'s inn is on
the left and Jan Larsson's in to
the right

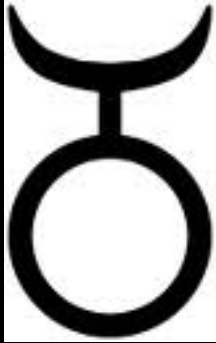
During the 1830s Jan Larsson
built this larger inn on the north
side of the main road



Stables made of slag stone from blast furnace



To the right carriage house and tool shed



Old map sign indicating an inn with stages

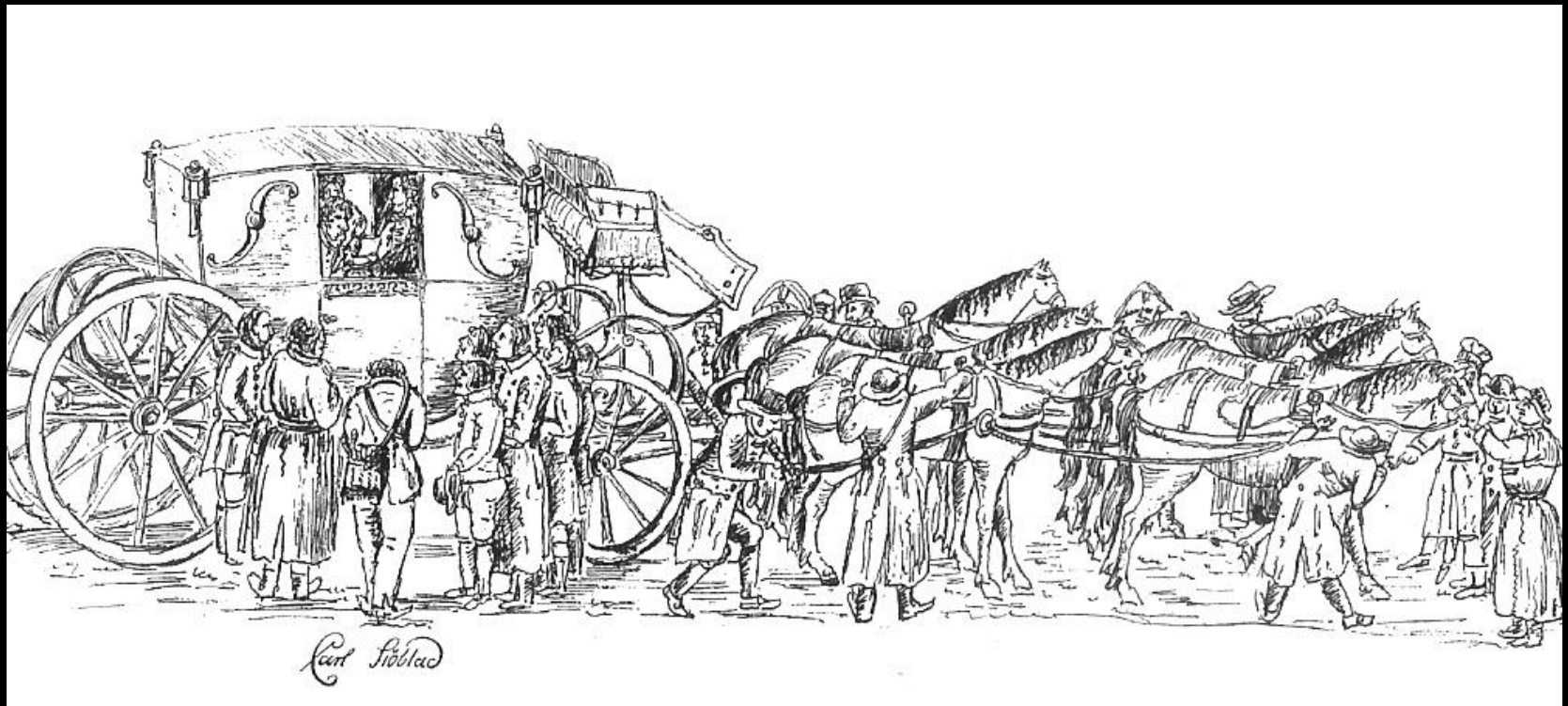


One Skilling Banco from 1836. have today a value of 3 dollar.

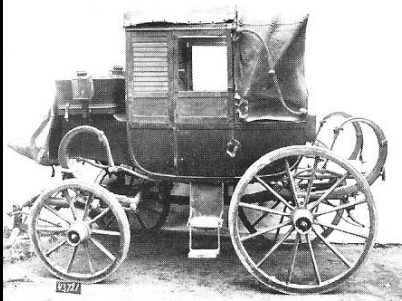
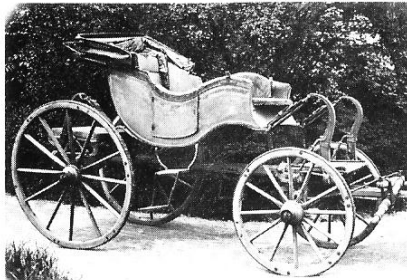
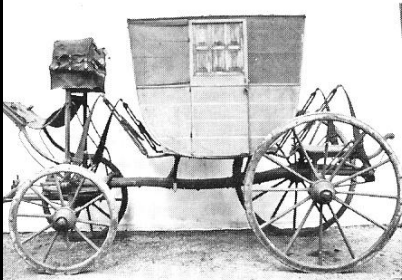
The value of this note was 100 dollar

Meal with 3 good dishes	5 <i>skilling</i>	Meal with 2 good dishes	3 <i>skilling</i>
Plain food	2 <i>skilling</i> , 6 <i>rundstycken</i>	Jug with fresh milk	2 <i>skilling</i>
Jug with sour milk	1 <i>skilling</i>	Jug with lemonade	1 <i>skilling</i>
Jug with simple beer	2 <i>skilling</i>	Jug with double beer	3 <i>skilling</i>
One score egg	3 <i>skilling</i>		
Accomodation with made beds and clean sheet	1 <i>skilling</i>	Candle thick like a finger	½ <i>skilling</i>
Fire in the room with dry wood	6 <i>rundstycken</i>	Fire in the room with pine or fir	3 <i>rundstycken</i>
Grease for a wagon	1 <i>skilling</i>	Jug with oats or flour	2 <i>skilling</i> 6 <i>rundstycken</i>

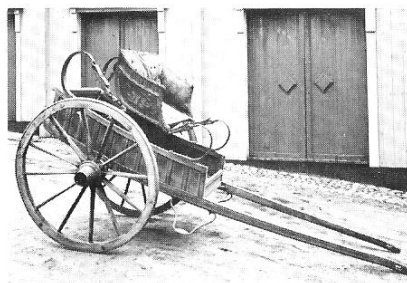
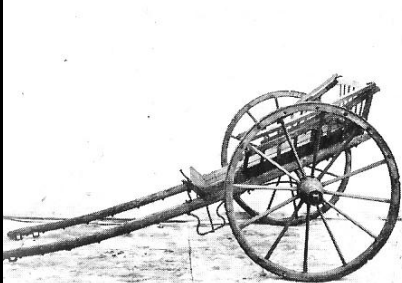
With one 32 Skilling Banco note you could have a good time during two days at this inn. But most guests stayed just one night during their travel.

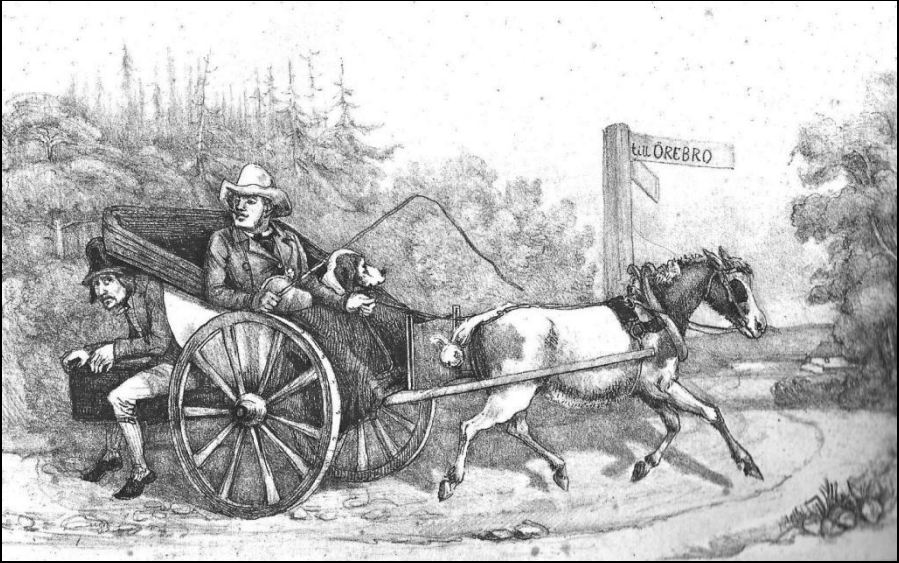
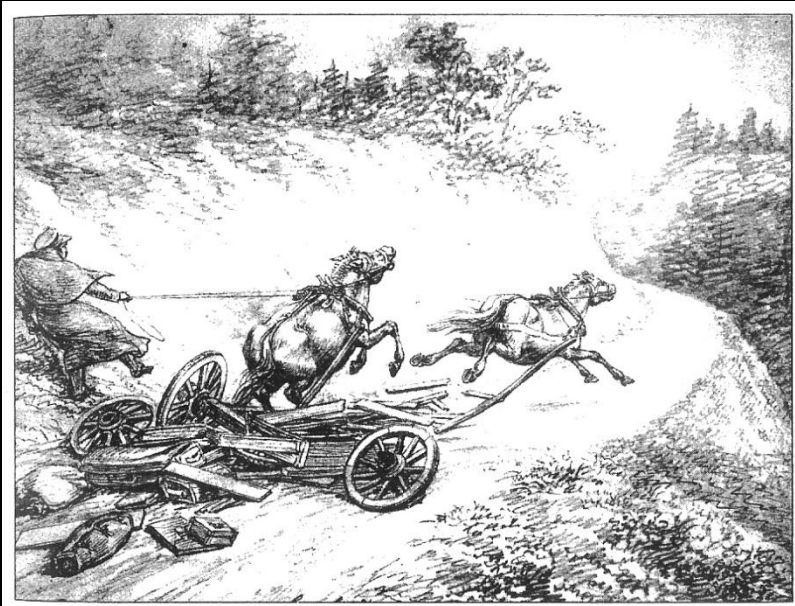
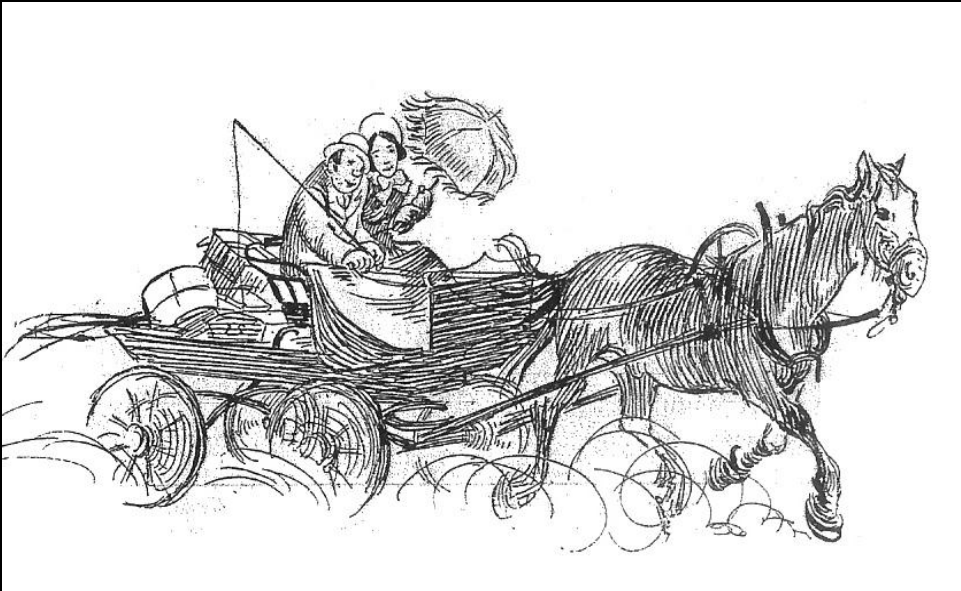


King Karl XIV Johan on his way between Stockholm and Kristiania in Norway



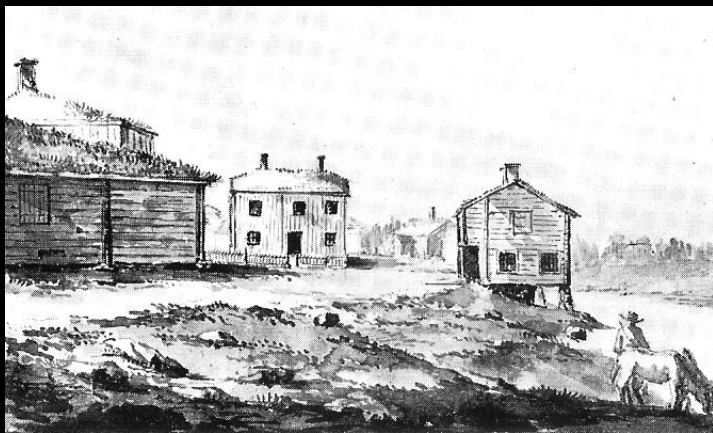
19th century vehicles on the road





The province authorities in Örebro decided 1834 that the "quick mail" between Stockholm and Kristiania in Norway should pass by the inns at Edsbergs Sanna, Storbjörboda, Åtorp och Wall, in stead of passing over Kilsbergen ("Peak Mountain") at Lekhyttan.

The next inn at Åtorp in Värmland



Till v. Kronofogden Hoff

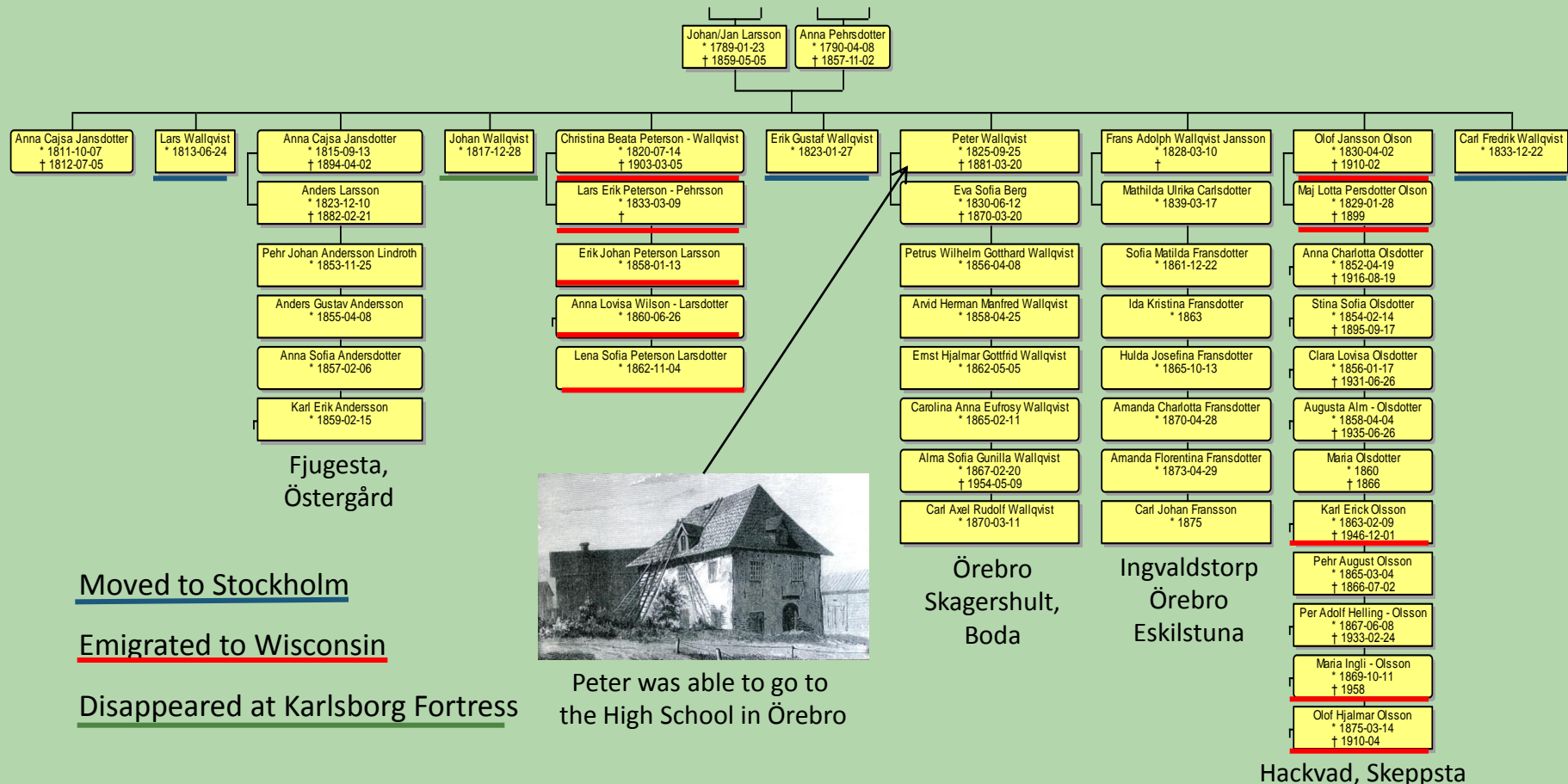
Sedan Kongl. Sjö- och Post-Departementets Embetsråd med befall till ättilliga på gränserna emellan detta och Värmlands län beordrade Örebro stads Rådhusets och Postinspektors de som gjorda begäran, funnit godt förordna att den emellan Stockholm och Kristiania tilltals å den så kallade Carlshaga vägen förlade Snällposten från och med den 1^{te} inständande October ihall befordras genom Landsvägen förbi Nyttombyses stället Edsbergs Sanna, Storbjörboda, Åtorp och Wall till Christinshoran och så vidare samt för jädernt ändamål låtit upprätta hos följande Tabell öfver beordrade Snällposts gång följande väg. So warden v. Kronofogden härigenom anbefaldt, att under iakttagande af hvad Kronofogdens Befallningshafwande i Skrifwelsen den 17^{de} Mars 1830, om beordrade Snällposts förtäckande föreskrefwit, föranstaltande drom att Nyttombyses från och med öfwan nämnde dag, wid Gastgäveregårderna Edsbergs Sanna och Storbjörboda må warden å Tabellen utfatta stater behörigen in- stald samt vederbörande Nyttombyses i de tilltals beagnade Ömbyses stället Lekhyttan, Brickegården och Högåsa underwältad om förändringen i fråga. Örebro Stott i Landskansliet den 30^{de} September 1834.

Efter Nådigt Förordnande
W. O. Lorchimont

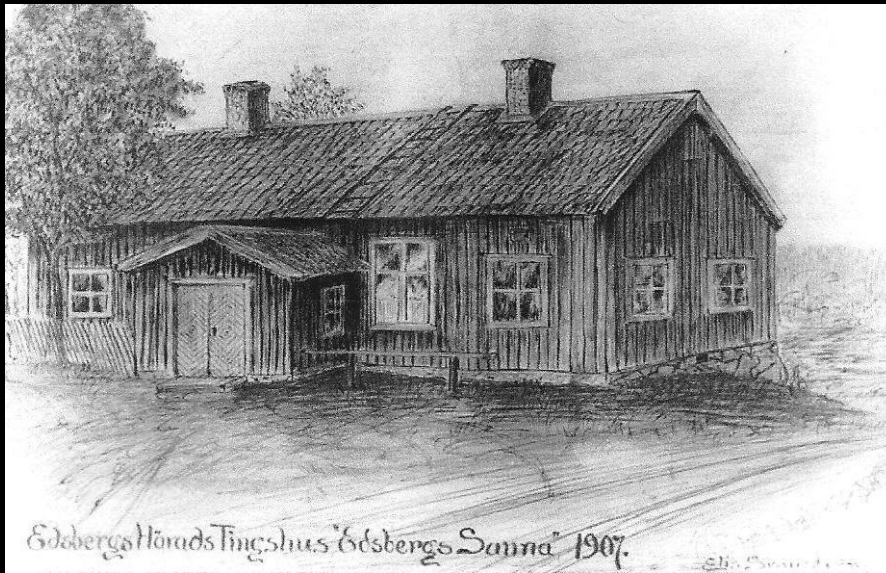
Albe Nyberg

Herr Krono Rådmannen J. Wikander

Children and grandchildren of Jan Larsson and his wife Anna Persdotter



After their marriage in 1810, the family lived in Ingvaldstorp village, 1810 – 1823 at Stora Storbjörboda inn, 1823 – 1841 and again in Ingvaldstorp village after 1841



It was not only the innkeeper Jan Larsson who went bankrupt, so did also his older brother Olof Larsson by the same time. He had been district judge at Edsbergs Sanna and member of the congress. In his second marriage he became brother-in-law with the county sheriff. But he had also become a local "pig-iron-banker"

He had built up a fortune by doing business with iron, grain and alcohol. This gave him a muddled business. He could not deliver promised iron to the Svartå ironworks and was then sued for debts. He had 66 other creditors that made him go bankrupt. He even had to auction off his home Sörhult.



12 3	12 3	Ulrika Maria Mathilda (o-ä) Född i Thyslinge S ^{ön} och döpt i S ^{öndra} af S ^{öndra} S ^{öndra} : Moge d. Holsten.	18 K. Modren: ^{Dott} Ulrika Maximiliana Larsson, Mullerfäders eger. Fadern: Janjenkeren L. Zetterwall i S ^{öndra} H ^ö Marie Zetterwall fr. Åker S ^{öndra} ; H ^ö Herr Joh: Jansson fr. Almbo i Gellersta S ^{öndra} S ^{öndra} d ^ö Mathilda Zetterwall fr. Åker. H ^ö O. Larsson och jungfru Auguste d ^ö : fr. Åker.	25.
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In Olof Larsson's first marriage, he had six daughters. Several of them married middle class men. It was in this second marriage he got county sheriff Wikander as a brother-in-law. He had two more daughters, before two boys were born. They did not live very long

Olof's daughter Maximiliana Larsson gave birth to Mathilda, born out of wedlock. Her father, warrant officer Zetterwall, was forced to confess paternity and betrothal, but they never moved together. Eight years later the father was allowed a divorce from Cathedral Chapter. Maximiliana travelled to Stockholm searching for her betrothed, moving between different addresses in the capital. She did not find him. She died very poor in 1902 at a mental hospital.

					5
					6
					7
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					12

Kyrkostyrelsen för församlingen i Carl Martin
 Zetterwall från Lerbjerg S^{öndra} af
 m^öborge S^{öndra} d. 24/10/56 med gifte-
 mans skriftliga samtycke
 vidtogs 1857 i Stockholms.
 Bekämda personer hafva
 hos domkapitlet i S^{öndra} anskänkt om
 laga skilsmässa, hvilket af domkapit-
 let beviljats enligt här förtecknat skiljo-
 bref af den 22 Januarii 1862

929.

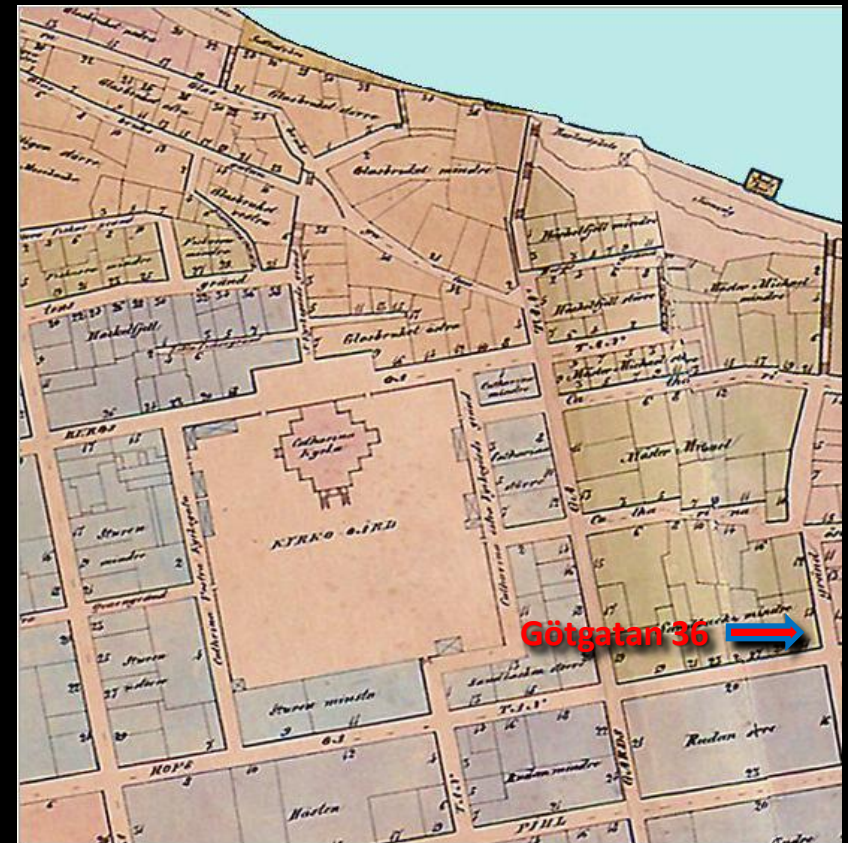
Upp gift till 1835, till Mantalsordförskottning
 i Stockholms stad, med Quartert Nedrelandhuset
 N:o 36, på Catharina församling vid Götgatan.

Födelse 1856.
 Han min dag

Under tecknad köyds förmyndare 17/11/14 ✓
 Poo Gofsew i Norden och Dahlborn 1814 Oct 16. ✓

Stockholm d. 1. Nov. 1834.
 E. Wallén.

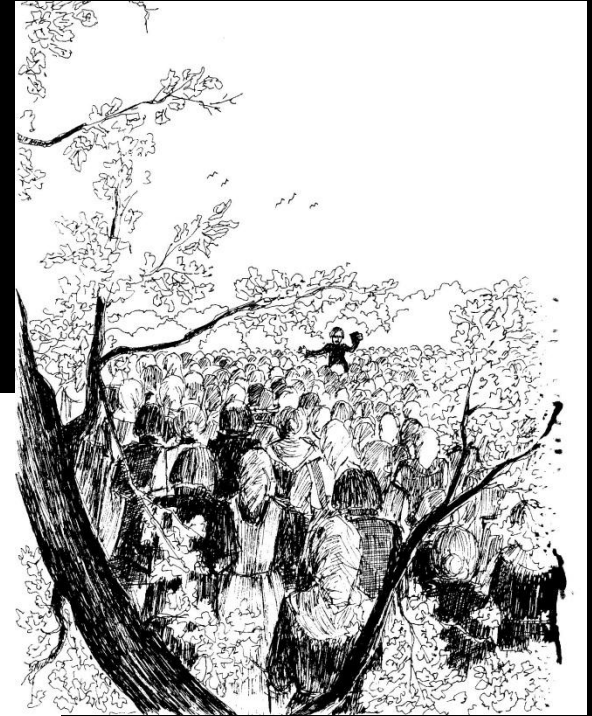
The last document found with a signature of his brother Erik Wallén. In 1834, he was shop owner for food items and he had his home on Götgatan 36, in Stockholm.



Jan's elder brother Erik had already at the end of the 1790-ies moved to Stockholm. There he changed his last name to Wallén. He married Anna Britta Lampa and settled down on Södermalm. They had a son and a daughter. Their son committed several thefts and was taken to prison on Långholmen. From there he was moved to the prison at Karlsborg Fortress, where he died 1846



1843 the so called "Call out movement" created a war of religion in the Kvistbro parish. County sheriff Wikander heavily involved.

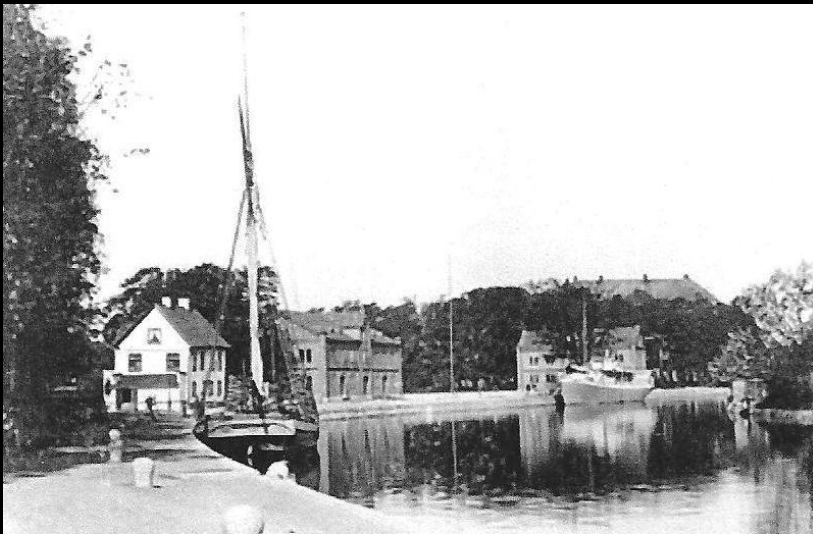


This movement had earlier started in the Province of Småland near Nybro and from there it spread further north all the way up to Närke.



When their preacher Adam Smedberg was arrested at Bälsås, south east of Ingvaldstorp, and put to jail, the force left this Call out movement.

From the innkeeper family three boys had left the family when they lived at Storbjörboda. Lars and Erik moved to Stockholm and Peter went to school in Örebro. Six of the children went with their parents to Ingvaldstorp where Jan Larsson was born in the family farm.



The first child to leave Ingvaldstorp was their daughter Christina at the age of 24. She became a maid at Mullersätter and there noticed by the county sheriff in the village next door where he and Christina's uncle Jonas Larsson was living.

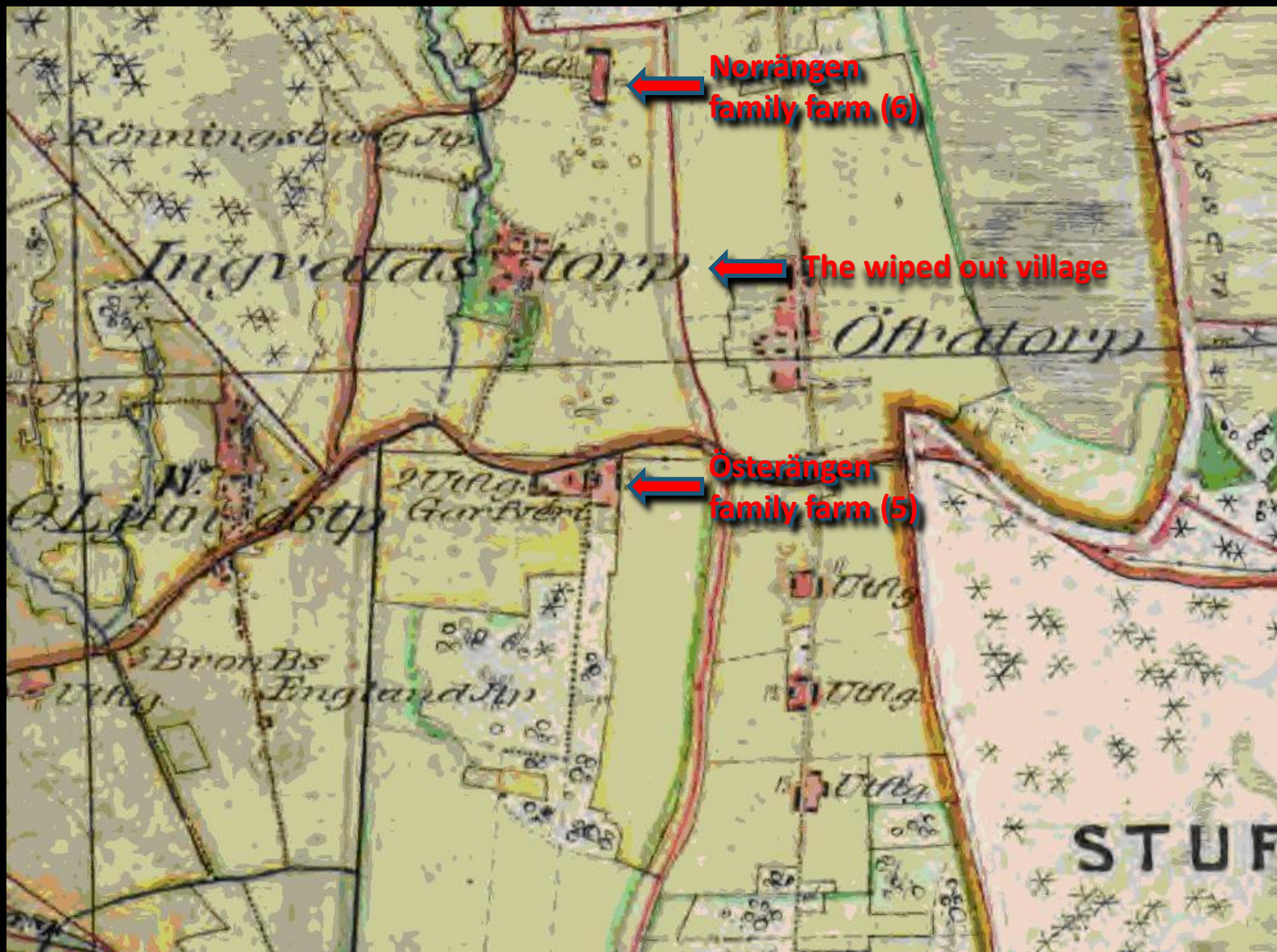
The county sheriff had a son Erik Johan Wikander who was a law clerk in Örebro. Christina got a new job as maid in his household 1845. He lived in a white manor house Manilla in the harbour, not so far from the castle. He later became the mayor of Örebro and stayed in this position until retirement in 1896.

In order to pay his way, the former innkeeper Jan Larsson, had to sell his family farm in Ingvaldstorp village to a rich neighbor.

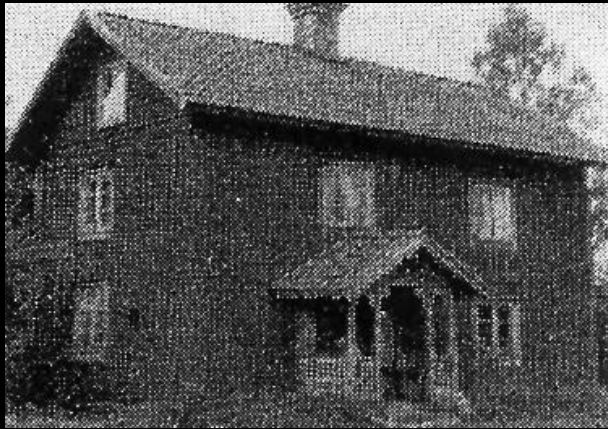
At the age of 60, Jan then a poor crofter, and his wife Anna Persdotter, then moved together to the Rönnafalllet cottage.

1852 Christina left her job in Örebro and moved home to take care of her elderly parents. She stayed with them for the rest of their lives.





After a long process with a new redistribution of land holdings during 1848 – 1859 the village was wiped out and farms moved to new locations.



One of the family farms moved from Ingvaldstorp village became Norrängen. In the 20-th century the manor house burnt down. The owner at that time caused the fire with his illegal distilling equipment. Such equipment at home was forbidden already during the 1860s.



Other buildings are still standing 2010, but as ruins at a deserted site



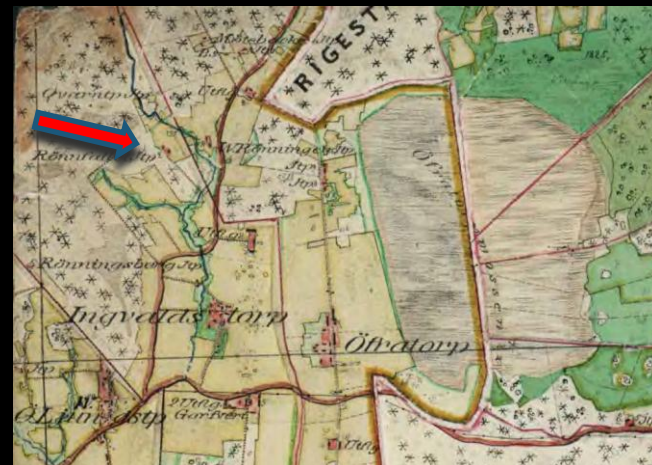
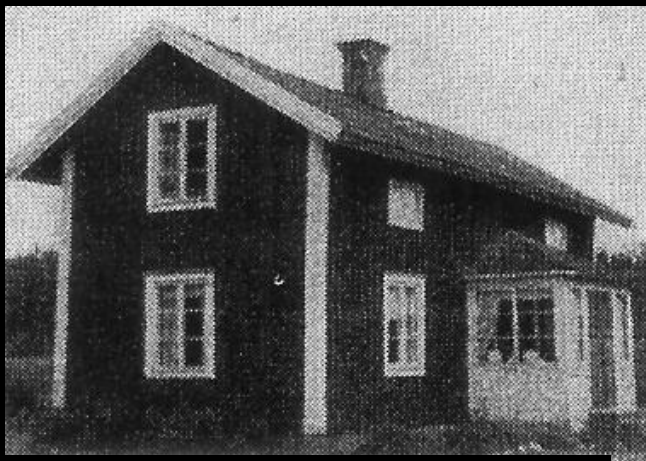
The other family farm was moved south of the main road and became Österängen. Our last relative living here was Anna Olsson who died 1962. Her fathers father was Jan Larsson´s brother Lars Larsson.



The end of this farmhouse came 2010 when it was finally torn down



The Helling family was here in 1978. The farm was, at that time, already on its way to becoming a ruin



This is the Rönna-fallet cottage where the former innkeeper Jan Larsson and his wife Anna Persdotter lived their last years before they left our life in 1859 and 1957, respectively.

At this time their daughter Christina had given birth to her first child Erik who ended his days in life in USA. She now moved to her husband.

Rönna-fallet is nowadays a nice little summer cottage





The Mullhyttan blast furnace

Vid Mullån en hytta har stått
medan tjugonde seklet var ungt,
på hyttbacken där många hyttmän har gått
till dagliga värvet ett arbete tungt.

De kommo till hyttan med träkol och malm
med tackjärn de for därifrån
De lyddes till blästernas dånande psalm
när utslaget skedde i rådstun vid ån.

Och berg utav sinter du finner där än
vid dammarna nere vid åna.
Där sköts de på kärror av seniga män
som bodde där bergena blåna.

Nu hyttmännen farit, ej enda av dem
går kvar på den härliga jorden.
Men tjället de timrat, det lågresta tjäll
står kvar i den malmfyllda jorden.

A poem by Evan Jakobsson – not translated

During the 1860s the production at Mullhyttan decreased and came to an end 1870

Part 3 - The Emigrant

*Tenant Olof Jansson (1830 - 1910)
with parts of his family emigrated from Närke
to relatives living on Nerike Hill in Wisconsin*





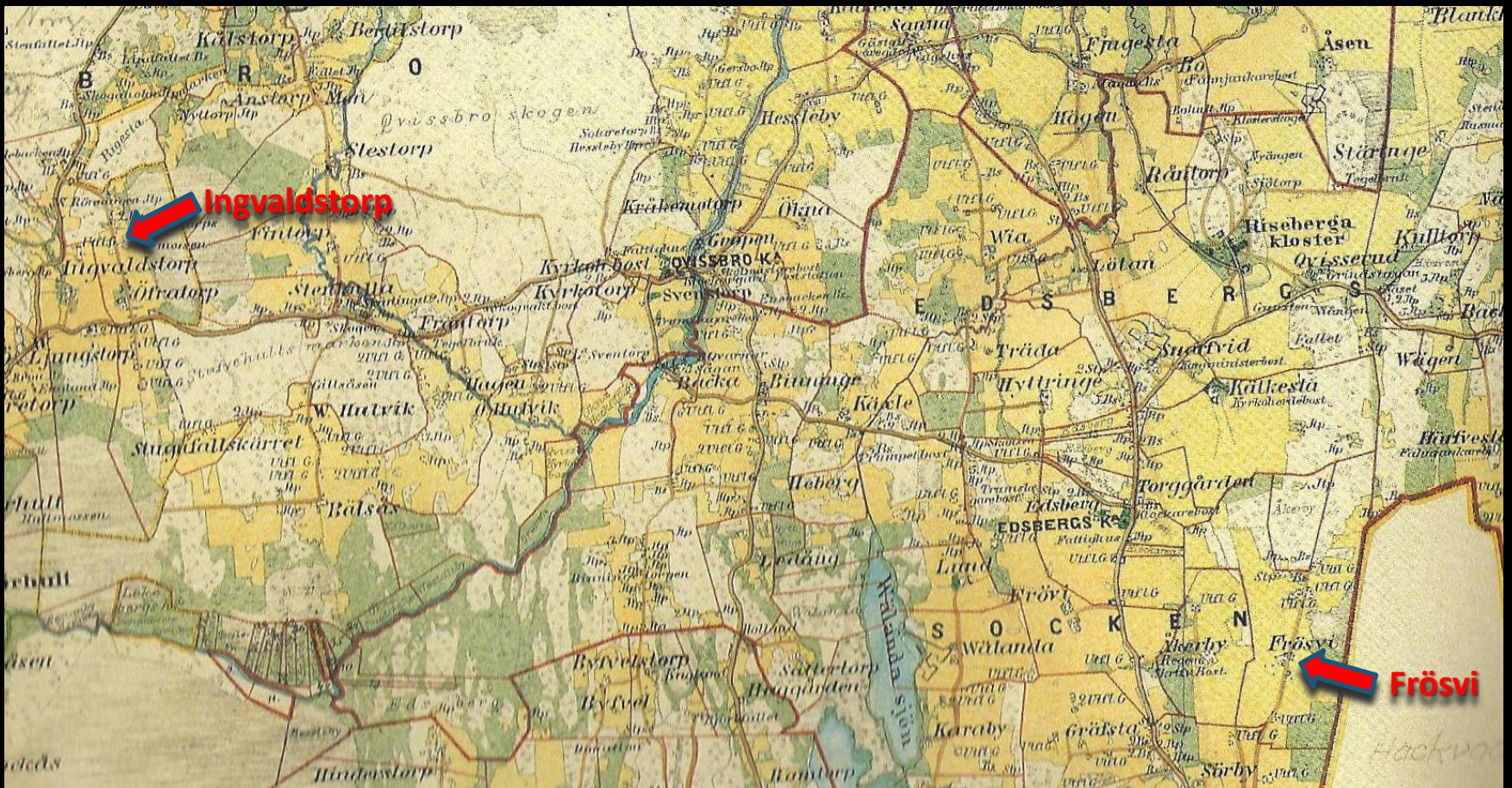
Stora Storbjörboda

Olof Jansson was born in Stora Storbjörboda in 1830. In 1841, at 11 years of age he moved with his family to Ingvaldstorp. His brothers, Lars and Erik, had already moved to Stockholm and Peter had the opportunity to go to the Katedral school in Örebro. His siblings; Anna Cajsä 26, Johan 24, Christina 21, Frans 13, and Carl Fredrik 8 all moved back to his father's home village.

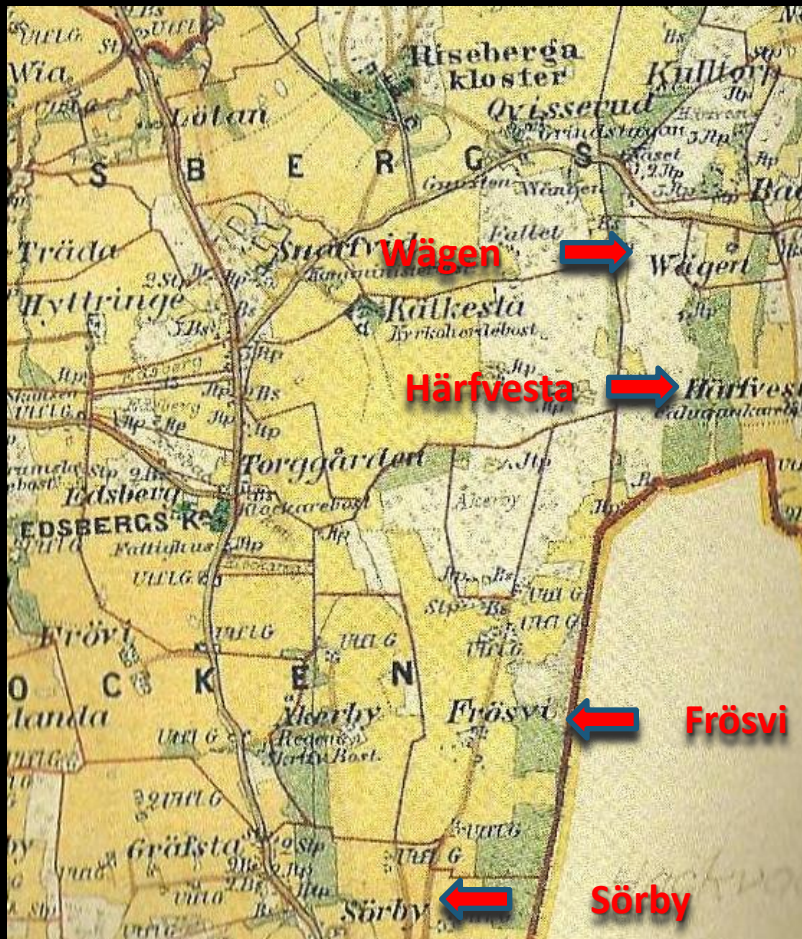
Between 1844 and 1848, these five children then left their home in Ingvaldstorp. In 1851, the youngest son moved to Stockholm and one year later daughter Christina returned home to take care of her elderly father, Jan Larsson and mother Anna, now in their 60s.



Ingvaldstorp village



Olof Jansson left Ingvaldstorp November 1846, when he was 16 years old. He got a job as a farmhand at the home of farmer and jury member Lars Nilsson and his wife Stina Lisa in Frösvi. After the death of Lars Nilsson, Olof stayed with the widow for six years until 1852. But then something important had already happened in his life...



Maj Lotta Persdotter was born in 1829 on the farm Wägen. When her parents died, she moved to be with her older half-sister Britta Cajsa in Norra Folkavi. There she found a job as maid at master sergeant Ovén's home on Härfvesta farm. Her brothers Peter and Lars Erik also were working there.

In November 1849, Maj Lotta found a new job as a maid at a widower's home with five boys in Sörby. Somewhere along the road she met Olof Jansson working in Frösvi. Something happened in the summer of 1851. She became pregnant and moved home to live with her half-sister.



The old farm Wägen was situated among the trees on the left side of this picture.

1852.
 N:1.
 Drottning i Edorbergs församling, Olof Jansson, f. 1830, af. 22 år.
 Drottning hos f. och h. i K. Förläggningen, Maj Lotta Persdotter, f. 1829, af. 23 år.
 Han hafte närvarande, aflämnade gifteplakat af
 d. 22. April 1852. fr. P. P. Erik i Edorberg, deri han intygar
 ledigt till äktenskap, lyjelpl. skänkskap och värfvande brud
 af värfvande medlem.
 Hennes nagnar, såsom gifteman för den fater- och
 moderlös, var när, de hennes äldste bröder, Nils och
 i Högskolan, Edorberg, som intygar de ättlingarna
 varit beständigt med hennas fader och familjer, och
 att ingen förhinder var dem emellan.
 Hennes äldste bröder, såsom gifteman, fr. i prästen
 af fater och moderlös, var när, och intygar
 gade att ingen förhinder var dem emellan. Såsom
 gifteman intygar att hennas fader och familjer, hvar
 de hvar sin egen ättling, f. 1830, 1831, såsom Olof Jansson och
 Olof Jansson Nils NPS i Högskolan
 i Edorberg

012



Olof Jansson went to the minister of religion to get a license to be able to marry Maj Lotta Persdotter. She gave birth to a baby girl on April 19, 1852, born out of wedlock.

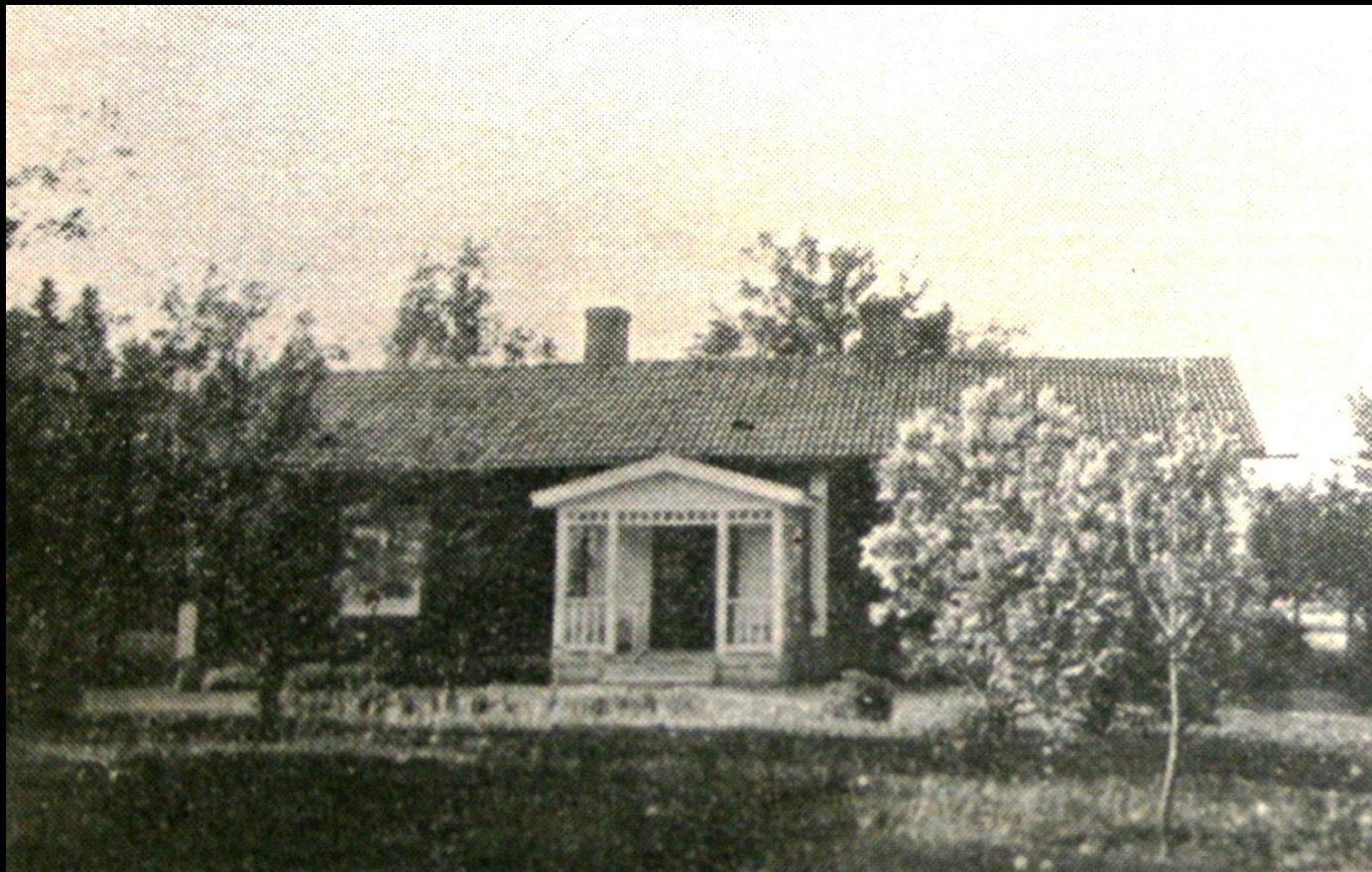
They married in Kräcklinge church on June 13, 1852. The bride lived in this parish by that time. Olof was 22 years old and Maj Lotta 23.



Skeppsta village is very old. During the 13th century it belonged to the Riseberga monastery. The little cluster of farms consisted of Norrgården (1 mantal) and Sörgården. Norrgården was a former home of a master sergeant and now with Olof Jansson as tenant. (On the map marked 16). Sörgården was divided between farmer Lars Larsson ($\frac{1}{2}$ mantal) and Province Governor Erik Johan Bergensköld ($\frac{1}{2}$ mantal), who did not live there.



This photo is not of the old Skeppsta village, but it could very well have looked like this.



Here lived the tenant Olof Jansson and Maj Lotta from 1852 until 1862, with their five daughters; Anna, Stina, Clara, Augusta and Maria. From 1854 to 1859 they employed Lars Erik Pehrsson as farmhand. He was the brother of Maj Lotta. In 1858 he married Christina, sister of Olof Jansson. In 1862, Lars Erik took over the assignment as tenant.

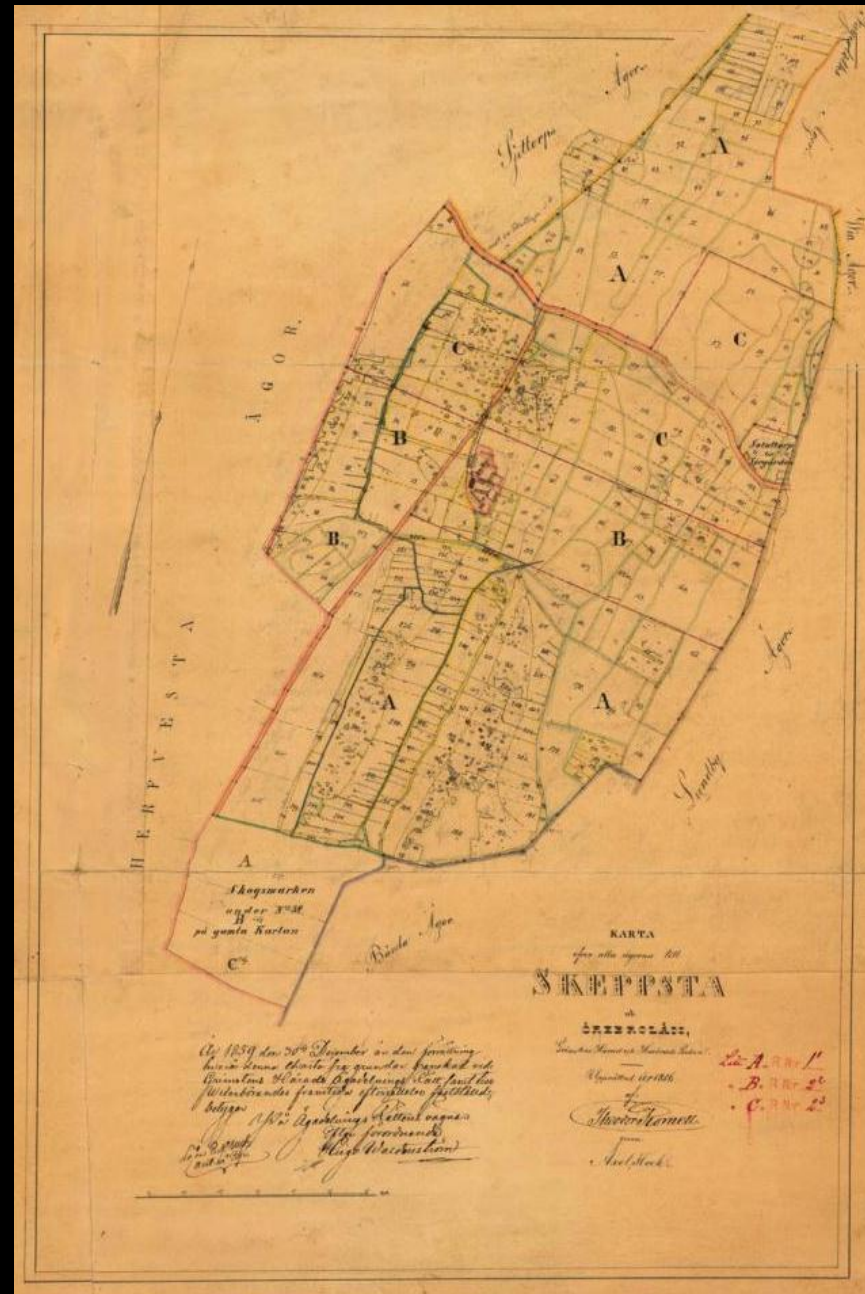


The farmland of Skeppsta North was good for 7 barrels of fall and 8 barrels of spring seed for sowing. Meadows and pasture land could fill 60 loaded carts with hay. On the farm there were 12 cows, 8 sheep and 2 horses. Painting from 1858.

During 1856 to 1859 it was time for the process of the great redistribution of land holdings also in Skeppsta village. The village was divided into three real estates.

The purpose was to bring together land that was for centuries divided by owners into too smaller sections for efficient farming.

- A. Tenant Olof Jansson
- B. Farmer Lars Larsson
- C. Owned by Province Governor Erik Johan Bergenskjöld (At the time living in Örebro Castle)



A Norrgårdens 1 mantal skatte
 f. d. Sälwärdens Boställe vid Konge
 Wärikes Regimente, arrenderas nu
 af Bonden Olof Jansson, som
 från gamla tomtens utflyttar och bygger
 på ägofiguren n: 211, har bekommit
 följande ägor:

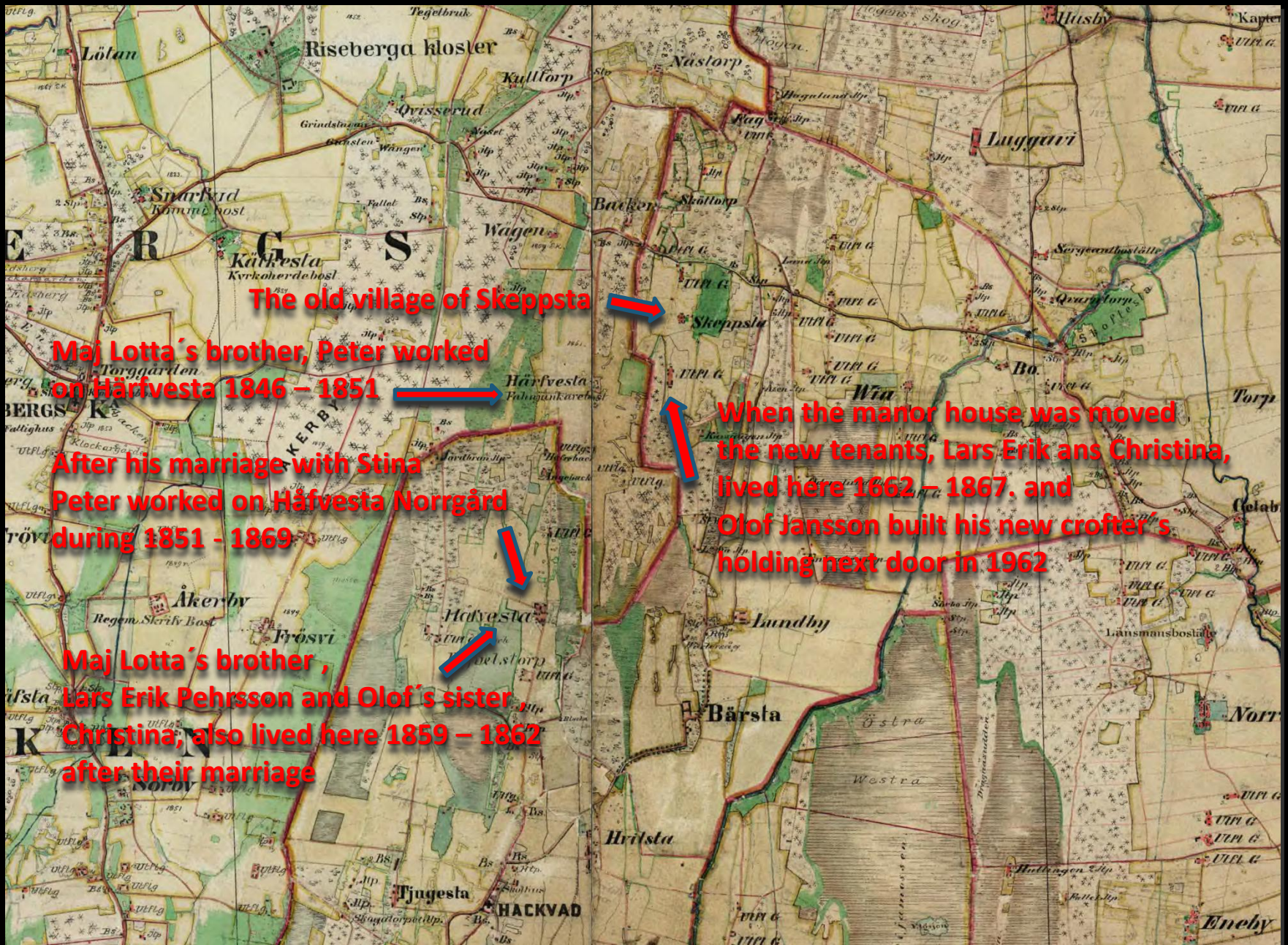
B Sörigården 1/2 mantal skatte
 frias ägs af Herr Larsson, som
 på gamla tomtens goarbor har
 bekommit följande ägor:

C Sörigården 1/2 mantal skatte
 frias ägs af s. d. Landshöfdingen
 Commendören Wälborne Herr C. J.
 Bergensschöld, som från gamla
 tomtens utflyttar och bygger på
 ägofiguren n: 50, har bekommit
 följande ägor:

Olof Jansson assumed the responsibility to move the North manor house to the southern part of land and County Governor would move his manor house to the north.

Norrgården	1.	f. d. Sälwärdens Boställe Olof Jansson	1863	3.	2070	847	30	211	82
Sörigården	1/2	Herr Larsson				42	41		
Herr	1/2	Herr Justitia Carisleren m. o. C. J. Bergensschöld	1863	2.	1350	432	90	125	

Protocol
 from the
 process
 1856
 to 1859



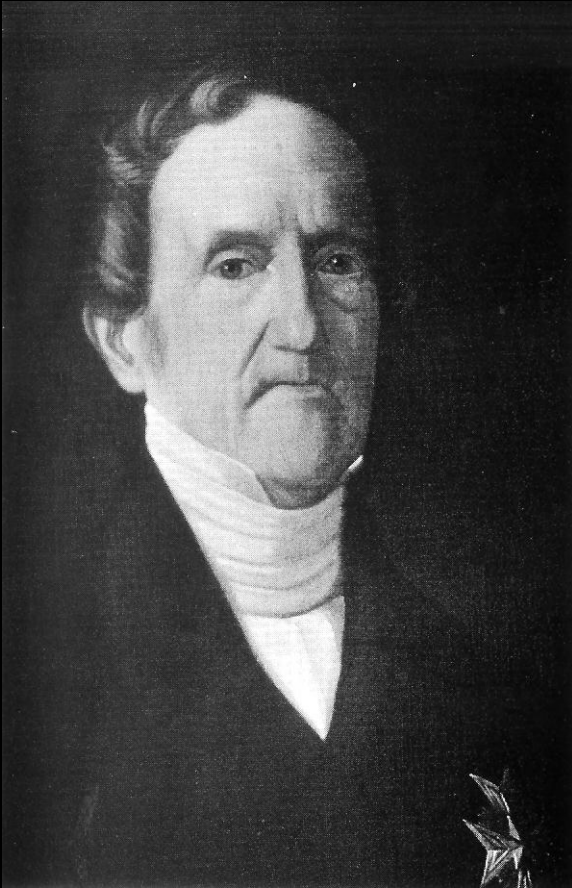
The old village of Skeppsta

Maj Lotta's brother, Peter worked on Härfvesta 1846 - 1851

After his marriage with Stina Peter worked on Härfvesta Norrgård during 1851 - 1869

Maj Lotta's brother, Lars Erik Pehrsson and Olof's sister Christina, also lived here 1859 - 1862 after their marriage

When the manor house was moved the new tenants, Lars Erik and Christina, lived here 1662 - 1867. and Olof Jansson built his new crofter's holding next door in 1662



Erik Johan Bergenskjöld (1785 – 1865)
Minister of Justice pt 1819, regular 1824
Province Govenner in Örebro 1835 – 1856
He retired and died at Höjens Estate in
Kräcklinge parish where he was born.

The family of Bergenskjöld had dealings with our family through three generations.

- Erik Bergenskjöld, Sr., Mine Inspector
- Erik Bergenskjöld, Jr., Mine Inspector. His brother,
- Carl Bergenskjöld, District Judge and his son
- Erik Johan Bergenskjöld, Province Governor.

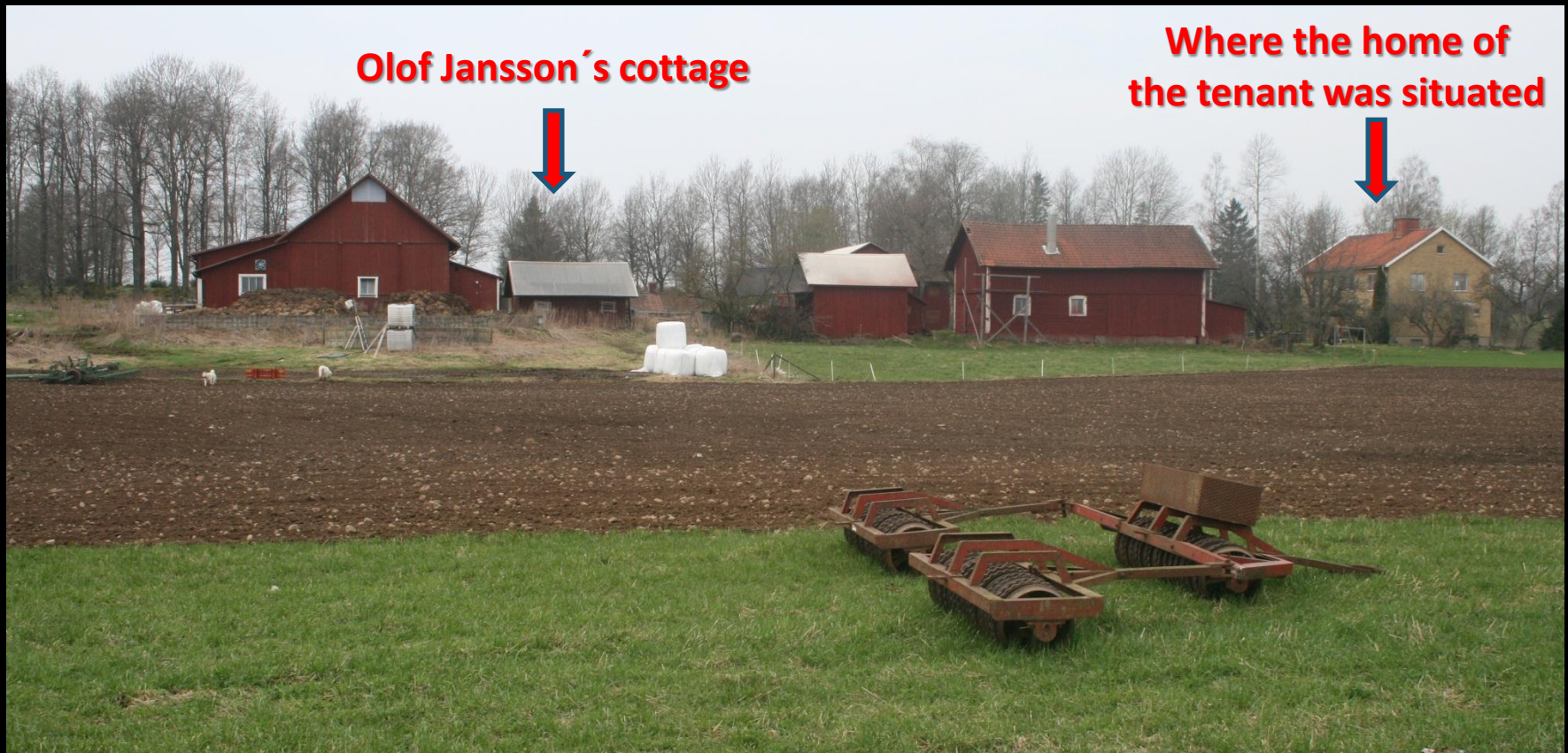
E.J. Bergenskjöld owned ½ mantal in Skeppsta. It was probably his widow, selling real estate and moving her roomers, which forced our family to emigrate. She had influence over the Skeppsta tenants



Örebro Castle, home of the Province Governor



The former village of Skeppsta was situated where the barn is to the left.
The Manor house that was owned by the Province Governor
was moved adjacent to the main road to the right in this picture.



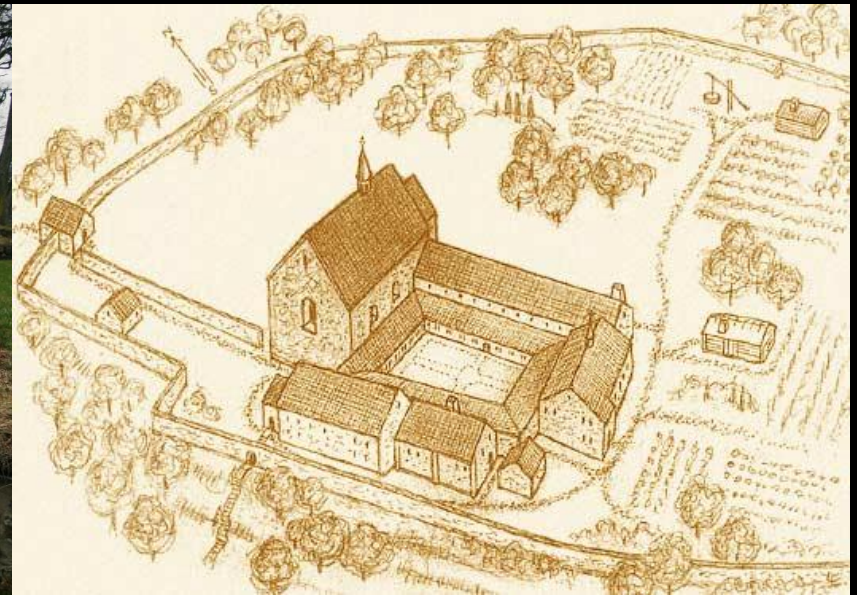
Olof Jansson's cottage

Where the home of the tenant was situated

After the great redistribution of land holdings the Skeppsta North farm was moved to the south and became the new Skeppsta South. During 1862 – 1867 Lars Erik Pehrsson was the new tenant after Olof Jansson. Olof Jansson built a new cottage nearby for his family. Lars Erik was married to Olof's sister Christina and Olof was married to Lars Erik's sister Maj Lotta.

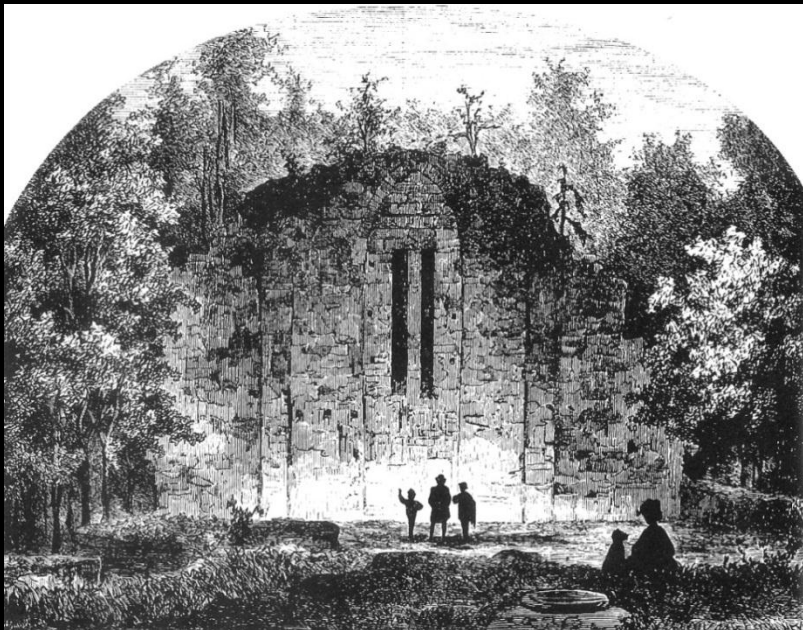


Olof Jansson´s cottage at Skeppsta South. Born here were his children Eric (1863), Per August (1865), Per Adolf (1867), Maria (1869) and Hjalmar (1875). His first daughter Maria and Per August , died here in 1866 from scarletina. At most, 9 family members lived in this cottage.



Two miles northwest of Skeppsta was the Riseberga monastery once situated. It was a cistercienser convent founded at the end of the 12th century. It owned 224 farms, mills, mines, churches and more in six counties. Because of King Gustav Vasa's reformation, the monastery was closed in 1530, and burned down in 1546 and became a ruin.





To the left, the ruin in 1870, above in 2010

What was left was saved during the 1830s. During the excavation of the ruins at that time they found barrels with beer in the cellar that was still possible to drink. Religious free movements among people floated around since the Call out movement during the 1840-ies.

Patron Hedengren at Riseberga saw the light and built a mission hall in his park, the oldest in Sweden that is still standing. He founded also an agricultural college. At Riseberga, the crofter Olof Jansson och his children had work and earned income during these hard times.



Riseberga Mission Chapel

It was during the 1840s that emigration to North America gained force in Sweden and many other countries in Europe. More than 1,3 million Swedes, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population, emigrated according to estimations. The peak years were 1887 and 1888, when 45,000 emigrated each year.



Many explanations had been given:

- Population growth and years of famine 1867 to 1869
- Declining prices on cereals
- Large demand for workers in the United States
- Religious intolerance and threats against revivalism
- Increasing class divisions and number of poor people
- The great redistribution of land holdings
- Wiped out spirit of community in old time villages
- Earlier emigrants sent promising letters home to Sweden



For our related families the trigger factor was that they were forced to abandon their tenant to the military land owner who could make more money from other land owners or tenants. Our poor tenants who had been given notice to quit and had too little money, had no other solution but to emigrate.

In the fall of 1866 something dramatic had happened to tenant Lars Erik Pehrsson, his wife Christina and their three children. They received a notice of termination of their leasing contract.



The Bergensköld widow had the power to arrange for a new tenant living in a village nearby. She wanted to send this tenant away from a farm she owned so she could sell it. Christina, as a daughter of the former innkeeper at Stora Storbjörboda and her personal contacts with mountain men from Karlskoga, knew about their emigration and travel all the way to Nerike Hill in Wisconsin in North America.

Kongl. Post-Ångbåts-Linie.

A M E R I K A.

Allan Liniens

Kongl. Post-Ångare,

de förnämsta, hvad konstruktion, snabbhet och inredning beträffar, afgå regulerat från England till Amerika 3 gånger i veckan; och kommer jag att i likhet med flera föregående år beförtra utvandrarne med dessa, via Quebec, till alla platser i Amerika.

Från Göteborg afgår under seglatsens tiden en ångare hvarje Fredag. Fri kost erhålles från Göteborg till landstignings-platsen i Amerika. Sjöresan till Quebec är 427 miles kortare än till New-York, och under vanliga förhållanden äro passagerne endast 5 dagar ur sigte af land.



A M E R I K A.

Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Co.,

det enda bolag, som till emigranteres skydd afklarar tolkar, hvilka medfölja ånda till Chicago, för att på Amerikanska jernvägarna gå utvandrarne tillhanda och öfvervaka ressak-ras säkra transport.

Hvarken å ångarne eller jernvägen betalas öfverfrakt för vesegods, undantagandes när af kompaniets frakostighet äres öppet missbruk. Penna samtåhålligt kan ej nog beaktas, da öfverfrakten på New-York-jernvägarna ofta uppgå till betydliga belopp.

Examinerad läkare medföljer ångarne. Nalig vård och medicin erhålles gratis.

Såsom säkerhet för skandinaviska utvandrarers befordran i enlighet med gällande lag, är nos vederbörande myndigheter deponeradt

Rdr 136,000 Rmt,

och utgör i öfrigt det ständigt ökade passagerareantalet å denna linie bästa beviset på det förtroende, densamma lyckats tillvinna sig genom ett välvilligt och strängt redbart behandlingssätt mot utvandrarne; tillrådande bolaget dessa att icke lysna till utlagda lockbeten i form af utlofvad arbetsförtjenst, hvilka i tidningar förekomma.

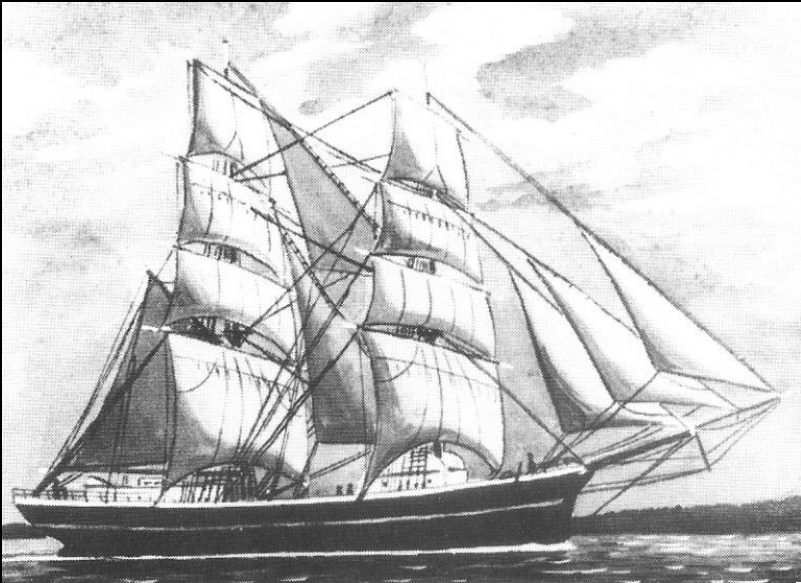
Handpenningar böra insändas sednast 3 veckor före den beslutade afgångsdagen från Göteborg.

Onyndiga personer, hvilka ej medföljas af målsman, måste medhafva dessas skriftliga tillstånd till resans företagande.

Göteborg, Nörra Hamngatan 10.

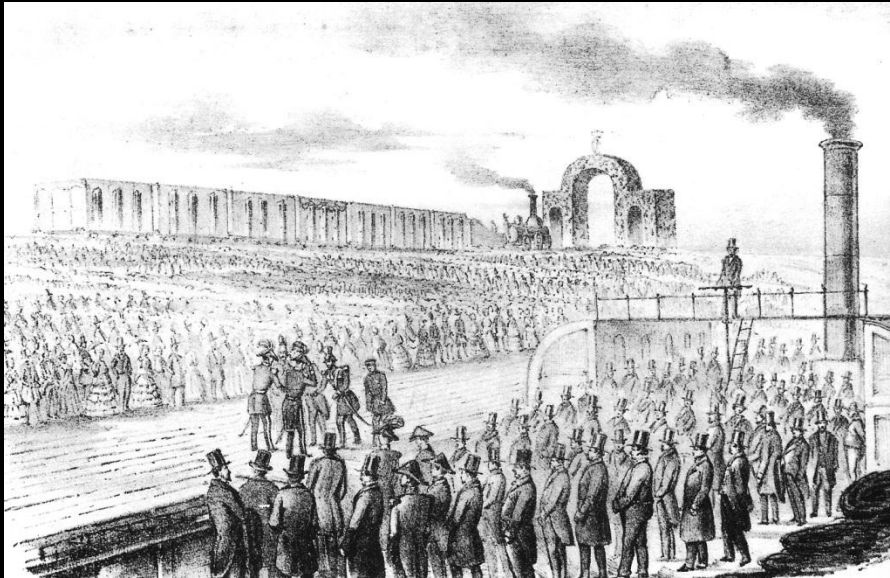
DAVID LYON,

Befullmäktigad utvandringsagent.
(Firma "Allan Brothers & Co., Göteborg.")



The first Swedish emigrants to North America left the country during the 1840s. By 1854, 15,000 Swedes had emigrated. Among those who had emigrated in 1849 from Närke were some mountain men and their families from the parish of Karlskoga, sailing with their pig iron from Gothenburg to Boston. In 1853, they founded a society in Stockholm on the shores of the Mississippi River in Wisconsin.





The first railroad in Sweden was built between the cities of Arboga and Örebro. It was opened 1857 by the Crown Prince Karl, who later became King Karl XV.

In 1862 a new royal opening took place. This time it was the railroad between Hallsberg, near Örebro and Stockholm.

When Lars Erik, Christina, Erik (9), Anna (7), and Lena (5) emigrated in May, 1867, travelled by train all the way down to the harbour in Göteborg.

From there they took the mail steamer to Hull in England. Then they travelled by train across land to Liverpool on the west coast. From there they crossed the Atlantic Ocean on a ship that, at the time, had both sail and steam engine.



Post Street in Göteborg



THE LITTLE AMERICAN.

ENKEL, MEN TILLFÖRLITLIG VÄGLEDNING

FÖR

UTVANDRARE TILL AMERIKA,

SAMT EN HVAR, SOM INOM KORT TID VILL LÄRA
SIG LÄSA, TALA OCH SKRIFVA DET

ENGELSKA SPRÅKET.

MED UPPLYSNINGAR

OM

ENGELSK UTTALS- OCH FORMLÄRA,

JEMTE RIKHALTIGT ORDFÖRRÅD, NÖDIGA FRASER
OCH TALESÄTT M. M.:

EFTER

M. A. SOMMER.

ÖFVERSÄTTNING FRÅN DANSKAN OCH BEARBETNING

AF

CARL WINGSTEDT.

Med tillägg af tabeller öfver Nord-Amerikanskt Mynt, Mått,
Mål och Vigt.

STOCKHOLM,

P. A. HULDBERGS BOKHANDEL,
Regeringsgatan N^o 11.

Svenska.

Hvad kostar en portion middagsmat.
Hvad kostar en portion varm qvällsmat.

Hvad kostar en portion the med smör och bröd.

Hvad kostar full kost för en dag.

Hvad kostar full kost för en vecka eller för en månad.

Engelska.

What is the price of a dinner.
What is the price of warm supper.

What is the price of a cup of tea with bread and butter.

What is the price of board by the day.

What is the price of board by the week or by the month.

Uttalet.

What is the preis ov e dinner.

What is the preis ov e waarm söpper.

What is the preis ov e köp ov ti with bred end bötter.

What is the preis ov baard bej the dä.

What is the preis ov bärd bej the wiik or bej the month.

Samtal på fartyg eller jernväg.

Vill ni säga mig hvar ångbåten "Parisian" ligger?

Den ligger längre nere på floden.

Är det detta fartyg som går till Amerika?

Nej, det är det andra fartyget härifrån.

Får jag be om en 3:dje klass biljett till Omaha i Nebraska.

Går denna vagn ända till Omaha eller skola vi byta om vagn?

Det sker vagnombyte i Chicago, men det blir tillsagd då man skall stiga ut.

Please tell me where the steamship "Parisian" lies?

It lies further down the river.

Is this the ship that is bound to Amerika?

No, it is the second ship from here.

Please give me a third class ticket to Omaha, Nebraska.

Does this car go through to Omaha or are we to change?

You will change cars in Chicago, and you will be told when to get out.

Plis tell mi wher the stilm schip "Parisian" leis?

It leis förther down the river.

Is this the schip, that is bound tu Amerika?

Nä, it is the second schip from hiir.

Plis giv mi e tbörd klass tikkettu Omaha, Nebraska.

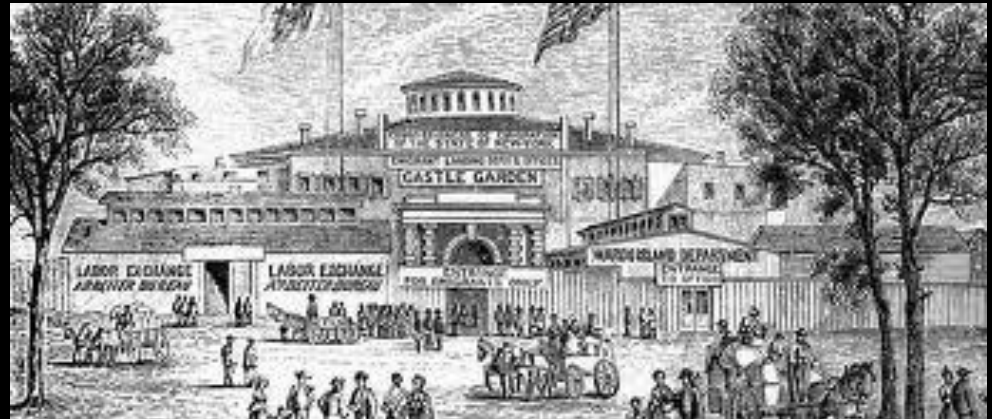
Dös this kar go throu tu Omaha or ar wi tu tjensch?

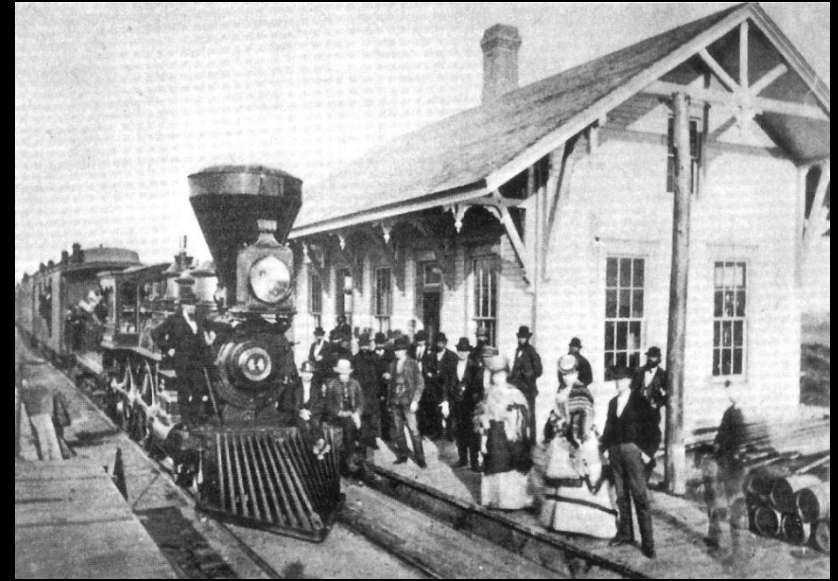
Ju wil tjensch kars in Chikägo änd ju will bi told when tu get out.

The journey across the Atlantic Ocean took four weeks.
On board, they started to practice the English language from a dictionary



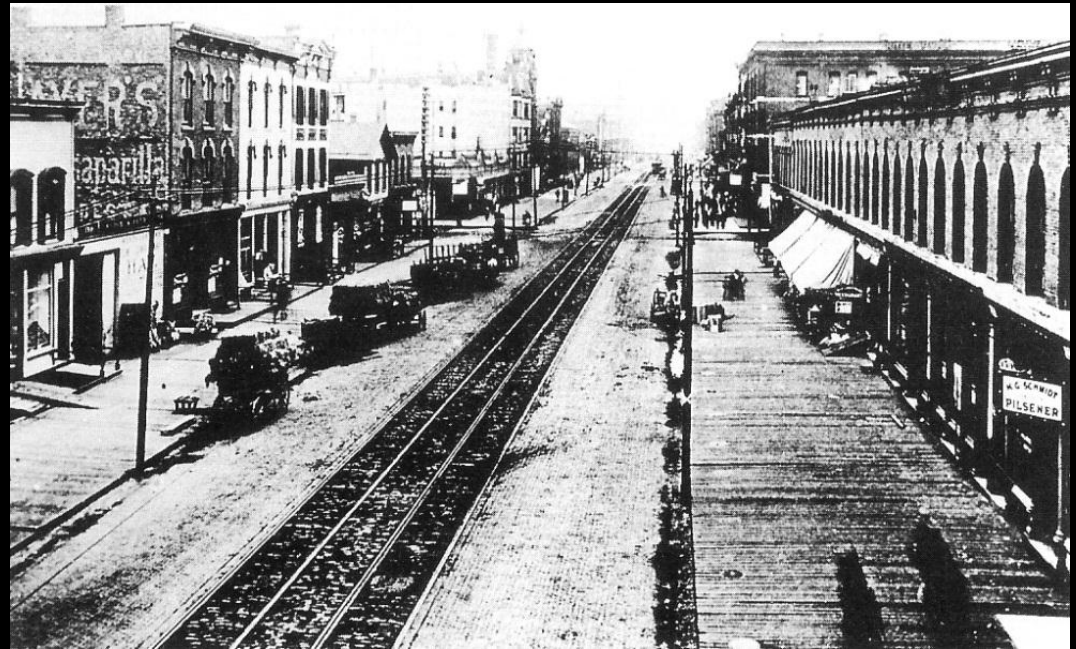
Between 1820 and 1892, 11 million immigrants came to Castle Garden in New York.
From 1892, the immigrants, instead, landed at Ellis Island in New York.





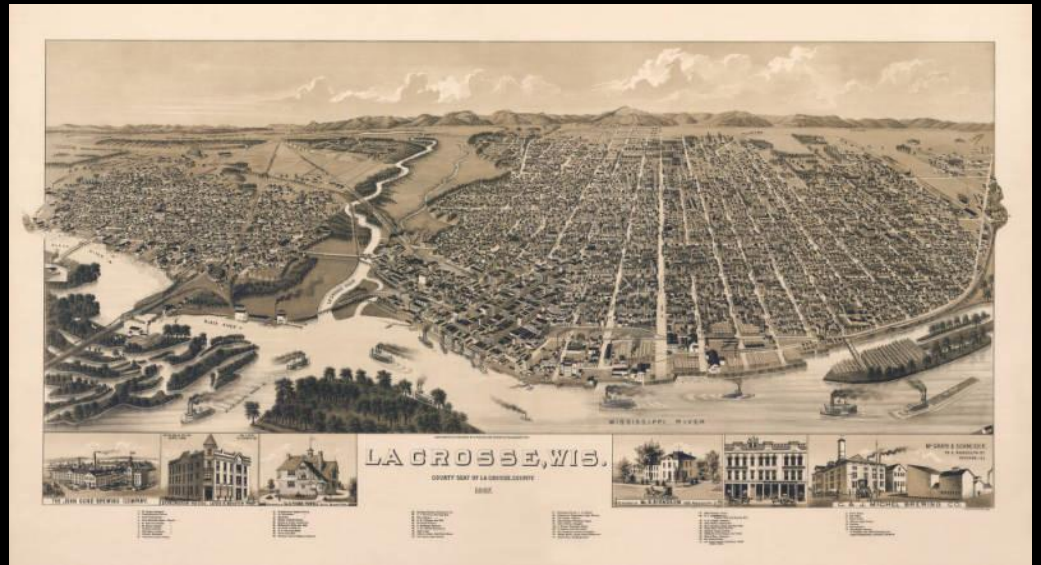
A network of railroads was already well established to connect American States. The family travelled first to Chicago, a city that by this time had more Swedes living there than anywhere in the USA.

Clark Street "Snusgatan", in Chicago
From there they continued by train to LaCross at the Mississippi River.



The families of both Lars Erik and Christina in 1867 and Peter and Sofia in 1869 went by paddle steamer on the Mississippi from LaCross up to Stockholm.

Photo of paddle steamers from the 1860s here landed in Saint Paul, northwest of the society Stockholm



The society of Stockholm had been founded 15 years earlier by the Peterson brothers from Karlskoga. They helped our families to find their homestead land on Nerike Hill.

At first, the family of Lars Erik and Christina had to live in the cellar beneath the schoolhouse in Stockholm. They then took part in the colonization of Nerike Hill. It was hard work. They built their log house in the woods where Indians were hunting animals.



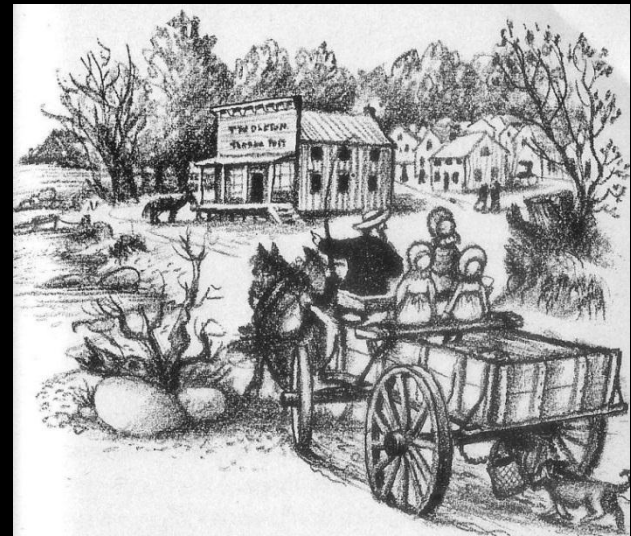
They built their cabin just east of Barry's Corner

Most of the settlers in Pepin County and Pierce County came from Sweden. But others came also from Norway and Germany.

Main street in Stockholm, Wisconsin during the 1890s



Contemporary aerial view of Nerike Hill. By the time our families built their cabins on the hill it was covered with a thick deciduous forest



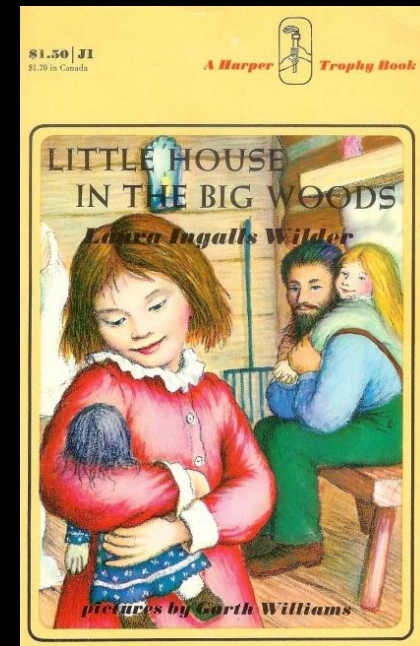
Summertime 1868.

Sometimes Ma let Laura and Mary go across the road and down the hill, to see Mrs. Peterson. The Petersons had just moved in. Their house was new, and always very neat, because Mrs. Peterson had no little girls to muss it up. She was a Swede, and let Laura and Mary look at the pretty things she had brought from Sweden – laces, and colored embroideries, and china.

Mrs Peterson talked Swedish to them, and they talked English to her, and they understood each other perfectly. She always gave them each a cookie when they left, and they nibbled the cookies very slowly while they walked home.

....

From “Little House in the Big Woods”.
The book Laura Ingalls Wilder wrote in Wisconsin about the time when she had our immigrants the family of Christina and Lars Erik Peterson as their neighbors.



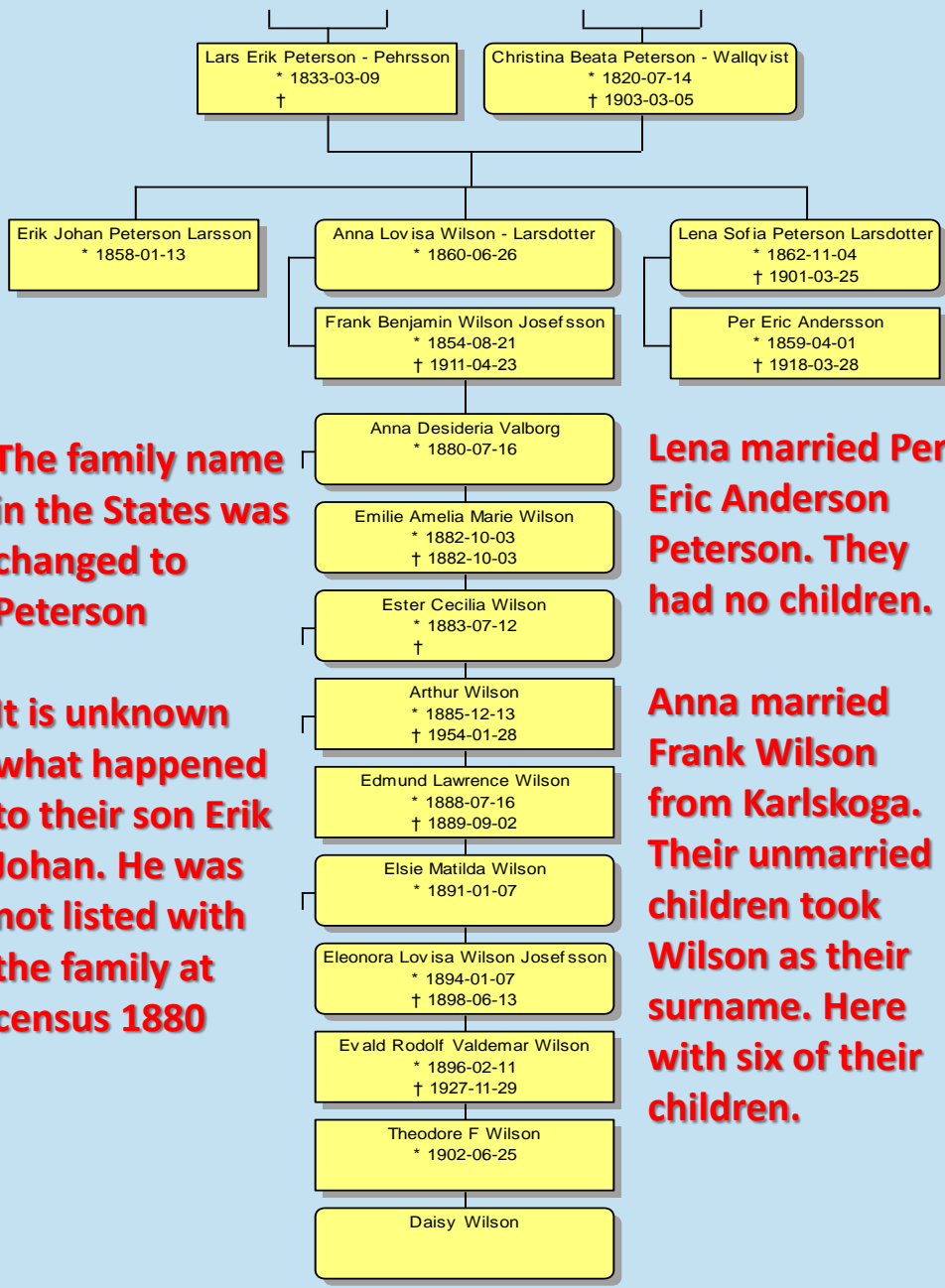
When Peter Halling (Pehrsson) and his family came by paddle steamer upstreams 1870 on Mississippi they landed at Lake City, a town by the river opposite Stockholm. From there they travelled to Nerike Hill where brother Lars Erik Peterson had built his cabin two years earlier.

Main Street in Stockholm, Wisconsin



By the turn of the century Lars Erik and Christina's daughter Anna Lovisa and her husband Frank Wilson lived here with their family.

1910 the population reached its peak with 300 inhabitants



The family name in the States was changed to Peterson

It is unknown what happened to their son Erik Johan. He was not listed with the family at census 1880

Lena married Per Eric Anderson Peterson. They had no children.

Anna married Frank Wilson from Karlskoga. Their unmarried children took Wilson as their surname. Here with six of their children.



Christina's daughter Anna Wilson (above), at hers and Frank's home in Stockholm



Peter and Sofia had many children...

Peter Halling - Pehrsson
* 1826-01-27
† 1904-03-27

Christina Stina Sofia Olsdotter
* 1828-06-18
† 1905-03-02

...who took the surname Halling

Anna Charlotta (Lotta) Wellman - Halling
* 1851-09-21
† 1922

John Wellman
* 1848
† 1891

David Wellman
* 1873
† 1906

John Wellman
* 1875
† 1913

Julia Brink - Wellman
* 1878
† 1948

William Wellman
* 1885
† 1975

Ida Wellman
* 1887
† 1971

Arvid Wellman

Eric Halling
* 1853-09-29
† 1934-03-02

Gina Halling - Hakanson

Josephine Halling - Sundberg
†

Christina Halling Persdotter
* 1859-09-26

Oscar Söderström

Ida Söderström

Anna Söderström

John Söderström

Miranda Söderström

Alice Söderström

Amanda Johnson Halling
* 1862-09-15
† 1928

Henry Johnson
* 1855
† 1931

Elsie Johnson
* 1885
† 1976

Blanche Johnson
* 1894

Hazel Johnson
* 1896
† 1977

Westly Johnson

Emil Halling
* 1865-05-18
† 1923-01-04

Ragnhild Halling - Wickstrom
* 1866-06-09
† 1923-02-27

Ellen Halling
* 1894
† 1972

Harold Halling
* 1895
† 1970

Roland Halling
* 1900
† 1942

Myrtle Halling - Moine
* 1902-09-25
† 1998-08-26

Elin Sofia Samuelson Halling
* 1868-05-18

Andrew Anders Samuelson

Clarence G Samuelson
* 1901-01-18

Elvin Samuelson
* 1902-07-14

Ethel Samuelson
* 1904-08-24

Frank Adolf Halling
* 1871-10-03
† 1948

Betsy Halling - Samuelson
* 1878
† 1962

Raymond Halling
* 1902-04-06

Wallace Halling
* 1906
† 1969

Glenn Halling
* 1911
† 2003-02-03

Ruby Nelson Halling
* 1913

Ida Catharina Halling Persdotter
* 1875-02-12
† 1890

...and many grandchildren, and great-grandchildren....

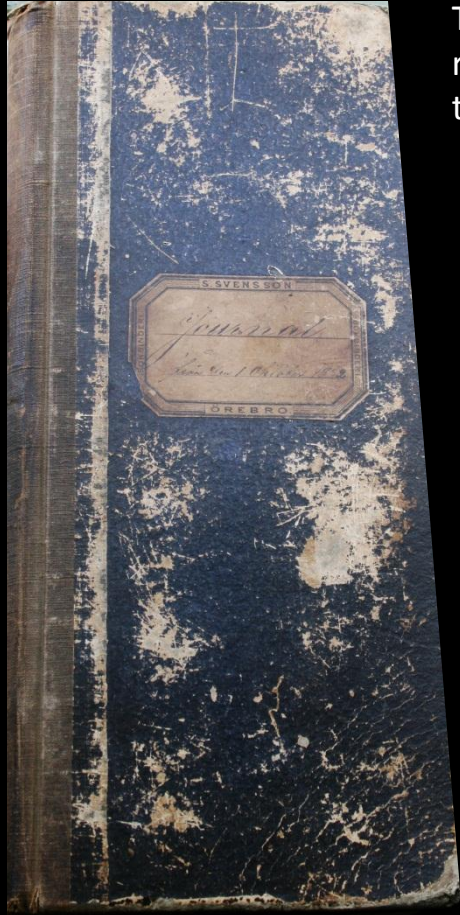
Most of their descendants now live in Wisconsin and Minnesota



Both brothers of Maj Lotta emigrated with their families 1867, and 1869. Her husband, Olof Jansson, continued to struggle as a poor crofter at Skeppsta



When her brothers had left, Maj Lotta gave birth in this cottage at Skeppsta Sörgård to: Per Adolf (1867), Maria (1869) and Hjalmar (1875). The oldest daughters then left home for work as maids; Stina (1868), Clara (1872), Augusta (1874) and Anna (1878), but Anna returned home already in 1879 and stayed for many years at Skeppsta.



The old register in the store



93. Oktober Månad 1883

Hemmanseg. Erik Johansson Hufvudst.		3 00	459	3 00
G. Ch. Siv				
Förparan Olof Jansson Hufvudst.				
G. Ch. 3.40 =	3.03 Siv Hufvudst 50%	3	53	
Myt 1/2 =	Hufvudst 30% 1/2 = Hufvudst 35%		65	
1/2 Siv Hufvudst 30%	Hufvudst 30%		32	
10 = Hufvudst			45	5.75
1/3 Siv 4.50 = Siv 2.65-40				2.90

In 1882, a store was opened nearby at the Via village. Now Olof Jansson had only a half mile to walk when he would go shopping.



In 1885, their son Erick left home for military service in Örebro and to get a job. He decided to emigrate. He searched for his mother's two brothers living on Nerike Hill for the last twenty years. He found them in good living conditions. From the Post Office in Stockholm he sent a letter to his parents, suggesting that they also should emigrate.

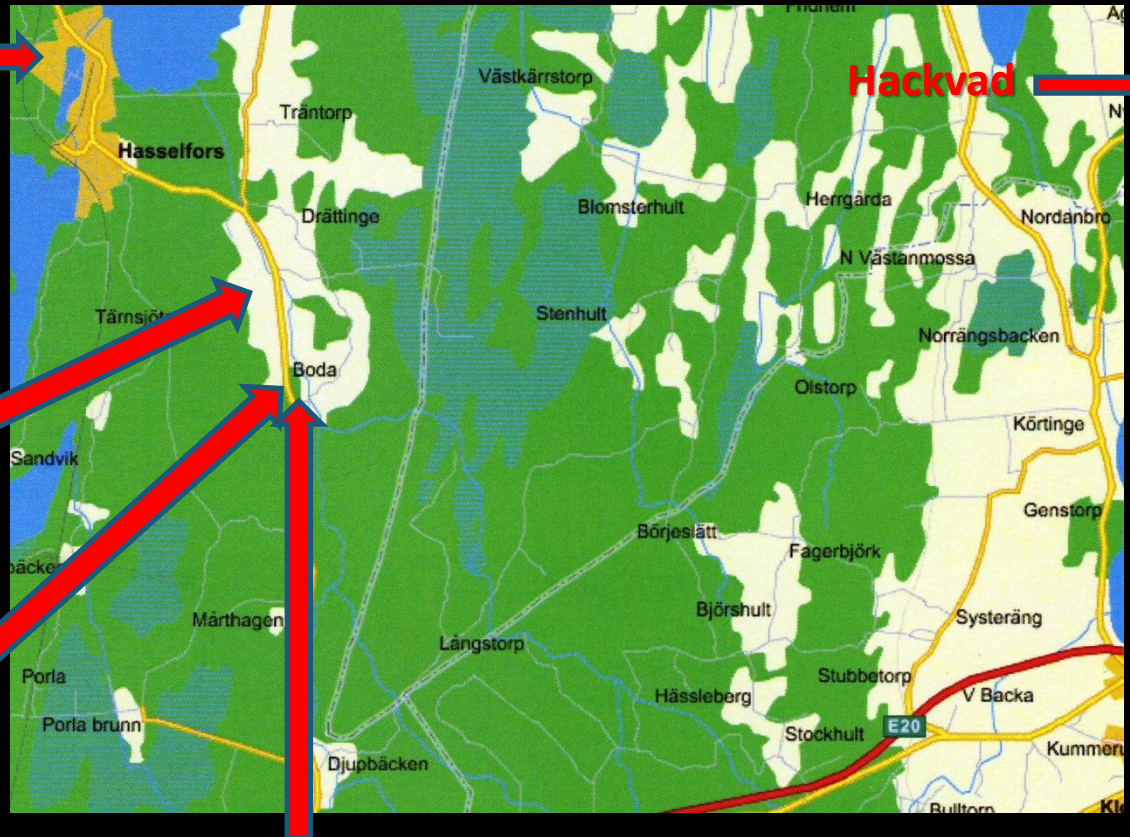


It was not an easy decision to make for Olof (57) and Maj Lotta (58). What would their children do? Clara and Augusta were both married and had own children, and Stina had a child born out of wedlock and they resided with Augusta. Maria and Hjalmar were still at home and willing to emigrate. At home was also Anna who lived there with two children born out of wedlock. They were not interested to emigrating. But where was Per Adolf? He had left in 1886 to search for a job in Stockholm.

Skagershult church

Daughter Clara moved to Skagershult parish, 1872. She married Otto Olofsson, 1876, and they had nine children together. Their cottage at Skogaholm.

Anna Sofia, a sister of Maj Lotta, had moved to Boda in 1860, had married and lived there until 1887, when she then moved to Kumla.



Peter Wallqvist also lived in Boda with his family from 1842 until he died 1881. Peter was Olof Jansson's older brother by five years. He got the opportunity to go to high school in Örebro, at the time when his father the innkeeper had a good economy at Stora Storbjörboda. Peter was working as a bailiff and tenant in Boda.

The other children of Olof and Maj Lotta had settled down in the Örebro area.



Augusta had left in 1875 and moved to Asker and then to Almby near Örebro. There she married the soldier Carl Johan Alm. They had 11 children. The family had the help of sister Stina who came from Kräcklinge in 1886 with her daughter born in 1881 out of wedlock --- But where was their brother Per Adolf?



The name of the last hussar in Närke was Jan Erik Helling. He was well known in the county.

It was from him that Per Adolf took his new family name. His parents did not know about this.

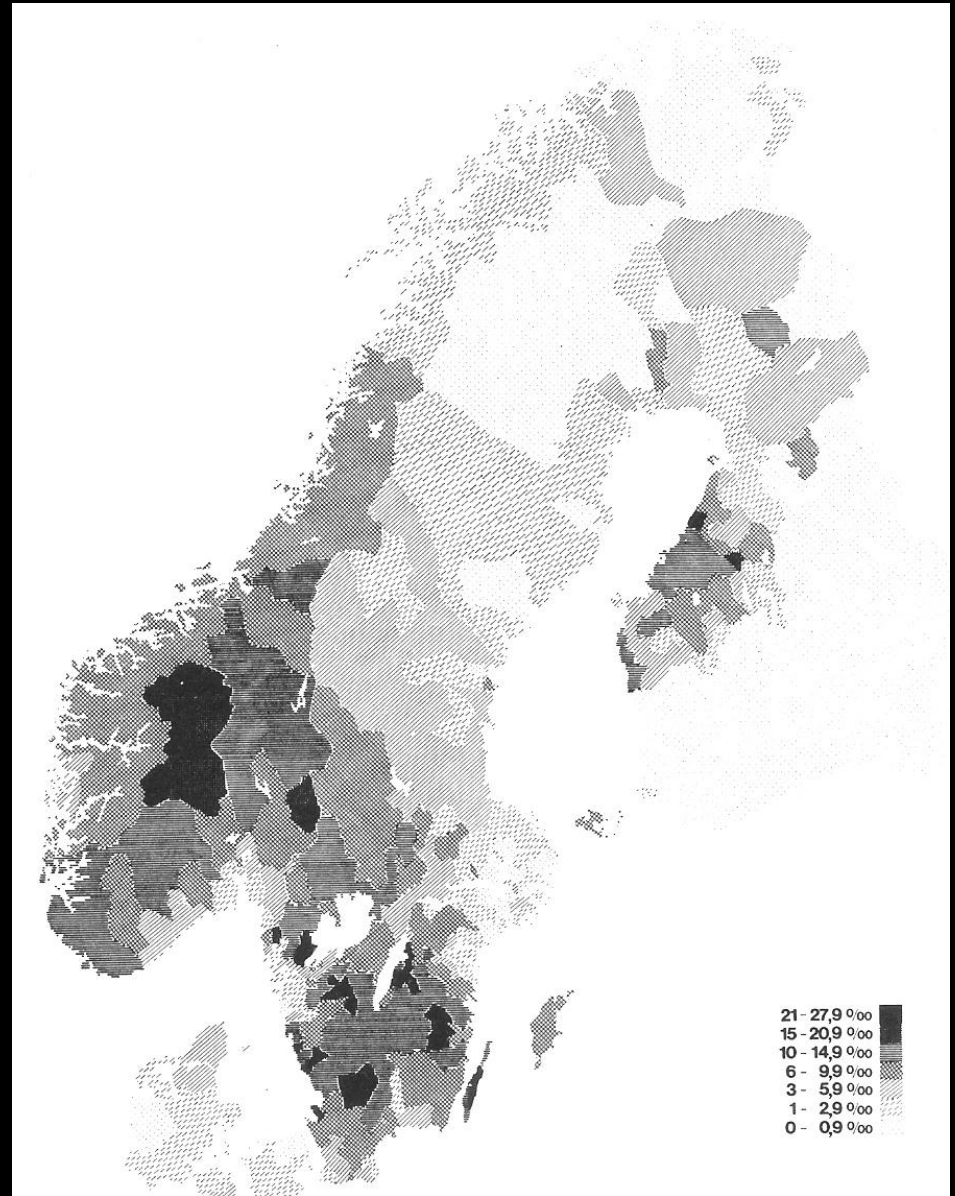
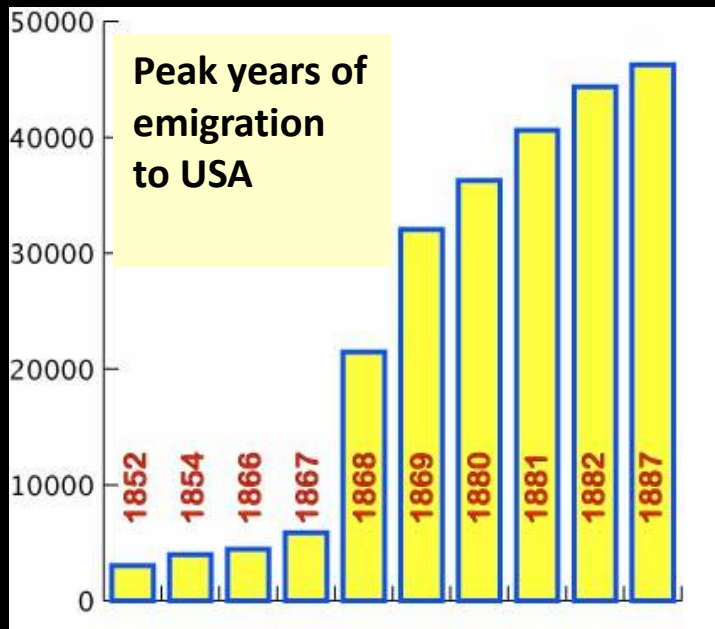


Per Adolf left for Kumla in 1885 to work at a shoe factory. He did not like this job. He moved to Stockholm to join the army as he found no other job. There he trained as an instructor in gymnastics, riding, and fencing and a position at Waxholm fortress.



The Svea Artillery Regiment

It was easy for Olof and Maj Lotta to be carried away by the magic power of emigration, even if a larger share of the population emigrated from other areas. After Lars Erik and Christina, and also Peter and Sofia had emigrated, each year even more left home. North America came closer in the mind of people.





At the end of the 1880s it was more convenient to go by train to Göteborg.

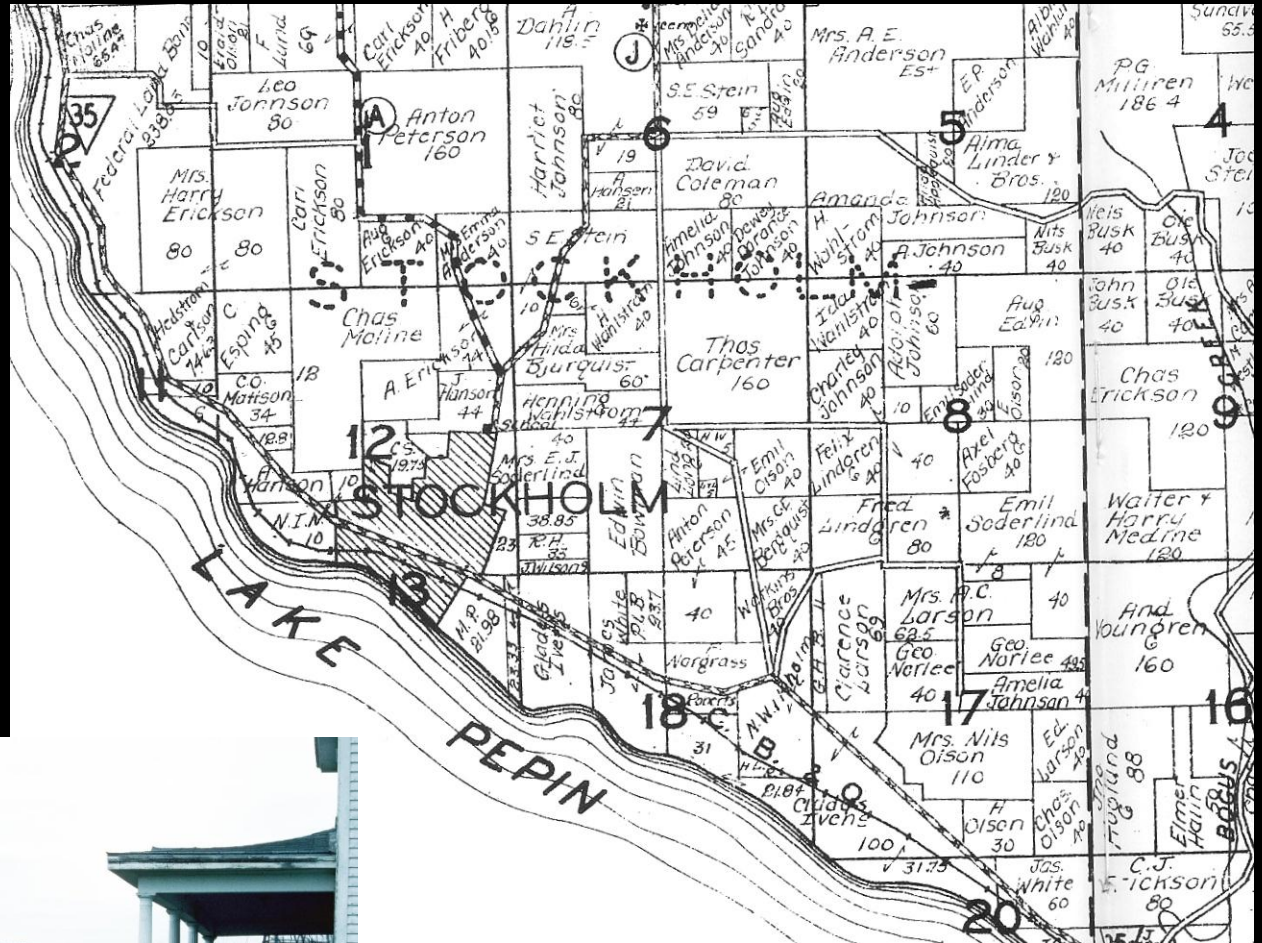
Even steamers crossing the Atlantic Ocean were now much more convenient. Nowadays this trip did not take more than two weeks from Liverpool to New York





Leaving Sweden for emigration to North America

When Olof, Maj Lotta, and their three children came to Stockholm in Wisconsin, there was no more homestead land to find. Their son Erick, who was there already, helped them find a farm to rent



This farm was near Nerike Hill by Bogus Creek. When the original owners came back, Olof and his family had to leave this place. Later the owner built a new house on the premises.

A glimpse of the new house is to the right,

The girl between Olof and Maj Lotta is their grandchild Ellen who was born out of wedlock with an unknown father. Her mother Anna, was probably mentally retarded and was unwilling to emigrate. She remained at Skeppsta. There she later gave birth to one more daughter, her third, also born out of wedlock.

As a child, Ellen had shown a healthy personality and her grandparents wanted to bring her with to the U.S. Here she married Georg Nelson and had many children and, later, grandchildren.

This photo is taken around 1895 when Ellen was seven years of age.





Erick Olson married Ella Nelson in 1904. They had three daughters and a son. They settled down in Red Wing in Minnesota

Hjalmar married Alma Lundgren in 1904. They had four daughters, but 2 had died young. They settled down in Plum City.

Unknown man. Could be Albert Ingli married to sister Maria



Erick Olson and his sister Maria Olson



Hjalmar Olson married Alma Lundgren 1904. He died six years later in 1910

Maria Olson was married in 1904 to their neighbor Albert Ingli on Nerike Hill. He was one of three sons in his family. This family had emigrated from Germany. Maria and Albert settled down in Plum City where Albert was a furniture dealer and also the undertaker.

They had two sons, born in 1904 and 1906, who both died shortly after birth. Their daughter, Lucille, was born in 1911. She married Tony Johnson. Lucille maintained contacts with relatives in Sweden for many years, in particular, with her grandfather Olof's grandson, Hjalmar Helling.



Maria Olson



Plum City
1910

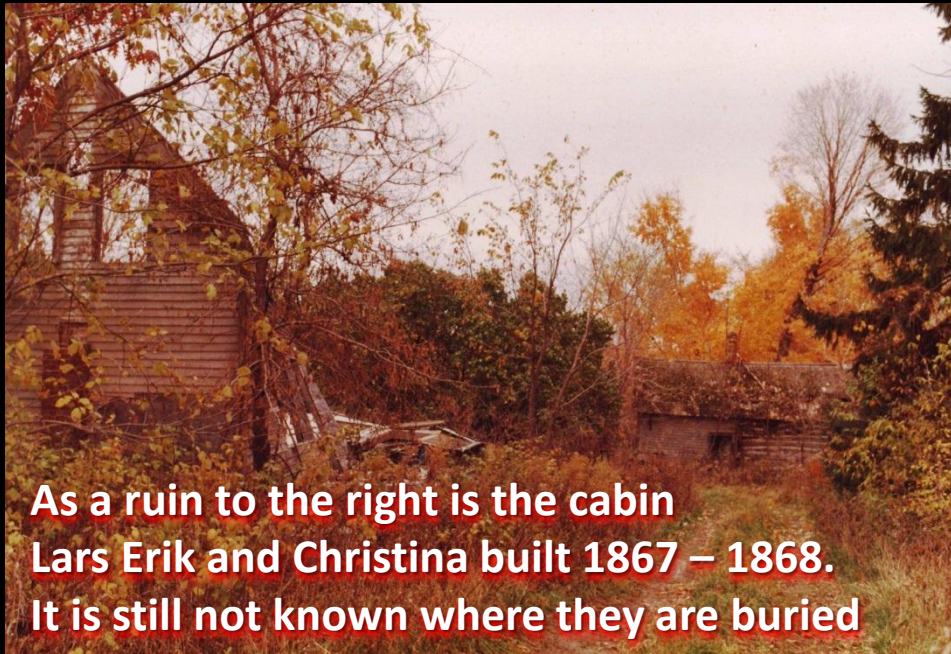


Lucille Johnson



Maj Lotta died in 1899 and Olof in 1910. They are buried at Lund Mission Covenant Church. In USA they changed their names to Olof Johnson and Maria Johnson. Resting here are also their sons Erick och Hjalmar. Daughter, Maria, rests in Plum City.





**As a ruin to the right is the cabin
Lars Erik and Christina built 1867 – 1868.
It is still not known where they are buried**



**Peter Halling, the brother of Maj Lotta and
Lars Erik, and his wife Sofia and several of
their children are buried at Sabylund
Lutheran Church along the road between
Lund and Stockholm, down by the shores of
the Mississippi. It was here the adventure
once begun for our immigrants in North
America.**



In the Memory of Pioneers on Nerike Hill

*Where are Ole, Peter, Lars and Hans,
the weak of will, the strong of arm,
the clown, the boozier, the fighter?
All, all are sleeping on the hill*

*One passed in a fever, some were drowned in the lake,
one was killed in a brawl, one died in a runaway,
one fell from a bridge, toiling for children and wife...
All, all are sleeping, sleeping, sleeping on the hill.*

Adaptation of "Spoon River Anthology"
Reprinted in the book Stockholm Saga by Forslund & Larson



Autumn on the shore of the Mississippi River

Photo 2010: Deborah (Bergholtz) Burnett - Olof Jansson's son-daughter-son-daughter



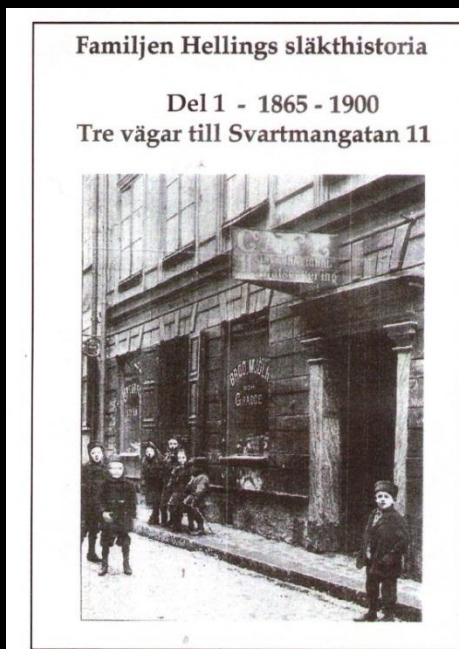
End of *Root in Narke*

Spring among blue anemone in Närke

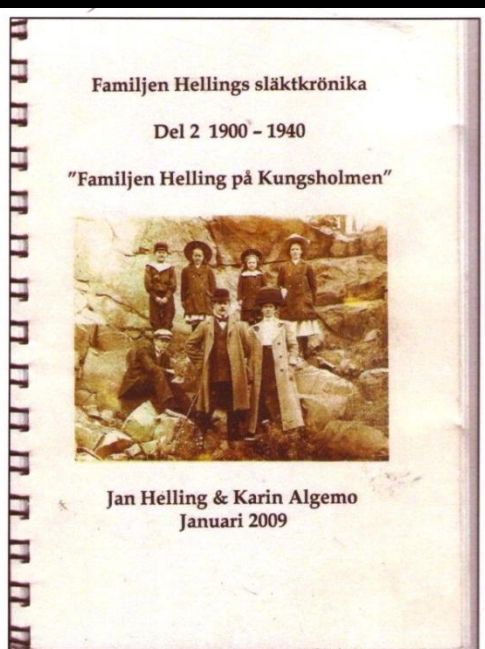
Photo 2010: Jan Helling - Olof Jansson's son-son-son

But human life continues.....

My interest for writing family Chronicles and arrange opportunities for relatives to meet began when I came to the USA in 1978. This was the first time I met with my relatives over there. In order to find out how we were related I designed a family tree and wrote a simple chronicle about roots in the province of Närke in Sweden. This first chronicle was translated. It is this old Chronicle I have now elaborated into "Närke-trilogin". This book is not translated.



DVD film 2008



Bildberättelse 2009

I was so eager to find out more about how my own forefathers and formothers lived their lives, I have produced Part 1 and 2 of the Helling Family Chronicle, starting with how my grandfather Per Adolf met with Edla, his partner for life. Now it is time for someone else to continue writing our family story.

Our family history continues....

For instance in the USA with Christina´s daughter Anna Lovisa Wilson, on this photo together with her daughter Elsie and four of her seven children.....



...and in Sweden, for instance with Anna Lovisa Wilson´s cousin, Per Adolf Helling, his wife Edla and their four children, plus a little girl, living in the same house, who loved to be together with our family.

A family history never ends.....

