



On tour in Vilhelm Moberg's Emigration District



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The ship to America is in sight! From the film The Emigrants. Photo: Ove Alström.

THE EMIGRATION ERA

In the years 1846-1930 almost 1.3 million Swedes emigrated across the sea. Almost one in five emigrants returned however. The emigration went in waves, and the first wave was in 1868-72 with the years of famine and the last starvation catastrophe in Swedish history. The mass emigration culminated in the 1880s with almost 50,000 emigrants every year, 1882, 1887 and 1888. Alarming numbers were also reached during the 1890s and up to the First World War. The 1920s stand out as Sweden's last big emigration decade.

Who were the first emigrants?

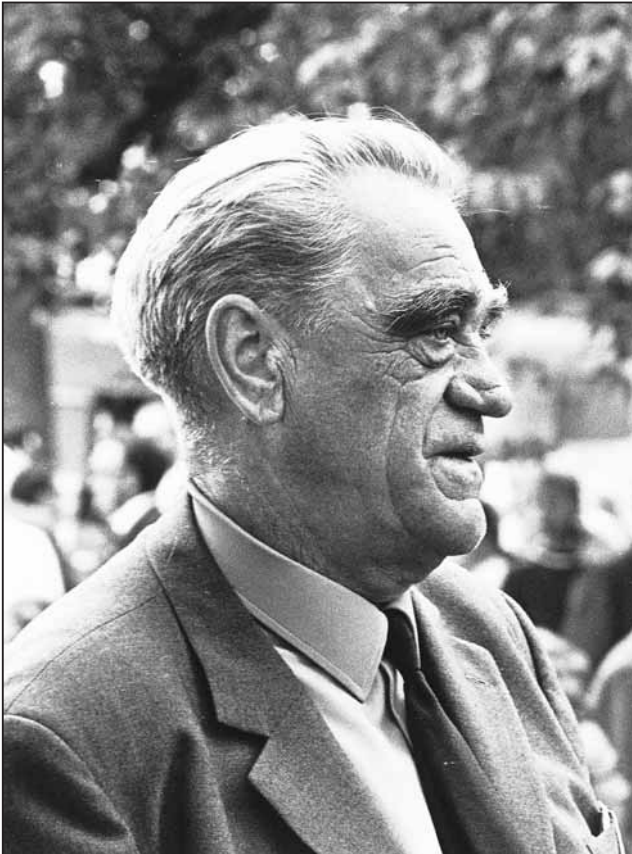
Like other revolutionary events, the emigration started with well-educated and wealthy pioneers such as "the father of Swedish emigration", the academic Gustav Unonius from Uppsala, and the farmer and mill owner Peter Cassel from Kisa. Their letters and newspaper articles spread America fever in Sweden in the 1840s and when the years of famine came in the 1860s, "The Promised Land" had become a household word among ordinary people.

Why did people emigrate?

Population growth, the division of homesteads and the "proletarianisation" of the farming population

(the freeholders' children became crofters, cottars, farmhands and maids) made the countryside receptive to the America fever at a time when less than one in ten Swedes lived in the towns, and industrialism had just begun. Vilhelm Moberg's Emigration District was a typical piece of agrarian Sweden. The first industry in Moshult was Modala Glassworks, which was founded in 1894 and went into liquidation in 1914. The industrialized society started to become reality in the 1870s and at the turn of the century the Swedish "industrial miracle" could be sensed. The dream of America would not die however, as the emigration traditions had had time to interconnect "at home here" with "in there". When Moberg grew up, America was a household word in Småland, and Minnesota was better known than Norrland!

One in five transatlantic emigrants came from Småland. No Swedish providence has meant more to the USA! Although the symbols of the emigration, Karl Oskar and Kristina, left already in 1850, emigration from Småland did not become widespread until 1852-53. Emigration became part of everyday life in Ljuder, Algutsboda, Älmeboda and Långasjö. Between 1000 and 1600 persons emigrated from each of these parishes in Moberg-bygden.



VILHELM MOBERG (1898-1973) "A wise giant of the people"

Childhood

Vilhelm was born on 20 August 1898 in Algutsboda. He spent his first nine years at the tenement soldier's cottage in Moshultamåla that his father, territorial soldier number 132 Karl Moberg, took over in 1888. In 1907, the family moved to a small homestead in the Village of Moshultamåla. This was Ida Moberg's family farm, which was bought back with money from her relatives in America. From spring 1906, Vilhelm studied part-time at Påvelsmåla School deep "in the forest". His teacher Maja Johansson did her best to encourage her equally talented and unruly pupil, but their relationship resulted in a "lowered conduct mark" in 1912.

At the age of 11, Vilhelm got a job as a carry in boy at Modala Glassworks. He also became a member of the young socialist club. He joined the temperance movement and, even though he was a soldier's son, wore the anti-militaristic symbol (a broken rifle) on the lapel of his coat.

The overriding problem of his childhood was his undernourished love of reading.

Vilhelm began to read in the entrance hall of the tenement soldier's cottage, where *Aftonbladet*

papered the walls.

America fever had long been rife in the district, and there were many relatives in the USA. In 1916 an uncle in California sent money for a ticket to America for Vilhelm, who was to emigrate with some friends. Vilhelm's mother's tears and his father's promise of a course at Grimslöv Folk High School made him stay however. With half a year as a freeplace scholar at Grimslöv he left behind the classless small farmers' community that had characterised his childhood.

Authorship

Vilhelm worked hard writing for the papers and became Sweden's youngest editor-in-chief in 1921. His signatures "Ville i Momåla" and "Knivaheren" had made him known out in the cottages when his breakthrough came with the comedy *Kassabrist (Deficit)* (1926) and the soldier novel *Raskens* (1927). This was the start of an exceptional authorship devoted mostly to ordinary people of times gone by. Worldwide fame came to Moberg with the epic novel suite about the emigrants (1949-1959), probably the most widely read novels of our literature. The landscape of Moberg's authorship is identical to his native district in southeastern Småland. It was from this region of gnarled junipers, glittering waters and stony fields that Karl Oskar, Kristina and all the other characters emigrated in the novels that came to symbolise the immigration to America.



Memorial in Moshultamåla.

On tour in Vilhelm Moberg's Emigration District

Vilhelm Moberg constantly drew inspiration from his native district in Värend where he had once led a free and barefoot life as a child.

In Moberg's books, crofters, soldiers and day labourers tell of their everyday toil and striving for freedom.

This suggested outing is a trip back in time to what remains of the emigrants' Småland and Moberg's native district.

Come along on a trip through poetry and real life.

Follow Trunk Road 25 westwards from Kalmar or eastwards from Växjö to the community of Lessebo. Follow the road signs towards Ljuder and continue for a few km along the winding road until you reach Ljuder Village.

1. THE EMIGRANTS' LJUDER

"On January 1, 1846, Ljuder Parish had 1,925 inhabitants: 998 males, and 927 females. During the century after 1750, the population had increased almost threefold. The number of nonassessed persons – retired old people, cottagers, squatters, servants, parish dependents, and people without permanent homes – during the same time had increased fivefold.

That is how Moberg describes the population situation in Karl Oskar and Kristina's home parish. They emigrated from here in 1850 together with their motley travelling companions. A map of the Parish of Ljuder gained a central place in the emigration novel. Karl Oskar knows he will soon die in America, but with the help of the map the old farmer with the aching back can return to his home parish in his thoughts and follow the courting route to the girl with the blue shawl over her shoulders by the gate in Duvemåla.

"The map of Ljuder, spread over the blanket before him, had the shape of a heart. Somewhere near the center of that heart lay a farm where the old emigrant had taken his first steps on earth.

2. LJUDER CHURCH

Ljuder Church dates from the time of the emigrants. The cramped medieval church had become too small and in 1839 Bishop Esaias Tegnér held a parish meeting in Ljuder, whereby it was decided that a new church be built. The grand church was built with big sacrifices from the poor parishioners and was consecrated in 1844.

"The parish of Ljuder, Småland, has recently received a valuable gift from North America, given by an emigrant from the parish – a beautifully wrought, highly valuable bridal crown of silver, the finest obtainable.

The churchgoer searches in vain for a bridal crown sent home by Ulrika in Västergöl. But the cemetery bears witness to returning emigrants having been buried here. In Småland's Emigration District, "Swedish-American" was an honourable title.

3. THE COMMUNITY PARK AND THE CHURCH STABLES

Klockarberget where the medieval church once stood is now home to Ljuder Community Park. The parish warehouse is a reminder of failed crops and population growth at the start of the emigration. The, as we see it, idyllic "Ålastugan" is a side-cottage that was once so cramped that people had to "worm their way in". It was said that when the door opened, the children fell out.

Just southeast of the church next to the cottage by the vicarage (where Vicar Enok Brusander resided during the time of Karl Oskar) are the long **church stables**. Letters and dreams of America almost certainly injected life into the men's discussions in the stable yard.



Karl Oskar applies for a change of address certificate from the dean in Ljuder. From the film The Emigrants. Photo: Ove Alström.

Now continue along Ljudervägen for a few km and you will soon reach Åkerby Junction.

4. ÅKERBY JUNCTION

Åkerby Junction was a meeting place for the district's emigrants. The emigrants' carts met here for the last part of the road towards Karlshamn and the waiting ship to America.

”There were nineteen of them at the meeting at Åkerby Junction this morning. Three drivers were to return from Karlshamn. The emigrants were sixteen, nine grownups and seven children.

Present-day parishioners have erected a beautiful memorial with a map of Ljuder engraved on the back, at the junction. By the junction there is also a red house that served as the village shop until the 1980s. It was from shopkeeper Persson in Åkerby that Karl Oskar borrowed the newspaper with the picture of ”A field of wheat in North America” that ignited his dreams of America.

Continue straight ahead towards Långasjö. Soon you will reach a road sign for “Korpamoen”. Turn left and continue to the small croft.

5. KORPAMOEN

No one can say for sure where Korpamoen was, but according to the emigration novel, Karl Oskar and Kristina's farm was only ”five gates from Åkerby Junction”.

Moberg insisted that the name ”Korpamoen” was made up and was a general name for all poor crofts

in Småland, but he once pointed out where the croft ought to have been on a map of the parish. It was on the grounds of Bondeskog Farm in the village of Hästebäck. There was a place here where Vilhelm and his father used to rest on their way to Åkerby Södergård where the soldiers' collected their wages. As a teenager, Vilhelm passed by here alone. Then his destination was the old school in Kråksjö and its lending library.

”The resting place”, a small tenement soldier's cottage, was once home to a family of nine, all of whom immigrated to America. Today there is a small croft here that is open to visitors in the summer.

Back at Ljudervägen, turn left. At the next junction by Kråksjö, follow the road signs to Moberg's native village — Moshult.

6. MOSHULT

”Every stranger who has come here has said the same thing: It's beautiful. Especially about the view from a couple of places in my home village where you can see the whole of the parishes of Långasjö and Ljuder, and parts of Ekeberga.”
(V Moberg; Författaren och hans hembygd)

Today Moshult is a quiet idyll, but the visitor must imagine the village at the beginning of the century as a commercial centre with its own railway station, sawmill, peat industry and glassworks.

After a few km you reach the outskirts of the village of Moshult. On the bend ahead there is a large red house, the Old Station.



The emigrants' carts meet on their way to Karlshamn. From the film The Emigrants. Photo: Ove Alström.

7. MOSHULT STATION

The railway station was a natural meeting place in the village. "You come here to watch the trains," Moberg remembers "and we used to get up to mischief here until the station master threw us out". From here, the character Knut Toring from one of Moberg's novels used to dream about travelling the world, and in the novel *Soldat med brutet gevär* (*When I Was a Child*) Moberg writes about when the main character Valter Sträng's big brother Gunnar starts his immigration to America from "Strängshult Station".

A youth decked with flowers, an America-farer, up there on the train, the door slamming shut after him. The locomotive releasing its steam over the platform, enveloping Valter like thick fog so that he couldn't see his brother on the train. The hot vapor smarted in his eyes. Then the locomotive drew a deep breath, inhaled and exhaled, inhaled and exhaled, faster and faster, and when the vaporous fog lifted, the whole train had disappeared. Gunnar was gone.

Along the left side of the road, hidden by the forest, there is a quiet and desolate peat landscape. One of the village's industries was located here — the peat factory.

8. MOSHULTSFLYET

Moshultsflyet by Moshult Station is mighty and endless. Here peat was mined from the bog, and for a few summers Vilhelm Moberg toiled in the peat hauling team.

In the novel *When I Was a Child*, the main character Valter Sträng is one of the men behind the peat carts. The peat bog Flyet has changed its name to Fågeltuva.

Continue along the forest road to the three-way junction in Moshult. Turn right towards Emmaboda and you will soon see a memorial sign next to the road . . .

9. MODALA GLASSWORKS

The sign points to the remains of Modala Glassworks, hidden by the edge of the forest next to the road.

Moberg began work at Modala as a carry in boy when he was eleven. Here, the boy Vilhelm took his first step into working life, and here too he gradually became aware of the society outside the parish and the promises of socialism.

Moberg has woven the memories from his years at Modala into the story *When I Was a Child*. The glassworker's name is Valter Sträng and the foundry has been renamed to Ljungdala.

"Ljungdala Foundry was near the road, surrounded by forest on all sides. The glow from the fire in the glass furnace entered through the windows and crevices in the wall. The foundry was a source of light in the autumn darkness, in the middle of the forest".

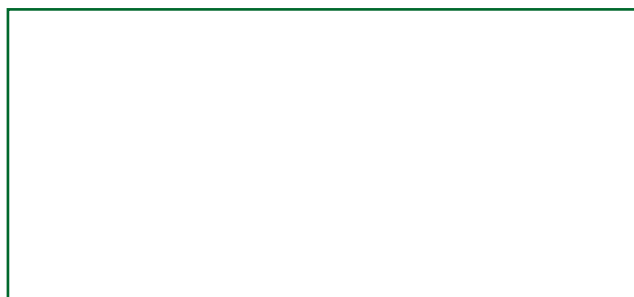
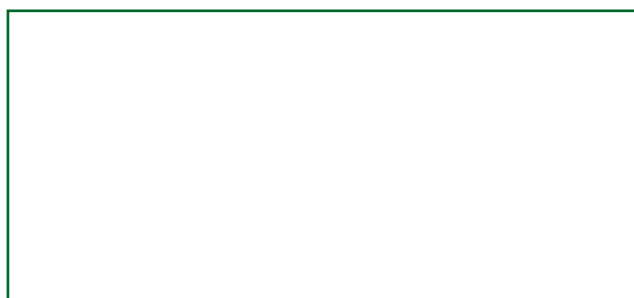
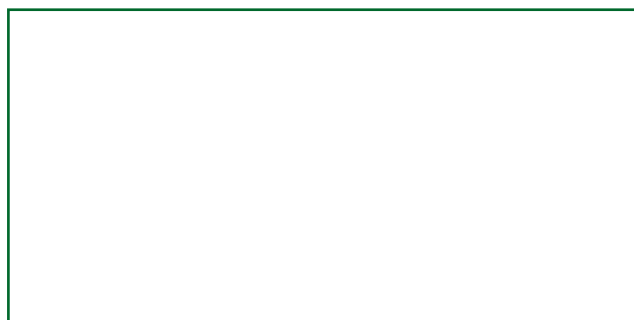
Now turn and continue straight ahead at the junction, through the village of Moshult and up the hill to Moshultamåla. Halfway up the hill you will see a new sign "Kulturminne". This is Moshult's cemetery for plague victims.

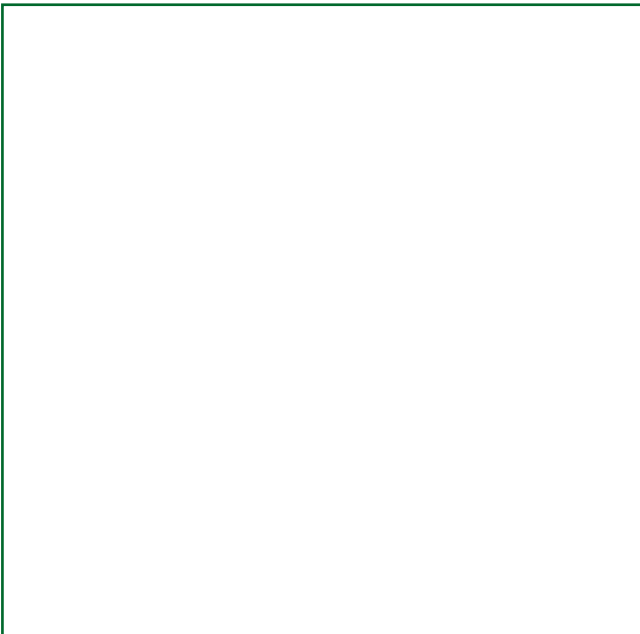
10. THE PLAGUE CEMETERY

"Ekekullen" rises on the right-hand side of Moshultsliden. The people in the district have raised a black cross among the old oak trees in memory of the plague's victims who were buried here after the epidemic in 1710-11.

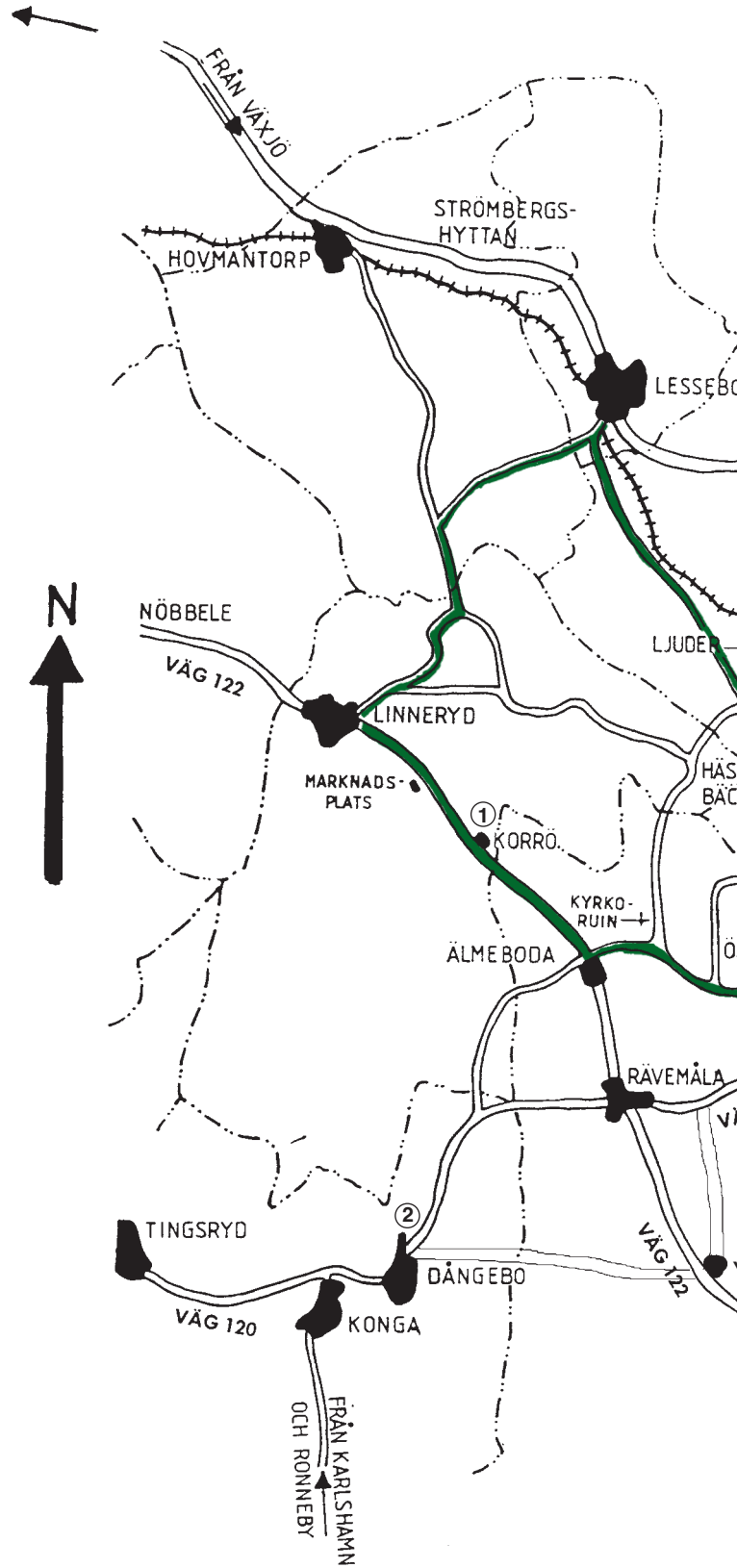
In Moberg's novel *Brudarnas källa* (*The Bride's Spring*), Midsummer was celebrated here on "Ekekullen". The musician sat under the oak tree and the dancing continued over the grassy glades of the "death field".

Continue to the top of the hill with beautiful views over the district. There is soon another sign "Kulturminne".



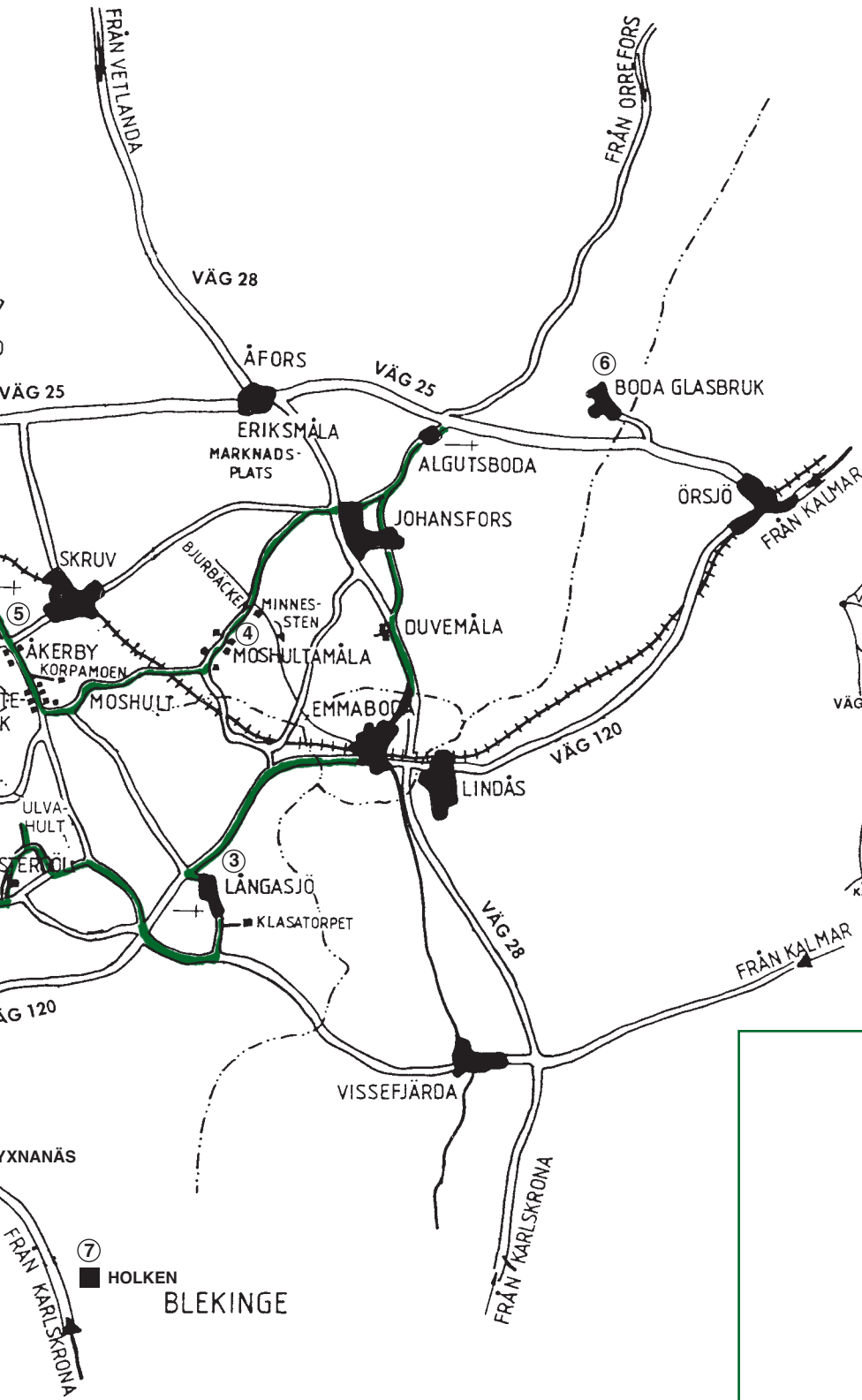


Vilhelm Moberg's

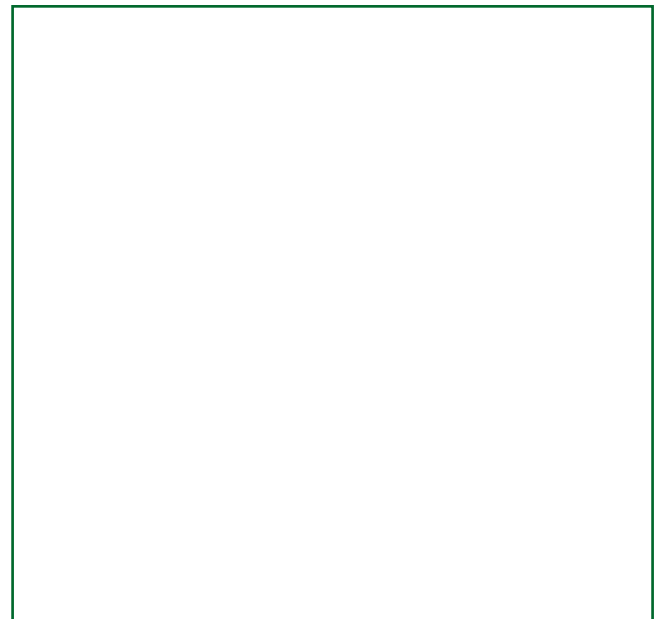
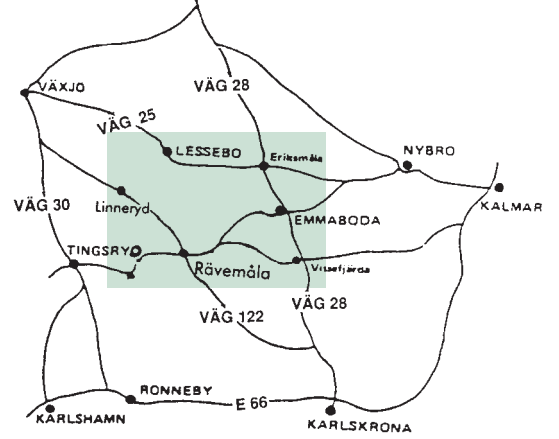


s "Emigration District"

TECKENFÖRKLARING:
 JÄRNVÄG +---+
 SOCKENGRÄNS -.-.-
 KYRKA +

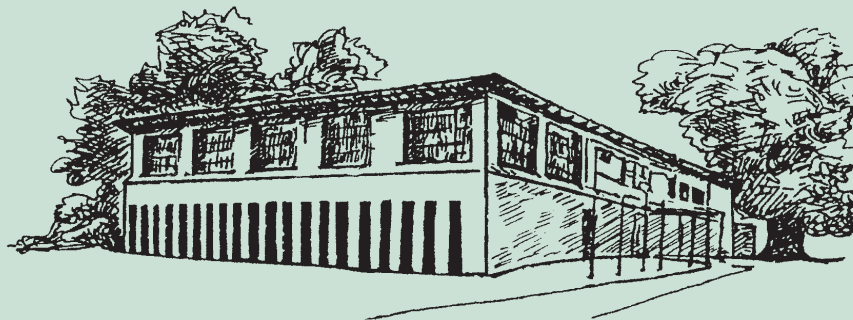


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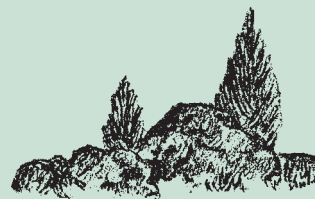
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VILHELM MOBERG-SÄLLSKAPET

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Vilhelm Moberg and his school friends at Påvelsmåla School.
Vilhelm is in the third row from the bottom, number three from the right..

11. MOSHULTAMÅLA OLD SCHOOL

"The stony school track with its gnarled roots led far down through the pastures. The schoolhouse, to which the children went from three villages, was in the middle of the pastures by a small swamp. When it was going to be built, they spent ages measuring to locate it in the centre of the school districts. It turned out that the big swamp was the midpoint of the three villages, but it was agreed that the school would be built at the edge of the swamp". (V Moberg; *Berättelser ur Min Levnad*.)

Moberg's childhood school in Påvelsmåla was built in the 1870s in the middle of the forest. The school only taught the children part-time and for four months of the year. The children spent three years at the junior school and four in elementary school.

Vilhelm Moberg spent 1906-12 at Påvelsmåla School. He was an unruly pupil and his youthful revolts meant that his young teacher had to send him out into his future life as an author with a low grade for behaviour.

The abandoned schoolhouse was moved from its out-of-the-way location in the forest to Moshultamåla Village at the end of the 50s. The house holds memories from Moberg's time at school.

To get to know the school environment, turn off onto a small road "at the edge of the marsh" just north of the village. This is followed by a footpath that leads a few hundred metres into the forest to the location of the old school.

12. THE TENEMENT SOLDIER'S COTTAGE

We continue along the "big" village road north and soon reach the hill by Bjurbäcken where Vilhelm Moberg was born in a soldier's cottage on 20 August 1898. Vilhelm lived here for his first nine years — "the happiest of my life". He then moved down to the village of Moshultamåla with his family. According to directions in 1837, a tenement soldier's cottage should be 8 m long and 5 m wide with a ceiling height of just under 2 m. The cottage should have a stove and baking oven. The ceiling should be covered with planks and the roof with straw or peat, according to local custom, "to prevent water drips and gain warmth".

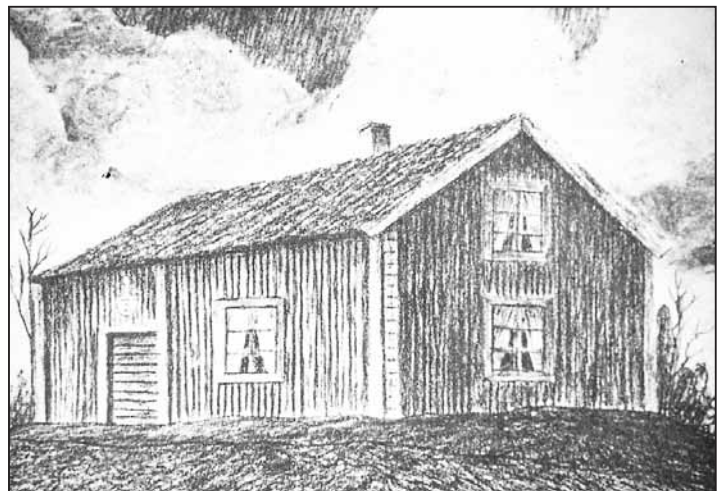
"The soldier's cottage was situated on a small hill in the middle of the forest — a mixed forest of coniferous and deciduous trees. A few patches of cultivated ground, a couple of acres in size, had been ploughed around it; other than that, the countryside remained unchanged since the dawn of creation." (V Moberg; *Berättelser ur Min Levnad*).

The soldier's cottage was demolished in 1924. A memorial to the soldier's son and author Vilhelm Moberg was erected in its place in 1970.

13. BJURBÄCKEN

Moberg's life in the cottage was divided into two halves: winter — indoor life — and summer — barefoot life. The enclosed and the free.

One of the summer joys was to catch pike in Bjurbäcken next to the cottage. Today, the stream is a mere trickle, but in Moberg's youth the pike were plentiful in the deep pools.



The tenement soldier's cottage
Illustration: Fritz Kallenberg

Pike fishing recurs in many of Moberg's novels including *Din stund på jorden (A Time on Earth)*, where the emigrant Albert Carlson looks back on his childhood in Småland.

"Sigfrid set his running noose so wide that it could have encircled a balk of timber. Then he moved a step or two forward and lowered the shining wire into the water, moving it gently and warily. While I tried not to breathe, I followed my brother's movements. Now he had got the loop over the nose of the fish, now he was drawing the rod farther back along its body, now the wire must pass over the fins without touching them.

Continue over the brook and through Högahult Village. Turn right towards Broakulla and continue straight ahead over Road 28 at the next junction. After a few km you will be in Algutsboda.

14. ALGUTSBODA CHURCH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE

Algutsboda Church with its grand tower can be seen for miles. It was built 200 years ago and given the name Sofia Magdalena. This is the church where Moberg was confirmed, and in his childhood he often followed his churchgoing parents the 10 km here from his home in Moshultamåla.

"The church steeple, which looked so small from his home, appeared taller and taller from every crest. It came nearer. It grew and grew. And when they arrived Knut felt somewhat intimidated by its bulk and height. He had not imagined the church to be so large".
(V Moberg; Sänkt sedebetyg).

Next to the church is Algutsboda **community centre** with its many well-preserved buildings, e.g., the captain's residence and warehouse. The old homestead museum has some nice exhibitions on handicraft, glass production, hunting, fishing and agriculture, with an unusual stone clearing cart — a reminder of the fight to cultivate in Moberg's stony region.

Go back the same way but turn left before Lyckebån towards Johansfors. Continue along the river, past the glassworks and through Åby. Turn right at the four-way junction. Continue straight ahead to Duvemåla by Road 28.



The only preserved photo of Grandmother Johanna's parental home in Duvemåla.

15. DUVEMÅLA

From a forest that takes the thoughts to brownies and trolls, a farm with a now derelict farmhouse bears testimony to past prosperity.

Moberg's home Duvemåla where his grandmother Johanna Johanndotter was born in 1833 was across the village road. Of her seven children, all except Vilhelm's mother emigrated. "There wasn't any choice" Johanna used to say about her children who had emigrated.

It is no coincidence that Kristina in the emigration novel, who shared many of her characteristics with the grandmother, had her family home in Duvemåla. This is where Karl Oskar went courting and this is the place Kristina longed for as a housewife on the farm "New Duvemåla" in the USA.

"Kristina was overjoyed. Now she took hold of his hand and held it tightly. It was a good idea, this name for their home. She would never have thought of it herself – the name of her own village! "Duvemåla....we don't live at Ki-Chi-Saga any longer, we live in Duvemåla. How lovely it sounds".

Drive back to Road 28 and turn right. Turn right again towards Emmaboda and continue through the community. Follow the signs for Tingsryd. After 9 km turn left towards Långasjö.



Klasatorpet.

16. LÅNGASJÖ — THE CHURCH AND GULDGRÄVARSTUGAN (THE GOLD-DIGGER'S COTTAGE)

Just as in Ljuder, the medieval church in Långasjö was demolished during the period of population growth and a new temple was consecrated in 1789. The visitor will immediately notice Elizabeth Bergstrand Poulsen's beautiful altarpiece with a message about heaven above Långasjö. Several paintings by the Långasjö artist decorate the church room.

The Långasjö inhabitants have put pioneering work into charting the local emigration. Outside the church, in front of the parish hall, there is an emigration monument erected in memory of the 1400 Långasjö inhabitants who left the parish during the emigration years.

The Gold-Digger's Cottage next to the church stables is a copy of a log cabin from the Klondike Gold Rush. In the cottage's "homecoming room", pictures and text tell of returning emigrants and their continued life in the home district.

Continue through the village for about one km and turn left by the sign "Klasatorpet".

17. KLASATORPET

Klasatorpet in Långasjö is better known as "Korpamoen", Karl Oskar and Kristina's home in the emigrant film. Exhibitions and attributes from the filming are obviously still here, e.g., Kristina's swing up in the hayloft.

Klasatorpet is a day-work croft under Långasjö's rectory. The croft, which has been in the same location since 1804, was named after the first crofter Per Klase.

Today, Klasatorpet is primarily a genuine croft setting where the visitor can get an insight into a

Småland crofter's family's way of life 200 years ago.

Continue through the community. Turn right at the next junction and continue straight ahead over Road 120. Continue towards Lessebo and then turn left towards Gubbemåla. Continue through the village and then turn right towards Ulvahult. Continue to the last farm in the village. On the beech hill there lies...

18. THE PLACE OF SERMONS FOR THE ÅKIANS

One reason for emigrating was the persecution of dissidents. The Åkians were one such nonconformist sect, which came into conflict with the church already in the 1780s. Their leader was Åke Svensson in Östergöl. At first the movement was fairly innocent, but it gradually developed into one of the most extreme awakenings in 18th-century Sweden. According to oral tradition, Åke Svensson held his sermons on the beech hill in Ulvahult.

Moberg touches on the Åkians in the emigration novel, in which Åke Svensson gains a late follower by the name of Danjel Andreasson in Kärregårde.

"Nils and Märta said nothing to their daughter-in-law, but one day they did broach the question to Karl Oskar: "Do you know your wife is related to Åke of Östergöl?"

"I'm aware of it — and I defy anyone to hold it against her."

There was nothing more to be said. Märta and Nils only hoped that Kristina's kinship with the Åkian founder wasn't generally known in the village. In Korpamoen it was never mentioned again". (V Moberg; Utvandrarna).



Farmhands' quarters at Korro.

Turn back and at the junction turn right towards Östergöl. Drive through the village. At the next junction turn right and continue through Fagrasjö and Bjässebohult to Älmeboda. Turn right onto Road 122 and continue to Korrö.

19. KORRÖ

Korrö lies a few kilometres south of Linneryd on a peninsula in Ronnebyån. This well-preserved craft village with a brewery, tannery, watermill and dye works dates back to the Middle Ages, and it flourished right into the 20th century.

The scenes in the farmhand's quarters in the film *The Emigrants* were filmed in the journeyman's room at the dye works where Arvid and Robert discussed the opportunities in America.

"The lantern in the stable room burned late into the night while Arvid and Robert planned their future emigration. And none but the bedbugs in the rotten walls shared their secret deliberations". (V Moberg; Utvandrarna).

Continue towards Växjö and you will soon pass the market place in Linneryd.

20. THE MARKET STALLS IN ROLSMO

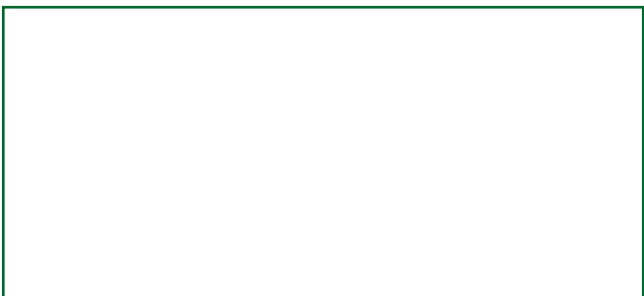
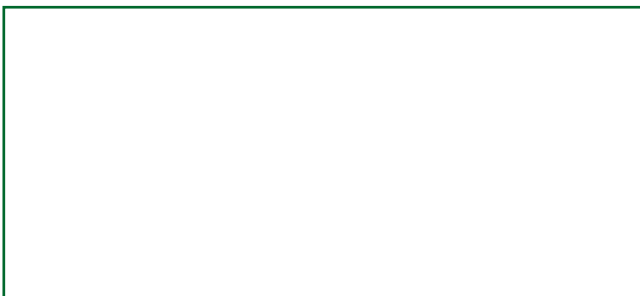
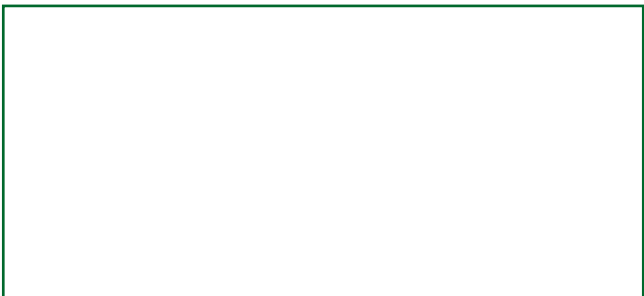
The market in Linneryd has probably been around since the 17th century. It is said to have been held in its present location since the start of the 19th century. The market stalls have been carefully renovated and the market is still held here on the last Saturday in September every year.

"On the morning of market day, Rasken was at the cattle yard in plenty of time to choose a cow, and he had Anna's money in his pocket. After protracted bargaining and much haggling, he finally bought a cow that was expecting her second calf and was a good milker.

And he got her for forty "riksdaler". That was said to be a good price, and he was happy with his purchase." (V Moberg; Raskens).

This is the last stop on the tour. Continue towards The House of Emigrants in Växjö or turn right in Linneryd and you are soon back in Lessebo.

This round trip can be combined with the "Emigrant Trail". A map is available from tourist agencies, or see info at www.utvandarnasvag.se



RETURNING HOME

The emigration from the Parish of Långasjö may be the best documented in Småland. There is much to tell about the 1400 Långasjö inhabitants who immigrated to the USA and Canada between 1853-1930. Of these, 220 persons returned home, mostly to live as “Swedish Americans” in their home parish or one of the neighbouring parishes.

Långasjö — Klondike and back

Farmer’s son Alfred Geijer was in a class of his own among the returning emigrants from America. After four well-planned and intensive years on the goldfields in Klondike, he returned in 1901, built a house and opened a village shop in Strängsmåla, from whence he came. The locals could buy their everyday commodities at the shop as well as sell their produce from the farm, e.g., eggs, butter and beef.

During the 1930s, Geijer began to buy up timber and had a small sawmill built next to the village shop. This was the beginning of the continued expansion by the company into the timber trade, and it remains one of the district’s large companies to this day: AB Geijer & Söner.

”An important parenthesis”

So what really happened to the average person who returned home, once he came home?

The money he had saved generally allowed for the purchase of an agricultural property. He became

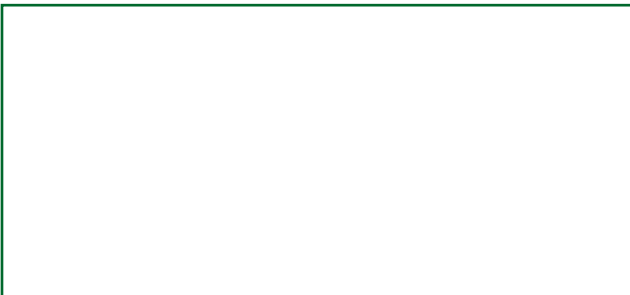
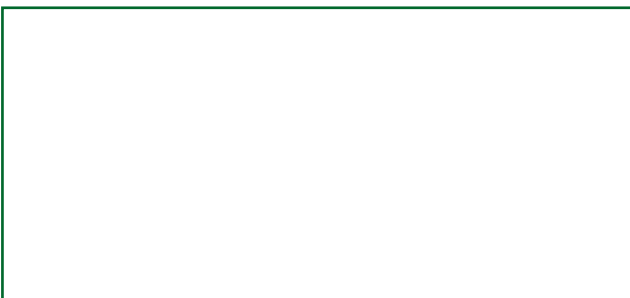
the master of his own farm and could sometimes employ a farmhand. The work on the farm was much the same as before he had “left”. He hitched the oxen to the plough and harrow once more, cut the grass around the home with a scythe and threshed the rye with a flail.

He took on the fight with the stones in the fields and hewed timber in the winter to earn some cash. But the Swedish crown was worth little compared with the dollar! He had been away from home for a long time, 7-8 years or more. The odd new invention had arrived in the village while he had been away. Threshing machines and sowing machines had replaced the flail and bushel basket. He was not familiar with either. He had worked on the railway in British Columbia, far from the farming districts. No, the navy from BC started where he had left off, at home in Sibbahult or one of the other 36 villages in the parish.

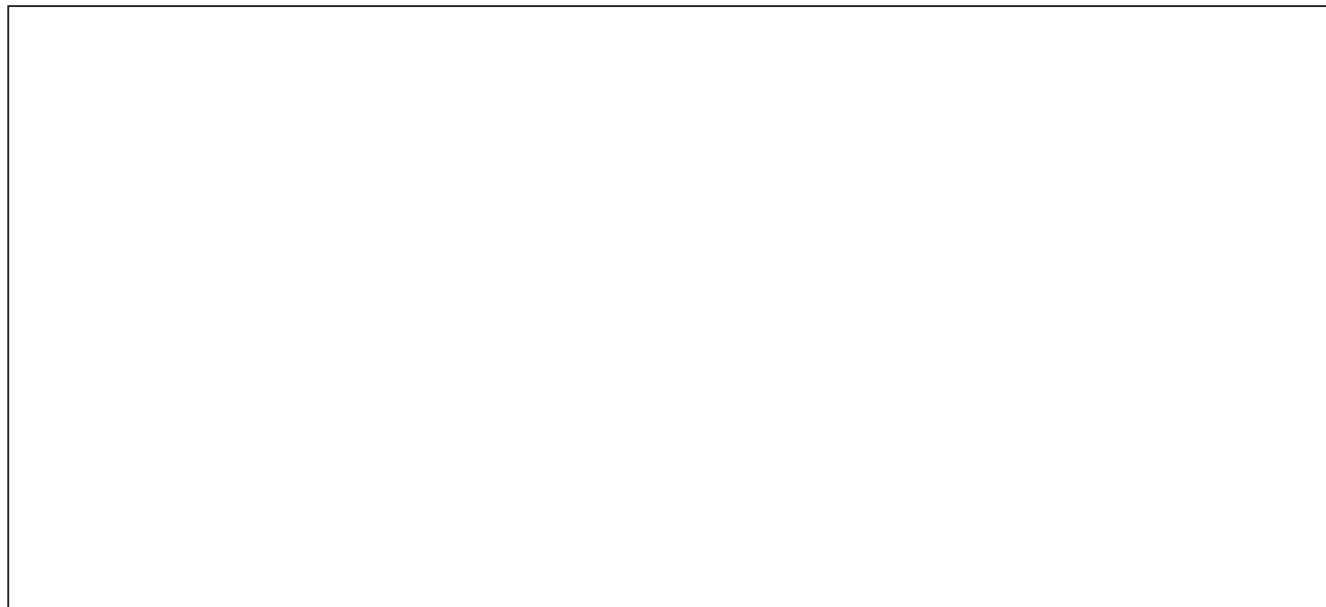
The time in America had been a parenthesis, but a long and in many ways important one, filled with experiences and memories. But above all: it had made the new freeholder independent.

Exhibition of returnees in Långasjö

In the Gold-Digger’s Cottage in Långasjö you can get to know Alfred Geijer and a hundred other farmers who returned home to the parish. Words and pictures tell the story of the emigrants who returned home and continued their lives in their home district.



The Gold-Digger’s Cottage



Hotell o Pensionat

Hotell Amigo, Emmaboda	tel 0471-125 50	H
Vissefjärda Hotell	tel 0471-200 25	H
Hotell Tingsryd	tel 0477-192 70	H
Sjöviksgården, Dångebo	tel 0477-166 00	H
Glasblåsaren i Hovmantorp	tel 0478-405 95	H
Kosta Hotell	tel 0478-500 06	H
Hotell Björkängen, Kosta	tel 0478-500 00	

Vandrarhem

STF Vandrarhem, Korrö	tel 0470-342 49	
Moshults vandrarhem	tel 0471-450 12	H
STF Vandrarhem, Långasjö	tel 0471-503 10	H
STF Vandrarhem, Boda	tel 0481-242 30	H
Bussemåla Vandrarhem	tel 0471-200 24	H
Ödevata fiskecamp	tel 0471-504 30	H
Sjöviksgården, Dångebo	tel 0477-166 00	H
STF Vandrarhem, Ljuder	tel 0478-204 00	H
Bergdala Härbärke, Bergdala SVIF	tel 0478-180 30	H

Camping

Linneryds camping	tel 0470-344 64	
Villan Bastanäs Naturcamping	tel 0470-342 66	
Emmaboda camping	tel 0471-182 50	
Wildnis-camp, Flädingstorp	tel 0471-139 66	
Törstors camping	tel 0471-200 23, 200 25	
Tingsryds camping	tel 0477-105 54	
Djupasjöns Naturcamping, Yxnanäs	tel 0477-660 59	
Näsets Naturcamping	tel 0477-162 62	
Abrahamshult Dane Camp	tel 0477-620 50	
Kosta Bad & Camping, Kosta	tel 0478-505 17	
Gökaskratts camping	tel 0478-408 07	
Lessebo camping	tel 0478-314 60	
Vildmarkscamping, Skruv	tel 0478-204 40	

Restauranger

Rävemålet, Rävemåla	tel 0477-600 11	H
Eriksmåla Vägrestaurang	tel 0471-412 08	H
Smålandshyttan, Eriksmåla	tel 0471-412 20	H
Rest. Linden, Emmaboda	tel 0471-131 10	H
Rest.Oasen, Lessebo	tel 0478-315 03	H

Dessutom självklart äta gott på samtliga hotell och pensionat i Utvandrarbygden.

Caféer

Korrö Kaffestuga	tel 0470-342 49	
Linneryds Hembygdsmuseum	tel 0470-343 32	
Café Åfors, Eriksmåla	tel 0471-410 88	
Duvemåla kaffestuga	tel 0471-401 55	
Fenix konditori, Emmaboda	tel 0471-100 16	H
Café Emma, Emmaboda	tel 0471-101 50	H

Hembygdsstugan, Långasjö	tel 0478-500 23	
Moshults vandrarhem	tel 0471-450 12	
Vissefjärda hembygdsgård	tel 0471-201 04	
Hantverksstugan, Dångebo	tel 0477-164 48	
Café Hembygdsgården, Rävemåla	tel 0477-600 75	
Peppes konditori, Lessebo	tel 0478-100 62	H
Ateljé Vidagård, Ljuder	tel 0478-230 11	H
Ljuders hembygdsgård, Ljuder	tel 0478-230 24	
Lessebo hembygdsgård, Lessebo		

Hembygdsgårdar/Museer

Korrö Hantverksby	tel 0470-342 49	
Linneryds hembygdsmuseum	tel 0470-343 32	
Algutsboda hembygdsgård	tel 0471-460 62	
Duvemåla Gård	tel 0471-401 55	
Guldgrävarstugan, Långasjö	tel 0471-503 10	
Klasatorpet, Långasjö	tel 0471-502 02	
Kyrkeby Bränneri, Vissefjärda	tel 0471-200 08	
Kyrkstallarna Vissefjärda	tel 0471-201 04	
Moshultamåla gamla skola	tel 0471-450 12	
Sockenstugan Långasjö	tel 0471-501 15	
Hembygdsgården, Yxnanäs	tel 0477-660 61	
Älmeboda hembygdsg. Rävemåla	tel 0477-603 55	
Glasmuseet, Skruv	tel 0478-200 62	
Handpappersbruket, Lessebo	tel 0478-476 91	
Korpamoen, Ljuder	tel 0478-204 16	
Lessebo Hembygdsmuseum	tel 0478-310 06	
Ljuders Hembygdsgård	tel 0478-230 24	
Bryggerimuseum, Skruv	tel 0478-203 00	

Turistbyråer

Hjälper Dig med det mesta.		
Växjö	tel 0470-414 10	H
Emmaboda	tel 0471-181 17	H
Tingsryd	tel 0477-441 64	H
Kosta	tel 0478-507 05	S
Strömbergshyttan	tel 0478-317 31	S

H = helårsöppen

S = säsongöppet

Utgivare:

Föreningen Vilhelm Mobergs

Utvandrarbygd

Vill Du stödja oss? Bli medlem!

Inbetalningskort och info finns på turistbyråerna, vandrarhemmen och hembygdsgårdarna.

*Eller sätt in 50:- på
plustgiro 41 48 34-2.*

