

Inledning

Det här är en redigerad version av ett dokument som skickades till tremänningen Al, Comox, Vancouver Island B.C. Kanada 2020-07-29. Som redigerad information fungerar den primärt som en specifikation till avsnittet "**Sidan 16/Bild 12**" i dokumentet som finns under knappen "**Kanada**" på www.anhalten.se I dokumentet använder jag förkortningar för far- och morföräldrar: fathersfather [ff], fathersmother [fm], mothersfather [mf] and mothersmother [mm].

Jon Mickelssen and his family

Jon arrives in **Lövåsen** on April 12, 1879. He works as a farmhand for Simon and Elin Hansson. Simon was born in Drevsjö, Norway and married one of the daughters of the man who built the farm beginning in 1796. *The photo below is from around 1910.*





Simon and Elin outside the old cottage around 1915. The cottage remains and was restored in 1990. Today there is a hotel at the farm site. Pictures and information at <https://lovasgarden.se/bildgalleri-sommarhost/>

According to the church records, Jon moved from Lövåsen to Foskdalen on November 20, 1889. Before this date, his daughter **Johanna** Kristina was born in Guttusjön on May 26, 1886. The mother of the child is Ingeborg Gunnarsdotter. According to the birth register, Jon then lives in Foskdalen. When Johanna is baptized at midsummer, Jon's sister Eli is one of the baptismal witnesses. Eli is said to be living in Lillebo at the time. In the birth register it is noted that Jon in writing has acknowledged the paternity. Two witnesses from Floåsen testify to this. The church granted Ingeborg forgiveness of sins December 21, 1890. She was now allowed to take communion even though she gave birth to a child out of wedlock. The church in combination with love and children had a square view at that time. On January 5, 1891, Ingeborg, after marrying Semming Jonsson, moves with her daughter to Skärvågen. On September 30, 1892, she returns to Guttusjön with her husband, daughter and newborn son. There is unconfirmed information about Johanna Kristina lived and or spent time with Jon in Foskdalen during the four-year period between the summer of 1886 and the autumn of 1890. Although Jon was registered as living in Lövåsen between 1879 and 1889, I think he lived and worked in several different places. The priests definitely did not have control over where everyone lived. Especially not in a much or less roadless country in the late 1800's. *To the right Guttusjön July 2020.*





From left Ingeborgs husband Semming holding the granddaughter Vivan, Gustaf her son and herself in the beginning 1940's.

Coordinates: Guttusjön = 61.94595, 12.35048 Floåsen = 61.99893, 12.45337 Skärvagen = 61.90888, 12.31518 Foskdalen = 62.06864, 12.54199

According to the church register's special notes for Foskdalen, Jon lived here as early as 1886. In other words, three years earlier than the information from Lövåsen indicates. My guess is that he first lived on Nolaåtvallen. During that time, he also stayed for longer periods with the future father-in-law in Broktjärn. As a married man and tenant, Jon and his family then lived in Mittvallen. His lease with "Särna Skogsmedelsfond" is marked with a W on the map to the right. The cultivated area was not more than 400 square meters. They most likely survived on breeding cows and goats, fishing and hunting. The animals grazed most of the time in the forest. Hay for the winter was fetched from bogs often far from home. Nolaåtvallen has long ago been demolished and not much remains of Mittvallen. The photo below is from Synnaåtvallen later called Livallen. There are as far as I now know no photos of the other sites.

The daughter Johanna appears in the church books for Foskdalen but there are no dates noted when she moved there and back to Guttusjön.

It was a roadless place, as it still is, that Ingeborg Zakrisdotter arrived at as a newlywed and heavily pregnant teenager. According to the church records, Ingeborg came to Broktjärn/-Bäckebo from Klövsjö on February 24, 1889. Jon and Ingeborg started their family in one month. Nothing to wait for, Magnus was on his way and arrived April 3 1890. Baptized May 11 with first name after his **mf**?





The photo is from Livallen, Foskdalen 1915.



From left, Ingeborgs half-brother Olof and stepmother Kerstin around 1905, sister-in-law Margreta and Magnus' first cousin Sigrid. Sigrid died of tuberculosis at Högbo sanatorium in Falun in 1920.



*Bäckebo the old place and the new Bäckebo built around 1925 near the road. Photo from July 2020.
Coordinates: Broktjärn = 62.08687, 12.97453 Bäckebo = 62.09429, 12.97211*

Jon, Ingeborg and Magnus leaves Foskdalen for Broktjärn in December 17, 1894. From Broktjärn they carry on to Lillhärda's parish in Härjedalen August 29, 1896. Jon has received a lease from Korsnäs



Sågverks Aktiebolag for Vadgården in the village Storfjäten. Storfjäten got a road connection in 1939. At that time Sweden's last newly built wooden bridge was built here. It can be seen in the picture above to the left. My photo to the right shows the farm Vallen. When we visited Storfjäten in July 2020, I had no knowledge of where Jon and his family had lived. Vadgården is the oldest farm in the area and translated into English becomes Ford farm. This was the place preferred by passers-by traveling on horses.



The photo (from 1993) below is taken from a degree project in geography from Stockholm University in 2006 called "Stories around a path". A historically significant path that passed the farm made it a much livelier place than where they had previously lived.

The family stayed here until August 20, 1902.

[Coordinates: Vadgården, Storfjäten = 62.00269, 13.09858](#)



From October 1, 1902, the family is in Fjätvallen without it being stated in the church books exactly where they live. Ingeborg has a large part of her family in the area, so it is not inconceivable that they were alternately housed with them.

Coordinates: Fjätvallen = 62.12753, 12.88622 Yttre Hågådalen = 62.14964, 12.64808

In 1906 without a specified date in the church books, the family is found as tenants in Yttre Hågådalen. The lease agreement is once again with Korsnäs Sågverks Aktiebolag. When they arrive, the farm has been deserted for four years. The family stayed here for six years.



The photo is from 1948



The photo above is from around 1920.

What remains today of the still roadless farm can be seen in the picture to the right. The rest of the old and new building was burned by Korsnäs on July 19, 1959. For the rest of their lives, Karl and Ida, the last tenants, bitterly mourned and missed life on Yttre Hågådalen.

According to the church register, Magnus leaves for Canada on October 7, 1911. Jon and Ingeborg sell their cows and follow their son January 22, 1912. There is unconfirmed information that Magnus may have traveled with three more people from Yttre Hågådalen. Sigrid Jonsdotter born 10 November 1880 with her sons, Julius born 1908 and Johan Bertil born 1910. Father of the children Emret Jonsson born 14 October 1876 emigrated from Hällsjöfors, Idre to Canada in 1909.



Did they travel together? If so, where did they end up? An upcoming research project?

Några exempel på iakttagelser i släkträdet förmedlade till AI

- There were seven farms in Idre village when Sweden won the war against Denmark-Norway in 1644. The century after, no major change took place. At that time, the area was considered one of Sweden's last two wildernesses. It was a struggle for existence and difficult strains. It was the toughest settlers who started by buying cheap land from the state. It started to get increasingly crowded in Idre village. At the beginning of the 19th century, 18 households were crowded on the seven farms. In Sweden in general at that time, the rural population increased through peace, vaccines and potatoes. In 1750, there were 110 inhabitants in Idre parish. In 1800 they were 170. In 1830 it had increased to 250. In 1900 there were 840. In 2003 it had increased to 1300. It was a hard struggle to get their salvage on the small fields and meadows in Idre village. The meager pine forests in all directions around the village provided neither pasture nor hay. More and more people settled further out from Idre village. The early settlers saw no commercial value in the forests. It was building materials and firewood. When the large forest companies and private investors began to establish themselves in the middle of the 19th century, many sold and then became tenants on their previously owned farms. Jon and Ingeborg came empty-handed as workers and never owned their own land. They toiled hard like several others in the same situation and were in the majority of those who first emigrated in the 1900's. They sought and found a kind of freedom and a better life but had to pay dearly for it. The area of the Idre parish is 2,270.40 square kilometers, of which 2,185.80 is land. You do the math and compare it to Canadian conditions.
- Per Esbjörnsson a man of the law who with his seal co-signed the peace agreement with Denmark in Brömsebro on 13 August 1645. The military successes in the war for Sweden meant that the Swedish demands were very far-reaching. The peace meant that Denmark-Norway (a union at the time) gave up the Norwegian provinces of Jämtland and Härjedalen. We would all be Norwegians if there was no peace. Per is your **fm mm mf ff fm ff** and also your **fm ff mf mf fm ff**.
- Throughout Jon and his family time in Idre and Lillhärdals parish, Jon, Ingeborg and Magnus were regarded by church and state as Norwegian subjects. Jon born in today's Norway Ingeborg and Magnus born in today's Sweden. When Magnus is born, Sweden and Norway are still in a union. When they all emigrate, the union has been dissolved since 1905.
- Markku Suutari was a Finnish shoemaker that is your **fm fm mf mm ff ff f!** Something to remember every time a Finnish ice hockey player scores against the Canucks.
- Magnus aunt Berit's husband Anders Andersson Hjort's **mf fm mf** is my **fm mf mf fm f**. It's a small world.
- I dug a little extra in Eli's son Olof and found a possible descendant next door to one of my mother-in-law's old friends in the neighboring town of Borlänge. The relationship has not yet been documented; it remains to verify the finding with the Swedish Tax Agency. It may have been difficult to trace Olof in Ancestry because in 1913 he changed his surname to Idrén.

Hänvisningar till uppgifter i kyrkböckernas husförhörslängder och församlingsböcker

Lövåsen Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Husförhörslängder, SE/ULA/10476/A I/5 (1862-1882), bildid: C0012847_00166, sida 76

Lövåsen Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Husförhörslängder, SE/ULA/10476/A I/6 (1883-1892), bildid: C0012848_00108, sida 104

Guttusjön Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Husförhörslängder, SE/ULA/10476/A I/6 (1883-1892), bildid: C0012848_00104, sida 100

Foskdalen Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Husförhörslängder, SE/ULA/10476/A I/6 (1883-1892), bildid: C0012848_00117, sida 113

Broktjärn Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Husförhörslängder, SE/ULA/10476/A I/6 (1883-1892), bildid: C0012848_00143, sida 140

Foskros Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Husförhörslängder, SE/ULA/10476/A I/7 (1893-1900), bildid: F0008131_00132, sida 116

Broktjärn Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Husförhörslängder, SE/ULA/10476/A I/7 (1893-1900), bildid: F0008131_00166, sida 147

Storfjäten Lillhårdals kyrkoarkiv, Församlingsböcker, SE/ÖLA/11070/A II a/1 (1896-1906), bildid: F0012520_00023, sida 11

Fjätvallen Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Församlingsböcker. Bunden serie, SE/ULA/10476/A II a/1 (1900-1914), bildid: 00189711_00215, sida 208

Yttre Hågådalen Idre kyrkoarkiv, Dalarnas län, Församlingsböcker. Bunden serie, SE/ULA/10476/A II a/1 (1900-1914), bildid: 00189711_00180, sida 173