SWEDISH ANCESTRY TRIP

(Written text and photographs provided by Dennis Lyle Krause). Several members of the Mary Elizabeth Nelson family made a trip back to Sweden to visit their ancestral homeland. On June 10, 2004, three generations of the Lorraine Nelson Bain family: Lorraine Marian (Nelson), her daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Bain) Fain/McCoy and her grand-daughter, Penelope Ellen (Fain) Abell, along with her nephew, Dennis Lyle Krause, son of Hazel Ruby (Nelson) Krause, all met in Boston, Massachusetts, to begin their genealogy journey to the small village of Säffle, in the Province of Värmland, Sweden, to visit the original farms and churches of their forefather, Nils Johannesson. The tour guide for this genealogy trip was our second cousin, Marvin Leslie Carlson, son of Hilma Eleanor (Nelson) Carlson. Marvin was very instrumental in identifying and locating the Johannesson farms in Sweden and had made a similar trip a few years earlier in search of his great grand parents. Marvin flew in from Minneapolis, Minnesota, and joined the group in Reykjavik, Iceland, at the stop over point on our flight to Sweden. Our 10-day trip itinerary was to fly Icelandair Airline from Boston to Keflavik Airport in Reykjavik, Iceland, and then on to Arlanda Airport in Stockholm, Sweden. At Arlanda we would rent two cars for the group and drive a 230-mile route that included the picturesque cities of Uppsala, Orebro, Karlstad, and finally Säffle for the first 5 days and return the same route and spend the remaining four days touring Stockholm.

Uppsala

We left Boston on Thursday evening of June tenth and arrived at the Stockholm Arlanda Airport some 28 miles north of Stockholm early the next morning on the eleventh. The weather was beautiful with blue skies and temperatures in the 70’s. For convenience and ease of travel the group divided and used two rental vehicles to make our tour per our planned and pre-booked itinerary. We traveled north for 15 miles to our first stop, Uppsala, one of Sweden's most revered cities. Uppsala is known for its celebrated fifteenth century, twin spire cathedral, the largest in Scandinavia. Many of the Lutheran churches in the United States were named after this Uppsala Domkyrka (Church) including the Lutheran Church built near Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. Uppsala was a religious center even during the Viking period and the scene of both animal and human sacrifices in honor of the Norse gods. These Viking artifacts could be observed in nearby Gamla Uppsala, Sweden’s most famous location. We spent the day touring these sites. In addition, we toured the Uppsala Royal Castle and its sculptural gardens, Sweden’s oldest (1757) Botanical Gardens and Sweden’s first university, Uppsala University, founded in 1477. We retired after a long first day at the Scandic Uppsala Nord, Sweden’s equivalent to the Holiday Inn in the United States.

Orebro

On June twelfth our small caravan traveled west through the cities of Enköping, Vasteras, and Arbog on our way to Orebro, Sweden. Scenery for this 160-mile leg of the trip was very rural with large green fields of spring wheat on land cleared of forests of fir trees. Both major highways and secondary roads were in excellent condition and well maintained. We ran into a few brief showers along the way, but they were short lived and made the already clean air even more refreshing. We arrived in Orebro in the early afternoon and had an opportunity to see some its most noted sites. Orebro is Sweden’s fourth largest city and borders Lake Hjalmaren, the fourth largest lake in Sweden. Orebro main attraction is its famous 700-year-old Renaissance castle, Orebro Slott, on the Svartan River. It was an impressive fortress with great views of the city from its tower. The city had numerous riverside restaurants, one by the name of Agatan 3, where we enjoyed its fresh seafood. Our stay that night was in the Scandic Orebro Vast. The Scandic motor lodges were famous for the continental breakfasts where you could sample all native Swedish delicates, most notably a variety of breads, pastries, meats, fish and cheeses. The rooms were small and Spartan, but clean and comfortable.
Karlstad

The following morning, Sunday, June the thirteenth, our ultimate destination was Säffle, the town nearest the Johannesson farms. On this section of the trip we passed through the cities of Karlskoga, Kristinehamn, Karlstad and finally onto Säffle. Kristinehamn and Karlstad are beautiful towns located on the northern shores of Lake Vänern, Sweden’s largest lake. When passing through Karlskoga, we stopped to visit the manor home and laboratory of Alfred Nobel, inventor and philanthropist who established the Nobel Prize. The grounds around his home were beautifully landscaped and his underground laboratory was most interesting with his invention of dynamite. The town of Kristinehamn was the gateway into the province of Värmland, which had been described as “Sweden in miniature” with its mountains, lakes, rivers and rolling hills. One interesting attraction of Kristinehamn was a huge, 40 foot Pablo Picasso sculpture along the shoreline of the lake. From there we continued on to Karlstad, the capital of Värmland. Karlstad is a picturesque city with an early history as a major trading center. Its inner harbor that extends into Lake Vänern provided a natural port and water passage for early settlers including the Vikings. Sweden’s longest stone bridge, built in the eighteenth century, has its home in Karlstad. Downtown Karlstad, as with most Swedish cities, is pedestrian friendly, with bicycles the primary mode of transportation of young adults. Bicycles were parked and ridden everywhere even at night to some of the local “night spots”. From Karlstad it was just a short 45-minute drive to our final destination of Säffle.

Säffle

Säffle is a small, up scale city of about 18,000 people with a variety of downtown shops, boutiques, and small to medium size businesses and manufacturing industries on the outskirts of town. It is one of Sweden's youngest cities receiving its municipals rights in 1951. However, as far back as 1682, Säffle is shown on the oldest preserved town-plans (maps) of Värmland. Säffle is located at the far northwestern end of the Varmlandsnas peninsula that jets into Lake Vänern. The town and the surrounding forested countryside have an ancient cultural history with relics of the past such as the rock-carvings and burial mounds from the Stone and Iron Ages. One of the burial mounds near the Säffle water tower is thought to be of Olof Tratalja (wood-cutter), a Viking King who in the seventh century started to clear/burn the forests in order to build a settlement and farm the land. In 1837 the famous Säffle canal was completed linking Säffle by boat to Lake Vänern and the seaport city of Gothenburg. Going in the opposite direction the canal almost reached the northern border of Norway near Oslo. Within the Varmlandsnas peninsula there are 8 parishes: By, Botilsater, Olserud, Millesvik, Eskilsater, Sodra Ny, Huggenäss, and Bro, many of which have connections to the Johannesson families.

We arrived in Säffle early Sunday afternoon, drove around the town for a short time to get our bearings, and decided to check-in early at Knusesunds Herrgard, an old manor guest hotel, where we were staying for two nights. The grounds surrounding the manor house were beautifully maintained and were the site of Värmland’s earliest known Iron Age settlements. Archaeologists unearthed objects dated around 900 BC from a fire-pit in a terrace that were part of the actual foundation of the manor house. As the daylight hours extended late into the evening, we decided to take advantage of the additional daylight and drove out to visit the Johannesson farms, which were only about 5 miles away.
Family Farms

With Marvin Leslie Carlson leading the way, we drove northeast of town for about 4 miles entering the parish of Huggenäs then turned off the main road and traveled down a country lane (O at Uggelsater 3) to the second of the two Johannissons farms, Karlslund Farm. This is the farm where Mary Elizabeth (Johannesson/Nelson) Nelson was born in 1876. The farm was in excellent condition and you could see by the freshly painted cape style house with dormers, barn and other outbuildings that everything had been maintained with a great deal of care. The land was cleared right up to the forested hill rock outcropping and planted with what appeared to be spring wheat. The soil looked very rich in color and texture. The growing, green wheat was at least 3 feet tall. As we approached the farm, we observed an elderly gentleman in his 70's and his wife talking with a younger man in front of the barn. Thinking that this is a once in a lifetime chance to get information about the farm and to introduce ourselves as descendants of this farm, we stopped to talk with the Swedish family knowing that Marvin was the only member in our group who had some Swedish language skills. During our initial introduction we quickly learned that the younger man, Stefan, was bilingual. He offered to be our interpreter and translator. Stefan was visiting this family and owned a farm a few miles down the road. He was a farmer/engineer by trade and worked in Säffle as an engineer at an electronics company. We learned that the older gentleman had grown up at the Karlslund farm and had lived there all his life. He said the farm had not changed much since he lived there and was the same house, barn and outbuildings as it was back in the 1800's. The farmer remembered stories from his father that back in the late 1920’s or early 30’s that another American gentleman had traveled down the same country road as we had just traveled also looking for his birthplace. That person just happened to be our (great) great uncle Gust Nelson (Anders Gustaf Johannesson) who was born here (at Galtane farm) in 1866 and immigrated to Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, in 1889. Marvin also remembered stories told by his mother of uncle Gust going back to Sweden to revisit his birthplace. Such a small, small world!

We said our good byes and continued down the road with our new Swedish friend to Galtane, the first Johannesson farm. It was only a couple of miles between farms. When we arrived at the Galtane Farm, we found the same conditions as at Karlslund. Everything was carefully maintained and newly painted in Swedish red. Stefan told us that the descendants of the same Olsson family that had lived here with the Johannesson’s still lived here today. There were two Olsson brothers that lived here; however, one had recently passed away. We knocked on the door and were greeted by Mr. Olsson. With an introduction by Stefan and a few choice words by Marvin we got to know Mr. Olsson a little better and he confirmed that they were the same Olsson's that had shared this farm with the Johannesson’s. This farm was the original farm that Johannes Nilsson, our (great) great grandfather acquired back in 1825. This is where Nils Johannesson was born, and the farm the Johannesson family moved back to from Karlslund farm before they immigrated to the United States in 1890. The Galtane farmhouse is really a duplex with two separate entrances and living quarters, mirror images of themselves, for the Olsson/ Johannesson families. This relationship began in 1868 when the Olsson’s rented half the house from the Johannesson’s and then bought the farm when the Johannesson’s moved to the Karlslund farm. Then years later in 1884 the Johannesson’s returned to Galtane and rented the other half of the house from the Olsson’s before they left for Minnesota. As in Karlslund, the Galtane farmland was also planted with wheat on land cleared as much as possible right up to forested foothills. While we were there, I noticed a farmhand herding some milk cows into the barn as the time was getting close to 6 to 7 o’clock in the evening. Again, we said our good byes and thank you's to Mr. Olsson and Stefan and continued our journey down the road to the next farm where other members of the Johannesson family had lived, the S. Tolerud Farm.
The S. Tolerud Farm was about 3-4 miles from Galtane. The farm at this point in time consisted only of a single building and had been abandoned for some time. A large, well-maintained farm a half a mile up the road might have been the main Tolerud estate owned by another family. All the open and available land in this area was also planted with wheat. At that point, it was decided it was time to call it a day and return to the Knusesunds manor house, have some dinner, and get a good nights sleep for tomorrows continued heritage adventure.

**Family Churches**

The next morning, Monday the fourteenth of June, we all were up bright and early, had the typical Swedish breakfast of fruit, biscuits, jam and cold cuts and high-octane coffee, and eagerly hit the road again with Marvin Leslie Carlson as our guide. Our first stop was the church at the parish of By which is just a mile south of Säffle. The By Church was attended by the Johannesson family for a number of years after their church in Huggenäs was closed. Baptismal records of Nils Johannesson's youngest brother, Johan Gustaf, and sister, Lovisa, are recorded here. The cemetery was interesting, as it was laid out in neatly terraced, head to head rows of grave markers with aisles in-between. We turned off the main road and headed northwest on a secondary road for about a mile to the By church minister's house where it was believed that Mary Elizabeth Nelson was baptized. Now it is a Swedish historical site for its previous owner. From there we continued on for another couple of miles to the parish of Huggenäs, the parish of our ancestors. The Huggenäs Church was closed in the 1842, sold and converted into a schoolhouse where Mary E. and her sisters attended. The church/school grounds were very interesting in that the original church bell tower was kept and maintained. Typically, the smaller, older Swedish church bell towers were separate from the church building itself. Instead of the typical cross on top of the tower there was a Swedish rooster representing Peter's denial in the Bible: “before the rooster crows, you will deny Me three times”. Our group continued on the same road for another 5 miles passing the intersection of the road to the Johannesson farms on our way to S. Ny parish. At another major secondary road intersection was the Södra Ny Church where several generations of Nilsson's and Johannesson's attended and are buried in the rather large church cemetery. The Södra Ny Church is a large, magnificent church built in 1757 with fortress-like, four foot thick stone/cement walls. The church steeple was a copper clad dome with a large full-face clock and topped with a Swedish cross. In exploring the adjacent cemetery we discovered at least four grave-sites that were directly related to our family ancestry. The Torstensson and Nilsson, Johannesson, and Johanson grave markers were direct relatives of our forefathers.

**Varmlandsnas Peninsula**

After visiting all the known places associated with the Johannesson family and with the time remaining, the group decided to tour the entire Varmlandsnas Peninsula to see the other parishes where family members had lived as well as explore the Viking historical sites through the area. The peninsula contained numerous remains from the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages in the way of stone-cists, stone mounds, stone circles and rock carvings. We traveled south along the main highway to Botilsater where Nils Johannesson's sister, Sara Cajsa, had moved after marrying Olof Erickson. Along the way we stopped at a roadside fruit stand and bought some delicious local strawberries. We continued on through the parish of Olserud and onto Millesvik where we explored a Bronze Age mound of stones and several stone circles from the Iron Age. At Eskilsater we examined several very large Viking stone carvings. In addition, this was another parish where Nils Johannesson's sister, Stina Maria, moved with her husband Daniel Johannesson. We continued driving south to the very tip of the Varmlandsnas peninsula to the small town of Ekenas.
At the tip there was a very colorful lighthouse and marina where we sampled the local Swedish fish and chip specialty. The day again was being stretched so we headed back to Knuseunds Herrgard for dinner and our final evening in Värmland before heading back to Stockholm for the remaining four days of our trip. On the morning of Tuesday, June fifteenth, while making our way back to Stockholm, we decided to take a short side trip to the birthplace of our (great) grandmother Maria Mathilda (Setterburg) Johannesson and her sister Carolina Wilhelmina Zetterburg, “Lilla Moster”. They were born near the town of Vadstena along the eastern shores of Lake Vänern. On our way, however, we had an auto mishap that required the assistance of Swedish highway patrol and emergency medical services. The Swedish emergency personnel performed admirably as true professionals and made a difficult situation very manageable. With their assistance we retraced our route back to Orebro where we had another very nice dinner and started out fresh again the next morning for Stockholm. Unfortunately, time did not permit us a second opportunity to visit Vadstena.

**Stockholm**

On Wednesday, the sixteenth of June, we retraced our travel route back to the Arlanda airport north of Stockholm. There we returned our rental cars and caught a commuter train for the 28 mile ride into city of Stockholm. At the Central (train) Station we switched our mode of transportation to a city taxi “van” to haul the five of us and our luggage to our hotel, Scandic Hasselbacken, located on Royal Djurgarden Island. Our plan was to spend four nights (June 16-19) at the Hasselbacken as our home base and tour and see the best of Stockholm during our stay. The Hasselbacken was a stately hotel and restaurant known for its gala dinners parties, civil celebrations, and late night dining on the terrace. Again, the breakfast was included in the price of the hotel room and was a smorgasbord of Swedish delicacies displayed on numerous buffet lines in an area called the Hall of Mirrors. The location of the hotel could not have been better for ease of transportation (both bus and train stops were near the front of the hotel) for seeing many of the attractions of Stockholm. We all purchased a Stockholm Card, which allowed unlimited free admission to all the major attractions: museums, exhibits, zoos, and other attractions as well as bus, boat and train transportation. Such a deal. That being the case, we were constantly on the go the next four days in Stockholm to maximize what we could see in an attempt to take full advantage of the Card.

**Royal Djurgarden Island**, where we stayed, is a nature park right in the center of Stockholm on Saltsjön Lake. It is linked to the city’s downtown areas by the Djurgårdsbron Bridge built in 1896. It was once the royal hunting grounds where red deer, reindeer and elk (American moose) were raised, but has been transformed into a popular recreational park including the Skansen, world’s first open-air museum and zoo, and Nordiska Museet, a huge renaissance castle/museum portraying exhibits of Swedish cultural history complete with a huge statue of Sweden’s King Gustav Vasa. The Nordiska Museet was Sweden’s forerunner/answer to American’s Smithsonian museums in Washington DC. In addition, Djurgarden contains several other additional attractions/museums offering a mixture of nature, culture, and entertainment. Some of the attractions we visited were the Vasamuseet, the royal warship Vasa raised from the harbor after 300 years of being submerged; Biologiska Museet, the Museum of Biology containing Swedish flora and fauna; the Aquaria, the Royal Aquarium complete with a working salmon ladder; the Grona Lund, Sweden’s oldest and largest amusement park complete with a circus; as well as other memorials and exhibits. There were just a whole lot of interesting things within walking distance from our hotel. In addition to all the attractions, there were several excellent, vintage restaurants (1874 Wardshuset Godthem and 1897 Ulla Winbladh) on the island that we enjoyed.
Stockholm is the capital of Sweden and has been called the Venice of the North. It was built on fourteen islands surrounded by Lakes Malaren and Saltsjon and is on an inlet from the Baltic Sea. The water is so clean that fishing was permitted almost anywhere throughout the city. It is a beautiful, friendly, pollution-free cosmopolitan city with excellent, modern transportation systems that made for easy exploration. After seeing the attractions of Djurgarden, we ventured out on a guided, open top double decker bus to get a feel and a quick snapshot of the city. Some of the major stops on the bus tour included Kungstradgarden, King’s “Kitchen” Garden, the central park of Stockholm; the Gamla Stan, the Royal Palace and Parliament; Gustav Adolf Square, the Royal Opera; and the Stureplan, an upscale shopping center and pedestrian mall. Over the next couple of days our goal was to visit most of the guidebooks “not to be missed” sites. We toured the Nationalmuseum, the National Museum housing Sweden’s largest art collection, handicrafts, and porcelain; and the Stadshuset, Stockholm’s City Hall which houses the Council Chamber, city offices and the Blue Hall where the annual Nobel Prize festivities take place. The highlight of the attractions was a steamboat excursion through a part of the archipelago (group of islands) to Drottningholm Palace, home of the Swedish Royal family. Drottningholm is a World Heritage site located west of Stockholm on Lovon Island in Lake Malaren. It was completed in its current form at the end of the seventeenth century. This lavish complex includes the palace, the Chinese Pavilion, Slottsteater (oldest active theatre in the world) and many parks and sculptured gardens. The Palace and grounds were spectacular as well as the steamboat ride through the waterways around Stockholm.

The last day in Stockholm was a recovery day, exhausted from our marathon effort of viewing the numerous, “must see” sites of the city. My aunt Lorraine was the real trooper on these site-seeing adventures. At the young age of 84 nothing could slow her down and she set the pace for the rest of us to follow on all the attractions we enjoyed. She even set the Swedes straight on how she had her coffee: “half Swedish straight, half hot water”. We all packed for the trip back to the good ‘ol USA and called for our taxi van to haul us back to the Central Station to board a train to Arlanda Airport. Marvin had planned to spend an additional week in Sweden continuing his genealogical research on his grandfather and possible Danish connections and made his departure. Mid afternoon of June twentieth, the remaining four of us boarded our Icelandair plane bound for Boston. Our mission was complete, more successful than we could ever have dreamed. We had seen and experienced first hand the original birthplace of our forefathers, the original dwellings that they lived in and raised their families, the country side and fields that they farmed, the churches and schools they had attended, and the final resting place of many that chose to remain in Sweden. The scenes and discoveries along the way of our over 500 mile round trip journey were fantastic. Stockholm was nothing short of spectacular. We departed with a clearer understanding of our Swedish heritage, our “roots”, along with several stalks of wheat pulled from the fields of our forefather’s farm. It was a trip of a lifetime and will be long remembered.
A map of Sweden to illustrate the Säffle peninsula of Värmland that extends into Lake Vänern, the largest fresh water lake in Sweden.

The Säffle peninsula of Värmland. Note the locations of Huggenäs Parish (+) and Södra Ny church (+) just east of Säffle. By church (+) is just to the south of Säffle.

Travel route taken during the trip through Sweden (June 10-June 20, 2004) from Uppsala (upper right corner) to Säffle (far left on Värmland peninsula extending into Lake Vänern), and then back to Stockholm (center far right).
A more detailed map of the region just east of Säffle shows the locations of Johannesson family farms of Karslund, Galtane, and Tolerud (just to the south of Galtane) as well as Huggenäs Parish, Södra Ny church and By church.

The Swedish Tour Group. Shown from left to right are: Penelope Ellen (Fain) Abell, Mary Elizabeth (Bain) Fain/McCoy, Marvin Leslie Carlson, Lorraine Marion (Nelson) Bain, and Dennis Lyle Krause. Stockholm, Sweden. Date: June 11, 2004.
Uppsala Domkyrka, the largest cathedral in Scandinavia. Many Lutheran Churches in the United States were named after this church. Uppsala was a religious center even during the Viking Period and the scene of both animal and human sacrifices in honor of the Norse gods. Uppsala, Sweden. Date: June 11, 2004.


The front of Gamla Uppsala Kyrka (Church) which was founded in 1160. The Gamla Uppsala region is a famous location for viewing Viking artifacts. Note the stave church in the background. Uppsala, Sweden. Date: June 11, 2004.

Orebro Slott is a 700-year-old Renaissance castle located on the Svartan River in Orebro, Sweden (Sweden's fourth largest city). Standing in front, from left to right are: Penelope Ellen (Fain) Abell, Lorraine Marion (Nelson) Bain, Marvin Leslie Carlson, Dennis Lyle Krause, and Mary Elizabeth (Bain) Fain/McCo. Date: June 12, 2004.
A view from Orebro Slott tower of downtown of Orebro and the Svartan River. Date: June 12, 2004.

Scandic Hotel Orebro, typical Swedish motor inn, where the American tour group stayed. Date: June 12, 2004.

Agatan 3, a well known Orebro seafood restaurant. Standing near the entrance from left to right are: Marvin Leslie Carlson, Penelope Ellen (Fain) Abell, Lorraine Marion (Nelson) Bain, and Dennis Lyle Krause. Orebro, Sweden. Date: June 12, 2004.

The shore line of Lake Vänern near Karlstad, Sweden. Date: June 13, 2004.

Lorraine Marion (Nelson) Bain photographed next to the bust of Alfred Nobel just outside of Karlskoga, Sweden. Date: June 13, 2004.

Knusesunds Herrgard Manor House Hotel located near Säffle, Sweden. The tour group stayed here for two nights. The grounds surrounding the manor house were the site of Värmland’s earliest known Iron Age settlements. Objects dated to around 900 BC from a fire-pit in a terrace were part of the actual foundation of the manor house. Date: June 13, 2004.

The Säffle canal with water from the Byalven River coursing through Säffle, Sweden. In 1837 the Säffle canal was completed linking Säffle by boat to Lake Vänern. Date of photograph: June 13, 2004.
Viking Domarring (stone circle) on Kunsunds property near Säffle, Sweden. Date photograph was taken: June 13, 2004.

The residence located on the Karlslund farm remains much the same as it did when occupied by the Johannesson family. Date photograph was taken: June 13, 2004.

Back view of Karlslund farm in the parish of Hugenäs. Note the cleared land (wheat field) and surrounding forest in the background. The Karlslund farm was the birthplace of Mary Elizabeth Johannesson/Nelson in 1876. Date photograph was taken: June 13, 2004.

Pictured in front of the Galtane farm (left to right) are: Mr. Olsson, Lorraine Marion (Nelson) Bain, Mary Elizabeth (Bain) Fain/McCoy, Stefan, and Penelope Ellen (Fain) Abell. Mr. Olsson was a descendant of the Olsson family that shared this farm with the Johannesson's. This farm was acquired by our family (Johannes Nilsson) in 1825. From all accounts it has changed little since that time. Date photograph was taken: June 13, 2004.
The Galtane farm house (a duplex) remains unchanged from the time it was occupied by the Johannesson family. Note the separate front doors. Both the Johannesson and Olsson families occupied this farmhouse from 1860 thru 1870. Descendants of this Olson family continue to occupy the farm house to this day. Date photograph was taken: June 13, 2004.

A former residence, located on the South Tolerud farm adjacent to the Tolerud Estate near the parish of O Uggeläter, remains relatively unchanged from the time it was occupied by the Johannesson family. Date photograph was taken: June 13, 2004.

The By Church located near By, Sweden, was attended by members of the Johannesson family. Date photograph was taken: June 14, 2004.

A photograph of Huggenäs Kyrka (Church/School) where Mary Elizabeth (Johannesson) Nelson attended school. Note the Swedish Rooster atop the bell tower which in older Swedish churches were separate from the church building itself. Date photograph was taken: June 14, 2004.
The By Minister's home (above) was the site of Mary Elizabeth Johannesson/Nelson baptism into the Lutheran Faith. Date photograph was taken: June 14, 2004.

The Eskilsater Church that serves the parish of Eskilsater. Several large Viking stone carvings are located in Eskilsater. The parish of Eskilsater is where Nils Johannesson's sister, Stina Maria, moved with her husband, Daniel Johannesson. Date photograph was taken: June 14, 2004.

The Södra Ny Kyrka (church) was built in 1773 and served the parish of Södra By. This church was attended by members of the Johannesson family. Note the copper clad dome of the church, the large full-face clock, and the Swedish Cross. Date photograph was taken: June 14, 2004.

The cemetery of the Södra By Church contains the grave sites of the Johannesson, Tortensson and Nilsson families. Date photograph was taken: June 14, 2004.
An ariel view of Stockholm, Sweden. The Royal Palace is pictured in the foreground. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

A portion of Kungstradgarden King's "Kitchen" Garden located in Stockholm, Sweden. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

The Kungliga Slottet (Royal Palace) located in Stockholm, Sweden. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

The outer courtyard to the entrance of the Royal Palace (Kungliga Slottet). Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

Stockholm's City Hall with tower. Stockholm, Sweden. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

Grand Hotel Stockholm at Blasieholmen. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

Drottningholm Palace, the Royal summer residence. Stockholm, Sweden. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.
Drottningholm Royal Gardens, a designated a World Heritage site. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

Djurgardsbron Bridge to Royal Djurgarden Island. This bridge was constructed in 1869. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

Bridge view of the Ladugardslandsviken waterway on Royal Djurgarden Island. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

The Scandic Hasselbacken Hotel in Djurgarden Park. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.
The Nordiska Museet (Museum) located in Djurgarden Park. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

Vasamuseet Museum of the Royal Warship, Vasa. A scale model (ratio 1:10) of the 1628 Warship, Vasa. Note the darker original Vasa in the background. Date photograph was taken: June 16, 2004.

A display of the Johannesson's Farms and the family's roots and Swedish heritage created by Dennis Lyle Krause for his mother, Hazel Ruby (Nelson) Krause, who was unable to make the trip due to failing health. The bundle of wheat that occupies the center panel was gathered from Karlslund, one of Swedish farms previously owned by the Johannesson family. Rapid City, South Dakota. Date: August, 2004.

The display of the Johannesson's Farms and the family's Swedish heritage being presented to Hazel Ruby (Nelson) Krause by her second son, Dennis Lyle Krause, after his return from Sweden. Note the royal Swedish scarf worn by his mother. Rapid City, South Dakota. Date: August, 2004.
Directions for using the relationship chart.

Instructions:
1. Select two people in your family and figure out which ancestor they have in common. For example, if you choose yourself and a first cousin, you would have a grandparent in common.
2. Look at the top row of the chart and find the first person's relationship to the common ancestor.
3. Look at the far left column of the chart and find the second person's relationship to the common ancestor.
4. Move across the columns and down the rows to determine where the row and column containing these two relationships (from #2 & #3) meet. This box is the relationship between the two individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1: Common Ancestor</th>
<th>2: Son or Daughter</th>
<th>3: Grandson or Daughter</th>
<th>4: Great Grandson or Great Granddaughter</th>
<th>5: 2nd Great Grandson or Great Granddaughter</th>
<th>6: 3rd Great Grandson or Great Granddaughter</th>
<th>7: 4th Great Grandson or Great Granddaughter</th>
<th>8: 5th Great Grandson or Great Granddaughter</th>
<th>9: 6th Great Grandson or Great Granddaughter</th>
<th>10: 7th Great Grandson or Great Granddaughter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Son or Daughter</td>
<td>Brother or Sister</td>
<td>Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td>First Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>First Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>First Cousin Four Times Removed</td>
<td>First Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>First Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>First Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>First Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Great Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>Grand Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>2nd Cousin</td>
<td>Second Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>Second Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>Second Cousin Four Times Removed</td>
<td>Second Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>Second Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>Second Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Second Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3rd Great Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>2nd Great Grand Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>Third Cousin</td>
<td>Third Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>Third Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>Third Cousin Four Times Removed</td>
<td>Third Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>Third Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>Third Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Third Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4th Great Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>3rd Great Grand Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Fourth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5th Great Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>4th Great Grand Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Fifth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6th Great Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>5th Great Grand Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Sixth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7th Great Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>6th Great Grand Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Seventh Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>8th Great Grandson or Daughter</td>
<td>7th Great Grand Niece or Nephew</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin Once Removed</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin Three Times Removed</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin Five Times Removed</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin Six Times Removed</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
<td>Eighth Cousin Seven Times Removed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>