History 352R-001
Scandinavian Family History/WTR 2011
(Danish, Norwegian, Swedish/Finnish, Icelandic)
105 SWKT, Tues., 1:35-3:50pm
Instructor G. Haslam, 2107 JFSB; email: haslam1@aol.com
Consultations by appointment

The OBJECT of History 352R is to help students learn the cultural and social history background of the Scandinavian countries as it impacts family history/genealogy, ergo the study of the lives and vital dates of our ancestral families; and understand at an intermediate to advanced level the contents of major record types and sources used for tracing ancestral families and how such sources can be used.

REQUIRED READING MATERIALS

Gerald M. Haslam, comp., “Scandinavian Sources” (packet)

Carl-Erik Johansson, comp., “Scandinavian Paleography” (packet)

***It is important you buy a Scandinavian-English dictionary for the language(s) of interest.

Per Clemenson, YOUR SWEDISH ROOTS: A STEP BY STEP HANDBOOK (Ancestry, 2004)

Ann Ursness Gesme, BETWEEN ROCKS AND HARD PLACES: TRADITIONS, CUSTOMS AND CONDITIONS IN NORWAY DURING THE 1800s, EMIGRATION FROM NORWAY, THE IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY IN AMERICA (Gesme Enterprises, 1993)

EXAMS

Their will be two exams, a midterm and a final. Exams are comprehensive, based on readings and lectures; consisting of brief essay questions and identifications. In grading, I’ll look for informed brevity and exposition, inclusion of applicable dates and record content, and understanding of key methodologies. The exams will receive a letter grade and each will count for 25 percent of the course grade, ergo: both exams will constitute 50 percent of the grade for the course.

SEMESTER PROJECT/due last day of class, Tues., 4/12

Research one or more of your Scandinavian ancestral families. Compile research results onto a family group on PAF 5.2 or similar program, and document it individual by individual. Your goal will be to document every vital date (birth/chr/marriage/death/bur) for EVERY person on the sheet; and search church recs., census, probates and land/copyholds for the family of interest. The bulk of your research must be done in Salt
Lake at the Family Search Library/FSL (directly west of Temple Square; hours Mon.
8am-5pm, Tues.-Sat. 8am-9pm) as only one in approx. seven of available Scandinavian
microfilms are here on campus at UVRFHC/HBLL. You can also do some of the work
using online databases, for which you must usually pay a fee. Work 60 or more hours
and then compile and submit the following “research pile”:

1) research report, 10-12pp., double-spaced, in which you report what materials you
started with, your research on each individual in great detail including human-interest
tidbits and applicable backgrounding and social history insights; specific results of the
searches and your future research agenda;

2) pedigree

3) documented group sheet(s)

4) research logs

5) extracts attached to logs

This project will constitute the other 50 percent of your grade. The average of exams and
project grades will constitute the final course grade.

CALENDAR

1/4 Introduction and historical backgrounding

1/11 FamilySearch.org; overview of databases and online research tools; Scandinavian
archives

1/18 Source citation and group sheet documentation; Research notes; Linkages

1/25 Emigration/Immigration sources and methods; Reference and finding aids including
Norwegian farm histories

2/1 Lutheran church recs., Latin feast dates and calendars

2/8 **MIDTERM; bring BYU bluebook and dark-ink pen

2/15 Return and review exam; Census/tax recs.; Probates

2/22 Monday instruction; no class

3/1 Military records (incl. Danish military levying rolls); Copyhold and other land
records

3/8 Court records
3/15 Practicum; no class; students make appointments with instructor to plan and execute research

3/22 Practicum

3/29 Practicum

4/5 Practicum

***4/12, Tues., last day of class; MEET IN 105 SWKT FOR FINAL EXAM REVIEW; Research project due

***4/16, Sat., FINAL EXAM in 105 SWKT, 11am–2pm; bring BYU bluebook and dark-ink pen. Exams will be graded and available in the History Dept. Office in approximately one week.
had the resources to be self-sufficient but geographically was bound to be a junction.¹²

In Trøndelag, one finds another type of closed-square *tun*, which is usually defined by three or four long buildings. This configuration first appeared sometime during the nineteenth century and was the last of the five *tun* types to develop. It provided the basic model for Norwegian farms built during the nineteenth century. Prior to its appearance, regional farm patterns resembled Sweden’s with open- and closed-square *tun* (figs. 2.25, 2.26).

The closed-square type of courtyard in these areas was certainly the most rigid of the various forms. Its enclosing walls were not composed of three or four buildings placed next to each other as was the case in Gudbrandsdal. Instead, each façade of the *tun* consisted of only one very large building. Perhaps the influence for this characteristic came from abroad: the pattern is reminiscent of courtyards in Sweden and Denmark where the terrain is flat and wide. It is also possible that the penchant for larger, longer buildings found in neighboring countries to the east influenced this later type of *tun*. Finland’s well-known tradition of large symmetrical buildings probably spread through Sweden to northern Norway.

Trondheim has always been a natural place for foreign influences to infiltrate the country, and the region in which it was located was flat enough there to accommodate the unusual geometry of completely square courtyards. Apparently, there was no need to break down the farm into smaller buildings—a linear division of functions served just as well. And in such a clear, homogeneous terrain, it was possible to build a precisely structured *tun*.

Each *tun* form in Norway had its own order, which was derived from a larger