



Australien-emigranten Erik Nyholm

För 5-10 år sedan dök det upp några personer i Monå och frågade efter sina släktingar. Det var sista dagen de var i Finland. En lokal släktforskare redde snabbt upp vem deras stamfar var, Erik Nyholm från Monå. Eriks föräldrar hade dött i svält/tyfus under nödåret 1868. De minderåriga barnen aktionerades ut av Munsala församling.

Tabell 1

Karl "Sund Kaal" **Eriksson / Ericsson Rank sen. Ryss**. Född 1817-09-20. Död 1868-05-16.

Gift 1848-10-27 med Greta **Rank / tid. Hansdotter Ryss**. Född 1820 i Monå, Munsala. Död 1868-07-20.

Barn:

Brita **Karlsdotter Ryss**. Inflyttad 1868 till Vasa, Finland. Född 1849-01-08.

Erik **Karlsson Ryss / Nyholm**. Född 1850-07-21 i Monå (Sundet). Död 1887-12-22 i Adelaide, Australia. Se tabell 2, s .

Johan Jakob **Karlsson Ryss**. Född 1852-07-20. Död 1872 i Simrishamn, Sweden.

Karl **Karlsson Ryss**. Född 1856-12-18. Död 1868-07-30.

Anna Greta **Karlsdotter Ryss**. Inflyttad 1878 till Åland, Finland. Född 1860-02-17.

Maja Kajsa **Karlsdotter Ryss**. Inflyttad till Australien. Inflyttad 1881 till Vasa, Finland. Född 1863-08-03. Död 1935-08-07 i Burnwood, N.S.W. Australia.

Tabell 2 (generation 1)

(Från Tabell 1, s)

Erik **Karlsson Ryss / Nyholm**. Inflyttad till Australien. Född 1850-07-21 i Monå (Sundet). Död 1887-12-22 i Adelaide, Ausralia.

Gift 1875 i Adelaide (St Paul's Church), Australien med Emma **Usher**. Född 1857. Död 1937.

Kungörelse

Nästkommande fredad den 27 maj (utarrenderas) utauktioneras å Ryss hemman i Mono by, den afledne torparen Karl Eriksson Ryss omyndiga barn tillhörigt under Ryss hemman lydande torp på fem års tid till den högstbjudande.

Wid samma tillfälle kommer en på samma torp uppförd Stuga, att till den högstbjudande på (förevarlig?) auktion försäljas.

Om auktionssummans betalning kan närmare öfverenskommelse träffas på auktionstillfället

Mono den 17 maj 1873 Jakob Hansson Ryss

Afk 18/5 73 af Aug. Wegelius

Man visste i Monå att Erik hade tagit sig över till Sverige och där mönstrat på en båt till Tyskland, men sedan hade spåren tagit slut, el fallit i glömska. I vintras, återkommer till detta, visade det sig att Erik betalat biljetter för 14 ungdomar från Monå/Munsala, däribland hans syster, så att de kunde komma till Australien. Om alla utnyttjade möjligheten är i detta nu oklart.

I Monå byforskarens emigrantbok, som kom ut sommaren 2014, skrev vi:

Torparen "Sund-Kaal"

6.18. Torparen **Karl Eriksson Rank** senare Ryss (Sund Kaal) f. 1817 gifte sig med Greta Hansdotter 27.10 1848. Greta var född 1820 på Ryss och syster till (6.1). De bodde på ett torp i Lillsundet (torpare 1850-68). De hade 6 barn. Karl dog av svält "storfattigåret" 1868. Hustrun Greta dog 20.7 1868 i tyfus.

6.19. **Erik Nyholm** föddes 1850 på torpet i Sundet. I vuxen ålder emigrerade han till Australien via Tyskland. Han bosatte sig i Adelaide och gifte sig 1875 med Emma Usher f. 1857, i St Pauls Church i Adelaide. De fick 7 barn. Erik dog 1887. (Släktutredning för Emma finns). Änkan Emma gifte om sig 1889 med Karl Edward Mattsson f. 1867 i Forsby, Sorvist Nykarleby. De fick 4 barn. Emma dog 1937 och Karl Edward dog 1963. (Erik var son till 6.18).

6.20. Eriks syster **Maja Kajsa** f. 1863 emigrerade också till Australien. Hon dog 1935 i Burnwood N.S.W. Australien. (Dotter till 6.18).

6.21. **Johan Jakob Karlsson** f. 1852, som var sjöman, drunknade 1872 i Simrishamn, Sverige. (Son till 6.18)



I vintras hittade en Munsala-flicka, Ann-Louise Dahlin, följande artikel av Dick Harrison på nätet:
Dick Harrison / dick.harrison@hist.lu.se

Slaget vid Broken Hill

1 januari 2015 kl 5:05 | [Permalänk](#) | [Kommentarer\(14\)](#)

Historia För exakt ett år sedan bloggade jag om orsakerna till första världskrigets utbrott, med anledning av att det år 2014 var hundra år sedan denna tragedi bröt ut. Idag väljer jag att åter berätta om kriget, men inte om de sedvanliga fronterna utan om en av de i Sverige mest okända konflikterna, som utkämpade sig för på dagen ett sekel sedan, den 1 januari 1915. Platsen för våldsaktionen var extremt avlägsen från de centrala krigsskådeplatserna i Europa, vilket tydligt visar på krigets globala dimensioner.

Två invånare i gruvstaden Broken Hill i Australien, glassförsäljaren Badsha Mohammed Gool och slaktaren Mullah Abdullah, vilka immigrerat från dagens Pakistan, solidariserade sig med Osmanska riket och beslöt att slå ett eget slag i kampen mot dess fiender. Eftersom Osmanska riket låg i krig med Brittiska imperiet, i vilket Australien ingick, hade de gott om möjligheter att välja måltavla i närområdet, i synnerhet som ingen förväntade sig deras attack. Särskilt i Abdullahs fall fanns det både personliga och religiösa skäl till handlingsvalet. Han hade olagligen ägnat sig åt halalslakt och dessutom arresterats för

fårslakt på förbjuden plats. Till detta kom att folk på orten hade utsatt honom för grov mobbning och kastat stenar på hans turban, varför han sett sig tvungen att avlägsna den.

De båda männen tillverkade en osmansk flagga och använde den vagn Gool brukade nyttja för att transportera glass till att ta sig och utrustningen till den utvalda positionen för attentatet, en höjd trettio meter från ett järnvägsspår utanför Broken Hill. På nyårsdagen varje år brukade den lokala Oddfellowslogen arrangera en picknick i Silverton, dit de färdades med tåg förbi den plats där Gool och Abdullah befann sig. Omkring 1200 personer befann sig i de öppna vagnarna när männen öppnade eld med sina gevär. De hann skjuta mellan 20 och 30 skott, dödade ett par personer och skadade ytterligare

sju. Lyckligtvis för passagerarna var tågvakten den gode skytten **”Tiger” Dick Nyholm (han hette egentligen Eric Edward Nyholm)**, son till en finlandssvensk invandrare från Nykarleby, som gjorde stora insatser för att minimera skadorna genom att skjuta tillbaka.

När attacken var över begav sig Gool och Abdullah till ett kamelläger i närheten, där de bodde. På vägen dit sköt de ihjäl ytterligare en person. Därefter kontaktades polisen och attentatsmännen tvingades försvara sig i en eldstrid, som varade i en och en halv timme. En äldre man som högg ved i närheten råkade bli skjuten av misstag. Till slut stormade poliserna muslimernas försvarsposition och dödade dem. När deras efterlämnade brev undersöktes stod det klart att de betraktade sig som osmanska undersåtar som kallt räknade med att dö för sultanen och Allah. Efter ”slaget vid Broken Hill” följde repressalier. Polisen lyckades hejda en grupp beväpnade män från att angripa ett läger med afghaner, men det dröjde inte länge förrän den australiska vreden försköts från att vara riktad mot muslimer till att fokuseras på tyskar. Det spreds ett rykte att tyskarna var de verkligt skyldiga och att de hade eggat attentatsmännen till illdådet. Den lokala tyska klubben brändes ned. Alla arbetare vid ortens gruvor som bedömdes som potentiellt fientliga utlänningar avskedades. Österrikare och tyskar, samt en turk, förvisades från staden, och kort tid senare internerades alla *enemy aliens* i landet.

Jag blev uppringd och fick frågan vem denna Nyholm var. Först efter en natts sömn kom jag att tänka på att vi hade en Erik Nyholm i vår emigrantbok. Erik antog namnet Nyholm antagligen i Sverige el Tyskland. Man kan anta att han tog sig över till Sverige utan pass, och att ha efternamnet Ryss där var kanske inte så lämpligt. Tiger ovan var alltså Eriks son.

Litet senare hörde samma Munsala-flicka av sig och då hade hon hittat en Australien-site <http://finlander.genealogia.fi/archive/index.php/t-8646.html?s=28a4bffa9a5c410e051f0c7cf0915044> där Erik Nyholms släktingar sökte hans rötter men de hade svårt att hitta Monaby. Tydligen hade

inte informationen gått vidare från de släktingar som 5-10 år tidigare besökt Monå. Jag beslöt mig för att skriva på siten, en helt ny erfarenhet för mig. Jag hann inte delta i diskussionerna i mars-april men återkom sedan i maj. Sedan dess har det varit lugnt. De båda småkusinerna i Australien ville också ta time-out, för en tid åtminstone.

Det mest intressanta som kom fram i våras var att Erik N betalat båtbiljetter till 14 ungdomar från Monå och från övriga Munsala. Om alla 14 reste iväg har vi inte kunnat få bekräftat.

In fact, I found that our Erik NYHOLM sponsored fourteen people to emigrate from Finland to South Australia...one group on the Pracida voyage of 1883 (84/1) and the other on the Catania voyage 1884 (84/6) Here are the 2 groups...

PRACIDA 1883 Group - Source = Colonial Assisted Passages Vol 2... State Archives SA

NYHOLM ; Anna (which turns out to be and behold be our Maria/Mary...so many name changes for 1 lady!).
20 Yrs Maidservant. CAPassage # 4652 *Eriks syster*

RYSS ; Jakob 18 yrs Labourer CAP # 4922 *"Heikkas Jepp", Jakob Renvall*
RYSS ; Maria 22 yrs M/servant CAP # 4992 (on same Certificate as her brother) *Syster till Jakob*
ERIKSSON; Erik J 21 yrs Carpenter CAP# 4896 *Vem?*
ERIKSSON; Matt (I forgot to note age) CAP# 5205 *Vem?*
JOHANSSON; Johan 21 yrs Carpenter CAP#4897 *Vem? Branting?*

NORDMAN; Anders 16 yrs Farm Labourer CAP#4653 *Till America, död där enl. Lagström, f. 1867*
NORDMAN; Susanne 20 yrs M/servant Same CAP# *Målas-Sann f. 1861*
NORDMAN; Anne 19 yrs M/Servant Same CAP#
PETH; Louisa 19yrs M/Servant CAP#4443 *Släkten Ryss, Anna Lovisa Peth?*

'CATANIA' Group followed PRACIDA

NYMAN; Erik (forgot to note age) CAP#5204 *Erik Vilhelm Klockars Nyman? Erik Nyman Knuts?*
NYMAN; Isak (forgot.....) CAP# 5334 *Isak Nyman Knuts f. 1859?*
HIRT, Anna L (". "). CAP# 4152
SUND; Anders Wilhelm 20 yrs Labourer CAP # 5239. *Anders Vilhelm Sund f. 1868?*

Erik Nyholms sonson el "Tiger"s son Ronald Sydney Nyholm 1917-71 var en världsberömd kemist.

Nyholm, Sir Ronald Sydney (1917–1971)

by Stanley E. Livingstone

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 15, (MUP), 2000

Sir Ronald Sydney Nyholm (1917-1971), professor of chemistry, was born on 29 January 1917 at Broken Hill, New South Wales, fourth of six children of Adelaide-born parents Eric Edward Nyholm (d.1932), railway shunter, and his wife Gertrude Mary, née Woods. His paternal grandfather Erik Nyholm, a coppersmith, had emigrated from Finland in 1873. Ron attended Broken Hill High School on a bursary. Dux in 1933, he won a Teachers' College scholarship to the University of Sydney (B.Sc., 1938; M.Sc., 1942). In his third year he was influenced by the lectures on coordination (metal complex) chemistry given by George Burrows, who was to supervise his fourth year. Nyholm investigated iron complexes of arsines and graduated with first-class honours. Thus began his lifelong activity with arsines as ligands (compounds which bind chemically to metal ions).

After a short period in 1938 as a research chemist with the Eveready Co. (Australia) Pty Ltd in Sydney, Nyholm returned to the Department of Education. In May 1940 he was appointed teacher of chemistry at Sydney Technical College. He commenced research on platinum-metal complexes with another member of staff, Frank Dwyer. Dwyer—with his enthusiasm and experimental skills—and Nyholm—with his keen interest in coordination chemistry and experience with arsines—developed a good working relationship, and a close friendship. Between 1942 and 1947 they reported complexes of rhodium, iridium, and osmium in seventeen papers in the *Journal and Proceedings* of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

In 1947 Nyholm was awarded an Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd fellowship to work with Professor (Sir) Christopher Ingold at University College, London (Ph.D., 1950; D.Sc., 1953). At the parish church, Kensington, on 6 August 1948 he married Maureen Richardson, an Australian-born nurse. Appointed to the staff of U.C.L., he worked on metal complexes of *o*-phenylenebisdimethylarsine; he showed that this arsine is effective in stabilizing both unusually high and unusually low oxidation states. His important discovery prompted considerable theoretical discussion and led to a search for other ligands that might behave similarly.

In 1952 Nyholm returned to Sydney as lecturer at the New South Wales University of Technology, where his effect on the inorganic chemistry department was immediate and profound. He brought fresh ideas of what he called the 'renaissance of inorganic chemistry' and stimulated a greater enthusiasm for research in coordination chemistry. He was also interested in magnetochemistry, and considerably extended knowledge in that area. Promoted associate-professor in 1953, he was president of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1954. Early in 1955 he accepted a chair of chemistry at University College, London. In only three years in Sydney he had taken coordination chemistry in Australia out of a rut: from that time this area of research has been vigorously pursued in Australia, largely due to his influence.

At U.C.L. Nyholm soon built a flourishing research group which attracted doctoral and postdoctoral students from Britain, the United States of America, Australia, India, New Zealand and elsewhere. From 1963 he was head of the department. The scope of his research widened and included most areas of the rapidly expanding field of coordination chemistry. His publications numbered 278. A 'vigorous, hard-hitting, yet witty campaigner for reform in science teaching at all levels', he was a moderator in chemistry for the University of London examinations board and chaired the Nuffield Foundation's consultative committee on O-level chemistry. As chairman of the Royal Institute of Chemistry's editorial board, he took a leading part in launching its journal, *Education in Chemistry*; he also served on the editorial board of *Comprehensive Inorganic Chemistry* (1973), which was to be published in five volumes.

A fellow (1958) of the Royal Society, Nyholm valued his Finnish ancestry and was delighted to be elected a corresponding-member (1959) of the Finska Kemistsamfundet-Suomen Kemistiseura (Chemical Society of Finland). He was a member (1967-68) of the Science Research Council, president (1967) of the Association for Scientific Education and a trustee of the British Museum. While president (1968-70) of the Chemical Society, he oversaw its amalgamation with the Faraday Society, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Chemical Industry.

Nyholm's many honours included the Chemical Society's Corday-Morgan medal (for 1950), the H. G. Smith medal of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute (1955), the medal of the R.S.N.S.W. (for 1963), the gold medal of the Societa Chimica Italiana (1968) and the 'Sigillum Magnum' medal of the University of Bologna (1969). He visited Sydney to give the first Dwyer memorial lecture for the University of New South Wales Chemical Society (1963) and to receive an honorary doctorate of science from the U.N.S.W. (1969). He was knighted in 1967.

Nyholm played cricket and was intensely interested in the game. He belonged to the Athenaeum Club. Just under middle height, with fair hair which thinned with the years, he had an infectious smile and, above all, charm. Lord Arran, provost of University College, London, said: 'Ron Nyholm never entered a room, he bubbled into it and exploded into good fellowship, mirth and happiness'. At the height of his career Sir Ronald died on 4 December 1971 in Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, from injuries received in a motorcar accident. He was cremated after a service at Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey, where he had lived. His wife, son and two daughters survived him.

Erik Nyholm was another early Finnish South Australian. He was a seaman from Ostrobothnia who is known to have deserted his ship in 1872. Nyholm was naturalised in 1881 when he was 30 years old. It is likely that he was involved in the immigration of a group of 10 Finns who departed Hamburg for Adelaide aboard the *Pracida* on October 24, 1883. Another seven Finns arrived in Adelaide in 1884. This total of 17 arrivals included nine women. At this time there were more Finnish women in South Australia than in any of the other Australian colonies.

Erik Nyholm was listed in the 1886 South Australian Directory as a Googwood Park coppersmith. Nyholm died in Burwood in New South Wales in 1935.

It appears that a group of itinerant Finnish labourers worked throughout South Australia in the years before World War I. A group of 20 Finnish navvies were among the men who constructed the Kapunda railway.

Before the 1921 Australian Census Finns were included in the Russian birthplace category because the country was part of Russian empire until 1917. In 1921 there were 160 Finnish South Australians.

A considerable number of Finnish seamen jumped ship in Wallaroo, Pt Pirie, Pt Lincoln and Pt Victoria during the 1920s while their ships were in port loading grain. Axel Stenross and Frank Laakso were among the Finnish seamen who were 'paid off' in South Australian ports.

Julie21

07-04-13, 13:11

PS...Found this page on the 'net but cannot work out what it says..or if it is anything to do with 'my' Erik Nyholm...any clues? - tried to get it to translate to English but the main section won't
<http://translate.google.com.au/translate?hl=en&sl=sv&tl=en&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.loffe.net%2Femigration-mainmenu-59%2F3270-erik-johan-sundell-utvandrade-till-nya-zeeland>

Hasse

08-04-13, 09:21

Quick and dirty xlation:

The first emigration to the inland of Australia ("New Holland") happened in the following way: A poor, fatherless and motherless youth from the same parish – Erik Nyholm – went to Sweden for work. Over there he enlisted on a ship in Härnösand which went (on the trade route) to Australia, transporting timber. When the ship arrived at the destination – Port Adelaide – our Ostrobothnian youth absconded and went ashore – this happened in 1872 – and after many adventures he got work to the begin with at a private person's place, later at the railway. Finally he once more reentered/began this craftsmanship, which he had been doing already in his home country – being a whitesmith – later joined a government workshop where he worked with copper with which he still earns his living. The man is married to an English woman and has a nice livelihood.

Some years ago this, our emigrant, wrote a letter to a childhood friend in his home village and offered to get travel

tickets for those who wished to look for earnings in Australia. This letter ignited the emigrant fever and soon they were ready to travel, one group after the other to visit the new land on the other side of the world.

It is great to see your post Jarl and to speak to someone from the same area as Erik. He has been so hard to track back to Finland. Julie and I have been so lucky that people on this site and another similar one have been so helpful. The name changes make it so difficult.

How wonderful it would be to be part of your group in Finland. I am a member of similar groups in Australia and we all do what we can to help each other too.

I had been given information on Lars Larsson b.1693 but not with the "Rank" as part of his name. I understand Rank is the name of the farm he would be from. Is that right?

It would be wonderful to know of any earlier records before Lars birth in 1693 and there could be other records such as the death of Karl b. 1817 which I don't have so far.

I'm wondering if you are able to tell me if Erik Karlsson Nyholm had the Nyholm as part of his name back in Finland. I have seen somewhere that Nyholm could mean "new home" so wonder if this was added after he came to Australia. As you will have seen my Sep post was the first on this site and it was only around that time that I joined the other site as well so I'm not an old hand at it either.

Marlene

A few words about Erik Nyholm (b. 1850-07-21) and his family in Monå, Finland. As far as we know only Erik took the name Nyholm ("new inlet or home") and probably in Australia.

On the Ryss side we can go down to Matts Larsson Ryss (b. around 1655). His father was Lars Mattsson Ryss and grandfather Matts Andersson Ryss.

On the Rank side we can go down from Karl Eriksson Rank (b. 1817-09-20, d. 1868-05-16) to Lars Larsson Rank (b. 1693). His wife was Elsa Karlsdotter Rank (b. 1682) of the Rank family. Her father was Karl Isaksson Rank. I hope I got all right now without tables.

Both Ryss and Rank are names of farms. When people moved from one farm to another they changed the surnames or also of other reasons.

I want to point out that we normally don't work with genealogy. We concentrate on what has happened in the village in old times. We have published 4 books, unfortunately all in Swedish. The last one came last summer and was about emigration from Monå to America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand with about 450 emigrants and including a photo of Erik Nyholm and his wife. Around half of the population emigrated but half of the emigrants returned. Jalle

showthread.php?p=8646-Hello-from-South-Australia#post37335

Posted by: Marlene33

On: 03-02-15 00:15

Thank you Jalle for posting all this detail. I find it very confusing so will need to put it onto pedigree charts to try to figure it out better.

I especially appreciate your efforts while your group don't generally work with genealogy - what a knowledge you have and I guess it helps when you can speak Swedish. Is Swedish the language still spoken in the area? It is so confusing with the surname changes not only with generations but also when people moved from one farm to another or for other reasons. This must also mean the surname is used by so many unrelated people as well. Is this still done today?

The book about emigration from Monå sounds wonderful especially as it has a photo of Erik and Emma Nyholm. I'm thinking the photo could be one which someone has put onto a family tree on Ancestry.com. Does the book have information about the individuals as well? Was the emigration all around the same period and was it for a particular reason? I also wonder why half of the emigrants then returned.

I find this all so very interesting.

Thank you so much,

Marlene

Hi after several months,

I haven't taken part in the discussions since February or I have not been able to do it of many reasons, sorry for that. I am busy in different projects, I am still working on the farm and I have a common illness for old men and the treatment (radiation) will start in 2 weeks. I don't know if I have had something to comment on but today I have tried to go through unread information and a part is still unread.

- We knew that Maja Kajsa b. 1863 emigrated to Australia. I think the information came from a genealogy book about the Ryss family written by Bertel Nyholm. Bertel 1924-99, I knew him well, is not related to the Nyholm family in Australia. Nyholm is a common name here. But he was married to Margit Renvall b. 1926, still alive, of the Ryss family. She doesn't live far away from Monå. Her brother is in the "Monå village group" and lives in Monå. A twin brother died some years ago. Both brothers met the visitors here from Australia some years ago. I will lend the book from the library again and check what it says about Maja Kajsa.

- Marlene, you mentioned Jacob and Maria Ryss. I didn't find your reference but I can guess and I am pretty sure about them. When we speak about the Ryss family in Monå we think about Jacob Ryss (since 1921 Renvall) 1865-1923 and the wife Maria Sofia Ryss (1871-1957). I remember Maria Sofia very well, I was 13 y when she died. These were the grandparents of the Renvall siblings mentioned above. Jacob's father Jakob Hansson Ryss 1833-1910 was a brother to Greta Hansdotter Ryss 1820-1868 (Erik Nyholm's mother).

- I am very impressed what you have found out about Erik's sister Maja Kajsa or Mary Catherine in Australia. I think her birth date 1863-08-03 is right but I can check it.

I have to stop reading for tonight but I hope I can continue reading your comments on this site tomorrow too.

Regards, Jalle

Hi Marlene and Julie, About the word "Sendtjyyvon". It is or was a word in the old local Monå dialect. The word was taken as a burden for books published (4 pieces so far) by the Monå group. The word disappeared in the dialect when the (combine) harvesters came to the village. In old times, still in the forties and fifties, the sheaves had to be dried before they were treshed. A barn of timber/logs was heated and the sheaves were sent up for drying to a shelf by use of a pitchfork for this special use called "sendtjyyvon".

About Mary and John Carlson's son John Henrik 18.2 (I am still in Feb and try to read your comments): Yes Marlene, Henrik is a Swedish name and common here in the Swedish speaking parts of Finland along the coast and it is used in the Ryss family. I checked on my computer but I didn't find a John Carlson / Johannes Karlsson from Monå emigrating to Australia but I don't have them all. But I found emigrants from Monå arriving to Australia in 1884 as Mary. For instance: Erik Samuelsson Knuts Nyman 1854-1929 (number 5.45 in our emigrant book) and Matts Eriksson Klockars b. 1851 (10.42). Mary must have known them although they perhaps didn't come with the same ship. Kestila, Kestilä is a Finnish name.

Forget what I wrote about Jacob and Maria Sofia Ryss two days ago. I didn't know what the question was and gave of course the wrong answer.

I try to continue with Feb tomorrow night. Regards, Jalle.

Hi Marlene and Julie, I am still reading what you wrote in Feb. Perhaps I should start from the other end.

One thing I don't understand among many other things. I mentioned last week Bertel Nyholm's book about the Ryss family. I thought I got the information about Maja Kajsa's emigration from that book. I borrowed the book again from the library and in the book is nothing about emigration to Australia. From where came the information about the emigration? When the visitors from Australia came to Finland and asked about Erik N no one in Monå knew what had happened to Erik after he left to Sweden. People in Monå believed he had died there. And no one knew about Maja Kajsa going to Australia. Bertel Nyholm says Maja Kajsa moved to a town Vasa in 1881. Vasa is only 65 km south from Monå.

Is it possible that the Australian visitors already knew that Maja Kajsa had come to Australia when they came to Monå? Otherwise it is still a mystery that we wrote in our book that also Maja Kajsa had emigrated.

I remember I warily explained last winter that the family in Monå was starving and the parents died. We have a document telling that "through a public note given by the priest on 17th of May 1873 the children were auctioned for five years to the lowest bidder". I think the parish paid for the children. The same day their small house was also sold. A very sad story.

In the message from 20.2 I see that Julie solved the problem with Jacob and Maria Ryss. You must be right. Jacob Ryss 7.1.1865-10.7.1923 and his sister Maria 1861-1896 came to Australia. I mentioned Jacob and his wife by mistake earlier so Jacob came back to Finland. I hope I am not wrong this time. Jacob has 5 grandchildren in this area so I will ask some of them tomorrow if they have heard that grandfather went to Australia. I guess not because Jacob died before the grandchildren were born.

I try to leave Feb behind me. Best regards, Jalle

Hi Marlene and Julie,

I have talked to some of Jacob Ryss' (b. 1865) grandchildren but no one has heard that Jacob emigrated to Australia. But he was on the list together with other young people from Munsala so I think he emigrated.

On my computer I have a folder for every farm in Monå in old times, documents I saved when we worked with the emigrant book. Last night I checked the Ryss family again. I had scanned some pages from the church book, or what someone had written down from the church book for the years 1880-90. There I found:

- Maria Sofia Ryss (b. 1861), left to Australia in 1883

- Erik Nyholm b. 21.7 1850, d. in Australia 1881 (should be 1887 but 7 can be interpreted as 1)

So it is very, very likely that at least Maria Sofia emigrated. She had time to spend years in Australia before she came back to Finland and emigrated to America in 1891 (likely together with her husband, or becoming husband).

At least the priest knew that Erik was lucky and could go from Sweden to Australia and that he died in Australia. But in Monå this information seems to have been lost during generations. /Regards Jalle

Korrespondensen omfattade minst lika mycket till, men jag har det inte ordentligt sorterat. Jalle