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Gustave Anjou-Forger of American Genealogies

Gordon L. Remington*

On 2 March 1942 the world was immersed in the darkest days of the Second World War. The Japanese had almost completed their conquest of Burma and Indonesia. Germany, although stalled in the Russian winter, remained unchallenged in the rest of Europe. These were the headlines in the *New York Times*, but on a back page of that issue the obituary of one of America's most notorious genealogical forgers appeared:¹

**“GUSTAVE ANJOU, 78,
GENEALOGIST, DIES**

Developed Thriving Business in
'Mail Order Ancestors' - Is
Stricken in Staten Island

TRACED HUMBLE TO GREAT

From \$9,000 for Pedigrees of the Wealthy,
He Cut Rate to \$250 for Smiths, Etc.

Gustave Anjou, Staten Island genealogist, who developed a profitable business in the sale of mail order ancestors, died yesterday at the Richmond Memorial Hospital, Princess Bay, S.I. after a long illness. He was 78 years old.

Although he was reputed to have taken in a fortune during the boom years of the Twenties through the sale of documents tracing common names of America back to uncommon beginnings in the noble days of the Crusades, Mr. Anjou died in comparative poverty. He leaves no survivors, his wife having died twenty years ago.

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Born in Paris, he lived in Sweden as a youth and won a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Upsala (*sic.!*) University. He married a Swedish woman who was a member of a prominent family and came to this country and settled in Staten Island, where he began his researches in genealogy.

For many years he concentrated on tracing lineages of wealthy families in this country and set a price of \$9,000 for a pedigree. His researches, however, uncovered the backgrounds of many humble families and he later issued a catalogue in which he offered to trace a Jones or Smith back to his source for \$250.

Mr. Anjou made sixty trips to Europe and several voyages around the world in pursuit of noble ancestries and was said to have become fluent in twenty-four languages. His researches carried the Woolworth family back to the year 1208 in England and he also discovered that one branch of the Brown family reached back to the time of Henry IV.

Mr. Anjou stored the results of his researches in a one room office in Port Richmond, S.I., from where he mailed typed copies to any one who considered a list of their forebears worth the price. He was a familiar figure on the streets of Port Richmond, with gray hair, a waxed gray mustache with turned up ends, spats and a foreign accent.

In his catalogue he insisted that the results of his researches must be regarded as final and that no guarantees could be given against mistakes."

Fourteen years earlier, on 27 December 1927, a feature article on Anjou's genealogical activities appeared in the *New York Times*, describing in detail the catalogue mentioned in the obituary:²

**"SELLS FAMILY TREES
AT A CUT RATE PRICE**

Traffic in Ancestors is Put on a
Democratic Basis by Staten
Island Dealer

MARKET FOR NOBLES SAGS

More Sturdy Forebears Now
the Vogue - \$9,000 Pedigrees
Knocked Down to \$250

A mail order business in distinguished ancestries, conducted on Staten Island in the name of Gustave Anjou, came to light yesterday as a result of the distribution of twenty-four page catalogues of genealogies at the price of \$250 for a complete set of forefathers running back to the Crusades.

The catalogue offers the public excellent lines of forebears, some traced back a full thousand years until finally lost in the thickening gloom of the Dark Ages. The fee of \$250 includes, it is announced, pen portraits or "small biographies" of each ancestor, as far back as each lineage can be followed into the night of time.

The purpose of establishing the mail order business, according to the catalogue, is to place the distribution of aristocratic pedigrees on a democratic basis. Formerly, according to Mr. Anjou, he sold his exclusive genealogies to the few for sums as high as \$9,000 each, but he had recently decided to release his researches "at a price within the reach of the many."

No Guarantee Goes With Them

"These family records," Mr. Anjou states in the foreword of his catalogue, "have been compiled by and from material gathered by custodians of public and private records during the past thirty-eight years. Many of these records have been destroyed, and while the greatest care has been taken to prevent errors, we give no guarantee, expressed or implied, against mistakes, wrong statements or conclusions. Nor can we engage in controversy or correspondence on the subject."

The home office of the mail order traffic in family trees is a room on the third floor of an office building at 210 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, S.I. The head of the pedigree house, Mr. Anjou, is a well-groomed man of 60 years, with gray hair, a waxed gray mustache with turned up ends, spats and a foreign accent. According to other tenants of the same building, the pedigree king seldom makes a personal appearance and orders for ancestors are commonly filled by a young woman who is also irregular in her business hours."

The article goes on at length describing Anjou's genealogies, but one section, the subtitle for which is either tongue-in-cheek or ironically prophetic, is relevant to the purpose of the present article.

Forges Convincing Link

"Arriving by easy stages from fathers to their sons to the period of emigration," continues Mr. Anjou, "the reader will find unquestionable proofs of the connection with the immigrant. Frequently the ship he traveled on is mentioned and the date of its arrival; often his name and age are given in muster-rolls. The records of the birth and baptism are nearly always given, and by process of elimination of all other men of the same baptismal and surname in other localities, the reader can feel convinced of the positive connection between the American immigrant and his forbears."

If an interested party fails to find his own name in the list of genealogies in the catalogue he has no reason to despair, as a footnote says:

"If interested in other families, please give name of immigrant, as we have thousands of documents not listed in the catalogue. We also have many family histories not listed which are selling for \$250 per copy."

The paragraphs quoted above give some idea of the manner in which Gustave Anjou sold his creations. But what of the man, Gustave Anjou? Who was he and why did he engage in such elaborate genealogical fabrications?

There are a few clues in his obituary. He was reported to have been born in Paris, about 1863 or 1864, according to his age at death. He spent some time in Sweden, where he was supposed to have earned his Ph. D. at Uppsala University and where he met his wife. The obituary implies that when he came to America he settled almost immediately in Staten Island.

A clue to his early residence comes from the fact that in 1906 he published his only legitimate work - *Ulster County, N.Y. Probate Records, in the Office of the Surrogate, and in the County Clerk's Office at Kingston, N.Y.: A Careful Abstract and Translation of the Dutch and English Wills, Letters of Administration after Intestates, and Inventories from 1665*, although there were apparently some problems with his editorial notes on the families contained therein.³ His advertisement of the book, found at the end of Volume II, gives a post office box in New York City as his address,⁴ but a check of the 1900 Census for New York did not reveal any likely entry for him, suggesting that he had not as yet immigrated, or that he was living elsewhere. The latter turned out to be the case, for in the *Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society* for 1906, which listed him as a donor to the society,⁵ his address was given as Hasbrouck Heights [Bergen County], New Jersey, and it was there that he was found in the 1900 Census.

On 11 June 1900, he was listed as being 36 years old, born in December of 1863. He was born in Sweden as were both of his parents. He had immigrated to the United States in 1890 and was still an alien. He gave his occupation as "Heraldist and Genealogist." His wife was listed as Anna Anjou, born in Sweden of Swedish parents, in October of 1863. They had been married eleven years and had no children. Living with them was Anna's mother, listed as Maria Anjou, born in November of 1827, a widow, mother of two, who had immigrated in 1899.⁶ This entry raised a very interesting question - did Gustave Anjou marry a cousin - a woman with the same surname?

Swedish emigration records are quite detailed and are available on microfilm at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, as well as the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center in Rock Island, IL and the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis, MN. The police in each port of departure were given a list of emigrants as each ship left, yet no reference was found for Gustave Anjou leaving the port cities of Stockholm, Göteborg or Malmö in 1890.

The International Genealogical Index for Sweden revealed concentrations of the name Anjou in the counties of Stockholm, Uppsala and Gävleborg.⁷

Swedish civil registration of births, marriages and deaths since 1860 is arranged by county, then by year and then by parish, so looking for a marriage for Gustave Anjou in 1888 or 1889 in each of the counties mentioned was deemed a manageable project. The trail led to the city of Stockholm, where all of the parishes mentioned hereafter are located.

Marriage records for Stockholm were checked for the years 1888 and 1889, and although no marriage for a Gustave Anjou was found, a marriage in Adolf Fredrik Parish in Stockholm for Anna Maria Anjou to Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg (the letter "l" before "j" is silent in Swedish), a writer (*litteratör*), was noted on 6 April 1889.⁸ Ljungberg's birthdate was given as 1 December 1863 and that of his wife as 21 October 1860. Although the year of birth for Anna Maria Anjou is different, the months of birth for both of them and the year of birth for Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg are the same as those reported in 1900 for Gustave Anjou and his wife.

When Swedes moved from one parish to another, a record was kept by means of two series, consisting of the *utflyttningslängd*, or exit list and the *inflyttningslängd*, or entry list. The *utflyttningslängd* for Adolf Fredrik Parish for 1889 showed that Anna Maria Anjou Ljungberg moved to Kungsholmen Parish on 10 April - four days after her marriage.⁹ No comparable entry was found for her husband, but on 16 April 1889, the *litteratör* Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg and Anna Maria Anjou were registered in the *inflyttningslängd* of Kungsholmen Parish.¹⁰ This record gave the information that Gustaf was born in Katarina Parish 1 December 1863 and that Anna was born in Klara Parish 21 October 1860. It also indicated that Gustaf had been a resident of Katarina Parish before moving to Kungsholmen.

The civil register of births for Klara Parish showed that Anna Maria Anjou was born on 21 Oct. 1860,¹¹ the daughter of Jacob Anjou and Maria Gustava Spångberg. The civil register of births for Katarina Parish gave the information that the only Gustaf Ludvig, being born on 1 December 1863, was the son of unknown parents (*okända*).¹²

Was Gustave Anjou really identical to Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg? Evidence from American records proves this. The 1900 Census already showed that his mother-in-law was Maria. She was living with Gustave on Staten Island in 1915,¹³ but not in 1920.¹⁴ Maria Anjou died on Staten Island on 18 January 1919. On her death certificate, her date of birth was given simply as 1827 and her parents were listed as Joseph and Maria Anjou (*sic!*).¹⁵ The *inflyttningslängd* for Kungsholmen Parish showed that Maria Gustava Anjou, *f(ödd)* (née) Spångberg, was born in Västerås on 20 November 1827 and moved to Hummerbergsgatan in Stockholm on 12 April 1889, four days before Gustaf and Anna moved to the same address.¹⁶

In addition to his mother-in-law, Gustave Anjou's household in 1915 also included a sister-in-law, Wilhelmina Anjou, 45 years old, who had been in the country for 14 years. On 28 February 1901, Wilhelmina Anjou, 36 years old, had arrived in New York City on the ship *Teutonic* from Liverpool.¹⁷ Her ticket had been paid for by "Gust. Anjou," her brother-in-law, whom she was going to join. The *inflytningslängd* for Kungsholmen Parish showed that one Christina Wilhelmina Anjou, born in Adolf Fredrik Parish 17 August 1864, moved to Hummerbergsgatan on 23 July 1889.¹⁸ Birth records for Adolf Fredrik Parish showed that Christina Wilhelmina Anjou was born on that date, the daughter of Johan (*sic!*) Anjou and Maria Gustava Spångberg.¹⁹

Anna M. Anjou, Gustave's wife, died on 6 July 1922. On her death certificate, her date of birth was given as 21 Oct. 1860 and her parents were listed as Jacob Anjou and Maria "Shanberg."²⁰ That information is close enough to the birth record in Klara Parish to confirm the fact that she was the same person who married Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg in Adolf Fredrik Parish in Stockholm 6 April 1889.

All the evidence mustered above regarding Gustave Anjou's wife, mother-in-law and sister-in-law demonstrates that he must have been the same person as Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg, born in Katarina Parish in Stockholm 1 Dec. 1863.

How consistent was Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg, also known as Gustave Anjou, in employing his false identity? In the Federal Census of 1900, he reported his place of birth and that of his parents as Sweden,²¹ but in the 1905 New Jersey,²² 1915²³ and 1925²⁴ New York State censuses and the 1910²⁵ and 1920 Federal censuses he reported his place of birth as France. In 1920 he reported his father's place of birth as France and his mother's as Sweden.²⁶

The 1900 Census indicated that Gustave Anjou emigrated to America in 1890. On 1 September 1915 in the Supreme Court of the County of Richmond, New York, Gustave Anjou declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. He petitioned to become a citizen in the same court on 20 September 1917, and was naturalized on 9 March 1918. He stated that he was 51 years old (in 1915) and a genealogist by occupation. He gave his place of birth as Paris, France; his date of birth as 1 December 1863 and his citizenship as French. His wife Anna's date and place of birth were given as 21 October 1860 in Stockholm. He declared that he had arrived in New York on the ship *Bothnia* from Liverpool on 5 April 1890, and that he had continuously resided in the state of New York since 7 April 1907. Although he had left Liverpool on 21 March 1890, his last foreign residence was given as Stockholm.²⁷

The passenger arrival list of the ship *Bothnia*, which did indeed arrive in New York 5 April 1890, did not show a Gustave Anjou, citizen of France. It did,

however, show a 27 year-old male laborer named G(*illegible*) L. Ljanberg (*sic!*) and his 29 year-old wife Anna, both Swedish citizens. The names and ages make it apparent that this couple was Gustaf and Anna Ljungberg.²⁸

Even Anjou's academic credentials appear to have been fabricated. A letter to Uppsala University inquiring about him under the name of Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg, received the following reply:²⁹

"In short I can inform you that there was no Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg at all studying at Uppsala University during the period 1878 to 1893 May I add that the situation isn't new to us: as a matter of fact emigrants often invented an academical background."

Gustave Anjou, also known as Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg, did, however, come from an academic family. Although his birth record indicated that his parents (*föräldrar*) were unknown, a column for the age of the mother indicated that she was 36 years old at the time of his birth.³⁰ The *inflyttningslängd* of Katarina Parish in Stockholm indicated that Gustaf Ludvig Jungberg (*sic!*), born in Katarina Parish on 1 December 1863, moved into the parish from St. Nikolai Parish on 3 May 1884. On the same date Maria Lovisa Jungberg, née Hagberg, widow of Carl Gustaf Jungberg, a language teacher, who had died on 20 December 1883, also moved into the parish, to the same address as Gustaf.³¹ She was born in Stockholm 19 December 1827, and was accompanied by her daughter, Selma Constantia Jungberg, born in St. Nikolai Parish 29 May 1868. Further research allowed the following family history to be reconstructed.

Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg or Jungberg was the illegitimate son of Carl Gustaf Jungberg by his housekeeper, Maria Lovisa Hagberg. Carl Gustaf Jungberg, in turn, was born in Göteborg 9 May 1807, son of Lars Jungberg and Britta Maria Jansson. After attending the Göteborg Commercial College (*Göteborgs Handelsinstitut*) in 1826-1827 he worked as a bookkeeper. He was last of record in Göteborg in 1831.³²

In 1839 Carl Gustaf Jungberg published his first book, a Swedish translation of Bulwer Lytton's *Lady of Lyons*. This was followed in 1843 by a multilingual conversational manual for Swedish, English, French and German, published in Berlin. In 1845 he published a travelogue of a trip through Germany, Belgium, France and England. In 1855 and 1857 he published a conversational guide to Swedish and English. He published Swedish/English pocket dictionaries (*handlexika*) in 1869, 1874, 1875 and 1885 (the latter posthumously). He also published a business dictionary for Swedish, English, French and German in 1873. In 1870 he published a book of 103 English language exercises (*språkövningar*) and in 1869 and in 1880 manuals for Swedish emigrants to America.³³

At some point in all of this publishing activity, Carl Gustaf married and had at least two children, a daughter, Ida Gustava, born in 1845 and a son, Carl Edvard, born in 1847.³⁴ His first wife was deceased by 1863, and in that year's tax census (*mantalslängd*) of Maria Magdalena Parish in Stockholm, his housekeeper was listed as Maria Lov. Hagberg, born in 1827.³⁵ She would have been almost 36 years old at the birth of Gustaf Ludvig - the same age as given for the mother listed in the birth record. In 1864 and 1865 she was still listed as Carl Gustaf's housekeeper, but there was no listing for her son, Gustaf Ludvig.³⁶ In the 1866 *mantalslängd* of St. Nikolai Parish in Stockholm, Gustaf Ludvig was listed for the first time as Carl Gustaf's son - even though his parents had not yet married.³⁷ He was so listed in 1867 and 1868.³⁸

Gustaf Ludvig's absence from the 1864 and 1865 *mantalslängder* may be explained by the fact that his mother was technically a resident of Katarina Parish, which is why his birth was registered there. He may have been listed with her in the census (*mantalslängd*) of the parish and her listing in Carl Gustaf Jungberg's household in Maria Magdalena is probably duplicative. She remained a resident of Katarina Parish until January of 1868, when she moved to St. Nikolai Parish.³⁹ On 29 May 1868 she gave birth to her second child by Carl Gustaf, the daughter Selma Constantia, listed in the move back to Katarina Parish in 1884.⁴⁰ On 16 June 1868, she and Carl Gustaf Jungberg were married in St. Nikolai Parish.⁴¹ There they were found in the 1870 and 1880 Swedish censuses and in both cases Gustaf Ludvig was listed as the son of Carl Gustaf Jungberg.⁴² A daughter Maria Cecilia, born on 26 November 1870,⁴³ appeared on the 1870 census but apparently did not survive to 1880, as she was not listed in the census for that year.

The *inflyttningslängd* for Katarina Parish, which recorded the arrival of Gustaf Ludvig Jungberg, his mother, and his sister on 3 May 1884, also recorded two very interesting facts about Gustaf during his residence in the parish. On 8 March 1889, he placed a notice in the official Swedish newspaper - the *Post och Inrikes Tidningar* - that he now would use the spelling of "Ljungberg" for his surname.⁴⁴

Why he changed the spelling of his name is not known, but it may have had something to do with the extensive notes in the *inflyttningslängd* regarding his serving a six-month term of hard labor in the Västerås County Prison. His crime was forgery (*förfalskning*). From 20 January to 20 February 1886 he served as editor of *Sölvesborgs Allehanda*, a bi-weekly newspaper published in Sölvesborg in southern Sweden. Soon after his arrival he bought an accident insurance policy, notified the company that he had suffered an accident, which was faked, and in order to prove his case produced a forged medical certificate as well as false witnesses. The crime was exposed and his case went through the courts all the way to the Supreme Court (*Högsta domstolen*), where on 13 September 1886 it upheld the sentence of six months' incarceration in the penitentiary.⁴⁵

Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg and his wife Anna must have left Sweden prior to 21 March 1890 - on which date they left Liverpool for New York. The fact that they left Sweden, however, is not recorded in the *utflytningslängder* of Kungsholmen Parish for 1889 nor 1890, the official emigration register for Kungsholmen, nor the police registers for the ports of Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö. Did Gustaf and Anna leave surreptitiously? Did Gustaf forge false identity papers in order to leave the country? Research on this question continues.

Somewhere between 1890 and 1900 Gustaf assumed his wife's maiden name. The earliest mention yet found of Gustave Anjou in his new identity is in the January 1900 issue of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, where he is listed as having joined the society since the beginning of the season.⁴⁶ Where Gustaf/Gustave was between 1890 and 1900 and under what name are also subjects of ongoing research.⁴⁷

Anjou's obituary stated that he made "sixty trips to Europe and several voyages around the world" in conducting his research. If this were so, then as an alien he should have appeared in the passenger arrival lists every time he returned to the United States prior to 1918. Yet he was not found under any of his names arriving in New York between 1902 and 1918. After 1918, as a U.S. citizen, he should have been found obtaining a passport, but again the records are silent.

Gustave Anjou made his will on 30 November 1939. He mentioned an adopted daughter, Grace Blyth Anjou, wife of Max Kenyon, to whom he left \$100. He left the "rest, residue and remainder" of his estate, real and personal, "now in my possession, or which I may acquire or inherit during my lifetime, including all rights and interest in my books, copyrights, manuscripts, as well as moneys due me from any auctioner (*sic!*) or institution on account of sale of my manuscripts" to his housekeeper, Mrs. Florence Enright Rainey, whom he also made his executrix.⁴⁸

Gustave Anjou died on 2 March 1942 at Tottenville, Staten Island of *diabetes mellitus* and was buried at Fairview Cemetery in West New Brighton.⁴⁹ His adopted daughter was listed as the informant on his death certificate and she gave the following information about him: he was born 1 December 1861 in France, the son of Gustave Anjou, a native of France, and Marie [surname not given], a native of Finland. This partially correct information reflects Anjou's invented identity. In creating it, his method was just the opposite of how he created his false pedigrees.⁵⁰ Almost everything he said in the census and in his naturalization papers, and what was said about him in his obituary (presumably supplied by him during his life) regarding his name, place of birth, nationality, and academic credentials was either patently false or a distortion of the truth. The few correct pieces of information given about his and his wife's dates of birth, their arrival in New York, and his association with his in-laws in this country coupled with the exacting nature of Swedish record-keeping were enough to determine the true facts of his life.

In Sweden, Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg called himself a writer (*litteratör*). In this country he described himself as a genealogist, heraldist and historical writer. It is now known that he was a forger in both countries - an inventive one perhaps - but a forger just the same. It would take a psychologist to explain why he embarked upon this career, but his motive seems fairly clear - financial gain.

Having been discovered in his native country, he came to America, falsified his identity and proceeded to take financial advantage of unsuspecting individuals by falsifying their pedigrees. Curiously, on his death certificate his adopted daughter gave his occupation as "meteorologist - retired." Perhaps this is an ironic epitaph, for like weather reports, his genealogical research was only partially correct, but when it came to defrauding his clients, he knew exactly which way the wind blew.

Notes and References

¹*New York Times*, 2 March 1942, p. 24, col. 2.

²*Ibid.*, 27 December 1927, p. 1, col. 5.

³Louise Hasbrouck Zimm, "Lieutenant Gysbert Crum of Esopus, NY (Was He a Step-son of Jan Joosten Van Meteren?)," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. 81 (October 1950), p. 202.

⁴Gustave Anjou, PhD, *Ulster County, N.Y. Probate Records in the Office of the Surrogate, and in the County Clerk's Office at Kingston, N.Y.: A Careful Abstract and Translation of the Dutch and English Wills, Letters of Administration after Intestates, and Inventories from 1665, with Genealogical and Historical Notes, and List of Dutch and Frisian Baptismal Names with their English Equivalents* (New York: Gustave Anjou, 1906), II: endleaf.

⁵"Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the Annual Meeting, 10 January 1906, with Memoirs of Deceased Members, 1905," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 60 (April 1906, supplement): p. xxxiv.

⁶1900 Federal Census, Hasbrouck Heights Borough, Lodi Township, Bergen County, NJ, ED 20, sheet 7A; # 126/139.

⁷International Genealogical Index, 1988, Sweden.

⁸Sweden, Statistiska Centralbyrån (SCB): *Utdrag ur ministerialböcker* (Extracts from Parish Registers): *Vigselbok* (Marriage Register), Adolf Fredrik Parish, Stockholm, April 1889, No. 45. FHL # 341044.

⁹*Utflyttningslängd* (Exit List), Adolf Fredrik Parish, Stockholm, 1889, BIIAI:19, 10 April 1889. FHL # 387986.

¹⁰*Inflyttningslängd* (Entry List), Kungsholmen Parish, Stockholm, 1889, BI:22, 16 April 1889. FHL # 388128.

¹¹SCB, *Födelsebok* (Baptismal Register), Klara Parish, Stockholm, 1860, No. 296. FHL # 197126.

¹²SCB, *Födelsebok* (Baptismal Register), Katarina Parish, Stockholm, 1863, No. 583. FHL # 197129.

¹³1915 N.Y. State Census, Richmond County, Assembly District 1, Election District 11, Ward 1, p. 22. FHL # 523336.

- ¹⁴ 1920 Federal Census, New York City, Richmond Borough, Ward 1, Richmond County, New York ED 1565, sheet 6B. #114/119.
- ¹⁵ State of New York, Department of Health of the City of New York Bureau of Records, Certificate of Death, Richmond Borough 1919, # 166. FHL # 1322814.
- ¹⁶ *Inflyttningslängd* (Entry List), Kungsholmen Parish, Stockholm, 1889, BI:22, 12 April 1889. FHL # 388128.
- ¹⁷ Immigration Passenger List, New York City, *Teutonic*, 28 February 1901. NARA T715, Roll 173, Vol. 283, p. 215.
- ¹⁸ *Inflyttningslängd* (Entry List), Kungsholmen Parish, Stockholm, 1889, BI:22, 23 July 1889. FHL # 388128.
- ¹⁹ SCB, *Födelsebok* (Baptismal Register), Adolf Fredrik Parish, 1864, No. 371. FHL # 197130.
- ²⁰ State of New York, Department of Health of the City of New York Bureau of Records, Certificate of Death, Richmond Borough, 1922, #1115.
- ²¹ 1900 Federal Census, Hasbrouck Heights Borough, Lodi Township, Bergen County, NJ, ED 20, sheet 7 A, # 126/139.
- ²² 1905 N.J. State Census, Hasbrouck Heights Borough, Lodi Township, Bergen County, NJ, ED 1, sheet 27, #286/296. FHL #1688588.
- ²³ 1915 N.Y., State Census, Richmond County, Assembly District 1, Election District 11, Ward 1, p. 22. FHL # 523336.
- ²⁴ 1925 N.Y. State Census, West New Brighton, Richmond County, Assembly District 1, Election District 27, Ward 1, p. 16. FHL #532409.
- ²⁵ 1910 Federal Census, West New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York City, Richmond County, ED 1303, sheet 7B, #128/152.
- ²⁶ 1920 Federal Census, New York City, Richmond Borough, Ward 1, Richmond County, New York ED 1565, sheet 6B, # 114/119.
- ²⁷ Naturalization Petition and Record, 16:1602, Supreme Court, Richmond County, New York. FHL # 946393.
- ²⁸ Customs Passenger List, New York City, *Bothnia*, 5 April 1890, NARA, M237, Roll 545, No. 418, lines 446,447.
- ²⁹ Letter dated 13 April 1988 from Thomas Aurelius, Keeper of University Archives, Uppsala University, Uppsala.
- ³⁰ SCB, *Födelsebok* (Baptismal Register), Katarina Parish, Stockholm, 1863, No. 583. FHL # 197129.
- ³¹ *Inflyttningslängd* (Entry List), Katarina Parish, Stockholm, 1884, BI:31, 3 May 1884 # 158-159. FHL #388075.
- ³² Axel Ahlström, *Matrikel öfver Göteborgs Handelsinstituts elever I: 1826-1885* (Göteborg, Hugo Brusevitz, 1918), p. 5.
- ³³ *British Museum General Catalogue of Printed Books: Photolithographic Edition to 1955* (London: The Trustees of the British Museum, 1962), 119:833 and *The National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints* (London: Mansell, 1973), 286:573.
- ³⁴ *Mantalslängder* (Tax Lists), 1863, Maria Norra, Stockholm, p. 11, No. 45. FHL #1677888, item 2.
- ³⁵ *Ibid.*
- ³⁶ *Mantalslängder* (Tax Lists), 1864, Maria Norra, Stockholm, p. 13, No. 48 FHL #1677935, item 2; *Mantalslängder* (Tax Lists), 1865, Staden Inre (St. Nikolai), p. 148, No. 631. FHL #1677969, item 2.

³⁷ *Mantalslängder* (Tax Lists), 1866. Staden Inre (St. Nikolai), Stockholm, p. 445, No. 2012. FHL #1693682. Carl Gustaf Jungberg's move from Maria to St. Nikolai was not recorded in either parish.

³⁸ *Mantalslängder* (Tax Lists), 1867, Staden Inre (St. Nikolai), Stockholm, No. 2051. FHL #1693766; 1868, Staden Inre (St. Nikolai), No. 2075. FHL # 1693773.

³⁹ *Uflyttningsslängd*, (Exit List), Katarina Parish, Stockholm, 1868 BII:10, 13 January 1868, # 1. FHL #388081; *Inflyttningsslängd* (Entry List), St. Nikolai Parish, Stockholm, 1868, BIA:20, 17 January 1868, # 3. FHL #388170. In order to find Maria Lovisa Hagberg in the *mantalslängder* of Katarina Parish prior to 1868 an exact street address is required. Further work on her family may aid in determining this information.

⁴⁰ SCB, *Födelsebok* (Baptismal Register), St. Nikolai Parish, Stockholm, 1868, No. 119. FHL # 197137.

⁴¹ SCB, *Vigselbok* (Marriage Register), St. Nikolai Parish, Stockholm, 1868, No. 45. FHL #197137.

⁴² SCB, *Folkräkningslista* (Census), St. Nikolai Parish, Stockholm, City block named Phaëton, house No. 5. FHL #341391; St. Nikolai Parish, Stockholm, 1880:1, p. 275. FHL #341421.

⁴³ SCB, *Födelsebok* (Baptismal Register), St. Nikolai Parish, Stockholm, 1870, No. 294. FHL #197140.

⁴⁴ *Inflyttningsslängd* (Entry List), Katarina Parish, Stockholm, 1884, BI:31, 3 May 1884, #158. FHL #388075.

⁴⁵ *Ibid*; Bernhard Lundstedt, *Sveriges periodiska litteratur*, I-III (Stockholm 1902), III, p.350; Riksarkivet: Högsta domstolen. Case No. 898 dated 13 Sept. 1886; I am indebted to Dr. Erik Wikén of Uppsala, Sweden for calling my attention to this material regarding Ljungberg.

⁴⁶ "Society Proceedings," *New York Genealogical & Biographical Record*, Vol. 31 (January 1900): p.64

⁴⁷ Since the publication of the original article, it has been determined that Gustave Anjou lived in Chicago for at least part of the time between 1890 and 1900. A. Anjou's treatise, *Den Vallonska släkten Anjou jemte förgreningar: Genealogiska och Biografiska Anteckningar 1630-1902* (Eksjö 1902), pp. 13-14 states that Gustaf Ljungberg was living near Chicago as late as the fall of 1900. It is known, however, that Gustave Anjou was in New Jersey by June of 1900. A search of the city directories of Chicago from 1890 to 1900 revealed the following:

1893 - Ljungberg, Gustaf, clerk, 89 Chicago Avenue.

1896 - Ljungberg, Gust., shoemaker, 5660 So. Halsted .

1897 - Jungberg, Gustave, clk., h. 4940 Princeton Avenue.

⁴⁸ Wills, 42:404, Richmond County, New York. FHL #509528.

⁴⁹ New York City, Bureau of Records, Department of Health, Borough of Richmond, Certificate of Death, 1942, #455.

⁵⁰ For a discussion of Gustave Anjou's method of operation, see Robert Charles Anderson, "We Wuz Robbed! The *modus operandi* of Gustave Anjou" *Genealogical Journal*, 19 (1991), pp. 47-58.