

Alberg Geneology

Description of Family Farm in Börön

Börön No 2 in Lockne

Written by Olle Tunegård
Translated by Kim Kraft

My maternal grandfather, Karl-Magnus Andersson, was born and raised on this farm. Hemmanet has been owned by the family for many generations. According to Per Persson's book, *Lockne Parish in Jämtlands County*, the farm has had the following owners:

1702: Olof Ingebrechtsson
1723: Per Olsson
1754: Jöns Persson
1769: Per Jönsson
1797: Per Persson
1860: Anders Persson
1899: Per Andersson
1918: Konsort

Between Per Persson and Anders Persson, there was also Per Persson, Jr. The years listed above may not indicate the exact date that the farm was taken over, but rather the year that the transfer of ownership was noted in the National Archives through 1810. Information beyond 1810 was obtained by the author through existing church documents.

There are several documents preserved from the farm from the 1770s up to 1934. These files are very difficult to decipher, especially the older ones. They deal with inventories of estates¹, distribution of estate property, exemption contracts "2", titles, deeds, etc.

So far, I have found my maternal grandfather's maternal grandfather's father, Per Persson, amongst the farm owners listed in the church records; and Per Jönsson is also

¹ In Sweden, the Act of 1734 made it mandatory to conduct an inventory of the estate of the deceased. This legal proceeding is called in Swedish "bouppteckning. I will refer to this as "estate inventory" in this translation. Source: "https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Sweden_Probate_Records

² "Bouppteckningar" are referred to often in this document. This was a Norrland term for the Swedish "undantagskontrakt", translated as "exemption contracts" in this document, "... exemption contracts" (undantagskontrakt),... were used in large parts of the Swedish countryside and which regulated the parental handover of the homestead in exchange for an "exemption", an obligation to support the parents..." - Papakostas, Apostolis. "Civilizing the Public Sphere: Distrust". P. 48. Peter Uhnlenberg's "International Handbook for Population Aging", p. 95 also gives a good explanation of these contracts (easily found in a Google Books search).

mentioned in the old files. The farm, most likely, was passed from father to son as inheritance since 1702. The names support this, as the last name was derived from the father's first name in those days. That system was in effect until the end of the 1800s.

Some records are available in the Lockne Local History Society's journal No. 4, Village Meeting in Lockne. The minutes from a meeting from 1819 are unique because nothing else exists of this age from Norrland. The driving force behind these minutes is Politician Olof Nilsson who lived on a neighboring farm below Börön No 2. His farm is easily recognizable by a hexagonal barn on the grounds. Olof Nilsson's great-grandson was named Nils Olsson. My parents knew him because he handled, among other things, the estate probate of my mother's relatives' from Börön. I was along on a visit to Nils Olsson's and his wife, Selina's, house. We were offered whitefish from the Lockne lake. There is an old house on the farm from Olof Nilsson's time that contains many fine old things.

Olof Nilsson was born in Sundsjö in 1777, and was a political representative for the peasants.

In meeting minutes number 2 from 1819, the prefect contended that the road from the lake to the outer edge of the farm was too narrow by the village road, and the breakthrough of the spring flow could be diverted through a dike. Pehr Pehrsson, Sr., argued to excavate around his farm for the aforementioned dike. But all the other neighbors deemed it necessary and acknowledged that, as soon as the water that flowed through the dikes had been removed from the road, they would add a quarter more alders along the road except for where stones already existed.

Grandfather's grandfather, Pehr Pehrsson, Jr. is also mentioned in the minutes, and later grandfather's father, Anders Persson is also mentioned.

The oldest information on the farm is so hard to read that only some words here and there are decipherable; there are also a few names that are recognizable. Below is an example of how a document might start:

"Royal Majesty My Most Merciful King's and Lord's Most Reliable Servant Ordained over Jämtland and Härjedalen, I, Johan Johansson Wasell, hereby doctrine..."

These are legible and fairly easy to read, but then it becomes even more difficult.

In several letters, Pehr Pehrsson and Calvaryman Jöns Smedberg are mentioned, along with several other calvarymen. I think these letters deal with a dispute about the maintenance of the soldier quarters; moreover, they could be about legal guardianships, receipts, etc.

Pehr Pehrsson, Sr., died in 1824 and the inventory of his estate is signed by his widow, Karin Pehrsson of Börön, with the assistance of legally adult sons Pehr Pehrsson and Olof Pehrsson. Recorded and valued by Olof Nilsson of Börön and Jöns Olofsson of

Wåge. Among other things, were: 3 horses, 6 cows, 3 heifer, 12 goats, 5 baby goats, 14 sheep, 1 old pig, as well as one-year and two-year old pigs.
Property value 622.8, Hemmanet 600, Total sum 1222.8 riksdaler

That same year, the following exemption contract³ was drawn:

Karin Pehrsson deeds Hemmanet Börön 2 in Börön, with property Rotehåll Number 67 of Brunflo Compangnic, to her sons Pehr, Olof, and Nils, Pehrs' sons.

(Their daughter, Brita, is not mentioned).

She reserves the right to receive exemption benefits, including: yearly food for a cow and four small livestock; shelter; transportation to church, the mill, and necessary matters; as well as elderly care such as a loving mother would need until death.

The value of Hemmanet is 777 riksdaler

The following belongs to the farm: a share of the saw in the mill, and a share of the new saw that is will be procured; a share of the saltpeter furnace; and a share of the church boat (gig), as well as the old little boat. The cauldron in the cow barn, as well as all of the wall-mounted cabinets, and the old gray mares.

From Hemmanet's worth, falls 222 riksdaler to each brother, and 111 riksdaler to the daughter.

It is decided that the oldest son, Pehr, should take over Hemmanet; and because the only daughter, Brita, is sickly and lame, she receives support similar to that of an exemption contract, even after her mother's death. The daughter is a farmer, and can assist with work according to her strength and abilities.

Shelter and clothing is reserved for the youngest brother Nils (born 1801), for as long as he remains unmarried.

(Karin Pehrsson died in 1838; daughter Brita died in 1852. The son, Pehr Pehrsson, Jr., married Brita Månsdotter in 1834, then he died in 1836).

A note of various wares exists from the year 1834. Maybe this was created before the wedding between Pehr Pehrsson and Brita Månsdotter.

Cotton clothes, apron, cotton cloth, gloves, coffee, sugar, silk scarf, hat ribbon, bombazine fabric, silk, anise, fennel, and pepper. Sum: 31.20 riksdaler

1836 Pehr Pehrsson, Jr., died

Estate Inventory:

April 25, 1836, the estate inventory was ordered after the death of farmer Pehr Pehrsson of Börön who died on April 7, leaving behind his widow Brita Månsdotter and her assistant Anders Månsson of Gerde and only daughter Catarina Pehrsson, 3 months old in the custody of her legal guardian, the farmer's son Sven Olofsson of Börön (politician Olof Nilsson's son). The widow was told to give up the estate upon her husband's death. The event was recorded and evaluated by the undersigned.

Following this is a detailed list of gold, silver, tin, copper, china, pans, linens and fabric, bedding, men's clothing, women's clothing, driving and riding gear, carpentry gear, wooden barrels, horses and livestock: 2 horses, 1 foal, 8 cows, 2 heifers, 1 calf, 7 goats, 4 baby goats, 12 sheep, 6 lamb, 4 pigs, and more.

³ see footnote 2 on page 1

The estate's assets 1073.24, debts 622.20, total 451.04.

Estate Distribution:

The estate distribution of farmer Pehr Pehrsson Jr. is carried out on November 8, 1836. The estate is divided between his daughter Catarina and his widow, Brita Månsdotter in such a way that the widow's 1/20 share is taken away; then the estate is divided into three parts, his widow keeps one share and his daughter gets two shares.

On June 6, 1836 a portion of the estate was auctioned, which earned 306.23 riksdaler. (From 1604, currency was called "riksdaler" and from 1776, "riksdaler" became the main currency in Sweden. In 1873, the "riksdaler" was replaced by "krona/kronor". 1 riksdaler was 48 skilling. The riksdaler came in the form of silver and skilling in the form of copper. From 1835 the worth of a "skilling banco" was relative to the "riksdaler banco") The estate distribution document contains a detailed list of what each person received, including animals. The value of what his daughter received was 390.42 and the value of what his widow got was 195.21 riksdaler.

How much his widow and daughter would get for their shares is outlined on a separate piece of paper. The property, Börön No 2, of 2 acres "Tunnland", is the husband's private inheritance property and reportedly worth 600 riksdaler.

It is not clear who inherited it, but it appears that the daughter took over the farm. (In this context, "acres" (Tunnland) does not mean "acreage", but rather 2 "Tunnland" indicates that it was a full farm).

Viewing and inspection

On September 29, 1838, Catarina's guardian, Sven Olofsson, his father, politician Olof Nilsson, and the widow's assistant, Anders Månsson of Gärde, appeared to view and inspect Hemmanet, Börön 2. The reason for the inspection was to determine the condition of the farm. Hemmanet was Catarina's private property (she was 2 years old). Widow Brita Månsdotter would work the farm per the court agreement.

1. The Manor House down on the farm, divided into guest room, living room, porch, porch chamber, all of which are properly furnished with stoves, windows, doors, floors, and ceilings; everything in good condition, as is the upper floor which is also furnished, but the other two rooms are missing furnishing. The roof on the north side is fairly afflicted of rot but will likely be acceptable for a while longer.

2. The cellar, bricks and arch of stone with two doors and lock for the outer are in good condition

3. Brewbuilding, furnished with a room, porch, and chamber, with stoves in both rooms as well as a baking oven within the cottage. The interior has no deficiencies, but the roof has water damage and should be rebuilt, which will be up to the custodian to carry out as well as to leave the plaster chimney above the roof.

4. Two lodges, of which one is completely new and the other, albeit old, nevertheless from floor to ceiling in satisfactory condition
5. The stable is, by the way, in good condition, the fertilizer becomes insulation
6. The main shed is also in justifiable condition, but the roof thereon has some rot
7. The shed?⁴ is, by the way, acceptable but has a poorly built roof
8. The cow barn with three double plank roof is well; interior and exterior in good condition. The stove is established in here, and is in a bricked-in "pig iron" furnace without problems.
9. Feed storage is in good condition
10. The pig stall is new and in fully good condition
11. The grain storage with round log and threshing bolts? is without failures, both inside and out.
12. Bath house, walls and oven as well as the frames are in good condition, but the roof is old
13. Saltpeter storage, by the way, is in a fair condition, but the roof is somewhat afflicted? of rot.

Within the summer bunks can be found: ??, ?? and a cellar hole with superstructure in a justifiable condition.

In the autumn bunks, there is a cabin, the floors should be replaced by wood obtained there, as it is in good condition, a cow barn, acceptable walls but with old roof.

Hemmanet also has 32 hay barns, of which 16 are in perfect condition, but the other 16 strive, more and less, some particular improvements.

The farms yards are quite old, but none are completely overdue, but the hedge is considered to be acceptable.

Humlegården is in the best condition.

The field of 3 1/2 barrels of seed then half tree ?? is fully upheld.

The planks are forest-grown and require cleaning ??.

⁴ These "?" appear in the original text, likely places that Olle could not decipher

Maybe there are some pages missing, the document is not signed.

On April 22, 1855, 19-year-old Catarina married a farm-laborer, Anders Persson.

Anders was born in 1828 and came from Åsan, Näs.

There is a list of the gifts to the bridal pair, to the extent of about 100 gift-givers.

Everyone gave monetary gifts. The amount varies from 12 skilling up to 50 riksdaler.

The bride's mother gave 45 riksdaler, the bride-groom's parents gave 50 riksdaler and Catarina's guardian, Sven Olofsson, gave 10 riksdaler.

The paper appears worn out and has likely been read many times.

Exemption Contract

In 1856, Catarina (the spelling of her name varies between Catarina, Catharina and Kattarina) and Anders took over the care of Hemmanet Börön Number 2, of 2 acres. Catarina's mother, Brita Månsdotter, had leased the farm from her daughter from 1836 to 1856.

Through the exemption contract, Brita Månsdotter shall receive the following:

Three barrels of corn yearly, 1/4 barrel of rye, 1/4 barrel of peas, 1 barrel of potatoes and permission to plant 1 row of potatoes in the farmer's field, 1/2 barrel turnips, 1/4 barrel roots, 1 1/2 ? salt-pork, 5 marks hemp, hops as needed, 1 pair of pitch seam shoes every year and 1 pair ? shoes every other year, 1/2 bucket of salt and 1/2 "pound" of meat yearly

Feed for one cow and four small livestock, the latter of which is taken care of in the winter and summer.

For the living room in the main building on the farm and a room on the brewhouse and bakehouse and cellar as needed.

The old lodge is exclusive for my needs. Drying and milling as needed, as well as wood and warmth as needed. Transportation to and from church, the mill, and other necessary errands as well as loving and decent care as old age often requires.

Additionally, reserve of 12? hay each year

If she decides that she wants to share in the farmer's bread, then she gets 1/2 barrel grain, 1/2 bucket rye, 1/2 bucket peas annually. Half a pound of butter, 1/2? cheese, 1/2? butter, and food for two sheep, and shoes as mentioned above, about years, 5 ?? hemp, transport, and care as above.

Signed by Catarina, Anders, Brita together with witnesses Pehr Nilsson and Nils Pehrsson.

Transfer of other property.

On June 25, 1856, the transfer of widow Brita Månsdotter of Börön on the property that she gives up and hands over to her daughter Catharina and son-in-law Anders Pehrsson, which is distributed in the following way as named by ? which corresponds to the debt they have paid to me, namely four hundred riksdaler.

A horse in the sixth year

A mare in the fifth year

A yesteryear foal

A summer foal

These four horses are settled for the aforementioned four hundred riksdaler.
One ? of fourteen years stays at Hemmanet unquestionably.
And for all the repairs I have made on the houses on the farm, I reserve two hundred riksdaler in cash and the rest of my estate, which is not listed on my exception contract, I give to them:
List of cattle, bedding, silver, tin, copper, driving and riding gear etc.
The above mentioned recorded upon agreement and left the corresponding debt and the rest? as certified by Pehr Nilsson of Börön and Anders Månsson of Gärde.

There are mortgage records on the exemption and legal records on the farm from Brunflo judicial district court.

Will/Testament

Anders and Catarina wrote the following testament in 1857:

The undersigned married spouses have, of mutual trust and love for each other, decided on the following testimonial disposition for the right of the one who the other survives, for the possession of our common living in ? and ?

In the event that our marriage is not blessed with any heirs, shall the surviving spouse, without any complaint from our relatives on either side, sit in the remaining home of our property as well as the property of? It may or may not be happen during our life, that is, if I, Anders Persson, dies before my dear? wife Catharina Persdotter, she shall, without reprehension from my relatives, receive and dispatch my fallen? and inheritance of my parents in Åsan ?,? My husband, Anders Persson, is entitled, if I ,Catharina Persdotter, die before his death, undisturbed and without prosecution of my relatives, own and have at my disposal of our permanent and redeemable property in such a way that our home in Börön,? ? added exemption ? according to usual practice, of him may be used for as long as he wishes and cares, without any of my relatives having the right to criticize or force him to give it up.

Pre-meeting? The will is voluntary to establish both sides, as you summoned the witness's presence with ours and their names.

June 27, 1857, Börön

Anders Persson Catharina Persdotter

That the sworn in our attendance both signed the above testament and they voluntarily acknowledged certified signed witnesses

Börön as above

Pehr Nilsson of Börön

Anders Månsson of Gärde

Title deed.

Brunflo judicial court, June 22, 1858

Title deed for Börön Number 2

The title deed was evidently called the "permanent letter". The property was to be offered three times in the district court, without any objection to the transfer, before the "final letter" was sentenced and granted to the new owners.

June 21, 1857, Dec. 1, 1857, and May 4, 1858

On April 24, 1862, the King's commandment in the county of Jemtland becomes known: that inasmuch as the resident, Anders Persson, owner of the tax parcel Börön No 2, about 1/3 of a hide in Lockne parish of Brunflo district at the King's Order, applied for free right of disposal over Hemmanet's maste- and mainframe and in such a reference to the Land's Country Interest Rate delivered the order of 25 öre Rm ?; as well as the King's order of command, supported by Royal Ordinance of October 28, 1830, found him well-favored for granting; Thus, and by virtue of this open letter, the King of Commanding Royal Majesty and Crown delivers. May and the Crown now and for ever and ever, all claims on the forest to which the landowner, through the unpaid resolve, unrestricted ownership and disposal rights acquired, as noted in real estate register; which lands to be observed.

Östersund in the National Office on April 24, 1862.

On behalf of Chief Embet

(What is maste and mainframe?)⁵

The Sale of the Farm 1891

The undersigned Anders Persson and Catarina Persdotter hereby sell to our sons, Per Andersson and Karl Magnus Andersson, our ownership of the homestead of 2 acres, Börön Number 2, in Lockne, for an agreed upon price of nine thousand three hundred thirty three (9,330) kronor, with the following conditions:

1. The buyer takes over Hemmanet, the promised loan of three thousand kronor, together with the overdue interest of 330 kronor, and has paid the remainder or six thousand kronor through a certain undertaking.
2. We demand for ourselves, during the remaining lifetime of homeownership, the following annual exemption benefits:
3. In the house, the northern part of the manor house, or 2 rooms on the lower level and one in the upper, smaller hostel is exempted from the necessary space in the barnyard dock and bathhouse, cellar and woodshed.
4. Five barrels of grain, one barrel of rye and one half barrel of peas annually; the cereals are well-cleaned and as good as Hemmanet grows, but those years when peas are not mature, we reserve a half-barrel of grain instead of peas, and will get a half barrel of corn
5. Considering that, on Hemmanet's acreage, sits a barrel of potatoes of which the fields of landowners is plowed and kept clean for weeds, but the exemption takers themselves keep seeds and take their potatoes.

⁵ This is the original text, Olle is asking himself what this means...I am also confused by this term. I've underlined what he is referencing.

6. Feeding and care both winter and summer for two cows and six sheep, with the ladder's elder to the following autumn. To the farm, deliver and chop wood as needed.

7. In addition, is exempted an amount in the western part of the so-called Tannlundshägnaden. Fifty? good long hay annually.

8. Annually, a pair of boots and a pair of shoes for me and two pairs of shoes for my wife.

9. Forty pound pork and 40 foot fabric annually.

10. Transportation to and from all things needed.

11. If either of us dies before the second, reduce the grain to three barrels less and 3/4 barrels of rye, peas and potatoes is maintained as before, feed for a cow and 2 sheep disappear as well as half of the above fabric, leaving shoes out for the first one dies.

12. With Hemmanet, comes its share of the saw and the mill, a cooking oven, 2 furnaces, one red and one brown stall with a sale to them, following, a 1-year old foal, 3 cows, a trailer, a larger plow, a reaper, a bookshelf, a sled, a toboggan, 2 fertilizer liners, a large crankcase, a stock saw, a smaller boat and our shares in 2 larger boats, all hay and straw that is left, 2 beds and a kitchen table and everything that is wall-mounted including the windows and fire equipment.

All costs for deeds, seals, mortgage etc. of this purchase is paid solely by the buyers.

June 18, 1891, Börön

Anders Persson Katarina Persdotter

We hereby undertake to comply with the above contract in all respects. As above:

Per Andersson Karl Magnus Andersson

Both the sellers' and the buyers' customary signatures are certified by witnesses at the time:

N. G. Nordenstam, Skylnäs. Jonas E...sson in Håge

On February 2, 1892, at Brunflo district court, obtained because of this contract, Karl Magnus Andersson the title deed to 1 acre of Hemmanet Number 2 in Börön, Lockne parish; testified

On behalf of the Court

Joh Jonsson

(Per and Karl Magnus each got a copy of this document)

There are records of the exemption contract and title deed record from Brunflo district court.

From 1895 and 1896 there are contracts for the sale of tree-cutting rights.

Sale of the farm.

On May 12, 1896, Karl Magnus sold his part of the farm to his brother Per. The purchase price was 4235 Swedish kronor, which resulted in the buyer taking over Hemmanet's loans of 3750 Swedish kronor, as well as the due interest of 485 Swedish kronor.

From the property sale, excluded Karl Magnus, from sale: 2 cows, 1 heifer, 5 sheep, 3 goats, 1 better chariot, 1 sled, 1 hay-sled, 1 work-sled, 1 chifonnier, 1 sofa and 6 chairs. Karl Magnus received shelter in addition to the above-mentioned things, excluding cattle for a period of 5 years without compensation.

On the same day, Per sold the timber rights to Karl Magnus for a mutually-agreed on purchase price of 1000 kronor, the amount was paid that day.

The timber rights were good for ten years for growing tall and pine forests that contain 9 inches (thumbs) diameter, one foot from the ground. The forest parcel bordered to the east of Forssa, in the south towards Höviken, in the west to the forest parcel of Olof Svensson and in the north towards the Forssa river.

In 1900, Per Andersson received a license of the farm purchase.

In 1902, the farmer Matias Petter Magnusson in Börön requested that he be relieved of the assignment of being a guardian of Johan Ersson Brand's of Walne, underage children, instead suggested the farmer's son, Carl Magnus Andersson.

(Karl Magnus's sister, Sigrid, was then divorced from Johan Ersson Brand).

Then Sigrid and Johan's six children are indicated with their names and dates of birth.

Certificate

Hereby, certify the mother of Björn was born on the farm Toftesmoen in Gudbrandsdalen and been in my care since 1885; father Bayard, owner C M Andersson, of Börön May also announce the aforementioned mare is mother to that the Royal Jemtland County household bought stallion, Bissmark.

Löfsta, Pilgrim City, April 9, 1903

J Pettersson

Transfer of Forestry

The sale of the forest on November 25, 1899 between Karl Mag. Andersson of Börön (buyer) and Per Andersson (seller) is transferred and given full proprietorship to Erik Jonsson in Odenslund and G Aug. Karlsson in Rosbol for an agreed purchase price of 4750 kronor, which is paid in 2000 to be paid on December 15 this year and remaining 2750 kronor on May 1, 1909.

Then traded and approved in Odenslund on October 18, 1908.

Erik Jonsson, buyer

K M Andersson

Contract of sale.

The undersigned, Per Andersson, hereby grants and sells to Mr. N P Nilsson, Marsätt, Jöns Alb. Bengtsson, Sörviken, N Olsson, Marsätt and Daniel Johansson, Fjällsta, my own homestead of 2 acre parcel Börön Number 2 in the Lockne parish, with the exception of Hemmanet's filling soil, the so-called "Vågbuskogen" at the upcoming auction on the 25th of June issued purchase price of Fourteen thousand (14000 :-) thus paid:

The buyers took over Hemmanet's loans for a total of sixty-five hundred (6500 :-) kronor. Four hundred and fifty hundred (4500 :-) this day as well as the remainder of three thousand (3000 :-) the 1st of November the next year.

According to Hemmanet records from June 18, 1891, the buyers pledged to respect the following exception for the buyers:

The seller reserves a rent-free residence in the large manor house for two (2) years in the attic, which is furnished by the seller at his own expense.

As long as the current exemption is assumed by Hemmenet, the seller reserves the right to, at their own expense, chop 2 cords of birch and 2 cords softwood

For the construction of a smaller manor building, a building site is excluded, according to the demarcation on the south-eastern corner of the farm, which building, if it is built, after the seller's death, falls to Hemmanet. Necessary stone and wood shingles for the building in question are reserved.

The right to use the smithy of the farm, together with Hemmanet's users, is also excluded for the seller.

In the event that the outstanding exemptions come to an end, the seller shall be expelled from the homeowner:

Three (3) liters of skimmed milk per day; annually: 100 kg of rye, 300 kg of grain, well-cleaned and grown on old fields; land for the planting of 1/2 barrel potato; the soil is therefore fertilized, weeds and weeds are hauled by Hemmanet's user; 10 kg pork, 3 cords birch and 3 cords softwood, dry and delivered; room in the woodshed and cellar, as well as now until the exception belongs to the hostel.

Hemmanet's share in so-called "church boat" together with the share of the boat house is included in the purchase. The current year's krona debts are equal to half of each seller and buyer.

The first installment of four thousand five hundred (4500 :-) is paid and is hereby acknowledged.

The title deed to this purchase is paid by the buyers. Necessary deeds documents are provided by the seller.

Thus, the above-mentioned and in duplicate examples, we declare to each side of satisfaction.

July 1, 1913, Lockne, Börön
Per Andersson, seller
NP Nilsson
JA Bengtsson
NP Olsson
Daniel Johansson

Of their own hand, signatures are witnessed by the following witnesses:

NO Magnusson, Börön
JO Carlsson, Börön

I have received this day, the purchase price of three thousand (3000) kronor as being acknowledged:

Born on November 6, 1913

Per Andersson

witnesses

JO Carlsson, Börön

NO Magnusson, Börön

#16

On January 19, 1914, with Refsunds, Brunflo and Näs district court, a mortgage was established of 2 acres of Hemmanet no 2 in Börön, Lockne parish (2) with the exception of a separate apartment, Per Andersson, for security of exception benefits under this contract; testify

On behalf of the Court

Harald Thomson

In 1933, Per Andersson sold his ownership of the forest parcel from 1/3 "mantal" units. Börön Number 2 in Lockne parish area, parceled area of 25.2090 has from the so-called "Vågbuskogen" to Ol. Ericsson of Bleka and Einar Pettersson in Tramsta for 1800 kronor.

The above information is obtained from old records that are preserved and stored in Sörviken. The reason that we have the records is that we are the only remaining descendants of Catarina and Anders in Sweden. Of their eight children, only my grandfather, Karl Magnus, and his sister, Sigrid, had any children. Sigrid had six children. The only of these children to have children was a daughter who emigrated to Canada, and a son who emigrated to the US. The following information comes from records that I got from my mother and from records in church documents:

Anders and Catarina

Anders Persson (1828-1918) was born in Åsan, Näs and came to Catarina's family farm as a field hand. His parents were: Per Mårtensson from Hälle, Brunflo and Lisbet Persdotter, Åsan, Näs. Lisbet was born on a farm in Åsan. Anders had three brothers: Magnus, Per, and Staffan. Anders was the second youngest of the four brothers.

Catarina Persdotter (1836-1925) was born on the farm in Börön that she inherited when she was just a few months old, when her father died. Her parents were: Pehr Pehrsson, Jr., of Börön and Brita Månsdotter of Svedje, Brunflo. They were married in 1834. Pehr died in 1836, according to the death records, the cause of death was "shortness of breath". Pehr had an older sister, Brita and two younger brothers, Olof and Nils. Brita Månsdotter had eight siblings.

Anders and Catarina got married in 1855. They continued living on the farm until their death. Both lived to be 89 years old, and were taken care of at the end of their lives by their oldest daughter, Brita Lisa.

Grandfather and his siblings

Brita Lisa (1856-1933) traveled to America in 1888 and married Johan Erik Sundberg (1856-1898) from Viksjö. Her husband worked in the forest and she as a cook. Her husband died in Negaunee, Michigan. Photographs of his grave are preserved. After Johan's death, she traveled home to Börön and looked after her parents. In 1827, she moved to her brother Karl Mangus's farm in Fanbyn and lived there on the second floor of the "storbyggningen".

Anna (1859-1942) worked as a bath attendant at the Mörsils sanatorium, as well as at Hedmans boarding house, working with the linens. She evidently sojourned to America for some time, as she left behind a certificate from a massage school there. (There is no record in the emigration registration 1859-1899). She built a cottage in Börön, then sold it later and moved to the farm in Börön where she lived until her death.

Sigrid (1860-1943) married farm owner⁶ and horse hunter⁷ Johan Ersson Brand (1858-?) from Lekvattnet in Värmland. They lived in Valne. A few weeks before the wedding, their daughter Gertrud Katrina was born. They eventually had 5 more children, of which 3 likely did not make it to adulthood. The couple divorced in 1899 after Johan was sentenced to hard labour for a sexual offense with his step-daughter. He was likely not the father to Sigrid's first daughter despite his name appearing on the birth records. Johan was sentenced to hard labor at Långholmen from February 2, 1898 to September 25, 1900. According to the Royal Commandments in Jämtlands county, excerpt from March 13, 1903, he had his last name, Brand, changed to Alstermark. Brand was presumably his soldier name⁸. In the 1900 census, Sigrid lived with her 6 children on the farm in Börön. Her parents and brother Per were then exemption takers⁹ and Sigrid Andersdotter is listed as work-woman. She later took the name Brand. Her former husband, Johan Brand, was a farmer and lived in Valne. Information about the rest of his life is missing.

Gertrud Katrina emigrated to Canada and married. Her last name became Kyle. It is unknown when she died, but she was, in any case, dead in 1956. She had 3 daughters (my second cousins): Marion Isabelle Flevis, Edmondton, Alberta, Canada; Alice Gertrude Standell, Regina Sask, Canada; and Florence Edish Gray, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Sigrid's son Julius Ahlberg (where does the last name come from?) emigrated to the US in 1903 and married Hilda Elida Dahlqvist, Bellingham, Washington, USA in 1912. There are photographs of them, an elegant pair. They had a daughter, June Schultz, Renton, Washington, USA, married to Roy Schultz and their son was Michael Roy, born in 1948. Julius also had a son, Thomas Adrian Alberg, Seattle, Washington, USA. Hilda Elda probably died rather early, as there are photographs of Julius alone with the children. It is unknown when Julius died, but he was dead in 1956.

Sigrid's youngest child, Maria (Mia) Karolina Johansson (1890-1968) was unmarried and a teacher in Nälden.

Further information is missing for her children: Singe Johanna (1885 - ?), Lovisa Kristina (1886 - ?) and Karl Ernst (1895 - ?).

⁶ Could be translated to "Yeoman" also, similar meaning

⁷ Olle has written "hästjägaren" which is actually "horse hunter", but ""hästägaren" (just without the "j") would be "horse owner". I translated as it was in Olle's text, but am guessing "owner" might be more accurate.

⁸ Apparently, it was common to give soldiers new last names to better identify them, since so many Swedes had the same last names, especially if they came from the same region. Here is [a blog post](https://nordicroots.wordpress.com/2014/03/05/swedish-surnames-soldiers/) about this: <https://nordicroots.wordpress.com/2014/03/05/swedish-surnames-soldiers/>

⁹ This is the literal translation of the term used here. I kept it, because I think it relates to the fact that they are honoring an "exemption contract" to care for the female family members. This could be replaced with something like "guardians".

Per (1864-1938) was the eldest son and took over the farm as stated above. He sold the farm in 1913 and the forest parcel from the so-called "Vågbuskogen" in 25 hectares? in 1933. Thus the farm disappeared from the family after having been owned for many generations. Per was unmarried and worked a lot of forging and carpentry. In his older days, he handled horses for Erik Olov Eurenus in Fanbyn.

Margareta (1866-1941) was a teacher in Östersund.

Olivia (1869 - 1955) was the twin sister of my grandfather, Karl Magnus. She completed her teacher training in Östersund in 1887, then took a job for two years in Ragunda, three years in Nääs, and 37 years in Torps school district. She was socially-minded and worked for sobriety organizations and served as chairperson for the "white ribbon society" in Torp. She was also a board member of retirees, member, and secretary of a child welfare committee, and more. She later lived as a retiree at Odenslundsvägen 13 in Östersund together with her sister Kristina.

Karl Magnus (1869-1955) was my maternal grandfather. He married my grandmother, Anna Olofsdotter who, at the time lived in Sund, Revsund. I think she was a farm maid at the home of her half-sister, Gertrud and her husband Karl Petter Aronsson in Sund. They lived in Sund in the beginning and my mother, Emma, was born there in 1904. In 1906, they bought a farm called Fanybyn 2:15 in Sundsjö. That is where Olov was born (1906-1938), Elise (1908-1988) and Per (1911-1983). Karl Magnus was a farmer and harvested, among other things, many potatoes. He had problems with his stomach and died in 1928 at 59 years old.

Kristina (1876-1956) was the youngest of the siblings. After she became a teacher, she got a job in Revsund with a small mobile school, Anviken-Pilgrimstad-Skylnäs. In 1908, she married a railroad businessman, Emil Pihlgren, and she stopped working in the schools and moved to Bräcke. Emil died in 1913 and Kristina returned to working as a teacher in 1918, first as a substitute and later as an ordinary teacher in Flata, Torpshammar, where she stayed until she reached retirement age. Both her school grades and her exam grades from the seminary in Östersund in 1898 are preserved. As a retiree, she lived together with her sister, Olivia at Odenslundsvägen in Östersund.

The only of my mother's aunts that I have any memory of are Olivia and Kristina. They usually visited for a few weeks each summer in Sörviken. That meant one needed to behave because they were strict and religious women. Olivia had white hair and a mild look and Kristina had short dark hair and was a little rigid but at the same time funny. In 1950, Olivia and Kristina, gifted a large amount of money to a fund for the church's work with children and youth called "Miss Olivia Anderssons and Mrs. Krisina Pihlgrens, formerly Andersson, fund for church youth outreach in Östersunds congregation". They had also gifted to Locknes Fund for the Poor in 1942 to be used to expand the community's elder home with two rooms to be used for people who were from Lockne and wished to voluntarily admit themselves to the elder home.

All of the sisters except for Brita Lisa lie in the same grave in the church yard of Lockne. I do not know where Brita Lisa and Per are buried, but maybe they in the same grave as their parents.