Daniel Joachim Morkeberg - *1870 / †1963

A story about a Koege-boy who in 1892 emigrated to the United States and later became famous and decorated in Canada

Childhood and youth

Daniel Joachim Morkeberg - DJM - was born in Koege August 2, 1870, as the son of restaurateur Carl Vilhelm Morkeberg (47 years) and his wife Caroline Christiane Seidenfaden (37 years).

Both DJM grandfathers were teachers, namely Johan C. Morkeberg in Kongsted, and Adam Wilhelm Seidenfaden in Spjellerup.

DJM was baptized in Koege Church September 18, 1870 with Mrs. Boserup, Valloe as a godmother.

He was child no. 7 in this group of siblings:

1. Johan Wilhelm Emil Morkeberg - * 1858 - † 1928
   Married 1886 to his cousin Henrietta Andrea Morkeberg - - * 1861 - † 1940
   Occupation: Grocery / wholesaler in Copenhagen
2. Stillborn son - * 1860 - † 1860
3. Peter August Morkeberg - * 1861 - † 1927
   Married 1889 to the Gunilla Henriette Adolphine Malmquist - * 1859 - † 1934
   Occupation: Veterinarian, Veterinary and government consultant in animal husbandry
4. Adam Wilhelm Sophus Morkeberg - * 1863- † 1933
   Married 1895 to his cousin Johanne Louise Morkeberg - - * 1864 - † 1933
   Occupation: Veterinarian, Associate Professor later a professor at the Agricultural University, received the Order of Dannebrog
5. Anton Edvard Morkeberg - * 1865- † 1948
   Married 1899 to Anna Christine Mortensen - - * 1865 - † 1956
   Occupation: Farmer
6. Harold Christopher Morkeberg - * 1868- † 1930
   Married 1895 to his cousin Johanne Louise Morkeberg - - * 1867 - † 1941
   Occupation: Veterinarian, Veterinary Inspector
7. **Daniel Joachim Morkeberg - * 1870 - † 1963**
8. Anna Louise Morkeberg - * 1872- † 1947
   Married?

9. Christian Torkild Holger Morkeberg - * 1875 - † 1966
   Emigrated to North America around 1896. In Canada, he had a longstanding cooperation with his brother Daniel, among others things at the dairy in Markerville. He died unmarried.

DJM grew up in Koege, where his parents ran a restaurant placed at matr.no. 78, at the corner of Sct. Gertrud Strait and Nyport Strait.
The property currently has the address Nyport Strait 19, Koege - See photos below.

The parents moved to Koege around 1865. Before that, his father was a countryman - including tenant of the farm 'Christiansminde' in Beldringe parish for many years.

Koege was in 1870 a small provincial town with about 3.000 inhabitants. The same year the railway came to the town, and with port and good road links the town grew during industrialization.
To Day the town has over 35.000 inhabitants.

At the census in 1880, when DJM was 9 years old, the family lived in Nyport Strait. The household included parents, 6 children living at home, one laborer and one maid.
At the census in 1890, the family lived in the same place. The father now listed as contractor.

The images below show the buildings at Nyport Strait 19 respectively in 1914 and 2014.

Photo 1914

Photo 2014

In 1885, Daniel J. Morkeberg confirmed in Koege church with the character 'mg' for both knowledge and behavior.

DJM was supposed to be a merchant, and therefore he was apprenticed to his oldest brother who was a merchant in Copenhagen. However, after his apprenticeship he found out that it was something else he would do with his life.

In the late 1880's DJM became an agricultural student at Turebyholm Avlsgaard few kilometers south of Koege, The farmer G. P. Thalbitzer was respected and highly skilled with interest for large-scaling in the dairy sector.

DJM stayed on Turebyholm until he from May 1890 to October 1891 was called to military service at the Royal Danish Guards. He was 188 cm tall.

DJM later mentioned his life as a soldier as 'the best time of my life'. In Canada, he later became the first president of the Calgary branch of The Royal Danish Guards Association '.

After the time as a soldier, DJM possibly returned to Turebyholm for half a year.

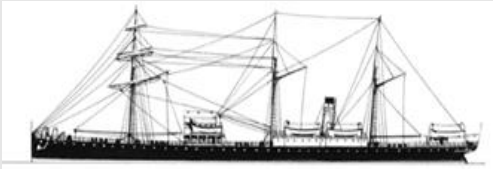
Emigration to North America

Perhaps driven by the desire for adventure - or perhaps inspired by others in the Morkeberg family who had emigrated (?) - Daniel J. Morkeberg decided to seek his fortune in America, like so many others in the spring of 1892. It is believed that more than 120,000 Danes emigrated to the US in the period from 1880 to 1900. These were especially young artisans and young men from agriculture.

Another explanation tells that DJM discussed the emigration with 2-3 comrades from the Royal Guard. As everywhere at the time seemed better than Denmark, they chose to 'draw straws' on the places Siam, South America and North America. Here DJM drew the shortest straw, which meant North America.

The man, who drew the Siam straw (now Thailand), made his fortune there, where he reportedly married a princess.

By the emigrant register and ship passenger lists appears that DJM traveled with the Danish ship 'Island' departing from Copenhagen April 26, 1892 with expected arrival in New York on May 12, 1892. The city of Chicago, Illinois was declared as his destination.

'Island' was built 1882 by Burmeister & Wain for the Danish shipping company Thingvalla Line. The ship was 120 m long and could include 1,000 passengers (50 in the first, 50 in the second and 900 in third class). Cruising speed was 13.5 knots (about 25 km / h). In advertisements, the company advertised with 'Tickets at lowest calculated prices. Bright and clean rooms, plenty of place, heavy diet and friendly treatment '.	

Time would show that Daniel Morkeberg actually found his fortune in North America. - Except one single visit in 1897, he never returned to Denmark, and he died in Canada 93 years old in 1963.

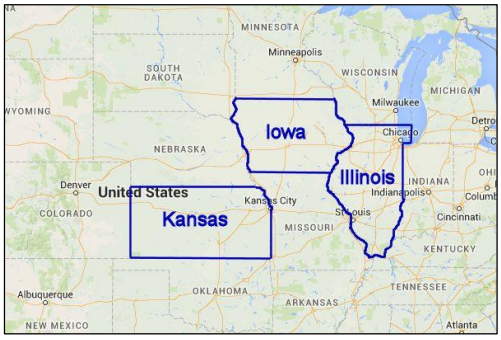
Subsequent story of DJM's somewhat adventurous life in North America is mainly based on an article from about 1973, written by his son Carl Morkeberg, and various other articles and information found on the Internet, including Canadian archives.

The first turbulent years in the United States

When Daniel J. Morkeberg arrived in the US in the spring of 1892, he was about 22 year old, and he began to use the more American-sounding name 'Dan Morkeberg'.

Until he got permanent residence in Canada around1898-99, he had several jobs in the states, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas in the United States.
Here he also experienced unemployment, poverty and he had at times a somewhat austere life.

About these years his son Carl Morkeberg is writing the following:



He went directly to the Mid-west and spent the next six years in Iowa, Illinois and Kansas. He worked at many things but spent most of his time working for a company that

manufactured butter making machinery. This company sent out high-pressure salesmen to go out into the farming areas of these states and convince farmers that if they only had a creamery all their troubles would be over. My Dad's job, after the building was erected was to install the machinery and get everything operating. He would pick some likely looking young man to train and after teaching him the rudimentary principles of making butter, which probably toot about a month he would go on to the next place and repeat the performance. After a few years of this, one of the periodic depressions came along and the company went bankrupt. Work was almost impossible to find and he, along with many other men joined Coxey's army.

This was a loosely knit organization of men led by this man Coxey who commandeered a train with the intention of going to Washington and get their troubles settled. The train stopped in Chicago and while there my Dad got a job at the Deering foundry as an iron moulder at the tremendous wage of $l.00 per day. As it cost him $1.00 per day for board and room the only way he could make money for tobacco, shoes and clothes and other necessities was to work overtime. The overtime pay rate was I0c per hr. The ordinary working day was 10 hours at six days a week. Even if one did not have to work overtime to buy the necessities, it was compulsory if one wanted to eat on Sundays.

In 1896, my Uncle Holger arrived from Denmark, and they decided that the hand to mouth existence in Chicago was getting them nowhere. They made their way to Montana to the Flathead Valley, and there lived the life of real frontiersmen for two years. The rivers and creeks were full of fish, the woods were full of deer, and they lived a carefree existence until I898 and were bitten by the gold lever bug.

Early in 1898, they set out with a pack train and saddlehorse heading for the Klondike to make their fortune. They made their way along the foothills and while crossing the Clearwater River straight west of here, whilst the river was in flood they had the misfortune of losing some of their horses and most of their supplies. There were four men in the party to start with and after this misfortune, they decided to call it off. Holger and my Dad took one packhorse and headed east and the other two went back to Montana. There was no other choice, as they had no money to buy another outfit. All the food they were able to salvage out of the mess was some rattlesnake bacon and some oatmeal.

(Rattlesnake bacon was the trade name in those days for salt sowbelly dyed green). It was manufactured in Chicago. My Dad almost lost his life in this misadventure. There was not a soul between the Clearwater and Medicine in those days with the exception of Bob Shannon who squatted on the Raven River about six miles south of the present site of Raven. Bob had 400 head of cattle, which had the whole west country for pasture. There were a few settlers close to the Medicine on the west side, but the first one they actually saw after they forded the Medicine about a mile north of where Markerville is now situated, was John Benedikson and his wife Lena.

John Benedikson had a small cheese factory and a small store with a very limited stock. However, like all the early Icelanders, their welcome mat was out and Mrs. Benedikson was in the process of taking some newly baked bread out of the oven just as they arrived. After a diet of oatmeal and rattlesnake bacon for many days they were ravenous and did ample justice to Mrs. Benedikson's cooking. They both said on many occasions that never in their lives had they tasted or smelled anything that was as delicious as that new made bread. They both wore big hats and full beards and had mosquito netting over their heads to keep the million: of mosquitoes at bay.

Having come from Montana where the carrying of a six-shooter was a common custom they too, were so equipped. Taking it all round, they were a pretty rough looking pair and it is no wonder the peaceful Icelanders were scared of them at first. They decided to stay around for a few days and after they had a bath in the river, shaved off their beards and trimmed their hair they looked like a couple of Danish gentlemen instead of outlaws. The Icelanders took them right into their hearts.

My Dad decided to go to Edmonton to see what was going on in that Metropolis. Holger got work in Red Deer and remained there. While in Edmonton, my Dad met C. P. Marker who was Dairy Commissioner for the N.W.T. and Marker told him if he ever wanted a job there was one waiting for him. My Dad went back to Montana that winter and Holger stayed on in Red Deer. In the spring, he returned and reported to Marker for duty. His first job was to open the first creamery in Edmonton. The next one to open a milk skimming station at Leduc. Marker then informed him that he was to go to Markerville or Tindastoll as it was then known, and start a Creamery in the Icelandic settlement there. Marker said he would only have to stay there six weeks or until he could train someone to operate the plant. The conditions there would be very primitive and he would not expect him to stay there permanently. Primitive was a very apt description of the conditions. There were no roads, bridges. There was nothing except a group of people that were very determined to better their way of life. Instead of six weeks, my Dad stayed here until he passed away approximately sixty-five years later.

He never regretted a moment of it.

The Icelanders, he came to serve, he learned to love and respect and the feeling was mutual. The Icelanders used to say that there was only one thing wrong with Dan Morkeberg, the fact that he was not an Icelander.

Marriage and family

In 1902, DJM got a job in Calgary, where he for the Government of the province should purchase and inspect a cargo of oats to be sent to South Africa as feed for the horses during the South African War.

Here he met Swedish Hilma Carolina Nystrom, who was born around 1880 in Sunsval in the northern Sweden. In 1900, she emigrated to Quebec in Canada but had continued to Calgary. Daniel J. Mørkeberg and Hilma Carolina Nystrom were married July 1, 1902 in Markerville. In this period from 1903-1916, the couple got six children - all born in Markerville, Alberta, Canada:

1. Carl Christian Morkeberg - * 1903 - † 1981
2. Sere Margaret Morkeberg - * 1904 - † ?
3. Martha Valborg Morkeberg - * 1907 - † 1973
4. Beatrice Alberta Morkeberg - * 1908 - † ?
5. Daniel Hilmar Morkeberg - * 1912 - † 1912
6. Eric Alexander Morkeberg - * 1916 - † 1989

See annex 1 for summary information about the 6 children.

In his article, Carl Morkeberg mentions his parents as follows:

My Mother was never much for going out meeting strangers. However, she was a wonderful hostess and a wonderful cook and loved nothing better than to have the family and close friends gathering at the house where she was in her right element when she was up to her ears in work preparing a meal as she alone could do.

My Dad was a different kind of character; he was right in the middle of things all the time.

Daniel J. Morkebergs life and career in the state of Alberta in Canada

As mentioned DJM late in 1800s met C. P. Marker, who after training as a dairyman in Denmark emigrated to Canada in 1890. Because of his professional skill Marker was employed as dairy director by the government of the Province of Alberta around1895, and he came to stand as one of the most important and prestigious people regarding building the Canadian dairy farming. Upon his resignation in 1934, he had the title of professor of dairy farming at the University of Alberta in Edmonton for the last 13 years.

Marker employed Dan Morkeberg to take part in the construction of modern dairy-industry in the state of Alberta.

One of the first tasks for DJM became construction and the start of a small dairy in the Icelandic settlement Tindastoll between Edmonton and Calgary.

About 50 Icelandic immigrants founded Tindastoll in 1888, and here they formed an association for the promotion of the butter and cheese production in 1899 'Tindastoll Butter & Cheese Association'. DJM participated in founding the association and was a member of the first board and later its president for many years.

The new association established the first, small dairy already in 1899.
The picture on the right is found at 'Provincial Archives of Alberta' and it shows supposedly 'Tindastoll Creamery - Built in 1899' including D. Morkeberg in the foreground.
This first dairy burned down, however, already in 1901.

With assistance from the federal authorities - under the leadership of C. P. Markers - there was quickly built a new, larger and more modern dairy, which opened in 1902 with Dan Morkeberg as the manager.
The new dairy was built west of Tindastoll at the bank of the Medicine River.

The Dairy building had on one side a wide, covered passage where farmers were able to unload their churns of milk, processing into the dairy.

The picture on the right shows the new Markerville Creamery, as it looked in the early 1900s.

Perhaps the dairy was owned and operated in a corporate form, recalling the many dairy co-operatives, which was established in Denmark from about 1888 (?)

In gratitude of Markers effort, the village now took the name Markerville, and the new dairy was named 'Markerville Creamery'. Professor Marker visited the city in 1924 by the dairy's 25th anniversary, and here he got a warm welcome.
The Dairy Association changed its name to 'Markerville Butter and Cheese Manufacturing'.

At the census in 1901, DJM lived in Tindastoll, Alberta. He was listed as 'Butter Maker', 30 years old, unmarried and Canadian citizen. At the same place lived his brother Holger Morkeberg (unmarried, 26 years).

At the beginning, the farmers delivered the raw milk to the dairy, where it was separated, so the cream could be processed into butter.
To streamline production at the dairy DJM agreed with the farmers that they should separate the milk and cream at their own places - and only deliver the cream to the dairy.

This gave the farmers a smaller cost of transport to the dairy, but in return, they got an extra work to separate the cream from the milk - and expense for the purchase of cream separators.

For the dairy, it was an advantage that they only had to deal with the 'pure commodity' for butter production. For DJM it was probably also an economic side benefit that he had exclusive rights to the sale of centrifuges in the area.

A postcard from around 1905 shows the buildings in Markerville at that time.
The river in the foreground is the Medicine River and the dairy building is visible far left in the picture

Postcard with Medicine River and Markerville - Ca. 1905

During DJM's management, dairy and production grew in the coming years. The products from the dairy in Markerville had the reputation of being the best in the country. - A statistic says that the area's butter production was 8-fold from 1900 to 1923.

In 1916, D. Morkeberg got the honor of Ministry of Agriculture in Alberta with the trophy for the year's best butter production (see photo)

The dairy helped bringing prosperity to the area, and the business sector grew.
There were established two general stores - one with telephone exchange in a back room - 1

butcher shop, 1 blacksmith, 1 pool hall and 'Markerville Hotel', which in reality was a hardware store with boarding rooms above.

In its heyday, Markerville had a population of 100 people, and was especially busy on Monday, when the farmers came to town to pick up their milk checks.
Much of this had to be shut down again after the dairy's closure in 1972. Markerville is now a small village, where the streets are silent. There are now fewer than 50 residents.

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In addition to his job in Markerville DJM had a continued cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture's dairy commissioner C. P. Marker on the development of the dairy operation and the creation of new dairies throughout the state of Alberta.

More information indicates that this development took place through the company 'D. Morkeberg Creamery Co. '. It is stated as an example that the Central dairies in Calgary (Central Creameries Limited) around 1920 bought four dairy companies of the Morkeberg Company. - 'D. Morkeberg Creamery Co.' later called 'Independent Creameries in Central Alberta' in a partnership between Daniel Morkeberg, Wm. Morris and Haines Jackson.

As a dairy expert DJM was also active as a consultant for incoming emigrants and area farmers who wanted to know more about how they earned money on their cows and more.

Therefore, there is no doubt that DJM was a very conspicuous and important person in the area.

The Danish Lutheran Church in Dickson (a small town nearby) mentions thus in its 100th anniversary issue (2003) Daniel Morkeberg as an individual who through his life have had the greatest influence on the development of agriculture in the area. They also mention that DJM was the first to get a car in the church territory and many got their first car ride with him.

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Also from Denmark, there came a request for help:

In 1915, Morkeberg received a letter from the head of the State Agricultural College in Denmark and asked if he would take the Danish Prince Erik under his wing. Prince Erik was a cousin of the King of Denmark and he wanted to learn the Canadian way of farming.

To prepare for this event, the Morkebergs added two rooms and a basement to their house and installed electricity, a bathroom and running water. The prince arrived in February during bitterly cold weather but he soon settled in.

It is said that a committee consisting of the pastor and two men from the congregation would like to welcome the prince, and they arrived at the dairy in their best suits, starched shirts and hats. - To their astonishment, they found the prince cleaning the stables wearing dirty overalls and rubber boots.

The family found him to be friendly as he joined in all the social functions in the neighborhood.

Even though he was rich, he wanted no special treatment. He was a hard worker and learned much in the years that he stayed with the Morkebergs.

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Daniel Morkeberg was also interested in the development of society in his new country and in the local area.
One of his first public office was the school board in Markerville where he was a member for 30 years until he retired in 1937.

In 1917, he was elected to the state of Alberta's Legislative Assembly in Edmonton. He ran for the Liberal Party in the constituency Innisfall. He received 905 votes out of 1.763 votes cast.

In his political career, DJM especially tried to improve farmers and dairies terms.

He was re-nominated in 1921, 1926 and 1930, but every time Donald Cameron of the party 'United Farmers of Alberta' beat him narrowly.

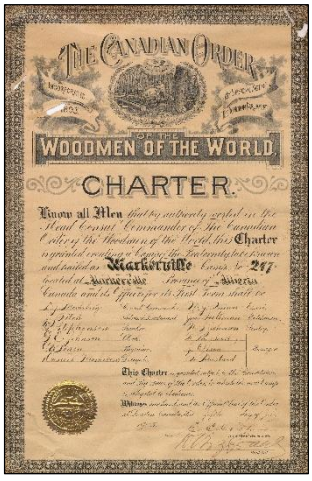
For many years, DJM also used his skill and effort on organizational work in his professional field.

In 1918, he helped to found the 'Alberta Dairymen's Association'. The association's purpose was to encourage and promote the dairy industry in Alberta, to advise the legislators and to facilitate cooperation and coordination of the dairy industry in Alberta.
In 1919, Dan Morkeberg was elected as its first president - a position he had for 13 years.

At a time he also was
- President of manufacturers' section of the Alberta Dairy Association.
- Vice-president and Director of United Dairies Ltd. in Calgary
- President of the Independent Dairies in Innisfall
- President of General Tinning Ltd. in Edmonton.

Daniel Morkeberg was also active in Masonic affairs in Alberta.

In 1905 he was a co-founder of Loge no. 247 of Markerville - a division of The Canadian Order of Woodmen of the World '- and he was the Lodge's first' Consul Commander '.



Maybe the loge of Markerville later merged with another department (?).

Later he became Master of the Lodge in Innisfall and District Deputy of the Grand Lodge in Alberta.

As described DJM had much to do with his visions, interests and energy - both in and outside Markerville.

Therefore, it was a good thing that he at home in Markerville had a good help in his wife, Hilma, his brother, Holger, and especially the eldest son Carl, who in the 1930s took over the management of the dairy from his father.

Carl Morkeberg managed Markerville Creamery for more than 40 years until he retired and closed down the operations in 1972.

Carl & Daniel Morkeberg

That Daniel Morkeberg was a respected and popular person was obvious at his birthday in August. Here family, friends, neighbors and Danes in the area flocked to his home in Markerville.
The picture below comes from the birthday in 1952, where more than 200 guests showed up.

Photo from Daniel Morkebergs 82 birthday - Mark Ville 1952

Honors

Dan Morkeberg received many awards for his work to create, disseminate and make dairy operations in Canada effective. A few of the most glorious are mentioned below.

In 1924, DJM was made Knight of the Order of Dannebrog for his efforts in Canada.
As DJM not wanted to travel to Denmark, the Knight's Cross was sent to Canada with a long, personal letter from the Danish King Christian X, which DJM otherwise knew a little of his time in the Royal Guard.

However, the honor which DJM by his own admission treasured most, was the inclusion of agriculture 'Hall of Fame' in Alberta in 1959 following a resolution from the Agriculture Minister L. C. Halmrast.
It was a proud and moved Dan Morkeberg, who 89 years old received the diploma from Prime Minister Manning.

On the diploma (see below) you can read:

The Department of Agriculture Government of the Province of Alberta has placed the name of Daniel J. Morkeberg, Markerville, Alberta, in the Alberta Agricultural Hall of Fame with those who by their inspiration and work have rendered a lasting and outstanding contribution to development of the agricultural industry in this province.

Daniel Morkeberg (left) receives diploma
of the Province of Alberta's Prime Minister Manning.
(1959)

Everything ends

As DJM was 80 years old, he lost his wife and good helper after 48 years of marriage. Hilma Carolina Morkeberg b. Nystrom died at age 70 in 1950, and she is buried at the Tindastoll Cemetery in Markerville.

In their last years, the couple had a good help in their unmarried daughter Val (Valborg), who was trained as a nurse.

Dan Joachim Morkeberg died after a long and active life January 28, 1963. He was 92 years old and is buried at the Tindastoll Cemetery in Markerville

Tindastoll Cemetery

Tombstone - Hilma & Daniel Morkeberg

'Mark Ville Creamery' closed as an active dairy in 1972.

In July 1972, Carl Morkeberg informed in a letter the dairy's customers that he had taken the hard decision to close the Markerville Creamery on September 15 that year.

In the letter, he said that even though the dairy did not decline in production, so it was increasingly difficult to match the income with the outgo.
Carl Morkeberg had planned the closure to 1974 - where the dairy had existed for 75 years - but his illness (diabetes, etc.) had reduced his working capacity so much that he did not feel to continue responsibly.

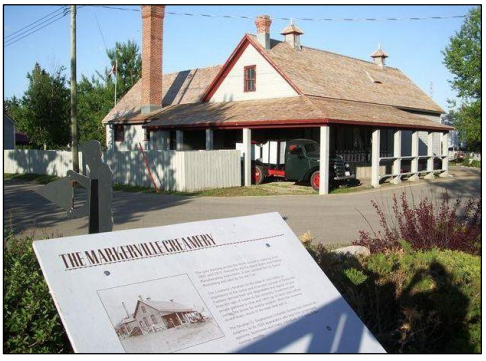
The dairy suppliers were informed that the dairy in Innisfall would take over the milk routes the dairy in Markerville had operated so far.

At the closure, Markerville Creamery had produced butter and other products continuously for 73 years - and the whole period under management of the family Morkeberg.

However, the history of the creamery continues.

In 1974, a group of Markervilles citizens formed the association 'The Stephan G. Stephansson Icelandic Society'. Its intention is 'to take back what time had taken'.

For instance, the association has arranged a restoration of the old dairy, so that today it stands as the mid-1930s. In 1986 opened a museum under the name 'Historic Markerville Creamery Museum'



Historic Markerville Creamery Museum

Markerville Creamery is now back in the center of the small community, which now has less than 50 inhabitants.

At the website www.historicmarkerville.com you can read about guided tours for tourists and school groups etc.

In the dairy is a restaurant 'Kaffistofa' where you during the visit can enjoy various Icelandic specialties.

The village of Markerville (from Google Earth)

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Below are more pictures from the dairy's history.

Welcome to Markerville
Founded 1888

Bridge over Medicine River with
Markerville Creamery in the background -
Approximately 1901

The museum - Winter

Milk cans

Steam engine

Separator

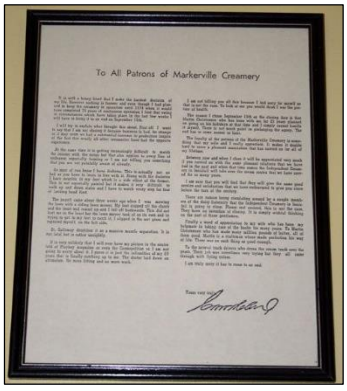
Churns

Brand stamp

Morkebergs seal

Butter Packaging

Butter from Markerville Creamery



Annex 1

Summary information about the children of Daniel Joachim Morkeberg and Hilma Carolina Nystrom

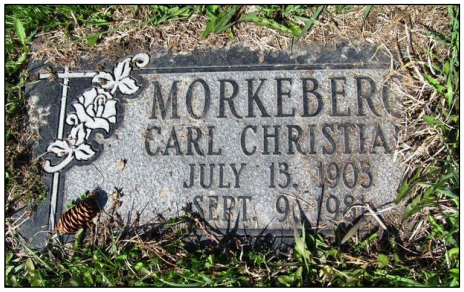
1. Carl Christian Morkeberg - 1903-1981

- Born 13-7-1903 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada
- Married 5-12-1930 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada to Marion Helena Miles, born 10-12-1901 in Nova Scotia, Canada.
- Children in marriage:
  - Lois Marilyn Morkeberg - B. 1932
  - Dana Carolyn Morkeberg - B. 1932
  - Margaret Adele Morkeberg - B. 1936
  - Val Irene Morkeberg - B. 1938

Carl was early employed by his father at Markerville Creamery, and around 1930 he took over the management of the dairy until closing in 1972. Carl wrote a series of articles about the local community, where he played an active part. These articles are included in the book 'The Story of Markerville'.

The picture (to the right) comes from the couple's silver wedding 1955.
Carl C. Morkeberg died 9-9-1981 in Calgary 78 years old. He is buried at the Tindastoll Cemetery in Markerville.

Marion H. Morkeberg b. Miles died 21-3-1987 at Bethany Nursing Home in Calgary and is buried at the Tindastoll Cemetery in Markerville.



Carl og Marion Morkebers tombstones at Tindastoll Cemetery in Markerville

Carl Morkebergs signature - 1972

2. Sere Margaret Morkeberg - 1904-?

- Born 17-12-1904 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada
- Married1924 to Harold Moore
- Children in marriage:
  - June Morkeberg Moore - B. 1925
- Married 1930 to Georg McOuat - B. 1902
- Children in this marriage
  - Douglas McOuat - B. 1931
  - Daniel Grant McOuat - B. 1938

When her brother Carl Morkeberg died September 1981, Margaret McOuat lived in Sherwood Park east of Edmonton, Alberta.

3. Martha Valborg Morkeberg - 1906-1973

- Born 29-10-1906 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada
- Not married

Val Morkeberg was trained as a nurse, and she worked among others at the military hospital in Calgary. She nursed her parents in their last years.

Martha Valborg Morkeberg died 66 years old May 12, 1973, and she is buried at Tindastoll Cemetery in Markerville.

4. Beatrice Alberta Morkeberg - 1908-?

- Born 13-12-1908 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada
- Married 1930 to Steve Kristian Johnson - B. 1908
- Children in marriage:
  - Gerald Oliver Johnson - B. 1931
  - Donald Eric Johnson - B. 1933

When her brother Carl Morkeberg died September 1981, Beatrice Johnson lived in Sherwood Park east of Edmonton, Alberta.

5. Daniel Hilmar Morkeberg - 19012-1912

- Born 1912 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada
- Died 1912 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada
-

6. Eric Alexander Morkeberg - 1916-1989

- Born 5-11-1916 in Markerville, Alberta, Canada
- Married 1940 to Grace Irene Lawlings - B. 2-10-1916
- Children in the marriage:
  - Daniel James Morkeberg - B. 1945

When his brother Carl Morkeberg died September 1981, Eric Morkeberg lived in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Eric Alexander Morkeberg died 73 years old 10-10-1989
Grace Irene Morkeberg b. Lawlings died 93 years old 5-5-2010.
Both are buried at Tindastoll Cemetery in Markerville.

Appendix 2

Historical Timeline - 1870-1963

1870	**Daniel Joachim Morkeberg born 2-8-1870 in Koege**
1875	Death: The poet H. C. Andersen - 70 years old
1876	The phone is invented (by Graham Bell in the US).
1879	The typewriter is being used.
1880	You now see bicycles in Danish streets. The Danish State Railways created (DSB).
1882	In Hjedding at Varde, the first Danish dairy cooperative is established.
1889	The Eiffel Tower is built in Paris.
1890	At the census in 1890, Copenhagen now has 312,900 inhabitants New industrial enterprises leads many to travel to the capital.
1892	**Daniel J. Morkeberg emigrates to North America.**
1899	The first 'Tindastoll Creamery' established.
1901	New and larger dairy built in Tindastoll with Daniel Morkeberg as the manager. Changes later name to 'Mark Ville Creamery'.
1902	**Daniel J. Morkeberg married to Hilma Carolina Nystrom**
1905	The former 'District of Alberta' acquires as a Canadian Province.
1906	Frederik the 8th becomes King in Denmark after the death of Christian. the 9th.
1912	Christian the 10th becomes King of Denmark after the death of Frederik. the 8th
1914-1918	World War 1. War between the 'Central Powers' (Germany and Austria-Hungary with allies) and the ' Entente Powers (France, Russia, Britain and their allies, including the United States and Japan). - The war costs the death of nearly 10 million people.
1915	A constitutional amendment gave women the right to vote and stand for election to parliament and county on equal terms as men.
1917	Following the referendum in 1916, Denmark old the Danish West Indies to the United States in 1917 for 25 million dollars in gold. The islands were renamed 'Virgin Islands.
1920	Reunification - After a referendum on Feb. 10, 1920, the South Jutland was reunited with Denmark after 56 years of separation since the war, 1864.
1924	**Daniel J. Morkeberg was decorated as 'Knight of Dannebrog'**
1930-	The Great Depression - or simply 'The Depression' - was a dramatic and worldwide recession, as most places began in 1929 and ended at different times in the 1930s, depending on the country in question.
1932	Cabinetmaker Ole Kirk Christiansen in Billund starts producing wooden toys, and two years later, he invents the company name LEGO.
1933	Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Nazi Germany - 'The Third Reich'.
1939-45	World War 2. Germany invades Denmark on April 9, 1940. After a few hours of fighting, Denmark must surrender. The German occupation forces take full control of Denmark August 29, 1943. Fighting breaks out in several places, and the Danish fleet is scuttled by its crew. The Germans intern the Danish police Sept. 19. 1944. The German forces in Denmark surrenders May 4, 1945.
1945	In August 1945, USA throws 2 atomic bombs on the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Around 150,000 people are believed killed. After that, Japan surrendered unconditionally - and World War 2 ends. United Nations - UN - formed October 24, 1945 by 51 states. Objective: To prevent a world war from happening ever again.

1947	Frederik the 9th becomes King in Denmark after the death of Christian the 10th.
1949	UN adopts declaration on 'Human Rights'. Defense Cooperation NATO formed by 12 member countries (including Denmark). China formed October 1, 1949 with Mao Tse Tung as president. The first issue of 'Donald Duck' published March 1, 1949 in Denmark.
1950-53	Korean War - was an armed conflict from June 1950 to July 1953 between North Korea (supported by the Soviet Union and China) and South Korea (supported by United States, Britain and other UN countries). The war believes to have cost the death of 3-4 million - including about 2 million civilians.
1951	**Hilma Carolina Morkeberg b. Nystrom dies 8-1-1951. She was 70 years old.**
1956	A revolt in Hungary against the Soviet Union crushed by Soviet tanks. Between 25,000 and 50,000 Hungarians and about 7,000 Soviet soldiers killed in the fighting.
1957	'Space Age' began 1957 when the Soviet Union sent a small satellite ('Sputnik) into orbit.
1959	**Daniel J. Morkeberg elected for agriculture 'Hall of Fame' in Edmonton**
1959	Vietnam War - or 'Second Indochinese War') - starts in 1959 and lasts until the 1975. The war cost 58,000 American soldiers and between 2 and 5 million Vietnamese lives.
1961	John F. Kennedy inserted as USA's 35th president.
1962	Marilyn Monroe - American actor - dies 5-8-1962 (36 years old.).
1963	**Daniel J. Morkeberg dies 28-1-1963. He was 92 years old.**
1963	The Beatles publishes its first LP. US President John F. Kennedy was murdered 22-11-1963 by a shot assassination in Dallas in the state of Texas.

Sources:

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