

Salvi Salveson was born in Stavanger, Norway in 1809 to a family of farmers. In 1835 he married Regina Olson who died in 1836.

The next year (1837) he married Mortar Martenus who died in 1851, shortly after they had emigrated to America and settled in Door county. According to records, she was the first white woman to be buried in Sturgeon Bay.

In 1853, Salvi married again to Bertha Falk, a widow with four children. Their names were: John, Ole, Sarah, and one other whose name is not given. By this time Salvi had a number of children of his own which included Regina, Helena, Anna, Severt, Eli and Hugh (the grandfather of Marion (Solway) Schuster and Herbert Solway. They all lived in a two room log cabin which they had built in 1852. Next door to the cabin was the cooper shop that Salvi built and where he made barrels. He also worked for the Bradley Lumber Company.

(Cannot find a listing for Severt in the WI roster of soldiers) Severt Salvison, Hugh's brother, served in the Civil War on the US Frigate Congress which was one of the first wooden boats to face the Confederate iron war ships. The ship was called the Virginia and later renamed the Merrimac. The Virginia destroyed the Congress and one other ship without being so much as scratched. USS Congress (1842-1862)

“USS Congress, a 1,867-ton sailing frigate, was built between 1839 and 1842 at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery, Maine. Commissioned in May 1842, she made a Mediterranean cruise in that year and into 1843, then served off the South American east coast until early 1845. After a refit, she was sent to become flagship of the Pacific Squadron, remaining there until mid-1848. During that cruise, Congress took an active role in the war with Mexico.



From June 1850 until June 1853, the frigate served as flagship of the Brazil Squadron. Congress next deployed to the Mediterranean Sea for two years' duty as flagship, beginning in June 1855 and concluding in November 1857. On her next assignment, from 1859 until mid-1861, she was again the Brazil Squadron flagship.

The outbreak of the Civil War brought Congress back to U.S. waters, where she spent her remaining days. She joined the blockade of the Confederacy's Atlantic coast in September 1861.

At mid-day on 8 March 1862, CSS Virginia (formerly USS Merrimack, and persistently mis-identified by that name or as "Merrimac") steamed down the Elizabeth River from Norfolk and entered Hampton Roads. It was the newly converted ironclad's trial trip, a short voyage that would deeply influence naval opinion at home and abroad.

Anchored on the opposite side of Hampton Roads were five major Union warships: the frigate Congress and large sloop of war Cumberland off Newport News, and the frigates St. Lawrence, Minnesota and Roanoke a few miles to the east, off Fortress Monroe. All were powerful conventional wooden men o'war. Minnesota and Roanoke, of the same type as the pre-war Merrimack, had auxiliary steam propulsion, but the other three were propelled by sails alone, and thus were at the mercy of wind conditions and the availability of tugs. As Virginia crossed the Roads, looking (as one witness described her) "like the roof of a very big barn belching forth smoke as from a chimney on fire", the Union ships called their crews to quarters and prepared for action. Turning west, the Confederate ironclad shrugged off steady fire from ships and shore batteries as she steamed past the Congress. Firing her heavy cannon into both ships, she pushed her ram into Cumberland's starboard side. The stricken ship began to sink, though her gun crews kept up a heavy fire as she went down. In the words of one of Cumberland's enemies, "No ship was ever fought more gallantly."

Virginia backed clear, tearing off most of her iron ram, and slowly turned toward the Congress, which had gone aground while trying to get underway. Confederate gunners put several raking shells into the frigate's hull, and maintained a relentless fire as they came alongside. After an hour's battle, in which Congress' crew suffered heavy casualties, she raised the white flag of surrender. As the Confederates began to take off her crew, several men on both sides were hit by gunfire from ashore, among them the Virginia's Commanding Officer, Captain Franklin Buchanan, who ordered Congress set afire with hot shot. She blazed into the night, exploding as the fire reached her powder magazines about two hours after midnight"

Severt then was transferred aboard the US Ship Onward and was stationed at Port Royal, South Carolina to keep the enemy in check. (<http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/o3/onward-i.htm>)

In March of 1864, Severt fought under Kilpatrick and raids to Richmond, where he was injured. Severt spent time in Douglas Hospital, Washington, D.C. He was discharged at the end of the war and moved to Oconto where he spent the rest of his life.

"On February 28, Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick left his encampment at Stevensburg with 4,000 picked men to raid Richmond. Col. Ulric Dahlgren, son of Rear Adm. John Dahlgren, commanded an advance force of 500 men. While the main body under Kilpatrick rode along the Virginia Central Railroad tearing up track, Dahlgren rode south to the James River, hoping to cross over, penetrate Richmond's defenses from the rear, and release Union prisoners at Belle Isle. Kilpatrick reached the outskirts of Richmond on March 1 and skirmished before the city's defenses, waiting for Dahlgren to rejoin the main column. Dahlgren, however, was delayed, and Kilpatrick was forced to withdraw with Confederate cavalry in pursuit. Hampton attacked Kilpatrick near Old Church on the 2nd, but the Federals found refuge with elements of Butler's command at New Kent Court House. In the meantime, Dahlgren's men, unable to penetrate Richmond's defenses, tried to escape pursuit by riding north of the city. Dahlgren's command became separated, and on March 2 his detachment of about 100 men was ambushed by a detachment

of the 9th Virginia Cavalry and Home Guards in King and Queen County near Walkerton. Dahlgren was killed and most of his men captured. Papers found on Dahlgren's body that ordered him to burn Richmond and assassinate President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet caused a political furor. Southerners accused the North of initiating "a war of extermination." Meade, Kilpatrick, and Lincoln all disavowed any knowledge of the Dahlgren Papers.

Result(s): Confederate victory

Location: King and Queen County

Campaign: Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Raid (February-March 1864)

Date(s): March 2, 1864

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Col. Ulric Dahlgren [CS]; Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton [CS]

Forces Engaged: Brigades

Estimated Casualties: Unknown"

Others who served in the Civil War:

SOLWAY, John

WI 12th Inf Co H. Residence: Sevastapol, Door County, Wisconsin. Born in Norway. Civil War: Farmer. Age 18. Unmarried. Blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 5'4". Enlisted for three years on 13 Apr 1864 at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Bounty \$100. Mustered the same day. Volunteer Recruit. Private. Sources: (SHSW Series 1200 box 58-13) "Salway, John"

SOLWAY, Oli (Ole)

WI 17th Inf. Born in Norway. Civil War: Lumberman. Age 36. Brown eyes, sandy hair, sandy complexion, 5'8". Drafted. Enrolled for one year on 4 Oct 1864 at Gardner, Wisconsin. Mustered the same day. Private. Sources: (SHSW Series 1200 box 87-13)

SOLVISON, Ole R.

WI 12th Inf Co H. Residence: Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wisconsin. Born in Norway. Civil War: Age 20. Laborer. Unmarried. Blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 5'4 1/2". Private. Re-enlisted for three years on 1 Jan 1864 at Natchez, Mississippi. Sources: (SHSW Series 1200 box 58-14; red book vol 17, p144)

Hugh Salvason was born in Stavanger, Norway on October 29, 1845. He moved with his family to Door county in 1851 when he was six years old. On September 8, 1877 at age 32, he married Ida Klinkenburg. Hugh and Ida had eight children: Dora, Severt, Hilda, Iola, Hercules, Ellis, Julius, and

Eli(father of Marion and Herbert Solway).

Eli was born February 25, 1898. The Solways owned a large farm stretching from the current Solway-Schuster property (and across the road) down toward Sturgeon Bay. around 1902, the Solway family built a new house and a dining hall and opened a summer resort called Sunnyside. During the resort season, the Solways moved the family into the old log cabin, and the guests stayed in the rooms in the “big” house. There were four rooms upstairs, and the dining room, kitchen and living room on the lower level.



When he was five years old, Eli developed polio and at the time it was expected that he might die. He survived but as a result of the polio had a sever limp all his life.

Eli Solway and Laura Abrahamson were married in _____. They had two children, Marion (____) and Herbert (____). Eli started working for Reynolds Bros. Orchards in 1928 and worked for them until his death from a heart attack in 1958.