

Branterud

*The Färdig Family History
and Homestead on Lake Råvarpen,
Tisselskog, Dalmland, Sweden,
with Emigration to America*



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Cover Illustrations:

Front Cover: Branterud farm homestead, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, Sweden, in 1929—main house and large barn—childhood home of Anders [Andrew] and Olof Gustafsson Färdig. Oil painting by Hjalmar Henrikz.

Back Cover (upper): Twin brothers Anders [Andrew] Gustafsson Färdig (*left*), and Olof Gustafsson Färdig [Ferdig] (*right*), ca. 1889–1890, in Sweden.

Back Cover (lower): Branterud farm in 2012—deserted and overgrown—foundation stones from the large barn in the foreground, collapsed hearth and natural stone chimneystack of the main house in the background, spruce plantation filling the old farmyard. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

The Branterud farm homestead, established 1822–1833 by Magnus Pettersson Färdig, on a long and narrow peninsula in Lake Råvarpen, Ramdalen, Tisselskog Parish, Bengtsfors Commune, Dalmland, Västra Götaland, Sweden. This was the Färdig, Magnusson, and Gustafsson subsistence farm for three generations until it was deserted in 1928 and torn down in 1947. Oil painting by Hjalmar Henrikz in 1929, courtesy of Rune Hegge.



Hemmanet Branterud Gård, grundad 1822–1833 av Magnus Pettersson Färdig, på ett långt och smalt näs i sjön Råvarpen, Ramdalen, Tisselskog Socken, Bengtsfors Kommun, Dalmland, Västra Götaland, Sverige. Detta var familjernas Färdig, Magnusson, och Gustafssons självförsörjningsjordbruk i tre generationer tills den blev öde 1928 and rivdes ner 1947. Oljemålning av Hjalmar Henrikz 1929, genom tillmötesgående av Rune Hegge.

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Map from 1897 showing the location of the Branterud farm homestead on the narrow peninsula in the middle of Lake Råvarpen along Dalslands Kanal, with Tisselskog to the north, Ramdalen to the west, and Buterud to the south.

Preface

This is the history of a small 19th century subsistence farm and its people at Branterud in Tisselskog in rural Dalsland, Sweden. It chronicles the origins and fates of the Färdig family from the late 1700s through the present, documenting the hardships of the times and their struggle for success and survival.

The story traces the family origins in Ånimskog and follows the deployment of Magnus Pettersson Färdig as a tenement soldier to Stora Liane, Skållerud, in 1822, and then his establishment between 1822 and 1833 of a small subsistence homestead at Branterud on Lake Råvarpen in Tisselskog, where the family moved in 1849 and lived and struggled for three generations until 1928, with several family members emigrating to America to seek a better life.

Ownership of the homestead passed from Magnus Pettersson Färdig to one of his sons, Gustaf Magnusson, in 1858, and eventually to one of Gustaf's sons, Olof Gustafsson Färdig, in 1914, before gradually falling into decline and ultimately deserted upon Olof's death in 1928. The farm and its surrounding cultural landscape then lay deserted, partially isolated, and largely unchanged until the early 21st century.

The farm and its hardships shaped the family destiny, leading four of Gustaf's sons—Martin, Emanuel, Anders, and Olof—to emigrate to America in search of a better life, beginning in the late 1800s. The twin sons Anders and Olof, born in 1874, emigrated separately. Anders headed out in 1896, working first in the timber industry in Wisconsin, changing his name to Andrew, and then settled and married in Chicago, working as a pattern-maker and foreman. Olof followed his twin to America later, in 1902 via Canada, but ended up in Washington with his older brother Emanuel, where he worked as a carpenter.

Both Andrew and Olof became naturalized American citizens, and Andrew never returned to Sweden, becoming a well-respected

community and church leader and the patriarch of a large and successful Färdig family in the USA with many descendants. Olof, on the other hand, was forced by his brothers in America to return to Sweden in 1914 when their father Gustaf and younger sister Nanny both died suddenly, and the Branterud farm and their mother and developmentally delayed younger brother Karl needed a caretaker.

Olof returned to Sweden in poor health and with some apparent resentment, as noted in family letters from the time, with no interest in carrying on as a subsistence farmer. Instead, he allowed the farm to gradually deteriorate and fail over the ensuing 14 years, becoming destitute and in increasingly poor health, and died in 1928, only 54 years, having gradually sold off all the farm animals and most of the farm equipment in order to raise some meager subsistence income.

After Olof's death the homestead passed out of the family's ownership and became abandoned, with various subsequent owners using the isolated land in a limited way. Over the 80 years from 1928 to 2008 the old fields lay fallow and untouched, except for some limited haying by a neighbor between 1928 and 1947 and spruce plantings on the old agricultural fields in 1947, when the old crumbling timber houses were also dismantled and sold as firewood. Some timber harvesting in the woodlands on the property occurred in the 1970s, but no disturbance of the old farmstead and its agricultural fields. As such, the farmlands and homestead have remained untouched and unchanged since approximately 1900—a culturally important 115 year-old surviving agricultural landscape from the mid- to late 1800s.

The story of Branterud as chronicled here has emerged only recently, after Anders Rhodin purchased the property in 2008 and began researching the history of its prior inhabitants and the farm itself. This research received major inspiration and impetus from the discovery in 2009 of an old oil painting from 1929 depicting the farm in the more open landscape of the time. Through internet research by Anders about the Färdig family in the USA, fortuitous connections were made with Diane Budd Färdig via *ancestry.com* and we began exchanging information about the family and farm. Diane has provided most of the original family materials, including old letters and photographs, as well as having written much of the ensuing story. Anders has complemented with Swedish materials and added substantially to the text, as well as providing translations, maps, and many photographs.

The twin Färdig brothers , born 1874,
Anders [Andrew] Gustafsson [Gustav] Färdig (*left*)
and Olof Gustafsson Färdig [Ferdig] (*right*),



both photos taken ca. 1889–1890 when ca. 15–16 years old,
while growing up on their subsistence farm in Branterud in Sweden,
before emigrating separately to America in 1896 and 1902.
Their life stories and diverging fates, successes, and failures,
are chronicled in this book and tied to the history
of the rise and fall of the Branterud homestead itself.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the many and various people who have helped on this project. We could not have accomplished it without their help and support.

Anders thanks neighbors Margareta (Östlund) and Thomas Clarholm, Buterud and Mellerud, for their long and strong friendship since the 1960s and for selling the Branterud property to him in 2008. He also thanks them for their discovery and disclosure of the old 1929 Henrikz painting of Branterud owned by Rune and Gunvor Hegge, Dals Rostock and Ramdalen. He thanks the Heggess for the privilege of scanning the original painting, which now graces this book and copies of which hang in Buterud and Lunenburg and in the homes of Branterud descendants in the USA and Canada, and which served as an inspiration for pursuing this story.

We thank Christian Thorén, Curator of Collections at Gothenburg City Museum (*Göteborgs Stadsmuseum*), for help in finding and photographing the old Branterud artifacts purchased from Olof Färdig for the museum in 1918–1919 by Erland Nordenskiöld; Anders Holgersson of Högsbyn for access to the old 1800s neighbor house in södra Slottevik-en; Gudrun Rydberg of *Dalslands Fornminnes- och Hembygdsförbund* for transcribing the difficult-to-read old Swedish text in the *Borga Laga Skifte Handlingar* and *Magnus Färdig's Boupptäckning*; Karl-Emil Eriksson of Björke for information on Branterud from when he owned the property; Göran Rigemo of Dals Rostock for information on the history of Hennevik; Magnus Lindvall of *Equmeniakyrkan* in Stockholm for detailed membership information for *Tisselskogs Baptistförsamling*; and Tage Ek of *Tisselskogs Hembygdsförening* for access to their historic photographic files.

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Län, who have been most helpful in promoting and supporting a shared vision of preserving and restoring the cultural heritage of the old farming homestead at Branterud as well as the important biodiversity of the old traditional farming landscape at Branterud and Draget.

Most importantly, he thanks his longtime life partner and fiancée, Carol Rehm Conroy, for her loving interest and strong support of this project and its ongoing processes, and for helping him to maintain Strömsberg in Buterud and to improve the property at Branterud. Additionally, he dedicates the future of this work to his son, Michael Rhodin, and his grandchildren, Adam and Emma, who will hopefully someday take over both Strömsberg in Buterud and help foster and improve Branterud's continued traditional survival.

Anders also thanks his aunt, Ingrid Thorstenson Froste of Orsa, for sharing her memories and oral histories of the Branterud farm and its people and happenings from when she grew up and lived in the Buterud area dating back to the late 1920s. He and Carol also express their deep appreciation for their closest friends and neighbors in Buterud—Margareta and Thomas Clarholm, Kate and John Hybert, and Monica and Jerker Engman—who have all provided outgoing friendship and frequent welcome support (from traditional *elvakaffe* to soul-warming wine), and with whom they have shared many wonderful times, meals, and gatherings while visiting over the years.

Diane is thankful for her late husband, Glen Färdig's, family stories and childhood memories and his curiosity about his father's early days. She thanks Marilyn Färdig Whiteley who provided critical family material and information.

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Branterud and its People

Introduction

Andrew [Anders] Gustafsson Färdig [1874–1958] came to the United States in 1896 from Dalsland, Sweden, as a 22-year-old. He began work at a logging company in Marinette, Wisconsin, moved to Chicago where he became a naturalized American citizen, married another Swedish immigrant, raised a large family, was active in church, and attained a good position at a factory. He purchased land and operated an orchard in Door County, Wisconsin, where he retired. Although he spent the first 22 years of his life on a small subsistence farm in Sweden, among a large family, he never spoke of these years. Andrew's American family, wife, six sons and one daughter, and 13 grandchildren, had few notions about his family origins or his native homeland. This story answers many questions about Andrew's childhood, the Färdig-Gustafsson farm, and the history of his family and forebears in Sweden.

Andrew (Anders was his birth name) and his four brothers and two sisters were raised on a small homestead farm in Sweden called Branterud. The homestead farm was located in the village of Ramdalen, Tisselskog Parish, in the commune town of Bengtsfors, in Västra Götaland County (the older Province of Dalsland). Tisselskog Parish is in southwestern Sweden, between the cities of Åmål and Mellerud, west of the very large Lake Vänern, and east of the border to Norway. Branterud is on a long narrow peninsula in Lake Råvarpen (see map on p. 6).

Andrew's grandfather, Magnus Pettersson Färdig (his name was pronounced "Mangnus"), had obtained the property in 1822 (with legal title dated 1833) as a home for his family. At the time he had just been assigned to a position as a tenement soldier in the old Swedish military allotment system, so he had a home and small farm supplied to him by the community he served. But he knew he would need his own farm and home when he eventually retired from the military.

Färdig Family Origins

The family's history begins in the 1700s with Petter (also spelled Peter) Magnusson Slåberg (later changed to Sloberg) and Malin Bengtsdotter (daughter of Bengt), both from Ånimskog, Dalsland, the adjacent parish southeast of Tisselskog. They were the parents of Magnus Pettersson Färdig, who would eventually establish the Branterud homestead. Petter Slåberg's name at birth was Petter Magnusson, born 23 July 1772 to Magnus Persson (b. 1741) and Elin Enärsdotter (b. 1744), in Klinkerud, Yttre Bodane, a small village in Ånimskog on the very large lake, Dalbosjön (now called Lake Vänern) fronting the eastern part of the parish.

Most Swedes at this time were still using patronymic names, rather than inherited family names; the patronymic names for boys used double "s"; the literal translation would be Magnus' son. Petter had two older sisters, Stina and Cajsa Magnusdotter; the patronymic name for girls was the father's name and "*dotter*," meaning daughter. There may have been other children, but there are no household records for 1774–1779 for Ånimskog.

Petter's wife, Malin Bengtsdotter, was the daughter of a soldier, Bengt Børgesson Skötte (b. 1733) [also spelled Skiötte, Schiotte, Schiötte], who was one of 15 soldiers stationed in Ånimskog Parish. Bengt was married first to Ingrid Nilsdotter, in about 1757, and they had three sons, Börge, Andreas, and Nils, and one daughter, Anna. Ingrid's older sister, Anna Nilsdotter, lived with the family, and helped take care of the children. Ingrid died in January 1773, just 46 years old, leaving three children, ages 13, 11, and 10. With young children to care for, Bengt quickly remarried in November 1773 to Annica [Annika] Ambjörnsdotter [Ambiörnsdotter] from Brötelen in Ånimskog. The children's aunt, Anna Nilsdotter, continued to live with the family, and helped care for the children.

On 7 October 1775, when Annica was already 44 years old, Malin Bengtsdotter was born in Skållebyn, Ånimskog, her only child. She was christened the next day and witnesses were Nils Bryngelsson, Catharina Olofsson, and Anna Andersdotter. Witnesses to a christening were important, carefully chosen and listed on the church records. Malin grew up in Skållebyn. Anna Bengtsdotter, Malin's 13-year-old sister, moved slightly north to the village of Ödegården in Ånimskog in 1782, when she was 20 years old, where she worked as a *piga* (housemaid) for many years.

In Dalsland at the time, and in most of rural Sweden, most people lived on subsistence farms, and had large families, commonly 6–10 children. When young people came of age, after confirmation, they had few choices for a vocation. The primary opportunity for all young adults was to work on neighborhood farms; a young man would work as a *dräng* (farmhand) and a young woman as a *piga* (housemaid). They worked for room and board, sometimes clothing and shoes, and a very small salary. They gained household and farming experience at various farms, usually for one-year periods of service, hoping eventually to return home to either inherit the family farm or to marry into another farm family or to establish a new farm of their own. They lived and ate with the family and had simple and limited living quarters, often in a barn or other outbuilding. Both *piga* and *dräng* were often treated as members of the family and their work was seen as a common rite of passage for most young people in these communities at the time.

About 1785, Bengt retired from the army, at age 52, and the family of three moved to Myran, another village in Ånimskog Parish, near Lake Nären. Bengt only lived two years after he retired, dying in Myran in December 1787. After his death, Malin followed tradition and became a *piga*, working for different families, alongside other young people in Westergården, Ånimskog, from 1792 to 1796. For her mother, Annika Ambjörnsdotter, widowhood meant immediately joining the list of the parish poor. Military pensions were not enacted until the 19th century.

Meanwhile, in another part of Ånimskog, Petter Magnusson had been working on his family's and neighbors' farms as a farmhand (*dräng*), before he joined the Swedish army as a tenement soldier in 1796 and was assigned to be stationed in Slobol (or Slobohl) in Ånimskog, and given a new military name, Slåberg (later changed to Sloberg). The name Slåberg literally meant “beat a mountain,” suggesting metaphoricly that he was strong enough to do so. Somehow during this time, probably in early 1796, Petter and Malin met, probably through their work as *dräng* and *piga* on some Ånimskog farm, and on 5 November 1796, *soldaten* (soldier) Petter Magnusson Slåberg married *pigan* (housemaid) Malin Bengtsdotter in Westergården, Ånimskog. They then moved into the *soldattorp* (soldier's house) in Slobol, where Petter had just been stationed.

According to the Ånimskog church birth and christening records (*Födelse- och Dopbok*), their first child, Magnus (at first spelled Mangnus), was born 25 July 1797, and christened 26 July, but there is some subsequent confusion regarding the date. At first, in the household

records (*Husförhörslängder*) his birthdate was recorded simply as 1797. Later, a month and date were added, and initially recorded correctly as “25/7” (25 July). Later, this was changed to 24/7 (24 July) 1797 in the 1813–1816 records, and finally, in the 1816–1820 records, the “7” for July was crossed out and changed to a “1” for January, which then became his officially recorded birthdate for the rest of his life, but initial church records confirm that he was born 25 July.

After the children began arriving, Malin’s mother, Annika Ambjörnsdotter, came to help, which also gave her a place to live. Even though she was living with Petter and Malin, she was recorded in church records as a *fattighjon* (pauper).

Petter and Malin’s second child, Petter, was born in 1799. Witnesses for Petter’s christening were Malin’s parents’ neighbors in Skållebyn, Aron Aronsson and his wife Annika Abramsdotter; Aron became a soldier in Skållebyn, replacing Malin’s father, Bengt, and given the soldier name Skållman. The christening was done as soon as possible, to ensure the child was a Christian, and therefore safe from harm by any spirits that might be lurking (superstitions in rural Sweden lingered for some time). In 1802, son Andreas was born, and the first girl, Cajsa, in 1804. Not long after Cajsa’s birth, Malin’s mother Annika died at about age 74. Three more children were born, Anna Lisa, Maria, and Johanna; seven children, all raised in Slobol. The Ånimskog Kyrka (church) near Slobol is beautiful and may be where the children took their lessons.

Magnus’ father, Petter Slåberg, retired from the army around 1816, at about age 43. The family moved briefly to Stora Kilane, next to Blomsterholm, then back to Stora Kilane. The 1833–1840 Ånimskog *Husförhörslängd* records two daughters living near them; Anna Kasja Pettersdotter, with husband Magnus Persson and children, and Maja Pettersdotter with her husband Olof Svensson and children.

The Swedish military system had a large influence in the lives of Andrew Färdig’s forebears. The Swedish military Allotment System (“*Det yngre indelningsverket*”) in effect from 1682 to 1901, replaced a more unpopular system that no one liked, not even the government. The previous system was built on universal mandatory military service, with troop salaries paid by the government. The citizens hated the all-inclusive required service, and the Swedish treasury didn’t want to bear the cost of soldier salaries. So the new system was intended as a solution to both issues.

The new military system divided Sweden’s many parishes into “*rotas*” and each *rote*, or group of small farms, recruited a soldier to serve



This is the Salesten, Stora Liane, former Magnus Färdig soldier property (*soldattorp*) as it is now. The owners continued the traditional one-and-a-half story house design, with a smaller house to the right. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

for that area. Each small community was responsible for supporting its soldiers. The *rote* provided a small subsistence farm and a house for the recruit. In turn, the soldier participated in military training and was ready to serve if Sweden went to war, representing the people who lived in the *rote*. The soldier had few specific duties towards helping his own community, so the soldier was often resented by some neighbors as being a burden for them to support; farmers needed their meager resources to provide for their own families. The trade-off was that the farmers did not have to perform military service nor participate in annual training exercises, or be concerned about leaving the farm during war times.

All soldiers were given new and descriptive “family” names to avoid the confusion of the extremely common traditional patronymic names, like Carlsson, Johansson, Andersson, or Pettersson. Petter, the father of Magnus, had been given the official military name Slåberg, a good soldier name: *slå* = strike or hit or beat, *berg* = a mountain — so, strong enough to beat a mountain. The spelling of his name was later changed to Sloberg, but it still meant the same thing.

Since his father was a soldier, Magnus grew up knowing first hand the nature of a soldier’s life, and the way of subsistence farming. Magnus, a young man of 19 in 1816, at first did not join his parents and siblings when they moved to Blomsterholm. Instead, he set out for Orrebol, where



Map from 1897 showing the location of Salesten [Salsten] in Stora Liane [St. Liane]; Magnus Pettersson Färdig lived in the *soldattorp* (indicated by “S.T” and a red asterisk) on the narrow land between Lakes Lillesjön and Åklängen. Note the location of Buterud just to the north (see map on p. 6 for comparison).

he worked as a *dräng* for Pär Enarsson and Cajsa Pettersdotter. Gradually, Magnus' siblings married and moved away, and only Cajsa, who married Olof Jonasson, lived near her parents in Blomsterholm.

After spending a few years working as a farmhand in Orrebol, Magnus, along with his brother Anders, returned home to Blomsterholm. It was after his return that Magnus made decisions about his future. On 26 December 1820, he married Maria (Maja) Andersdotter, born 3 May 1794 in Maden, Högsbyn, Tisselskog Parish (on the north shore of Lake Råvarpen, across the lake from Branterud). Magnus and Maja lived with his parents in Blomsterholm for about a year after marrying.

Then, on 21 February 1822, Magnus, age 25, became a tenement soldier himself, just like his father, and joined the army, and he and Maja moved to Skållerud just west of Ånimskog and south of Tisselskog, and were provided a small "*soldattorp*" (soldier's cottage) at Sjöbo in Salsten, Stora Liane, in which to live. Magnus was a soldier in the Västgöta Dals Regiment, Sundals Kompanie (a military reserve regiment). His new soldier name became Magnus Pettersson Färdig by official decree when he was assigned to his military post in Stora Liane. The Swedish word "*färdig*" means "ready," an apt name for a fully prepared soldier, and the same family name was assigned to several unrelated soldiers stationed over the years at Stora Liane. We don't know what Magnus looked like, but Swedish military records show that he stood about 177 cm (ca. 5'10"), tall for that period of time.

Petter's wife, Maja Andersdotter, also had prior experience with the Swedish Army. Maja's father had been a tenement soldier, Anders Grönström (b. 1766), in Högsbyn at Udden *soldattorp* (soldier's cottage), married to Maria Hansdotter (b. 1868). Anders Grönström had taken over the *soldattorp* from the previous soldier, Hans Grönström, who also happened to be Maria Hansdotter's father; her mother was Ingeborg Hugesdotter.

The Grönström's six children were born at the *soldattorp* in Udden, Högsbyn. There was no army pension until the 19th century, so the elder Grönströms also lived on the tenement property, with no other place to go, until they died; Hans in 1807 (age 70) and Ingeborg Hugesdotter in 1808 (age 71).

In 1810, Anders Grönström died unexpectedly, only 44 years old. With the death of her husband, Maria Hansdotter was immediately thrown into poverty. The house she was born and raised in, and where she was raising her own children, was given to the next soldier. She

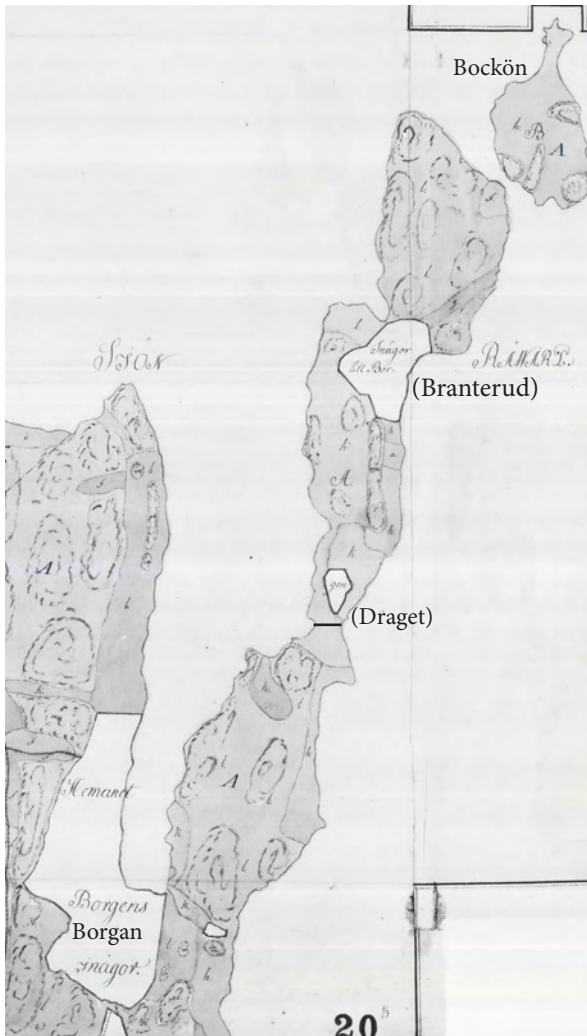
was now classified as a *fattighjon*, a pauper, needing a roof for her and her children. Maja, her oldest daughter, had already begun her life as a working *piga* in Ånimskog, and Anders, age 19, soon left for work in the same parish. That left Maria with four children under 13. In those times, if a single mother could not show she could support her children, the authorities could take the children away from her. So Maria Hansdotter married a *dräng*, Anders Eriksson (b. 1785), of Djupskasen, in the fall of 1813 and they had a child, Lisa, the next spring. This gave her a husband, but no permanent home or security for her family. Seeing her mother, the widow of a soldier, in nearly destitute straits must have made Maja Andersdotter, a few years later, a strong supporter of her husband's decision to purchase Branterud while he was still a soldier.

The first year that he was a soldier, Magnus and Maja had their first child. Over the course of 17 years, the couple had six children, all born in Salesten, Stora Liane, Skållerud, while Magnus was a soldier there:

Anders, b. 21 Nov 1822, d. 23 Jun 1895 in Grönhult, Dalskog
 Petter, b. 17 Apr 1825, d. 12 Jan 1907 in Ör, Mellerud
 Erik, b. 26 Jul 1828, d. 2 Mar 1908 in Ulerud, Ånimskog
 Gustaf, b. 14 Jul 1831, d. 21 Jun 1914 in Branterud, Tisselskog
 Johannes, b. 26 Mar 1835, d. 26 Jan 1913 in Kålserud, Skållerud
 Maja Stina, b. 19 Jan 1839, d. 22 Aug 1840 in Stora Liane, Skållerud

The nearest church for christening the children was at Skållerud Kyrka, a beautiful church on the shores of Lake Nären, with a baptismal font many centuries old. The Swedish Lutheran Church had been a Catholic Church before the Reformation, and before that may have been an ancient pagan religious site. Although additions have been made to the church, it is largely the same as when Magnus and Maja lived in Skållerud Parish. Some of their descendants—Maria (Maja) Gustafsson, her husband Karl Gustafsson, and daughter Anna Ekeroth—are buried here. Gatherings for the major rites of passage of people at the time were at the church: baptisms, education, confirmations, marriages, and funerals.

The church was also the schoolhouse. Prior to 1842, education was voluntary, and provided for the average child at Skållerud Kyrka, where the *Lilla Katekesen* (The Small Catechism) written by Martin Luther in 1529, was used as a reading primer. Children learned to



Map from 1809 showing the Branterud property (and Draget) when it was still part of Borgan [Borgen]. The white areas (*Hemanet Borgens inägor* and *Inägor till Borgen*) are cleared cultivated fields and hay meadows. The main Borgan farmstead with houses and barns was located near the base of the cove; there may have also been an outbuilding or field barn at Branterud in order to store hay there. Draget had no buildings until a family of *backstugusittare* (landless cottagers) built a small *backstuga* cabin there in 1843. Magnus Färdig bought the peninsula and island (Bockön) from Draget northwards (black property line) sometime between 1822 and 1833 and built his home at the Branterud *inägor* site sometime thereafter and moved in with his family in 1849.



Map from the 1855–60 *Borga Laga Skifte Handlingar* showing the Branterud property (labeled “A”), with its main homestead (*Gård* or *Hemman*) and subsidiary crofter’s farm (*Torp*) at Draget. Plowed fields colored yellowish, hay meadows light green, woods pastures darker green, marshy fields bluish-green, houses (2) white, barn and outbuildings (3) red, communal cartpath brown. Rocky outcrops and bedrock colored gray and also shown as lighter areas with gray curved lines. Original 1822 property line (purple) against Borgan at Draget, new 1860 property line (red) south of Draget after the *Laga Skifte*; numbered land parcels refer to the surveyor’s taxation assessments of the nature and value of each parcel of land, as documented in the *Laga Skifte*.



Map surveyed 1858–1859 for the *Borga Laga Skifte Handlingar* showing detail of the Branterud homestead (*Gård*). See previous map for legend.

read the Ten Commandments, the church creed, the Lord's Prayer, the sacraments (e.g., baptism), doctrine, prayers and hymns. They memorized much of the catechism and had to show proficiency in reading and comprehension in order to be confirmed, which occurred at about age 15.

Sweden instituted free, public compulsory education in 1842, so the younger children would have benefitted from this law, which expanded the school curriculum beyond religious instruction and reading. Children were entitled to six years of education, beginning at about age seven, which meant remaining in school until age 13–14. The Education Bill of 1842 was progressive, many years ahead of Great Britain and the United States, and ensured Sweden had a very high literacy rate.

All the boys were healthy, but Maja Stina, the little girl probably named after Maria's mother, died at about 17 months. The next year, Magnus' father, retired soldier Petter Magnusson Sloberg, died, at age 68 years, on 6 April 1841, in Stora Kilane, Ånimskog Parish. His mother, Malin Bengtsdotter, continued to live in Stora Kilane.

During the brief growing season, workdays were very long and food had to be provided for the day, plus ample food preserved for the winter for people and animals. Maja spent the majority of her day in food preparation and preservation. Housewives had the primary responsibility for the vegetable garden and for milking. They prepared meals for the day and produced staples like butter and fermented milk products. The family garden was the source of most of their food, notably potatoes, the most important subsistence food, which became popular in Sweden after about 1750. Root vegetables like carrots, turnips, and *rotabagge* (rutabaga) could be served fresh or preserved for the winter in root cellars. Cabbage was a popular vegetable, combined with the root vegetables in stews with sparse amounts of red meat. Fresh rye bread was made, but crisp bread was even more important; the dry, crisp *knäckebröd* (hardtack) could be preserved for eating all winter, and was also an efficient use of grain in that it was not subject to spoilage or pests. Grain was ground at mills primarily in the spring when the water runoff from snow melt made a strong water flow. Maja also mended and cleaned the family's clothing and linen, and kept the small cottage clean. Though not affluent, the family had enough resources to give room and board to a *piga* to help with household chores. Two of the *pigor* were Cajsa Andersdotter (b. 1799) and Lisa Andersdotter (b. 1814), Maja's younger sisters whose help was welcome.

As was the custom, Magnus was provided a small house to live in by the *rote* community, at Sjöbo in Salesten, Stora Liane, on the shores of Lake Åklången, just south of Lake Råvarpen, and was given fields to use for subsistence farming. He may have also been supplied with basic farm equipment to cultivate the land. The farm likely included a cow or two, a few goats or sheep, and a pig, and perhaps a horse. The farm and house only belonged to the soldier while he was in the service; when he retired, it was turned over, by the *rote*, to the next soldier, who then typically received the same last name, so that people in the area would always know what their soldier's family name was.

Required military training meant that Magnus had to leave the farm from early May to June solstice, during the busy growing season on the farm. This would have been a great disadvantage for planting, and meant that his wife, Maja, had to keep the farm going during that time, as well as taking care of the little ones. As soon as the children were big enough, they also helped. Magnus was billeted at another village, and joined other soldiers for drill practice and firearms training in a



Anders' mother (Gunvor Thorstenson Rhodin) and aunt (Ingrid Thorstenson Froste) as children at a neighbor's home (*torp*) in södra Slotteviken, right across Lake Råvarpen from Branterud, ca. 1928. This one-and-a-half story timber house (*enkelstuga*) with offset front door and large hearth and chimneystack would have been almost identical in layout to the Färdig–Gustafsson house, built at about the same time in the mid-1800s. Photo by Gunnar Thorstenson, Anders' grandfather.



The traditional heating for homes in the area was an open hearth with gypsium cupola in the main room. This one is from the old house at Slotteviken (see photo on p. 24) and is being restored. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

large, open field. Soldiers were expected to attend and support the local church. When soldiers gathered for training, one of the first activities was to attend Lutheran mass.

Magnus served in the military during a period of peace in Sweden, which influenced what he and other soldiers were required to do. Soldiers became a source of ready and inexpensive labor for the state, and those who lived near the largest cities were sent to help construct grand buildings, like opera houses. There were times that soldiers were sent into cities to quell civil disruption. Magnus lived in a rural area where there were peaceful, small villages with large lakes

and woods. Soldiers were ordered to work on canals and waterways, and Magnus may possibly have helped work on the early construction of Dalslands Canal, which connected many lakes in Dalsland, including Åklången and Råvarpen, to Lake Vänern and the North Sea, and was built during the middle of the 1800s and opened officially in 1868. This was extremely difficult work, placing men in cold, wet conditions for 12-hour shifts. The men cooked their own food, slept on beds that were virtually wood planks and suffered from chills and fever from the cold, wet environment. The dangerous and intense work had long-lasting effects on health.

Sweden instituted public four-year education in 1842, so the younger children would have benefitted from this law. Maja would have spent a great deal of her day in food preparation; meals for the day, and preparation of staples like butter and other milk products. She also would have made and cleaned the family clothing and tended the family garden, notably growing potatoes, the most important subsistence food. Life was rugged and required hard work.

During the brief growing season, workdays were very long and food had to be provided for that day, plus ample food preserved for the winter for people and animals. There were “*slåtterängar*,” natural and partially cleared hay meadows that were harvested annually by hand, in order to provide winter hay fodder for the farm animals. Plowed fields were usually planted in rye. Work on the farm would have been constant for Magnus and Maja, as well as their children as they came of age.

Working on the soldier farm, preparing Branterud for an eventual move there when he retired, and being a soldier was a relentlessly hard life, and Magnus lived the dual military and farming life for 27 years. He was not well when he was discharged from the military, 20 June 1849. His discharge read (translated):

Magnus Färdig has gout and is fragile, the disorder affects his ability to work as certified by the regimental doctor. Request and receive parting with notification to maintenance as 1831 Decree. Rating: Service superbly well.

It is difficult to imagine a rating higher than “superbly well”. Back in those days, the new replacement soldiers in the community were often given the same family name as the previous soldier. This was so the people in the neighborhood would always know the soldier’s name. In this way, the new soldier replacing Magnus was also given the family name Färdig, although this man and his family were no relation to Magnus. The new soldier was also given the house, farm, and other things previously provided by the community to Magnus and family from 1822 to 1849.

By the time Magnus neared retirement, his sons were old enough to begin leaving home to work as *drängar* (farmhands) on other farms. Petter was the first to leave home in 1845, at age 20, to work on the Jonasson farm in Sunderud, Skållerud for three years; then came home for a while, then went to Korsrud to work. In 1847 Eric left to work in Dalen as a *dräng*. The rest of the family moved to Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog Parish, in 1849 and Petter joined them the next year. Shortly after Magnus retired, his mother, widow Malin Bengtsdotter, died in Stora Kilane, Ånimskog Parish, at age 73 (1849). Based on the average life span of that time, 73 was a good old age.

Magnus Färdig Establishes Branterud

During his military years, sometime between 1822 and 1833, Magnus bought property at Branterud on Lake Råvarpen and gradually built a house, barn, sheds, and other out-buildings there, and used the land for planting crops and growing and harvesting hay to supplement what he could grow on his tenement soldier lands. Branterud was a short and manageable distance from Salesten, and he would have reached it easily enough via the old communal cartpaths in the area, walking or riding from Salesten via Korsrud, Buterud, and Borgan to reach Branterud (see maps pp. 6, 17).

Branterud is situated on a long narrow peninsula (Borgenäset) with an island (Bockön) at the tip. The land at Branterud had previously been part of the larger Borgan farmstead, likely as far back as the late 1500s or early 1600s, and had previously been designated on an 1809 map as belonging to Borgan's *inägor* (inner land holdings), indicating that it was already at that time cleared and agriculturally useable land.

The whole region around Lake Råvarpen has a long history of human habitation since at least the younger Stone Age, and there are many prehistoric sites and relics in the area, especially from the Bronze Age, ca. 3000 years before present. At Högsbyn in Tisselskog (see map p. 6), right across Lake Råvarpen from Branterud, is Dalsland's largest Bronze Age ceremonial site, with large numbers of intricate petroglyphs (*hällristningar*) carved in the lakeside bedrock (see photos p. 28). Other prehistoric relics in the area around the shores of the lake include grave mounds (*gravhögar* and *gravrös*) and piled stone graves (*stenrös*). On the Branterud peninsula there are two small apparent Bronze Age grave mounds on a narrow ledge at Branterud, and a moderate-sized apparent Bronze Age piled stone grave along the shore at Draget, indicating human habitation and use of the peninsula for several millenia.

Branterud is a name that could have been chosen by Magnus or his neighbors in Borgan, but is more likely of older origin. The name has meaning: "*brant*" means "steep" and "*rud*" (from old Norwegian, and a common ending for place names in this Swedish-Norwegian border area) means "a clearing, as in clearing land for habitation and agriculture," so the name Branterud means "the steep clearing." The farm sits up on a flat ridge on the peninsula, with somewhat steep slopes down to the water to the east. The nearest large town is Mellerud, which means "the middle clearing," and nearby Buterud means "Bute's clearing" (possibly an ancient Viking name).



Prehistoric ca. 3000 year old Bronze Age human ceremonial site at Högsbyn, Tisselskog, across Lake Råvarpen from Branterud and Bockön, with many intricate petroglyphs (*hällristningar*) carved in the exposed bedrock. Photos by Anders Rhodin.

While still living and working at Salesten, Magnus began acquiring his own equipment and probably also had his own livestock, rye seed, and other things essential for the family farm. By 1849, when Magnus retired and the new soldier arrived to take his place in Salesten, he and his family were fully prepared to move to Branterud. Having developed poor health before the permanent move to the farm, he likely enjoyed some respite from having dual responsibilities. Now he could focus on one farm, making a subsistence living off the land, while also receiving a very small pension from the military.

When the family first moved to Branterud, Magnus had the help of four sons—Anders, Petter, Johannes, and Gustaf—but not always all four at the same time. His son Erik left home, going to Ånimskog Parish to work as a *dräng*. In January 1856, Erik married Kristina Nilsson in Utlerud, Ånimskog, becoming the first son to marry and move permanently away from home.



Map from 1897 of the Branterud homestead, enhanced and supplemented by Anders Rhodin to show details of the agricultural and cultural aspects elucidated and discovered as of 2015. See next two pages for detailed legend and annotations.

Legend for Branterud Homestead Map

- Broad black road = new dirt tractor road (*skogsväg*) built in 1972 for timber harvest, crossing and running on top of some of the old fields (*åker*).
- Broad brown road with large black dots = original 1800s communal dirt cartpath (*gamla samfällda vägen*).
- Broad black road with brown dashes = new dirt tractor road (*skogsväg*) built in 1972 on top of old 1800s communal cartpath (*gamla samfällda vägen*).
- Narrow light brown path = old 1800s farm walking paths (*gamla gårdsstigar*).
- Narrow light brown path with small black dots = old 1800s farm cartpaths (*kärrvägar*), with the path to the western shore used for crossing the ice to Ramdalen in the winter.
- Narrow dark brown path = new walking paths to shore vistas (*nya gångstigar*).
- Large black dots in a row = old 1800s stone walls (*stengårdsgårdar*).
- Black rectangles along shores (2) = presumed location of old docks for boats (*bryggor*).
- Dark reddish-brown half-circles = large overgrown former gravel pits (*grusgropar*), presumably excavated during the building of the railroad along the opposite shore of Lake Råvarpen in 1900–1925.
- Dark blue with black dots and blue streams = marshy low area with intermittent standing water (*mad* or *sank äng*) and two small trickling streams.
- Light blue with green dots = occasional water collection in a shallow swale.
- Small blue dots (2) = hand-dug well (*brunn*) at a spring (*källa*) in front of the main house and a muddy pigsty (*grisstia*) in front of the large barn.
- Gray with black outline = open exposed bedrock areas (*berghäll*), rocky heights, and larger piles of stones cleared from the fields (*röjningsrös*) from the 1800s.
- Dark gray = steep hillsides with many rocks (*rasbranter*), including steep talus slopes from the Ice Age.
- Areas with darker orange dots with irregular black outline = plowed fields depicted on the 1860 and 1897 maps (*åker*); fields with still-visible plowed ridge-and-furrow drainage pattern (*teglöjd fossil åker*) marked with black parallel lines.
- Areas with lighter orange with fine black outline = plowed fields (*åker*) not depicted on the 1860 or 1897 maps, cleared between ca. 1898 and 1913.
- Areas with dark green outline with greenish-blue dots = hay meadows and pastures (*äng*) depicted on the 1860 and 1897 maps.
- Areas with light green outline with greenish-blue dots = newer hay meadows and pastures (*äng*) not depicted on the 1860 or 1897 maps, cleared between ca. 1898 and 1913.
- Areas with small light beige dots = surrounding forested land and older open woods areas (*skog*) previously used as occasional pasture for farm animals (*skogsbetesmarker*), but without any agricultural improvements.

Structures

1. Red larger house – the original, oldest, and largest one-and-a-half story home (*mangård* or *manbyggnad*) on the property, built by Magnus Pettersson Färdig between 1822 and 1849. A large stone hearth and wide natural

- stone chimneystack (*naturstensmurstock*) still present, mostly collapsed; roof with hand-cut slate shingles (*takskiffer*), saved when the house was torn down. Abandoned in 1928, torn down in 1947.
2. Black smaller house – the second smaller one-story home on the property, built by Gustaf Magnusson about 1860, probably as a set-aside home (*undantagshus*) for his widowed mother Maja after his father Magnus died in 1858 and Gustaf formed his own family and occupied the main house. A small stone hearth and natural stone chimneystack (*naturstensmurstock*) still partially intact; roof with hand-cut slate shingles, saved when the house was torn down in 1947.
 3. Stone foundation for a large barn (*ladugård*) with separate areas for cows and horses and an upper hayloft (*loge*), along with a smaller attached barn for sheep and pigs (*grisstia*). The oil painting by Hjalmar Henriksz shows this set of barns with high steep thatch-covered roofs (*halmtak*). All animals gone by about 1920, used only for hay storage from 1928 to 1947, then torn down.
 4. Stone foundation for a medium-sized shed (*bod*), built after 1860, torn down in 1947. Many old hand-wrought iron nails, tools, and sled runners found here. North wall possibly with a small attached outhouse (*avträde* or *dass*).
 5. Stone foundation for a larger-sized shed (*bod*), built before 1860, torn down in 1947. Many broken plates and household china and used American clay pipes found discarded in a small refuse area next to the foundation.
 6. Stone foundation for a shed (*bod* or *härbre*), built after 1860, built on raised stones and iron supports and possibly used as storage for smoked fish and meat.
 7. Large dug root cellar (*jordkällare*) with thick stone and earth walls and probably a timber and sod roof, now collapsed.
 8. Probable stone foundation for a small shed (*bod*).
 9. Probable stone foundation for a small field barn (*ängslada*).
 10. Stone foundation and collapsed small hearth and natural stone chimneystack for a smokehouse (*rökhus*) and/or smithy (*smedja*), built before 1860.
 11. Probable stone foundation for a small field barn (*ängslada*).
 12. Small abandoned dug root cellar (*jordkällare*) or possible foundation for a small shed (*bod*).
 13. Probable stone foundation for a small shed (*bod*).
 14. Probable stone foundation for a small field barn (*ängslada*).
 15. Probable stone foundation for a small field barn (*ängslada*).
 16. Probable stone foundation for a small field barn in the upper hillside meadow (*ängslada*).
 17. Stone foundation for a small shed (*bod*) with a few base timbers still intact, next to two mounds on a narrow east-facing ledge that may represent two older small Bronze Age grave mounds (*gravhögar*) and one smaller, more recent (perhaps fairly modern) possible stone grave heap (*stenrös*).
 - a. Newer fishing shed, built ca. 1934 by the new property owner, falling apart in 2008. Housed the original wood-burning *Husqvarna* stove from the main house (with chimney pipe so that it could be used) and a door and many windows from the main house saved under the shed. Also found here was Olof Gustafsson's confirmation Bible from 1889. This shed was torn down in 2012 and replaced in 2014 with a new storage shed (*bod*).



A large old 1800s pile of rocks (*röjningsrös*) removed from the cultivated fields at Branterud, right next to a prominent outcrop of bedrock, at the corner of two old hand-plowed fields (*tegplöjd fossil åker*). Recent overgrowth of brush cleared to expose the rocks. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

In 1856, Gustaf left the farm, going to Nolängen in Skållerud for one year, gaining experience as a *dräng* working on the Otto Andersson farm. Petter left Branterud about the same time, also going back to Skållerud Parish. In 1857, three sons, Anders, Gustaf, and Johannes, were back living and working on Branterud. Maja also had the help of *piga*, so there were many hands at work.

The family lived in the main farmhouse (*manbyggnaden*), which measured only about 19 x 26 feet, an area of only about 500 sq.ft. for the main level. Since the walls were made of stacked timbers ca. 8 inches wide, the interior dimensions were more like 460 sq.ft., with the huge stone hearth taking up nearly a third of that space, leaving very little actual living space for the family. The house was one and a half stories tall, with the upper floor only a half-floor under the sloping eaves of the roof (as seen in the painting, frontispiece).

These one-and-a-half story small houses (*enkelstugor*) were very common in Dalsland during the early and mid-1800s, all built just about the same way, only one step in complexity and size above the simplest and poorest peasant cabins (see photo p. 24). The entrance was usually offset

on the long wall, where there was a very small entry hall, from which incredibly steep ladder-like stairs went up to the upper half story with either one larger or two smaller rooms (where the children would have all slept). Downstairs, the entry hall opened through a door to a larger main living space to the left and another door to a small chamber straight ahead, with these two rooms separated by the giant hearth and chimneystack made of natural stone. In the main room the chimney housed the baking oven and open hearth with iron stove (typically a *Husqvarna*) and usually a stone and gypsum cupola (actually quite beautiful), and in the other smaller room in the back there was usually a smaller hearth. In the larger room was where the family lived and cooked and ate, all very cramped. Wooden sofas along the walls were pulled out at night to reveal sleeping cots with mattresses. Children probably slept upstairs under the low sloping roof.

There was one large barn (*ladugård*) with a second smaller attached barn set on a foundation of many large stones, and several “field barns” (*ängslador*) which were only about 10 x 10 feet, set on a few corner stones. These field barns made it easier to store hay near each separate hay field, rather than carting it back to the main barn, and made work during the short harvest time more efficient. Barns for storing fodder were very important since the winters were long and animals had to be fed. A smaller building with a hearth was probably used as a smithy (*smedja*) and smoke house (*rökhus*) for fish and other meat so the family had meat for the winter.

The entire Branterud property, including Bockön island, measured approximately 26 hectares, or 64 acres. However, most of the land was



A piece of cortical bone (possibly pig or wild animal) with drilled holes, used as a fishnet weight, one of three found by Anders on the Branterud property in 2013. Such weights were sewn along the bottom of fishing nets to allow them to sink gently into the lake while also suspended by birch-bark floats. Photo by Anders Rhodin.



Hand-dug stone-lined well at a natural spring coming from under a large rock right in front of the main house. The stump of the large former *vårdträd* (protection tree) is still present, and the collapsed chimneystack from the house is seen in the background. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

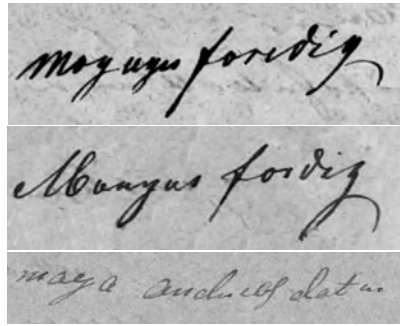
not arable, with much of it exposed bedrock and steep talus slopes or steep forested land with meager soil. The useable agricultural and harvestable land surrounding the actual homestead measured only about 4.7 hectares or 11.6 acres (18.1% of the whole property). Of this, only a very small portion had been converted to plowed fields with sowed grain, with most of it used instead as meadows and pastures for gathering hay and creating forage for the farm animals.

Precise measurements of the Branterud property in 1858–1859 for the *Laga Skifte Handlingar* indicated the total area was 62 *tunnland* and 12.4 *kappland* (old Swedish area measurements), with only 9 *tunnland* and 10.2 *kappland* (14.9%) in agricultural fields and meadows (*åker* and *äng*), with only 4.8% of the total property used as plowed fields (*åker*). Every small useable piece of land was converted to either hay-fields or plowed fields, with the surrounding pastures and forest also being used for summer forage for the farm animals. Somehow there was never enough arable land to provide enough fodder and grain for all the



In Göteborgs Stadsmuseum are several old 1800s farming items and tools from Branterud that Olof Gustafsson Färdig sold to the museum in 1918. Included among these are: (1) a large unfinished hand-carved wooden shovel (*skovel*) (when finished would have had iron reinforcements attached along the edges); (2) a wooden mallet (*klubba*) made from a piece of burl; (3) a wood comb (*halm repa*) used for thatch for the barn roof; (4a,b) an old wooden carpenter's plane (*hyvel*) that Magnus Pettersson Färdig initialed (MPF) (the small A to the right could refer to Anders Magnusson or Anders Gustafsson Färdig as a later owner); (5) a hand drill (*naverborr*); (6) a wood-carving tool (*skave* or *skavhyvel*); and (7) a small specialized saw (*såg till laggekärl*). Amazingly, these items were bought from Olof Färdig by Erland Nordenskiöld, the well-known Founder and Director of the museum, who accumulated a large collection of old peasant tools (*allmoge samling*) from Tisselskog, including Branterud, while spending the summers of 1917 and 1918 renting the homestead at Strömsberg in Buterud—the very home that since 1936 has been in the Thorstenson–Rhodin family for three generations. Photos by Anders Rhodin, assisted by Christian Thorén.

Between 1855 and 1860, legal documents and a precise map were drawn up regarding the ownership and detailed extent of land holdings in the Branterud and Borgan area. These were *Laga Skifte Handlingar* (see Appendix 1) and were signed by the local landowners, including Magnus Färdig (*top*, in 1855, written as “magnus fardig”, *middle*, in 1857, as “Mangus fardig”), and then in 1859 by his surviving wife, Maja Andersdotter.



animals and people on the farm, and the family would have supplemented their diet with potatoes and other root vegetables (grown in small fields right next to the main house) and fish (fresh and smoked) as well as dairy products from their farm animals.

Most of the agricultural fields at Branterud were plowed using the old ridge-and-furrow drainage method (*tegplöjd åker*), a plowing method developed in the Middle Ages for creating fields that drained well along the furrows (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ridge_and_furrow) but disappeared from the agricultural landscape as modern mechanized tractor-drawn plowing began to be used. At Branterud the fields were only plowed with draught animals (horse or oxen) and a one-sided plow that created these ridges, and the low wide mounded ridges and shallow evenly-spaced furrows (ca. 3.6–3.9 m apart) are still present and visible on many of the fields there today, as mechanized plowing or tractors were never used there. These ridged and furrowed fields are the pre-industrial remnants (*fossil åker*) of a bygone farming era and a further testament to the historical and cultural value of the Branterud farmstead.

The main protein source for the family was probably fish from the large Lake Råvarpen that surrounded them. Several good-sized delicious eating fish could be found, such as lake trout, rainbow trout, northern pike, and perch. The family employed special large floating nets for fishing, with sculpted bone weights attached to the bottoms of the nets so that they would sink gently into the waters (see photo p. 33).

The farmstead was designated as Branterud *Gård*, which meant that it was an owned farming homestead (known as a *hemman*), with the owner known as a *hemmansägare* (homestead owner or freeholder). This was different from a *torp*, which was a poor landless crofter’s cabin built on a *gård*’s properties, in which someone was allowed to live and cultivate some surrounding fields, and own the home itself but

not the land, and contracted to pay rent to the *gård*'s owner—usually in the form of a portion of the annual harvest or labor to help the owner on his farm. Many poor people in Sweden lived on *torp* and were called *torpare* (crofters), hoping to someday be able to afford to buy the land on which they had their houses and thus become owners of a *gård* or *hemman*. Many people were even poorer and could not even afford to build or maintain a *torp*; these people either built a very small cabin called a *backstuga* (hillside cabin) without any rights to use the surrounding land, and were called *backstugusittare* (hillside cabin settlers or squatters), or simply lived with other people and were called *inhysesshjon* (a lodger who was elderly or infirm) or *fattighjon* (someone who was destitute and lived off other people's kindness or received meager parish support). Magnus Färdig was a freeholder and the family was fortunate to own their farmstead and land as a *gård*, as this was worthy of significant community status, and far from universal.

The Branterud property also had a subsidiary *torp* on it, called Draget, at the southern end of the peninsula. It was first occupied in 1843, when a very poor family, previously described as beggars (*tiggare*), Anders Halvordsson with his wife Cajsa Svensdotter and four children, moved in from Myren in Borgan and built a small cabin as *backstugusittare*. They were allowed to use the fields around the house to raise their crops and also used a small field up close to the Branterud *gård* where they probably had a vegetable garden or potato patch. Later, in 1862, their unmarried daughter, Johanna Andersdotter and her illegitimate son Johan Gottfrid Josefsson, who returned after working away for a while as a *piga*, lived there until she moved out sometime in about the 1880s to live as an *inhyst utfattig piga* (live-in destitute maid) with other neighbors, and finally died in 1925.

The house at Draget was most likely a very small simple one-story cabin and was either moved or burned after Johanna moved out in the 1880s—no traces of its foundation stones or chimneystack remain, the stones having been removed over the years, and there are no traces of any out-buildings or an earth cellar (but more recently used gravel pits next to the house site may have destroyed any such evidence). The place where the house sat is now a remarkably beautiful meadow with scattered birch and oak trees on the narrow isthmus separating Dalslands Canal on one side from Borgeviken bay on the other side, with a small sand beach along the bayshore popular with local people because of its shallow warm water and pleasant setting.

Draget was so named because it was located at the narrowest portion at the base of the Branterud peninsula where people would drag (*draga* or *dra*) their boats across the narrow isthmus in order to avoid having to row all the way up around the tip of the peninsula. There were logs (*kavlar*) placed there so that boats could be dragged across by rolling them, and since Johanna lived at Draget, she became well-known in local parlance as *Drage-Johanna*.

At Branterud there were about 17 structures that belonged to the homestead. There was a large main barn with a smaller attached barn, the main house where the family lived, and a second smaller house built later, where Magnus' wife Maja lived after he died, when his son Gustaf and family took over the main house. There were also two larger storage sheds right next to the main houses, as well as a separate smokehouse and a smaller barn or storage shed. The rest of the structures on the property were primarily small sheds and barns in the fields for storing hay. In addition to the houses, there were also two earth root cellars (one older abandoned one and a newer larger one), stone walls, and a dug well with rock walls at a natural spring. Some areas were set aside for pastures for



The hearth and collapsed chimneystack of the smaller “set-aside house” (*undantagshus*) at Branterud, showing the natural stones used for its construction, as well as the flat hearth itself with a piece of flat thin iron for the fire and a small indentation in the front corner of the hearth for an iron rod to hold up the overhanging stone mantle. The flowered teacup plate shown on p. 42 was found here after moving some of the collapsed rocks off the hearth. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

hay and others for planting grain. In order to clear the land and create plowable fields, Magnus and others created many large piles of stones cleared from the rocky fields. These piles of rocks are called *röjningsrös* and are considered important historical artifacts (*fornlämningar*) from early Swedish agricultural history (see photo p. 32).

The family's source of water was a small hand-dug well, set with wall-rocks, at a natural spring right in front of the house, coming from under a large rock where the home's traditional *vårdträd* (protection tree), a large maple, also grew (see photo p. 34). A deeply-worn narrow walking path led right along the edge of the well from the house to the barn, indicating that the family often walked that way, taking water with them to the animals in the barn and bringing water to the house. The lake water was perfectly drinkable, but taking lake water at Branterud was a longer uphill haul. No doubt the spring's presence was the reason for the house placement right next to it.

Life at Branterud was challenging, but very much like the other subsistence farms in the area. The family spent spring through the fall farming and preparing for the winter. Winters, long and cold, were spent in the main house. No doubt, various kinds of dried and preserved fish, such as smoked freshwater fish and *lutfisk* (dried whitefish treated with lye), and cellar-stored potatoes, dominated the family's menu in winter. The oldest son Anders, and youngest, Johannes, were 13 years apart, so all the children may not have been in the home at the same time for very many years.

Most young men and women in the area worked for a year or two as farmhands (*dräng*) or housemaids (*piga*) at neighboring farms. And even at Branterud they were able to bring in a *piga* to help with household and farming chores for a while in the beginning. Indeed, there was a series of single young women who worked as housemaids for a few years at a time and lived with the family from 1853 to 1865, as recorded in the *Husförhörslängder* (the church census records).

In 1855, Magnus became involved in a *Laga Skifte*, a Swedish agricultural land reform enacted in 1828. The purpose of the reform was to reorganize and redistribute ownership of farmland. Historically, farmers in Sweden had lived primarily in centralized small villages and owned strips of land, divided and often scattered in more than one area outside the villages, usually as a result of a long history of inherited land splittings. The purpose of the reform was to give farmers improved, more unified land ownership and to move some

of the houses out into the surrounding countryside onto the reorganized land. Since houses in Sweden at the time were built of large notched interlocking timbers, they could be labeled, disassembled, and moved and reconstructed in a new location, facilitating the process of moving a home and its farm buildings.

The *Laga Skifte* process began locally for a defined small area, initiated at the request of at least one village landowner, which resulted in a surveyor (*lantmätare*) being assigned to evaluate and measure and make a detailed map of the current land ownership and usage. The map recorded usage and size of all portions of the land holdings in the affected area, focusing on the precise extent of good farmland (plowed agricultural fields and hay meadows; *åker* and *äng*) versus unproductive land (forested, stone-bound, and other unarable land). Each type of land was taxed differently. Two regional trustees, or goodmen (*skiftesgodemän*), not landowners in the affected area, were selected to help mediate the process. The challenge was to use the detailed map as a basis for redistributing land ownership in the area so that all landowners ended up with more unified property holdings, with their homes and farm buildings on that land, and ensuring that they had the same amount of productive farmland as in the previous distribution. Occasionally, this meant some landowners received additional forestland to meet the requirements, and others were required to move their homes and farm buildings. In some areas, central villages disappeared, as farmers moved their homes out onto their newly unified property, rather than remaining in the village and having to walk out to plots in different locations. For Magnus and Branterud, the *Laga Skifte* process affected only a small area surrounding Borgan and involved very few landowners, but was still a drawn-out process, lasting from 1855 to 1860. The full *Borgan Laga Skifte* record (in Swedish) is in Appendix 1.

Sweden was a monarchy, but there were clear democratic rules that allowed the landowners to represent and give voice to their own interests and concerns at the *Laga Skifte* meetings. For instance, just as soon as the trustees had taken their oaths, and things were underway, Magnus Färdig asked the surveyor and goodmen to be excused from the process, along with three of his neighbors; their request was heard, but denied. Meetings were only held in good weather, while certain measurements could be done in winter, when locals could help. The surveyor was provided room and board at one of the farms while doing his work.

Magnus attended and participated in the meetings until June 1857, when his health probably prevented it. He died in August 1858. After his father died, Gustaf and/or his mother Maja Andersdotter, the new owner, attended the meetings. Maja did have a concern regarding Branterud lands, which was voiced by Gustaf at the April 1859 meeting. The surveyor and goodmen supported her concern. In 1860, after years of surveying and discussion, an agreed-upon redistribution of land ownership was accomplished, and the process concluded. The *Laga Skifte* resulted in only one landowner having to relocate his home and farm buildings—the large farm at Borgan with its two owners was split into two farms with one of the owners required to move his house and barns a short distance from the other owner. Most of the earlier ownership lines in the area were left largely intact, but Branterud gained a small amount of partially rocky forested land south of Draget, some of which Gustaf subsequently turned into two additional agricultural fields, a welcome outcome of the *Laga Skifte* process.

After all those years of preparation, Magnus spent only nine full years at Branterud, his health worsening each year. He died there in August, 1858, at 61 years of age. His wife and five sons survived him; his oldest son, Anders was 36, Petter was 33, Erik was 30, Gustaf was 27, and his youngest, Johannes, was 23.

When Magnus died in 1858, a *boupptäckning* (estate inventory or probate; see Appendix 2) was formally prepared, listing the value of all his possessions, credits, and debts. This document was recorded in the *Vedbo Häradsrätt* and shows that Magnus was reasonably successful but by no means well-to-do. At the time of his death the farmstead and its property was assessed as having a value of only 180 *riksdaler riksmünt* (rdr) (1 *riksdaler* = 1 *krona* when the currency converted in 1873) (180 rdr in 1858 is now equivalent to about 11,250 kronor [kr] in 2014, or about \$1,625). He owned no gold, but had two small broken silver cups, two copper kettles and a copper bottle, a few brass, tin, glass, and porcelain items, several iron tools and equipment, simple furniture and clothing such as sofas and beds and tables, as well as linens and bedclothes, a brass wall clock, bins of grain (worth 166 rdr), and household and farming equipment, including a sled and a carriage cart. As for farm animals, he had one small draught horse, three cows, one small bull, four sheep with four lambs, and one pig (animals worth 165 rdr). In addition to a regular plough (*plog*, worth 9 rdr), Magnus also had



At some time around 1900, perhaps Inga, selected a lovely Norwegian china pattern, which would have brightened the table. She cooked on a very sturdy and sizable iron stove, a *Husqvarna* No. 18, manufactured in Sweden in the late 1800s. Photos by Anders Rhodin.



Other old 1800s household china, an old wooden-handled iron fork, and blown-glass inkwells found at Branterud. Photos by Anders Rhodin.

an ard (*årder plog*, worth only 0.50 rdr), a primitive and simple nordic plough used in earlier times for breaking up sod in newly cleared fields. He was also owed a credit (145 rdr) from Bäckefors iron works for fuel wood (*famnved*) that he had sold to them, and he owed some back wages to a *piga* who had worked at Branterud, as well as to some of his sons for their labor on the farm. His total assets and credits at his death came to 930 rdr (= 58,120 kr in 2014 = \$8,410), and his debts amounted to 290 rdr, for a net estate value of 640 rdr (= 40,000 kr in 2014 = \$5,790)—not bad for the times, but certainly not well off.

After Magnus died, perhaps there were discussions about who would stay on the farm with their mother who was now the legal owner. At the *Laga Skifte* meetings that occurred after Magnus died, Gustaf, the fourth child, represented his mother Maja. This was the first sign that perhaps Gustaf was the son that Maja relied on the most and who was most interested in taking over the family farm.

Gustaf Magnusson in Charge at Branterud

Although Branterud's ownership went to Maja Andersdotter after Magnus died in 1858, for all intents and purposes, Gustaf ran the farm. Gustaf was only gone one year working elsewhere as a *dräng*, so Maja depended on Gustaf more than any of her other sons. Gustaf had been 18 years old when his father retired, and probably began taking on many farm tasks as his father's health declined. He was called Gustaf Magnusson, rather than Gustaf Magnusson Färdig, as in those days soldier names were not automatically passed on to their children. As Magnus' widow, Maja remained on the farm, with Gustaf eventually building her a small separate house in order to make room for his own growing family in the main house.



Old 1800s wood painted interior door from the house at Branterud, saved in the fishing shed. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

The 1860s were a time of change for the family at Branterud. In 1862, Anders married Kajsa Jonasdotter in Grönhult, Dalskog, and settled there permanently. Petter returned home for a time from Holm, Mellerud, but moved out again in 1867, back to Holm, eventually settling in Högsby, Ör, Mellerud. In 1865 Johannes and his wife Katrina Petersdotter and their son Petrus moved to Liane, Skållerud, very near where he had grown up and Magnus had been a soldier, but then moved back to Buterud, Tisselskog, in 1868, where they had another son, Martin, in 1869. Near the end of that decade, in July 1868, the family lost their matriarch, Maja Andersdotter, who died at age 75. At that time Gustaf and his young family were the only ones living at Branterud and he was fully in charge.

After Magnus died in 1858, the family had still managed to bring in a *piga* (housemaid) for another few years, with one young woman there from 1861 to 1864, when she moved out, and then replaced in October 1864 by Inga Olsdotter. Love soon bloomed between Inga and Gustaf, and when she was heavy with child the two married on 24 November 1865, two weeks before the birth of their first son, Martin.

Inga's family was from Ränsliden in Dalskog Parish, where her paternal grandfather, Petter Olofsson, was born in 1757. He and his wife, Lisken Nilsson (b. 1765) had three children, including Olof Pettersson, Inga's father, born in 1799. Olof Pettersson took over the farm in Ränsliden after his father, who died in 1825, and he and his wife Cajsa Nilsson (b. 1807) eventually were the parents of 10 children. Cajsa was the daughter of Nils Eriksson (b. 1769) and Lisa Andersdotter (b. 1778) who lived first in Grönhult, then in Ränsliden.

Inga was born 10 July 1843 in Ränsliden, the ninth child. Her younger brother Alfred was born in 1846. Being the youngest girl, she watched as her older sisters gradually left the farm to work as *piga* on other farms, and then marry. Maja Lisa (b. 1826) left to work in Tisselskog, and Sofia also went to Tisselskog, and then came back to Dalskog. Moving back and forth among farms for work was common for young people.

Their father Olof hired several *drängar* (farmhands) over the years, including Zacharias Andersson, Anders Andersson, Lars Eriksson, and Lars Jansson, all from Tisselskog. About 1849, Inga's sister Maja Lisa married Lars Eriksson and, about 1850, her sister Stina married Zacharias. The Anderssons moved to Tisselskog for a few years, then moved back and lived on a *torp* in Ränsliden.

Inga's family lived normally until the winter of 1852, when tragedy struck in a powerful way when their mother, Kajsa Nilsson, fell through the lake ice and drowned on 15 December. She was one month away from her 46th birthday. Not only did Kajsa from Ränsliden die from drowning that day, but a 33-year old man from nearby Trollungebyn drowned two days earlier, and a 16-year old boy from Kappebo drowned two weeks later. It must have been a warm winter with thin ice on the lakes in and around Dalskog. Lake Erven (Ärfven) is a big lake that people often crossed, especially when going from places like Ränsliden and Trollungebyn across towards Grönhult on the other side. The ice could be treacherous, and these people paid with their lives.

Inga was just 9 years old and her younger brother was 6 when their mother died. Stepping in to help with the younger children was Inga's sec-

ond oldest sister, Anna Maja, age 24. She apparently became a surrogate mother to the family, staying at home to help the younger children. Gradually, all the older girls moved on to work as *piga* in other households, Britta Lena and Annika went to Skållerud, and Sofia, who had been a *piga* in Tisselskog, married a Petter Magnusson (not Magnus' son Petter from Branterud) of Tisselskog in 1860 and lived there for a few years. Soon only Anna Maja, Petter, Alfred, and Inga were left at home.

In April 1863, when she was 19 years old, it was time for Inga to leave home to work as a *piga*, first for a year on the Andersson farm in Korsrud in Skållerud, and then to Branterud in Tisselskog in 1864. Her young brother Alfred went to Stora Liane in Skållerud to work as a *dräng* at age 16.

Inga's father, Olof Pettersson, died of tuberculosis in 1863 in Ränsliden, less than 64 years old. Inga's older brother, Petter, age 23, took over the family farm. In 1845, the right of inheritance was for all children, but it was usual for an older son to buy out his siblings' part of the farm. Petter Olofsson married and raised his family on the farm.

Inga's older sister Anna Maja married Johannes Andersson of Tisselskog. Stina married Zacharias Andersson of Tisselskog, and they settled in Dalskog where her sister Anna Maja lived with them as a *piga* for many years. Maja Lisa married Erik Nilsson in 1864 and they lived in Ränsliden.

Inga's family is an example of how young people would meet and become friends when they worked on other farms, often moving on, but sometimes becoming sweethearts and marrying. Having brothers-in-law from Tisselskog and a sister who worked there, may help explain how Inga came to work at Branterud.

During Inga's time as housewife at Branterud, she never had the help of housemaids and Gustaf did not have the help of farmhands. They worked diligently by themselves to make the farm support the family of nine. Although the land offered little but subsistence farming, it wasn't all hardship, for there was a great deal of beauty on the farm and in the area.

Branterud and Buterud are both on Lake Råvarpen, part of the Dalslands Canal system built in the mid-1860s. This area of Sweden and Dalsland was originally very important for the production of iron ore and timber, both of which were transported extensively on the canal in the early days, and now is a very popular tourist destination for boat travelers who go up and down the long canal with its many locks and glacial lakes. The canal locks at Buterud

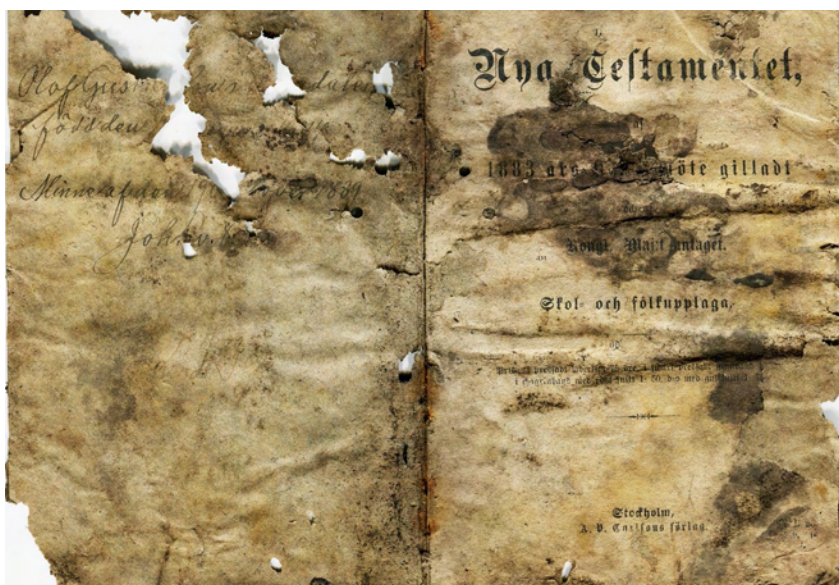


Tisselskog Kyrka, a Lutheran Church, is where the children from Branterud took lessons for catechism. Both Anders [Andrew] and Olof Gustafsson [Färdig] were confirmed here on 19 October 1889 when they were 15 years old (see photos pp. 47 and 48). Photo by Anders Rhodin.

are still worked by hand and are a nice tourist attraction. The canal's riveted metal aqueduct that crosses over the steep rapids at Håverud (between lakes Åklången and Upperrudshöljen) is of major interest, built between 1864 and 1868 by the famous Swedish inventor, John Ericsson, who also designed and built the USS Monitor, the first armored ship in the US Navy, which defeated the Merrimack in the US Civil War.

The lakes afforded good fishing and there were many wild berries and edible mushrooms in the woods in the summer and fall (blueberries, lingonberries, wild strawberries, chanterelles). The family planted a few apple trees, current and gooseberry bushes, and tended some small vegetable gardens, most likely growing rutabagas, cabbage, onions, and carrots, and a potato patch, in addition to the small plowed fields of grain, probably rye. In winter the family would have pursued indoor handicrafts such as woodworking and needlework.

When Gustaf and Inga's children were born, they all took on the patronymic family names of Gustafsson for the boys and Gustafsdotter for the girls. The children, all born at Branterud, in the parish of Tisselskog, in the village of Ramdalen, were:



This New Testament Bible was published ca. 1883 and was given to Olof Gustafsson [Färdig] in Branterud in 1889 when he was 15 years old on the occasion of his first communion (*första nattvard*) and before he emigrated to the USA and then returned home later. He was not yet using his later family name of Färdig at the time. Anders Rhodin found the badly weather-damaged Bible on Sunday, 22 July 2012, in the old fishing shed built at Branterud by Karl Andersson from Skårdalen after he bought the property in 1933 from the Färdig estate. The handwritten inscription on the frontispiece reads [with English translation]:

Olof Gustafsson i Ramdalen
född den 17 augusti 1874
Minne af den 19 oktober 1889
Joh. Ev. 8 [Johannes Evangelium 8]

Olof Gustafsson in Ramdalen
born 17th August 1874
Memory of 19th October 1889
Book of John, chapter 8

Martin, b. 9 Dec 1865, d. Oct 1927 in Colorado, USA
Emanuel, b. 20 May 1867, d. 19 Aug 1949 in Washington, USA
Maja [Maria] Kajsa, b. 9 Jan 1870, d. 14 Nov 1936 in Håverud
Anders [Andrew] (twin), b. 17 Aug 1874, d. 3 Jan 1958 in Wisconsin, USA
Olof (twin), b. 18 Aug 1874, d. 17 May 1928 in Branterud
Karl Fredrik, b. 2 Mar 1878, d. 1 Mar 1960 in Vänersborg
Nanny, b. 5 May 1883, d. 23 Jan 1914 in Branterud

The children in the area were christened at Tisselskog Kyrka, a lovely church built in 1724 and renovated in 1877, whose baptismal



The twin brothers Anders [Andrew] Gustafsson Färdig (*left*) and Olof Gustafsson Färdig [Ferdig] (*right*), both ca. 1889–1890, at age ca. 15–16 in Sweden before emigrating to America, possibly on the occasion of their confirmation. The twins were not identical nor were their birthdays: Anders was born on 17 August 1874, and Olof was born later, after midnight on 18 August.

font dates back to the 1200s (see photo p. 46). This is where Anders Rhodin's mother and maternal grandparents are buried, as well as many people from the Borgan, Ramdalen, and Buterud areas. However, his careful search of the cemetery has not revealed any gravestones from the Färdig or Gustafsson families, but some older gravestones are eventually removed and graveplots reused after a long time if no one maintains upkeep. Both Gustaf Magnusson and Nanny Gustafsdotter who died in 1914 were recorded as being buried in Tisselskog.

Behind Branterud's main farmhouse was a smaller house, built for Magnus Färdig's widow, Maja Andersdotter, who would have moved there after Gustaf and Inga began their own family and became new owners of the farm. Houses like that, built on a farm property for elderly parents who no longer owned the farm, were called *undantagshus* (set-aside-house), which required the new owner to provide free lodging, food, and firewood for the former owners, and there was no requirement to pay taxes on it, as it did not really belong to the new owner of the farm.

The family's religious life may have revolved partially around the newly-formed Baptist movement in Sweden. During the mid 1830s, a Swedish sailor named Frederick Nilsson was converted and baptized



The Baptist chapel in Hennevik, summer meeting, 1900. The chapel was within close walking distance of Branterud, and Gustaf Magnusson and his family may have attended occasional services here. Gustaf, his wife Inga, and daughters Maja Kajsa and Nanny and sons Olof and Karl could be among those gathered here in this photograph. The young man furthest to the left in the back row (*close-up*) looks somewhat like Olof and might be him. The three older boys, Martin, Emanuel, and Anders, had already emigrated to America by this time, with Olof following two years later. Photo courtesy of *Tisselskogs Hembygdsförening*.

to Christianity in New York City. He was baptized by another Swede, Gustaf Schroeder, who had also been converted in the United States. Nilsson was then ordained as a minister in Hamburg, Germany. In 1848, Nilsson returned to his homeland, and began preaching in western Sweden, and was well received by many. By 1861, the first Baptist church was organized in Göteborg (Gothenburg), Sweden's second largest city, about 160 km south of Tisselskog. For several years, the Baptist converts and their leaders were rejected by the Swedish government, but after religious advocates petitioned the government, the church was allowed to flourish, although the Lutheran Church remained the official state church and guardian of official records. The Baptist denomination

was the only other allowed by the Swedish government for many years, besides the state church.

In 1879, when Anders and his siblings were young, a Baptist church was established in Tisselskog, and in 1889 a chapel was built at Henneviken near Branterud. The Baptist congregation was established as *Tisselskogs Baptistförsamling*, with Axel Larsson from Borgan as the first pastor (both Henneviken and Borgan were within very easy walking distance of Branterud—see map on p. 6). Members of the Baptist church did not allow their children to be baptized in the official Swedish Lutheran state church (whose ministers kept the *husförhörslängder*), and this fact was usually recorded.

The children of Gustaf Magnusson were not noted in the books as not having been baptized in the Lutheran Church. However, they may have unofficially attended the Baptist chapel in Henneviken with local friends, even though they were first confirmed as Lutherans, and their parents remained Lutheran. The Baptist Chapel was very popular and many people belonged (as seen from the photo, p. 49). In fact, Anders, despite first being confirmed in the Lutheran church in 1889, officially joined the Baptist church in 1895 and was re-baptized. No one else in his family, neither his parents nor siblings, joined, but his good friend Johan Andersson from Rönningen joined before him, as did all of Johan's older siblings and parents even earlier. After joining, both Anders and Johan engaged deeply in the congregation, and in early 1896 were both selected to be Sunday School teachers, positions of significant responsibility. However, just a few months later, both of them emigrated together to America, where they continued to be active in the Swedish Baptist church there. As they left Tisselskog for America, they were praised in the congregational protocol notes penned by Pastor Axel Larsson as “young hopes for the future” (*unga och förhoppningsfulla*)—prescient words indeed.

In association with the church in Henneviken, there was also a very active local Blue Ribbon temperance/evangelical society founded in 1883 based on the ideals of Irish-American Francis Murphy. This was called *Blåbandsrörelsen* and it worked to abolish the use of alcohol for drinking. Its leader for a while was pastor Axel Larsson from Borgan (who can be seen in the photo on p. 49 at the chapel with large beard and high black Lincolnesque hat). Activities included monthly meetings and lectures. In 1922 they even had a visitor come from America to talk about the American temperance/prohibition movement, and his name was recorded as John A. Andersson (but not Andrew's friend who had died by

Förteckning *Orlando*
 efter utskrivare, som af undertecknad befordras med Ångfartyget
 den 17 Augusti härifrån afgår till *Hull*

Kontroll- N:o	Emigransens yrke och namn	Hemort till län och socken.	Ålder		Namnet	Bestämmeläroert.
			Man	Qvinn		
1975	Salomon Hedmark	Stockholm	44	1		Keenipee
1976	Ernst M. Blom	Finland	53	1		Shaw York
1977	J. H. N. Tier	J ^o	44	1		Sagawa
1978	J. W. Hassfolk	J ^o	31	1		Chapleau
1979	Jonas Eriksson	Köping Jämtl.	34	1		Shaw City
1980	Carl Berg	Sjöfjärde Årstad	20	1		Portland
1981	Martin Gustafson	Svenskby Elfv.	22	1		Antrim
1982	Carl Gustafsson	Svenskby Salla	21	1		Svenskby Salla
1983	Maria Erikssdotter	Björksås Orsbo	38	1		Shaw City
1984	Emma Erikssdotter	J ^o	34	1		J ^o
1985	Dotter Erikssdotter	J ^o	23	1		J ^o

Passenger manifest from the ship *S/S Orlando* from Göteborg, Sweden, to Hull, England, 17 August 1888, recording the emigration of Martin Gustafson from Tisselskog on his way to Antrim in America.

then). No doubt these speakers influenced some local residents, perhaps guiding Andrew's decision not to smoke or drink. One can see from the map (p. 6) how close Hennevik was to the peninsula of Branterud. The Färdig-Gustafsson siblings could walk to the church if they chose.

Economic Hardship and Emigration to America

The conditions at Branterud gradually went from marginal to critical. Sweden, in the middle to late 1800s, experienced devastating crop failures related to extremes in bad weather, especially in Dalsland. The people at Branterud were subsistence farmers, living on very limited and poor terrain, with very few fields and few animals. Barely surviving on the edge of existence, with harsh and long winters and unpredictable summers, their crops were as likely to fail as not. During the late 1860s there were several years in a row with either too cold, too hot, too wet, or too dry weather, and most crops in Dalsland failed. Crop failures meant no seeds for the next year, not enough food for people, and not enough forage or winter fodder for the farm animals. Parents could not feed their children. There were no backup plans, no social welfare network, no crop insurance, and many people starved. Many died, so survivors, particularly younger people, felt they must emigrate to America to seek a better life. As a result, tens of thousands left Dalsland, including many from Tisselskog. The population of Tisselskog parish fell from

about 1300 in 1865 to about 1000 in 1900 and to 900 in 1910, a ca. 31% total decrease, related primarily to emigration (the population today is even smaller, less than 300).

The family at Branterud might have been slightly better off than many in Sweden, since they had the lake source for fresh fish. But it was a struggle to make a living off the land in the best of circumstances, and with the crop failures, it was impossible for all those living at Branterud to be comfortable and well fed. One crop failure created a cycle of failure, with no seeds for the next year's planting.

During the same era that so many young people were leaving Sweden, Wisconsin in America was experiencing a boom in the timber industry. All along its rivers, which ran throughout the entire state, white and yellow pine was being harvested. The trees were sent to large cities like Milwaukee and Chicago. There were plenty of jobs for young men with strong backs working in the lumber camps. The labor was strenuous and dangerous, with most work occurring in winter before the spring thaw. Young men from Sweden were already acclimated to the harsh Midwest winters.

One-by-one, Gustaf's sons left Sweden for America. Little by little, Gustaf, Inga, and the two girls saw their family dwindle. Gustaf lost his farm hands and helpers. The village of Tisselskog grew smaller, with the population of young people taking the largest loss.

Martin, the oldest son, was the first of the family to leave for America, at age 22. He sailed from Göteborg, Sweden, on the ship *S/S Orlando*, in August of 1888 (see figure, p. 51), with his name recorded as Martin Gustafson. His stated destination was "Antrim" which was probably Antrim, Pennsylvania, where there was a thriving coal mining industry. When he started working in the United States, he began using his grandfather's soldier family name, Färdig. Martin left Antrim within a year and settled in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, by 1889, where there was plenty of employment in the timber industry; in 1890 there were five lumber companies in Eau Claire, turning out between 20 to 40 million feet of lumber a year.

Next to depart from Sweden was Emanuel, the second oldest son, who used both Färdig and Gustafsson as last names, sailing on the ship *S/S Romeo*, bound for New York, in March 1889. Like Martin, he left when he was 22 years old.

The journey to America that Gustaf's sons followed was much the same route taken by many Swedish emigrants in the 19th century. A de-

scription of such a journey was recorded in detail in Mina Andersson's memoirs (Lintelman 2009). Mina Andersdotter (as she was first named) grew up in Bäckefors, Dalsland, about 40 km southwest of Tisselskog. Born in 1867, she had a similar experience to that of the Gustafsson children: growing up in rural western Sweden, looking for work, experiencing economic realities and hardships, seeing a dim future, and ultimately deciding to "go to America". Mina's detailed memoir was an important research source for the historical depiction of the 19th century Swedish-American migration experience described by Vilhelm Moberg, the renowned 20th century author of the famous Swedish novels *The Emigrants*, *The Immigrants*, and *The Settlers*.

Mina left her home in Bäckefors in May 1890. The initial leg of the journey was to travel to Göteborg (Gothenburg), the first large city Mina had ever seen, which was probably also the case for the Gustafsson-Färdig brothers. Göteborg was a stronghold for Swedish Baptists and a major port city. Mina waited with other passengers for ships that would take them to Hull, England, crossing the rough North Sea, where most on board became extremely seasick, even losing fragile items like china, brought from home. Arriving with empty stomachs, but relief, they next traveled from Hull to Liverpool by train, and waited in a hotel for a larger ship that would take them across the Atlantic. They boarded at Alexandria Dock, along with hundreds of others. In Mina's case, the ship was the *S/S Romeo*, the very same ship that had been taken by Emanuel just a year earlier. Not large by today's standards, holding 800 passengers in steerage, the journey to New York took 8–9 days. Mina had no knowledge of the city or of the language, yet successfully searched out the train that took immigrants to the Midwest, to Chicago. Next, Mina went from Chicago to her destination in Wausau, Wisconsin, and waited alone at the station for many hours until someone finally came for her. It must have taken enormous courage and resolve to seek a better life this way, especially for young people with experience only on small rural farms, and to travel alone on such a long, arduous, and complicated journey.

Emanuel made his way west and joined Martin. By at least 1895, both Emanuel and Martin, both now using the last name Färdig, were living and working as carpenters and bridge builders in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Here they remained for several years. In 1897, Martin married Maria Mathilda Nelson [Nilsson]. She was born in Ukna,

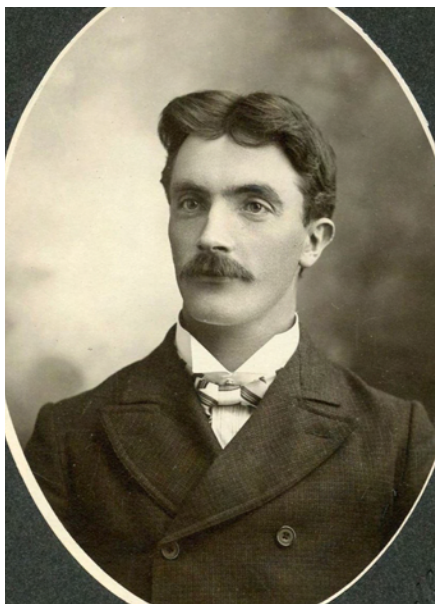
Linköping, Kalmar, Sweden. Sometime after 1900, the couple moved from Eau Claire to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where Martin continued work as a carpenter.

Emanuel became a naturalized citizen November 1904, in Wisconsin. It is not clear where he was from 1905 to 1913, but in 1914 he moved to Aberdeen, Washington, working as a carpenter. He decided to keep his traditional Swedish name, Gustafsson. Aberdeen was a new and growing city with a reputation for poor living conditions. But it had dense forests and a large lumber industry, offering employment for loggers and lumber mill workers. Aberdeen is on North Bay, which opens into the Pacific Ocean, so Emanuel was near water again.

Next to leave Sweden was Anders (Andrew), when he was 21 years old. He sailed for Boston, Massachusetts from Liverpool, England, in 1896 on the ship *S/S Catalonia*. The records show that his father paid for his passage, indicating family support for the move. Anders traveled with his 18 year-old friend and neighbor Johan (John) Andersson, from Rönningen, a small farm (*torp*) just south of Branterud at Rundalen.



John Anderson and Andrew Färdig in Chicago, Illinois, ca. 1900.



Andrew [Anders] Gustafsson Färdig in America, 1900.

There were also three other people in the travel party from his immediate neighborhood in Ramdalen in Tisselskog; 15 year-old Amalia Gustafsson, from Rundalen, the neighboring farm (*gård*) just south of Rönningen, plus Lars Magnus and Anna Björklund, 53 and 57 years old, from Fagersand, the tenement soldier cottage (*soldattorp*) slightly south of Henneviken and just west of Borgan, who were granted permission to emigrate about a month before Anders and Johan. The Björklunds would probably have acted as “*in loco parentis*” (in the place of parents) for the youngsters, but



Andrew Färdig and Esther Anderson wedding party, Chicago, Illinois, April 16, 1904. Andrew's best friend John Anderson is seated, far left in the picture.

No. 22. ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
(Valid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

STATE OF WASHINGTON,) In the Superior Court
COUNTY OF CHEHALIS.) of Chehalis County

I, Olof Gustafson Ferdig, aged 32 years,
occupation Carpenter, do declare on oath ^{affirm} that my personal
description is: Color White, complexion Light, height 5 feet 10 inches,
weight 194 pounds, color of hair Dark Brown, color of eyes Blue
other visible distinctive marks: Scars on each side of face above
chin; I was born in Gottenborg, Sweden
on the 18th day of August, anno
Domini 1874; I now reside at Aburdeen, Wash.

I emigrated to the United States of America from Fort William, Ontario
on the vessel* (C. P. Ry. Co.); my last
foreign residence was Canada, Province of Ontario

It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Oscar II,
King of Sweden, of which I am now a ^{citizen} subject; I
arrived at the port of Sumas, in the
State ^{Territory} of Washington on or about the 11th day
of January, anno Domini 1906; I am not an anarchist; I am not a
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:
SO HELP ME GOD.

Olof Gustafson Ferdig
(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and ^{sworn to} ~~affirmed~~ before me this 11th
day of December, anno Domini 1906.

A. C. Graham
Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court.

[SEAL.]

Olof Gustaf[s]on Färdig [Ferdig]'s Declaration of Intention to become a naturalized United States citizen, filed on 11 December 1906 at Chehalis County, Washington.

went their separate ways when they reached Boston. Amalia stayed in Boston intending to be a servant. The Björklunds settled in Minnesota on a farm of their own.

Anders (now calling himself Andrew) and Johan (now calling himself John) ventured west to join John's brother, Anders, in Marinette, Wisconsin. Anders Andersson had emigrated from Rönningen five years earlier, in 1891, as recorded in the church books for Tisselskog and Ramdalen. Andrew and John had both seen their older brothers emigrate. John's oldest brother, Lars Magnus Andersson (b. 1863) had emigrated to America in 1884, followed by his brother Anders.

(FORM No. 110—Continued.)
(Revised April 24, 1916.)

American Consulate,
Göteborg, Sweden.
NOV 29 1918

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I, B. M. RASMUSSEN Consul of the United States of America at Göteborg, Sweden, hereby certify that Olof Gustafson Färdig is registered as an American citizen in this consulate. He was born Aug. 18, 1874 at Tisslakog, Sweden, and is a citizen of the United States by birth (or naturalization). He left his residence in the United States on Nov. 1, 1914 and arrived in Sweden on December 6, 1914, where he is now residing for the purpose of settling an estate. He is not married, who was born in _____ and resides at _____

He has the following children:

_____ born in _____
and residing at _____
and _____ born in _____
and residing at _____
and _____ born in _____
and residing at _____

His local address is Tisslakog, Sweden.

The person to be informed in case of death or accident is Mr. Emanuel Gustafson, Box 701, Aberdeen, Wash.

His citizenship of the United States is established by Cert. of Naturalization, iss. by the Superior Court of Washington, Chehalis Co., at Montesano, Dec. 5, 1910. (No. 170169).

This certificate is not a passport and its validity expires on November 28, 1917.

The following is the signature of Olof Gustafson Färdig.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal of office. B. M. Rasmussen
American Consul

(DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)

Olof Gustaf[s]on Färdig [Ferdig]'s Certificate of Registration as an American Citizen filed in Göteborg in 1916 after his return to Sweden in 1914 in order to settle the Färdig estate after the death of his father at Branterud.

After landing in Boston, Andrew and John traveled by train to Marinette, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, where they found work as loggers. There was a vast amount of timber on the Menominee River and lumbering was big business, offering employment for a number of years. Andrew often told one of the few stories about his early life, explaining that the young men would go out to cut lumber with their lunch of cheese wrapped around the axe they carried. The Marinette community was full of immigrants, had an active Swedish Baptist congregation, and a climate and topography not so different from Dalsland.

Marinette, Wisconsin, is separated from its twin city, Menominee, Michigan, by the Menominee River, both on the waters of Green Bay. The population boomed during 1890–1900 because of the very prosperous lumber industry. As in the rest of the midwest and northwest United States, there were plentiful forests of white pine and hardwoods to be cut and shipped by water to large cities. Work in lumber camps was dangerous, with young men wielding huge axes on huge trees. There is no such comparable work today.

Andrew and John found room and board in Marinette at the home of Marie Dahl, a Swedish widow with six children, on Elizabeth Avenue near 10th Street. Elizabeth Avenue had neat, two-story Victorian homes, a few small stores, three churches and was an easy walk to the town and the Bay. One of the churches was Swedish Baptist, and another was Swedish Methodist.

Another Swedish blended family also lived on Elizabeth Avenue, by 7th Street: Charles Johnson was a baker, married to Christina Stolberg, a widow with children. Esther Stolberg was born 1883, in Illinois, just when Christina arrived from Sweden, and sisters Selena (b. 1885) and Clara (b. 1887) were born in Wisconsin. Another good friend to Andrew and John was Gustav Wallendorf (b. 1872), a carpenter and Baptist who had immigrated from Sweden with his mother and brother in 1889, and became an American citizen in 1897.

Andrew was active in the Swedish Baptist Church, leading the Young People's Society and Choristers. Along with singing, Andrew also played the violin. His immediate leadership in the local Baptist church, as a newcomer, reflected his prior level of experience in having already converted to Baptism and having assumed a leadership role in the Baptist Chapel at Hennevik before leaving Branterud.

Marinette was a social community with ties to Sweden, and here Andrew and John made new friends, including Wallendorf and the Johnson-Stolberg family. Gustaf Wallendorf married Hannah Stolberg in 1896 and remained in Marinette until about 1900.

Andrew and John were recorded in the 1900 Federal Census of Marinette. John's brother Anders (now also called Andrew) married Sophia (b. 1874 in Sweden) in 1898, and by 1900 had a baby son. They lived on Logan Avenue near 6th Street in Marinette, about 10 minutes walking distance from Elizabeth Street.

The lumber industry began to wane in Marinette after 1897. As young men gradually found less work in lumber camps, they could

find jobs in lumber mills and factories (e.g., making doors, boxes) in Marinette and Menominee. Life in Marinette had advantages for Andrew and John, but eventually they both moved to Chicago. The question is why?

Their good friend and neighbor in Marinette, Gustav Wallendorf, his wife Hannah, and mother Caroline Johnson (b. 1832 in Sweden) moved from Marinette to Chicago. By 1900 they were living on South Chicago Avenue, Hyde Park, in Chicago. Gustav gave his occupation as pastor for the 1900 Federal Census. He was indeed a pastor, of Elim Swedish Baptist Church in South Chicago. Elim Baptist Church had only just been organized, in 1899, to serve the Swedish population of the Grand Crossing area, on the corner of Kimbrook and Kenwood Avenues. Wallendorf enrolled in the Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago. Perhaps he had been a lay pastor in Marinette.

Perhaps with the encouragement of Wallendorf, Andrew and John moved from Marinette to Chicago, soon after 1900. They found employment at an iron factory referred to as Chicago Malleable. Both men became active members at Elim Swedish Baptist Church. As in Marinette, the church provided the social community to meet other Swedish young people. There Andrew met Esther Anderson, a pop-

ular young woman who was a charter member of Elim Church. In April 1904, Andrew married Esther, and Rev. Wallendorf performed the service. Witnesses were Andrew's friend, John Anderson and Esther Anderson's best friend, Esther Stolberg.

In November 1904, Andrew Färdig and John Anderson became naturalized United States citizens (in the same month as Emanuel). Andrew's address was 1904

Karl Gustafsson and Maja Kajsa Gustafsdotter with daughter Anna, ca. 1897.



Washington Ave. and John's was 7310 Monroe Ave. in Chicago. Gustaf E. Wallendorf, address also 7310 Monroe Ave., was a witness for both men, and Andrew and John were witnesses for each other.

On 26 April 1905, John Anderson and Esther Stolberg were married by Rev. Wallendorf at Elim Swedish Baptist Church. No doubt Andrew and Esther Färdig were witnesses. By 1910, Andrew and Esther Färdig were living at 7310 Monroe Street in Chicago, and the Gustaf Wallendorf family lived upstairs. Clearly, friendships and the mutual support of immigrants were strong elements of a successful transition from Sweden to America.

Olof, Andrew's twin, was the last brother to emigrate from Sweden, at age 28. In spring 1902, he traveled to Nova Scotia, then went to Ft. William, Ontario, Canada, where he remained until January 1904. Then Olof traveled west and entered the United States in Sumas, Washington. From there he traveled 235 miles to Grays Harbor on the coast of Washington, about as far away from Tisselskog as he could travel. It is possible that his brother Emanuel already lived in Aberdeen in Grays Harbor at the time.

Olof remained in Washington for several years, applying to become a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1906. On his official papers he signed his name as *Olof Gustafson Ferdig*, probably spelling his name the way it was pronounced in Canada and the United States. His Declaration of Intention provides a description of the 32-year old Olof: dark brown hair, blue eyes, 5'10" tall, 194 pounds, light complexion, with a scar on each side of his face above his chin.

Olof was recorded on the 1910 United States Federal Census, in Chehalis, Aberdeen, Washington. He gave his occupation as carpenter and he was living in a boarding house on North Street. Emanuel and Martin were also carpenters, and Andrew was a pattern maker at a factory. All the young men had attained skilled positions. There was evidence in letters from Sweden, that the sons sent money home when they could, to help the family.

Sadness from Sweden

The year 1914 began with a tragedy in Sweden when Nanny, the youngest daughter of Gustaf Magnusson and the boys' youngest sister, died of tuberculosis in January. She was just 31 years old and engaged to be married. Six months later, Gustaf himself died of a stroke, just

weeks short of his 83rd birthday. Both died at home on the farm in Branterud.

With all able-bodied brothers in America, the farm was now left to the mother, Inga, about 71 years old, the older sister Maja Kajsa, and younger brother Karl, who was mentally handicapped. Maja Kajsa, who had married Karl Gustafsson (no relationship) in 1891, had one daughter, Anna, and had long ago moved out to Håverud, a few miles south of Branterud. As the only remaining daughter in the family, and only competent sibling in the area, Maja Kasja assisted her aging mother and brother at Branterud. It was not practical to expect Inga and Karl to run a subsistence farm alone.

After Gustaf Magnusson died, the brothers in America were notified. When the news reached brother Emanuel, he ordered Olof to return home to take over the farm. Why was Olof chosen to return home? He had a job, and had become a naturalized U.S. citizen, but so were the other older brothers—Martin, Emanuel, and Andrew. Emanuel and Olof were living near each other in Grays Harbor,



Anna Gustafsson, ca. 1916, daughter of Maja Kajsa Gustafsdotter, Anders and Olof's sister, and Karl Gustafsson (Maja Kajsa's husband, no relation). Later married to Ferdinand Ekeroth, and had daughter Gun, now married to Lars Idegård.

Washington, so was Olof chosen because he was the easiest for Emanuel to reach? Or because he was youngest and the last to emigrate? It is interesting that Emanuel, who was also unmarried, did not go himself. Also puzzling, is why Olof agreed to go and complied with Emanuel's directive.

Whatever the reasons, Olof relented and packed up and left his home and his new life in Grays Harbor, Washington on 1 November 1914.

He arrived in Göteborg, Sweden, on 6 December 1914. On the immigration form, he gave the reason for returning to reside in Sweden as “for the purpose of settling an estate.” Perhaps this is what he planned; to determine what to do with the farm at Branterud, perhaps sell it and settle with Gustaf’s heirs. It may have seemed simple and straightforward at the time. He may have even thought that he would soon be returning to Grays Harbor.

As it turns out, he neither wanted to take over running the old farm nor turn it over to anyone else to care for. Instead, he seemed to resent being there and created problems and heartache for the family before finally running the farm into the ground and dying there himself only 14 years later.

Letters from Home, 1916

Andrew was a great letter writer, often at his desk penning letters to relatives and pastors. Of the letters that came from his family back in Sweden, only three letters were kept by him and then by his daughter, Pearl. These letters were only recently, carefully translated by Anders Rhodin in 2012–2013. The translation was challenging, in that it was old Swedish and often contained spelling variations. The first two letters, from 1916, were from his niece Anna Gustafsson (photo), 23 year-old daughter of his sister Maja Kajsa, describing in detail the conditions at the farm in Branterud.

The following is Anna’s first letter, in response to a letter from Andrew. Olof is seen as an unhappy, miserable man, who was not able to make a success of the farm. His behavior towards his family indicated a deep resentment of his lot in life. In addition, he suffered with poor health. He lived on the farm with Karl who was dependent on Olof for everyday needs. It is a sad and complex story.

Håverud 3 January 1916

Dear uncle [mother’s brother] Anders [Andrew].

I will now write a few lines, and forward my mother’s [Maja Kajsa Gustafsson] heartfelt greetings and gratitude for the dearly welcome letter and money that she received on 30 December. That was much too large a kindness that uncle bestowed upon us, but as said, we thank uncle so very

Häverud den 3-1-1916
 Bäste morbror Anders.
 Jag får nu skriva några rader
 och framföra minnans
 hjärtliga hälsning och tack
 för det kärkomna brevet och
 påminnelse som hon fick
 emottaga den 30/12. det var
 alldeles för stor välmening som
~~morbror Anders det som var~~
 såht mycket tack skall morbror
 ha för gifvan. jag kan tala
 om att pappa var full Brant-
 erud om nyårsdagen men det
 var så mycket snö så han
 höll på att inte taga sig dit
 för det har kommit så mycket
 et snö här på Dalstana nu
 så det har icke varit så mycket
 et på många år såges det

First page of the first letter from Andrew's niece, Anna Gustafsson in Sweden.

much for the gift. I can tell you that father [Karl Gustafsson] went to Branterud on New Year's Day, but there was so much snow that he almost could not make it there. There has been so much snow here in Dalsland now, so there hasn't been so much for many years, people say.

Olov [Olof] and Carl [Karl] were reasonably healthy. They have been alone since last fall when mother left them. Since then they have not found anyone who wants to be there. Mother cannot be there because Olov [Olof] wants to be the master himself, so no one can say anything there. It would have been better if Olov [Olof] had not returned home [from America], because then everything would have worked out fine. Now there's no order with anything, because no one is allowed to do anything. There were good economical circumstances when he came home, the inheritance had come to over 2 thousand kronor [currently ca. \$300] in clear cash—the largest portion had been received in inheritance from Petter in Högsbyn [Petter Magnusson Färdig—Andrew's father's brother]. And all of it has stood in Olov's [Olof's] hands since he came home—probably there's nothing left of it, but he said he had received a letter from uncle Anders [Andrew] with a promise of money. Yes, it's good that grandmother [mother's mother—Kajsa, Olof, and Andrew's mother—Inga Olsdotter] has escaped this life, because it was her prayer that she would escape this life. Ever since Olov [Olof] came home she has had no comfort here on earth, and it looks like her prayer was heard—she died so easily and peacefully fell asleep. Mother was up there [in Branterud] and took care of her, but she was well from time to time, and was up and around occasionally until the last two days.

We could never believe that uncle [mother's brother] Emanuel would have sent Olov [Olof] home [from America] if he had known of his sorrowful state [of health]. I have waited so much for a letter from uncle—I wrote a letter to uncle last Christmas but received no answer—perhaps it was lost along the way. I need to close for this time with many dear greetings from all of us and at the same time we wish all of you a good New Year. And let us all pray that Jesus will be near us all days.

Many greetings from Anna.
 Uncle should write (address) this way.
 Anna Gustafsson, Håverud, Uppered, Dalsland
 It is no longer Skållerud.

Then, on Nov. 1, 1916, Anna wrote another letter to her Uncle Andrew.

Håverud 1 November 1916

Dear uncle [mother's brother] Anders [Andrew].

We hope that you are all healthy and hearty. We may now again write a few lines, since we have not received any response to our latest letter which we wrote to uncle in August. Mother wonders if uncle doesn't want to answer her or if the letter has possibly gone astray along the way and therefore not reached uncle's hand. And in that case we may now inform you again of how things are here at home. We are all reasonably healthy but these are troubling and dark times and everything has become so terribly expensive and several things you cannot obtain even for money. But it's good that so far God protects Sweden from war because otherwise it would probably be so much worse. I can tell you that Grön in Buterud [nearby farmstead] is now dead, he apparently had a stroke.

I received a postcard from uncle Olov [Olof] a week ago and he says he feels good and Karl is also healthy. How they have it other than that we don't know since they are still alone, but there's a woman from Hinnevik [Henneviken, the nearby Baptist homestead] who bakes and washes and does marketing for him. Mother has not been there since last year, and nor will she ever go there again, because to go there and work hard for not so much as a thank-you, but rather just the opposite, criticisms and sneering words, and this she cannot endure. And he has told her that everything up there is his and uncle Emanuel's, so then mother has nothing she can demand [or claim]. But now we are wondering what will become of Branterud in the end. Nothing has been sown or planted there for years

Häverud den 7-11-1916.
 Bäste morbror Anders.
 vi hoppas att ni alla äro friska och kora
 vi få nu åter igen skriva några
 rader, eftersom vi icke har fått
 något svar på vårt senaste brev
 som vi skrev i Augusti till
 morbror, manna undrar om
 svar har ej vill svara henne
 eller om brevet möjligen förgäts
 på vägen och sålunda ej kommit
 morbror tillhanda, och i så
 fall så få vi nu åter igen medela
 hur det står till här hemma
 vi äro alla någolunda friska
 men det är så oroliga och dystra
 tidet och allting har blivit så
 förfärligt dyrt och många saker
 kan en knappas för pengar

First page of the second letter from Andrew's niece, Anna Gustafsson in Sweden.

and Olav [Olof] he only sells the animals so that he gets money to live on. Last year in the fall he sold a cow for 155 kr [ca. \$24], and now he has sold the horse for 850 [ca. \$130] to a person who the same day turned around and sold it for 1,300 kr [ca. \$200], so that was a pretty good sale that Olov [Olof] made, but he was probably out of money so he probably sold the horse for whatever they wanted to offer him. He received 200 kr [ca. \$30] from Norway this summer, but they are probably already gone. But then again, fairly soon everything will probably be gone from up there [in Branterud]. Olov [Olof] has said that he intends to stay as long as anything is still left up there and then when it's all gone then the parish [Tisselskog] can take Karl [Karl was developmentally delayed (or possible Down's syndrome) and described in the books as "sinnesjuk" = "insane"]. And that may [not occur?] now that the times are so difficult.

And then mother asks whether uncle Anders [Andrew] and Emanuel thinks that that's good, otherwise mother thinks its about time that they did something about this before it's too late. Because mother she says that when Emanuel sent Olov [Olof] home [from America] that he could have well come home himself to take care of him as well, because he's sick and weak after all and no one can know how long he'll have the strength to continue to take care of himself. And then of course it would be as usual, just send for mother and she'd have to wrap herself in more misery. For poor mother, she hasn't had enough of all the sickness and death and problems that have been up there [in Branterud], but it will be expected of her to persevere to the end and to be untiring of all the problems up there. Mother begs you to answer as soon as possible so that she can have some peace in all her troubles.

Many greetings to you all.

Kindly [Anna]

It is difficult to imagine what Andrew wrote back, and what he could say that would help the situation from far-away Chicago. With



Sampling of the many American (or British) clay pipes found discarded at Branterud, the remains of Olof Färdig's smoking habit. These pipes were popular before the advent of cigarettes. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

three little boys, a demanding job at Chicago Malleable and a mortgage, he may have only been able to send limited funds. Emanuel, who also sent money, continued to live and work in Grays Harbor, Washington, as a carpenter, and Martin, a widower, was living and working in Colorado Springs. The ideal next step would be to convene a family meeting, but this wasn't possible with the siblings scattered and so far away. No one sibling had enough resources to "save" the farm. So Olof continued living on the farm, selling whatever he could, Karl with him, isolated from his family and gradually losing his health. Olof had been exposed to smoking either in Canada or the USA, and had taken up smoking clay pipes (see photo p. 68), which compounded his lung and heart issues. He and the farm were both in steep decline.

Final News from Home, 1928

On 17 May 1928, Anders Rhodin's grandfather, Gunnar Thorstenson, who was just starting to build a small cottage at Soltorp, Trakten, in Slottevikén, rowed a local physician (Jonas Webbjörn from Billingsfors) across to Branterud and the two of them found



View of Branterud in 1928 from the ridge above Slottevikén and the new rail-road track, showing some of the open fields on the middle half-island (Branterudshalvön) between the Branterud homestead on the peninsula to the left and Bockön island on the right. Photo by Anders' grandfather, Gunnar Thorstenson.

Olof, age 54, died on the farm. He had died from heart failure and “asthma” which may have been congestive heart failure, possibly related to his smoking. He had returned to the farm 14 years earlier, but at the end was destitute and sickly, relying on the kindness of neighbors for help.

A young girl, Ingrid Svahn, from the neighboring farm at Borgan had walked to Branterud and delivered milk to him and his brother Karl on a regular basis since he had sold all their animals—and she discovered him apparently very sick or injured and notified her father, August Svahn, who used his newly installed house phone to call in the doctor, but too late.

A few months later, Karl Gustafsson, Kajsa's husband, and brother-in-law to Andrew Färdig, wrote to Andrew in detail, regarding the condition of Branterud. The letter, written in old Swedish, has been translated by Anders Rhodin. From the letter, it is clear that there were discussions among the family members regarding what to do with the farm.

Karl's letter provides a thorough description of the farm's decline. His letter is in response to a letter written by Andrew, asking Karl if he would be willing to take over the farm. While it is long, it

is filled with personal observations and gives a detailed picture of the farm as it was in 1928.

Håverud, the 25th of August 1928

Dear Brother-in-law Anders with Family

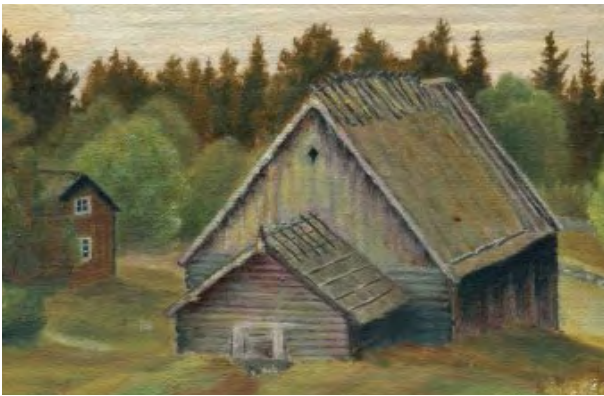
You ask whether I want to take over the homestead, which I consider impossible for me. As you know I will soon be 70 years old and am fairly well worn out and Kajsa [his wife, Andrew Färdig's sister] has also had a hard time over the years, so I see no advantage in building there. Although I have great love for Branterud, for it is a wonderful place during summertimes, but it can be very dreary during wintertime. But I admit that I look back many times before I get in the boat in order to turn my back on the place. If it were as it was when my father-in-law [Gustaf Magnusson] and mother-in-law were alive, it would be a simple matter. But now everything is in ruin. One can see where fences have stood, but not a fencepole is any good. As far as the house is concerned, the whole kitchen wall is falling out, so Olof [Andrew Färdig's twin brother] nailed a few planks lengthwise. And additionally it is rotten. On the middle windows we have had to bind both above and below with string and sticks. The sewing machine sits in the room but has fared badly. And the barn is falling down and all the houses are totally lost, although the main shed is still in reasonable shape, although the roof has been damaged so that it leaks here and there. Grain bins and a larger tub remain, as well as a wagon, a threshing-mill and a harrow, and a pair of wheels that have stood without a roof for many years. That's all that remains of tools and equipment, so to rent out the homestead I would consider useless – or impossible because no one would want to. For it is impossible for any person to live here. Olof told them in Borgan [Borgan, the closest neighboring farmstead] that he could not live there another winter. Half the boards are gone in the floor, so there is open earth, and we were forced to cover the floor and walls with wrapping paper before the funeral. Sofas with doubled inner mattresses had to be burned, because they could not be moved because they as well as the

Åkerölad den 25 i 8 1928
 Båsten Svägers Anders med familj

Du frågar om jag vill övertaga Egendommen vilket jag
 anser är omöjligt för mig som du vet så är jag snart
 80 år och är ganska väl utsliten och Kajsa har ären
 och så varit hårt med så jag ser mig ingen fördel af
 att bygga der. fast jag har stor kärlek för Branterud
 för der är en härlig plass om sommar tiden men kan
 vara mycket trist om vintertid men jag erinner
 att jag ser mig tillbaka många gånger innan jag går
 i Båten för att vända ryggen från om dett vore
 som dett var när min svärfaras svärmor lede
 så vore ingen sak men nu är det en ruin dett kan
 synas var gårdesgårdar har stigit men inte en stor till
 gagn hvad byggnigen angår så är hela ryggen i köket
 utfallen så Olaf spika in några känggärende bräder
 för inrikt är den af ruten på mitten. fästren har vi
 bundit öfver och under med snören och finner
 symaskin står på rummet men har varit mycket illa
 så Loidan är med poren så alla hus är totalt för
 larade vist. husboden är den som är något kvar af men
 tacket är för stort så dett är dräfft här och var. sådes arkar
 och ett stornor kar är kvar der sjöet är en vagn
 ett träskreck och en harrv ett par hjul som står utan
 något tack i många år dett är allt som finns till reskap

First page of the letter from Andrew's brother-in-law, Karl Gustafsson in Sweden.

floor were so worm-eaten, although without other vermin. Some wall-lice were there, but not many. Storage areas and closets were full of badly worn and moldy clothing of all kinds, which became several wheelbarrow loads burned down by the cove. Olof's best clothing was altered for Karl's use, boots included. For the clothing that he had could not be used. Sweaters, shirts and underwear that could be cleaned we were able to trade. The farm animals have been gone for five years now, which was a big relief when he got that idea to get rid of them, because he was so sickly and we would have worried that he wasn't healthy enough to go out to the barn so that they would not have received any care until someone else came. At the very least I was afraid that the barn would fall down over the animals, which was not far from reality. I was there once and saw how brittle the roof timbers were. I said to him that the roof will soon fall, but he answered that it wasn't too bad. But the inner roof fell not long after the animals were gone. Now the outer roof has also fallen, but for as long as he was taking care of them, they were beautiful and no one else in Tisselskog had such roofs.



*The main Branterud barns in 1929 (a year after the letter was written), showing the beautiful high thatched roof with traditional construction and partial loss along the far end.
Detail from painting by Hjalmar Henrikz.*

We have done an estate inventory after Olof. There wasn't much left, he probably knew that the end was not far

away and evidently he had very little money. His watch and my father-in-law's 2 old pocket watches and a Norwegian Remington rifle could not be found, nor [carpenter's] plane, nor chisel, nor many other tools that I saw he had owned [evidently included on the estate inventory after the parents died]. Much has probably been traded away in exchange for errands and help, the rest to repay loans. So what was left was the sewing machine, 2 handsaws, a sharpening whetstone with zinc box, and a few trifles. So I don't know if an auction would cover its own cost, but there's probably no other way to get rid of it.

I have soon paid or made trips and helped with errands along the canal with oil, gas, freight and driving, etc., and much that I can't even list, now up to nearly 300 kr [now ca. \$46]. But then I got ahold of 500 kr [now ca. \$77] that he had in a claim [that was owed to him] in Norway. He had talked about something along those lines right after he returned from America, but I didn't pay him much mind because he said a lot of things and I chose to believe what I wanted, but evidently there was some basis to it. But there were no papers to find no matter how much I looked, other than a letter he had gotten from the post office, so I was planning a trip to Norway, but then a letter arrived for Olof G. Färdig. I saw that it was from Norway, so I broke it open on the grounds that I thought it would have information about his claim. As it turns out, a woman [in the letter] says that she now has his money since the revisors had finished and now wanted to know how he wanted the money sent to him. I headed to the Parish office in Tisselskog to obtain a death certificate and to Skållerud to obtain an identity certificate for myself and Kajsa as well as an age certificate in order to obtain a Parish stamp, but I was unable to obtain one without appealing to higher authorities, so there were a lot of writings. Evidently she had power of attorney from Olof or some promise, because she said she didn't need the certificates and official documents, but that the revisors required them of her. "And I can't deposit the funds because then I'll never get them out, because there's more at stake. There was a claims owner who relinquished his claim, otherwise there would not have been anything for

anyone”, she said to Olof. But if I had not broken open the letter but returned it then I would have gotten nowhere. Had they found out that he was dead earlier – that must be a very honest person, she said that “I had had to stick with it in order to receive my fair share.” It was her mother who had a store, and it was in that store that the moneys were held, but it had been broken up and had taken a long time to sort out.

Let me speak of other matters now for a while. Branterud is a constant landing place for fishermen and vacationers, they have their tents and gas stoves in the best cases, or they make fires on land, so that there is always a worry for forest fires, because there’s a lot of dry brush there and flammable things. There are large gatherings of motorboats that visit, and I have made several trips on Sunday evenings to check for fires, so it’s not so nice that the place sits deserted. Olof put an end to the nuisance, but as soon as he was gone it began again. I spoke with some of the people, they looked like old folks, so I didn’t want to reproach them that time. I told them not to make fires on the shore, but they said we have a kitchen on the boat. It was Norwegians from Mustadfors [nearby mill town], they’re inside all week, just like us, factory workers, so they enjoy open air life.

Regarding any of the conditions [concerning the inheritance of the estate], I can’t really say, will have to hear what conditions the community puts forth. Evidently it will be worked out as if everyone was alive, and then the shares of the dead will be turned over to us who are left [of the 7 siblings, Olof, Nanny, and Martin were dead, and Karl had been declared incompetent, leaving Emanuel and Anders (Andrew) in the US and Kajsa (with husband Karl Gustafsson) in Sweden]. I have read your letter to Karl Svan [probably executor of the estate]. It was very correct, though I didn’t want to pretend to understand that it was something sharp [caustic]. I also want to believe that Karl was not solely to blame. They have evidently taxed up the estate by 5 or 6 thousand on account of the forest’s growth. I said that it is thoughtless to not take into account that if someone was going to build there then most of the timber would get used, and if they wanted something extra to pay for a builder and

materials, then they would also have to sell some timber for paper production, and that would lead to more taxes, and then there wouldn't be much to increase taxation on the estate.

You, perhaps, have plenty of money, so you can take over the whole estate. We for our part cannot make any good use of the estate. I asked Oskar – he thinks that in order to fix up a place that's so badly ruined would cost so much that it would never pay off in a place like that, because there are lots of estates here in Sweden. But if you knew what the right thing to do would be, I would be very thankful to you. A day's salary for regular workers here in Sweden is 6-to 7 [Kronor], factory workers 7.60-8, drivers 10, so it is expensive to hire people. I have always thought about getting my own turf [property], but it has always met hinders. If it had worked out as Emanuel had written me, that if I had wanted to take over the estate and that Olof and Karl could have had their home with me, then Emanuel would have helped me to build. And even provided support for clothing and upkeep for them as much as he could, for Emanuel is a very good man.

It is sobering to know how many sacrifices Emanuel has made, and still makes. I have read his letter to Karl Svan wherein he says that he gives up his inheritance to brother Karl and Kajsa to split evenly. Hopefully he will not suffer from his overgenerosity. He is a man who keeps his word and I am certain that God shall reward his righteous work. For he had thought correctly, by my understanding, in which case both Olof and Karl would have had it good. At that time there were animals and reasonable equipment and the old ones had over 1000 Kronor and I had over 5000, so it probably would have gone well, for then Olof and Karl would have thrown their lot in with our family. At that time Anna was not married, but lived at home.

So Kajsa was up in Branterud the whole summer, but Olof was disrespectful and irritating to her, so I realized it was pointless for us to try to get along, for he thought that she was a maid and I would become a hired hand, and with his whims it was absolutely pointless. There was no unfriendliness between us, for I never set forth what Emanuel had said,

for I thought that it was best to avoid angry quarrels. It pained me that Olof could not realize what was best for him, for it is clear that we would have done our best for both of them. I will have to write to Emanuel and thank him. Now I have his address. I have not received a letter from him. You will probably receive a letter from Svan – he can probably write more understandingly about the situation. I am bad at writing, so you will have to read between the lines. I use glasses, so it is worse by [artificial] light and my memory is not good. Many greetings from all of us to you and your family.

In friendship,

Karl Gustafsson

Unknown to Karl, and perhaps to all the family, was that Martin had already died, on 16 October 1927 at age 62, and was buried in Colorado Springs, Colorado, alongside Maria Mathilda. He apparently had been out of touch with the family for years.

The remaining family members were far away from one another. Emanuel was still living in Grays Harbor, Aberdeen, Washington, working as a house carpenter. Andrew was living in Chicago, now with seven children, working as the foreman of Chicago Malleable and in 1927, decided to purchase land in Door County, Wisconsin, and planned to put in a cherry orchard there. In 1929, after the Stock Market crash, Andrew and his partner, J.R. Peterson, had financial troubles when they could not collect rents from the flats they had built in Chicago.

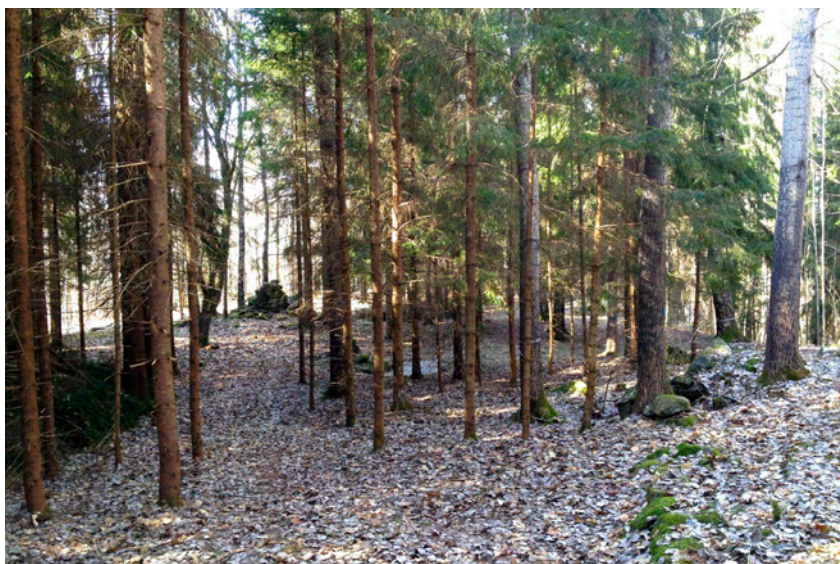
As stated in the letter, Kajsa and her husband Karl had no means to rebuild the old farm, and Anna, their daughter, had married (to Ferdinand Ekeröth). After Olof died, Karl was taken care of and lived until 1960 at Källshagen Sjukhus [Hospital], Vänersborg, an institution where he would have received fairly exceptional care, typical of the Swedish medical system.

In 1929, legal Swedish papers indicated the siblings inherited the farm, but since none could take it over and operate it, it was sold. And so the farm, belonging to the Färdigs, Magnussons, and Gustafssons since about 1822, passed to other owners. Keeping a subsistence farm in one family for over 100 years was not easy, and finally, impossible. Gradually the farm became overgrown and forgotten...

Branterud's Next Life

The farm was purchased in 1933 from the Färdig estate by Karl Andersson from Skårdalen, who built a newer fishing shed on the property in 1934. The farm buildings were abandoned, but the agricultural fields were rented and hayed until about 1947 by a neighbor, Agert Johannesson, from Ramdalen, and his son, Rune Hegge (who now owns the original Henrikz painting of Branterud). They used the barn for storage of hay and then transported the hay to their farm in Ramdalen by horse-drawn sled over the ice of Lake Råvarpen in winter.

But in 1947 Karl Andersson disassembled and tore down all the old timber houses and cut up the logs and sold them as firewood (*famnved*)



Branterud farm in 2012—deserted and overgrown—foundation stones from the large barn in the foreground to the right, collapsed hearth and natural stone chimneystack of the main house in the background, spruce plantation filling the old farmyard, spring-fed hand-dug well seen with ice cover behind the trees. Major clearing of underbrush and small trees already accomplished since 2008. Photo by Anders Rhodin.



Huge pile of saved hand-cut old 1800s slate shingles from the house roofs, ready to be used again for restored houses. New shed erected 2014 in the background on site of previous collapsed fishing shed. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

during the tough economic times that followed World War II. Fortunately, he saved all the old hand-cut slate shingles from the roofs, as well as the old iron Husqvarna stove and an interior door and many windows from the main house, all of which remain on the property. He then planted rows of spruce trees on all the old fields to produce timber, as was being done increasingly on old abandoned farm lands all across the Swedish landscape in those post-war years. Branterud was no longer used as a subsistence farm and home for a family, and for many years it languished as it lay deserted and became overgrown.

In the early 1970s, after Karl Andersson died, the farm was bought by Karl-Emil Eriksson, his nephew from Björke, who built a new tractor woods road in order to gain access to the property for timber equipment, and then harvested some of the timber on the peninsula and the island. But fortunately he left all the old original farm properties and fields untouched and undamaged (except for creating the road through some of the old fields), respecting the cultural value and significance of the old crumbling homestead, its many old piles of stones (*röjningsrös*) cleared from the fields and meadows, and the old hand-plowed agricultural fields (*teglöjd fossil åker*).



New tractor access road for timber harvesting built in 1972. Left: steep hill going up to Branterud *Gård* at its southeast corner; right: road cutting across old fields at Draget in the southern part of the property. Photos by Anders Rhodin.

The property was subsequently bought in the 1990s by a neighbor in Buterud, Bo Östlund, who planned on further timber harvesting, but this never developed, as Bo died unexpectedly at a young age, and his sister, Margareta (Östlund) Clarholm, ended up owning the property, but did no work there, as by that time access to the tractor woods road had been damaged, and the property could no longer be reached by tractor or timber harvesting equipment.

Then in 2008, Anders Rhodin purchased the farm from Margareta and began tracing the family's roots and uncovering the farm's story. He and his family have strong connections to the area, as his grandparents built a small cottage in 1928 in the Slotteviken / Trakten area on the east shore of Lake Råvarpen opposite Branterud, and then in 1936 bought a larger homestead at the south end of Lake Råvarpen at Strömsberg in Buterud. His family has now owned that old homestead for three generations. Additionally and amazingly coincidentally, his grandfather, Gunnar Thorstenson, accompanied the doctor to the Branterud farm on the day in May 1928 that Olof Färdig was discovered dead there.

Anders is committed to historic and cultural preservation of the homestead and its 19th century agricultural landscape, and is planning



The old 1800s communal carpath from the cove at Branterud—looking south towards the barn’s location at the upper back end of the photo. Now cleared of dense underbrush and many small trees. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

on restoring some of the houses, out-buildings, landscape and farm to its original form and, hopefully, some of its function. Much work has already been done, especially extensive clearing out of vegetation overgrowth from around the homestead and along the old carpaths, and planning removal of all spruce plantations from the plowed agricultural fields and adjacent hay meadows. Plans are also being pursued and formalized for attaining partially protected cultural and biological reserve status for the property, supported by two local governmental agencies, *Skogsstyrelsen* and *Länsstyrelsen*. What was lost, will hopefully someday be restored.

Thus, the small homestead farm that Magnus Pettersson Färdig established in the early and mid-1800s and that Gustaf Magnusson enhanced in the late 1800s, but that Olof Gustafsson Färdig was unable or unwilling to continue to tend in the early 1900s, remains largely unchanged and untouched other than the houses, barn, and sheds being gone, and a spruce forest plantation growing on the old fields, meadows, and carpaths.



Shore of Lake Råvarpen at Draget at the southwestern end of the Branterud property—a lovely spot with a small swimming beach popular with locals in the summertime. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

The farm has been spared any development pressure, as it has been isolated and hard to reach, without adequate road access until 2012. Its cultural remnants are all still there, visible and restorable, with foundation stones and collapsed chimneystacks and hearths and hand-plowed furrowed fields and ancient carpaths—the remnants of a mid-1800s subsistence farm painstakingly carved out of a harsh and difficult rocky landscape that provided meager sustenance for its hardy inhabitants.

The farm and the disparate fates of its people and families represent the constant struggle to survive and the never-ending hope for a better life, sometimes chosen to be pursued elsewhere when difficulties appear unsurmountable and new opportunities arise.

For the Färdig family and the twin boys Anders [Andrew] and Olof Gustafsson Färdig that grew up at Branterud in the late 1800s, the struggle of their lives on the small rocky farm versus the opportunities presented by a beckoning new life in America, to where their two elder brothers had already successfully emigrated, provided a life-changing



Branterud in 2014—in the process of being gradually restored—a four-wheel-drive accessible road now reaches the homestead and a new shed has been erected where the old fishing shed once stood. Removal of the spruce plantation trees is planned for the next couple of years in conjunction with support from *Länsstyrelsen* to create a more open cultural and biologically richer landscape through their *Landsbygdsprogram*, replete with grazing beef cattle and eventual restoration of farm buildings. The future for Branterud is hopeful and bright. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

decision for each to make. It led both of them to emigrate, but only one created a successful life to become the patriarch of a large and growing family in America, while it led to sorrow and a bitter end for the other, who was forced by family tragedy and circumstance to return to Sweden where he allowed the homestead farm and his own health to gradually crumble and fail.

These were the diverging fates of twin brothers who were faced with difficult choices in their lives—and for them, *those choices made all the difference...*

... Branterud has a deep residual sadness of the lives lost and hardships experienced there, but also a wonderful beauty, and it evokes a sense of vanished history that lives at the edge of the present—eliciting a sense of past struggles, but also of future possibilities as a restored homestead. It is above all a work in progress...

Anders Rhodin, 2013



Bluebells (*blåklockor*)
flowering in a
Branterud meadow.
Photo by Anders Rhodin.



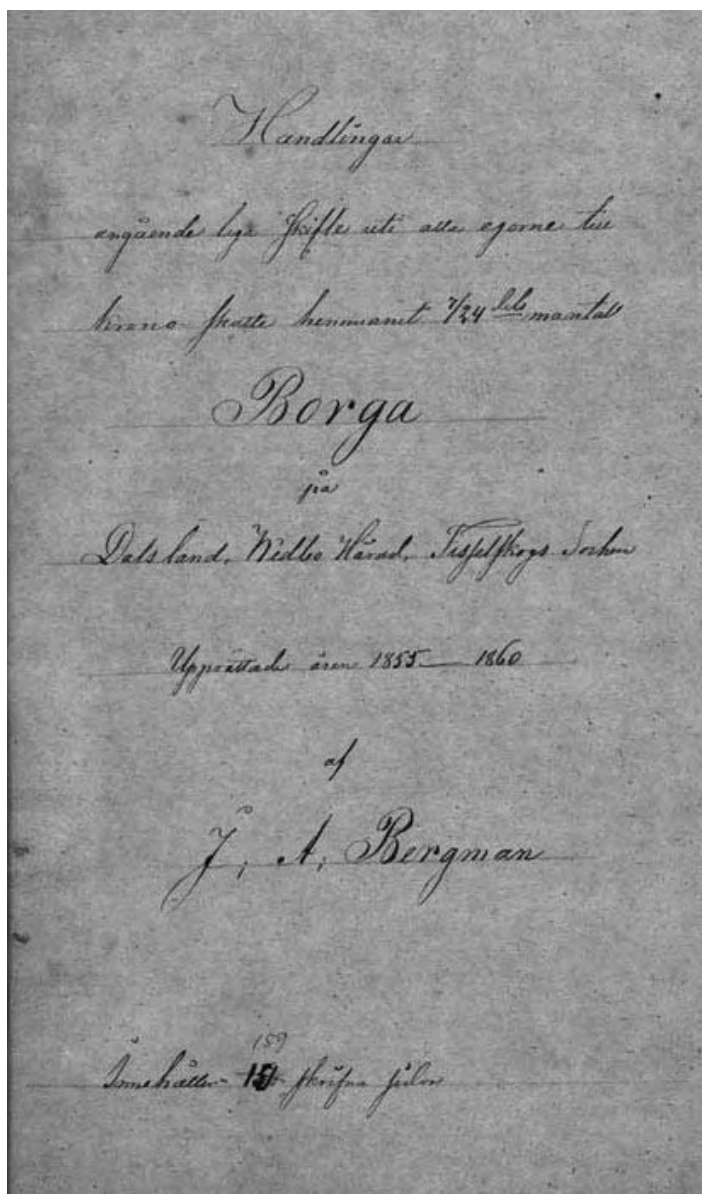
Carol Rehm Conroy and Anders Rhodin, midsummer, June 2008, in front of the collapsed and overgrown natural stone chimneystack of the main house at Branterud homestead, shortly after purchasing the property. Plaque identifying Branterud erected in the 1960s by *Tisselskogs Hembygdsförening*. Photo by Margareta Clarholm.



Branterud, the same spot as above, in October 2015, now with the central hearth and surrounding homestead area partially cleared, a new shed built behind the house, and an improved road for access by four-wheel drive. Photo by Anders Rhodin.

Appendix 1

Borga Laga Skifte Handlingar, 1855–1860 (Legal Land Redistribution);
Lantmäteriet, www.lantmateriet.se, Historiska Kartor, Dokument 15-TIO-55.



År 1853 den 21. November inflyttades på den
 Saken i en kommissionens Lantmätare och
 kronofficers hemannt 742^{te} mte Rindalens
 som Kallas Borgan och är beläget på Vestbo
 Kvarn och Tjuffhogs socken af Dalholms län, för
 att på grund af detta inhälet förordnande verk
 flera laga stiftelse och uti öfriga två nämnda
 stiftelser.

Efter en ärendet utfärdade kommissionen och kronan
 för inflyttas på efterhvar sin hemanntegares
 Saken till förmåningens Anders Olsson
 den yngre i Tjuffhogs ägarer af $\frac{423}{18760} = \frac{11,761}{18760}$ ✓
 Herr Baron Henry de Reseroy St Cyr
 genom Herr Riksforvärtten Karl Daliq
 från Rindalens för egende $\frac{764}{18760} = \frac{2470}{18760}$ ✓
 Andreas Carlsson för egende $\frac{973}{18760} = \frac{11,261}{18760}$ ✓
 Magnus Fardig besande för utbyggd Bran-
 torer och egare af $\frac{790}{18760} = \frac{1258}{18760}$ ✓
 Emman Johanna Jorsberg från Katarinholms $\frac{5090}{18760}$ ✓
 Gustaf Petersson från Rindalen egare af $\frac{71276}{18760} = \frac{240}{18760}$ ✓
 Anders Nilsson i Tjuffhogs af Dahlhogs
 socken, genom dess hustru Maria Svends
 dotter för egende $\frac{71276}{18760} = \frac{7240}{18760}$ ✓

Summan $\frac{724}{18760} = \frac{45160}{18760}$

Åt Majestats anvisade på på efterhvar sin för
 angränsande hemannt Buterus och 78
 mantal af hemannt Rindalens som Kallas
 Heneviken. hvilka bevaras öfver af afven
 beviljade Herr Baron St Cyr — afven en
 tekniskt Herr Riksforvärtten och flera andra

Wadbo Hjärnads Rätt. Rindes karta befin-
 nus wara sjelfre Konceptets Öfren utman-
 kus finnes ej någon karta; dock förmit-
 te förre ägaren af Randalen Erik Olofsson en
 ifrån utmanheten wad afmått och skriftes, omkring
 år 1827. och ligger mellan de wäsende län-
 garna. Men om denna delning wärent be-
 hörigt fastställdt hade sig, ingan af deltagarne
 bekant, och utw eller förre ägaren Erik Olofsson

85

Härförre nämndes af Euhau Johanna
 Försberg, Anders Nilsson; Förelögare, Magnus
 Tärby, och Gustaf Pettersson, hvilka alla, undan-
 tagande Tärby äro bönder uti länheten Run-
 dalen att de för sina hustrusdelar bestående
 föräctningens förtjäng eller wad uti. ord. de
 wad anf. sig utw wad i ägoblandning wad af-
 ga hustrusdelar, och anf. förändring att wad
 bestående för skiftet på samma gång för öfriga
 Bergen skiftet. Magnus Tärby bor på Örnens
 för år belaget på så kallade Bergensset i Björ-
 Ness och är uti uti. affh. skiftet på
 öfriga hustrusdel, wad platsen dröget och bor
 på Bergensset uti och utgör i ut skiftet

De öfriga deltagarne i skifteslaget anf. uti
 och utgör föräctningens förtjäng.

86

Wad betraktande af karten och öfriga om jorden,
 upplystes: 1^o att Magnus Tärby bestående hustrusdel
 för år 1822 uti skiftet utlaga för 1200 uti, wad
 det kunde ej upplysas hwar uti på wad fact hwar

5
 fäst och afrösningsjorden för sig, affidde.
 2^o att de äfviige biskoparna, näml. Johan Forsberg,
 Anders Nilsson och Gustaf Petersen hafva i Sverige
 ett gemensamt skifte i biskopstaden Reudalens med
 flera biskopstadsbarn, såsom framman i gamla gån-
 den, och äro i affidde från bevarandes eller från
 delgämnas i samhällets genom laga skiftesdelning
 afskutna läsa uti sinna sinnes delning, på
 afrösningsjorden, och en gång mellan framman
 den Borgas och utbyggd Reudalens.

87.

Den grund af hvad sålunda blefvet anförde och an-
 tecknat, för underlåtens skiftesman, och först af denna
 nämnda församling och skiftesdelning, utplyga de biskop-
 dande skiftesdelningarna: att de genom sin underlåtenhet, och
 icke frambragt skiftet som kan befinna den från laga skiftes
 ordens i sin sin sinna, att de äro en skiftesdelning
 och utvärken samhällets lagarna, skiftes äro en lag skiftes
 laget i skiftes äro, — de samtliga de biskop-
 dande för en Reudalens och äfviige Magnus Färdig
 sjelfvilligt affidde från sinna protesten mot skiftes
 verkställighet — hvar en hvar för sinna sinna
 fortgång äro, underlåten.

88.

Men i församlingens ämnen skiftesman anförde och uphöll
 att sinna sinna i utlyst med 1822 års skiftesdelning
 Sverige, sinna blifva delningsgrund sin.

89.

De äro en skiftesdelning utmärkt vara sinna
 och affidde, hvar för icke sinna sinna hvar en hvar
 sinna sinna är af utlyst sinna.

90.

Såsom äro anförde skiftesdelningens sinna

att kongressrättningarna göras - Dock torde
 sådant kunna bättre upplysas under för-
 sätningens fortgång.

8.11

Som den framkomna Rantens öfver Niaga
 see är dels gemensamt och många sällingen
 och förändringar samt försett, så får följande
 nämnda förhållanden att nämnts för
 att omfattas af dessa ^{genom afseende på Niaga}
^{och att omfattningarna kunna på sätt som i skildringen}
 markera medas ^{den} ingen Ranta förmed
 hvarann ett behöfvande utkommit - hvilket
 icke annåtta Niaga protest deraut.

8.12

Anders Olsson från Kogolys annåtta att
 sammant bemärlas för angifningen följande
 bygd och igen af Herr Rönner St Cyr och
 med hvilket så kallade Herredets förordning
 gör gräns från för lilla Envel ett
 tydligt bemärlas mot Rönner beaktas be-
 manat Herredens har en fröjd enastående
 af den nämnda förordning, så att Rönner den
 genom icke genom förordning är afförd.
 från Herredens o Anders Olsson förordning
 att förordning skulle göras gräns be-
~~en~~ förordning från lilla Envel till för Rönner
 Rönner kunde icke den Rönner förordning Det för
 yttre för är ett af vardes Rönner in-
 hämtat upplysning, den o Enstämmd
 kunna denna friga afven i den handlägg-
 ning där skulle upplysa - icke att kunna

förutseende jagtjunge. Men jag har
 vid nästa sammankommande om skiftescerans
 tillhörighet och äffändels behållas.
 8. 17.

Härmed underrättas deltagarna att jag
 kommer att afnåtas närst värd till deltag
 antaget lutherska församlingens och styrelsens dags-
 verksamhet och församlingens. Men
 skiftesmanens skulle för sig finnas långt
 högt att afnåtas af skiftesmanens af skiftes
 löpsta egen mot sin Prästare ^{under} på Ordbod
~~och~~ ^{men} för tillfälles deltagarna därefter
 och att de vid värd värdde att ut-
 gånna löpsta därefter.

Protokoll utgitt och tryckt
 Örebro, Örebro den 27^{de} November 1855

På Ordbods vägnar

J. Bergman

Förordningen är uppläst och justeradt
 Dag för ordon.

Kari Dahlström

Anders Olsson

Lustofvetter för
 morgon förordning

Anders Eriksson

Johann Forsberg

med hand i fjern

And. Nilsson & Åström

Maja Svensson

med hand i fjern

Deltagarnes egenhändiga underskrifter

Swedish text interpreted and transcribed by Gudrun Rydberg,
Dalslands Fornminnes- och Hembygdsförbund

**Handlingar angående laga skifte uti alla egorne
till krono skatte hemmanet 7/24^{dels} mantal
Borga
på Dalsland, Wedbo Härad, Tisselskogs Socken.
Upprättade åren 1855–1860 af J.A. Bergman.
Innehåller 159 skrifna sidor**

År 1855 den 27 November inställde sig undertecknad vice Kommissions Landtmätare uti kronoskattehemmanet 7/24^{dels} mtl Ramdalen som kallas Borgan och är beläget uti Vedbo Härad och Tisselskogs Socken af Dahlsland, för att på grund af dertill erhållit förordnande verkställa laga skifte uti alla ägorne till nämnda skifteslag.

Efter om ärendet utfärdade kungörelse och kallelser infunno sig efterskrefne hemmanegare:

Sökanden till förrättningen Anders Olsson den yngre i Högsbyn ägare af	443/5760 = 11961/155520
Herr Baron Henry de Reveroni St Cyr genom Herr Bruksförvalltaren Karl Dalöf från Billingsfors för egande	1/64 = 2430/155520
Andreas Eriksson för egande	443/5760 = 11961/155520
Magnus Färdig boende på utbygget Branterud och egare af	1/40 = 3888/155520
Enkan Johanna Forsberg från Katrineholm	7/216 = 5040/155520
Gustaf Petersson från Rundaln egare af	7/1296 = 840/155520
Anders Nilsson i Tångebyn af Dahlskogs Socken genom dess hustru Maria Svensdotter för egandes	77/1296 = 9240/155520
Summa	<hr/> 7/24 = 45360/155520

Af Rågrannar anmälte sig på efterfrågan: för angränsande hemmanet Buterud och 1/8 mantal af hemmanet Ramdalen som kallas Heneviken, hvilka hemman eges af ofvan bemälte Herr Baron St Cyr—ofvan antecknade Herr Bruksförvalltare. Och flera eller andra hemman angränsa icke skifteslaget.

Såsom Gode män att vid förrättningen biträda woro tillkallade edsvurne laga skiftes Gode männen Peter Andersson från Häljebö[1] och Daniel Andersson från Flaterud, båda här i denna Socken boende.

§ 1

Skiftesansökningen till förrättningen jemte den på grund deraf utfärdade Resolutionen

upplästes för alla ofvan antecknade delegare och Gode män, jemte den af Högwålborne Herr Baron St. Cyr för sitt ombud utfärdade fullmakten. Bilagorne Littera A och B.

§ 2

Wederbörande tillfrågades om de hade jäf att anföra emot undertecknad skiftesman eller emot Gode männen, hwartill svarades nej! Och icke eller kände sig skiftesmannen eller Godemännen stå i jäfsförhållande till någon delegare i skifteslaget.

§ 3

Gode männen tillkännagåfvo inför de församlade skiftesdelegarne, att de sin ed aflagdt.

§ 4

Karta öfver Inegorne framlemnades tillika med beskrifning, hwilket allt blifvit författat vid laga storskifte år 1822 af numera framledne Kommissions Landtmätaren Erland Rosell emellan då warande fyra stycken delegare. Och detta skifte fastställdt år 1823 af Wedbo Härads Rätt. Berörde karta befinnes vara sjelfva Konzeptet. Öfver utmarken finnes ej någon karta, dock förmälte förre ägaren af Rundalen Erik Olofsson att äfven utmarken wore afmätt och äfven skiftad, omkring år 1827 mellan då warande delegare. Men om denna delning wunnit behörig fastställelse hade sig ingen af delegarne bekant, och icke eller förre ägaren Erik Olofsson.

§ 5

Härefter anmäldes af Enkan Johanna Forsberg, Anders Nilsson i Tångebyn, Magnus Färdig och Gustaf Petersson, hvilka alla undantagande Färdig, äro boende uti lägenheten Rundalen—att de för sina hemmansdelar bestrida förrättningens fortgång, eller med andra ord, de anse sig icke wara i ägoblandning med öfriga hemmansegare, och önskar för den skull att warda befriade från skiftet på samma gång som öfriga Borgan skiftas. Magnus Färdig bor på Branterud som är beläget på så kallade Borgenäset i sjön Råvarp och är med en rät linia afskild från öfriga hemmanet, wid platsen draget och har på Borgenäset In- och utegor i ett skifte.

De öfriga delegarne i skifteslaget, önskade och yrkade förrättningens fortgång.

§ 6

Wid betraktande af Kartan och efterfrågan om saken, upplystes

1^{mo} att Magnus Färdig besitter Inegorne som vid 1822 års storskifte blifvit utlagde för 7/240 mtl., men det kunde ej upplysas huru eller på hvad sätt han fått afrösningsjorden för sig, afskild.

2^o att de öfrige bestridande neml. Enkan Forsberg, Anders Nilsson och Gustaf Petersson hafva inegorne uti gemensamt skifte i lägenheten Rundalen med flera inegolägenheter, äfven framme i gamla gården, och äro ej afskilde från hvarandra eller från delegarne i framgården genom laga skiftesdelning, o dessutom lärer icke finnas någon delning, på afrösningsjorden, ej en gång mellan framgården Borgan och utbygget Rundalen.

§ 7

På grund af hvad sålunda blifvit anfördt och antecknad, får undertecknad skiftesman, med stöd af derom gällande föreskrifter uti skiftesstadgan, upplysa de bestridande skift-

esintressenterne att de genom sina meddelanden i saken icke frambragt skäl som kan befria dem från laga skifte emedan i fall som här finnes, att Inägorne äro storskiftade och utmarken samfällt liggande skall ägorne till skifteslaget i skifte ingå—då samtliga de bestridande från Rundalen och äfven Magnus Färdig, sjelfvilligt afstodo från sina protester mot skiftets verkställighet—hvidan alla hinder för förrättningens fortgång äro undanröjde.

§ 8

Men i föregående § omnämnde Personer anförde och yrkade att förra Innehafvet i enlighet med 1822 års storskifte uti Inegorne, måtte blifva delningsgrund derå.

§ 9

Rågångarne omkring skifteslaget anmäles vara rediga och ostridiga, hvarföre icke någon vidare kallelse till rågrannarne är af behofvet påkallad.

§ 10

Icke eller ansågo skiftesdelegarne nödigt att rågångsrättningar göres—Dock torde sådant kunna bättre upplysas under förrättningens fortgång.

§ 11

Som den framlemnna Kartan öfver Inägorne är gammal och många odlingar och egoförändringar derefter skedt, så får skiftesmannen förklara att nymätning kommer att verkställas å dessa egor, äfvensom på skogsmarken emedan derå ingen Karta finnes och att affattningen kommer att göras i Åkerskalan hvarom allt delegarne underrättades—hvilka icke anmälte någon protest deremot.

§ 12

Anders Olsson från Högsbyn anmälte att hemmanet Heneviken som angränsar skifteslaget och eges af herr Baron St. Cyr och mot hvilket så kallade Heneviksströmmen gör gräns från sjön Lilla Ervet ett stycke dernedom mot Råvarp hvarefter hemmanet Heneviken har en smal markkremsa öst om nämnde ström, så att Borgan derigenom icke genom strömmen är afskild från Heneviken. Anders Olsson fordrade att strömmen skulle göra gräns hela sträckan från Lilla Ervet till sjön Råvarp. Härom kunde icke Herr Bruksförvaltaren Dalöf sig yttra för än Han af varande Kartan inhemtat upplysning derom. Emellertid kommer denna fråga—äfven i den händelse tvist derom skulle uppstå—icke att hindra förrättningens fortgång. Men frågan sk[all] vid nästa sammanträde om skiftesärendet ytterligare behandlas.

§ 13

Härefter underrättades delegarne att egorne komma att afmätas nästa vår då delegar[ne] enlängt tillkännagivande skall utgöra dagsverksmanskap efter hemmantal. Men o[m] skiftesmannen skulle för sig finna lämpligt att afmäta sjöstränderna af skifteslagets ägor mot sjön Råvarp under vintern på isen så tillsades delegarne derom och att dervid vara beredde att utgöra dagsverken dervid.

Protokollet uppläst och justeradt.

På Embetes vägnar
J.A. Bergman

Förestående är uppläst och justerad Dag som ofvan
Karl Dahlöf
Anders Olsson
Gustaf Petterson [Gustaf Petterson]
Magnys Foredig [Magnus Färdig]
Andrias Erikson [Andreas Eriksson]
Johanna Forsberg [Johanna Forsberg]
med hand å pennan
And. Nilsson [Anders Nilsson] g. Hustrun
Maja Svensdotter [Maja (Maria) Svensdotter]
med hand å pennan

Delegarnes egenhändige underskrifter intyga de undertecknade Godemän
Petter Anderson *Dangel Anderson*

§ 14

Den 5 juni 1856

S.D. Inställde sig skiftesmannen i Borgan, nu för att begynna ägoafattningen. Efter derom utfärdad och behörigen uppläst kungörelse infunno sig efterskrifne delegare och ombud för delegare: nemligen Anders Olsson, Andreas Eriksson, Anders Nilsson, Magnus Färdig, och Enkan Johanna Forsberg genom tilltänkte mannen Anders Andreasson, samt Hustru Anna Lisa från Korpedalen för Hr Baron St. Cyr dock utan fullmagt.

§ 15

Ändamålet med detta sammanträde är som ofvan blifvit antydt, att underrätta delegarne om att mätningen nu kommer att företagas och att få besked om hos hvilken delegare skiftesmannen kan blifva logerad eftersom skiftessökanden icke är på stället boende och derföre icke beqvämligen kan derom besörja. Och hade fördenskull förrättningsmannen icke ansett nödigt att tillkalla laga skiftes Godemän.

I afseende på frågan hvilken delegare skulle emot vanlig ersättning villja lemna kost och husrum å[t] förrättningsmannen erbjöd sig Andreas Eriksson att till en början förse förrättningsmannen dermed, men vill ej, för hela tiden som förättningen kan fortvara åttaga sig detta besvär, utan endast för ungefärligen så lång tid som efter hemmantal af förrättningstiden på honom belöpa. Till följe af sådant förhållande och då ingen annan delegare synes villig att lemna kost och husrum åt förrättningsmannen under hela förrättningstiden, blifver det nödigt att alla delegarne hvar för sig efter hemmantal lemna dessa förnödenheter, allt eftersom framdeles kan dem tillkännagifvas under förrättnings gång; Härmed förklarade delegarne sig nöjde.

§ 16

Som delegarnes hemmantal äro mycket ojemna och såsom bestående af stora siffertal svåra att i förhållande derefter utgöra jemna dagsverken så framställde delegarne den önskan att förrättningsmannen ville föra längd öfver dagsverken som till mätningen komma att åtgå—på det skillnaden derutinnan måtte, efter förrättningens slut, kunna

med penningar emellan delegarne jemnas och liquideras.

Widare förekom icke.

Betygar, Borgan som ofvan
På Embetes Wägnar
J.A. Bergman

Uppläst och justeradt intyga, som förut
Anders Olsson
Gustaf Pettersson
Magnys Fördig [Magnus Fördig]
Andrias Eriksn [Andreas Eriksson] *Anders Andreasson*
Anders Nilsson med hand om pennan

§ 17

Den 15 Juni 1857

S.D. Infant sig, undertecknad skiftesman åter i Borgan för att fortsätta laga skiftesförrättningen härstädes. Skifteslagets alla ägor hade under loppet af förledet år blifvit af-fattade å karta. Delegarne i skifteslaget jemte Gode männen woro till denna dag sam-mankallade. Till följe af denna kallelse infunno sig

Anders Olsson den yngre från Högsbyn för 443/5760
Andreas Eriksson för 443/5760

Herr Baron H. de Reverony St. Cyr genom befullmäktigade Patron Herr E. Lundgren från Katrineholm, för dess egande 1/64 benämndt Korpedalen.

Anders Andreasson gift med förut antecknade Enkan Johanna Forsberg, tillsammans med sina stufbarn egare af 7/216. Dennes och dess stufbarns bästa bevakas af till-städeswarande Olof Andersson från Hedalen af Ertemarks Socken, som likväl icke kunde dertill förete fullmakt.

Anders Nilsson, tillstädes genom sonen Anders för egande 77/1296

Magnus Fördig för egande 1/40

Gustaf Petersson war ej närvarande och icke eller anmält hinder för sitt uteblifvande, dess ägolott är som förr 7/1296

Gode männen Petter Andersson från Hälgebohl och Daniel Andersson från Flaterud voro icke tillstädes.

§ 18

Efter sist hållna sammanträde härstädes har förrättmannen inhändigat "Karta öfver ut-marken till Ramdalen, Heneviken och Borgen" som blifvit författad åhr 1808 och det dervid förrättade storskifte af Wedbo Härads Rätt fastställt 1809. Af denna Karta, som åtföljes af Wederbörliga handlingar inhämtas, att hemanet Borgan fått dess andel i marken för 7/24 mtl utlagd i ett skifte öster om så kallade Hammelströmmen, sjön Lill Erfvet och Henevikströmmen, i ett enda skifte intill och omkring Inegerne för Borgan och Rundalen, utan den ringaste sammanblandning af egor. Dock har Heneviken erhållit stycke mark österom Henevikströmmen, utgörande enligt delningsbeskrifnin-gen 4 Tl. 18 kl.

Af förberörde Karta inhämtas äf[ven] att Rågängen mot angränsande hemmanet Buterud blifvit på behörigt sätt lagligen uppgången, från femstenaröset vid Hammelströmmen till södra ändan af Svartedyfveln, derifrån till en ensamt stående sten, på ett högt berg vesterom om en lit[en] mosse och slutligen efter rät linia derifrån till en ste[n] kringmurad i höjden af berget ofvan för öfra Rundal[ens] äbyggnader.

Af handlingarne inhämtas vidare att Ramdalens Jordega[re] vid 1808 års storskifte gjordt förbehåll öf lika äganderätt i strömmen "Henevikströmmen" med Borgans och Henevikens Jordegare.

§ 19

Skiftesmannen har äfven varit i tillfälle att se skifteshandlingarna som blifvit upprättade vid laga skiftet i Ramdalen, år 1842 och 1843 och deraf inhemtadt att Commissions Landtmätare Rosell som berörde skifte börgadt, till deltagande deruti inkalladt ägarne af Borgan och Heneviken. Delegarne af dessa hemman bestridde vid sagde tillfälle att ingå i skiftet och anförde att deras inegor ligga afskilda från Ramdalen och afskilda för Heneviken och Borgan och hafva hvar för sig undergått skifte som efter gällande författningar äro fastställda. Om detta deras bestridande läses i 10 § af förrättningsprotokollet för den 7 November 1842 – "och ansågo skiftesmännen detta deras påstående vara stödt på 12 Cap 8 § Kongl. Skiftesstadgan kunnandes de derföre ej wägra bifall till yrkandet ej heller bestred någon af hemmanets öfriga Intressenter deras befriande från skiftet."

Om hemmanens Skogsmarker yttrar sig samma skiftesman 9 § af anförde protokollet. "Som Hemmanets skogsmark var så ändamålsenligt Storskiftad att ingen förmonligare delning derå ske kan komma den att vid det gamla förblifva" hvilket yttrande äfven angick Borgan och Heneviken. Och således sönderfaller hemmanen Ramdalen, Borgan och Heneviken, som tillsammans utgör 1 helt mantal, i 3^{ne} skifteslag. Borgan har, enligt hvad redan är anfördt, blifvit storskiftadt till inegorne år 1822 och detta skifte fastställt år 1823, enligt karta och handlingar deröfver, men delegarne hafva brukat skogsmarken efter delningar hvartill handlingar icke kan förevisas, och måste derföre anses såsom samsjodelningar. Meningen med dessa anteckningar är att visa det hemmanet Borgan 7/24 är ett särskildt skifteslag och förrättningen derå egentligt Laga skifte och ej hemmanskyfning. Detta laga skifte omfattar äfven skifteslagets alla ägor.

§ 20

Äfven nu anmäldes Rågängarne vara ostridiga och som 1808 års Karta och dervid fogade beskrifning blifvit efter noggrant skärskådande noga följd under ägoförrättningen och nämnde i Karta öfverens-stämmer med befintliga rösen och märken på marken, så förekom ej något vidare derom.

§ 21

Widkommande det till 12 § i protoccollet för den 27 November 1855, anförda påstående af Anders Olsson den yngre från Högsbyn såsom delegare härstädes, att Hammelströmmen skall utgöra gränsen för Borgan mot Heneviken, ofvanför och Heneviksströmmen nedanför sjön Lilla Erfvet, får antecknas att bemälte Anders Olsson och öfrige delegare i skifteslaget, efter erhållen kännedom om Rågängen af 1808 års Karta frånträdde berörde påstående om erhållande af den mark som Heneviken blifvit tillagd öster om strömmen

i fråga—och sade sig på annat sätt vilja behandla saken för vinnande af åsyftade ändamålets rättighet att begagna fallen i sagde ström.

§ 22

Sedan nu konceptkartan öfver skifteslaget är i fullständigt skick, blef på sätt föreskrifvet är uti § 1 af 6 kap. Skiftesstadgan, sådan den lyder uti Kongl. Kungörelsen den 12 Juni 1856, för delegarne och Gode männen föredraget.

1^{mo} Angående utbyte med närgränsande hemman. Denna fråga besvarades sålunda "Dertill är icke behof."

2^{do} angåen[de] delningsgrunden. Delegarne wille derom besluta sedan taxeringen blifvit verkställd.

3^o Om undantag af oskiftade marken, som för delegarnes behof kunna wara nödiga. Denna fråga afgjordes af delegare och ombud medelst förening, Bilagan Litt D; Men förbehåll gjordes äfven att om det skulle befinnas behöfligt att afsätta flera samfällte platser, sådane då skulle vid taxeringens gång, på hvarje ställe tillkännagifvas och bestämmas.

4^o Rörande urskiljande af den mark, hvilken såsom inrösningsjord eller afrösningsjord beräknas skall; Delegarne yttrade att denna fråga torde kanske bäst kunna afgöras i sammanhang vid taxeringen. Inegorne äro belägna i dalarne emellan de höga bergmarkerne, hvadan icke är att förmoda det gränserne för desamma kunna utwidgas utöfver hvad som för närvarande är till åker och äng odladt; Dock lærer wäl inegorne wara tillökade utöfver hvad 1822 års karta utvisar, hvilket förhållande om så är, lærer kunna under taxeringen utrönas, och för de öfverskott behandlas såsom författningen i afseende på delningsgrund bestämmer.

5^o Om ägornes gradering; Denna fråga fördrogs och blef på marken behandlad denna dag samt derpå följande 16 och 17de i samma månad, under hvilka dagar graderingen å inegorne war medhunnen. Och blef göromålet uppskjutet från sistskrefnad dag till

Den 25 juni 1857

Dåg taxeringen och graderingen af skogsmarken företogs och verkställdes denna dag och derpå följande 26 och 27 i samma månad.

§ 23

Under taxeringen anmälde delegarne att en plats borde afsättas wid nedan fallit af Hamelströmmen till qvarns byggande och blef denna plan bestämd till 60 fots bredd utmed strömmen, på sträcka af 360 fot, från sjön Lill Erfvet upp utmed strömmen, och tecknades med litt. a.

§ 24

Den 23 Juli 1857

S.D. Inställde sig skiftesmännen åter uti Borgan, och efter kungörelse från Predikstolen i Sockne Kyrkan, äfven delegarne undantagen Magnus Färdig. Herr Baron St. Cyr's ombud Patron Lundgren från Katrineholm war äfven tillstädes likasom Laga skiftes Gode männen Peter Andersson och Daniel Andersson.

§ 25

Taxeringslängden skulle nu justeras, hvilket ärende föredraget blef, men delegarne förklarade enhälligt att det wore öfverflödigt och onödigt att uppläsa den till 1040 Nummer uppgående taxeringslängden utan antogo de taxeringen på grund af den kändedom derom som erhållits vid graderingen på marken.

§ 26

Såsom gräns emellan In- och afrösningsjorden till skifteslaget, hafva förrättningsmännen under det graderingen förrättades, bestämt de nu stående hägnaderne såsom dertill mest lemplige, ehuru derigenom kommer att inom inrösningsjorden blifva belägne en mängd bergbackar som äro till all odling otjenlige, men hvilka få behandlas på sätt föreskrifves uti 12 Cap 3 § Skiftes Stadgan.

Beträffande torpen i Strömkaserne så får anmälas att Skiftesmannen och Godemännen ansett desse lägenheter olempliga att beräknas bland inrösningsjorden. Dock hafva åkerlapparne derstädes blifvit taxerade i förhållande till inrösningsjorden på det olägenheten af flera ägoslag måtte vid skiftesläggningen kunna undvikas. Men den emellan åkrarna liggande ängmarken, som egentligen icke är annat än mycket torra bergbackar, hafva blifvit graderade såsom afrösningsjord.

§ 27

Delegarne uppmanades att bestämma om delningsgrund. Härom ordades något, och somliga ville hafva förra innehafvet och [text saknas på grund av hål i papperet] mantalet dertill. Magnus Färdig [text saknas på grund av hål i papperet] äfven förra innehafvet. [text saknas på grund av hål i papperet] dalen jemte denne [text saknas på grund av hål i papperet]. De öfrige delegarne ville hafva hemmantalet som delningsgrund. Efter en stunds samtal, blefve delegarne dock ense om att antaga hemmantalet till måttstock för egornes skiftande, och upprättade härom skriftlig förening, som underskrifven och bevittnad finns handlingarne bifogad under Litt F. Något mera kan icke vidgöras förrättningen på stället förrän kartan hunnit uträknas och egorne efter taxegraderne blifvit förvandlade, hvarom underrättelse meddelades delegarne. Härmed slutades sammanträdet.

Betygar Borgan den 23 juli 1857

På Embetes Wägnar

J.A. Bergman

Uppläst och justerad intygas dag som förut

Henry de Ry St. Cyr

gn *E. Lundgren*

Anders Nilsson

A. Olsson

Gustaf Petterson Mangus Färdig [Magnus Färdig]

Andreas Erikson

Anders Andreasson

Lars Nilsson

Underskrifternas rättighet intyga undertecknade Gode män

[text saknas på grund av hål i papperet] *dersson*

Dangell Andersson

[text saknas på grund av hål i papperet] men

27 a §

Den 6 April 1859

S. Dag. Inställde sig undertecknad vice kommissions landtmätare uti Krono Skattehemmanet Borge 7/24^{dels} mantal, utbygge af hela hemmansdelen Ramdalen i Tisselskogs Socken i Dalsland, för att fortsätta derstädes påbegynt laga skifte uti alla egorne, hvarvid, efter behörig pålysning från predikstolen i Socknekyrkan, sig inställde efterskrefve hemmansegare:

Andreas Eriksson, ägare af sin lott oförändrad 443/5760. Lars Nilsson har af Anders Olsson den yngre i Högsbyn inköpt dess egande del, anmäler sig nu för 443/5760. För aflidne Friherre St. Cyrs konkursmassa och dess egande 1/64 mtl war brukaren af hemmansdelen Peter Hansson tillstädes, dock utan fullmagt.

Magnus Färdig är med döden afgången, dess efterlevande enka Maria Andersdotter är innehafvare hemmansdelen och härvid tillstädes genom sonen Gustaf Färdig för 1/40. Anders Nilsson från Rundalen är tillstädes personligen att svara för sitt egande 77/1296 mt.

Johanna Forsberg eller sedermera hennes man Skepparen Anders Andreasson har försållt sin och sina stjufbarns egande hemmansdel till Jan Andersson som närvarande sjelf bevakar sin inköpta egodel 7/216.

Gustaf Petersson eger oförändrat 7/1296.

Såsom laga skiftes Gode män inställde sig på kallelse förut vid förrättningen biträdande: Peter Andersson från Hälgebol och Daniel Andersson från Flaterud mot hvilka delegarne icke hade jäf att anföra. Fråga om jäf framställdes derföre att tvenne delegare afgått och tvenne andra tillkommit sedan sista sammanträdet härstädes.

28 §

Ändamålet med detta sammanträde är att nu, sedan kartan blifwit uträknad och egorne efter verkställda graderingen förvandlade eller uppskattade—framställa frågan om plan för skiftesläggningen. Till detta ändamål underrättades delegarne om innehållet af upprättade sammandraget före laga skiftet och derefter om fördelningen af egobeloppet. Delegarnes yttrande hvar för sig öfver ämnet begärdes, för att derigenom komma till kännedom om deras tankar i afseende på skiftesläggningen; Till följe häraf framträdde

Anders Nilsson i Rundalen och gaf tillkänna att han önskar bo kvar för egande 77/1296^{dels} mtl på innehafvande tomter och af egorne i Gärdet bekomma hvad han tillförne innehaft samt tillökning utmed södra gränsen för andelen i södra Rundalen.

Jan Andersson anför att han önskar kvarbo på gamla tomterna i södra Rundalen och vill för sin egolott 7/226^{dels} mantal emottaga hela Kalfmyren och den större eller mindre del som han erfordras till fyllnad i inegobeloppet; utlagd omkring och nedan för åbyggnaderna. Skogsmarken önskar han måtte så utläggas att han erhöle så kallad framskog emellan Kalfmyren och Aborrkärnet.

Gustaf Petersson begär att få afflytta från tomterna i södra Rundalen och få inegorne för sin hemmansdel 7/1296 mtl i Lilla Rönningen som han förut brukat och om någon tillökning i egobeloppet skulle komma honom till godo den samme då utlägges på lämp-

ligaste sätt af närmast belägne inrösningsjord. Afrösningsjorden begär han måtte utläggas norr om begärde plan för inrösningsjorden.

Afledne Baron St. Cyr's konkursmassa. Ingen anmäler sig att svara eller tala för massans hemmansdel 1/64 mtl kalladt Korpedalen, men läget för inrösningsjorden, som ligger afskild från öfriga hemmanslotter, kan ej med skäl ändras, och den obetydliga tillökning deruti, som enligt antagen delningsgrund skulle tillkomma, torde vara lämpligast att låta hemmansdelen få bekomma i afrösningsjorden, hälst ingen inrösningsjord är tillgänglig till fyllnad utan på långt afstånd, hvilket i sådant fall skulle öka hägnadsbesväret och obehärligheten vid bebrukningen, utan motsvarande förmåner. Afrösningsjorden för denna lott tilläggas i förra läget, men hvad som är för mycket af den innehafda skogsmarken får afdragas vid östra sidan deraf.

Enkan Maria Andersdotter på utbygget Branterud, begär genom sonen Gustaf att få kvarbo i gamla, tillföre utflyttade bostaden, och få behålla inrösningsjorden oförändrad. Den obetydliga tillökning i beloppet af inrösningsjord, som skulle enligt antagen delningsgrund, henne tillkomma begär hon må henne tilläggas i afrösningsjord, emedan det icke finnes inrösningsjord att tillgå utan på långt afstånd. Afrösningsjorden önskar hon äfven få behålla oförändrad till läget och att den tillökning hon derutöfver erhåller måtte henne tilldelas invid förra egorne, således vid så kallade Draget.

Andreas Eriksson och Lars Nilsson, som bebo gamla gården Borga, framställer gemensamt den önskan att särskildta lägenheten Silfbergsmynnen, som är inrösningsjord, men bortsåld till afskedade soldaten Hannibal, på hans och hans hustrus lifstid, måtte särskildt fördelas der emellan, eller "klyfvas midt i tu" och en halfdel tilläggas hvardera af dessa liklottiga delegare. Dessa delegare, som bebo hvar för sig fullständiga hus och åbyggnader, tillkännagifva att åbyggnaderne, det oaktadt äro odelade dem emellan ty lotterne hafva för icke lång tid tillbaka varit på en hand förenade; med hänsyn till detta förhållande önskar bemänte delegare att ägorne i oberoende af åbyggnaderne, måtte så delas att norra delen af gårdet uti Stora Rönningen sammanfördes till en lott och södra delen af gårdet och Myrarne, Linvall och yttre inägorne sammanfördes till den andra lotten, hvarefter dessa båda delägare önska att lottkastning måtte få bestämma läget för dem hvardera. Afrösningsjorden önskas måtte utläggas i möjligast bästa sammanbring med inrösningsjorden.

29 §

Beträffande ofvanskrefne delegarnes framställningar om skiftesläggningen, hafver skiftesmannen och Gode männen öfverlagt och derunder funnit de framställda projecterne billige; beslutade derföre att berörde skiftesläggningsförslag skall ligga till grund för provisionela delningen. Dock måste här antecknas att billighet och rätt torde fordra det linien som skiljer afrösningsjorden till Borgas sammanlagda lotter från sammanlagda lotterna till Rundalen blifver utlagd i rak sträckning från östra gränsen vid Råvarp till westra gränsen vid Hammelströmmen. Men skulle dervid inträffa att Rundalens afrösningsjord derigenom stiga framför Silfbergsmynnen, då måste Borgas lotter tilläggas afrösningsjord omkring sagde lägenhet, mot vederlag wester om Myrarne, så att vid den begärde delningen af Silfbergsmynnen delegarne i Borga måtte få någon afrösningsjord utmed dessa inägoskiften.

Hvad saken vidare angår den frågan att 1/64^{dels} Korpedalen och 1/40^{dels} mtl Branterud skulle tilläggas afrösningsjord för inegorne, så få skiftesmannen och Gode männen, efter öfvervägande deraf, denna anordning tillstyrka, hällst wederlaget som Korpedalen i sådant fall skall tillkomma utgör endast 47 kvadratstänger och som Branterud skall erhålla 88 kvadratstänger allt uppskattad jord—således obetydligt och hvaraf hemmanslotternes bestånd icke äfventyras.

30 §

Hvad åbyggnaderne på skifteslaget vidkommer, så får till upplysning antecknas att alla hus på södra lotten i Rundalen äro gemensamma för delegarne i Rundalen, nemligen Jan Andersson till 6/9^{delar}, Anders Nilsson till 2/9^{delar} och Gustaf Petersson till 1/9^{del}. Derföre hafva också skiftesmannen och Gode männen tillstyrkt Gustaf Peterssons afflyttning till nya tomten. Jan Andersson behöfver ej afflytta. Andra husen som han gemensamt med Gustaf Petersson bebos, måste rifvas om ej annorlunda kan öfverenskommas; Icke heller behöfver Anders Nilsson afflytta. Han har också mycket goda och wäl omsedda både boningshus och uthus.

Åbyggnaderna på Korpedalen, tillhörige aflidne Baron St. Cyrs konkursmassa och på Branterud tillhörige Enkan Maria Andersdotter, ligga hvar för sig och afskilde på stort afstånd äfven från öfrige delegares åbyggnader så att flyttning för dem icke kan vid skiftet sättas i fråga.

Åbyggnaderne för Lars Nilsson och Andreas Eriksson, äro ehuru fullständiga för hvardera, ganska klena till beskaffenheten och fordrar snar ombyggnad. Wid den undersökning och werdering som för saken anställdes upplystes att norra åbyggnaderne som bebos af Lars Nilsson likväl äro sämre än de södra, som bebos af Andreas Eriksson, hvarföre skiftesmannen i samråd med Gode männen beslutade att norra åbyggnaderne skola afflyttas från gamla tomterne.

31 §

Anders Nilsson önskar att i protokollet måtte antecknas det han begär att i den händelse ofvan omskrefne raka skillnadslinie i skogsmarken skulle afskära större eller mindre del på norra ändan af Torpet Strömsberg, linien då måtte så knä vid östra gränsen af torpet så dett samme torp måtte ostyckadt tillfalla hans del i afrösningsjorden, emedan torpet är på lifstid bortlemnadt till Anders Eliasson och dess hustru Lisa Isaksdotter.

Mera förekom ej denna gång.
Protokollet uppläst och justeradt.

Betygar Borga den 6 April 1859.

På Embetes wägnar

J.A. Bergman

Förestående Protokoll är uppläst och erkänns intygas, Borga som ofvan

Andrias Erikson

Lars Nilsson Anders Nilsson Maga [Maja] Andersdotter

Jan Andersson Gustaf Pettersson

Delegarnes här ofvan tecknade namn, intyga
 undertecknade Gode män, dag som ofvan

Petter Andersson

Dangel Andersson

§ 32

Den 6 maj 1859

S.D. Inställde sig undertecknad skiftesman åter i Borge Skifteslag, för att skiftesförrättningen fortsätta. Hervid woro alla delegarne tillstädes som finnes antecknade i protokollet för 6. sistledne April, med den förändring, att Anders Nilsson i Rundalen swarar genom sonen Anders, dock utan skriftlig fullmagt för denne och att Bruksförwalltaren Herr K Dahlöf war tillstädes att enligt fullmagt bevaka afidne Brukspatron St. Cyrs konkursmassas egande 1/64 mtl kalladt Korpedalen, rätt och bästa. Laga skiftes Godemännen woro äfven tillstädes.

33 §

Delegarne underrättades huru uträkningen format lotterne i Rundalen—och derom att Anders Nilsson måste afstå från inegor i Gärdet, och begärdes att delegarne skulle yttra sina tankar om den nödige ändringen deraf och på hvad sätt densamme kunde lempligast utföras. Jan Andersson yttrade, med afseende härpå, att, eftersom Gustaf Peterssons lott ej kan få ligga i Lilla Rönningen, emedan denna lägenhet måste tyckes det, tillfalla ägarne i Borge, så kan berörde lott lempligen utläggas i södra sidan af Kalfvemyren och derstädes få ut- och inegor sammandragne i ett skifte, hvaremot samme Jan Andersson kunde erhålla vederlag i Gärdet, nedom åbyggnaderne, för hvad han derigenom komme att frånträda i Kalfmyren. Gustaf Petersson sjelf önskade att hans ägolott utlades i Norra sidan af nämnde myr och att der sammandrogos, honom tillkommande in- och afrösningsjord i ett skifte.

På hvilket sätt ändringen än sker så följer deraf att ingen af delegarne i gamla gården Borge ej behöfva få något särskilt skifte i Rundalen, emedan fyllnad nu kan beredas för den af Dallyckan och ofvannämnde Lilla Rönning.

34 §

Godemännen blefvo tillfrågade om saken och gafvo sina tankar tillkänna som befunnos öfverensstämma med skiftesmannens, och äro: att Gustaf Peterssons lott skall utläggas i södra sidan af Kalfmyren och der intill tilläggas afrösningsjorden. Han kommer således att med skyldighet till utflyttning erhålla alle egorne i ett skifte. Jan Andersson skall till följe häraf, på sätt ofvan är nämndt, erhålla fyllnad af gårdet och bo qvar på gamla tomterne. Han erhåller endast ett skifte.

Den minskning Anders Nilsson härigenom får vidkännas i dess ägovärde, har genom föreskrefne planförändring, blifvit så tillvida fördelaktigt, att icke något särskildt skifte inom hans egoområde behöfver för annan delegare utläggas, ty gränsen emot öfrige delegarne kan i detta fall regleras vid Dallyckan och Lilla Rönningen. Anders Nilsson erhåller blott ett skifte.

35 §

Hvad som i Protokollet för den 6 sistledne april är skrifvit angående skiften för Lars Nilsson, Andreas Eriksson och Enkan Maria Andersdotter får gälla till efterrättelse vid

uträkningen. Lars Nilsson och Andreas Eriksson erindrade att de borde få deltaga till lika lotter i den inrösningsjord Maria Andersdotter afträder, och i stället, äfven till lika lotter taga del i den afrösningsjord bemälda Andersdotter skall i vederlag erhålla; hvilket skiftesmannen och Gode männen bifalla och tillstyrka. Maria Andersdotter erhåller blott ett skifte.

36 §

Herr Bruksförvaltaren Dahlöf gjordes bekant med förhållandet angående afledne Baron St. Cyr's konkursmassas tillhörige 1/64 mt Korpedalen såväl om föreslagen ersättning i afrösningsjorden för minskning af 47 kvadratstänger taxerad belopp i inrösningsjorden som ock angående samma för skogsskiftet och hade mot båda förslagen icke något att anmärka deremot, utan ansåg för lämpligt hvad förrättningsmännen i dessa fall föreslagit.

Herr Bruksförvaltaren Dahlöf uppdrog åt brukaren af ägolotten Petter Hansson att svara vid förekommande frågor af mindre betydighet, men ville sjelf vara underrättad när nästa sammanträde i och för skiftesfrågan änyo hålles.

37 §

Lars Nilsson och Andreas Eriksson anförde att gränsen emellan söder och norr lotten i gamla gården borde uppdragas något söder om den befintliga och att ett fyllnadskifte borde beredas norra lotten vid södra ändan af inegoändet. Denna sak såsom lämplig och billig skall under uträkningen iakttagas, så vidt sig göra låter. Norra lotten kommer då att få trenne skiften, den södra blott ett.

Protokollet uppläst och justerad.

Betygar, Borga den 6 maj 1859

På Embetes vägnar

J.A. Bergman

Förestående protokoll är uppläst och erkänt intygas Dag som ofvan

Karl Dahlöf Andrias Erikson Lars Nilsson

Jan Andersson Anders Nilsson Gustaf Pettersson

Maga Andersdoter [Maja (Maria) Andersdotter]

Delegarnes egenhändiga underskrifter intyga undertecknade

Gode män. Dag som förut

Petter Andersson

Dangel Andersson

§ 38

Den 17 Oktober 1859

S.D. Efter pålysning från predikstolen i Socknekyrkan infan sig, undertecknad skiftesman i hemmanet Borga tillika med vid förrättningen tillförne biträdande Gode männen. Af delegarne woro tillstädes Lars Nilsson, Andreas Eriksson från Borga, Brukaren Peter Hansson från Korpedalen. Anders Nilsson genom sonen Anders Andersson, Jan Andersson och Gustaf Petersson från Rundalen.

§ 39

Uti dessas närvaro begyntes utvisning, af skifteslotterne så långt uträkningen deraf, på grund af bestämmelser i saken den 6 sistedne maj, kunnat verkställas, och fortsattes detta göromål äfven dagen derpå eller

Den 18 Oktober 1859

Allt i närvaro af ofvan antecknade Gode män och delegare; efter hvilken utvisning wederbörande anmodades sammanträda för att rådgöra och öfverlägga om slutlige grunderne för skiftesläggningen.

§ 40

Jan Andersson, Anders Nilssons son och Gustaf Petersson från Rundalen blefvo tillfrågade om de hade något att anmärka mot planen för deras uträknade inegoskiften och på hwad sätt afrösningskiften borde för Jan Andersson och Anders Nilsson utläggas.

Jan Andersson har ingenting, att anmäla mot inägoskiftet utan låta dervid bero såsom det är utstakat—men gaf tillkänna att han önskade få afrösningsskiftet så vidt möjligt är, utstakadt intill Aborre kärnet.

Gustaf Petersson har icke eller något att anmäla mot utlagde formen för dess skifte.

För Korpedalen och Branterud anmäldes icke eller någon anmärkning i nämndt afseende. Anders Nilsson från Rundalen hade icke eller något att invända i skiftesläggningen, densamme kommer således att fördelas i enlighet med föreslagen plan för alla öfvanskrifne delegare.

§ 41

Angående slutligen plan till skifte för Lars Nilsson och Andreas Eriksson, så, alldensstund dessa liklottige delegare ville kasta lott om skifteslotterne sedan de samma blifvit utstakade och ersättningarna deremellan uppgjorde beslutade förrättningsmännen efter öfverläggning, att norra lottens åbyggnader, som bebos af Lars Nilsson skola aflyttas, emedan redigt skifte utan flyttning icke kan verkställas emellan dessa delegare. Och att norra lottens åbyggnader blifvit bestämda till flyttning, dertill är dess sämre beskaffenhet för anledande som synes af bifogade besigtningens instrument öfver åbyggnaderne på dessa tvenne lotter. Delegarne Andreas Eriksson och Lars Nilsson uppmanades däföre att uppgifva om de anse den bestämda linien i gårdet för lemplig att bibehålla såsom skillnadslinie mellan lotternes hemjord. Delegarne togo saken i betraktande och funno efter öfverläggning med Godemännen, skäligt ändra linien i gårdet, litet åt norr, som alltså skall ersätta den norra lotten, i det ytterskifte som nödvändigt måste samma tilläggas i yttre ändan af inegöanndet vid Dahlyllycken och Lilla Röningen.

Beträffande afrösningsjorden till berörde lotter blefvo delegarne äfven tillfrågade och gåfvo dervid tillkänna sina tankar vara att så kallade Norra lotten borde tilläggas all framskog på vestra sidan om inegorne, som innefattar marken mellan Borgeviken och Lill Erfvet samt i fortsättning derved emellan Stora Röningen, Aborre kärnet och Myrane, allt intill Rundalens skifte. Söder lotten borde tilldelas all framskogsmarken på östra sidan om inegorne ifrån Branterudsskiftet intill Silfverbergsmynen. Fjällsskogen, som ligger vester om Abbore kärnet och Stora Röningen skulle delas till lika delar på

bägge lotterne.

Angående saken vidare, så anmälde delegarne att det vore nödigt för det södra skiftet i Silfverbergsmynnen som måste tillhöra norra inegolotten, att en skogsmark utlades derintill, som alltså också skulle tillhöra norra lotten. Derjemte anförde bemänte delegare att nyttigt äfven vore det någon mindre skogstrakt utlades intill Lilla Rönningen, som alltså också skulle afräknas på norra lottens framskog. Men som denna skogsmark skulle tagas från Rundalens /Anders Nilssons / skifte, så blef dennes son Anders derom tillfrågad, och hade deremot ingenting att invända utan medgaf förslaget. Ersättning skall tilläggas Anders Nilssons skifte utmed långränslinien.

Förrättningsmännen taga dessa anspråk under öfvervägande och ansågo skäligt tillstyrka skiftens uträkning efter dessa grunder, undantagandes Jan Anderssons anspråk, som icke kan uppfyllas eller honom tilldelas mark intill Aborrekaränet.

Vidare förekom ej.

Protokollet uppläst och justeradt

Betygas Borge den 18 oktober 1859

På Embetes weggar

J.A. Bergman

Förestående är uppläst och justeradt intyg som förut

Andrias Erikson Anders Nilsson

Lars Nilsson Gustaf Peterson

Delegarnes underskrifter intyg undertecknade som ofvan

Petter Andersson Dangell Andersson

Godemen

42 §

Den 22 maj 1860

S.D. inställde sig skiftesmännen i Borge, för att fortsätta skiftesförrättningen, som ehuru långt framskriden, likväl icke under förliden höst, till följe af otjenlig väderlek, kunde då till slut bringas. Härvid inställde sig Gode männen som tillförne vid förrättningen biträdt. Och af delegarne woro tillstädes Lars Nilsson, Andreas Eriksson, Enkan Maria Andersdotter genom sonen Gustaf Magnusson, Anders Nilsson genom sonen Anders, Gustaf Petersson. För Jan Andersson, som sades afgått till Norge för att derstädes söka arbetsförtjenst redan i början af förledne månad, inställde sig torparen Swen Olofsson och framlemnade en till skiftesmannen ställd skrifvelse, som ger tillkänna skrifvarens missnöje med hvad skriftesmannen och Godemännen under öfverläggning och i samråd med delegarne wid förrättningen afgjort och anmäler dess protesterande. Berörde skrifvelse finnes handlingarne bifogad under Litt. K. Swen Olofsson sade sig, wara af Jan Andersson uppdragen att vid förrättningen hans talan föra. För 1/64^{dels} mtl af hemmanet som kallas Korpedaln och förr ägts af aflidne Baron St. Cyr, men nu äges af aflidne Patron Waerns arvingar, war ingen tillstädes—icke eller hade från skiftesmannen särskild skrifvelse afgått till Bruksförvaltaren Dahlöf som förr vid denna förrättning bewakat hemmansdelens bästa, emedan förevarande öfverläggningar icke i något afseende rör

ifrågawarande hemmanslott.

43 §

Den återstående utstakningen, emellan lotterna i framgården Borga skulle fullbordas, men uträkningen och skiftets form tycktes icke vara till belåtenhet för någon af dessa båda lotter, därför framställdes till delegarne i Gode männens närvaro förslag till förändring, dem emellan som saken rör och som äro underkastade lottkastning om läget, hvilket delegarne gillade och Gode männen biföllo.

44 §

Den 23 Maj 1860

S.D. Närwarande woro Gode männen och delegarne: Lars Nilsson, Andreas Eriksson i Borga; Från Runndaln Anders Nilssons son Anders, Gustaf Petersson, samt Jan Anderssons hustru Lisa Andersdotter genom Erik Halfvordsson från Buterud, enligt fullmagt. Bilagan Litt. L. För enkan Maria Andersdotter på utbygget Branterud war ingen tillstädes icke eller för lotten Korpedaln, 1/64 mtl som eges aflidne Patron Waerns arfvingar.

45 §

Under gårdagen, emedan skiftesmannen war sysselsatt med den föreslagna skiftesändringen i utmarken, blef af Gode männen verkställd werdering af flyttningskostnaden för Gustaf Peterssons och Anders Nilssons i Runndaln husandelar—men som delegarne der icke kunde förmås att emellan sig uppgöra delning af ifrågawarande åbyggnader, emedan hustru Lisa, till egen olägenhet yrka att husen skulle rifvas och delegarne taga hvar och en sin tillbörliga del deraf—så måste alla hus till denna lott till flyttning waderas, på det Gustaf Petersson och Anders Nilsson m[å] få sina tillbörliga andelar i dessa rättigheter afskilda från Jan Andersson. Under denna dag fingo delegarne kännedom om denna werdering. Wärdering af flyttningskostnaden för åbyggnaderne till norra lotten Borga verkställdes uti delegarnes närvaro, sedan plattsen 9 på kartan, d[it] boningshuset skall afflyttas, blifvit tagen i betraktande, och gåfvos delegarne äfven kännedom om beskaffenheten af denna werdering.

46 §

Härefter utvisades den förändrade skiftesuträkningen för de två lotterna i Borga, men som icke eller nu voro till nöjes åt Lars Nilsson, hvilkens mening han sade vara "att norra lotten i Borga wore icke i sin fulla rätt af utmarken förr än den erhåller all marken vid westra sidan af Inegorne" och fordrade att densamma marken skulle få läggas såsom motsvarande den öster om inegorne belägna utmarken, som blifvit tillagd den södra lotten, och fordrade Lars Nilsson dessutom den så nämnda fjällmarken, hvilken ligger wester om inegan Stora Rönningen och sjön Lill-Erfwet—skulle till lika lotter delas emellan dem bägge.

Lars Nilsson hade derjemte oförsyntheten att förevita förrättningsmännen det fel blifvit begånget vid ägograderingen och att så kallade Högen blifvit taxerad obesedd. Detta är fullkomligt ogrundat, emedan den marken så wäl som den öfriga besågs innan graderna derå bestämdes. Lars Nilsson fordrade skärskådande af anmärkte förhållande och rättelse i graderingen på grund af hvad anført blifvit. Men skiftesmannen och Gode männen som med sig veta att icke uppsätligt fel blifvit vid graderingen begånget, kunde icke efterkomma Lars Nilssons fordran att till förmohn för norra lottens utmarksskifte

upphöja graderne i Högen. Af allt hvad sålunda blifvit af Lars Nilsson anført och som här kunnat antecknas, tyckes det likväl som han icke fästade sig vid graderingen, emedan han fordra det begge lotterne i Borga skulle tilläggas; Norra inegoskiftet westra utmarken och södra inegoskiftet östra utmarken derföre att han såsom fast föreställning har fått tanken att de äro lika till omfång och godhet utan afseende på verkstald gradering.

47 §

Utan afseende på de tillmälen Lars Nilsson framkastadt mot förrättningsmännen, tillfrågades han och Andreas Eriksson, hvars lotter denna sak rör, om ingen möjlighet vore att på annat sätt, till belåtenhet lagligen utlägga skiften i afrösningsjorden, hvars likgoda beskaffenhet Lars Nilsson anser rubbad. Skiftesmannen förklarade sig villig att ånyo verkställa en förändring i uträkningen om derigenom kunde vinnas hvad som åsyftas, och framställde äfven att södra inegolotten som erhållit östra marken, kunde tilläggas fyllnad i afrösningsjorden wester och norr om Stora Rönningen, intill Korpedalslotten uppöfver fjället, så långt uträkningen med anledning af egobeloppet och graderingen fordrade, hvarigenom norra inegoskiftet kunde bekomma hela framskogsmarken och westra sidan af inegorne. Men förslaget förkastades af bemälte delegare, såsom oformligt i en[är] så kallade södra lotten derigenom skulle erhålla ett afskildt utmarksskifte, och således war wid denna sak icke något vidare att göra.

48 §

Då närvarande från Runndalen tillfrågades om husdelningen och liqid derom wore emellan dem uppgjord, då ombudet för hustru Lisa Andersdotter å hennes wägnar gaf tillkänna att hon nu wore villig till husdelning, som ännu icke skedt, men önskade att den måtte ske då ståndskogen till liqid öfverräknas; alltsammans verkställes af biträdande skiftes Godemännen.

49 §

Godemännen tillfrågades om saken som i förestående 47 [§] blifvit berörd, hvad i ämnet af dem ansågs bäst wara och om de kunde uppgifva något förslag, till lämplig förändring i skiftesläggningen emellan de båda lotterne i Borga. Den sista uträkningen ansågo de wara bäst och ville icke gifva förslag till någon annan, wille icke eller biträda det förslag till förändring, som skiftesmannen framställt. Den gjorda uträkningen får således qvarstå såsom den är utvisad—men med rösläggning och uppstakning, deraf kan anstå intill dess förrättningen kan till afslutande företagas, då och ombudet för aflidne Patron Waerns arfwingar skall till förrättningsmanträdet kallas. Och tillsades delegarne att under tiden låta uppgöra ståndskogsliqid och husdelning i Rundaln och i öfrigt inom skifteslaget hafva uppgjort öfriga ersättningsfrågor—emedan det kostar dem mindre än förrättningsmännen skall detta verkställa, och när sådant är gjordt bör förrättningsmannen derom af delegarne underrättas, på det förrättningen må till slutligt företagande kunna utlysas.

Protokollet uppläst och justeradt.

Betygar Borga den 23 Maj 1860.

På Embetes wägnar

J.A. Bergman

Att förestående protokoll är uppläst och Justeradt betygar dag som ofvan
 Lisa Bryngelsdöter i Rundalens
 fulmäktig *Erik Halfvordson* i Buterud
 Anders Nilsson i Rundalen
 jenom son *Anders*
Gustaf Petterson i Rundalen

Att Lars Nilsson och Andreas Eriksson sig aflägsnat vid Protokollets uppläsande; att öfriga delegarne egenhändigt underskrifvit sina namn, intyga undertecknade laga skiftes Gode män dag som förut

Petter Andersson

Dangell Andersson

§ 50

Den 29 Oktober 1860

S.D. Inställde sig undertecknad skiftesman i Borga, för att skiftesförrättningen derstädes fullborda. Dag till göromålets företagande war genom kungörelse från predikstolen i Socknekyrkan utsatt; på grund hvaraf delegarne inställde sig, dervid äfven Jan Andersson, nu från Norge återkommen, war personligen tillstädes. Laga skiftes Godmännen, som vid förrättningen tillförne biträdt woro äfven nu tillstädes.

51 §

Innan den ännu återstående skiftesutstakningen företogs, anmälde delegarne Lars Nilsson och Andreas Eriksson att de önskade någon förändring i skiftesläggningen, sålunda eftersom de anse graderingen ojemnförlig, ty No 590, 591, 592, 593 med fl. torde vara taxerade för högt och deremot torde egofigurerne under No 511, 512, 513, 514 m. fl. alltför lågt taxerad, allt på den mark som Borga före skiftet innehaft och efter skiftet bekommit—hvaruti de fordrade ändring—äfvensom deruti att det utmarksskifte som blifvit norra lotten Borga tillagd vid inegoskiftet Lilla Rönningen och Dallyckan, måtte till och utsträckas så långt norr utmed inegorne Myrarne, att de samma kom att räcka intill linien som skiljer Rundalen från Borga mot wederlag på fjället, wester om Stora Rönningen, hvilket förslag, förrättningsmännen togo i öfverwägande och fann skäligt dem bifalla, sedan efter noggran öfverläggning angående den yrkade taxeringsändringen, denna blifvit tagen i ögonsigte dervid ägofigurerne No 590, 591, 592, 593, 594 med flera sänktes hvaremot egofigurerne No 510, 511, 512, 513, 514 med flera något höjdes i gradtalen. På grund af dessa förändringar i plan och grader, verkställdes den slutliga uträkningen af skifteslotterna i Borga, hvarefter desamma utstakades, så wäl i fjället, wester om Stora Rönningen som och vid Lilla Rönningen och emellan Stora Rönningen och inegorne, samt mellan Borgas och Branteruds afrösningsjord, hvarmed fortsattes denna dag och

Den 30 Oktober 1860

Då all utstakning ock blef fullbordad.

52 §

Efter slutad skiftesutstakning, sammanträdde skiftesmannen och Godemännen med delegarne Andreas Eriksson, Lars Nilsson från Borga, Anders Nilsson genom sonen Anders, Jan Andersson, Gustaf Pettersson genom hustrun Cajsa Eliasdotter från Rundaln—till öfverläggning om ersättningsfrågorna. Härvid anmälde de närwarande från Rundaln, att Jan Andersson derstädes inköpt de husandelar som Anders Nilsson och Gustaf Pettersson

ägt uti de af Jan bebodda åbyggnader, hvarföre fråga om husflyttning och bidrag dertill emellan nämnde delegare försvinner, och den wärdering förrättningsmännen gjordt öfver flyttningskostnaden i Rundaln är nu mera öfverflödig, hvarföre fördelningen emellan delegarne af densamma är obehöflig. Om flyttningskostnaden för norra lottens åbyggnader i Borga och fördelning, deraf skall förrättningsmännen öfverlägga.

53 §

Delegarne tillfrågades på hvad sätt de uppgjort ersättningarne och gäfvö dervid tillkänna att öfverläggning om denna sak emellan dem icke förewarit. Med anledning häraf framställdes frågan huru med ersättning för möjligen afträdd åker skall förhållas? Gustaf Peterssons hustru Cajsa förklarade då att hon för sin del är nöjd med den åker som tillfallit hennes lott i Kalfmyran och vill icke eller gifva åkerodling.

Anders Nilssons son Anders fordrade ersättning för afträdda åkern i Dallyckan, kunde dock icke bestämma sig för att begära, hvarken beloppet af odling han fordrar, eller af penningwårde derföre. Efter något betänkande begärde han likväl i kontant ersättning, 8 riksd. Rmt, hvaruti han då äfven beräknade ersättning för åkerns gödning. Delegarne af Borga, som blifvit denna åker tildelad ansågo ingen att ersättning bör för densamma utgå, men [er]bjödo likväl 5 riksd. Rmt såsom ersättning, för både odling [och] gödsel. Skiftesmannen och Gode männen ansågo sitt skrifne belopp wara tillräcklig ersättning i denna fråga, hwar[med] Anders Nilssons son Anders Andersson borde wara belåten, emed[an] både odling och häfd äro genom skördarne rikligen ersätt[ning] och blef ej detta utlåtande beslut i saken.

Jan Andersson fordrade icke och wille icke eller gi[fva]ersättning uti åkerodling, hvarmed äfven han blifvit denna fråga qvitt.

Emellan begge lotterna i Borga skall icke förekomma någon ersättning för odling, och här ofvan omskrifne 5 riksd. Rmt som skall utgå till Anders Nilsson i Rundaln, till ersättning för afträdd odling i Dallyckan, skola utgöras till hälften af hvardera af båda omförmäldte lotter i Borga. Penningarne skola erläggas till Anders Nilsson ett år efter skiftets tillträde.

54 §

Angående ersättningar i Gödsel och hö, förklarade samtliga delegarne, så wäl i Borga som Rundaln, att de med hwarandra qvitta dessa ersättningar.

Utbyggena Branterud och Korpedaln hafva icke något gemensamt med öfriga delegare, eller med hwarandra i afseende på förut omskrifne ersättningar för åkerodling, gödsel och hö.

55 §

Efter hvad förut blifvit tillkännagifvit och antecknad f[öre]kommer icke husflyttning i Rundaln, emedan Anders Nilsson och Gustaf Petersson till Jan Andersson försålt sina delar af de hus han bebör.

Widkommande flyttningen för åbyggnaderne på norra lotten i Borga, så beslutade delegarne derstädes att denna fly[tt]ning, skall wara verkställd inom tvenne /2^{nne}/ år från den

tid förrättningen wunnit laga kraft.

56 §

Beträffande ståndskogsliqvid för båda lotterne i Borgia, så förklarade delegarne deraf, att de sjelfva hafva derom beslutat, såsom inlemnade och härvid bifogade förening derom, Bilagan Litt: N utvisar.

57 §

Den 31 Oktober 1860

S.D. Närvarande: Lars Nilsson, Andreas Eriksson och Jan Andersson, Anders Nilsson genom sonen Anders Andersson, Enkan Maria Andersdotter genom sonen Gustaf Magnusson Färdig, Gustaf Petersson, hvarken personligen eller genom ombud tillstades. Herr Bruksförwalltaren Dahlöf från Billingsfors inställde sig att bevaka lotten 1/64^{de}ls mantal, kalladt Korpedalns rätt och bästa, enligt fullmagt, Litt. M. vid handlingarne.

58 §

Herr Bruksförwalltaren gjordes bekant med hvad som under föregående dagar blifvit afhandlat och med hvad som förestod—ersättningsfrågorne, egentligen hvad ståndskogsliqviden beträffar, hvaruti nämnde hemmans del kommer att beröras af öfrige skifteslotterne. Sedan Herr Bruksförwalltaren tagit kännedom om ståndskogen på nämnde hemmansdel, före och efter skiftet, så föreslog han att hvad Korpedaln genom skiftet frånträder, måtte få afvärkas, äfvenså hvad Borgia till Korpedaln lemnar, och begärde att dertill måtte beräknas en tid af 10 år från den tid skiftet wunnit laga kraft. Men efter samtal med öfrige delägare om saken, tillkännagaf Hr Bruksförwalltare Dahlöf att han å sina patroners wagnar wille medgifva att till afwerkningen finge beräknas en tid af 8 år, räknadt från den tid förrättningen vinner laga kraft, och härmed låta sig öfriga delegare nöja. Denna tid gäller för hela skifteslaget. Delegarne i Rundaln qvitta ståndskogsersättning med hvarandra, men Anders Nilsson eger afverka ståndskogen på den mark Rundaln lemnat till Borgia, och likaså delegarne i Borgia afverka skogen på den mark de afträdt till Rundalen.

59 §

I afseende på flyttningskostnaden för åbyggnaderne till norra lotten 443/5760^{de}ls mtl Borgia, tillkännagåfvo Herr Bruksförwalltaren Dahlöf för 1/64 mtl Korpedaln, Anders Nilsson, Jan Andersson och Gustaf Petersson för Rundaln och Gustaf Magnusson Färdig för 1/40 mtl Branterud; att de anse sig icke skyldige att med delegarne i Borgia deltaga uti i fråga varande kostnaden. Delegarne Andreas Eriksson och Lars Nilsson, som tillfrågades om de, detta tillkännagifvande oaktadt, yrka öfriga skiftesdelegares bidragande uti flyttningskostnaden, tyckte att det borde anses billigt att öfriga skiftesdelegare bidra med flyttningskostnaden, åtminstone med några dagsverken till undertecknade af med flyttningen förenade besvär—men yttrade tillika att om s[å] ej woro lagligt wille de ej derom göra påstående. Förrättnings männen få härvid upplysa och tillkännagifva att ingen af skiftesdelegarne förutom Andreas Eriksson och Lars Nilsson, hafva det ringaste gagn af den föreslagne utflyttningen i Borgia, hvarken "genom större utrymme eller bekvämare skifte" och få förrättningsmännen förden skull yttra att omskrifne flyttningskostnad bör bestridas af sistnämnde tvenne delegare till hälften hvardera utan deltagande af öfriga skiftesdelegare.

60 §

Förrättningsmännen hafva, efter öfverläggning, om saken funnit skäligt att, med hänsyn dertill att dagsverken äro i orten svåra att erhålla. Föreslås att om bidrag af allmänna medel till förewarande flyttning bestås, detta bidrag då måtte utgå med högsta belopp som för sådant ändamål på lika lott kan b[?].

61 §

De tvenne delegarne Andreas Eriksson och Lars Nilsson hafva gjordt förening om husdelningen mm såsom bilagan Litt N utvisar.

62 §

Skifteslotterne skola tillträdas enligt öfverenskommelsen den 25 nästa M [?].

63 §

Delegarne utsågo bland sig Lars Nilsson att emottaga och förvara afskrifterne af skifteshandlingarne och dem qvittera.

64 §

Wid lottdragning som härefter skedde, erhöll Andreas Eriksson södra lotten i inegorne, jemte norra skiftet i Silfverbergsmynen; Lars Nilsson erhöll norra lotten i inegorne jemte södra skiftet i Silfverbergsmynen, [Dal]lyckan och Lilla Rönningen, samt Stora Rönningen.

65 §

Wid detta laga skifte hafva sex delegare, Andreas Eriksson, aflidne Patron Waerns arfvingar för Korpedaln, enkan Maria Andersdotter på Branterud, Anders Nilsson, Jan Andersson och Gustaf Petersson i Rundalen der erhållit ett skifte; utflyttade Lars Nilsson i Borga har erhållit trenne / 3^{une} / skiften.

66 §

Något mera återstod icke att göra därför förklarades förrättningen slutad, och delegarne underrättade att den som dermed är missnöjd eger sådant anmäla inför Ordföranden i Wedbo Härads Ägodelnings Rätt inom Sextio dagar /60 dagar/ från den dag Lars Nilsson med qvitto erhållit afskriften af alla till förrättningen hörande handlingar.

Borga den 31 Oktober 1860

På Embetes vägnar

J.A. Bergman

Uppläst Justeradt och erkänt intyga dag som förut

Andrias Erikson [Andreas Eriksson]

Las Nilson [Lars Nilsson]

Andes Nilson [Anders Nilsson]

Maga Andisdotir [Maja (Maria) Andersdotter]

Jan Andersson

Karl Dahlöf

Delegarnes egenhändiga underskrifter (äfvensom att Gustaf Peterson ej tillstädes varit) intyga undertecknade Gode män

Petter Andersson

Dangell Andersson

**Förening angående liqvid af Ståndskogen till bägge lotterne,
hvardera 443/5760^{dels} mantal Borga, emellan undertecknade, m.m.
som vid laga skiftet förekommit.**

1^{mo} Ståndskogen i fjället wester om Stora Rönningen skall tillfalla lotterna inom linierna såsom de nu äro utstakade, utan någon afräkning från inägor af skiftena. På samma sätt skall ståndskogen på de öfrige markerne tillfalla lotterne såsom den genom skiftet är utstakad, men den norre lotten skall såsom fyllnad erhålla all den skog som skall afverkas inpå Rundalens Anders Nilsson skifte, och all den skog som skall afverkas inpå Branterud enkan Maria Andersdotters skifte, jemte ett stycke derintill beläget inpå söder lottens skifte som nu blifvit på platsen utblekad. På samma sätt skall den ståndskog som vid skiftet tillkommit inom Korpedalns skiljelinier från Borga tillhöra norra lotten i Borga och afverkas af dess blifvande ägare.

2^{dre} I afseende på delning af äbyggnaderne i Borgan hafva undertecknade delegare öfverenskommit att blifvande ägaren af södra lotten skall betala Ethundra Rdr Rmt till blifvande ägaren af norra lotten såsom full ersättning derföre att södra lottens äbyggnader äro bättre än norra lottens hus, och är all husdelning derigenom uppgjord.

Kölnan som finns på södra lotten och är gemensam till dessa bägge delegare—"skall bibehållas gemensamt så länge den utan reparation är brukbar."

[Fortsättningen följer, icke helt renskriven]

Opposite page: Colorized and labeled map from *Borga Laga Skifte Handlingar* (Lantmäteriet, Dokument 15-TIO-55) produced by *Lantmätare* J.A. Bergman 1856–60, showing new resulting property lines (in red) with old and revised property designations (e.g., Branterud: A and R. N:r_1¹⁹). Homes (white), outbuildings (red), cartpath roads (brown), homesteads (*gårdar*), crofter cabins (*torp*), and named geographic areas indicated and labeled. Numbered land parcels enhanced and colorized to indicate land use and habitat type: yellowish = agricultural fields (*åker*); lighter green = hay meadows (*äng*); darker green = fenced pastures (*inhängnader*); bluish green = marshy fields (*myr* or *mad*); light brown = forest (*skog*); gray = rocky hills with forest (*berg med skog*); pink = common areas (*samfälligheter*). Old home and outbuildings moved from Borgan ca. 1860–62 to new locations just to the north indicated with black X's; new moved home and outbuildings added in light gray and orange-red with black dots. Enhancements and labeling by Anders Rhodin.

**Ägobeskrifning Häfdeförteckning
och Taxeringslängd öfver alla ägorne till krono-skattehemmanet 7/24^{dels}
mantal Borgan, beläget på Dals Land, Wedbo Härad och Tisselskogs Socken,
upprättad vid laga skifte, år 1857.**

[Lång nummerad lista med detaljerade beskrivningar över kartans inritade
och nummerade markstycken med storlekar givna i kvadrat,
med särskilda räkningar för Åker och Äng]

443/5760 mantal eges af Anders Olsson den yngre från Högsbyn, som derföre innehafver och brukar följande inegor, dock ej till följe af faststältdt Storskifte.

Gärdet (1-64)
Stora Rönningen (65-83a)

443/5760 mantal eges af Andreas Eriksson som till följe af sämjodelning innehafver följande Inrösningsjord.

Gärdet (84-134)
Myrarne (135-162)
Lägenheten Linwallen (163-182)
Yttre Myrarne (183-194)
Silfverbergsmyrarn (195-230) En från Anders Olssons och Anders Eriks-
sons hemmans lotter, på oviss tid bortförpantad lägenhet, beroende af inne-
hafvarens lifstid.

77/1296^{dels} mantal eges af Anders Nilsson, som derföre på grund af sämjodelning inne-
hafver och brukar uti utbygget *Runndalen*, följande Inrösningsjord.

Linvallshagen (231-233)
Wassängen (234-256)
Wassudden (257)
Anehagen (258-260)
Gärdet (261-300)
Hagarne (301-303)
Dahllyckan (304-316)
Kalfmyrarne (317-351a)

7/1296^{dels} mantal eges af Gustaf Petersson, som enligt sämjodelning innehar följande In-
rösningsjord af utbygget Rundalen.

Lilla Rönningen (352-368)

7/216^{dels} mantal uti utbygget Runndalen eges af Anders Andreasson, som enligt säm-
jodelning derföre innehar följande Inrösningsjord.

[*Utan benämning*] (369-440)
Intäcter (440a-d)

1/40^{dels} mantal benämndt *Branterud* eges af Magnus Färdig, som enligt sämjodelning
innehar följande Inrösningsjord.

Draget (441-449)

Intägt (450–451)
Branterud (452–497)

1/64^{dels} mantal benämnt *Korpedalen* eges af Baron Henry de Reverony St Cyr, och innehar enligt sämjodelning följande Inrösningsjord.

[Utan benämning] (747–779)

Afrösningsjorden

Följande afrösningsjord innehafves under gemensam bebrukning af Anders Olofsson och Andreas Eriksson.

Marken öster om Inegorna, intill Råvarps och Borgeviken
(498–521, 522–562)

Kabbleviken (521a)

Marken norr om Inegorna, imellan Borgeviken och Sjön Lilla Erfvet
(563–587, 590–602)

Borgekullen (588–589)

Marken wester om Inegorna, intill Stora Rönningen och Abborrkärnet
(603–650)

Marken wester om Abborrkärnet, Stora Rönningen och Sjön Lilla Erfvet, intill Korpedalen och Hammelströmmen
(651–746)

Baron H de Reverony St Cyr innehar enligt sämjodelning följande afrösningsjord till dess [?] 1/64^{dels} mantal, kalladt *Korpedalen*.

[Utan benämning] (780, 782–812)

Korpeberget (781)

Marken wester om Inegorne (812a–825)

1/40^{dels} mtl tillhörig Magnus Färdig har på grund af sämjodelning följande Afrösningsjord.

Marken söder om Inegorne (826–840)

Marken norr om Inegorne (841–853)

Bockön (854–861)

Utbygget *Runndalen*, Anders Nilsson för 77/1296^{dels} mtl, Gustaf Petersson för 7/1296^{dels} mtl, och Anders Andreasson för 42/1296^{dels} mtl och 7/216^{dels} mtl, innehafva på grund af sämjodelning för sammanräknade lotterne $126/1296 = 7/72^{\text{dels}}$ mtl till gemensamm bebrukning följande afrösningsjord.

Marken Öster om Sarfvekärnet (862–869, 871–896)

Anehagen (870)

Marken Vester om Yttre Myren och Inegorne
(897–1028a, 1031–1051, 1053–1068)

Björndalarne (1029–1030)

Strömkasen (1052)

Delningsbeskrifning
vid Laga Skiftes förrättningen uti alla ägorne till krono-skattehemmanet
7/24^{dels} mantal Borga, på Dalsland, Wedbo Härad och Tisselskogs Socken.
Upprättad år 1860.

Allmänna platser för delegarnes i skifteslaget gemensamma behof

- a. Wäg från norra Rundalns tomter genom "Myrarne" förbi Borgas tomter till bron över Heneviksströmmen, 12 fot bred.
- b. Wäg från "Myrgrinden" genom gårdet, till Borgaviken och genom Borganäset och "Draget", förbi Branteruds tomter, till sjön på norra sidan af Branterud, 12 fot bred.
- c. Wäg öfver "Draget", från Borgaviken till östra sjön, 12 fot bred.
- d. Wäg från Borgas tomter till utbygget Korpedaln, 12 fot bred.
- e. Wäg från Rundalns norra tomter till Wassängen och deräfvén till Buteruds gräns, 12 fot bred.
- f. Wäg från bron i fågatan till Kabbleviken, derförbi till Silfverbergsmynnen samt derifrån till sjön, 12 fot bred.
- g. Wäg från förutskrifne wäg genom Silfverbergsmynnen till norra Rundaln, förbi Wassudden, 12 fot bred.
- h. Wäg från norra till södra Rundalns tomter, 12 fot bred.
- i. Wäg från södra Rundalns tomter, till vägen öfver Wassängen, 12 fot bred.
- k. Wäg från samma tomter, uppför backarne till Buterudsängen, 12 fot bred.
- l. Wäg från Borgas södra tomt till källaren och Bryggstugan i norra gårdet, 4 fot bred.
- m. Wäg från norra Rundaln till Kalfvemyren, 12 fot bred.
- n. Wäg från förutskrifne wäg Littera g till gränsplatsen vid Sjön, för Rundalns behof, 4 fot bred.
- o. Wäg från Borgas tomter, genom skogsmarken, förbi "Stora Rönningen", till vägen Littera m, vid "Lilla Rönningen", 12 fot bred.
- p. Wäg från förutskrifne wäg Littera o, genom skogsmarken från "Stora Rönningen" utmed sjön "Lill-Erfvet" till bron öfver Heneviksströmmen, 12 fot bred.
 - Wid skiftet bestämd fortsättning af vägen, bokstafven m, för åtkomst af Gustaf Peterssons skifte i Kalfvemyren, 8 fot bred.
 - Bergbundne backar (322, 324)

Andra samfälligheter

- a. Plan till kvarn- och såg-plats vid Hammelströmmen.
- b. d^o till skifferbrott i Korpedalns mark.
- c. d^o till skifferbrott vid Södra Rundaln.
- d. d^o till lertäkt i Dalyckan.

Watten inom skifteslagets Rågångar

Sarfvekärnet

Aborrekärnet

"Dyfveln" (göln) i figuren 1030

d^o i figuren 692

Svartkärn, östra

d^o , *westra*
 Sjön "Lill-Erfvet", inom rågångarne
 Sjön Råvarp, inom *d^o*

R. N:r_1¹⁹ A Utbygget **Branterud**, 1/40^{dels} mantal, eges af enkan Maria Andersdotter, som med rättighet till kvarboende på innehafvande tomtplatsar, bekommer i laga skifte följande ägor.

Inrösningsjord

Åker

"Draget" (441-6, 448, 450)
 Branteruds gårde (455-6, 461-6, 475-84, 486-7, 491, 494-6)

Äng

"Draget" (447, 449, 451)
 Branteruds gårde (452-4, 457-60, 467-74, 485, 488-490, 492-3, 497)

Afrösningsjord

Marken söder om Draget (550, 557-62)
 Marken emellan Branterud och Draget (826-40)
 Marken norr om Inegorne (841-53)
 Bockön (854-61)

R. N:r_1²⁰ B Utbygget **Korpedaln**, 1/64^{dels} mantal, eges af Baldersnäs bolag, som med rättighet till kvarboende på utbyggda eller tillförne utflyttade tomter, bekommer i laga skifte följande ägor.

Inrösningsjord

Åker

[Utan benämning] (747-62)

Äng

[Utan benämning] (763-79)

Afrösningsjord

[Utan benämning] (699-703, 705a-6, 710-6, 718, 723-8, 732-4, 780, 787-8,
 790-1, 807-25)
 Korpeberget (781)

R. N:r_1²¹ C **Borga**, 443/5760^{dels} mantal, eges af Lars Nilsson, hvilken genom lottkastning blifvit åbragt skyldigheten att från gammal till ny tomt afflytta, hvilken tomteplats blifvit utsedd i figuren n^o 39, 900 fot i norr från gamla bostaden. I laga skiftes bekommer denna hemmansdel följande ägor.

Inrösningsjord

Åker

Gärdet (1-2, 4, 7-12, 18-23, 27-31, 33, 35, 40-3, 46, 49-50, 54-5, 85, 88-9)
Stora Rönningen (66-70, 72, 75-80)
Sjölyckan (83)
Dallyckan (308-12, 316)
Lilla Rönningen (354, 358-9, 361-5)
Silfverbergsmynen (196-204)

Äng

Gärdet (3, 5-6, 9a, 13-17, 24-6, 32, 34, 36-9, 44-5, 47-8, 51-3, 56-62)
Södra Gärdet (90, 97)
Stora Rönningen (65, 71, 73-4, 81-2)
Sjölyckan (83)
Silfverbergsmynen (195, 205-13)
Dallyckan (304-6, 313-5)
Lilla Rönningen (352-3, 355-7, 360, 366-8)

Afrösningsjord

Marken norr om inegorne emellan Borgviken och "Lillerfvet" (563-86, 590-615, 618)
Räfdragen (587)
Borgekullen (588-9)
Fjellet (653, 665, 667-72, 675, 677-700, 706)
Korpedalns förra ägor, inkl. Korpeberget (781-808)
Skiftet vid Lilla Rönningen (634-6, 897-905)

R. N:r_1²² D Borga, 443/5760^{dels} mantal, eges af Andreas Eriksson, hvilken genom lottkastning bekommit rättighet att qvarbo på gamla tomterne, bekommer i laga skifte följande ägor.

Inrösningsjord

Åker

Intägt (83a)
Gärdet (84-9, 104, 111-2, 118-9, 126, 129-30)
Myrarne (138-41, 146, 149-50, 153-60)
Linvaln (163, 167, 170-3)
Yttre Myrarne (186-8, 194, 307)
Silfverbergsmynen (214-22, 226-8)

Äng

Gärdet (59-60, 62-4, 83a, 90-103, 105-10, 113-7, 120-5, 127-8, 131-4)
Myrarne (135-7, 142-8, 151-2, 161-2)
Linvaln (164-6, 168-9, 174-82)
Yttre Myrarne (183-5, 189-93, 304, 306)

Silfverbergsmyren (206-7, 212-3, 223-5, 229-30)
Linwallshagen (231-3)

Afrösningsjord

Marken öster om inegorne, intill Råvarp och Borgviken (498-506, 508-57a, 894-6)
Vestra marken intill fjellfilan [?] (607-8, 612, 614-34, 636, 639-40, 633-50, 903)
Fjellmarken intill Hammelströmmen (651-3, 655-7, 660, 662-76, 682, 696-9, 702, 704-10, 714-26, 728-32, 735-7, 741-5)

R. Nr_1²³ E Utbygget **Rundaln**, 7/1296^{dels} mtl, eges af Gustaf Petersson, hvilken, med skyldighet att aflytta till ny tomt i Kalfmyren, bekommer i laga skifte följande ägor.

Inrösningsjord

Åker

[Utan benämning] (337-45)
Intägt (440c-d)

Äng

[Utan benämning] (322, 343, 346-7, 351-51a)

Afrösningsjord

[Utan benämning] (920-2, 924-6, 955-64, 1002-6, 1008)

R. Nr_1²⁴ F Utbygget **Rundaln**, 42/1296^{dels} = 7/216^{dels} mtl, eges af Jan Andersson, som blifvit tillerkänd rättighet att bo kvar på gamla tomtplatsar, har i laga skifte bekommit följande egor.

Inrösningsjord

Åker

Kalfmyren (317, 323, 333-40, 348-9, 440a)
Gärdet (270, 272, 369, 376-7, 379-81, 385-6, 388, 399-400, 402-3, 407-8)

Äng

Kalfmyren (318-22, 324-32, 347, 350-1, 440b)
Gärdet (269, 281-2, 370-5, 378, 382-4, 387, 389-98, 401, 404-6, 409-10, 438, 440)

Afrösningsjord

[Utan benämning] (912-4, 916-25, 927-32, 935-7, 939-40, 949-57, 962-62a, 964-9, 984-5, 987-1003, 1005-28a, 1031-2, 1034-7, 1039-46, 1049-51a, 1053-5)

Björndaln (1029–30)
Strömkasen (1052–52a)

R. N:r_1²⁵ G Utbygget **Rundaln**, 77/1296^{dels} mantal, eges af Anders Nilsson, som med rättighet till kvarboende på innehafvande tomter, bekommer i laga skifte följande egor.

Inrösningsjord

Åker

Wassängen (234–7, 253, 255)
Wassudden (257)
Anehagen (258–9)
Gärdet (261–2, 264–5, 267–8, 270, 272–4, 277, 283–7, 294–7, 407–8, 411–2, 416–7, 420, 423–6)
Hagarne (301–2)

Äng

Wassängen (238–52, 254–6)
Anehagen (260)
Gärdet (263, 266, 269, 271, 275–6, 278–82, 288–93, 298–300)
Hagarne (303)
Dallyckan (304–6)
Södra Gärdet (375, 398, 409–10, 413–5, 418–9, 421–2, 427–40)

Afrösningsjord

Marken norr om inegorne, från Dallyckan intill sjön Råvarp (504–7, 862–96)
Öfriga marken intill strömmen (634, 636–42, 649, 652–63, 720, 721a, 736–41, 743, 745–6, 906–17, 928, 932–6, 938–51, 968–87, 991–3, 997–9, 1027, 1031–2, 1037–40, 1046–50, 1055–68)
Bergholme i Westra Svartkärn (1033)

Sedan delningen blifvit på förestående sätt uträknad, blef densamma på marken utskad, skifteslinierne upphuggne och rös lagde och delegarne, hvar och en, anvisad hvad dem tillkommet, allt uti Gode mäns närvaro

Betygar, Borga den 31 Oktober 1860

På Embetes vägnar

J.A. Bergman

Appendix 2

Magnus Färdig's Boupptäckning (Estate Inventory; Probate), 1858

N:o 1 Uredde 178 September 1858	
391	
<p>År 1838 den 25^{de} Septembris antändes denna Boupptäckning efter afskrif af <u>Selwastes Magnus Färdig</u> af <u>Brändabla. eller Brändtravé Härad</u>, som med älders ofred den 2^{de} Nötkäms Augusti, och efterkommande Söfvens afsejungen <u>Erikus Majn Anders datter</u> och 3^{de} Nödes skiftenskapet sammän ofredde ber om Nödes San Anders 33^{de} ad, San Petrus 33, San Erik 33, San Gustaf 33, San Johannes 33, ad Gammla, Så Nödes ösa alla myrdiga och här med Mäslasande -</p> <p>Erikus Majn Anders datter framkommande inbödes. Testamentet som har blifwit mäsas berommande och berommande ofredde man Magnus färdig upprättat den 26^{de} Maj 1848 -</p> <p>Erikus Majn Anders datter lofde sig att efter lörens förskrift som förde på ofredde skiftenskapet på Nödeslag -</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Katt. Gårdens</u></p> <p>framkommande Nödes Mäslas. Ting's rättes faste bref af den 33^{de} maj 1833. som upp- lygs att den ofredde och ofredde Erikus San Nödes skiftenskapet inköpt 1802 mantal efter hett Köhmet i Krona. Skatt berommande. Brändabla eller Brändtravé Härad, och Mäslas ofredde enligt nu gällande Förordning - 180</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>Pap. Bogen</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">180</p>
<p style="font-size: 2em;">F</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Färdigroot 180</p>	

	Transport	180	
<i>Silber.</i>			
22	gld. Rindlinge Sammlerin		6
<i>Kopfer.</i>			
1	gld. Trache	1	
22	gld. Kopper Kohlen	2. 25	3. 25
<i>Mäzing.</i>			
32	gld. Silber schüssel	1	
1	Trach 1 Trache	1	
3	gld. Silber schüssel	3	3
<i>Thon.</i>			
10	gld. faas 22 Silber schüssel		1
<i>Black.</i>			
1	gld. Stape 32 gld. querten 22 jungfrau	30	
22	gld. Eisen 3 gld. Kupfer 1 Silber schüssel	33	
1	ellend Kupfer becke	30	1. 30
<i>Glas.</i>			
2	mitte Kistap flachen	25	
33	Kistapen beutelgen	25	
1	Sup Glas	12	1. 12
<i>Postlein.</i>			
3	duzig mitte Fawosiban	3. 25	
7	Paar gld. Kopper Kohlen	42	
32	gld. Rofizgen Silber schüssel	3	3. 30
	Transport		143-10

		Transport	193-43
Jorn. N. Mahtin.			
3	St.jern spæt		3
1	fl. stent Baait spæt		2
3	fl. Lægges		1 50
3	fl. gb. Timmer tælkes		1 25
4	fl. gb. jern spades		1
3	fl. gb. jord hakke		30
1	gb. Bøsses Ring		1
1	En lade med gb. jern spæn		60
1	fl. gb. hugges		1 50
1	gb. Hbl hakke		35
1	spædare arb 32 gb. Bløkes 210 adas		75
1	2 jern Bøsses met		1
1	Lies Pøf jern		32
1	Spædare Grylde am 14 N. B.		30
1	do am 3 N. B.		1 50
1	do am 4 N. B.		75
2	gb. Skøft pæmme		60
2	gb. Tak jerns pæmme		30
18 38			
Husegædes Løben:			
1	Møttel med flæg		6 25
1	do gb. do Wænskaps		1
1	do Soffes		2 50
1	gb. omstet do		75
1	Omstet Stog bord		3
1	Mægges of mægging arb omstet fædel		16 64
3	Omstet Dagsanger		3 75
1	Litken omstet Løflæte		50
Transport 34 39 211 = 97			

	Franspost	34. 39	211-9
1 liter kung. skagn		30	
1 gb. mätat skagn		2. 33	
1 gb. mätad Loffuas		73	
1 liter mätat Langbord		3. 30	
3 lb. gb. 0 mätade ppg. tablar		1	
2 gb. mätade d.		73	
1 gb. mätat skaris		32	
200 Ripsen		2. 30	
1 gb. mätat Bord		73	46. 70
<i>Sång kläder:</i>			
1 Sjades kuffter m. buren 40 st med vasser		30	
1 d. Rätta m. 8 st med vasser		3. 30	
4 lb. gb. Skar mäs		1. 30	
3 lb. gb. Lachan		1. 30	
2 lb. gb. Ståb. tärnan		3. 35	
6 lb. gb. skinnfänsar		2. 30	43. 80
<i>Den ofredans Gång kläder:</i>			
Wagn ofursigis och vasseras till			36. 19
<i>Småredskapen.</i>			
Wagn ofursigis och vasseras till			18
<i>Läkare redskapen</i>			
Wagn of Rigns behållare			3. 30
<i>Ättor och Hörreredskap:</i>			
1 gb. Åke gläder		3	
	Franspost	3	333. 1

395

		Transport	5	353 ¹¹
1	gb Schürzen mit Taafjassen	20		
1	Paar Schürzen gb	3		
1	Paar Schürzen	4		
1	gb Schürzen mit Taafjassen	3		
1	gb Plag 24 gl herpuz	9		
1	paar gb Sträcker	50		
1	gb-gewand und städte 1 gb 4 warmes glade	4	80	
1	gb Gefestläde	50		
3	paar gb Sträcker	73		
1	Abtjele men oflig	3		
1	Abtjele	3		
1	gb Schürzen	30		
1	gb äden plag	50		
1	gb Robogstämning	1.23	57	80

Kreatur:

1	Litten Braun hirt	66	64	
1	Pa	23		
1	do	23		
1	Quiza	13		
1	Litten Fes	10		
4	paar für med 4 kann	18		
1	Litten Gais	8	163	64

Gais

of aus fang men war of Ringa behofen

hüt was des is tüt

166. 30

Baden

Dinge was of Ringa behofen bet

10

Transport 754 = 8

Droopf		Transport	733
3 ^o lb Speisakker			1.50
1 lb Skivull stoft			.50
1 lb bibel			.50
1 Lutteras Pappus			3
diverse lb biter of paper & wax			.25
1 lb hand given in Lusa			1.50
Diverse tin made of vestment			13
3 ^o lb forskotten 22 lb salt			2.75
1 lb wifstehl med woxen			1
3 ^o lb Tind skopler			.25
5 lb of wifstehl on and Magot Wolf			1.50
an Bache in Dohagen			1.50
			29.90
In foreningas:			
Löfjerd Samfund			135
af Lunden i M. Lusa berg på Biskopas			
afren Bdel af den 18 Aug 1858			20
1 m. f. d. rinta			12
			147.15
Summan till gäns			930
Summan till Pijngul öro			
			930
<p>att detta ha med Guld and kringling är en af de mans dades tillman ett Kung jag med Lunda Uppskat med wendrat luttig A. O. Svan Höpky B. Panderman i Midsby</p>			

Storbehuset Skulden:

För	Anders Jansson på Gyllerwiks ofrens Räkning	30	
För	Lars elud Jansson i Sundsvens ofrens Räkning	10	
För	Andreas Eriksson i Borga	5	5
För	Jon Gustaf	do do	33
För	Jon Johansson	do do	8
Att	Jon Anders	do do	6
För	Jon Petrus	do do	20
För	Linnéus Gustaf och Johans för Röst i Fästings lönes		60
För	Pigan Maria för Röst i Fästings lönes		8.33
	Regreringens Röst i den upptages ofrens Eskigt för de Malet		100
	1/2 procent af Summan till god för Skötselens fakti af		1.16
För	progen gifteböck för Räkningen för denna upptagning		2.50
	Summan Skuld		389.98
	Totals Räkning		640.2

5 Summan Prof. Pijppat är 930

ning riktigt upp gifvet sigum det befors mid miss
sligtig I befinner den på ja i adras
@Kaja etrus elatus Usha and
hast upp gifver

Med äfvenstående beuppteckning hafvas till Merit
 tillfästas ärd förklarad öfver mögde att underskrifvas
 och ärd dag från äfven -
 Anders magnusson, Petter magnusson, Erik magnusson
 Gustaf magnusson, Johanus magnusson alla för
 dem ofrämde nämnes -

Fastän samt quithas af Erik Persson i Hukon
 ord förans i Särskommunen i Tjölösa

Swedish text interpreted and transcribed by Gudrun Rydberg,
Dalslands Fornminnes- och Hembygdsförbund

No. 1. Wedbo [Vedbo] härads hösteting 1858
[Bouptäckning efter Magnus Färdig]

År 1858 den 25^{te} September anställdes denna Boupte[c]kning efter afskedad Söldaten **Magnus Färdig** från Ramdahln [Ramdalen] eller Branterud kallat, som med döden afled den 4^{de} nästledne augusti, och efterlämnade Såsom arfvingar Enkan **Maja Andersdotter** och 5 st [stycken] under äktenskapet sammanaflade barn nämligen Son Anders 35 år, Son Petter 32, Son Erik 29, Son Gustaf 27, Son Johannes 23, år gamla, Således är alla myndiga och här wid närvarande —

Enkan Maja Andersdotter framlemnade inbördes Testamente som har blifwit mällan henne och hennes afidne man Magnus Färdig upprättat den 26^{te} maj 1848.

Enkan tillsades att lagligen uppgifwa boet efter lagens föreskrift som skedde på efter-skrifwne sätt Nämligen —

Fast Egendom

Riksd[aler] Riksmynt

Framlämnad Wedbo [Vedbo] vällofvliga Tings rättens faste bref af den 23^{de} maj 1833^[1] som upplyser att den afidne och efterlefwande Enkan har under äktenskapet inköpt 1/40^{del}s mantal efter helt räknat i Kronoskattehemmanet Ramdahln [Ramdalen] eller Branterud kallat, och warderas [värderas] efter enligt nu gällande Taxering180.00

Sillfwer [Silver]

2ⁿ gl [= gamla, gammal] Söndriga Tummlare0.64

Koppar

1 gl Flaska 1.00
2ⁿ gl Kaffee Kokare 2.25 3.25

Mäsing [Mässing]

2ⁿ gl Twätt skållar [Tvätt skålar] 1.00
1 Tratt i stacka 1.00
3 st [= stycken] Theskedar [Teskedar] 0.08 2.08

^[1] This 1833 date for the official deed “*fastebrev* or *lagfart*” does not represent when the land was agreed to be purchased, which was apparently 1822, according to the *Borga Laga Skifte* (see p. 94). There was often a long delay between an informal purchase-and-sale agreement “*sämjodelning*” and the official deed recording its sale. In early 1822, the Branterud property was still a part of Borgan (7/24^{del}s mantal), whose sole owner was Anders Nilsson. Properties in Borgan and Buterud were redistributed during the *Stor Skifte* later in 1822 or 1823 (few details available), and by 1825, Anders Nilsson’s two sons, Anders and Nils Andersson, had each inherited equal but less than half (7/72^{del}s mantal) of the 1822 Borgan properties, indicating that Branterud (1/40^{del}s mantal) and Rundalen (7/144^{del}s mantal) had been sold by Anders Nilsson between 1822 and 1825.

Then [Tenn]

10 st fatt [fat] 2 ⁿ theskedar [teskedar]	1.60
------------------------------------------------------------	------

Bläck

1 gl stop 2 ⁿ gl qvarter 2 ⁿ jungfrur	0.50
2 ⁿ gl Trattar 3 st refjern [rivjärn] 1 Tallerik [Tallrik]	0.25
1 Mållad Coffee [Kaffe] bräcka [bricka]	0.80
	1.55

Glas

2 ⁿ witte [vita] helstop flaskor	0.75
2 ⁿ helstops butälger [buteljer]	0.25
1 Sup Glas	0.12
	1.12

Pästelin [Porslin]

3 dusig witta [vita] Tallrikar	3.25
7 par gl Kaffee Koppar [Koppar]	0.42
2 ⁿ gl rosiga The Koppar [Tekoppar]	0.08
	3.75

Jern & Mahlm [Järn & Malm]

3 st jern [järn] spet [spett]	3.00
1 st stort Brått spet [spett]	2.00
3 st Släggor	1.50
5 st gl Timmer länkar	1.25
4 st gl jern [järn] Spadar	1.00
5 st gl jord haker [hackor]	0.50
1 gl Bian ring	1.00
1 En låda med gl jern[järn]skrå	0.60
4 st gl huggyxor	1.50
1 gl Khlhaka [Kåhlhacka]	0.25
1 skrädare och 2 ⁿ gl ulsaxar [ullsaxar]	0.75
1 jern [järn] Börsmal	1.00
1 Litet Präsjern [Pressjärn]	0.32
1 Spru[c]ken Grytta [Gryta] om 14 K.R.	0.50
1 d ^o om 5 K.R.	1.50
1 d ^o om 4 K.R.	0.75
2 gl Skaftpanner	0.60
2 gl Takjernspannor [Tackjärnspannor]	0.50
	18.52

Husegrådes Sackor [Husgerådssaker]

1 Mållat [Målat] matt skop [matskåp]	6.25
1 d ^o gl d ^o Wrånskop [Vråskåp]	1.00
1 d ^o Soffwa [Soffa]	2.50
1 gl omålad d ^o	0.75

1 Omålat Slagbord	3.00
1 Wäggur af mä[s]sing och målat Fodral	16.64
2 ⁿ Omålade Dragsängar	3.75
1 litten [liten] målad Taflätt [Tavlett]	0.50
1 litte [litet] hängeskåp	0.50
1 gl målat skop [skåp]	2.25
1 gl målad Soffwa [Soffa]	0.75
1 litte [litet] målat Slagbord	3.50
5 st gl Omålade styrstohlar [styrstolar]	1.00
2 gl mållade d ^o	0.75
1 gl målat skrin	0.32
2 ⁿ Kistor	2.50
1 gl Omålat Bord	0.75.....46.71

Sängkläder

1 Fjäder bulster m. Circa 40 # [skålpund] med waren	32.00
1 d ^o Putta [= kudde] m. 8 # [skålpund] med waren	5.32
4 st gl Strå war	1.25
3 st gl Lackan [Lakan]	1.50
3 st gl Stick täcken	3.25
6 st gl skin[skinn]fällar	2.50.....45.82

Den aflednes [avlidnes] Gång Kläder

Noga öfwersåges och warderas [värderas] till	36.14
----------------------------------------------------	-------

Smidredskapen [Smidesredskapen]

Noga öfwersåges och warderas [värderas] till	12.00
----------------------------------------------------	-------

Snickareredskapen

War av ringa beskafwenhett	2.50
----------------------------------	------

Åker och Körreredskap [Körredskap]

1 gl åke släde	5.00
1 gl Åkekärria med Trädfjädrar	20.00
1 Trädkärria gl	3.00
1 Göselkärria [Gödselkärria]	4.00
1 gl Hökärria med Trädaxel	2.00
1 gl Plog 2 ⁿ gl harfwer [harver]	9.00
1 par gl skaklar	0.50
1 gl jernskod [järnskodd] wedsläde 1 gl qvarnstenssläde	4.80
1 gl Göselsläde [Gödselsläde]	0.50
3 par gl skåker	0.75
1 åke selle men oselig	3.00
1 arbes selle [arbetssele]	3.00

1 gl Skåfkärria	0.50
1 gl åder plog [årder plog]	0.50
1 gl Kohngställning	1.2557.80

Kreatur

1 Litten [Liten] Brun hinst [hingst]	66.64
1 Ko	25.00
1 d°	23.00
1 Qwiga [kvinga]	15.00
1 Litten [Liten] Tjur	10.00
4 st får med 4 lamm	18.00
1 Litten [Liten] Gris	8.00165.64

Grödan

af alla slag men war af ringa beskafvenhett warderas [värderas] till	166.50
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

Boden

Diverse varor av ringa beskafvenhett	10.00
--------------------------------------------	-------

Diverse

2 gl Spinnro[c]kar	1.50
1 gl Skrubbstohl	0.50
1 gl bibel	0.50
1 Luthers Postilla	3.00
diverse gl bö[c]ker af flera slag	0.80
1 gl handqvarn med Lur	1.50
Diverse tillämnade qvarnstenar	15.00
2 ⁿ gl farkoster 2 ⁿ gl nätt [nät]	2.75
1 gl wäfstohl [vävstol] med warper	1.00
2 ⁿ gl Träskoflar [Träskovlar]	0.25
3 st gl wäfskedar [vävskedar] med noget [något] Solv	1.50
all Backe[bake]redskapen	1.5029.80

Infodringar

Försälld famnewed [famnved]	125.00
af smeden J. M. Siltberg på Bäckefors	
efter sedel af den 18 august 1858	20.00
1 m: 7% i ränta	0.12145.12

Summan tillgångar 930.00

Summan Riksd[aler] Riksmünt: öre930.00

Sterbehusets Skulder

Till Anders Jansson på Gyttswik efter räkning	30.00	
Till Lars Andersson i Sundeserud efter räkning	10.00	
Till Andreas Erikson i Borga efter räkning	5.00	
till Son Gustaf d° d°	33.00	
till Son Johannes d° d°	8.00	
till Son Anders d° d°	6.00	
till Son Petter d° d°	20.00	
till Sönnerna Gustaf och Johannes för räst [rest]		
å Tjänste[h]jons löner	60.00	
till Pigan Britta för räst [rest] å tjänste[h]jons lön	8.32	180.32
Begravnings Kostnaden upptages efter		
Enligt förde Notter [Noter]	100.00	
1/8 ^{dels} procent af Summan tillgår till Tisselskogs fattigkassa	1.16	
Till pros[t]en H: [Herr] [Jonas] Stenbäck för Lägerstor [troligen		
dialektalt ord för likstol = avgift till prästen för jordfästningen]	2.50	
för denna uppte[c]kning	6.00	109.66
	Summan Skuld	289.98
	Saldo Behållning	640.02
	Summan Riksd[aler] Riksmünt: öre	930.00

Att detta bo med Gäld och tillgångar är af mig riktigt uppgifwit såsom dett befans wid min afl. [avidnes] mans dödes timma dett Kan jag med livlig ed besanna Om så fordras

Maja Andersdotter Enka och boets uppgifware

Sälunda uppte[c]knat och warderat [värderat] bettygar
A. Olsson Högsbyn *L. Andersson* i Nilsbyn

Med åfwanstå[e]nde boupte[c]kning hafwa wi warit tillstädes och förklara Oss nöjde att underskrifwa

År och dag som åfwan

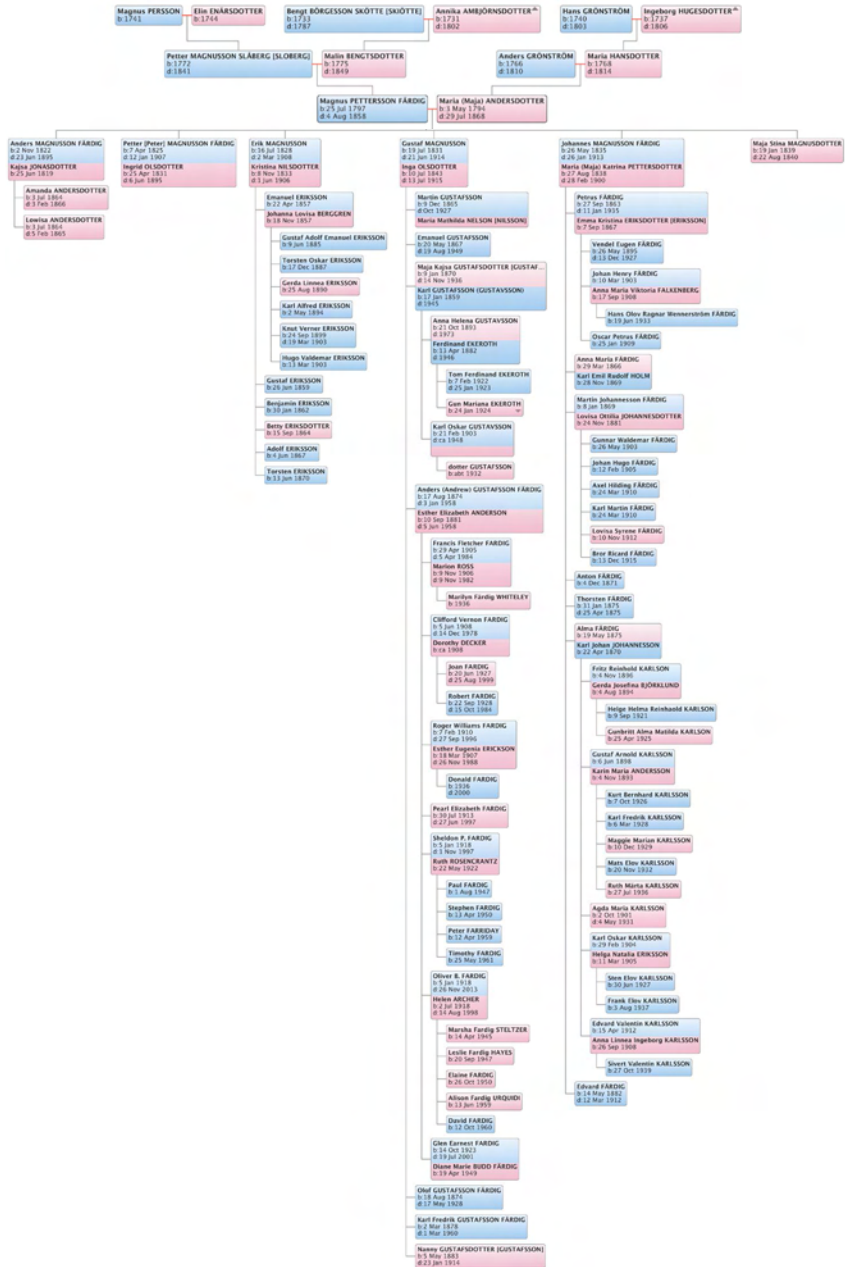
Anders Magnusson Petter Magnusson Erik Magnusson

Gustaf Magnusson Johannes Magnusson alla är den aflidnes Sönnar –

Fattigprocenten qvitteras af *Erik Persson* i Huken
ordförare i Sockennämnen i Tisselskog

Appendix 3

Färdig Family Genealogy



0 Petter [Peter] MAGNUSSON SLÅBERG [SLOBERG]

Birth: 1772, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1841, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Soldat* (Soldier)
 Father: Magnus PERSSON (b. 1739 Ånimskog)
 Mother: Elin ENÅRSDOTTER (b. 1743 Ånimskog)
 Spouse: Malin BENGTSDOTTER
 Birth: 1775, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1849, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Father: Bengt BÖRGESSON SKÖTTE (1733-1787)
 Mother: Annika AMBJÖRNSDOTTER (1731-1802)
 Marriage: 5 Nov 1796, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Magnus (1797-1858) [1]

1 Magnus PETERSSON FÄRDIG

Birth: 25 Jul 1797, Slobol, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 4 Aug 1858, Branterud, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Soldat* (Soldier) (1822-44)
 Father: Petter [Peter] MAGNUSSON SLÅBERG [SLOBERG] (1772-1841) [0]
 Mother: Malin BENGTSDOTTER (1775-1849) [0]
 Spouse: Maria (Maja) ANDERSDOTTER
 Birth: 3 May 1794, Maden, Högsbyn, Tisselskog, Bengtsfors, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 29 Jul 1868, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Bengtsfors, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Father: Anders GRÖNSTRÖM (1766-1810)
 Mother: Maria HANSDOTTER (1768-1814)
 Marriage: 1822, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Anders (1822-1895) [1.1]
 Petter [Peter] (1825-1907) [1.2]
 Erik (1828-1908) [1.3]
 Gustaf (1831-1914) [1.4]
 Johannes (1835-1913) [1.5]
 Maja Stina (1839-1840) [1.6]

1.1 Anders MAGNUSSON FÄRDIG

Birth: 2 Nov 1822, Sjöbo, Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 23 Jun 1895, Grönhult, Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Kajsa JONASDOTTER
 Birth: 25 Jun 1819, Grönhult, Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 14 Sep 1862, Grönhult, Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Amanda (1864-1866) [1.1.1]
 Lowisa (1864-1865) [1.1.2]

1.1.1 Amanda ANDERSDOTTER

Birth: 3 Jul 1864, Grönhult, Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 3 Feb 1866, Grönhult, Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.1.2 Lowisa ANDERSDOTTER

Birth: 3 Jul 1864, Grönhult, Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 5 Feb 1865, Grönhult, Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.2 Petter [Peter] MAGNUSSON FÄRDIG

Birth: 7 Apr 1825, Sjöbo, Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 12 Jan 1907, Högsbyn, Ör, Mellerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Hemmansägare* (Homesteader, Farmer)
 Spouse: Ingrid OLSDOTTER
 Birth: 25 Apr 1831, Högsbyn, Ör, Mellerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 6 Jun 1895, Högsbyn, Ör, Mellerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 3 Sep 1877, Högsbyn, Ör, Mellerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 No Children
 Received "*Medalj från Kong. Patriotiska Sällskapet för långvarig och trogen tjänst*" in 1872.

1.3 Erik MAGNUSSON

Birth: 16 Jul 1828, Sjöbo, Stora Liane, Skällered, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 2 Mar 1908, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Kristina NILSDOTTER
 Birth: 8 Nov 1833, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1 Jun 1906, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 26 Jan 1856, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Emanuel (1857-) [1.3.1]
 Gustaf (1859-) [1.3.2]
 Benjamin (1862-) [1.3.3]
 Betty (1864-) [1.3.4]
 Adolf (1867-) [1.3.5]
 Torsten (1870-) [1.3.6]

1.3.1 Emanuel ERIKSSON

Birth: 22 Apr 1857, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Johanna Lovisa BERGGREN
 Birth: 18 Nov 1857, Karbenning, Norberg, Västmanland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 16 Feb 1885, Erstaviks Gård, Nacka, Stockholm, SWEDEN
 Children: Gustaf Adolf Emanuel (1885-) [1.3.1.1]
 Torsten Oskar (1887-) [1.3.1.2]
 Gerda Linnea (1890-) [1.3.1.3]
 Karl Alfred (1894-) [1.3.1.4]
 Knut Verner (1899-1903) [1.3.1.5]
 Hugo Valdemar (1903-) [1.3.1.6]

1.3.1.1 Gustaf Adolf Emanuel ERIKSSON

Birth: 9 Jun 1885, Erstaviks Gård, Nacka, Stockholm, SWEDEN

1.3.1.2 Torsten Oskar ERIKSSON

Birth: 17 Dec 1887, Hägerstalund, Spånga, Stockholm, SWEDEN

1.3.1.3 Gerda Linnea ERIKSSON

Birth: 25 Aug 1890, Frösвик, Östra Ryd, Stockholm, SWEDEN

1.3.1.4 Karl Alfred ERIKSSON

Birth: 2 May 1894, Frösвик, Östra Ryd, Stockholm, SWEDEN

1.3.1.5 Knut Verner ERIKSSON

Birth: 24 Sep 1899, Frösвик, Östra Ryd, Stockholm, SWEDEN
 Death: 19 Mar 1903, Öster Hagu, Bogesund, Östra Ryd, Stockholm, SWEDEN

1.3.1.6 Hugo Valdemar ERIKSSON

Birth: 13 Mar 1903, Öster Hagu, Bogesund, Östra Ryd, Stockholm, SWEDEN

1.3.2 Gustaf ERIKSSON

Birth: 26 Jun 1859, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Fältjägare* (Rifleman) (1877)

1.3.3 Benjamin ERIKSSON

Birth: 30 Jan 1862, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.3.4 Betty ERIKSDOTTER

Birth: 15 Sep 1864, Ulerud, Änimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.3.5 Adolf ERIKSSON

Birth: 4 Jun 1867, Ulerud, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.3.6 Torsten ERIKSSON

Birth: 13 Jun 1870, Ulerud, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.4 Gustaf MAGNUSSON

Birth: 19 Jul 1831, Sjöbo, Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 21 Jun 1914, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Bengtsfors, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Hemmansägare* (Homesteader, Farmer)
 Spouse: Inga OLSDOTTER
 Birth: 10 Jul 1843, Rånsliden [Rensliden], Dalskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 13 Jul 1915, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Bengtsfors, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Father: Olof PETERSSON (1799-1863)
 Mother: Kajsa NILSDOTTER (1807-1852)
 Marriage: 24 Nov 1865
 Children: Martin (1865-1927) [1.4.1]
 Emanuel (1867-1949) [1.4.2]
 Maja Kajsa (Maria-Kajsa) (1870-1936) [1.4.3]
 Anders (Andrew) (1874-1958) [1.4.4]
 Olof (1874-1928) [1.4.5]
 Karl Fredrik (1878-1960) [1.4.6]
 Nanny (1883-1914) [1.4.7]

1.4.1 Martin GUSTAFSSON

Birth: 9 Dec 1865, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Bengtsfors, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: Oct 1927, Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA (buried 16 Oct 1927)
 Spouse: Maria Mathilda NELSON [NILSSON]
 Birth: Ukna, Linköping, Kalmar, SWEDEN
 Marriage: Wisconsin, USA

1.4.2 Emanuel GUSTAFSSON

Birth: 20 May 1867, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 19 Aug 1949, Aberdeen, Washington, USA

1.4.3 Maja Kajsa (Maria-Kajsa) GUSTAFSDOTTER [GUSTAFSSON] (GUSTAVSSON)

Birth: 9 Jan 1870, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 14 Nov 1936, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Burial: 1936, Skållerud Kyrka, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Karl GUSTAFSSON (GUSTAVSSON)
 Birth: 17 Jan 1859, Ekarebol, Erikstorp, Steneby, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1945, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Burial: 1945, Skållerud Kyrka, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Father: Gustaf JANSSON (1838-)
 Mother: Maja Kajsa DANIELSDOTTER (1831-)
 Marriage: 1 Mar 1891, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Anna Helena (1893-1973) [1.4.3.1]
 Karl Oskar (1903-ca1948) [1.4.3.2]

1.4.3.1 Anna Helena GUSTAVSSON

Birth: 21 Oct 1893, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1973, Åsensbruk, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Burial: 1973, Skållerud Kyrka, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Ferdinand EKERÖTH
 Birth: 13 Apr 1882, Holm, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1946
 Marriage: 13 Nov 1920, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Divorce: 21 Sep 1931, Åsensbruk, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Tom Ferdinand (1922-1923) [1.4.3.1.1]
 Gun Mariana (1924-) [1.4.3.1.2]

1.4.3.1.1 Tom Ferdinand EKEROTH

Birth: 7 Feb 1922, Häverud, Skällered, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 25 Jan 1923, Häverud, Skällered, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Burial: 1923, Skällered Kyrka, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.4.3.1.2 Gun Mariana EKEROTH

Birth: 24 Jan 1924, Häverud, Skällered, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Lars Erik IDEGÅRD
 Birth: 25 Sep 1926
 Marriage: 20 Oct 1951, Skällered, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Ann-Charlotte (1952-) [1.4.3.1.2.1]
 Michael (1956-) [1.4.3.1.2.2]

1.4.3.1.2.1 Ann-Charlotte IDEGÅRD

Birth: 1952
 Spouse: Male PALMBORG

1.4.3.1.2.2 Michael IDEGÅRD

Birth: 13 Feb 1956

1.4.3.2 Karl Oskar GUSTAVSSON

Birth: 21 Feb 1903, Häverud, Skällered, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: ca 1948
 Spouse: unknown
 Children: dotter (daughter) (~1932-)

1.4.4 Anders (Andrew) GUSTAFSSON FÄRDIG (Andrew Gustav Fardig)

Birth: 17 Aug 1874, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1958, Ephraim, Wisconsin, USA
 Spouse: Esther Elizabeth ANDERSON
 Birth: 10 Sep 1881, Hultsfred, nr. Linköping, Småland, SWEDEN
 Death: 5 Jun 1958, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Father: Johan Edvard ANDERSSON
 Mother: Ida Carolina CARLSSON
 Marriage: 16 Apr 1904, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Children: Francis Fletcher (1905-1984) [1.4.4.1]
 Clifford Vernon (1908-1978) [1.4.4.2]
 Roger Williams (1910-1996) [1.4.4.3]
 Pearl Elizabeth (1913-1997) [1.4.4.4]
 Sheldon P. (1918-1997) [1.4.4.5]
 Oliver B. (1918-2013) [1.4.4.6]
 Glen Earnest (1923-2001) [1.4.4.7]

Twin with Olof Gustafsson Färdig

1.4.4.1 Francis Fletcher FÄRDIG

Birth: 29 Apr 1905, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Death: 5 Apr 1984, Harvard, Illinois, USA
 Spouse: Marion ROSS (1906-1982)
 Children: Marilyn Marion FÄRDIG WHITELEY (1936-)

1.4.4.2 Clifford Vernon FARDIG

Birth: 5 Jun 1908, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Death: 14 Dec 1978, Tryon, North Carolina, USA
 Spouse: Dorothy DECKER
 Children: Joan FÄRDIG (1927-1999)
 Robert FÄRDIG (1928-1984)

1.4.4.3 Roger Williams FARDIG

Birth: 7 Feb 1910, Chicago, Illinois, USA

Death: 27 Sep 1996, Worth, Illinois, USA
 Spouse: Esther Eugenia ERICKSON (1907-1988)
 Children: Donald FARDIG (1943-2000) (adopted)

1.4.4.4 Pearl Elizabeth FARDIG

Birth: 30 Jul 1913, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Death: 27 Jun 1997, Door County, Wisconsin, USA

1.4.4.5 Sheldon P. FARDIG

Birth: 5 Jan 1918, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Death: 1 Nov 1997, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA
 Spouse: Ruth ROSENCRANTZ (1922-)
 Children: Paul FARDIG (1947-)
 Stephen FARDIG (1950-)
 Peter FARRIDAY (1959-)
 Timothy FARDIG (1961-)

Twin with Oliver B. Fardig

1.4.4.6 Oliver B. FARDIG

Birth: 5 Jan 1918, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Death: 26 Nov 2013, Sebring, Florida, USA
 Spouse: Helen ARCHER (1918-1998)
 Children: Marsha Fardig STELTZER (1945-)
 Leslie Fardig HAYES (1947-)
 Elaine FARDIG (1950-)
 Alison Fardig URQUIDI (1959-)
 David FARDIG (1960-)

Twin with Sheldon P. Fardig

1.4.4.7 Glen Earnest FARDIG

Birth: 14 Oct 1923, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Death: 19 Jul 2001, Madison, Wisconsin, USA
 Spouse: Diane Marie BUDD FÄRDIG (1949-)

1.4.5 Olof GUSTAFSSON FÄRDIG

Birth: 18 Aug 1874, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 17 May 1928, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Never married

Twin with Anders Gustafsson Färdig = Andrew Gustav Fardig

1.4.6 Karl Fredrik GUSTAFSSON FÄRDIG

Birth: 2 Mar 1878, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 1 Mar 1960, Källshagen Vårdhem, Vänersborg, SWEDEN

Never married

“*Sinnessjuk; Sinnessvag*” Developmentally Delayed

1.4.7 Nanny GUSTAFSDOTTER

Birth: 5 May 1883, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 23 Jan 1914, Branterud, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Bengtsfors, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Never married

1.5 Johannes MAGNUSSON FÄRDIG

Birth: 26 May 1835, Sjöbo, Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 26 Jan 1913, Kålsærud [Kollserud, Kolsærud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Brukare* (Farmer) (1869 in Buterud)
 Spouse: Maria (Maja) Katrina PETTERSDOTTER
 Birth: 27 Aug 1838
 Death: 28 Feb 1900, Kålsærud [Kollserud, Kolsærud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 22 Feb 1863, Hennevik, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Petrus (1863-1935) [1.5.1]

Anna Maria (1866-) [1.5.2]
 Martin Johannesson (1869-) [1.5.3]
 Anton (1871-) [1.5.4]
 Thorsten (1875-1875) [1.5.5]
 Alma (1875-) [1.5.6]
 Edvard (1882-1912) [1.5.7]

1.5.1 Petrus FÄRDIG

Birth: 27 Sep 1863, Henneviken, Ramdalen, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 11 Jan 1935, Åsensbruk [Åsen], Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Sjöman* (Sailor)
 Spouse: Emma Kristina ERIKSDOTTER [ERIKSSON]
 Birth: 7 Sep 1867, Bränna, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 3 Feb 1893, Bränna, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Vendel Eugen (1895-1927) [1.5.1.1]
 Johan Henry (1903-) [1.5.1.2]
 Oscar Petrus (1909-) [1.5.1.3]

1.5.1.1 Vendel Eugen FÄRDIG

Birth: 26 May 1895, Kålsärad [Kollserud, Kolserud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 13 Dec 1927, Åsensbruk [Åsen], Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.1.2 Johan Henry FÄRDIG

Birth: 10 Mar 1903, Bränna, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Fabriksarbetare* (Factory Worker)
 Spouse: Anna Maria Viktoria FALKENBERG
 Birth: 17 Sep 1908, Ånimskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 22 Dec 1928, Åsensbruk [Åsen], Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Hans Olov Ragnar Wennerström (1933-) [1.5.1.2.1]

1.5.1.2.1 Hans Olov Ragnar Wennerström FÄRDIG

Birth: 19 Jun 1933, Åmål, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.1.3 Oscar Petrus FÄRDIG

Birth: 25 Jan 1909, Bränna, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.2 Anna Maria FÄRDIG

Birth: 29 Mar 1866, Salakas, Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Karl Emil Rudolf HOLM
 Birth: 28 Nov 1869, Maria, Stockholm, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 28 Apr 1893, Håverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.3 Martin Johannesson FÄRDIG

Birth: 8 Jan 1869, Buterud, Tisselskog, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Maskinarbetare* (Machinist)
 Spouse: Lovisa Ottilia JOHANNESDOTTER
 Birth: 24 Nov 1881
 Marriage: 20 Feb 1903, Svankila, Herrebråten, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Gunnar Waldemar (1903-) [1.5.3.1]
 Johan Hugo (1905-) [1.5.3.2]
 Axel Hilding (1910-) [1.5.3.3]
 Karl Martin (1910-) [1.5.3.4]
 Lovisa Syrene (1912-) [1.5.3.5]
 Bror Ricard (1915-) [1.5.3.6]

1.5.3.1 Gunnar Waldemar FÄRDIG

Birth: 26 May 1903, Svankila, Herrebråten, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.3.2 Johan Hugo FÄRDIG

Birth: 12 Feb 1905, Svankila, Herrebråten, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.3.3 Axel Hilding FÄRDIG

Birth: 24 Mar 1910, Svankila, Herrebråten, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.3.4 Karl Martin FÄRDIG

Birth: 24 Mar 1910, Svankila, Herrebråten, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.3.5 Lovisa Syrene FÄRDIG

Birth: 10 Nov 1912, Svankila, Herrebråten, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.3.6 Bror Ricard FÄRDIG

Birth: 13 Dec 1915, Svankila, Herrebråten, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.4 Anton FÄRDIG

Birth: 4 Dec 1871, Kålsærud [Kollserud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.5 Thorsten FÄRDIG

Birth: 31 Jan 1875, Kålsærud [Kollserud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Death: 25 Apr 1875, Kålsærud [Kollserud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6 Alma FÄRDIG

Birth: 19 May 1875, Kålsærud [Kollserud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Spouse: Karl Johan JOHANNESSON

Birth: 22 Apr 1870, Åsensbruk [Åsen], Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Marriage: 21 Dec 1894, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Children:

Fritz Reinhold (1896-) [1.5.6.1]

Gustaf Arnold (1898-) [1.5.6.2]

Agda Maria (1901-1931) [1.5.6.3]

Karl Oskar (1904-) [1.5.6.4]

Edvard Valentin (1912-) [1.5.6.5]

1.5.6.1 Fritz Reinhold KARLSON

Birth: 4 Nov 1896, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Spouse: Gerda Josefina BJÖRKLUND

Birth: 4 Aug 1894, Fröskog, SWEDEN

Children: Helge Helma Reinhaold (1921-) [1.5.6.1.1]

Gunbritt Alma Matilda (1925-) [1.5.6.1.2]

1.5.6.1.1 Helge Helma Reinhaold KARLSON

Birth: 9 Sep 1921, Ämål, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.1.2 Gunbritt Alma Matilda KARLSON

Birth: 25 Apr 1925, Ämål, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.2 Gustaf Arnold KARLSSON

Birth: 6 Jun 1898, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Occupation: *Fabriksarbetare* (Factory Worker)

Spouse: Karin Maria ANDERSSON

Birth: 4 Nov 1893, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Marriage: 12 Sep 1925, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

Children:

Kurt Bernhard (1926-) [1.5.6.2.1]

Karl Fredrik (1928-) [1.5.6.2.2]

Maggie Marian (1929-) [1.5.6.2.3]

Mats Elov (1932-) [1.5.6.2.4]

Ruth Märta (1936-) [1.5.6.2.5]

1.5.6.2.1 Kurt Bernhard KARLSSON

Birth: 7 Oct 1926, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.2.2 Karl Fredrik KARLSSON

Birth: 6 Mar 1928, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.2.3 Maggie Marian KARLSSON

Birth: 10 Dec 1929, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.2.4 Mats Elov KARLSSON

Birth: 20 Nov 1932, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.2.5 Ruth Märta KARLSSON

Birth: 27 Jul 1936, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.3 Agda Maria KARLSSON

Birth: 2 Oct 1901, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 4 May 1931, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.4 Karl Oskar KARLSSON

Birth: 29 Feb 1904, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: *Trädgårdsarbetare* (Gardener)
 Spouse: Helga Natalia ERIKSSON
 Birth: 11 Mar 1905, Bränna, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 14 May 1927, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Sten Elov (1927-) [**1.5.6.4.1**]
 Frank Elov (1937-) [**1.5.6.4.2**]

1.5.6.4.1 Sten Elov KARLSSON

Birth: 30 Jun 1927, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.4.2 Frank Elov KARLSSON

Birth: 3 Aug 1937, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.6.5 Edvard Valentin KARLSSON

Birth: 15 Apr 1912, Häverud, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Spouse: Anna Linnea Ingeborg KARLSSON
 Birth: 26 Sep 1908, Ryr, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Marriage: 31 Dec 1937, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Children: Sivert Valentin (1939-) [**1.5.6.5.1**]

1.5.6.5.1 Sivert Valentin KARLSSON

Birth: 27 Oct 1939, Åsensbruk, Dalsland, SWEDEN

1.5.7 Edvard FÄRDIG

Birth: 14 May 1882, Kålsrud [Kollserud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 12 Mar 1912, Kålsrud [Kollserud], Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Occupation: Sjöman (Sailor)

1.6 Maja Stina MAGNUSDOTTER

Birth: 19 Jan 1839, Sjöbo, Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN
 Death: 22 Aug 1840, Sjöbo, Stora Liane, Skållerud, Dalsland, SWEDEN

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Authors



ANDERS G.J. RHODIN, M.D., is an orthopedic surgeon as well as a turtle researcher and conservationist who has pursued two parallel professional careers. Born in Sweden and immigrated to the USA as a child, he received a B.A. from Dartmouth College, an M.D. from the University of Michigan, orthopedic surgical residency training at Yale University, and is currently in private practice in Massachusetts. In addition, he was previously an Associate in Herpetology at Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology. He is the author or editor of more than 100 scientific articles and books on turtle systematics, biology, and conservation. He is Chairman Emeritus of the IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and its Species Survival Commission. He is Founding Director of Chelonian Research Foundation, Founding Editor and Publisher of the scientific journal *Chelonian Conservation and Biology*, and Founding Co-Chair of the Turtle Conservation Fund. He spent many happy childhood summers visiting his grandparents' 1800s homestead on Dalslands Canal at Strömsberg in Buterud, Sweden, which he now owns and maintains, and where he returns often. He has become increasingly interested in documenting the history of the farms and homes and people (*hembygdsforskning*) of the Branterud, Borgan, Buterud, Hennevik, Högsbyn, and Ramdalen areas around southern Lake Råvarpen of southern Tisselskog, and is hoping to also produce another book about this slightly wider region.



DIANE BUDD FÄRDIG, Ph.D., is a 6th generation Floridian, who received her B.A. and M.A. from the University of Central Florida and her doctorate from the University of Florida. She pursued her professional career in Florida, including special education for the multiply handicapped, teacher education and training, curriculum development, and educational research and program evaluation. Publication topics ranged from environmental compliance to elementary reading programs. After retiring, she moved to Ephraim, Wisconsin, and lives on a portion of the original Andrew Färdig cherry orchard property. Since 2012, she spends part of the year in Bristol, Virginia, traveling to surrounding counties and states researching the life of pioneer Jemima Moyers Cleveland (1764–1832), and is co-authoring a series of publications about the descendants of George Moyers of the 1717 Virginia Germanna Colony.

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