

Jonsson (Johnson) Genealogy 1869-2009

In the year of 1869 Goren Jonsson - (George Johnson) with a brother, emigrated from the province of Varmland Olme Sweden to Rockford, Illinois. At the age of 22 a young lady, by the name of Johanna Matilda Anderson, in 1870 came with her parents from Vastergoland, Sweden to Rockford, Ill. Here George and Johanna met and were married on March 16-1872. While living in Rockford they had two sons, Claus and Edwin.

In the year of 1876 George with his ~~two~~ sons and pregnant wife came by train to Buena Vista County Alta, Iowa. Here they homesteaded on a farm in Brooke township. 11 1/2 miles north of Alta.

The first building they built was a granary. That was where Freda was born.

On this prairie land of 100 acres, Grandfather George broke sod behind a walking plow, hitched to a single horse. It was said, Grandmother Johanna would strap Freda to a board of some sort and take her out when she would

reap the grain while Grandfather would tie it. Later, he was the first person to have a reaper in the community. The first 100 acres were on the west side of the road. Later 160 acres was bought on the east side of the road. Final acres owned is 320 acres. Land was also purchased in other areas of Iowa and Minnesota.

Soon a home was built. It was considered the largest and most beautiful home in the area.

Seven more children were born on the Johnson farm.

Fred, Ada, George, Esther, Carl, Effie & Harry.

The following gives the names of George and Johanna children and 1844-1923-1848-1936 their children.

Claus

Jennie Lindleif

1872-1953

1873-1934

Their children - Frances, Mildred, Marie, Lucille, Evelyn, Kenneth, Alice, Genevieve

Edwin

Norma Johnson

1894-1966

Children, Gladys, Jeanette, Hazel, Georgia

Freda

1876-1966

Frank Lindlie

1870-1960

Children, Wilbur, George, Mildred

Geneva, Vernice, Marvin

Fred

1878-1928

Rose

1884-1944

Marie

Ada

1880-1952

Emil Chindlund

Children, Lenore, Harriet, Helen, Carol,

Luckine, Conrad, Clarence

George

1882-1950

Anna Hansen

1889-1963

Children, Donald, Marjorie

Esther

1884-1965

Richard Peterson

1881-1972

Children LeRoy, Dorothy

Carl

1887-1957

Florence

Children Gwendolyn, Robert

Effie

1889-1979

Harry

1892-1939

Maud Morrissey

Children, Mildred, Phillip

In 1910 our Grandparents retired to Alta, Iowa. They had two different homes. In 1920 they built a new home on West 2nd street, across from the Trinity Lutheran church. It later was bought by George and Anna Johnson. Margorie sold the home on June 5th 1990. The house is still there.

When I think of our ancestors I believe they were of strong Swedish stock. ~~People~~ Honest, hard working pioneers. People of faith and courage. I am proud to say I am a Johnson. I know you also are.

This information is from
Dan Sandstrom of Solna, Sweden
His Great Grandfather Anders Fredrick
and our Grandfather George were brothers.

Jonas Jonsson and wife Maria are
the parents of Grandfather George
and nine other children. I do
have their names.

I don't have the year but
Jonas Jonsson came to America and
lived two years with Grandfather
and family. He returned to Sweden
and lived with a son and with a
daughter Anna Maria. Anders Fredrick

These family members also
emigrated to America. A brother
Paul came with our Grandfather to
Rockford, Ill. in 1869. He worked in a
carpentering factory. He died after a couple
of years. He never married. Their brother
Samuel emigrated here in 1878 and a
sister, Kristina Lovisa in 1871. These
two are supposed to have lived in
San Francisco, Calif. They were never
heard from after the earthquake
in 1906.

This observation -

As you may know, many of the relatives in Sweden were farmers. It still is a part of our background.

Claus, Edwin George Fred were farmers. Freda, Ada and Esther married farmers.

Le Roy Peterson, George Lindlie, Kenneth & Ronald Johnson, Charles Roder, Conrad Chindlund were farmers.

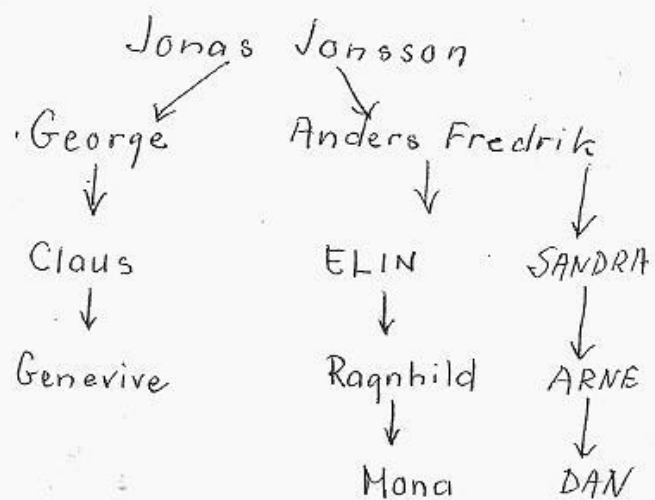
Married to farmers Frances Hansen, Ardis Heinsohn, Pemberton, Janice Sorenson, Alice Enderson, Geneva Hollenbeck, Jeanette Buckingham, Harriet Roder, Mildred Newcomb, Marjorie Rydstrom, Maris Stoner, Irlene Peterson.

To-days farmers are David Rydstrom, ^{John} Craig Rehnstrom, Phyllis (Mrs ^{Retired} Merrill Rehnstrom) Shannon Roder, Richard Stoner, John Mohr Ann Mohr (Mrs

I was always told my father Claus only had a fourth grade education. I'm sure this was true of Edwin.

In contrast, Carl, was a World War one overseas pilot and photographer. (over)

Effie, was a nurse and
also served overseas in
World War One. Harry, was
doctor in Fort Collins, Co.,
Geneva Hollenbeck,
Maris Stoner and Dairine ~~Peterson~~
were nurses. Peterson



Some notes on the Swedish ancestors of George Johnson

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Beiron Jonsson

2005

Some notes on the Swedish ancestors of George Johnson

Sources

I never met my grandfather and grandmother. They were dead before I was born.

After my father's death in 1934, the year I turned seven, I left Ölme, a parish in the province of Värmland, to live in the south of Sweden and in 1953 I moved to Stockholm.

This means that I myself have had very little contact with relatives of my father living in Värmland.

This also means that in my youth I never heard these elder relatives telling their family stories or stories about the past.

My notes on my relatives are for that reason based on information I have obtained from two books:

C. V. Bromander: Värmländska Ättartal (Värmland Genealogies), published 1915.

and

Lars Lämngren: Ölme, historik, biografier, bilder m m Ölme (Historical Accounts, Biographies, Pictures etcetera,) published 1920.

but also from

Dan Sandström: Förteckning över ättlingarna till Anders Fredrik och Matilda Jonsson
(List of Decendants to Anders Fredrik and Matilda Jonsson)

Göran Jonsson – George Johnson
both currently updated.

Bromander was the vicar of the parish, university educated, with an easy access to all data about people, as the church was responsible for the registry office.

Lämngren was a soldier, an autodidact, with a very good knowledge about the place and the people.

There are no important historical persons among our ancestors. They were well known in the local community and they were respected enough to be written about.

Old times

2

George Johnson came from a family of farmers.

The situation for farmers in Sweden was, however, different from what it was for farmers in other European countries.

Most foreigners know that the vikings were Scandinavians.

Yes, the viking expeditions came from the Scandinavian countries, even if none came from Värmland.

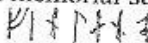
The vikings were not christian and did not have to believe that the earth was flat and they were not afraid of the sea. They were able to build big warships, they could sail and they could navigate in all weathers.

They sailed to the west and to the east, plundering churches and monestries, trading with the locals and with vikings that had been staying, demanding tributes from princes, all for over 200 years.

If you study the viking age you will find that all documents about them are written by the other side, the victims, and that these documents are still accepted at face value.

The vikings left no documents.

Why not?

Of course the vikings could read and write. We have hundreds of memorial stones from their time to prove that. They even had their own alphabet, the runes,  = Vinland = America.

No, the reason is that the written word was regarded as secondary to the spoken word.

Their world was an oral world. History, stories, songs, laws, family events, all were carried forward to future generations orally by bards, judges, singers, family members.

For example, an important thing for a person is the purchase of land. Still long into the Middle Ages a written deed was not legally valid.

The legal requirements were as follows:

The seller and the buyer, both together with their own two witnessess, meet and declare the terms. In confirmation the seller and buyer shake hands, and that handshake makes the deal legally binding. Finally all walks around the property and inspect all markings.

It may be interesting to know that when you to-day make a deal and shake hands, that was once a legal procedure.

Another interesting thing may be the marriage. Not even to-day you can be legally married by mailing or E-mailing a legal form to your church or registry office. It still requires an oral vow before an official and two witnesses. In old times the church of course was not even involved. It was family matters..

In such a world it was good to belong to a family.

It was mainly three things that made the situation better for farmers in Sweden compared to other European countries.

First, slavery and serfdom were abolished in Sweden in the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The reason was mainly a result of what we would call a cost/benefit analysis. It was not a profitable arrangement in the long run and the objections to the abolishment were overrun by a general acceptance of new values.

The Swedes were free men and women.

Second, nobility came late to Sweden, not until 1280.

As we were not participating in various wars like other European countries until the seventeenth century – except with Denmark, the grantings of land and previlegies to victorious general etc were few and so the number of nobility families remained low. Most of the land granted in the seventeenth century, when Sweden for a short time was involved in wars in Europe, was revoked by a succeeding king. And in Värmland nobility families were few.

Land owned by monestries and churches was confiscated when Sweden became lutheran in the sixteenth century.

The result from a farmers point of view was that there were few big landowners.

The Swedish farmers were independent.

Third, the political situation was different in Sweden.

The Swedish parliament, established in 1434, consisted of four chambers:

- Nobility
- Clergy
- Burghers
- Farmers

an organization that was not changed until 1865.

Swedish farmers were in a way politically a ruling class.

In old times, being a farmer in Värmland with its few nobility families and few cities was after all a good thing.

The eighteenth century – Table 1 – 3

I am in Schedule 1 showing Bromander's survey of our family.

I will, however, concentrate on the following line of generations:

Jon Svenson	1701-1773
Henrik Jonson	1731-1794
Jon Henderson	1758-1827
Jonas Jonson	1809-1897
George Johnson	1844-1923

In this way you can without too much effort follow your family back to the year 1701, that is for more than 300 years, or for 6 – 8 generations depending on your own age.

This means that I will only use Tabela 1 - 4.

In the old times the custom was not to have the same surname for all members in the family. Surnames were arrived at by using your father's Christian name + the suffix son for a son and the suffix dotter for a daughter.

Still later the father's Christian name + the suffix son was used by all members of a family and, as a final change, the father's name was used in genitive, that is with two s.

As the family still was important in those days I am also giving you some details about family members to give you a more broad picture.

Morning-gift, mentioned below, was an old germanic custom that stayed on very long in Sweden – stronger women maybe?

It was part of the wedding ceremonies and was a gift from the bridegroom to the bride and it was presented to her on the morning after the wedding night.

It was her own personal property, and her right of possession was legally protected, in Sweden until 1920.

"Lod silver". which also is mentioned: lod is a weight unit, 1 lod corresponds to 13,16 grammes.

Table 1**Jon Svenson**

Jon Svenson, born 1701, lived as a farmer at Månsta at best from the beginning of the 1730s and died 1773 of stomach complaint.

He was married to Katarina (Karin) Henriksdotter. She was born 1707 and died 1775 of stroke.

Their children:

Sven Jonson, died 1748.

Henrik Jonson, born 1731, died 1794, farmer at Hästås (see Table 2).

Olof Jonson, born 1734, died 1810, farmer at Månsta (Table 9, not included here). He was married three times:

In 1762 to Sigrid Andersdotter, 1741-1772. Her morning-gift was 30 lod silver.

In 1773 to Ingeborg Arvidsdotter, 1740-1774.

In 1776 to Maria Andersdotter, 1752-1793.

He lived at Månsta even after being married and took over the farm when his father died in 1773 and he continued to live at the farm until his death in 1810.

In 1805 his son, Olof Olson, 1776-1847 (Table 12, not included here), takes over the farm.

After his marriage in 1813 to Kajsa Jansdotter, 1776-1820, he became a farmer at Östra Vall, which belonged to his wife, who was a widow.

Another son to Olof Jonson, Sven Olson, 1769-1850, then gets the farm, which he owns until 1844.

We now leave the farm at Månsta and continue with the children of Jon Svenson.

Anders Jonson, born 1738, died 1822. He was married in 1760 to the widow Karin

Andersdotter, born 176, dead 1788. Her morning-gift was 30 lod silver.

He worked as a farmhand 1754-1759 and then became a farmer at Stubberud by his marriage.

In 1790, after the death of his wife, the farm was taken over by his stepson Olof Peterson, but he continued to live at the farm until his death, 84 years old, of decrepitude. He had no children of his own.

Lars Jonson, born 1743, dead 1818 (Table 13, not included here). He was married twice:

In 1769 to the widow Katarina Arvidsdotter, 1740-1778.

In 1780 to Ingeborg Jansdotter, 1751-1810.

By his marriage he became a farmer, first at Lämås and then, in 1800, at Myrom, where he died of decrepitude.

Stina Jonson, born 1747, died 1820. She was married in 1771 to Anders Anderson, farmer at Norra Hållerud. Her morning-gift was 20 lod silver.

Table 2. Henrik Jonson

Henrik Jonson was born 1731 and died 1794 of stomach-complaint.

He first worked as a farmhand from 1754 to 1755 at the parsonage and from 1755 at home until his marriage in 1757, when he moved over to the farm of his wife's parent at Hästås, where he afterwards became a farmer.

He was married twice:

In 1757 to Ingeborg Jonasdatter, 1737-1772. Her morning-gift was 30 lod silver.

In 1778 to Katarina Jonsdatter, 1747-1806. After the death of her husband she lived at the farm, which was taken over, first by her stepson Anders, then after his death, by her stepson Olof. She died of pneumonia.

The children:

Jon Henrikson, born 1758, died 1827 (see table 3)

Olof Henrikson, born 1759, died 1818 of pneumonia. He worked first as a farmhand, but in 1802 he became farmer at Myrom by his marriage to Ellika Ersdatter, 1759-1820.

Katarina Henrikson, born 1761, died the same year.

Stina Henriksdatter, born 1763-. She was employed in 1786 by the Bergmark family at Rudsberg. She was not married.

Maria Henriksdatter, born 1765, died 1766.

Anders Henrikson, born 1769, died 1804. He became a farmer at Hästås in 1794 after the death of his father.

Sven Henrikson, born 1771, died 1772.

Maria Henriksdatter, born 1775, died 1775.

There is little information about the persons from this time, only what is recorded in the church register at the parish.

I have used the old custom as regards the writing of the names of the farms, i.e. the farm at Månsta instead of the Månsta farm at Ölme. Ölme was implied.

All people mentioned in Tabel 1 - 3 lived at Ölme. Only two persons moved. Stina Henrikson, see Table 2 above, moved to Visnum, a neighbour parish, following the family for which she was the housekeeper. The date of her death therefore is not recorded in the church register at Ölme.

Jonas Erson, see Table 3 below, came from Karlskoga.

Tabel 3**Jon Henrikson**

Jon Henrikson (or Jon Hinderson) was born 1758 and died 1827.

He was married to Ingrid Jonsdotter, born 1778, died 1852.

He seems to have first lived at his grandparents, Jon and Karin Svenson, at Månsta. After the death of his grandfather he worked as a farmhand.

When married in 1802 he went to the farm of the parent of his wife at Björtorp, where he became farmer until 1810. In 1810 he became a farmer at Lämås.

He was tall and strong and was regarded as the bravest man at Ölme at his time.

He died from loss of blood, having cut his aorta while shoeing a reluctant horse. When bleeding he was saying: "It is hard to see oneself dying, when one does not feel sick at all".

His wife lived at Lämås until 1829, then at Björtorp 1829-1836 and again 1836- 1852 at Lämås, where she died, in the arms of her son, Jonas Jonson, of stroke.

Their children:

Kerstin Jonsdotter, born 1804, died 1820.

Jonas Jonson, born 1809, died 1897 (see Table 4).

Kristina (Stina) Jonsdotter, born 1815, died 1891.

She was married twice:

In 1835 to Jonas Erson, 1807-1840, farmer at Sanna.

In 1844 to Olov Janson, 1815-1892, farmer at Sanna.

In 1860s the farm at Sanna was apparantly sold to her brother Jonas Jonson with the condition, as a part payment, that she and her husband could stay on and have a living at the farm. Such provisions were usual. Payment in kind is independent of inflation.

She became 76 years old

You can see from the these tables how farmers established their position in the society.

Farmers had a financial basis, they had land. They employed servants and workers.

Farmers had a status.

The nineteenth century – Table 4

Table 4

Jonas Jonson

Jonas Jonson was George Johnson's father and my great-grandfather.

He was the man in the family who made money. He became the owner of four farms.

Jonas Jonson was born 1809 and died 1897. He was married in 1836 to Maria Petersdotter, born 1810, died 1874.

After his father's death in 1827, he, his mother and sister lived at Björtrorp. In 1836 his sister too was married, and he, his wife and mother went to live at Lämås, which he had bought when married.

He later bought the following farms: Långnäs, probably in the 1850s, which his children got after the death of his wife Maria in 1874, then Sanna, as mentioned above, and Västra Åhm including Litslerud, probably in the 1860s.

In 1881, his wife being dead and he himself 72 years old, he went to America. He had after all three of his children living there and he had not seen any of his grandchildren there. He returned to Sweden in 1883 and was staying at his son Anders Fredrik at Sanna from 1883 to 1894, and then from 1894 to 1897 at his daughter Anna Maria, who now was a widow, at Lämås, where he died, 87 years old.

In 1880, before going to America, he sold his farm Sanna to his son Anders Fredrik and in 1894, when he was 85 years old and moved to Lämås, he also sold his two remaining farms to Anders Fredrik.

Their children:

You will notice that now there is a new custom as regards surnames. They no doubt felt themselves very modern, now they were the Jonsons.

Johannes Jonson, born 1837, died 1856, of pneumonia.

Per Gustaf Jonson, born 1839, died 1870, of inflammation in the brain.

Anna Maria Jonson, born 1841, died 1912. She was first a housekeeper at Sanna, but after the death of her mother in 1874 she moves back to Lämås, where in 1875 she married Gustav Nilson, born 1838, died 1885, who then became a steward at Lämås. After the death of her husband she continued to run the farm, which she then in 1896 bought from her brother Anders Fredrik.

She became 71 years old

George Johnson, 1844 -1923

I do not know why George Johnson went to America. I can only speculate, maybe I am wrong.

To me he is a young, energetic man, 25 years old. He wants to be a farmer, but with an elder brother and an elder sister he realizes that his chance to get one of the family farms when married is rather small.

He decides that his chances will be better in America. Together with his younger brother Karl, then 21 years old, he emigrates to America in 1869.

As you have seen above his elder brother died the following year, but then George had crossed his Rubicon: the Atlantic.

The rest is history, a story for you to tell.

Kristina Lovisa Jonsdotter, born 1846, died 1906.

To me her story is a story of romance.

She was very beautiful, even the vicar Bromander comments on her beauty.

She apparently had a mind of her own. Look at her surname: not the old: Jonasdatter, not the new: Jonson, but her own: Jonsdotter.

She went to Stockholm, the capital, to work.

There she meets an American sea captain, James Thomson, whose father was English but his mother Swedish, so he could speak Swedish.

They fell in love.

When he returned to America in 1871 she went too. She was 25 years old and they married on the ship to America.

I think I can understand the girl.

The marriage of a daughter of a rich farmer was at that time a big event, a three-days celebration.

The girl would have loved it.

But she knew that a marriage also was a family affair for the two families concerned, an event to show their importance.

She knew that the bridegroom, who did not know anybody, would be lonely, confused, humiliated and she wanted him to be a happy man at their wedding. What a better place for a wedding to a sea captain than a big ship.

Anyhow.

They lived in San Francisco where they had a house and they had a daughter.

She used to follow her husband on his long-distance trips at sea. Once they were shipwrecked, but her husband saved her by swimming with her to an island. By this, however, he got overworked, caught pneumonia and died soon afterwards.

She and her daughter stayed on in their house in San Francisco but both are supposed to have died in the earthquake in 1906.

Karl Jonson, born 1848, died 1872 (?), emigrated to America in 1869 together with his brother George and became a carpenter at Rockford. He was unmarried

Anders Fredrik Jonson, born 1851, died 1922, was married to Matilda Eriksdotter, born 1851, died 1918 (Table 5, not included here).

Their children:

Hjalmar 1875 -1937 (Tabel 6, not included here)
 Elin 1877- 1961, grandmother to Mona
 Frida 1878 -1953
 Selma 1880 -1971
 Fritiof 1882-1962 (Tabel 7, not included here)
 Lydia 1883-1949
 Karl 1885-1949
 Gottfrid 1887-1950
 Henning 1889-1934, my father
 Alexandra (Sandra) 1894-1964, grandmother to both Elisabeth and Dan

He was a farmer, lived at Sanna from 1878 and at Västra Åhm from 1896.

Samuel Jonson, born 1854, died 1906. He emigrates to America in 1878, 24 years old. He may have stayed some time at his sister's house in San Fransisco. He was unmarried. He too is supposed to have died in the earthquake in 1906.

Gustava Jonsdotter, born 1856, died 1857.

I have mentioned the age of the four children who moved to America. They were all young, they left the parish and, with the exception of George, they left farming. Karl died very young, Kristina Lovisa got married, but there is no information in the books about the fate of Samuel although his brother Anders Fredrik was still living at Ölme. That apparantly was of no importance to the farming community at Ölme, that was private matters.

Jonas Jonson was a small man, dark-haired. He was a strong man, he was never sick.

He was a man before his time at Ölme. Before others he had his barns enlarged so that a full horse-load could be drawn into them. He got slates from Glava to the roof of the dwelling house and had a kitchen-range installed in the kitchen. The first threshing-machine was humming at his farm.

He was also a pioneer in agriculture, he built forest roads, he had stone fences made.

At that time big farmers at Ölme took their crops to dealers in the city of Filipstad, center of the iron industry, while he sold direct to the workers at Skogshyttan, even accepting payments in promissory notes and he did not forced payment if some of them may not be paid due to unforeseen circumstances.

In the 1850s a religious revival took place in Sweden, outside the state church. Layman preachers appeared and secret meetings were arranged, as religious meetings outside the church were forbidden.

The church made counter-attacks, there was for instance a fine of 75 riksdaler for anyone who permitted such meetings indoors.

In 1858 this movement reached Ölme. Some persons approached Jonas Jonson, regarded as the most progressive and open-minded man at the community, and asked if they could have a meeting arranged. He told them that they could use his big barn and an invitation was sent to two preachers.

He then went to the chief of police, told him that there would be a meeting at his barn the following Sunday. He then took out his wallet, took out 75 riksdaler and added: And here is the money to the fine.

The meeting was held.

In 1860 the law was changed and Sweden also got the liberty of faith and dissenters could meet out of church. In 1861 a community of the Swedish Missionary Society was established at Ölme. Jonas Jonson helped them to get a chapel, but he did not join them.

I cannot give you a full picture of George Johnsons's father and my great-grandfather.

What I have presented here is the public view of him, not recollections from relatives, but let us remember a poem from the viking age, from Havamal:

Cattle die
Kinsfolk die
You too will die

One thing never dies
Judgement on dead man.

The four farms

What has happen to the four farms of Jonas Jonson: Lämås, Långnäs-nowadays Längenäs, Sanna –nowadays Sanda, and Västra Åhm including Litslerud – nowadays Åhm?

I will now also be using the present spelling of surnames.

Lämås.

As mentioned above Lämås was bought in 1896 by Anna Maria Jonsson, sister to George Johnson. She continued to live there, together with her son Gustav and her daughter Edla. Her eldest daughter, Anna, was married and lived at Säfte, and her next daughter, Elin, was working in Gothenburg.

After her death in 1912 Gustav Gustafsson bought out his sisters and he became the farmer at Lämås. His sister Elin returned home and he and his two sisters then lived at the farm. None of them married.

After the death in 1961 of Gustav, who lived longest, the farm was sold to a farmer at a neighbouring farm who took charge of the land, locked the doors to the dwelling-house with its furnitures and then let it stand as a "gothouse".

It still stands that way as far as I know.

Längenäs

The five children of Jonas Jonson got the farm as inheritance after the death of their mother in 1874, and it was run by Anders Fredrik. They sold the farm in 1889.

Sanda

When married Anders Fredrik and Matilda lived at Lämås, but in 1878 they moved to Sanda, where Anders Fredrik became a steward, until he bought the farm in 1880 and became a farmer at Sanda. He kept the farm when in 1896 he moved to Åhm.

In 1902 his daughter Selma married Edvard Johansson and they moved to Sanda, where Edvard became a steward until 1910, when they moved to Västra Sten, Kungskogen, Lungsund.

Then the eldest son, Hjalmar, who in 1903 married Edla Johansson, in 1910 became a steward at Sanda. He later bought the farm from his father and became a farmer at Sanda.

At his death in 1937 the farm was taken over by his youngest son Ivar. He married Anna Andersson in 1947. They had no children.

After the death of Ivar in 1999, Anna stayed on at the farm and after her death this year the farm will now be sold.

Åhm

From 1896 Anders Fredrik and Matilda lived at Åhm.

Matilda died in 1918. In 1921, one year before his death, Anders Fredrik sold the farm to his two youngest sons, Karl and Henning, who both then were unmarried. Karl married in 1926 and moved to the farm of his wife. Henning, my father, now owned Åhm.

My father died in 1934. He died during a deep economic depression in Sweden. In the Jonsson family there was not a support for us to keep the farm. The farm was sold and relatives, banks and creditors got all the money.

My mother, Olga Jonsson, my twin sister Birgit and I moved to the south of Sweden, where my other grandparents lived. My mother went into business. She rented a restaurant, which she later bought and she later also bought a hotel.

A few years ago the owner of Åhm decided to have the house repainted, and he painted it yellow.

In Värmland the house of a residential estate from old times is a big wooden house, painted white.

The local reaction was strong and remained strong, so the owner decided to have it repainted again, this time white, probably at an additional cost of more than \$ 15.000.

Åhm stands, painted white, true to the tradition.

Schedule 1

Översikt.

Jon Svenson f. 1701, † 1773, tab. 1.				
Henrik Jonson f. 1731, † 1794, tab. 2.		Olov Jonson f. 1734, † 1810 tab. 9.		Lars Jonson f. 1743, † 1812, tab. 13.
Jon Henrikson f. 1758, † 1827, tab. 3.	Anders Henriksen f. 1769, † 1804, tab. 8.	Anders Olson f. 1764, † 1816, tab. 10.	Jonas Olson f. 1766, † 1847, tab. 11.	Olov Olson f. 1776, tab. 12.
Jonas Jonson f. 1809, † 1897, tab. 4.				
And. Fredr. Jonson f. 1851, tab. 5.				
Erik Hj. Jonson f. 1875, tab. 6.	Anders Frit. Jonson f. 1882, tab. 7.			