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Searching for the Origins of Charles William Brandborg

Ronald J. Johnson*

Comrade Charles William Brandborg, of Henning, Minn., died on March 29 [1916] at his home. – Our comrade leaves a wife and ten children, all of age; eight sons and two daughters. A touching scene during his last hours was the calling of his stalwart sons to his side and urging them to stand by the Red Flag. Until the very last he remained clear of mind, and carried to his grave liberal-minded thoughts. He specially requested that if the family wished services at his grave, the same should be performed by comrades of the Socialist Labor party. Clergymen had not aided his cause during his life and could not consistently say anything for his memory after death. He did not wish the family to hear a preacher confine him to hell, for he was only passing into the eternal sleep after life.1

The “liberal-minded” and anti-clerical sentiments of Brandborg’s obituary seem a far remove from his confirmation in the Lutheran faith at age nineteen, with church membership at the Vista Lutheran Church, Otisco Township, Waseca County, Minnesota.2 But his demise as a socialist with a long history of radical activism is an even longer journey from Comrade Brandborg’s alleged origins in the upper classes of Sweden.

Charles W. (Carl Wilhelm) Brandborg (1847-1916) was prominent in radical agrarian politics in northwestern Minnesota at the end of the nineteenth century. After settling near Henning in Otter Tail County in the early 1880s, he became active in township politics and in the Farmers’ Alliance. He joined the Farmers’ Alliance in 1884, serving as its state president, and he founded and owned the Alliance Advocate, the first newspaper in Henning. He was active in farmers’ cooperative endeavors, as a director and president of the Parkers Prairie

* Ronald J. Johnson resides at 4517 Pawnee Pass, Madison, WI 53711.
1 Excerpts from “By a Comrade,” unattributed obituary clipping in Charles W. Brandborg and Family Papers, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN. Another obituary was published in the Henning Advocate, Henning, MN, 30 March 1916, l.
2 Vista Lutheran Church, New Richland, MN, Ministerial Acts 1857-1926 (Anteckning öfver i Vista Sw. Ev. Luth. Försam. Födde och döpte, intagne, inflyttade, confirmerade, wigde, afflyttade, utstrukne, utstutne, döde och communionantiekning [sic] samt en kort historik öfver församlingen), 90 (Received, 5 January 1867) and 180 (Exited, 5 June 1873); Confirmed at Red Wing, Minnesota, 5 January 1867, according to the Vista Lutheran Church Kyrkobok, 49.
Mutual Insurance Company, and as builder of a grain warehouse, which later became the first cooperative farmers' elevator. In 1889 he became a member of the Knights of Labor, an organization subsequently absorbed by the People's Party in 1894. His political activity led to Brandborg standing trial for murder in 1891 after he struck and killed a man in a fracas following a political rally. He was acquitted on the grounds of self-defense.

Fig. 1. The Brandborg Family ca. 1906. Back row (L-R): Harris Augustus, Otto Franklin, Jennie Theresa, Carl Warner, Ellen Benedicta, and Lloyd Nelson. Front row (L-R, including two boys in middle): Guy Matthew, Sten Sture (Stuart S.), Charles William (father), Emmett Tolstoy, Betsy Nelson (mother), and Ralph Vasa. From MHS Collection P632, Box E, The Charles W. Brandborg & Family Papers. Courtesy Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN.

In 1896 he joined the Socialist Labor Party, and was a candidate for governor of Minnesota on the Socialist Labor platform in 1904 and 1908. He organized the first and only section of the Socialist Labor Party consisting of farmers. He remained a loyal socialist to the end, and several of his ten sons and daughters did indeed remain true to the Red Flag, contributing to the state's
tradition of third-party radicalism as stalwarts of the Socialist Labor Party. One son, Guy M. “Brandy” Brandborg, enjoyed a long career in the U.S. Forest Service, becoming known as “Mr. Conservation” in Montana.3

![Charles William Brandborg's death certificate](image)

Fig. 2. Charles William Brandborg’s death certificate. Note that “Sweden” is listed as the birthplace of Charles William and both of his parents, Henry Brandborg and Mathilda Bork.

By all accounts, “Calle” Brandborg was Swedish.4 His first appearance in the Minnesota Territorial Census of 1857, as well as all subsequent American

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3 “Biographical Sketches” and miscellaneous items in Brandborg Family Papers. C. W. Brandborg’s involvement with the Farmers’ Alliance and his trial are also touched on in Steven J. Keillor, Cooperative Commonwealth: Co-ops in Rural Minnesota, 1859-1939 (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2000), 147-150, 170-171.

4 Who but an historically-conscious Swede would name one of his sons “Sten Sture” and another “Ralph Vasa”?
census entries, gives his birthplace as Sweden.\(^5\) The obituary and family sources also place his birth in the province of Halland or at sea while traveling from Halland.\(^6\) He enters the records of the Vista Lutheran Church as having been born 13 August 1847 in “Slynge, Hall.”\(^7\)

Carl Wilhelm appears in the American records as the son and only child of Henry Brandborg and his wife Mathilda.\(^8\) The parents did not share the usual peasant background of Swedish settlers in rural Minnesota in the 1850s. Newspaper reports at the time of his murder trial state that “his mother and father were aristocrats in the old country and highly educated”\(^9\) and “his parents were of the old Swedish nobility and intensely proud.”\(^10\) The family papers note that the “family were ‘landed gentry’ and strictly highclass [sic] Swedes if you know what I mean.” Henry Brandborg was said to have been a civil engineer who spoke five or seven languages, while C. W.’s mother was reportedly a member of the landed Bjorke family who married below her station.\(^11\) Thus, the radical leftist politician, C. W. Brandborg, appears to be the product of an aristocratic mésalliance. That social mismatch may have also led to the displacement of the upper class family as farmers on the Minnesota settlement frontier in the 1850s.

Carl Wilhelm and his mother reportedly came to Minnesota in 1856, via New Orleans, while Henry Brandborg was supposed to have already been in the state for two years.\(^12\) The senior Brandborg is listed as one of the first settlers in Lemond Township, Steele County, Minnesota, in 1857.\(^13\) The father, “Henri Brandborg,” and son, “Charles Brandborg,” but not the mother, appear in the Territorial Census of 1857 in Lemond Township.\(^14\) “Heinrich Brandberg” also

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\(^6\) “By a Comrade” op. cit., “Two notebook papers written by Betsey Brandborg...,” “Pencilled note written by Harris Brandborg...” and R. V. Brandborg to Lucille Kane, Curator, Minnesota Historical Society, 3 March 1964, Brandborg Family Papers.

\(^7\) Vista Lutheran Church Kyrkobok, 49.

\(^8\) American documents record the surname in many variants including Brandberg, Brandborg, Brandburg, Bransberg, Brandenburg, and Brandenburg.

\(^9\) Clipping from a “Waseca Co. Newspaper,” Brandborg Family Papers.

\(^10\) New Richland North Star, New Richland, MN, 26 December 1891.

\(^11\) Brandborg to Kane, 3 March 1964, citing a family genealogy: “The Brandborgs were people of good education, being masters of three languages, German, English and their native tongue. (I have since learned grandfather was master of five languages). — The Bjorke family was of the landed gentry, which at that time was on the fringe of the nobility on the estate of which she was the heiress. Henry Brandborg was superintendent [sic] or manager. It is not clear who married whom, but the result was that she had married below her station, which was a serious faux pas. For this she seems never to have forgiven herself.” — Brandborg Family Papers.

\(^12\) “By A Comrade” and Brandborg to Kane, 3 March 1964, Brandborg Family Papers.

\(^13\) “In 1857, a number of pioneers arrived and located in this township [Lemond Twp., Steele County, MN], among the number being... Mr. Brandenburg.” - History of Steele and Waseca Counties, Minnesota (Chicago: Union Publishing Company, 1887), 369.

\(^14\) 1857 Minnesota Territorial Census, Steele County, Lemond Twp., 261, Dwelling No. 14, Family No. 14.
completed a land transaction in Steele County on 29 June 1857. All three members of the “Brandberg” family are recorded at that place in 1860. Beginning with the Minnesota State Census of 1865, Mathilda and Charles have moved to the adjoining township of Otisco in Waseca County. The father is said to have committed suicide in the meantime, it being “the sensation of the year...when he grew despondent over the hardships suffered by Waseca County settlers of 1856-1858 and destroyed his life.” Unfortunately, the year of the sensation remains unknown, but it was apparently between 1861 and 1865.

The widow Brandborg remained in Otisco Township until her death in 1897, having apparently become estranged from her son. Carl Wilhelm disappears from the Waseca County census records after 1870. Church records list him on 5 June 1873 in one place as exiting for “Colorado T” and in another as departing for Wisconsin. The latter is consistent with other accounts that he went to Hudson, Wisconsin, in 1873 and married Betsey Nelson there. In 1881 C. W. Brandborg and his family relocated to Otter Tail County, Minnesota, where he soon commenced his career as a political activist.

C. W. Brandborg and his parents are just one of many Swedish immigrant families in Waseca County whose Swedish origins I have sought to document. However, the exceptional and the notorious—“high class” origins, radical politics, suicide, and homicide—make them stand apart and lend a special interest to the search. That search has thus far been tantalizing, but the subjects have been elusive and the findings have been both surprising and inconclusive.

The American records do not give many clues to the identity of the father, Henry Brandborg. We have only his name, ethnicity, and age, which is given as forty in the census of 1857 as well as that of 1860. Thus, it appears he was born around 1817 to 1820. The family papers say that he was the manager of an estate and from a military family: “The first Brandborg of whom we have knowledge was a German officer in the Protestant army in the Thirty Years’ War, who immigrated to Sweden with the returning army in 1650. Also Henry Brandborg (Charles’ father) was a civil engineer, which would indicate his was of a military

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16 1860 U.S. Census, Minnesota, Steele County, Lemond Twp., 266, lines 32-34, Dwelling No. 188, Family No. 177.
17 1865 Minnesota State Census, Waseca County, Otisco Twp., Dwelling No. 16.
18 Clipping from a “Waseca Co. Newspaper,” Brandborg Family Papers.
19 Heinrich and Mathilda Brandberg recorded a deed on 27 April 1861 in Steele County; Charles W. was said to be sixteen years old at the time of his father’s death, which would be about 1863. The suicide was “nearly thirty years ago” according to the New Richland North Star, 26 December 1891.
20 “Old Mrs. Brandborg has had a spite against Charles, her wealthy son, for a great many years and although he has repeatedly offered her money, would not accept it, preferring to be a pauper.” - New Richland North Star, 26 December 1891. The widow, Mathilda Brandberg, aged seventy-three, born in Sweden, died 23 July 1897 in Otisco Township, Waseca County, MN. - Waseca County Deaths, Waseca County Courthouse, Waseca, MN, Book A, 153, line 10.
21 Vista Lutheran Church Kyrkobok, 49; Ministerial Acts, 180.
22 “By a Comrade” op. cit.
education too.\textsuperscript{23}

For Mathilda Brandborg, American records also provide name, ethnicity, and approximate age. Born in Sweden, she was listed as thirty-five years of age in 1860, forty-five in 1870, fifty in 1875, fifty-four in 1880, sixty-two in 1885, and seventy-two in 1895.\textsuperscript{24} When she died in 1897, her age was recorded as seventy-three.\textsuperscript{25} Thus, she seems to have been born around 1823 to 1826 in Sweden. Family sources give her surname as "Bjorke," and her full name as "Danetta (Danetha? Fredrica Matilda Borgen" or "Mathilda Dorothea Frederika Borden."\textsuperscript{26}

Since the information about the parents in the American sources is not very specific, the link for tracing this family back to Sweden is the birthdate and location cited above from the Vista Lutheran Church for Carl Wilhelm Brandborg: 13 August 1847 in "Slynge, Hall." "Slynge" is Slöinge Parish in Halland. However, no such birth is recorded in Slöinge. Instead, the moving records reveal that Demois[elle] (Miss) Fredrika Mathilda Doroth. Börk and Gossen (boy) Carl Wilhelm Börk came to Bergagård, Slöinge Parish in 1850. She was born 17 July 1823 in "AltenCrempe" and her parents were Josias August Börk, smith at Jarkau estate, and Ida Margaretha Ficker. She came from an unidentified (obestämd) location, "most recently from Warberg [Varberg, Hall.]." Carl Wilhelm was born 13 August 1847 and baptized 15 August 1847 at Trinitatis church in Copenhagen. His father is said to be (säges vara) Carl Werner and his mother is said to be Henriette Börk. Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea Börk's moving certificate was dated at Altenkremp, Holstein, 26 April 1847. The boy's certificate is from Landskrona (Skån.), dated 24 August 1849, and bears the faint notation "fosterson hos mamsell Mathilda Börk" ("foster son at Mademoiselle Mathilda Börk's").\textsuperscript{27} Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea and Carl Wilhelm Börk appear in the Household Examination Roll at Bergagård, with entry in 1850 and an exit notation for her (only) as "ovisst 60" ("unknown [destination], 1860").\textsuperscript{28}

\textsuperscript{23} Brandborg to Kane, 3 March 1964, citing a genealogy prepared by (Carl) Warner Brandborg, Brandborg Family Papers.
\textsuperscript{24} 1860 U.S. Census, Minnesota, Steele Co., Lemond Twp., Dwelling No. 188, Family No. 177; 1870 U.S. Census, Minnesota, Waseca Co., Otisco Twp., Dwelling No. 16; 1875 Minnesota Census, Waseca Co., Otisco Twp., Family No. 46; 1880 U.S. Census, Minnesota, Otisco Twp., Dwelling No. 92; 1885 Minnesota Census, Waseca Co., Otisco Twp., Family No. 33; 1895 Minnesota Census, Waseca Co., Otisco Twp., Family No. 145.
\textsuperscript{25} Waseca County Deaths, op. cit.
\textsuperscript{26} Brandborg to Kane, 3 March 1964; Betsey Brandborg note, Harris Brandborg, in Brandborg Family Papers.
\textsuperscript{27} Moving Record (In- och Utflyttningslängd), Slöinge (Hall.), 1847-1885, Moving In (Inflyttades), 1850, Nos. 1 & 2; Moving Certificates (Inflyttningsattester), 1830-1859. Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea Börk's certificate from Altenkremp is in German.
\textsuperscript{28} Household Examination Roll (Husförhörslängd) (hereafter HER), Slöinge (Hall.), 1851-1860, p. 124.
Fig. 3. Moving Certificate for Carl Wilhelm Börch from Landskrona, 24 August 1849. Translation: That the boy Carl Wilhelm Börch, son of Henriette Börch and Carl Werner, was born 13 August 1847 and baptized the 11th Sunday after Trinity at Trinitatis church in Copenhagen [according to] the certificate prepared by the pastor’s office of Trinitatis congregation 15 August 1847 with ... That the boy ???? / Landskrona, 24/8 1849 / G. [?] A. ?? / ?... Pastor in Landskrona. The two faint notations at the bottom left are “foster son at Mademoiselle Mathilda Börck’s” and “Berggård Slöinge parish 1850.”
Danish records confirm the birth of “Carl Wilhelm Börck” in Copenhagen, where his mother is listed as the unmarried young lady (og. fruntimmer) Henriette Börck and the father is reputed to be (angives) Carl Werner. German records from Altenkrempe in Holstein verify the birth of Friederika Mathilda Dorothea Börck at Jarkau estate. She had two siblings, Elisabeth Johanna Carolina and Johann Jochim August. Her forbears were solidly artisans in class: her father, Josias August Börck, was a smith, the son of Jochim Hinrich Börck, toolmaker or watchmaker, and his wife, Elisabeth Dorothea, the daughter of Hans Jürgen Priüß, mason. Josias Börck’s wife, Ida Margaretha, was the daughter of a shoemaker, Jürgen Samuel Fick.

Mathilda Dorothea Börck’s whereabouts are not documented between her confirmation in Altenkrempe in 1838 and her moving certificate of April 1847 from Altenkrempe, and again between that date and her appearance in Söinge Parish in 1850. I have found Carl Wilhelm Börck only once in Swedish records, in Söinge in 1850, as noted above, with the August 1849 certificate from Landskrona. There is no exit record for either from Söinge, but mamsell Mathilda Börck, age thirty-three, is listed in emigration records as departing Söinge for Germany in 1856. Here my findings end until “Charles Brandborg” appears with “Henri Brandborg” in the 1857 Minnesota census and “Mathilda Brandberg” is listed with them in the 1860 census entry.

Fig. 4. Birth entry from Trinitatis church, Copenhagen, for C. W. Börck (Brandborg). Translation: [number] 317 / [born] 13 August / [child’s name] Carl Wilhelm Börck / [baptized] 15 August 1847 / [mother] Börck, Henriette, unmarried young lady; father reported to be Carl Werner; 169 Laadamark.

29 Baptisms, Trinitatis kirke, Copenhagen, Denmark: Boys, 1841-1848, No. 317.
31 Her confirmation date is in the Moving Certificate of 26 April 1847 from Altenkrempe, op. cit.
Returning to the *paterfamilias*, I have not found an exit for a Brandborg to America in the early 1850s in Swedish records, nor is Henry Brandborg recorded in passenger arrivals for New Orleans or New York during this period. However, in the exit records for the port city of Trelleborg in Skåne, I came across “Bokhällare” Hend. Brandberg,” born 1817 in Halland, returning in 1839 to Färlov Parish (Skån.) from whence he had come in 1838. Hendrik Brandberg was born 25 September 1817 in Asige Parish (Hall.) to the under-officer (*Fanjunkare*) Anders Gustaf Brandberg of the Halland Royal Infantry Battalion and Elna Mårtesdotter. Anders Gustaf Brandberg, born 4 December 1796, was the son of Quartermaster Johan Brandberg of Knobesholm estate (*herrgård*) in Asige Parish (Hall.). Anders Gustaf Brandberg moved within the parish from Knobesholm to Björgård as “Regiment’s Adjutant” in 1818; he and his family moved to Engeltofta estate in Barkåkras Parish (Skån.) in 1828, where he is listed as “Insp[ektor] Fan[junkare] G. A. Brandb.” By 1831, the Anders Gustaf Brandberg family is at Araslöv manor (*säteri*) in Färlov, and in 1835 the family moved to Harastorp estate, where Anders Gustaf Brandberg was again the estate manager (*Insp[ektor]*) His eldest son, Hendrik Brandberg, left for the city of Simrishamn (Skan.) in 1834 and returned in 1837. In 1838 he exited to Trelleborg as *Ynglingen* (young man) Hendrik Brandberg and returned in 1839 with the occupational title of *Bokhällare*. Leaving again the next year, “Bokhål. Henr. Brandberg” entered Abild Parish in Halland on 20 November 1840. Here he appears as a single man from 1840 to 1851 at Hjuleberg *herrgard*. In 1851 he is removed in the records to the “end of the parish” (*socknens slut*), and in 1852 he retrieved his moving certificate and left the parish for an unknown location.

This is the last record I have found in tracking the moves of Hendrik

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33 Nor have I found Mathilda or Carl Wilhelm Bork in the New Orleans passenger records. The only “Bork” entries indexed for this period are Germans from Prussia in 1854 and 1859. In 1856 only three Swedes arrived in New Orleans, all on one vessel in December. Arrivals for June 1856 are missing except for one passenger list. - Index to Passenger Lists, New Orleans prior to 1900; Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans, 1820-1902, National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 259, various rolls, 1850-1857 (Washington, D.C.: The National Archives, 1947, 1957-1958).

34 Moving Out Record (*Utflyttningsslagd*) 1830-1842 for Trelleborg (Skån.). *Bokhällare* translates as bookkeeper, accountant, or clerk.

35 Birth and Christening Record (*Födelse- och Doplangd*), Asige (Hall.), 1813-1846, b. 25, bapt. 27 Sept. 1817. *Fanjunkare* translates as warrant officer or staff sergeant.

36 HER, Asige (Hall.), 1812-1815, p. 29; 1815-1818, p. 23.

37 HER, Asige (Hall.), 1815-1818, pp. 22, 23; 1821-1823, p. 24; Barkåkras (Skån.), 1826-1831, p. 47. In this instance, *inspektor* is a steward, manager, or superintendent of a rural estate.

38 HER, Färlov (Hall.), 1831-1836, p. 245; 1836-1841, p. 147. Moving Records (*In- och Utflyttningslagd*), Färlov: Moving Out 1834 No. 45; Moving In 1837 No. 33, 28 Nov. 1837; Moving Out 1838 No. 1, 2 Jan. 1838; Moving In 1839 No. 82, 22 Nov. 1839. As a term of social standing, *Yngling* is here perhaps equivalent to the somewhat archaic English usage of “Master” for young man or boy.

39 Moving Record (*In- och Utflyttningslagd*), Färlov, 1831-1841: Moving Out 1840, No. 55, 10 Nov. 1840. HER, Abild (Hall.), 1840-1846, p. 1; 1846-1860, pp. 55, 212. Moving Record, Abild, 1840-1860: Moving In, 20 Nov. 1840; Moving Out, 1 Nov. 1852.
Brandberg. I am at the end of the trail and Hendrik is not married, nor is there any documented connection to Carl Wilhelm Börk/Brandborg, born five years earlier, or to Carl Wilhelm’s supposed mother, Mathilda.

So we have arrived at the conundrum that for the three-person Swedish family unit recorded in the federal census of Steele County, Minnesota, in 1860, the son seems to have been born in Denmark, the mother’s birth is in German-speaking Holstein, the father is not linked to the mother, and the birth record does not show the son to be the offspring of either “parent.” I am left not with proof of identity but with the following tentative conclusions, working hypotheses, and questions:

• The Swedish-American Charles W. Brandborg and Carl Wilhelm Börk, born out of wedlock in Copenhagen on 13 August 1847, appear to be the same person. Information in the family papers that Charles W. was born “at sea” may be a veil over the legal status of his birth. Illegitimacy may also be the basis for loss of connection with the ancestral families.40

• Charles W.’s mother in the United States, Mathilda Brandborg, born in Sweden, is very likely Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea Börk, born in Altenkrempe, Holstein.

• It is not demonstrated that there is any biological link between Mathilda and Charles. The birth mother, Henriette, could be a relative of Mathilda’s, or possibly an alias.41 Why would a young unmarried lady be living alone with a young foster son? Is “foster son” a polite fiction for Carl Wilhelm’s relationship to Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea?

• The father named in Carl Wilhelm’s birth record is also unknown. Was Carl Werner a real person or a fictional identity? One assumes it is not coincidental that Carl Wilhelm Brandborg named one of his sons Carl Warner Brandborg.

• Mathilda as a “demoiselle” associated with estates in Halland and Holstein had social standing above that of the peasantry, but her ancestors were craftsmen rather than members of a “Björke” family of landed gentry.

40 “Dad had never been taught to work as his grandparents were wealthy and he came to this country at nine years. But his mother having married as she did, they were completely separated from the old country... and believe me, his mother never asked for crumbs. What became of the family in Sweden became history.” - “Carl William Brandborg as I remember him” (manuscript found among Jennie Sacrider’s [daughter of C. W. Brandborg] papers, handwritten [typed and corrected by L. Radov], undated), Brandborg Family Papers.

41 If Henriette was a relative, she was not a sister of Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea, according to the church record extracts from Altenkrempe cited above.
Searching for the Origins of Charles William Brandborg

Charles W.'s father in America, Henry Brandborg, may possibly be Hendrik Brandberg, born 25 September 1817 in Asige Parish, Halland, but for lack of documentation this is at best a supposition. If Henry Brandborg and Hendrik Brandberg are one and the same, Brandborg family lore is not completely accurate, but does point in the right direction. Hendrik Brandberg was a bookkeeper, not a civil engineer. I have not found him as an estate manager, but he was a bookkeeper on estates, and his father had been an estate manager. Brandberg family origins are again not quite as portrayed in the Brandborg Family Papers, but the family does have a military background. If the Brandborg/Brandberg connection is correct, the American family's aristocratic origins lie here. Hendrik was descended from a prominent family. His grandparents were Quartermaster Johan Brandberg and Dorotea Elisabet von Schantz, daughter of Major Johan Gustaf von Schantz (noble family No. 1255) and Baroness Sabina Dorotea von Blumenthal from Mark-Brandenburg. In light of this elevated ancestry, one wonders especially what caused Hendrik Brandberg to be relegated in the early 1850s to the end of the parish in the Abild church records with the poor, the infirm, and the missing. The Brandborg Family Papers depict economic decline as the reason for emigration of the Henry Brandborg family, but this description does not comport with the documentation of Hendrik Brandberg's life up to his departure from Abild.

I have not found Hendrik Brandberg and Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea Börk in the same place at the same time. Up to four months before the birth of Carl Wilhelm Börk, Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea was apparently in

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42 "Brandberg" in Karl A. K in Leijonhufvud and Gustaf C in Leijonhufvud, *Ny svensk släkttak* (Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Soörs förlag, [1901-1906]), I, 800-810. The genealogical table in this article lists only the birthdate and occupation for Hendrik Brandberg. As Hendrik's parents, Anders Gustaf Brandberg and Elna Mårtsdotter, both died prior to the birth of Charles W. Brandborg and the putative emigration of Hendrik Brandberg, probate records, if available, would not confirm identity with Henry Brandborg.

43 "Father [Charles W.] was the source of the statement that it was common practice to beat the servants, both male and female, for any transgression or mistake. They seemed to have other idiosyncrasies [sic] of this nature, which were not discontinued until they realized that if they expected to have anyone left to do their work it would be necessary to do so as immigration was taking a constantly increasing toll of their labor force. Also the effects of American imports of foods and textiles were beginning to manifest themselves in more supplies, making the gaard (the family farm) less necessary in the economy. -- Although the trend of their income was downward, it did not relieve them of the necessity of maintaining their station by the usual entertainment and travel. The latter was the cause of Charles' birth at sea, but they were prepared for the event since they had a midwife in the entourage. These practices resulted finally in the necessity for releasing their gaard to the 'finance company' and taking off for that wonderful America where land was obtained for the taking and where it would be simple to establish themselves on another gaard." --Brandborg to Kane, 3 March 1964, citing a family genealogy, Brandborg Family Papers. Economic determinism is consistent with the political tradition of the Brandborg family. The alleged impact of emigration on the rural labor force seems premature for the early 1850s.
Altenkrempe in Holstein while Hendrik was registered at Hjuleberg in Abild Parish (Hall.). Shortly after Fredrika Mathilda Dorothea and Carl Wilhelm show up in Slöinge in 1850, Hendrik leaves Abild in 1852. But at this point, they are tantalizingly close, since Abild and Slöinge are only a few kilometers apart in the same district (härad) of Årstad.

- No departure or arrival records have been located that prove a link between Sweden and America for any of these three people. It is tempting to make a leap of faith: Hendrik Brandberg disappears from Abild in 1852; Henry Brandborg is supposed to have been in Minnesota by 1854, a gap of only two years. Even closer is Mathilda’s departure in 1856, the year she and Carl Wilhelm are supposed to have immigrated to America. But she is going to Germany (Tyskland), not America, she is still unmarried, and Carl Wilhelm is not recorded as leaving with her. Her old home in Holstein seems a likely terminus. Perhaps she emigrated from there, or went to America instead of her stated destination.

Carl Wilhelm Brandborg became one of the subjects of my research in 1975, and I came across the Brandborg Family Papers in the archives of the Minnesota Historical Society that same year. At intervals spread throughout three decades, I have returned to the family papers and looked for pieces of the puzzle in newspapers, censuses, land records, probate records, passenger arrivals, emigration records, church records, books, and articles. The key to proving or disproving the relationships of the family members to each other and to Sweden remains elusive. I still have a few leads to follow. Perhaps additional information may come from the Brandberg or Brandborg families, or from readers of this journal. The long search continues.

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44 Although a duchy under the Danish crown, Holstein was historically German as part of the Holy Roman Empire and was also a member-state in the German Confederation at this time.
On the Death of
Gustaf Teodor Berglind:
A Police Report

George Bernard Hanson*

Gustaf T(h)eodor and Anna Lisa Berglind of Stockholm, Sweden, came to Barnesboro, Pennsylvania, in 1908 to visit their daughter and my mother, Hildur Berglind Hanson, and the growing Hanson family. After the death of my morfar (maternal grandfather) in 1912, my mormor (maternal grandmother) returned to Barnesboro to live with our family (see figure 1). My parents never spoke of the cause of his death and my mormor only spoke Swedish, so I did not communicate with her.

Having done most of the genealogy on the families in Sweden via the microfilms from a local Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, I decided to search the records for the City of Stockholm as well as for Hedvig Eleonora Church, because my family were members there. So, I ordered FHL film number 1553037, “Deaths, City of Stockholm, Hedvig Eleonora Church, 1912.”

It was easy to find the date and the page. Here I found that my morfar had died on 10 December 1912, the two-hundred-ninety-third person to die in the parish that year (see figure 2). He was the caretaker (portvakt) of the apartment building at 20 Karlavägen. There were several short notes, in very small handwriting under the sub-heading Läkares anteckningar (doctor’s notes), which read as follows: Krosskad huvud (bruise or contusion of the head); Polis rapport (police report); and Sannolikt olycka (likely an accident).

I immediately thought I should be able to get a copy of the police report, so I wrote to my genealogist friend, Göran Lindahl of Linköping, who in turn contacted genealogist Inga Lindberger of Stockholm. She went to the police station and obtained a copy of the original twelve-page report on the death of Gustaf Teodor Berglind (see figure 3). It was case number 3405, dated 12 December 1912. Here, for the first time in some eighty-three years, I learned that Gustaf Berglind died of an epileptic seizure and stroke. The attending doctor refused to sign a death certificate because of his conversations and questioning of my grandmother! A notation in the “Conclusion Drawn” column, dated 14 December, indicates that “no obstacle has been found why the body could not be buried.” What follows is a translation of the original police report.¹

* George Bernard Hanson resides at 4243 Blackheath Rd., Dallas, TX 75227.
¹ Translated to the English by Margareta Benser, RD, CSP, LD, Clinical Dietitian to the Departments of Gastroenterology and Liver Transplant at Children’s Medical Center, Dallas, Texas.
The wife, Anna Lisa Berglind, who lives at Karlavägen 20, came into the Police District Station and announced that her husband, the property caretaker Gustaf Teodor Berglind, on that same day at 9:30 a.m. had passed away at his residence and Dr. Henrik Wetterdahl, who had been called in, had declared that he was not able to sign the death certificate for the deceased.

Police Sgt. Eric Liljeberg and Constable No. 386, Anders Johan Starck, set off immediately to the residence of the Berglinds and had since filed a report that they had found the deceased lying in the bed that had been made up, dressed only in a shirt. The deceased had on the back of his head a small injury the size of a five öre coin and the skin on his back and his thighs had a dark blue color.

The wife Berglind, who has been questioned, has since told us the following:

Her husband Berglind had one day about fifteen years ago, when he had found himself at Riddarholmen, had an epileptic seizure, at which time he had fallen down onto the street and he had been seriously injured and he had so severely injured his head that he had had to be cared for at Serafimer Hospital for a whole month thereafter. Since that time, the man had been suffering from epilepsy. His attacks at times had been more frequent and at other times they had occurred with less frequency. After having these epileptic seizures, the man evidently had the impression that another person had violated him, because after each attack he would say that he had been attacked.

On Saturday the 7th of December in the p.m., the man had been at his residence till about 9:00 in the evening, when he had left to go down to the cellar to fetch wood, and at that time nothing unusual had been noted about him. He came back up from the cellar about 9:30 but did not bring any wood with him, but he did bring back the lantern and the keys to the cellar. Once inside the residence he had said that he had been attacked. The wife Berglind did not pay much attention to this statement, because she said she thought that the man must have had an epileptic seizure while down in the cellar and that as has been mentioned before would say somebody had attacked him. At the same time, however, the man had been complaining about a headache and he said that there was a pain at the back of his head. The wife then discovered the man had a minor scrape at the back of the head and that some blood flowed from it and so the wife Berglind had cleaned it out with mercuric chloride. The man had thereafter felt well and he seemed as happy as he normally would and had later played cards with a couple of persons who had come to visit. Hereafter they jointly had eaten supper. Once the visitors had left, about 12:30 that night, the man had set himself down in the rocker and shortly fallen asleep. About 1:00 o'clock that same night, the man had fallen from the chair onto the floor. The wife Berglind had then tried to wake him up but did not succeed in doing so. Since she was not able to lift the man up onto the bed, either, she had put a pillow under his head and had let him lie down on the floor through the night.
On the Death of Gustaf Teodor Berglind

The following day, in the morning, Mrs. Berglind had, with the help of another person, undressed the man and put him on a sofa that made up into a bed. The wife Berglind, by 7:00 p.m. Sunday evening, still had not been able to wake up the man. She had called Dr. Wetterdahl who, after an examination, had declared that the man probably had suffered a stroke and had recommended that ice be applied to his head. Dr. Wetterdahl had then visited the man the following day also and he was still found unconscious. Tuesday, the man had, as reported earlier, died without ever having regained consciousness. The wife Berglind believed the man, who during all of the past summer had been sickly and complained about pains in his chest and his stomach while coming up from the cellar, probably had suffered an epileptic attack, since she found the sack with wood lying about on the cellar steps and the man had fallen down and scraped the back of his head at that time. As far as the wife Berglind knew, there was no reason to suspect that another person would have been there to attack Berglind.

Aside from the above mentioned persons, they have been heard and have reported as follows:

The carpenter, Per August Holm, who lives at Jungfrugatan 12: Holm had for several years been acquainted with and often been together with Berglind, whom he knew suffered from epilepsy. On Saturday the 7th of this month between 7:00 and 8:00 in the evening, Holm had gone to Berglind’s residence and the two had sat and talked together until about 9:00 p.m. When Holm returned to the second floor of the same building, where Anna Elizabeth Wancke lived, Berglind had left at the same time and said he was going down to the cellar to fetch some wood. By 9:30 that evening Holm had returned to the Berglind residence and at that time Berglind had returned from the cellar and he found him sitting on a sofa in the room when Holm entered. Berglind had said that he had hurt himself in the cellar and it hurt in his head and, as he was saying so, he had touched the back of his head with his hand. Holm had then noted that Berglind did have a wound at the back of his head and that a small amount of blood was coming out of it. The wound had been very dirty and so Holm had asked Mrs. Berglind to wash it out with mercuric chloride and she had done so. Berglind had then seemed happy and they talked as usual. Holm and Berglind and his wife and Miss Wancke, who also at this time had arrived at the Berglind residence, thereafter played cards until about 11:30 that evening, whereafter they had eaten supper together.

During this time nothing unusual had been noted, except that Berglind had said at one time that he did have a headache. By 12:30 that night Miss Wancke and Holm had left the Berglind residence. When Holm left, Berglind sat himself down in a rocker that was in the room. On Sunday the 8th at 9:00 o’clock in the morning, Holm had returned to the Berglind residence and found Berglind on the floor with a pillow under his head and had been seemingly alive. The wife Berglind at the same time told him that Berglind on Saturday night, shortly after Holm had left their residence, had fallen asleep in the rocker and had fallen down onto the floor and that he had spent
the whole night on the floor because she had been unable to wake him and also been unable to lift him up onto his bed. Holm too had tried to wake Berglind up but had not succeeded. Holm thereafter helped the wife Berglind to undress Berglind and together they put him on the sofa in the room. Holm had, that same day at 8:00 in the evening, returned to the Berglinds' and at that time found Berglind still lying seemingly unconscious, otherwise Mrs. Berglind had then told him that Dr. Wetterdahl had been there earlier and had recommended that ice be applied to Berglind's head.

The above Miss Wancke: Miss Wancke had been visiting the Berglind family on Saturday evening and at that time the carpenter Holm had also been there. She had at that time seen how Mrs. Berglind washed the back of Berglind's head with mercuric chloride. She had heard in what manner Mr. Berglind had been injured, but she did hear that it was to have happened in the cellar. She had also heard Berglind at one time complain that his head was hurting, but she had not noticed anything unusual with him. Whether Berglind had suffered from epilepsy Miss Wancke, who had only known the Berglinds for a short while, could not say.

Miss Hulda and Miss Augusta Forsén, living at Karlavägen 20, across the back yard on the ground floor both declare: They had, on Saturday the 7th of December at about 9:30 in the evening, heard a person singing and shutting the door to the cellar, which is situated next to their kitchen window; and they had gotten the impression that it was the caretaker Berglind who had been down in the cellar, since he had the habit of walking around and singing quietly to himself. When they later, about 10:15 that evening, had gone to the cellar themselves and opened the cellar door, which had been locked, they had found a sack lying on the stairs. The two Misses Forsén had then pulled the sack, which had been on about the fifth step counting from the bottom, down into the cellar. They had not noticed anybody about in the cellar. In addition to this, Miss Augusta Forsén stated that, when she had been outside in the yard for a moment that same evening about 9:00 p.m., she had seen the cellar doors standing open and the lantern standing at the top of the cellar steps. But Miss Forsén hadn't paid any particular attention to it, but had gone back again into her residence.

It is very likely that at that moment Berglind had sensed that he was about to suffer an epileptic seizure, had put the lantern on the stairs and, at that moment, had probably fallen down on the stairs.

Mrs. Ida Pettersson, living at Brunnsgrand 4, the sister of the deceased Berglind, and widow Emma Charlotta Tillgren, living at Grevgatan 4, who was the half sister of Berglind, had, along with the wife Berglind, given the information that the deceased Berglind had been suffering from epilepsy for fifteen years and that he had had repeated attacks and was in the habit of declaring that he had been attacked when he had suffered a seizure. The two had been informed by the wife Berglind on Tuesday the 10th of this month over the telephone that Berglind, who they seldom visited, was dying. They had then hurried and set off for the Berglind residence. Shortly after arriving there, Berglind had died without first gaining consciousness.
Dr. Wetterdahl's address: Brahegatan 25. Dr. Wetterdahl had, on Sunday the 8th of this month in the evening, been asked by the wife Berglind to visit her husband who probably was sick, since the previous night he had not been able to wake him up. On arrival at the Berglind residence, Dr. Wetterdahl had found Berglind lying unconscious on the sofa. After examining him, Dr. Wetterdahl had come to the conclusion that Berglind had suffered a stroke and he had recommended that ice be applied to his head.

Dr. Wetterdahl had visited Berglind again on Monday morning and found him still unconscious, and had found the muscles of his arms and legs to be fairly limp. By Tuesday morning Dr. Wetterdahl had been informed by Mrs. Berglind that the man had died and at that time Dr. Wetterdahl had taken off for the Berglind residence.

Once Dr. Wetterdahl confirmed that the man was dead, he had the intention of issuing the death certificate for Berglind, but since Mrs. Berglind had given information that the man had stated that he had been attacked in the cellar on Saturday night, Dr. Wetterdahl had become suspicious that maybe another circumstance that he had not been told about might have contributed to Berglind's death. So he, therefore, had said that he would not sign a death certificate and had advised Mrs. Berglind to report the death to the police station.

According to the birth certificate submitted, Berglind was born on 6 November 1857 in Huddinge Parish (Södm.), he was married, and he was a member of the Hedvig Eleonora Parish in Stockholm.

The wife Mrs. Berglind has stated she will take care of the burial. The deceased is being kept in the city's mortuary.

Witnesses: Dr. Henrik Wetterdahl
Carpenter, Per August Holm
Miss Wancke
Miss Hulda Forsén
Miss Augusta Forsén
Mrs. Ida Pettersson (sister)
Widow Emma Charlotta Tillgren (half sister)
Fig. 1. Flyttningsbetyg (exit permit) for Gustaf Theodor Berglind and Anna Lisa Andersdotter.
Fig. 2. Portion of the left-hand (top) and right-hand (bottom) pages of “Deaths, City of Stockholm, Hedvig Eleonora Church, 1912.” Gustaf Teodor Berglind’s death was recorded on December 10 (see entry No. 293). Note in particular the handwritten entries found in column 16 under the heading Dödsorsak (Cause of death) and the sub-heading Läkares anteckningar (Doctor’s notes): Krossad å huvud (bruise or contusion of the head); Polis rapport (police report); Sannolik olycka (likely an accident).
### Fig. 3. Stockholm Police Report, 1912.

Transliteration of column headings (in brackets) and text (in italics) for bottom entry: [Nummer] 3405; [Dagen] 12/12; [Rapporten] Tisdagen den 10 dennes kl. 11 ff. kom hustru Anna Lisa Berglind, borna Karlsvagen...; [Beslutet och dagen därfor] 14/12 / Ej hinder förläktets begravning. Translation: [The (case) number] 3405; [The date] 12 December [1912]; [The report] Tuesday, the 10th of December at 11 o’clock came the wife Anna Lisa Berglind, who lives at Karlavägen; [Conclusion drawn]: 14 December / No obstacle has been found why the body could not be buried.
Fig. 4. The Berglind Family ca. 1901 (L-R): Gustaf Teodor, Anna Lisa, and Hildur. Studio mark: H. Lothman, Stockholm, Drottninggatan 68.
The First Swedish Bride in Minnesota

M. J. Forsell

Editor's note: I came across the following letter and article in the Wilhelm Moberg Papers at The Swedish Emigrant Institute, Växjö, Sweden, this past summer. While no attempt has been made to identify the author, his article is reproduced here with the permission of Ulf Beijbom, Professor and Managing Director of the Institute. Footnotes and a figure have been added by me to supplement the original manuscript, which consisted of five pages of typewritten text.

Mr. Wilhelm Moberg,
15 0 Cleo St.
Laguna Beach,
Calif.

Thinking that you might be interested in knowing about one of Minnesota’s early interesting families, I am enclosing a copy of its story. It is the only copy that I have so must ask that you will please return it. I happen to be a grandnephew of the bride’s father.

I am now reading your book Utvandrarna in Swedish, after having read it in English last winter.

Very truly yours,
M. J. Forsell

In the fall of 1851 Helena Nilsson arrived in “the Marine settlement.” Marine was then a lumber town with crude roads leading into the back country over which logs were brought to the mill and later supplies were hauled out for the new settlers. Her father, Daniel Nilsson, had come in the spring of that year and, after a short stay with his partner at Fish Lake, he bought a 40-acre tract

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with a log cabin at Hay Lake. This cabin had been erected by the three Swedish bachelors who had lived there their first winter. They were the first settlers. In the fall, Mrs. Nilsson and the three children arrived. Helena, the oldest, was the first Swedish girl of marriageable age to arrive in the community. She was just sixteen. From the log cabin home at Hay Lake through the woods to the nearest neighbor was about two miles and [there were] very few companions of a similar age, even in Marine.

Today, state highway 97 skirts the community, which has grown since these early days. It is Scandia, so named by its first postmaster. A mile to the south is a granite monument nearly twenty feet high erected about 1900 honoring the pioneers and early settlers. The Nilsson home stood on the shore of Hay Lake just a few hundred feet to the east of this monument. They resided here for a number of years, later moving to Kandiyohi County, where all trace of them save for Helena seems to be lost.

September 18, 1852, was an eventful day for Helena, for on that day she was united in marriage with Fredrick von Lammers, a German nobleman whom she had met in Taylors Falls. The wedding dress had been made by Mrs. Martha Rosengren, a neighbor whose name appears on the charter list of the Elim Lutheran Church at Scandia. The house in Taylors Falls was ready for occupancy. However, there was no resident person authorized to perform marriages at that time. Consequently, when an Episcopal minister from Pine Lake, Wisconsin, arrived on a missionary tour of the Marine settlement, Helena Nilsson and Fredrick Lammers were united in marriage in the Nilsson home. The youngest son of this couple proudly wears a heavy gold band, his mother’s wedding ring. The minister was Reverend Gustav Unonius, author of *A Pioneer in the Northwest* [sic]. He probably traveled on horseback and we have no record of other visits to this region later known as Scandia.

Why Fredrick Lammers left his homeland for the wilderness of North America is not clear. The name has been in Germany since Reformation times and appeared in the news again as recently as the Hitler purge. When he left Germany he was well schooled and spoke several languages. He located in Taylors Falls, a place of opportunity for lumbering and business, it being the river terminus of navigation on the St. Croix. Here Fredrick built or had built their home, which is still standing. The lumber for it was whipsawed from butternut logs. Whipsawing is a two-man operated sawmill. The log is rolled up on a pair of high sawhorses and, with one man mounted above and the other below, one board after another is sawed from the log. No doubt Fredrick built his house “in the sweat of his brow.”

Here they lived until about 1865 and here their first eight children—Nelson, Nathan, Louis, George, Albert, Mary, Charles, and Alice—were born.

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One of the last battles between the Chippewa and the Sioux Indians was fought while the Lammers still lived at Taylors Falls. It took place in a valley, apparently on the Lammers farm. It caught Helena and the children on one hillside and the father across on the other. A great number of arrow and spear heads, as well as battle axes, have been found on this land and it is said that some of those who were killed were buried in a pasture on the Lammers farm. For a long time afterward, the older boys kept watch with a gun while the family worked in the fields. Helena always distrusted the Indians and their motives after that, but the family was never molested.

Fredrick Lammers was a man of considerable business acumen. He operated his own logging camp at Vasa, near Marine, helped new settlers find suitable locations, and laid out the boundaries of their new preemptions. The compass that he used is still in existence, an English make designed for use on sailing ships below the equator with the needle pointing in reverse. He also served as assessor for the county in his township. He made the acquaintance of the business leaders of his time. At Marine, a large operator by the name of Sabin offered Lammers a free farm if he would move into the Marine settlement to oversee the company’s land operations. This brought the Lammers family to the south end of Sand Lake, Washington County, a couple of miles north of Marine and only a mile from Helena’s girlhood home.

Moving the eight children and a long list of farm animals and equipment from Taylors Falls to Sand Lake was a two-day operation. The inventory, still in existence, is very imposing for the times. In their new farm location, the remainder of the children were born—Frank, Benjamin, Amanda, Elmer, Eli, Melinda, and Clarence—making a family of fifteen children in all.

Sand Lake even in the early days was rated as a jewel. Mother Helena carried water from it to the church at Marine so that her babies might be baptized by its clear pure water. Not only did it symbolize cleansing from sin, but also performed the menial task of keeping the family clean and happy. Friends gathered at the Lammers home vied at fishing and swimming contests. The pioneer style called for men to swim in one lake, the ladies in another. Fredrick Lammers was a strong swimmer and could outdistance the others. When they swam the length of the lake, he would swim back in preference to walking.

Possibly the happiest occasion at Sand Lake was the visit of Jenny Lind to the Lammers home. She was a friend of Helena’s folks in Sweden. Her tour in America brought her to Stillwater in 1860. The enterprising Fredrick Lammers bought the first rubber-tired buggy in the whole countryside in order to convey “the Swedish Nightingale” to Sand Lake. There she visited for a week and she, too, enjoyed swimming in the waters of Sand Lake.

Life in a pioneer settlement with fifteen children and a husband whose business took him away on lumbering, land settlement, and like enterprises for weeks at a time, might have proved too much for a less hardy soul. But Helena was an excellent manager. She not only supervised the children in the planting
and harvesting of the crops and garden, but took a hand in haying and butchering when the occasion demanded. There was the continuous need for food to be prepared [and] clothing to be made, remade for the next in size, cleaned, and mended. There was work and play for all. Mother Helena ruled the brood with a firm but gentle hand. Her descendants have distinguished themselves in many walks of life. The youngest son, Clarence, is living in retirement at Vancouver, Washington.

When their family was grown, [the] Lammers bought a home in Stillwater in order to take life a little easier in their declining years. It was near the church and had conveniences not available in the country. Such a haven was not to be for Fredrick Lammers, for on the day they moved to this house he died on the doorstep. Helena spent the rest of her life in the new home he had provided. She died in 1901.

So ends the story of the first Swedish bride in Minnesota. The beautiful girl; the handsome groom; the loving, capable mother; the stalwart, dependable father; the brood of rollicking children—this was the life of early settlers in Minnesota. They have left a heritage of industry, honesty, fear of God, and love of country. They have left a challenge to those who live in the land of lakes and sky-blue waters.

Fig. 1. The Lammers family listed in the 1872 Membership List for Elim Lutheran Church, Scandia, Washington County, Minnesota.
A Story in a Scrapbook

Ann Johnson Barton*

Andrew Johnson seemed destined to become a farmer. Although he was but ten years old when he emigrated from Skede Parish, Jönköping län, in 1870, his future was unclouded. All but one member of the family of eight children would come to the New World to improve their lot as farmers.¹

Father John Peterson had owned a small farm in Sweden, but three successive years of drought had eliminated all hope of supporting his large family. He arrived in Moline, Illinois, on the Fourth of July, 1870, anxious to play out his American dream. After three years of labor at the John Deere Company, John Peterson had sufficient funds to send for his wife and two daughters in Sweden. Another three years' wages from Deere produced the resources to construct and plant a homestead farm in Nebraska.²

Andrew was the youngest member of the family. After helping his father develop his Polk County, Nebraska, homestead, Andrew acquired his own 80 acres of farmland directly across the road from the Peterson property.³ His career as a farmer was launched. Twenty-year-old Andrew continued to live with his parents, for he had bought land from the Union Pacific Railroad, which placed no residency requirements on its purchasers.

By the fall of 1884, Andrew Johnson saw an opportunity to redirect his life. He enrolled at Luther Academy in Wahoo, Nebraska, as a member of the first graduating class, completing the three-year course in two. From there he went on to Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, where a single year's effort qualified him for admission to the Omaha (now Nebraska) Medical School. He graduated in 1890 in a class of six men and that same year he married Sophia Sandahl, a classmate at Luther Academy (see figures 1-3).

It is uncertain whether Andrew was aware of his business prowess at the time, but he appropriately chose a corporate setting for his early career. The Union Pacific Railroad medical department employed him as physician and

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¹ John and Anna Lisa Peterson were parents of six boys and two girls: Jonas Peter, b. 15 Sept. 1843, emigr. 1869; Carl Gustaf, b. 2 Dec. 1845, emigr. 1868; Johan August, b. 26 Mar. 1848, did not emigr.; Franz Adolph, b. 7 Aug. 1850, emigr. 1870; Oskar Alfrid, b. 24 Oct. 1852, emigr. 1871; Inga Christina, b. 6 Aug. 1855, emigr. 1873; Anna Lovisa, b. 14 Jan. 1858, emigr. 1872; and Anders, b. 2 Apr. 1860, emigr. 1870. The boys all took the patronymic surname Johnson; both girls were known as Peterson.

² O. M. Nelson, The Swedish Element in Omaha, 2nd ed. (Omaha 1935), 62.

³ Union Pacific Railway Company contracts 28568 and 45880.
assistant surgeon. For the first three years he was based in Omaha, where son Julius was born in August 1891. He was then transferred to Hanna, Wyoming, where he took care of the men working for the Union Pacific Coal Company. Daughter Olga joined the family in July 1894.

Andrew Johnson resigned from the Union Pacific in 1898 to set up a private practice in Omaha. As an active member of the Swedish-American Republican League, his leadership and management talents were observed by members with political clout. In February 1901, Dr. Johnson was appointed superintendent of the Institute for Feeble-Minded Youth in Beatrice by newly-elected Nebraska Governor Dietrich.

When the Republicans came into office in 1901, they found most of the state institutions in deplorable repair, due in great part to political scandal. Dr. Johnson's first task was to restore order to both the deteriorated grounds and the incredible mismanagement.

He proved to be not only a competent and compassionate physician but also an efficient administrator, gifted businessman, and savvy politician as well. The Institute flourished under his guidance to such an extent that three successive governors reappointed him to the position of superintendent. Because the Institute was government funded, numerous surprise inspections by members of legislative committees were made and reported upon to the press. So much favorable publicity did Dr. Johnson receive that Mrs. Johnson was inspired to collect those newspaper articles relating to her husband's institutional career. Her scrapbook is extant today and is the basis for the following testimonials.

To set the scene for Dr. Johnson's arrival at the Institute for Feeble-Minded Youth, one newspaper reporter observed, "When Dr. Johnson first appeared in Beatrice, he had a heart-breaking task before him. The Institution was badly run down as a result of political intrigues, scandals, friction, neglect, and general mismanagement. The grounds were in such wretched condition that they looked like second-rate cow pastures."

Andrew Johnson was apparently undaunted by the task at hand. He planted 3,000 shade trees, hundreds of fruit trees, and laid 5,000 square feet of brick and cement walks. He developed a 225-acre farm with 55 head of cattle, 30 milk cows, and 8 horses. The vegetable cellar he contracted for was capable of holding 2,500 pounds of produce. He built a cold storage building, a green house, and a blacksmith shop, and installed a new boiler. Of the farm it was written, "The superintendent, having lived on a farm, has practical knowledge of farming, and is thus enabled to plan the crops, to introduce and give direction to the farm machinery, to the stock raising and to labor."

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4 Nelson, Swedish Element, 62.
5 Unfortunately, Mrs. Johnson did not save the names or dates of the newspapers from which she clipped.
**LIST OF STUDENTS.**

**THIRD CLASS.**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Wahoo, Neb.</td>
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<td>Modin, Bernhard</td>
<td>Upland, Sw.</td>
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<td>Skåne, Sw.</td>
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<td>Lind, John</td>
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<td>Gibson, Emma Augusta</td>
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<td>Saunders Co., Neb.</td>
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<td>Larson, Sena Amanda</td>
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<td>Boone, Iowa.</td>
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<td>Person, Anna Katharina</td>
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Fig. 1. Students at Luther Academy, Wahoo, Nebraska, 1885-86. Andrew Johnson is listed under the heading "Third Class."
A Story in a Scrapbook

![A Story in a Scrapbook](image)

**Augustana College and Theological Seminary.**

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>'37</td>
<td>'67</td>
<td>Dayton, Iowa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swensson, Swen E.</td>
<td>'93</td>
<td>'90</td>
<td>Sparta, Mich.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sophomores:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Arr. to U.S.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swanberg, Gustaf A.</td>
<td>'37</td>
<td>'67</td>
<td>Dayton, Iowa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swensson, Swen E.</td>
<td>'93</td>
<td>'90</td>
<td>Sparta, Mich.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Freshman Class.**

- **Guardian:** Prof. G. W. Sandt.
- **Custos:** K. A. Martin.
- **Vice Custos:** C. E. Olson.

**Classical Course:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Arr. to U.S.</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appell, Alfred</td>
<td>'68</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Galva, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beckman, S. Noah</td>
<td>'67</td>
<td>'69</td>
<td>Geneva, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergendorf, O. August</td>
<td>'61</td>
<td>'62</td>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohman, Carl A.</td>
<td>'70</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Lake View, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chubb, Carl R.</td>
<td>'70</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletwood, G.</td>
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<td>'80</td>
<td>Burlington, Iowa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gustus, Carl N.</td>
<td>'69</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Moline, Ill.</td>
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<td>Heggstrom, V. Harald</td>
<td>'69</td>
<td>'84</td>
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<td>Johansson, J. August</td>
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<td>'84</td>
<td>Lindbergh, Kans.</td>
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<td>Larson, Martin L.</td>
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<td>'84</td>
<td>Galesburg, Ill.</td>
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<td>Martin, K. Axel</td>
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<td>Andover, Ill.</td>
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<td>Olsson, C. Emil</td>
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<td>Andover, Ill.</td>
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<td>Scott, Alfred L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swenson, Frank</td>
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<td>Humboldt, Kans.</td>
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**Select Course:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Arr. to U.S.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edman, Carl J.</td>
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<td>Centre City, Minn.</td>
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<td>Hokanson, Alfred</td>
<td>'60</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Edgar, Neb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoegberg, August H.</td>
<td>'60</td>
<td>'86</td>
<td>Rock Island, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Andrew</td>
<td>'60</td>
<td>'70</td>
<td>Swede Home, Neb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohler, Axel G. H.</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>Moline, Ill.</td>
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<td>Lindahl, Christian A.</td>
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<td>'75</td>
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<td>Luckey, J. Eddy</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>Rock Island, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modin, Bernhardt</td>
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<td>'90</td>
<td>Omaha, Neb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nistrom, Gustaf</td>
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<td>'84</td>
<td>San Jose, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngerth, S. G.</td>
<td>'81</td>
<td>'86</td>
<td>Rock Island, Ill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Absent this year.*

Fig. 2. Freshman students at Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois, 1886-87. Andrew Johnson, from Swede Home, Nebraska, is the fourth student listed under the heading “Select Course.”
Fig. 3. List of 1890 graduates of the Omaha (now Nebraska) Medical School on file at the Alumni Affairs Office, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, Nebraska.

Approximately 350 "inmates," as they were called, lived permanently at the Institute, which supported a staff of forty. The term "youth" was a bit of a euphemism, for although only feeble-minded children between the ages of five and eighteen could enroll at the Institute, most who came stayed for the rest of their lives. There was no cure for feeble-mindedness, but with compassion and the proper training, the residents were often able to lead happy and satisfying lives.

In less than four years after his arrival in Beatrice, Dr. Johnson was recognized as an authority on mental disease. That Dr. Johnson was qualified to provide the appropriate direction to those in his care was echoed by a number of state legislators who visited the Institute and made their findings known to the local newspapers. Of the general state of the facility, one politician reported succinctly, "The Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth is one of the State's model institutions."

Another was quoted as saying, "The Institute for Feeble-Minded Youth is doing truly admirable work under the superintendency of a gentleman who is admirably fitted for it, both by education and by sympathy. No man can doubt his perfect fitness for the place after visiting the institution and noting the splendid system that prevails in every department. The children meet nothing but kindness from those in authority."

6 "The Saturday Summary," Beatrice, Nebraska, Vol. 1, No. 37, Nov. 19, 1904. This issue was subtitled "The Beatrice Institute Illustrated," 4.
Dr. Johnson was regularly commended for keeping expenses within his appropriations. This was achieved in no small part through his use of the inmates' manual labor on both the farm and in the residences. Only one man was employed to supervise the farm. All the labor was supplied by the older boys of the Institute who were said to enjoy the outdoor work and to find satisfaction in their toil. And, of course, the produce from the farm and the fruit orchard fed the nearly 400 people associated with the Institute. Similarly, the girls took their turn with the cleaning, dishes, mending, embroidery, and pottery making. With this effective approach to the practical work requirements of the institution, the per capita expense was confined to $30 per year—the least of any of the state institutions for the infirm.

It wasn't all work for the inmates, however. They had their academic classes, music lessons, and programs for each of the major holidays. In the latter category, Mrs. Johnson was particularly active. She organized marches, bands, recitations, and recitals, giving all the inmates who were able a chance to be recognized and complimented.

Mrs. Johnson was a popular and untiring helpmate to her husband. She had charge of the kitchen, with responsibility for planning all meals and making requisitions for all kitchen supplies. She purchased all the bedding, the materials for the sewing room, and the girls' clothing, while Dr. Johnson personally bought for all the boys. Mrs. Johnson touched each "child," actively promoting the social development of the inmates, lovingly nurturing their limited talents, and helping to feed and dress those who were physically incapacitated. Her invaluable contributions were recognized by the state governors who appointed her, along with her husband, to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction on three separate occasions (see figure 4).

After seven years at the Institute, and with confidence that this state facility was running smoothly, Dr. Johnson resigned to resume his private practice in Omaha. In the evenings, he was a medical examiner for the Scandia Life Insurance Company. He built a new house and his children attended public school.

In 1910, however, he was tapped again to salvage a state institution. Governor-elect Aldrich appointed him to the superintendency of the Norfolk [Nebraska] Hospital for the Insane. Although this institution also required substantial renovations to the buildings and grounds, Dr. Johnson had a different medical challenge with those in his care than at Beatrice. For whereas a feebleminded child was given no hope of cure, patients committed to an insane asylum could potentially be restored to usefulness and to society.

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7 Ibid., 4-5.
8 Mrs. Johnson saved menus and programs for holiday festivities in her scrapbook.
9 "The Saturday Summary" 5.
10 Mrs. Johnson's scrapbook contains letters of invitation from the governors and certificates of attendance for conferences in Atlanta (1903), Portland, Ore. (1905), and Minneapolis (1907).
May 28, 1907

Dr. and Mrs. A. Johnson,
Beatrice, Nebraska.

Dear Sir and Madam:—

I have the honor to appoint you as delegates to represent Nebraska at the coming meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., June 12 to 19, 1907.

This letter will serve as your formal commission.

If you wish to ascertain the names of your colleagues you will doubtless find the entire list in the daily papers of May 28 or 29.

I hope you can make it convenient to attend.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Governor.

Fig. 4. Letter from Governor Sheldon appointing Dr. and Mrs. A. Johnson as Nebraska's delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Correction held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 12-19, 1907.
Dr. Johnson was in the forefront of new treatments. He and his first assistant visited hospitals in other states that were successfully using hydrotherapy. Although this treatment was unknown in other Nebraska state institutions, Dr. Johnson determined that it would be an asset in Norfolk. One of the Norfolk nurses was sent to Watertown, Illinois, for training in the use of the new equipment. The baths were given primarily to disturbed and violent patients who were invariably calmed after just a few treatments. Dr. Johnson proclaimed the effect of the baths to be far more desirable than that from the use of drugs.

During Dr. Johnson's tenure, entertainment became a vital part of life at the Norfolk Hospital. A movie was shown every Tuesday afternoon and dances were scheduled for each Friday evening. Religious services were held Sunday afternoons, with local preachers taking turns in the pulpit.

At Dr. Johnson's suggestion, the hospital leased a 40-acre orchard nearby. The patients were allowed to pick and eat all the fruit they wanted. The orchard also provided fruit for the dining tables and extra revenue for the state hospital. When Dr. Johnson proposed to the state legislature that the orchard be purchased for the permanent use of the hospital, $7,500 was appropriated without dispute.

The newspaper reports on the conditions at Norfolk were as flattering and prodigious as those relating to Dr. Johnson's experience in Beatrice. One state committeeman who arrived in Norfolk unexpectedly at dinnertime found both Dr. and Mrs. Johnson assisting the nurses in serving and feeding the patients. The press covered his favorable impressions. Another legislator told a reporter, "I wish every state institution was as efficiently managed and that every ward of the state was receiving the treatment being accorded the Norfolk inmates." When the Norfolk Commercial Club toured the hospital, its members found it "so clean you could eat off the floor of the mammoth institution."

By 1919 Dr. Johnson was ready to move on again. He accepted the position of medical director and secretary of the Lutheran International Insurance Company in Moline, Illinois, and he and Sophia purchased a home in that city in her name. The Andrew Johnsons joined the Zion Lutheran Church of Rock Island and were active in Swedish-American groups. They were invited to several social functions honoring Swedish royalty visiting in Rock Island. Mrs. Johnson's scrapbook then became a repository for engraved invitations bearing the names of princes and princesses (see figure 5).

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11 Dr. Johnson was rapidly promoted to the office of vice president, a position he held at his death in 1927. The company was acquired by the Crescent Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, where Andrew Johnson lived the last six months of his life.
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hauberg

desire the presence of

Dr. and Mrs. A. Johnson

at the reception in honor of

His Royal Highness

Prince Carl Vilhelm Ludvig

of Sweden

on Thursday, the Seventeenth of March

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-seven

at ten thirty o'clock in the evening

Twenty-fourth Street and Thirteenth Avenue

Rock Island

Fig. 5. Invitation to meet His Royal Highness Prince Carl Vilhelm Ludvig of Sweden at a reception given in Rock Island, Illinois, on 17 March 1927.
Genealogical Queries

Genealogical queries from subscribers to *Swedish American Genealogist* will be listed here free of charge on a “space available” basis. The editor reserves the right to edit these queries to conform to a general format. The inquirer is responsible for the contents of the query.

**Bolander, Brandström**

I am a subscriber to *SAG* and a genealogist. I would be grateful to anyone who can provide information about the following relatives (my father’s cousins and a cousin’s child).

Gustaf Adolf Bolander, b. in Värnamo Parish (Smål.) 29 November 1863. He immigrated to Chicago on 22 April 1881 and later lived in Rockford, Illinois. In 1900 he worked as an assistant at a shoe store. He was not married. He presumably moved after that time, since he is not found in the next available Rockford census.

Johan Oskar Bolander was born in Värnamo Parish (Smål) on 19 February 1878. He immigrated to Rockford, Illinois, on 20 May 1892. In 1900 he worked as a wood-carver (träsnidare).

Ruth Brandström was born in Rockford, Illinois, in January 1897, the daughter of Charles Brandström, a glass worker (glasarbetare), and Agda Bolander Brandström. Agda died in February 1901. Ruth was the only child and so (then, accordingly) niece to the two previously mentioned individuals, i.e., Gustaf Adolf and Johan Oskar.

I am hoping for some notification about these missing persons

Irene Jönsson
Erik Dahlbergs gatan 28
S-563 31 Granna
SWEDEN

**Lundquist**

I have been trying to trace my great uncle Augustinus Lundquist who lived in Oklahoma. I know that some twenty-five years ago there was a Lundquist reunion in Oklahoma City but, unfortunately, I heard about it after it was over.

I am in contact with my Lundquist family in Öland, Sweden, and they have no information about Augustinus or his family. The family in Sweden has supplied me with the family tree. Augustinus Lundquist was b. 8 December 1860 in Melstadby, Gräsgård Parish (Öland), the son of Nils Magnus Lundquist
and Sofia Olsdotter. Augustinus immigrated to the U.S. on 14 August 1881. All of my information indicates that he first went to Chicago and then to Oklahoma. I believe he lived in Oklahoma from the 1880s until the 1920s.

I am interested in determining if he and his wife Sarah had any children and when and where Augustinus died and was buried.

Burton R. Lundquist
6960 E. Morning Vista Lane
Cave Creek, AZ 85331

Augustsson, Leander

I am interested in obtaining information about two uncles who immigrated to the United States. Axel Albin Augustsson, b. in Lämås, Karlskoga (Värmland) 27 June 1872, immigrated to Chicago on 3 June 1892. Between 1923 and 1928, Axel Albin sent letters to my father with the following return address: Importer of Woolens, 532 People’s Bank Bldg., Seattle, WA. Between 1955 and 1966, I helped my mother with some correspondence with his wife, Josephine. Her address was then 503 5th Ave. South, Kent, WA. Josephine was probably born on Aland 6 May 1883. She worked as a teacher. On 19 May 1969, I received a letter from Mrs. Rose Robertson (13628 SE 272, Kent, WA) informing me about Josephine’s death on 17 March 1969.

What I would like to know is what happened to my Uncle Axel Albin after his arrival in the U.S., when and where did he marry Josephine, did they have any children, when and where was Josephine born, and when did she immigrate.

My second uncle, August Alexander Augustsson, was also born in Lämås on 2 May 1876. He immigrated to Chicago on 9 September 1896. All that I know about him is that he was declared legally dead in 1950. I also have a letter from Kungliga Utrikesdepartementet in Stockholm dated 30 January 1925 and addressed to my father. It states that they had handled the matter concerning the property left in Chicago, IL, by Matilda Shaw. Perhaps my uncle had some contact with this lady, but of this I am not sure.

I am interested to know what happened to my Uncle August after his arrival in the U.S., what he did for a living, where he lived, and whether he was married and had a family. It is quite possible that my two uncles took the surname Leander after their arrival in the U.S. (Their father had Leander as one of his first names.)

Rolf Leander
Badstugränd 4
S-824 52 Hudiksvall
SWEDEN
E-mail: <rolf.eleander@swipnet.se>
Nilsson

For some years now, I have been searching for the descendants of a person who immigrated to America. Carl Nilsson was b. in Vånga Parish (Skåne) 30 Nov. 1829. After working in several places within the province of Skåne—Västra Vram, Östra Sönnarslöv, and Östra Vram—for some years, Carl moved in with his brother, Erik Nilsson, who was then the owner of a farm in Våstra Nöbbelöv Parish (Skåne). From there he immigrated to the U.S. in May 1857. He took out a passport issued by the Provincial Government of Kristianstad in 1856.

Although it is often easy to get information from the Swedish parish registers, it is sometimes more difficult to search for a person in America. I should be grateful for any information regarding Carl Nilsson, immigrant from Skåne.

Nils Johansson
Västerbogatan 7 C,
281 47 Hässleholm
SWEDEN

Berg

For some years I have been looking for relatives in the U.S. There ought to be many cousins and second cousins to my father. My father, Karl Allan Berg, was b. in Hemmesjö Parish (Smål,) 14 August 1905. He died in Oja Parish (Smål) 7 January 1977. Before his death, he was able to trace our family back to the year 1698. The family lines include ten generations of blacksmiths who first lived in Dräcke, Hedemora Lands. Parish (Dala). Anders Persson Berg and his family moved to the iron works at Sävsjöström, Lenhovda Parish (Smål) ca. 1750. Later generations lived in Stenfors, Tingsås Parish (Smål), where there was also an iron works. From about 1850, the family Berg lived in Åryd, Hemmesjö Parish.

Carl Johan Berg, my great-grandfather, was a master smith. He was born in Tingsås Parish (Smål); married Anna-Lena Strömgren (b. at Skahus, Lenhovda Parish (Smål), 22 September 1823) in 1843; and died in Åryd on 22 April 1885. Carl Johan and Anna-Lena had nine children. One daughter, Ida Amalia, probably died as a little child. The rest, except for my grandfather, immigrated to the U.S. between 1869-1880. Even my grandfather’s mother emigrated when she became a widow. What follows is a summary of what I know about Berg family members.

Carolina Wilhelmina Berg was b. in Tingsås Parish 4 November 1844. She married Samuel Svensson, who was b. in Hövmanstorp (Smål) 2 November 1840. They emigr. in 1869 with their son, Karl Johan (b. Hemmesjö, 1 May 1868; d. U.S. 6 July 1922), and lived in Chisago City, MN, where five additional
children were born (Anna Sara, b. 1872; Frans (Frank) Emil, b. 1874; Axel
Enoch, b. 18 October 1875; George William, b. 24 January 1878; and Hilma
Emelia, b. 22 December 1880). The Berg family moved to South Dakota, where
three additional children were born in the town of Groton, Brown
County—Arthur Sanfred, b. 7 July 1883; Otto Bernard, b. 27 July 1886; and
Henry Theodor, b. 10 September 1887. Are there children, grandchildren, and/or
great great grandchildren currently living in Chisago City, MN, or the
Groton/Claremont, SD, area?

Anna Gustava Berg was b. in Tingsås 8 March 1846. She was a domestic
servant who emigrated from Hemmesjö on 27 June 1869. North America was
her destination. Did Anna Gustava also live in Chisago City?

Fabian Berg was b. in Hemmesjö 16 December 1849. He immigrated to
New York on 2 July 1880. I have been told that Fabian and his brother Carl
Gustav bought land with a common border on which they built a little house.
One of them worked in a factory and earned money to support them both. The
other took care of the farm and slept every two nights on his own farm and the
other night on his brother’s farm. Fabian returned to Sweden ca. 1910. The last
address I have for him is Ellendal in Växjö. Fabian died in Växjö 29 January
1930. He did not have any children.

My grandfather, Frans Fritiof Berg, was born in Äryd on 4 June 1852 and
remained there his entire life. He was a smithmaster at Äryd iron factory. He
died in Äryd 30 October 1921.

Carl Gustav Berg was b. in Hemmesjö 14 October 1854. He was a smith
who immigrated to North America 28 June 1880. Did Carl Gustav marry and
have children?

Ida Charlotta Berg was b. in Hemmesjö 7 February 1858. She emigrated
from Göteborg on 8 July 1887, listed Groton, N. America, as her destination.

Johan Emil Berg was b. in Hemmesjö 5 April 1860. He had a shaky
financial situation in Växjö and quite likely emigrated from Sweden under an
alias. Johan Emil died in America ca. 1915.

Svea Augusta Berg was b. in Hemmesjö 7 December 1866. She emigrated
with her mother Anna-Lena Strömgren, 8 July 1887. Their destination was
Clinton, N. America. Svea Augusta married Fred Carlsson, a farmer, in
Amherst, South Dakota. I got this information from Fabian Berg’s 1931 estate
inventory.

With hope for some tips and/or some help in finding some of my relatives
in the U.S., I send my kind regards.

Anne-Marie Liljeqvist
Sveddvägen 20
756 52 Uppsala
SWEDEN
E-mail: <liljeqvist@telia.com>
Lidgren

I am interested in the following two individuals who emigrated from Sweden (via Göteborg) to New York on 24 September 1921 aboard the Drottningholm: Per Alfred Lidgren, b. 5 August 1895 and Olof Lidgren, b. 21 June 1900. Both were born in Hädanberg, Anundsjö Parish (Ånge.). I have no known address for Per Alfred; but, as of 11 July 1954, Olof was married, had one daughter, and was living in Bellingham, WA.

I would be grateful for any information on these two individuals.

Gully Zakrisson
Västerselsvägen 25
S-890 42 Mellansel
SWEDEN

Andersdotter, Samuelson, Steel, Boland, Peterson, Caldwell, Kleeman

I am interested in finding living descendents of Gustava (Stauva) Andersdotter (possibly Samuelson), who was b. in Kareby Parish (Bohu) 27 June 1868. She immigrated to Streator, IL, on 28 November 1883 with Sofia Andersson from Surte (Bohu.) and her three children (Oscar, age 11; Gottfrid, age 6; and Gustav, age 4). Sophia later married Alexander Samuelson, Gustava’s brother, and moved to Newark, OH.

I know that Gustava was married and had three children—Virginia C. Steel, Dorothy M. J. Boland, and Phyllis Peterson.

I am also interested in finding descendents of Alfred Otto Julius Samuelson, another of Gustava’s brothers, who was b. in Kareby 11 December 1859 and immigrated to the U.S. with his brother Alexander on 20 April 1883. Alfred Otto Julius, a blacksmith, and his wife, Lorena, are listed in the Streator, IL, city directory from 1909 to 1923. They had three children—Violet Samuelson Caldwell, Otto Samuelson, Jr., and Leona Samuelson Kleeman.

The brother Alexander worked for many years as a moldmaker at the Root Glass Company in Terre Haute, IN. I have found an Otto and Josefine Samuelson listed in the Terre Haute city directory for 1922 as well as an Otto and Blanche Samuelson in the 1931 Terre Haute city directory.

Does anyone know anything about these individuals?

Vivan Almqvist
Gulmårevägen 6 F2
260 83 Vebystrand
SWEDEN
Mattson (Månsson)

The accompanying picture of Ola Mattson (Månsson) from Trolle-Ljungby Parish (Skåne), his wife Signe, and two children was taken between 1890-1900 (probably before 1897, when the boy had his foot cut off in a train accident).

You can read more about Ola and his brothers in the September 2000 issue of *Swedish American Genealogist* (p. 184, Query 1210)

Where are you, descendants of the small ones? Please write to me!

Wiveka Gransberg
Boplatsgatan 2,
SE-723 53 Västerås
SWEDEN
Swedish Emigrant Institute’s Research Scholarship 2002

Ulf Beijbom*

The Swedish Emigrant Institute (SEI) is hereby inviting scholars and students in migration research to spend one to six months during 2002 at The House of Emigrants in Växjö, Sweden’s national archives, library and museum on emigration and keeper of Europe’s most comprehensive collections on emigration from one single country. For more information, see <www.svenskaemigrantinstitutet.g.se>. The SEI also maintains close cooperation with the University of Växjö.

The scholarship is intended to finance individuals whose migration research completely or partly deals with Sweden, Swedish conditions, or the influence of Swedish immigrants in other countries, overseas as well as in Europe. Applicants should be enrolled with a university or college or other institution of academic character. The scholarship can be awarded to non-academic researchers if their research, in the opinion of the Board of the Swedish Emigrant Institute, is considered especially important and innovative.

The scholarship does not include transportation to and from Växjö, Sweden, but it does cover full accommodations in Växjö and necessary travel expenses within Sweden during the stipend period. The scholarship is SEK 10,000 per month.

In addition to a detailed description of the research project, applications must contain the applicant’s name, age, address, and curriculum vitae. Letters of support are welcome. Applications should be sent to:

The Swedish Emigrant Institute
Box 201
S-351 04 Växjö
SWEDEN

Telephone: 46-470-210 20
Fax: 46-470-394 16
E-mail: <info@svenskaemigrantinstitutet.g.se>

The closing date for applications is March 1, 2002.

* Professor Ulf Beijbom is the managing director of SEI.
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- The entries are arranged in alphabetical order under the surname or patronymic followed by the baptismal name or names.
- The Swedish letters Å, Ä, and Ö are indexed according to the Swedish practice, i.e., as distinct letters following the letter Z.

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- The Swedish letters Å, Å, and Ö are indexed according to the Swedish practice, i.e., as distinct letters following the letter Z.

- For U.S. place names, the official U.S. postal abbreviations apply.

- For Swedish place names, the provinces (landskap) are abbreviated as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Lappland</td>
<td>Lapp.</td>
<td>Öland</td>
<td>Öland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medelpad</td>
<td>Mede.</td>
<td>Östergötland</td>
<td>Östg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norrbotten</td>
<td>Nobo.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Abbreviations and codes for Swedish counties (län) formerly used by *Swedish American Genealogist* (1981-1999) and currently used by Statistiska centralbyrån (SCB) (the Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Län (County)</th>
<th>SAG Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Code</th>
<th>Län (County)</th>
<th>SAG Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Abbr.</th>
<th>SCB Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blekinge</td>
<td>Blek.</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Stock.</td>
<td>Sthm.</td>
<td>AB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalarna¹</td>
<td>Dlrn.</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Södermanland</td>
<td>Söd.</td>
<td>Södm.</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>Gotl.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Uppsala</td>
<td>Upps.</td>
<td>Upps.</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gävleborg</td>
<td>Gavl.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Värmland</td>
<td>Värm.</td>
<td>Vrm.</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>Halland</td>
<td>Hall.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Västerbotten</td>
<td>Vbn.</td>
<td>Vbtn.</td>
<td>AC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalmar</td>
<td>Kalm.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Västra Götaland²</td>
<td>Vgôt.</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kronoberg</td>
<td>Kron.</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Örebro</td>
<td>Öre.</td>
<td>Öreb.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norrbotten</td>
<td>Nbrtn.</td>
<td>BD</td>
<td>Östergötland</td>
<td>Ög.</td>
<td>Östg.</td>
<td>E</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skåne²</td>
<td>Skån.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Formerly Kopparberg (Kopp.; W) län.
² Includes the former counties (län) of Malmöhus (Malm.; M) and Kristianstad (Krist.; L).
³ Includes the former counties (län) of Göteborg and Bohus (Got.; O), Skaraborg (Skar.; R), and Alvsborg (Alvs.; P).
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E-mail: info@hotelbirgerjarl.se