

mellem 1900 og 1910. Udvandringsraten for svenskfødte bornholmere er disse år klart mindre end for bornholmskfødte og det kan næppe have været billetprisen til Amerika der har været afskrækkende, den svarede nogenlunde til to månedslønninger for en landarbejder. På den anden side er det ganske tydeligt at bornholmere, hvad enten de var svenskfødte eller danskfødte, fandt godt sammen i de samme bosættelser i Amerika, således som de gjorde på Bornholm. Hvad vi derfor nu savner, er et samlet billede af den første store indvandningsbølge til Danmark, den svenske indvandring i anden halvdel af 1800-tallet. Som det er blevet søgt vist i denne artikel, er materialet for en sådan undersøgelse til stede og let tilgængeligt for alle på internettet.

### Summary

It was the influx of labour from the Scanian territories and Småland during the second half of the 19th century which created the very first ever massive wave of immigration to Denmark. This occurred at the same time as the transatlantic emigration reached its highest level. This can most clearly be seen on Bornholm, the part of Denmark which in relation to its population, experienced the greatest emigration to USA as well as the greatest immigration from southern Sweden. The book and film "Pelle Erobreren" (Pelle the Conqueror), illustrates the story of the immigrants, but historians have lacked the resources required for a examination of the necessary mass data.

The main purpose of this article is to demonstrate how the technological development in recent years have made it possible to undertake such investigations far more quickly and better, once that the most important demographic sources have been made available and searchable on the internet. The huge masses of data have been made available on

the internet to aid genealogical research, but they can of course also be used for other kinds of historical research. It will therefore be shown in this article, that the Swedish immigrants came from the coast between Ystad and Kalmar and a majority of them settled on the west coast of Bornholm. Most of them were young men, many of which married girls from Bornholm. There was a surplus of women there since the young men had emigrated to America. The Swedish emigrants did not only support themselves as farm labourers, crofters, or owners of small properties with a better future than they would have had back in Sweden, but they also constituted a well paid working class, which was a prerequisite for the industrial development on western Bornholm at the end of the 19th century.

Most of them settled on the island for the rest of their lives, a smaller number continued to America, but we do not have statistics until after 1899, when the number was very low. There are sources which indicate that already at an early stage, there were settlements composed of immigrants who could be termed "Swedish Bornholmers". As far as Bornholm is concerned, the massive immigration from southern Sweden, especially during the 1870's and 1880's, was succeeded by a swift and successful integration.

### Kilder og litteratur

#### *Utrykte kilder på internettet*

[www.arkivalieronline.dk](http://www.arkivalieronline.dk)

Kirkebøger for de Bornholmske Sogne ca. 1700–1960  
(i nuværende form fra og med 1812)

Folketællinger for Bornholm 1845–1930 (fødested oplyses fra og med 1845)

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)

Svenska Kyrkböcker 1500–1940, US censuses 1850–1940

#### *Søgedatabaser baserede på utrykte kilder*

»Sydsvenskere« – SVENSKFÖDTE INDVANDRET  
TIL BORNHOLM – 1845–1945, hentes fra