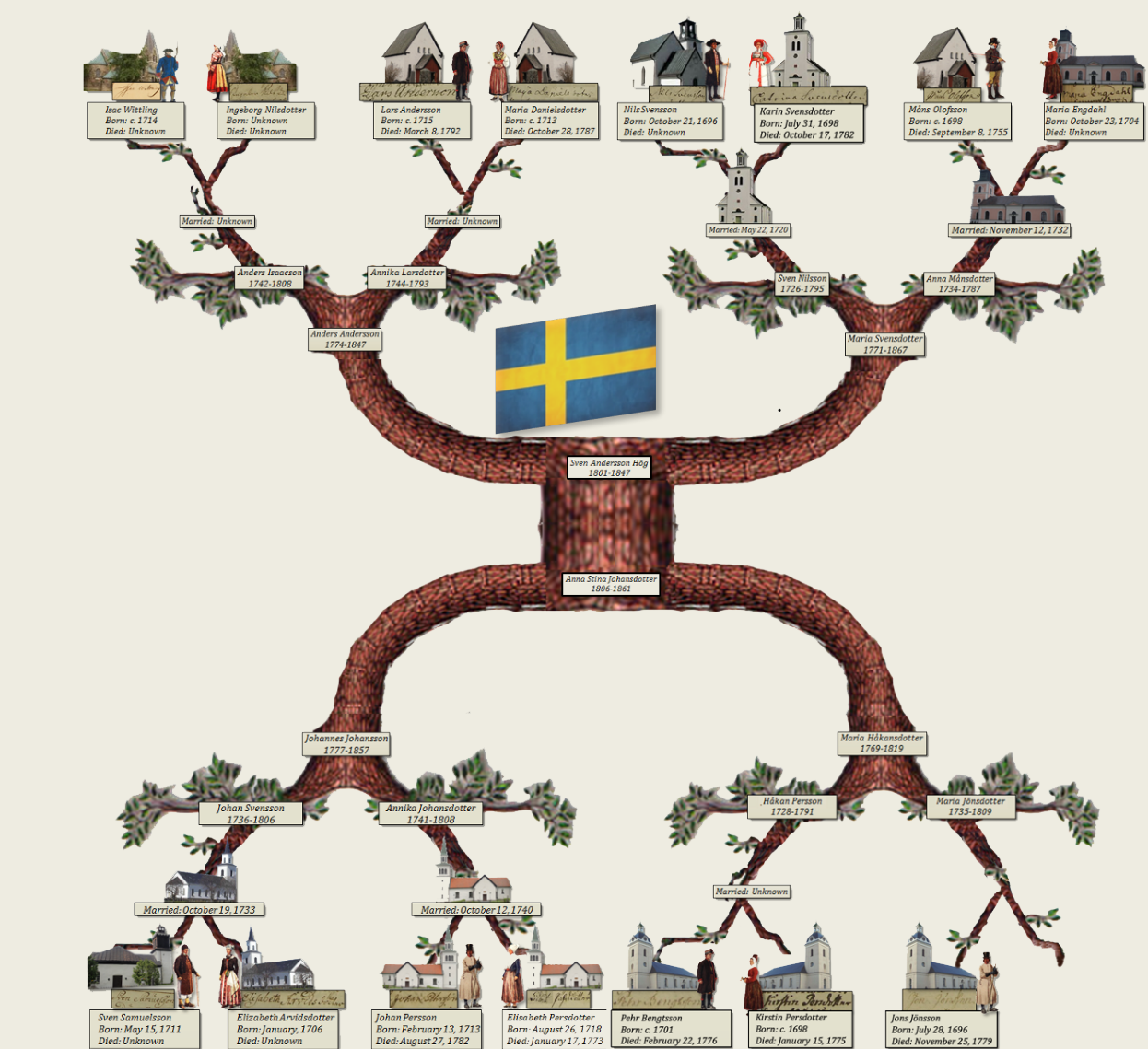


# The High Family's Swedish Ancestors

## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter





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# Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By Jeffrey High – September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
(Updated December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2024)

## The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The packet of information I received in October of 2006 only contained the names of a few of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents and didn't include any information about them. Over the course of 2008 to 2024, I uncovered the identities of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents:

1. The paternal grandparents of Sven Hög's father Anders Andersson were Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter.
2. The maternal grandparents of Sven Hög's father Anders Andersson were Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.
3. The paternal grandparents of Sven Hög's mother Maria Svensdotter were Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter.
4. The maternal grandparents of Sven Hög's mother Maria Svensdotter were Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl.
5. The paternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's father Johannes Johansson were Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter.
6. The maternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's father Johannes Johansson were Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson.
7. The paternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's mother Maria Håkansdotter were Pehr Bengtsson and Kerstin Persdotter.
8. The maternal grandfather of Anna Stina Johansdotter's mother Maria Håkansdotter was Jon Jönsson.

Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents lived a century before the patriarch and matriarch of the High Family. Since this generation mostly lived in a time before household examinations, it was much more difficult to obtain information on them.



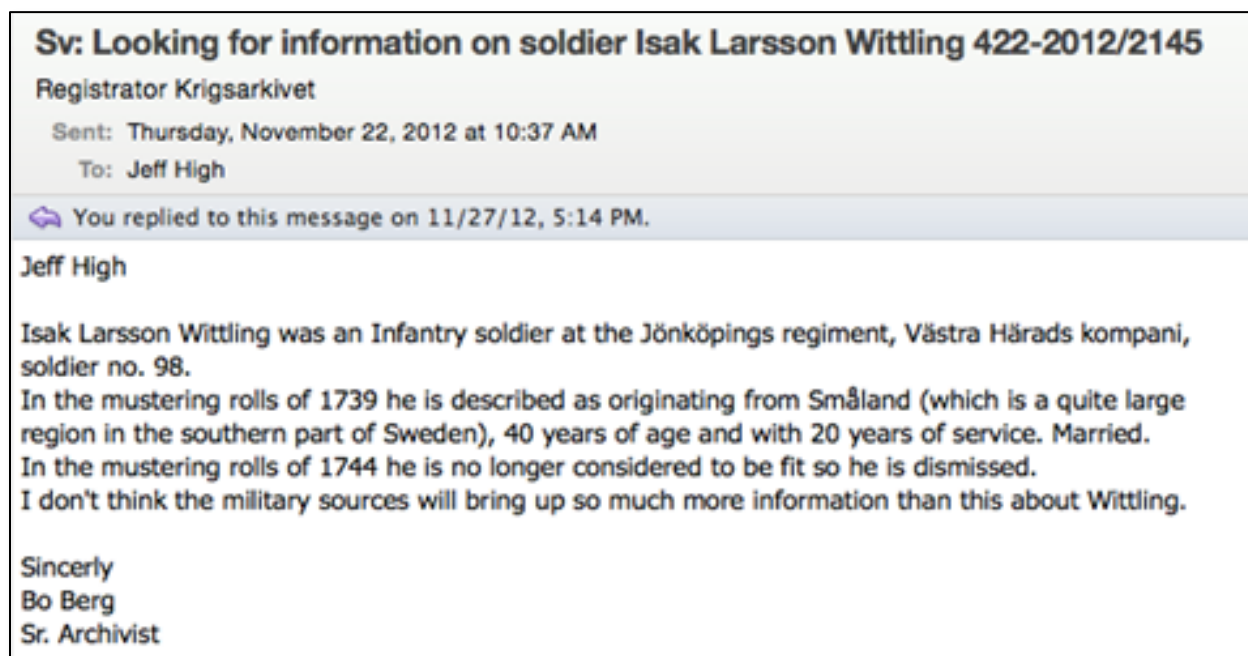
This illustration represents the great-grandparents of Sven Hög



This illustration represents the great-grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter

## Discovering Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

Shortly after I learned about the existence of Sven Hög's paternal grandfather Anders Isaacsson, I used the information from the household examinations he was listed on to have my researcher, Rhonda Serafini, search for his birth and baptism record from Lommaryd Parish in 1742. The only Anders Isaacsson who was born in Lommaryd that year was the son of a soldier named Isac Wittling and his wife Ingeborg Nilsdotter from the village Vittaryd, so they must have been his parents. After learning this, I emailed the Military Archives in Stockholm and requested any information they had on Isac Wittling.



An email I received from the Military Archives in Stockholm about Isac Wittling – November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

<b><u>Timeline of Research on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter</u></b>	
November 8, 2012	I learn about the identities of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter.
November 22, 2012	I obtain images of the General Muster Roll records from 1742 and 1744 which mention Isac Wittling and state he was born around 1714.
September 7, 2015	I obtain an image of a General Muster Roll record from March 22, 1742 that mentions Isac Wittling and lists the date he enlisted.
September 13, 2015	I learn that Isac Wittling served in Hats' Russian War of 1741-1743.



#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The Military Archives responded to my email and sent me images of the records they had on Isac Wittling. According to these records, Isac was born somewhere in Småland around 1714. He enlisted in the military in 1742 and was discharged in 1744 because of an ulcer in his leg.

##### **Confusion between Isac Larsson and Isac Wittling**

It's easy to confuse Isac Wittling with Isac Larsson, the soldier who lived at Vittaryd's soldier cottage before Isac Wittling lived there. Since Isac isn't a very common name in Sweden, it's a pretty big coincidence that both of these soldiers had the same name. However, Isac Larsson was born in 1698 and died in service on October 22, 1741. He was subsequently replaced by Isac Wittling.


In 2015, I realized that Isac Wittling served in the military during the same time that Hats' Russian War took place. After conducting some research, I learned that Isac served in this war.

Unfortunately, no information can be found on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson outside of Isac's time in the military. Although several hours were spent looking through the records of numerous parishes, no possible marriage or death records for the two were found.

#### **Discovering Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter**

Shortly after I learned about the existence of Sven Hög's paternal grandmother Annika Larsson, I found the marriage record of her to Anders Isaacsson, which listed Lars Andersson as her father. I then used the information from the household examinations Annika was listed on to track down her birth and baptism record. Although the household examinations listed that Annika Larsson was born around 1746, no birth record can be found for her that year in Norra Solberga. The closest birth entry for an Annika Larsson in Norra Solberga is from 1744 and lists Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter as her parents. While conducting research on Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter, I found the death and burial record for Lars Andersson from 1792 and the death and burial record for Maria Danielsdotter from 1787.

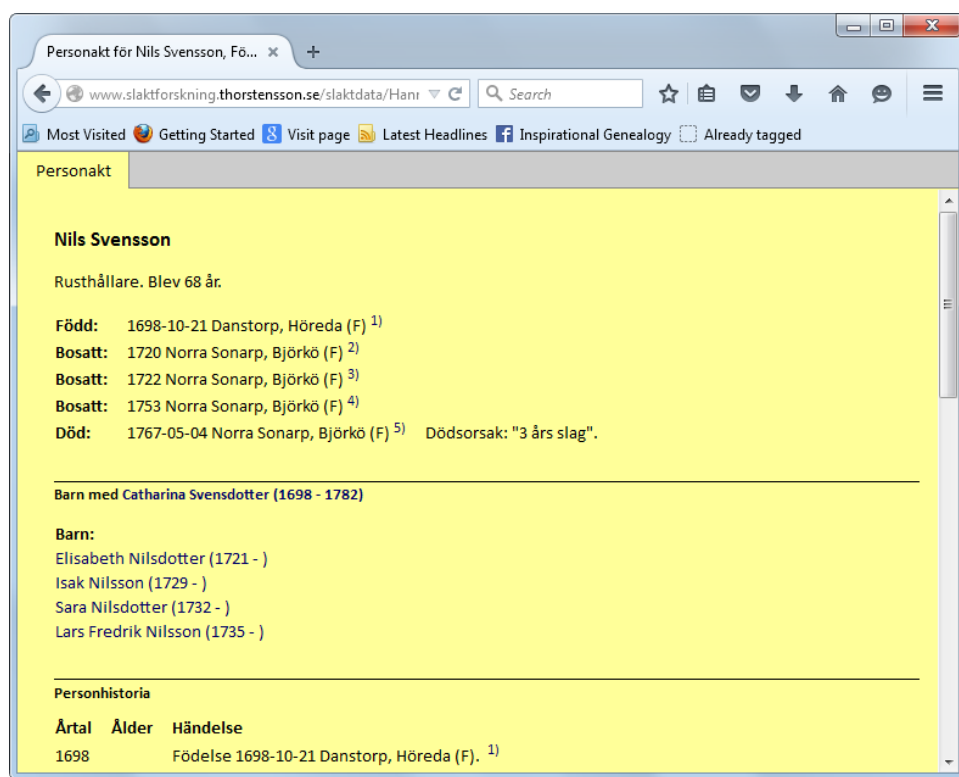
##### **Timeline of Research on Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter**

	<b>September 30, 2012</b>	I discover the identities of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.
	<b>October 1, 2012</b>	I obtain images of the death and burial records of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.

## Discovering Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter

According to the packet of information I received in 2006, the parents of Sven Hög's maternal grandfather Sven Nilsson were Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter. Since Sven was born in Norra Sändsjö Parish, I searched through that parish's records for more information on Nils and Karin. Outside of finding a birth and baptism record of their daughter, Margareta from 1723, no other records from Norra Sändsjö mentioned Nils and Karin.

For years, I believed I would never find anything else out about Nils and Karin. One night in 2013, when re-reading the death and burial record of Sven Nilsson's son Sven Svensson, I noticed that he had spent a few years in Björkö Parish, the parish just east of Norra Sändsjö. Since this was close to where Sven Nilsson was born, I wondered if a familial connection could have brought his son to Björkö and if Nils and Karin moved there. Thus, I searched through the first volume of Björkö Parish's household examinations for Nils and Karin's family. To my excitement, I found that their family lived at Norra Sonarp, a farm in northwest Björkö. After I typed the terms "Nils Svensson" and "Norra Sonarp" in Google, I found a webpage<sup>1</sup> which provided a vast amount of information on them, including when and where they were born and died, who Karin's parents were, and that they had four other children that I didn't know about: Elisabeth, Isak, Sara, and Lars Frederik.



The website I found that mentions Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna\\_Johansson/pafbe67da.html](http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/pafbe67da.html) - Accessed July 29, 2013

#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Over the next two years, I continued to discover new information about Nils and Karin. After investigating the fates of their children, I obtained images of the marriage records of two of Nils and Karin's daughters, Margaret and Sara. In early 2015, I uncovered more records on Nils and Karin. In January of that year, I learned that that Nils Svensson's father was Sven Ingelsson. Six months later, I learned that Nils's mother was probably Kirstin Larsdotter. Since Nils's death records mentioned that he was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for cavalry riders, I searched for and found several Cavalry General Muster records which list Nils Svensson.

##### Timeline of Research on Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter

October 6, 2006	I learn that Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter were the parents of Sven Nilsson
May 20, 2011	I learn that Nils and Karin had a daughter named Margareta (b. 1723).
July 29, 2013	I obtain images of Nils and Karin's birth, marriage, and death records, as well as the birth records of four of their children: Elisabeth, Isak, Sara, and Lars Frederick. I learn that Karin's parents were Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter. I also discover the fate of Elisabeth, Nils and Karin's eldest daughter.
November 1, 2013	I obtain images of the marriage records of two of Nils and Karin's daughters, Margaret and Sara.
January 1, 2015	I learn that Nils Svensson's father was Sven Ingelsson.
June 10, 2015	I obtain images of two Mantalslängder records that mention Nils Svensson.
July 3, 2015	I obtain images of records from Småland Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mention Nils Svensson.
July 17, 2015	I learn that Nils Svensson's mother was probably Kirstin Larsdotter.
July 19, 2015	I discover the fate of Nils and Karin's son, Isak.

## Discovering Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

The first of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents that I learned about was Måns Olofsson. In February of 2008, my fifth-cousin Pia Gudbrand Lindgren sent me the information she had on our common ancestors. According to her information, the parents of Anna Månsdotter, Sven Hög's maternal grandmother, were Måns Olofsson and a woman named Maria. Since Måns Olofsson was born around 1698, he was the first ancestor I knew of who was born in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

In May of 2011, I started preparing for my trip to Sweden. During this time, I came in contact with various historians from the parishes that my ancestors lived. One of these historians, Yngve Anarp, noticed that he and I were both descendants of Måns Olofsson, and he proceeded to send me the information he had on Måns and his family, such as the date that Måns was married to his first wife Anna Pehrsondotter and information on Måns's son Olof. The next month when I went to Sweden, Yngve and his wife Anita took me to Gissarp, the farm where Måns lived in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



On June 17, 2011, I visited Gissarp, the farm Måns Olofsson lived

### Gissarp

Maria Svensdotter lived some years at Gissarp and we think she was a farm maiden there. The owner of Gissarp these years was Olof Månsson Lövberg with his wife Anna Maria Löfving and we have found that they were Maria's uncle and aunt. Olof Månsson and Anna Månsdotter were siblings.

An interesting thing: Olof Månsson Lövberg and Anna Maria Löfving belong to my (Yngve's) ancestors. They are my great-great-great-great-grandparents. Among the witnesses at Maria Svensdotter's baptism was also a girl, 15 years old, called Åhra and she is also one of my ancestors.

In this excerpt from a packet of information that Yngve Anarp sent me, he revealed that he was also a descendent of Måns Olofsson and was a sixth cousin of my father

Over the course of the next year, I continued to uncover more information about Måns Olofsson and his wife Maria. I found a website<sup>2</sup> ran by Nässjö Parish's Historical Society which listed the births that took place in Nässjö during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. When I searched this list for births that took place at Gissarp, I noticed that two other men, Jon and Daniel Olofsson, also lived at Gissarp at this time and must have been Måns's brothers.

<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

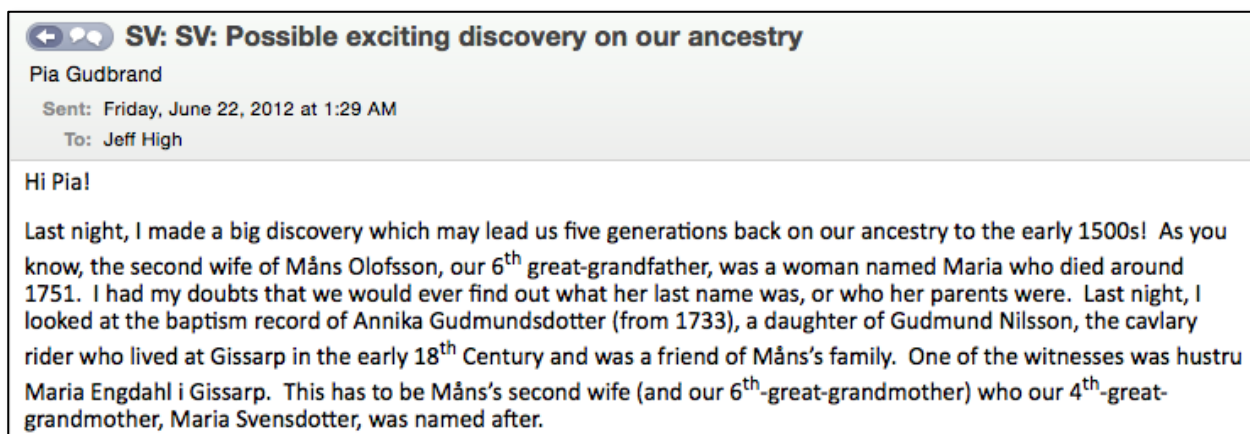


#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The discovery of Måns's brothers ultimately led me to discovering who Måns's parents were, where he was born, and who his other siblings were. On the morning of November 8, 2011, I searched for the terms "Jon Olofsson" (the name of Måns's oldest brother) and "Gissarp" in Google. To my delight, I came across a webpage<sup>3</sup> that contained information about Jon Olofsson. According to this website, his parents were Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter and they lived at Hamnaryd, a farm in southern Norra Solberga Parish, before they moved to Gissarp. Thus, Måns must have been born at Hamnaryd.

I uncovered several other pieces of information related to Måns Olofsson in late 2011 and early 2012. During this time, Yngve continued to help me find more information on Måns. He sent me detailed information on what Gissarp was like in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and found the inventory estates records for Måns's son Olof. When I learned that Gissarp was a *rusthåll*, or farm that provided for cavalry riders, I emailed the Military Archives in Stockholm and requested information on any Cavalry General Muster records that mentioned Måns.

In June of 2012, I finally discovered information about Maria Engdahl, Måns's wife. One night, I was looking through the various birth and baptism records that involved Gissarp during the 1730s. I noticed that on the birth and baptism record of Annika Gudmundsdotter of Gissarp, "housewife Maria Engdahl in Gissarp" was listed as one of the baptism witnesses.<sup>4</sup> I recognized the surname "Engdahl," as a man named Bengt Engdahl from Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish, was listed as a baptism witness for several of the children of Måns's and Maria's daughter Anna Månsdotter. Wondering if Maria may have been related to Bengt Engdahl, I searched through Barkeryd's church records, and found Måns and Maria's wedding record from 1732, as well as Maria's birth and baptism record from 1704. Maria was indeed the sister of Bengt Engdahl, and her parents were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter.



An email I sent to my fifth cousin, Pia Gudbrand Lindgren, announcing my discovery on Maria Engdahl – June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

<sup>4</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 7

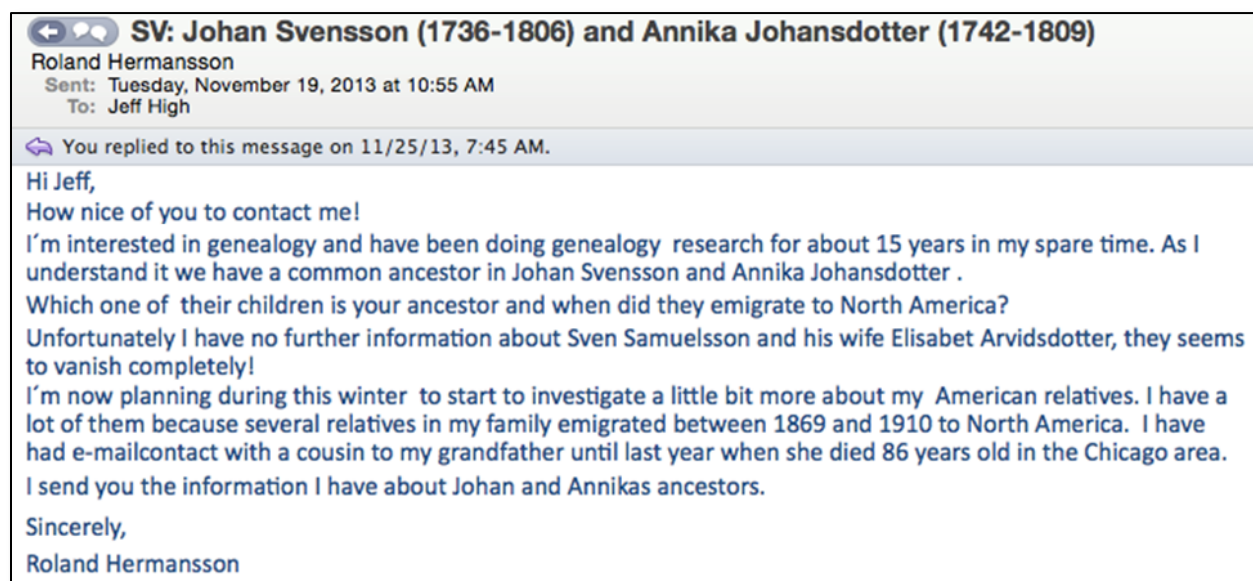
### Timeline of Research on Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

<b>February 26, 2008</b>	I learn that Måns Olofsson and Maria (whose surname I didn't know at the time) were the parents of Anna Månsdotter.
<b>May 19, 2011</b>	I obtain images of household examinations that list Måns Olofsson and an image of his death and burial record.
<b>June 8, 2011</b>	I learn that Måns had a son named Olof and I obtain an image of his birth and baptism record.
<b>June 10, 2011</b>	I learn about the fate of Måns's son Olof and I obtain an image of his death and burial record.
<b>June 17, 2011</b>	I visit Gissarp, the farm in Sweden where Måns and Maria lived.
<b>July 7, 2011</b>	I learn about the existence of Måns's daughter Kerstin and obtain an image of her birth and baptism record.
<b>November 1, 2011</b>	I obtain the image of the wedding record of Måns Olofsson and his first wife Anna Pehrsondotter.
<b>November 8, 2011</b>	I discover the identity of Måns's father Olof Jonsson and learn that Måns's mother may have been Ingjerd Håkanssondotter.
<b>January 7, 2012</b>	I obtain images of the estate inventories of Olof Månsson Löfberg, Måns's son.
<b>January 12, 2012</b>	I obtain images of records from Småland's Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mention Måns Olofsson.
<b>June 18, 2012</b>	I discover that Maria's surname was "Engdahl" and that her parents were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbanssondotter. I also obtain images of Maria's birth and baptism record and Måns and Maria's wedding record.
<b>September 12, 2012</b>	I obtain an image of the wedding record of Måns Olofsson and his third wife Britta Arvidssondotter.
<b>June 2, 2016</b>	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records which show Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp.

#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

### Discovering Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter

According to the packet of information I received in 2006, the father of Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandfather Johan Svensson was Sven Samuelsson. In November of 2013, I came across a Swedish ancestry forum online where one of the people who posted, Roland Hermansson, mentioned that he was also a descendant of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter. After reading this, I emailed Roland and he subsequently replied to me, sending me all of the information he had on our common ancestors. I learned from Roland that Sven Samuelsson was married to a woman named Elizabeth Arvidsdotter, as well as a few other tidbits of information.



An email I received from my sixth cousin Roland Hermansson – November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013

### Timeline of Research on Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter

October 6, 2006	I learn that Sven Samuelsson was the father of Johan Svensson.
June 18, 2011	I visit Tällö, the farm in Sweden where Sven and Elizabeth lived in the mid-1730s.
November 19, 2013	I learn about the identity of Johan Svensson's mother Elizabeth Arvidsdotter. I also learn that Sven and Elizabeth had a daughter named Elin. I obtain images of Sven and Elizabeth 'baptism records, marriage record, and the birth and baptism record of their daughter Elin.

## Discovering Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter

According to the packet of information I received in 2006, the parents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandmother Annika Johansdotter were Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter. When my sixth cousin, Roland Hermansson, emailed me in November of 2013, he also sent me the information he had on Johan and Elisabeth. From Roland, I learned about when and where Johan and Elisabeth were born, married, and died, as well as who their parents were.

In April of 2015, I had my researcher Rhonda Serafini compile a list of births, marriages, and deaths that involved any of the inhabitants of Stora Högaskog, the farm where Johan and Elisabeth lived, from the years 1713 to 1782. This list showed Johan and Elisabeth's children and also revealed that Johan married a woman named Maja Pehrdsdotter after Elisabeth died. The same month, I found a website that revealed that Johan and Elisabeth also had a daughter named Elisabeth, whose birth wasn't documented.<sup>5</sup>

### Timeline of Research on Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Johansdotter

October 6, 2006	I learn that Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter were the parents of Annika Johansdotter.
June 18, 2011	I visit Stora Högaskog, the farm in Sweden where Johan and Elisabeth lived.
November 19, 2013	I obtain images of Johan's and Elisabeth's birth and baptism records, marriage record, and death records. I also learn who their parents were.
April 8, 2015	I learn that Johan and Elisabeth had another daughter named Elisabeth.
April 13, 2015	I learn that in addition to Annika and Elisabeth, Johan and Elisabeth had nine other children together. I also learn that after Elisabeth died, Johan married a woman named Maja Pehrdsdotter.
May 21, 2015	I discover the fates of two of Johan and Elisabeth's daughters, Ingrid and Elin.
August 30, 2015	I discover the fate of Cajsa Johansdotter, one of Johan and Elisabeth's daughters.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.monsoft.se/barkeryd/databasen/p55186a47.html> - Accessed April 8, 2015.



#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter


### Discovering Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Pehrson

In the summer of 2024, while I was nearing the completion of writing *The High Family's Swedish Ancestors: Volume Nine – The Medieval Ancestors of Sven Hög*, I went over a thorough review of the first eight volumes, making periodic updates whenever I found new information relevant to each volume. On August 21, 2024, I checked the Landskontor records from Linderås Parish to see if I could find the parents of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter, Anna Stina Johansdotter's maternal grandparents whom I had hit a brick wall in discovering their parents. Since the marriage record of Håkan and Maria states that Håkan was living at the farm Sjötorp in Linderås Parish in 1758, I checked the Landskontor record for Sjötorp in 1757 and found Håkan living at Sjötorp with his father Pehr, his mother (whose name wasn't listed), his brother Nils, and sister Annika.

I had recognized Nils's name from Håkan's inventory estate record and assumed that he was Håkan's brother, since his surname there was also listed as "Persson" and the people mentioned in inventory estate records were usually relatives of the deceased. I had recognized Annika's name, as she was listed as a witness at the baptism of Håkan and Maria's oldest child Johannes and was listed as "Annika Persdotter in Sjötorp." The fact that she was a witness at this baptism (and witnesses were often the siblings of the baptized child's parents), that her surname indicated that her father was named Per (just like Håkan's), and that she was living at Sjötorp (the same farm that Håkan lived at before he was married) convinced me that she was Håkan's sister.

After discovering Pehr, I went through all of the Landskontor records he was listed at Sjötorp, which went from 1744 to 1766. I learned from the 1750 Landskontor record that Pehr also had a daughter named Maja. Next, I searched through the death records from Linderås and found the death record for a "Pehr Bengtsson in Sjötorp," who died on February 22, 1776 at the age of 76. Since there weren't many people living at Sjötorp and he was a generation older than Håkan, I concluded he must have been Håkan's father. I also found the death record for a woman named Kirstin Persdotter from Sjötorp who died at the age of 77 on January 15, 1775. Since she was close in age to Pehr and died around the same time, I assumed that she was Pehr's wife.

#### **Timeline of Research on Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Pehrson**

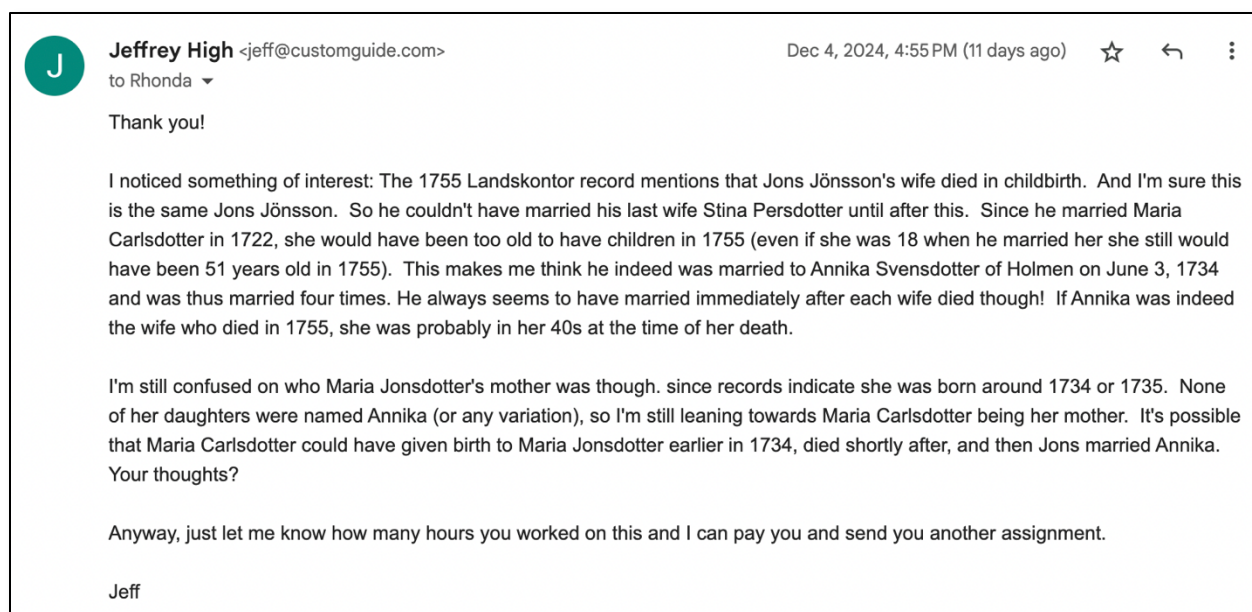
	<b>August 21, 2024</b>	I find Pehr Bengtsson and his wife in Landskontor records at Sjötorp, Linderås and learn that they had three other children named Annika, Nils, and Maja.
	<b>August 23, 2024</b>	I find the death and burial records for Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Pehrson (whom I believe was Pehr's wife.)

## Discovering Jon Jönsson

The day after I found identities of Pehr Bengtsson and Kirsten Persdotter, I searched the Landskontor records for Sänninge, the farm in Linderås Parish that Maria Jonsdotter was listed as living at when she was married to Håkan Persson. I found Maria living at Sänninge Mellengård (one of the four farms at Sänninge) in 1757 with her father, who was named Jon Jönsson. From this record I found that Jon Jönsson had a son named Per and a daughter named Brita who were also living with him that year. I remembered that two of the witnesses at the baptism of Maria Jonsdotter's oldest child Johannes were a "Pehr in Sänninge" and "Brita Jonsdotter in Sänninge," and suspected that they were Maria's siblings. The Landskontor record from 1757 confirmed this.

After I found this record, I searched through the Landskontor records from 1695 (the year before Jon was born) up to 1767 (the last Landskontor that Jon appeared on). By searching through these records, I learned that Jon had at least two other sons named Jonas and Jöns, and two other daughters named Karin and Stina. I had previously found that Jonas and Karin were witnesses at the baptism of Maria Jonsdotter's oldest son Johannes, and a "Jons in Sänninge" was listed as a witness at the baptism of Maria's daughter Stina, so it made sense that they were Maria's siblings.

On August 23, 2024, two days after discovering Jon Jönsson, I searched the death records for Linderås Parish and found that he died in 1779 at the age of 83. Using this information, I searched through the birth records from Linderås from 1696 and found Jon Jönsson's birth record. The same day, when I entered the term "Sänninge Mellengård, Linderås" in Google, I came across a webpage from Riksarkivet which contained links to the estate inventory records of Jon Jönsson and his wife Stina Persdotter (who I learned was his last wife).



#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

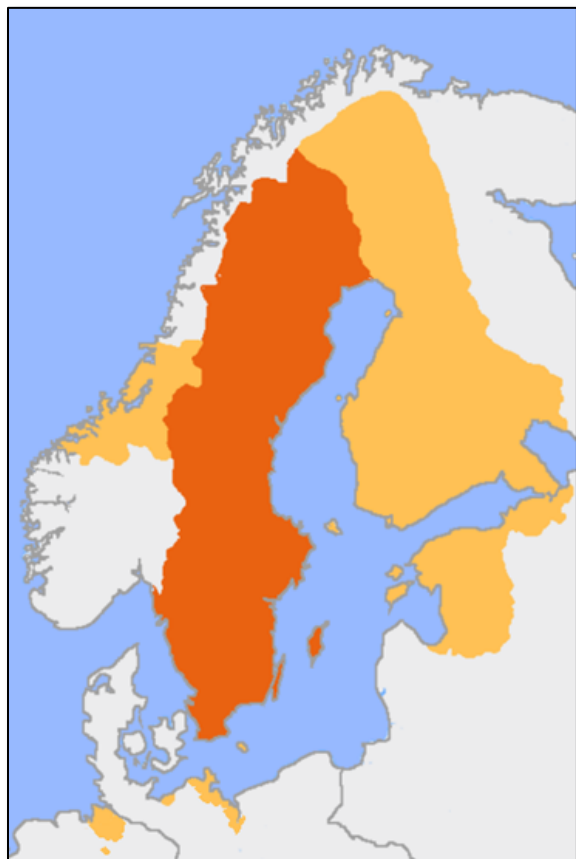
Over the course of the next few months, I conducted extensive research on Jon Jönsson's family. During this time, I found the marriage records of his children: Per, Karin, Jonas, Jöns, Brita, and Stina. I also found the baptism records of several of their children. I was only able to find the death records for Jon's sons Jonas and Jöns.

In October of 2024, I had my researcher Rhonda compile a list of all of the baptisms, marriages, and deaths that occurred involving the inhabitants of Sänninge from 1690 to 1780. From this list I learned that Jon Jönsson was first married to a woman who died in 1722 and was married to Maria Carlsdotter the same year. I also discovered that that Jon had two daughters named Karin and Stina who must have died in infancy. One of the marriages from Sänninge was a "Jöns Jönsson in Sänninge" to "Annika Svensdotter in Holmen." Since Jon's name was spelled differently and he was already married three other times, I assumed this was a different person. However, on December 4<sup>th</sup> of that year, I learned that Jon's wife died in childbirth in 1755. Since his wife Maria Carlsdotter would have been too old by this time to give birth, I came to the conclusion that Jon's third wife was indeed Annika Svensdotter.

##### Timeline of Research on Jon Jönsson

August 21, 2024	I find Jon Jönsson in Landskontor records at Sänninge, Linderås and learn that he had a son named Per and a daughter named Brita.
August 22, 2024	I learn that Jon Jönsson had two other sons named Jonas and Jöns and two other daughters named Karin and Stina.
August 23, 2024	I find the estate inventory records for Jon Jönsson as well as the estate inventory records for his wife Stina Persdotter. The same day I find Jon's death record and birth record.
October 29, 2024	I learn that Jon's parents were Jöns Ericksson and Karin Jönsdotter. I also discover that Jon was first married to an unknown woman who died in 1722 and was married to Maria Carlsdotter the same year. Finally, I learn that Jon had two daughters named Karin and Stina who must have died in infancy.
August - October 2024	I find several records related to Jon's children, including all of their marriage records, the baptism records for several of their children, and the death records for his sons Jonas and Jöns.
December 4, 2024	I learn that in 1755, Jon's wife died in childbirth. This makes me conclude that his third wife was Annika Svensdotter, whom he married in 1734.

## Understanding the Times that the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter Lived In



Sweden and its territories - 1700

The generation of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's great-grandparents was completely encompassed within the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a time when Sweden was an empire on the decline. At the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Swedish Empire was at the height of its power and governed over the majority of Scandinavia. To maintain this empire, Sweden was constantly at war with its long-time rival, Russia. Thus, during the generation of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents, Sweden was involved in four different wars. In addition to the three wars that occurred during the generation of Sven and Anna Stina's grandparents, Hats' Russian War, the Pomeranian War, and Gustaf III's War, Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents grew up during the Great Northern War, a devastating war against Russia that lasted 21 years. Sweden endured numerous defeats during these wars, and lost several of its territories to rival countries.

Sweden's numerous wars had direct effects on several of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents. Isac Wittling, Sven's direct paternal great-grandfather, enlisted in the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Military and served in Hats' Russian War. Two of Sven's other great-grandfathers, Nils Svensson and Måns Olofsson, were *rusthållaren*, or farmers responsible for recruiting and providing for cavalry riders, and were likewise under heavy pressure during times of war. Maria Engdahl, Sven's great-grandmother, lost her father, Bengt Månsson Engdahl, in the Great Northern War.

Despite the frequency of war, Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents lived through more economic stability than their 19<sup>th</sup> century descendants. Because Sweden's population was lower during this time, the country's farmland was less fragmented. Thus, it was more common for farmers to own their own land and people didn't have to move around as much. Only one known set of great-



#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

grandparents, Lars Andersson, and Maria Danielsson, from this generation lived in poverty, while the others were much more economically stable.

##### Acknowledgements

I want to thank a number of people for assisting me in discovering information about the great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter:

- **Anita and Yngve Anarp**, historians of Norra Solberga Parish, for taking me to Gissarp, the farm where Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl lived, and providing me with an abundant amount of information on Måns Olofsson and Gissarp.
- **Arkiv Digital** for providing me with the images for most of the records associated with the great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter.
- **Carina Bergström**, a historian from Nässjö Parish, for providing me with information about Gissarp, the farm where Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl lived, and pictures of Old Nässjö Church.
- **Christina Tuveßon Lindaryd**, a Swedish genealogist, for writing the short story “Midsummer’s Eve at Norra Sonarp.”
- **Elizabeth Leek**, a historian of Bälaryd and Marbäck Parishes, for taking me to Tällö, the farm where Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter lived, and Stora Högaskog, the farm where Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson lived.
- **Irène Landsjö Nyström** for taking and sending me several pictures of the farms where Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter lived.
- **Lars-Erik Karlsson**, a historian from Marbäck Parish, for helping me decipher some records associated with Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson.
- **Magnus Tonquist**, a Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating Olof Månsson Ljöfberg’s estate inventory records.
- **Nina Beckman**, from Barkeryd Parish, for sending me several pictures of Gransäng, the farm where Maria Engdahl was born and grew up.
- **Pia Gudbrand Lindgren**, my fifth-cousin, for providing me with some information related to Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl.
- **Roland Hermanson**, my sixth cousin, for providing me with information related to Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter and Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson.
- **Rhonda Serafini**, a Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating several records associated with the great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina, as well as writing the short story “St. Olof’s Day at Stora Högaskog.”
- **Swedish Army Museum** for providing me with information related to Isac Wittling.
- **Swedish Military Archives** for providing me with information on Isac Wittling.
- **Swedish National Archives** for sending me images of the Mantalslängder records associated with Nils Svensson and Måns Olofsson.

## Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

### The Swedish Calendar

From March 1, 1700 to February 30, 1712, Sweden used the Swedish Calendar, which was one day ahead of the Julian Calendar and ten days behind the Gregorian Calendar. In November of 1699, Sweden decided that instead of switching directly to the Gregorian Calendar, it would gradually transition to it over a 40 year period. During this period, Sweden would skip all leap days until it was caught up with the Gregorian Calendar in 1740. However, the only leap day that was skipped was in 1700. In January of 1711, King Karl XII decided that Sweden would abandon the Swedish Calendar and revert back to the Julian Calendar. To implement this transition, an extra day was added to February of 1712.



Swedish Calendar for February, 1712 that  
had 30 days

### Events in the Lives of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Isac Wittling enlists in the Swedish military	February 22, 1742	March 5, 1742
Isac Wittling is sent to the battleship <i>Horn</i> in Stockholm	April 30, 1742	May 11, 1742
Birth of Isac and Ingeborg's son Anders	November 11, 1742	November 22, 1742

### Events in the Lives of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birthdate of Lars and Maria's daughter Annika	September 21, 1744	October 2, 1744

#### 4.0.1. Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Events in the Lives of Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birth of Nils Svensson	October 21, 1696	October 31, 1696
Birth of Karin Svensdotter	July 31, 1698	August 10, 1698
Wedding of Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter	May 22, 1720	June 2, 1720
Birth of Nils and Karin's daughter Elisabeth	September 16, 1721	September 27, 1721
Birth of Nils and Karin's daughter's Margaret	November 13, 1723	November 24, 1723
Birth of Nils and Karin's son Sven	December 9, 1726	December 20, 1726
Birth of Nils and Karin's son Isak	June 21, 1729	July 2, 1729
Birth of Nils and Karin's daughter Sara	January 28, 1732	February 8, 1732
Birth of Nils and Karin's son Lars Fredrik	December 2, 1735	December 13, 1735

Events in the Lives of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birth of Maria Engdahl	October 23, 1704	November 2, 1704
Wedding of Måns Olofsson and Anna Pehrson	May 6, 1722	May 17, 1722
Birth of Måns's son Olof	June 15, 1723	June 26, 1723
Birth of Måns's daughter Kerstin	February 20, 1725	March 3, 1725
Wedding of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl	November 12, 1732	November 23, 1732

Events in the Lives of Sven Samuelsson and Elisabeth Arvidsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter	January 13, 1706	January 23, 1706
Baptism of Sven Samuelsson	May 15, 1711	May 25, 1711
Wedding of Sven Samuelsson and Elisabeth Arvidsdotter	October 19, 1733	October 30, 1733
Birth of Sven and Elisabeth's daughter Elin	February 10, 1734	February 21, 1734
Birth of Sven and Elisabeth's son Johan	January 5, 1736	January 16, 1736

Events in the Lives of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birth of Johan Pehrsson	February 23, 1713	March 6, 1713
Birth of Elisabeth Pehrdsotter	August 26, 1718	September 6, 1718
Wedding of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsotter	October 12, 1740	October 23, 1740
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Annika	September 14, 1741	September 25, 1741
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Karin	November 25, 1743	December 6, 1743
Death of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Karin	January 21, 1745	February 1, 1745
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's twin daughters Cajsa and Maria	November 1, 1745	November 12, 1745
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Elisabeth	February 8, 1748	February 19, 1748
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Ingrid	October 28, 1750	November 8, 1750
Death of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Elisabeth	September 21, 1751	October 2, 1751

#### 4.0.1. Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Events in the Life of Jons Jönsson		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birth of Jons Jönsson	July 28, 1696	August 7, 1696
Death of Jons Jönsson's (probable) first wife	June 10, 1722	June 21, 1722
Marriage of Jons Jönsson and Maria Carlsdotter	December 2, 1722	December 13, 1722
Birth of Karin Jonsdotter (older)	August 2, 1724	August 13, 1724
Burial of one of Jons Jönsson and Maria Carlsdotter's possible sons	July 30, 1726	August 10, 1726
Burial of one of Jons Jönsson and Maria Carlsdotter's possible children	July 21, 1728	August 1, 1728
Baptism of Jonas Jonsson	November 23, 1729	December 4, 1729
Baptism of Stina Jonsdotter	March 28, 1731	April 8, 1731
Baptism of Karin Jonsdotter (younger)	August 6, 1732	August 17, 1732
Birth of Britta Jonsdotter	November 22, 1737	December 3, 1737
Birth of Jons Jonsson	June 3, 1743	June 14, 1743
Birth of Stina Jonsdotter	February 28, 1748	March 10, 1748



## Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson

<b>Name</b>	<b>Isac Wittling</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ingeborg Nilsson</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>c. 1714</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Soldier</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Housewife</b>

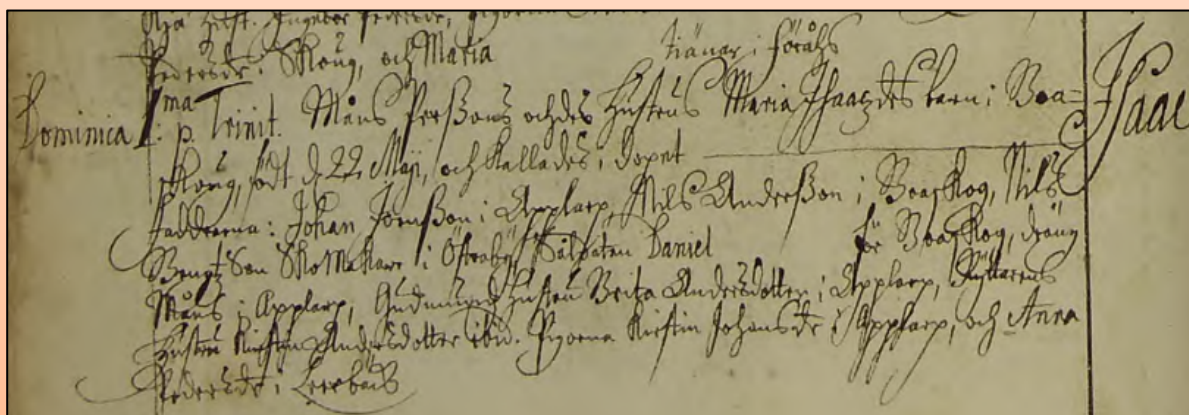
## Children of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
<b>Anders</b>	<b>November 11, 1742</b>	<b>Lommaryd</b>	<b>October 4, 1808</b>	<b>Norra Solberga</b>

Very little is known about Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson, the patrilineal great-grandparents of Sven Hög. Isac Wittling was born somewhere in the province of Småland around 1714.<sup>6</sup> It's unknown what parish he was born in, but he may have been born in Lommaryd or from a parish in that vicinity. It's unknown what his original surname was, as Wittling was the surname he was assigned when he enlisted in the military.

### Could this be Isac Wittling's Birth and Baptism Record?

According to his military records, Isac Wittling was born sometime around 1714. All of the parishes within the same region of Lommaryd were searched for any listings of a child christened Isac for this time period, and only one record was found. The Isaac baptized in this record was born in Boaskog, Flisby Parish on May 22, 1714 to Måns Persson and Maria Isaacsdotter. It can't be confirmed whether the Isaac in this record is the same person as Isac Wittling.\*



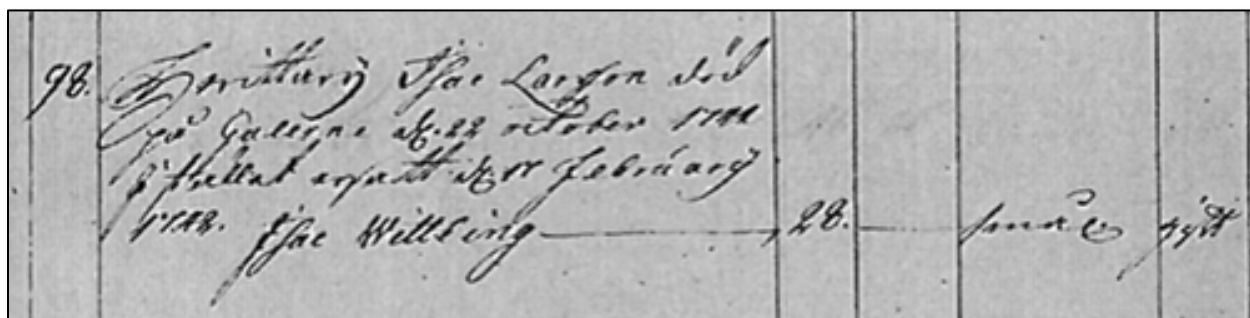
\* Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 74

<sup>6</sup> General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 374 (1741-1742), Page 397

On February 22, 1742 Isac enlisted in the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Army and received the surname "Wittling." Isac was assigned to the *Västra Härads Compagnie* (Western District's Company) and was assigned the nr 81 in the Company Roll. He was around 28 years old when he enlisted.<sup>7</sup> Isac spent three weeks in basic training in the city of Jönköping, where the Jönköping Regiment trained at the time. On March 22, 1742, Isac was present in the city of Jönköping for the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment.



1740s uniform for privates in the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Army



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1742

#### Transcription:

98. Hvittaryd Isac Larsson död  
på galerna af. 22 October 1741  
stället ersatt d. 17 February  
1742.

Isac Wittling \_\_\_\_\_ 28 Smål(and) gift

#### Translation:

<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>	<u>Rider Name and Notes</u>	<u>Rider Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>
98.	Vittaryd	Isac Larsson died in the warship on October 22, 1741 Replaced on February 17, 1742.	Isac Wittling _____	28	Småland	Married

<sup>7</sup> Stockholms eskader vol DIII:5, Fartygsmönsterrullor 1742

After becoming a soldier, Isac was assigned to live at the Soldier Croft No. 98 in the village of Vittaryd, Lommaryd Parish.



Vittaryd – Where Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter lived in the early 1740s

### **The Surname “Wittling”**

The surname “Wittling” derives from Vittaryd, the village that Isac Wittling lived at in the early 1740s. During this time, it was common for a soldier’s surname to be assigned based on the name of the farm he lived at. A variation of the name “Wittling” is “Hvittling,” as Vittaryd was also spelled as “Hvittaryd.” A cavalry rider named Sune Hvittling also lived in Vittaryd in the 1740s\*.

\* Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:3 (1735-1776), page 93

While Isac was a soldier, Sweden was engaged in Hats’ Russian War against Russia. The two years that Isac served in the military revolved around this war.

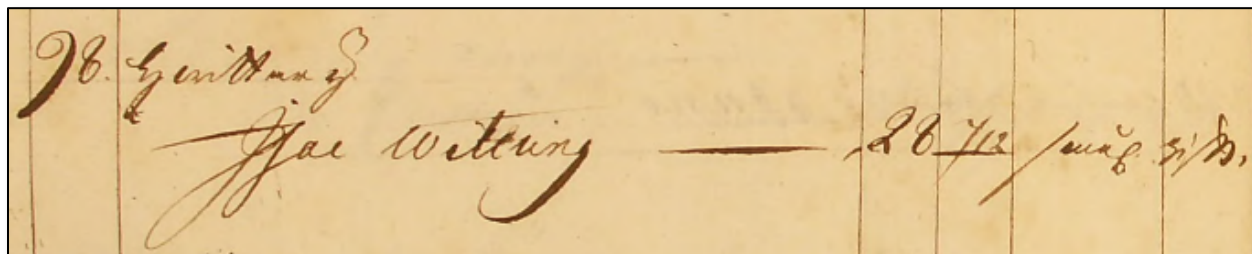
### **Hats’ Russian War (The Russo-Swedish War of 1741-1743)**

From 1741 to 1743, Sweden was engaged in Hats’ Russian War, a war that was instigated by the Hats, a Swedish political party, against Russia, and took place in Finland. Sweden’s objective was to capture the Russian cities of Vyborg and Saint Petersburg. In July of 1741, Sweden declared war against Russia. Over the course of the next two years, Swedish and Russian forces engaged in several battles across southern Finland. Generals Karl Emil Lewenhaupt and Henrik Magnus von Buddenbrock commanded the Swedish military during this war. The Swedish military’s strategy was to first capture Vyborg and then advance further towards Saint Petersburg.

Although the Swedes won a few victories during the war, they were defeated by the Russians in the majority of the battles. Shortly after the war began, the Russians dealt the Swedish military a major defeat at Villmanstrand. After several months of inactivity, Swedish forces returned to Sweden on October 27, 1741. In the spring of 1742, Swedish forces returned to southern Finland. In June of 1742, the Swedes prepared a strong defensive position outside of Frederikshamn, which they had to abandon because of advancing Russian forces. On July 30, 1742, the Swedish military abandoned their post at Borgå. Swedish forces returned to Sweden in September of 1742. The Swedish military returned to Finland in the spring of 1743. On May 20, 1743, the Swedish galley fleet tried to attack the town of Korpo, but was repelled. On August 8, 1743, the Treaty of Åbo was signed, officially ending Hats’ Russian War. After the war, Generals Lewnhaupt and Buddenbrock were subsequently executed for their military incompetence.



Isac had only been in the military for two months when he received orders to take part in Hats' Russian War. On April 30, 1742, Isac and the Västra District's Company were sent to Stockholm where they boarded a galley named *Horn*. The *Horn* subsequently sailed to the coast of southern Finland and patrolled the waters.<sup>8</sup>



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – May, 1742 (left side)

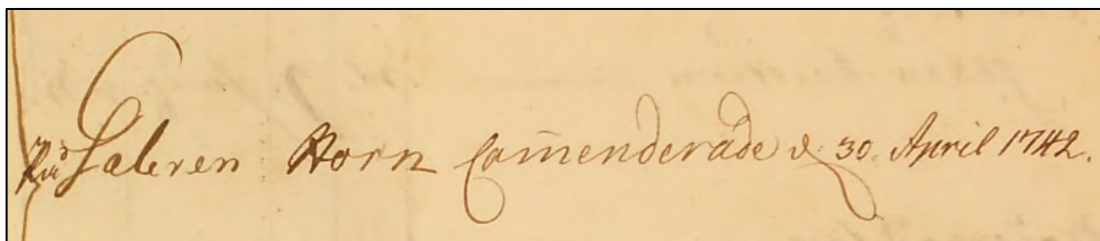
Transcription:

98. Hvittaryd  
Isac Wittling \_\_\_\_\_ 28 / 12 Smål (and)

Translation:

<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>
98.	Vittaryd

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Province of Origin</u>
Isac Wittling _____	28	Less than 12 months	Småland



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – May, 1742 (right side)

Transcription:

*På Galeren Horn kommenderade d. 30 Apr 1742*

Translation:

*Commanded to the galley Horn on 30 Apr 1742*

<sup>8</sup> General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 372 (1741-1742), page 397

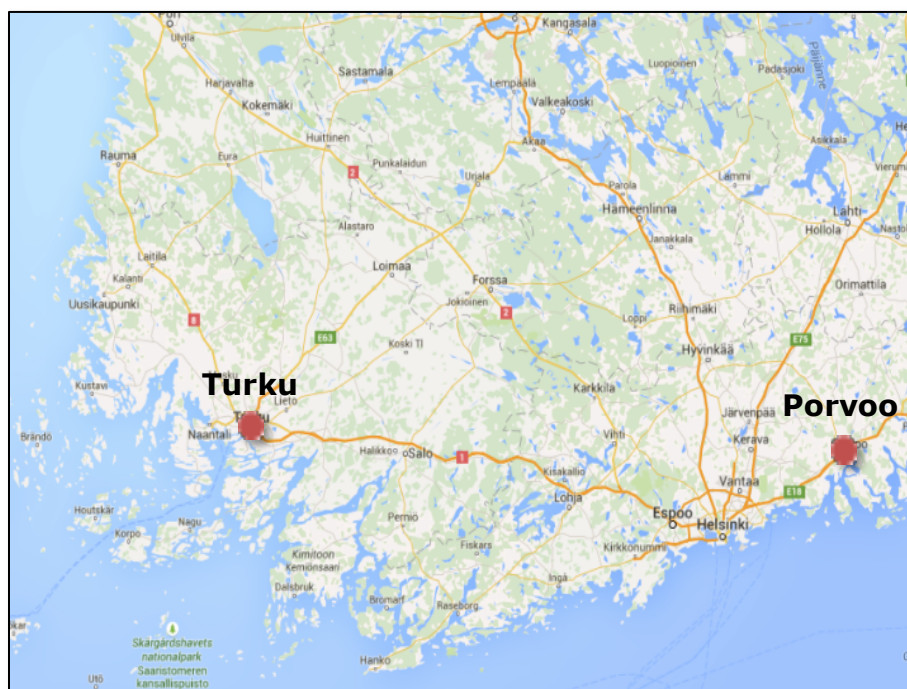
### **Galeren - Galleys**



During Hats' Russian War, the Jönköping Regiment spent most of their time on galleys

A galley is a type of ship that is mainly propelled by rowing. Most galleys had sails, but rowing was the primary method of propulsion. Galleys originated in the Mediterranean region. Although the first evidence of galleys is from the 3rd millennium B.C, several historians believe they could have existed as far back as 8000 B.C. Galleys frequently carried a variety of weapons, including cannons, catapults, and a ram. In times of war, galleys needed to be operated by large crews.

The design of the galley evolved during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and they were the most common type of warship in the Atlantic during the Middle-Ages. The peak of the use of galleys in warfare occurred in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the use of galleys started to wane and galleys were replaced by sailing and hybrid ships. There was a revival of galley warfare in Denmark, Russia, and Sweden in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, however.



The southern coast of Finland – where the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Military was stationed during Hats' Russian War



### Isac Wittling's Commanding Officers in 1742 Included...

- (General) King Frederick I of Sweden
- *Generallöjtnant* (Lieutenant General) Karl Emil Lewenhaupt
- *Generallöjtnant* (Lieutenant General) Henrik Magnus von Buddenbrock
- *Översten* (Colonel) Per Silfversparre
- *Överste Löjtnant* (Lieutenant Colonel) Carl Lille
- *Kapten* (Captain) Johan Gustaf Trotsig
- *Löjtnant* (Lieutenant) Johan Jacob Tigerschiöld
- *Löjtnant* (Lieutenant) Henrich Strom Hindrich Ström
- *Fältväbel* (an officer responsible for aligning troops during battle)  
Jonas Magnus Gyllenhammar
- (Sergeant) Peter Anström

Sources: General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 372 (1741-1742), Image 5 and page 368

### Timeline of the Jönköping Regiment's Involvement in Hats' Russian War (1741-1743)

<b>March, 1741</b>	700 soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment are ordered to Stockholm to board the warships for Finland.
<b>June 23, 1741</b>	400 more soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment are ordered to board the ship <i>Fredrika Amalia</i> in the city Karlskrona. 100 soldiers stay in Jönköping.
<b>September, 1741</b>	After months of no combat, the Jönköping Regiment returns to Jönköping where they spend the winter.
<b>March, 1742</b>	936 soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment are ordered to Stockholm to board the warships for Finland. They spend around six months in Finland and return that autumn.
<b>March, 1743</b>	Several hundred soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment once again board the warships for Finland.
<b>May 20, 1743</b>	The Jönköping Regiment is part of the Battle of Korpo in Finland.
<b>September, 1743</b>	The Jönköping Regiment returns to Sweden and spends the coming winter in the cities of Vänersborg and Uddevalla in southwest Sweden.

Source: "Kungliga Jönköpings regementes historia" ("The History of the Jönköpings Regiment")

### The Galley Horn

The galley *Horn* originally belonged to the Stockholm squadron. This galley has heavily active during Hats' Russian War. It was first deployed in the war to Finland during the spring of 1741 and returned to Sweden that autumn. In the spring of 1742, the *Horn* returned to Finland for the summer. The *Horn* was at the Corpo ström (stream) during 1743-1744.

Source: Stockholm Military Archives

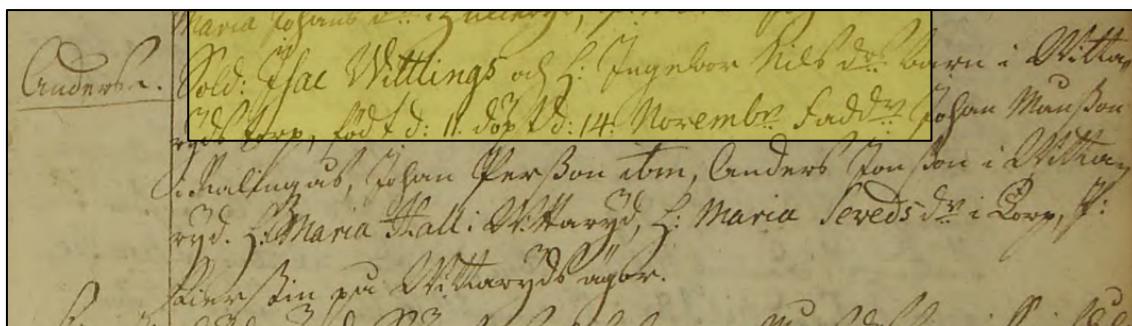
While on the galley *Horn*, Isac spent countless hours rowing whenever there wasn't any wind to propel the ship. Isac sat in an organized arrangement with several other rowers who followed the commands of a supervisor. During times of battle, Isac was a regular soldier who participated in naval boarding and amphibious landings. The Jönköping Regiment saw little combat in 1742, however, so it's possible that Isac wasn't involved in any battles that year. In the autumn of 1742, Isac returned to his home in Vittaryd.

Isac Wittling was married to a woman named Ingeborg Nilsdotter. It's unknown when and where Ingeborg was born. Since the wedding record for Isac and Ingeborg cannot be found, it's unknown when or where they were married. The two were married sometime in the late 1730s or early 1740s.

### The Name "Ingeborg"

The name "Ingeborg" is an Old Norse women's name that is derived from the old name *Ing* + the Swedish word *borg*, which means "castle." Thus, it literally translates to "Ing's castle." The name has been in use in Sweden since at least the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The name day for Ingeborg is May 28<sup>th</sup>.

On November 11, 1742, Ingeborg gave birth to Anders Isaacson.<sup>9</sup> Three days later, Anders was baptized at Lommaryd Church. The witnesses at Anders's baptism included: Johan Månsson and Johan Persson of Ralingsås, and Anders Jönsson, Maria Hall, Maria Sevedsdotter, and Kierstin of Vittaryd.<sup>10</sup>

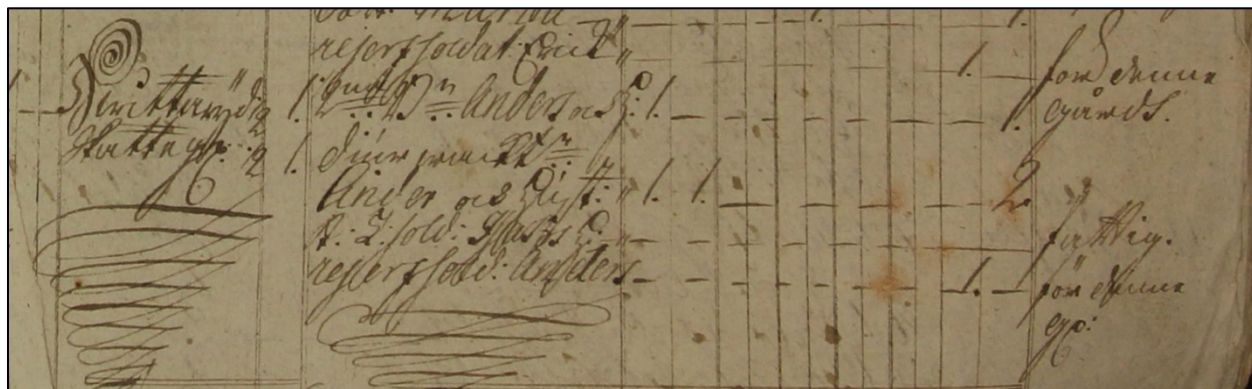


Mention of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter on their son Anders's baptism record  
November 14<sup>th</sup>, 1742

<sup>9</sup> Information about the fate of Anders Isaacson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 307

<sup>10</sup> Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:3 (1735-1776), page 71

During the winter of 1743, Isac probably enjoyed his time at home with his wife Ingeborg and their newborn son Anders. In 1743, Isac and Ingeborg were listed in a Landskontor record as living at Vittaryd. At this time, Vittaryd was also inhabited by farmhand named Anders and his wife, as well as a farmhand named Sven. Isac and Ingeborg were listed as being poor in this record.<sup>11</sup>



Landskontor record that shows Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter at Vittaryd, Lommaryd Parish in 1743

#### Transcription:

Hvittaryds	1/2	1. ?? Bn. Anders och h.	1. _____	1. för denna
Skattegård	1/2	1. diurwacktn		gårdh
		Anders och hust(ru)	1. 1. _____	2
		P.T. Sold. Isac och h.	_____	fattig.
		Reserfsold Anders	_____	1 för denna
				g(ård)

#### Translation:

Vittaryd's	1/2	1. ?? Farmer Anders and wife	1. _____	1. for this
Taxed farm.	1/2	1. animal keeper		estate
		Anders and wife	1. 1. _____	2
		P.T Soldier Isac and wife	_____	poor.
		Reserve soldier Anders	_____	1 for this
				estate

### A Winter's Moment at Vittaryd in 1743

In February of 1743, Isac Wittling stood by the window of the soldier's cottage he lived in at Vittaryd, watching a fresh blanket of snow coat the fields. Inside, warmth from the crackling fire filled the room, casting shadows across the worn walls as Ingeborg cradled their infant son, Anders. Isac felt the depth of winter's quiet settle around them, a reminder of the resilience he had gained as a soldier and the steadiness he sought to pass on to his family. The peaceful scene before him carried a weight of unspoken hope as he reflected on his duty to protect both land and kin.

\* A work of creative non-fiction by Jeffrey High

<sup>11</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. Elc:57 (1743), page 1999



In the spring of 1743, he probably once again boarded a galley in Stockholm with Västra District's Company and returned to the southern coast of Finland.

It's likely that Isac was involved in combat during the spring and summer of 1743. The battles he fought in could have taken place both on land and at sea. The archipelago between Sweden and Finland consists of over 100 000 islands and naval battles were often fought on adjacent islands. On May 20, 1743, Isac probably took part in the Battle of Korpo, which took place on an island in the Turku Archipelago of the coast of southwest Finland. During this battle, the Russians had two artillery batteries on a nearby island. Swedish forces attacked the island and made an amphibious landing on it with a large number of soldiers. Ultimately, the Swedes were repulsed and the attack failed. On August 7, 1743, the Treaty of Åbo was signed, officially ending Hats' Russian War. The following month, Isac and the rest of the Jönköping Regiment returned to Sweden.

### General Muster Records Exclusive to Stockholm's Military Archives

Some of the General Muster rolls can only be obtained from the *Krigsarkivet*, the Military Archives in Stockholm. Although there is a collection of General Muster rolls that have been digitalized, there are also second copies of the rolls in the regiments archives that the Military Archives now has.

### The Treaty of Åbo

On August 7, 1743, the Treaty of Åbo was signed, ending the war between Sweden and Russia. As a result of this treaty, Sweden ceded to Russia the areas east of the Kymi River with the fortress of Olavinlinna and the towns of Lappeenranta and Hamina. Thus, the border between Sweden and Russia moved north. The Swedes also agreed to elect Adolf Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, an uncle of a pro-Swedish Russian Count Lestocqas the crown prince. After this treaty was signed, Russia also came to control the southern part of Karelia, just west of its borders.



Old Finland. The area in yellow was ceded to the Russian Empire at the Treaty of Åbo

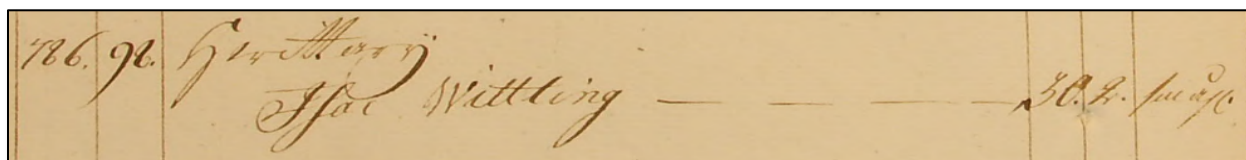
#### 4.1. Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

ff ff and ff fm

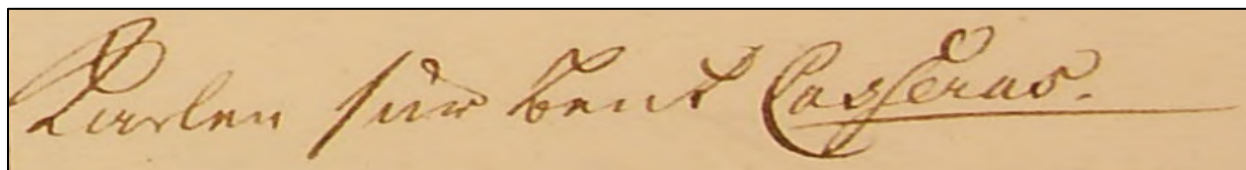
Isac spent the winter months of 1743 and 1744 in the cities of Uddevalla and Vänersborg in west Sweden. That spring, Isac returned home to Vittaryd. He was undoubtedly happy to see his wife, Ingeborg, and son, Anders. However, by this time, he had developed a varicose ulcer in his leg. In May of that year, Isac was present at the General's Inspection of the Jönköping Regiment in Jönköping and was subsequently dismissed from the military.<sup>12</sup>



The Jönköping Regiment spent the winter of 1743/1744 in the cities of Uddevalla and Vänersborg in west Sweden



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – 1744 – (left side)



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – 1744 – (right side)

#### Transcription:

786. 98. Hvittaryd  
Isac Wittling \_\_\_\_\_ 30 2 Smål(and) Karlén sur bent Cassearad

#### Translation: (Left side)

<u>Regiment Roll Number</u>	<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>
786.	98.	Vittaryd

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Province of Origin</u>
Isac Wittling	30	2	Småland

#### Translation: (Right side)

#### Remarks.

*The man had a varioce ulcer in his leg and was discharged for service*

<sup>12</sup> General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 374 (1744-1744), Image 270



In 1744, a man named Torsten was living at Vittaryd with his wife. Isac was listed as being in service in the Landskontor record for that year.<sup>13</sup>

11 - Vittaryd 1/2	1. Torsten och h.	1	1	2
Skattegård 1/2	1. diurwacktren			
	Linder och h.	1	1	2
	goss. Anders		1	1
	P.T. Sold. Isacs h.	1		1 man i tjenst

Landskontor record that shows Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter at Vittaryd, Lommaryd Parish in 1744

Transcription:

Hvittaryd	1/2	1. Torsten och h.	1	1	2
Skattegård	1/2	1. diurwacktren			
		Linder och h.	1	1	2
		goss. Anders		1	1
		P.T. Sold. Isacs h.	1		1 man i tjenst

Translation:

Vittaryd	1/2	1. Torsten and wife	1	1	2
Taxed Farm	1/2	1. animal keeper			
		Linder and wife	1	1	2
		Little boy Anders		1	1
		P.T. Soldier Isac's wife	1		1 man in service

By 1745, Torsten had left Vittaryd and a farmer named Måns took his place. Måns lived at Vittaryd with his wife.<sup>14</sup>

11 - Vittaryd 1/2	1. Måns och h.	1	1	2
Skattegård 1/2	1. diurwacktren			
	Linder och h.	1	1	2
	P.T. sold. Isacs h.	1		1 man i tjenst

Landskontor record that shows Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter at Vittaryd, Lommaryd Parish in 1745

<sup>13</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:59 (1744), page 1004

<sup>14</sup> Jönköpings County landskontor Vol. EIC:60 (1745), page 60

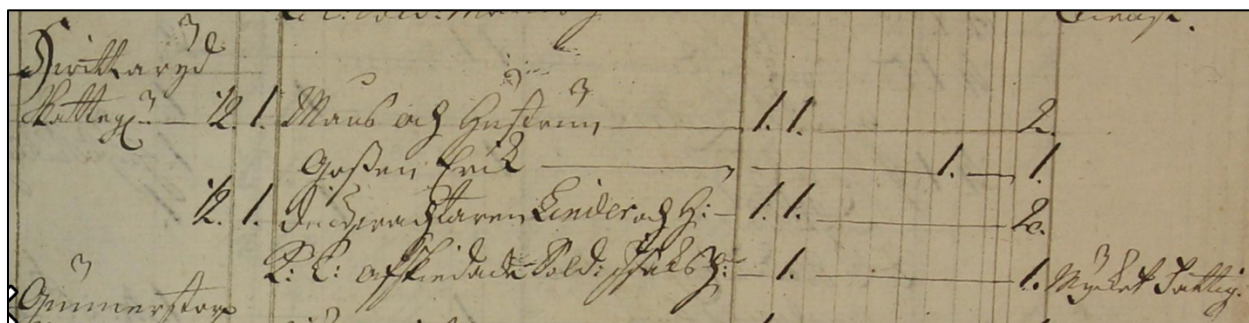
Transcription:

Hvittaryd 1. 1.Måns och h. 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
 Skattegård 1. 1. diurwaktaren 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
                   Linder och hust.  
                   P: T: afskiedade  
                   Sold. Isaak och h. 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2

Translation:

Hvittaryds 1. 1.Måns and wife 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
 Tax farm 1. 1. animal keeper 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
                   Linder and wife.  
                   P: T: dismissed  
                   Soldier Isac and wife 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2

Isac and Ingeborg were listed at Vittaryd for the last time in 1746. The Landskontor record for that year states that Isac had been dismissed from the military service.<sup>15</sup>



Landskontor record that shows Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter at Vittaryd, Lommaryd Parish in 1746

Transcription:

Hvittaryds ½ 1.Måns och hustrun 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
 Skatteg. Gossen Erik \_\_\_\_\_ 1 1  
                   ½ diurwaktaren Linder och h:  
                                   1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
                   P: T: afskiedade Sold. Isacs h. \_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 ? fattig

Translation:

Hvittaryd ½ 1.Måns and wife 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
 Taxed farm Little boy Erik 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
                   animal keeper Linder and wife.  
                   P: T: dismissed Soldier Isac's wife 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 ? poor

<sup>15</sup> Jönköpings County landskontor, Vol. Elc:61 (1746), page 976

No records for Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter can be found after 1746. Although extensive research has been conducted in looking over the church books for Lommaryd, Bälaryd, Flisby, Nässjö, and Norra Solberga parishes, no further records can be found which mention Isac Wittling or Ingeborg Nilsdotter, and their fates are a mystery.

### What Happened to Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter?



Map of the different parishes in the area that Isac and Ingeborg lived.

After Isac was discharged from the military, he and his family had to leave the soldier's croft at Vittaryd. They probably left Lommaryd and moved to another parish. Because of Isac's disability with his ulcer, he might not have been able work in the fields and had to live as an *inhyeshjon*, or lodger who was supported by the parish. Isac's surname may have also reverted back to the patronymic surname that he was born with after he was discharged.

### Trivia on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

1. Around what year was Isac Wittling born?
2. What year did Isac Wittling join the military?
3. What parish did Isac and Ingeborg live at in the early 1740s?
4. What village did Isac and Ingeborg live at in the early 1740s?
5. Where did Isac Wittling serve for his basic training?
6. What war was going on when Isac was in the Swedish Military?
7. What regiment of the Swedish Military was Isac a part of?
8. What was Isac Wittling's company number?
9. It's unknown when and where Ingeborg Nilsdotter was born.  
(True or False?)
10. Why was Isac Wittling discharged from the Swedish Military?

Answers: 1. 1714 2. 1742 3. Lommaryd 4. Vittaryd 5. The city of Jönköping 6. Hats' Russian War 7. The Jönköping Regiment 8. nr 98 9. True 10. He had an ulcer in his leg

## Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

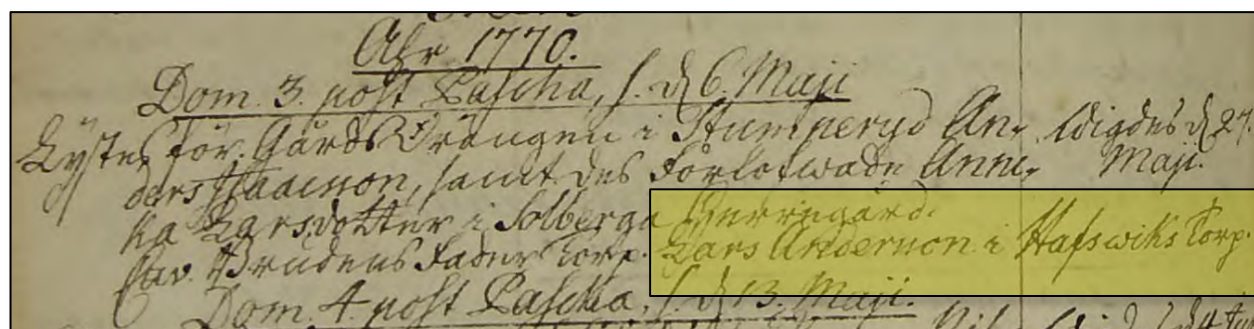
Name	Lars Andersson	Name	Maria Danielsdotter
Born	c. 1715	Born	c. 1713
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	March 8, 1792	Died	October 28, 1787
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Crofter	Occupation	Housewife

## Children of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Annika	September 21, 1744	Norra Solberga	April 14, 1793	Norra Solberga
Maja?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Although little is known about Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter, there is a good amount of evidence which shows that they were the parents of Sven Hög's paternal grandmother Annika Larsdotter.

- In the marriage record of Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter, Annika's father is listed as Lars Andersson in Havsvik.<sup>16</sup>
- According to a household examination she appears in<sup>17</sup> and her death record<sup>18</sup>, Annika Larsdotter was born around 1746. However, no birth record can be found for her in Norra Solberga that year, and the closest birth entry for an Annika Larsdotter is from 1744, which lists Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter as her parents.<sup>19</sup>



Marriage record of Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter which lists Lars Andersson as Annika Larsdotter's father – May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1770

<sup>16</sup> Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 313

<sup>17</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1783-1784), page 13

<sup>18</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 473

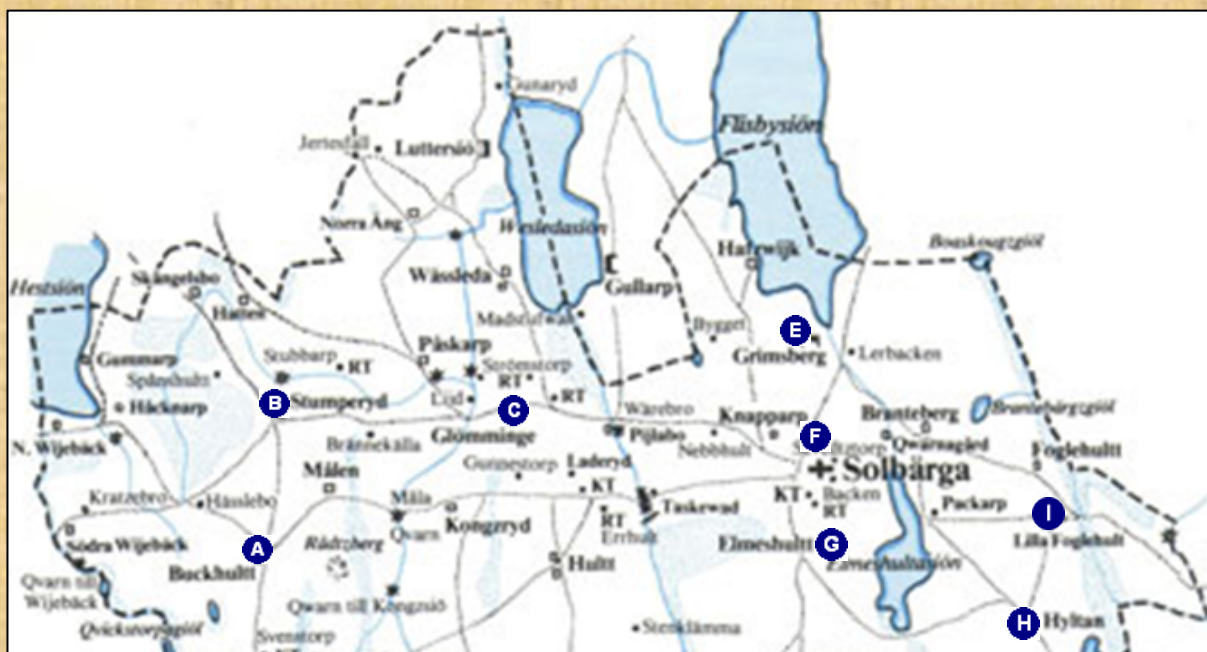
<sup>19</sup> Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 79



- The proximity of the places they lived in association to where Annika Larsdotter lived with her family. (See map below)

### Places in Norra Solberga Linked to Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

All of the known places linked to Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter are in the northern part of Norra Solberga Parish. It appears that the two lived within a short distance of their daughters, Annika and Maria.



	Place	Significance
<b>A</b>	Buckhult	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter's daughter Annika Larsdotter lived with her family from 1771-1793
<b>B</b>	Stumperyd	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter's son-in-law Anders Isaacson lived in 1770
<b>C</b>	Dungen	The croft where Lars Andersson died in 1792
<b>D</b>	Havsvik	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter lived in 1770
<b>E</b>	Grimsberg	The farm where a probable daughter of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter named Maja Larsdotter was a maid in 1770
<b>F</b>	Solberga	The village where Maria Danielsdotter died in 1787
<b>G</b>	Elmeshult	The farm where a probable daughter of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter named Maja Larsdotter was a maid in 1771
<b>H</b>	Hyltan	The farm where Johan Danielsson (a likely brother of Maria Danielsdotter) and several friends of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter lived in 1744
<b>I</b>	Lilla Fåglehult	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter lived in 1744.



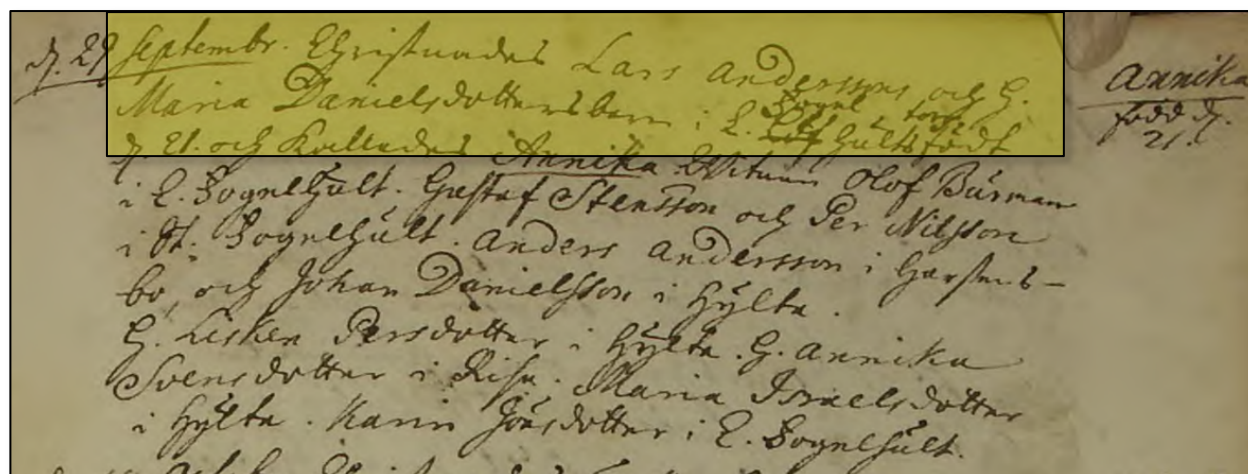
- In the Norra Solberga's church books, the only death record that could be found for a Lars Andersson who was within the age range of being Annika Larsdotter's father was a Lars Andersson who died at Dungen, Norra Solberga in 1792. Likewise, the only death record that could be found for a Maria Danielsdotter who was within an age range of being Annika Larsdotter's mother was a Maria Danielsdotter who died at Solberga village in 1787.

According to their death records, Lars Andersson was born around 1715 and Maria Danielsdotter was born around 1713. The baptism records for the two can't be found however, nor can their marriage record.

In 1744, Lars and Maria were living at Lilla Fåglehult in northeast Norra Solberga. On September 21, 1744, Maria gave birth to Annika Larsdotter, who was baptized on September 29<sup>th</sup>.<sup>20</sup> One of the witnesses at Annika's baptism, Anders Andersson in Harstensbo, may have been Lars's brother, while another one of the witnesses, Johan Danielsson in Hyltan, was probably Maria's brother.



Lilla Fåglehult, Norra Solberga – Where  
Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter were  
living in 1744



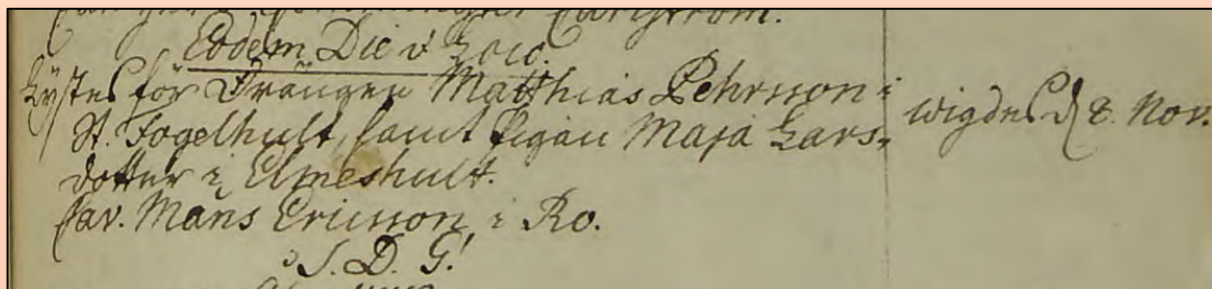
Birth and baptism record of Annika Larsdotter which lists Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter as  
her parents – September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1744

<sup>20</sup> Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 79

### Maja Larsdotter – The Probable Daughter of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

It's very likely that Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter had another daughter named Maja (which is a variation of the name "Maria") Larsdotter. On the birth and baptism record for Isaac Andersson (b. 1770), the eldest child of Annika Larsdotter and her husband, Anders Isaacson, one of the witnesses listed is Maja Larsdotter of Grimsberg.\* Grimsberg is only a short distance southeast of Havsvik, the farm that Lars Andersson was listed as living at in 1770.

A year later, a marriage record from November 8, 1771 lists the marriage of a Maja Larsdotter from Elmeshult to Matthias Pehrsson of Stora Fåglehult.\*\* While Elmeshult isn't too far south from Grimsberg, Stora Fåglehult is the neighboring farm of Lilla Fåglehult, the farm that Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter were living in 1744. Although no more records can currently be found which mention Maja Larsdotter, it does seem quite likely that she was Lars and Maria's daughter.



Marriage record of Matthias Pehrsson and Maja Larsdotter - November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1771

#### Transcription:

*Lystes för drängen Matthias Pehrsson i  
St. Fogelhult samt Pigan Maria Lars-  
dotter i Elmeshult  
Cav. Måns Ericsson i Ro*

*Wigdes d. 8 Nov.*

#### Translation:

*Banns read for farmhand Matthias Pehrsson in  
Stora Fåglehult with maid Maria Larsdotter  
in Elmeshult  
Guardian: Måns Ericsson in Ro*

*Married November 8<sup>th</sup>*

\* Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 209

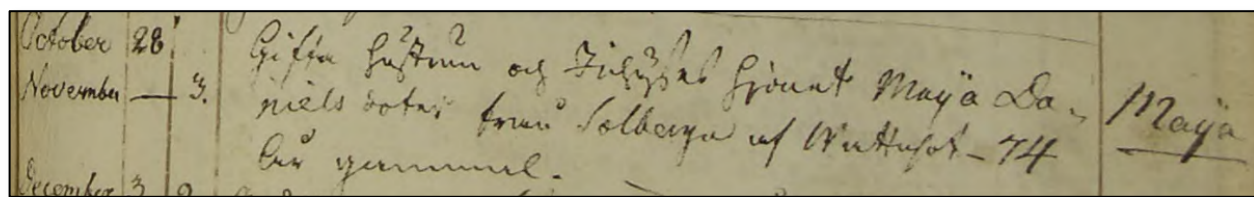
\*\* Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 313

By 1770, Lars and Maria were living at Havsvik in northern Norra Solberga. On May 27, 1770, their daughter Annika was married to Anders Isaacsson.<sup>21</sup> On the marriage record, Lars was listed as a crofter.<sup>22</sup> Thus, he never owned land, but rented a small plot of land from the farmer that he worked for. Since there are at least four known places where Lars and Annika lived from 1770 to 1792, it's likely that they moved around a lot and worked for several different farmers in Norra Solberga.



Location of the old poor house at Solberga,  
Norra Solberga where Maria Danielsdotter  
may have died in 1787

In the late 1780s, Lars and Maria lived at Solberga manor's farm, where they probably lived in a poorhouse. In 1787, Maria fell ill with dropsy. She succumbed to the disease on October 28, 1787 and was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on November 3<sup>rd</sup>. Maria was listed as being 74 years old at the time of her death.<sup>23</sup>



Death and burial record of Maria (Maja) Danielsdotter – November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1787

#### Transcription:

October	28	Giffta hustrun och Inhysesjonet Maja Da-	<u>Maja</u>
November	3	nielsdotter från Solberga af Wattusot – 74	
		Åhr gammal.	

#### Translation:

October 28 <sup>th</sup>	(died)	Married housewife and poor woman Maja	<u>Maja</u>
November 3 <sup>rd</sup>	(buried)	Danielsdotter from Solberga of Dropsy – 74 years old.	

<sup>21</sup> Information about the fate of Annika Larsdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 307

<sup>22</sup> Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 313

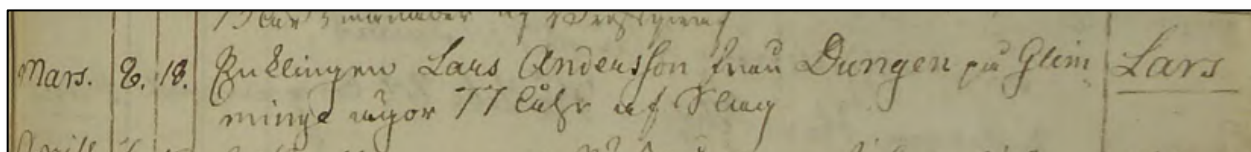
<sup>23</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 465



Lars Andersson survived his wife by nearly five years. He spent the final years of his life at Dungen, a croft at the farm Glömminge. On March 8, 1792, Lars Andersson died of a stroke at Dungen. He was buried on March 18<sup>th</sup> in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church. Lars was listed as 77 years old at the time of his death.<sup>24</sup>



Dungen, Norra Solberga – Where  
Lars Andersson died in 1792



Death and burial record of Lars Andersson – March 18<sup>th</sup>, 1792

Transcription:

Mars 8 18

Enklingen Lars Andersson från Dungen på Glimminge ägor 77 Åhr af Slag

Lars

Translation:

March 8<sup>th</sup> (died) 18<sup>th</sup> (buried) Widower Lars Andersson from Dungen in -  
Glimminge's land. 77 Years old. (Cause of death) Stroke.

Lars

**Trivia on Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter**

1. The known records for Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter are from what parish?
2. Around what year was Maria Danielsdotter born?
3. What farm did Lars and Maria live at in 1744 when Maria gave birth to Annika?
4. What farm were Lars and Maria living at in 1770 when their daughter, Annika was married?
5. How did Maria Danielsdotter die?
6. What croft and farm did Lars Andersson die at?

Answers: 1. Norra Solberga 2. 1713 3. Lilla Fågelhult 4. Havsvik 5. dropsy, 6. Dungen, Glömminge.

<sup>24</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 471

## Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Nils Svensson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Karin Svesndotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>October 21, 1696</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>July 31, 1698</b>
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Höreda</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Björkö</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>May 4, 1767</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>October 17, 1782</b>
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Björkö</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Björkö</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Rusthållare (Horseman equipper)</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Maid/Housewife</b>

### Children of Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Elisabeth	September 16, 1721	Björkö	March 24, 1797	Björkö
Margaret	November 13, 1723	Norra Sändsjö	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Sven</b>	<b>December 9, 1726</b>	<b>Norra Sändsjö</b>	<b>July 14, 1795</b>	<b>Barkeryd</b>
Isak	June 21, 1729	Björkö	October 26, 1794	Björkö
Sara	January 28, 1732	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Lars Frederick	December 2, 1735	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

### Early Years (1696-1720)

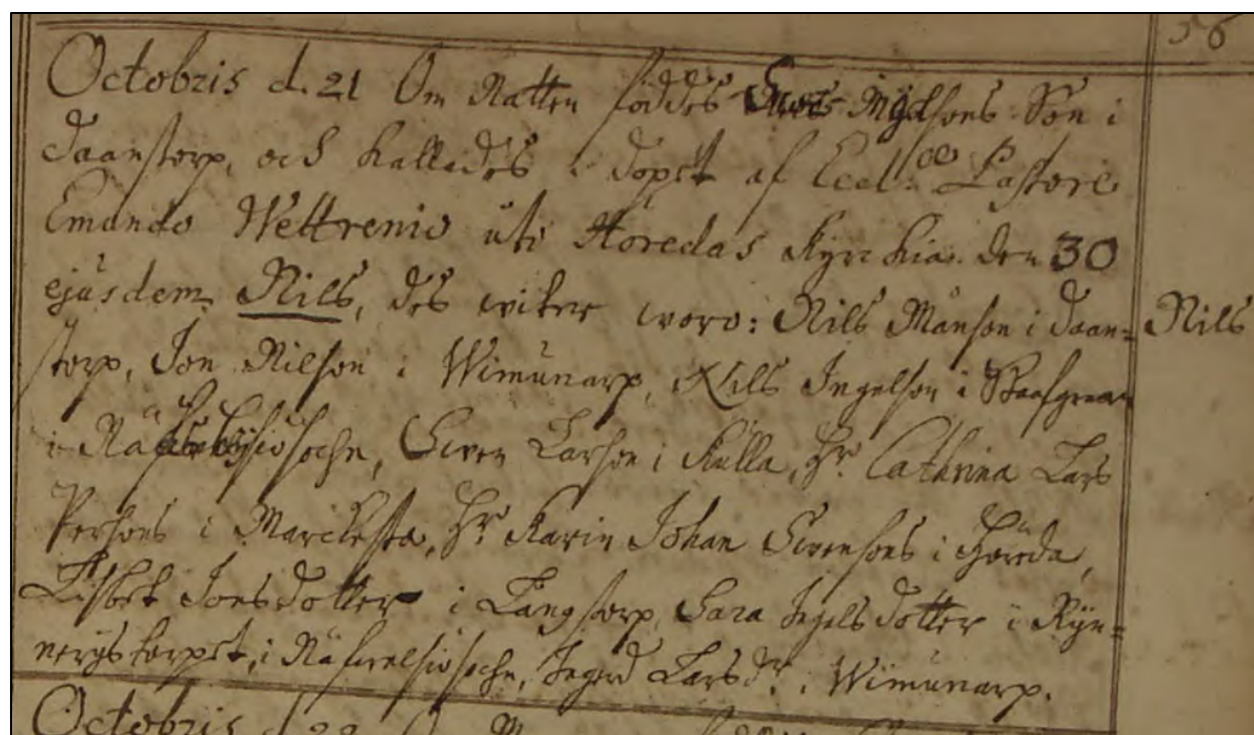
Nils Svensson was born at the farm Danstorp in Höreda Parish on October 21, 1696. His father was Sven Ingelsson and his mother was probably Kirstin Larsdotter. Nils was baptized on October 30<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at his baptism were: Nils Månsson in Danstorp, Jon Nilsson in Wimmenarp, Nils Ingelsson (probably Nils's paternal uncle) in Nässjö Parish, Sven Larsson in Kulla (probably Nils's maternal uncle), Catharina in Markestad, Karin in Höreda, Lisbeth Jonsdotter in Långstorp, Sara Ingelsdotter in Wimmenarp (probably Nils's paternal aunt), and Ingrid Larsdotter in Rinneryds cottage in Nävelsjö Parish (probably Nils's maternal aunt). Sven was baptized by Emando Wettrenius, the pastor of Höreda Church.<sup>25</sup>



The baptism font at Höreda Church

<sup>25</sup> Höreda Births, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 85



Birth and baptism record of Nils Svensson – October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1696Transcription:

Octobris d. 21 Om natten föddes Swen Ingelssons son i  
 Daanstorp och kallades döpt af Ecel<sup>ce</sup> Pastore  
 Emundo Wettrenius uti Höredas kyrkia den 30  
 ejusdem Nils, Des(s) witner woro: Nils Månsson i Daan- Nils  
 storp, Jon Nilsson i Wimmenarp, Nils Ingelsson i ?  
 i Nässjö sochn, Sven Larsson i Kulla, hustru Cathrina Lars  
 Perssons in Markestad, h(ust)r(u) Karin, Johan Svenssons hustru Karin i Höreda,  
 Lisbet Jonsdotter i Långtorp, Sara Ingelsdotter i Rijn-  
 neryds torpet i Näfelsjö socken, Ingrid Larsdotter i Wimmenarp.

Translation:

On October 21<sup>st</sup> in the evening, Sven Ingelsson's son was born in  
 Danstorp, baptized by Pastor  
 Emando Wettrenius from Höreda Church the 30<sup>th</sup>  
 and called Nils. Baptismal witnesses were: Nils Månsson in Danstorp Nils  
 Jon Nilsson in Wimmenarp, Nils Ingelsson in ?  
 in Nässjö Parish, Sven Larsson in Kulla, Lars Persson's  
 wife Cathrina in Markestad, Johan Svenssons wife Karin in Höreda,  
 Lisbet Jonsdotter in Långtorp, Sara Ingelsdotter in Rinneryds  
 cottage in Näfvelsjö Parish, Ingrid Larsdotter in Wimmenarp.

### A Note on Nils Svensson's Birth and Baptism Record

Some people have misinterpreted the name of Nils Svensson's father as "Sven Nilsson" on Nils's birth baptism record. Upon close examination, however, it reads "Sven Ingelsson." The pastor who wrote the record originally wrote "Mat Matsson" then changed it to "Sven Ingelsson."



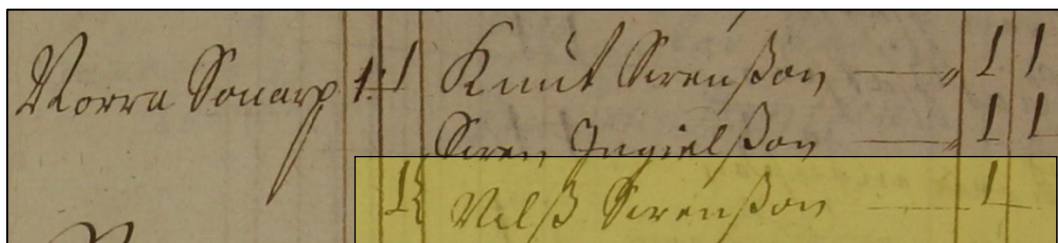
Danstorp, Höreda – Where Nils Svensson was born in 1696 and lived for his first few years

Nils's father Sven Ingelsson was a farmer. Nils had at least two sisters, Malin (b. 1709) and Maria (b. 1723), and at least one brother, Sven (b. 1716). He may have had other siblings, but no records of them can be found. Nils didn't live at Danstorp for long. In 1701, his family was living at Södra Sonarp, a farm located in the southern part of Björkö Parish. In September of that year, a younger brother of Nils named Sven was born, but he died shortly afterwards.<sup>26</sup>

### The Name "Nils"

"Nils" (or "Niels") is a Nordic form of the name "Nicholas," which has Greek origins and is formed by the words *Nike* 'victory' and *Laos* 'people'. The oldest mention of the name Nils in Sweden is from 1455. The name day for Nils has been October 8<sup>th</sup> since 1901. Before this, it was December 6<sup>th</sup>.

In 1708, Nils's family moved to Norra Sonarp, a farm in northern Björkö. Norra Sonarp was a farm where was *rusthållaren*, or farmers that provided for cavalry riders lived. Another named Sven Isaacksson lived here at this time.



Mantalsläng record which shows Nils Svensson at Norra Sonarp - 1720

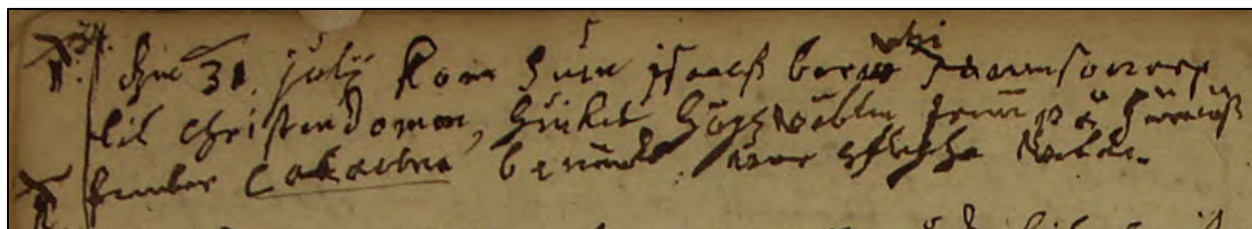
<sup>26</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 235



Karin Svesndotter was born at Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish sometime in late July of 1698. Her parents were Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter. On July 31<sup>st</sup>, Karin was baptized at Björkö Church. She was probably baptized by Nicolaus Klintinus, the vicar of Björkö Church at the time. The witnesses at her baptism are not listed on her baptism record, so it's unknown who they were. Karin was mentioned by the name "Catarina" on her baptism record.<sup>27</sup>



Norra Sonarp, Björkö – Where Karin Svesndotter was born in 1698 and lived for most of her life



Baptism record of Karin (Catarina) Svesndotter – July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1698

Transcription:

*den 31 juli kom Sven Isaack barn uti Norra Sonarp  
til christendomm, huilket höghwälb(orna) ---- på Järnäs  
frambar, Catarina benämdt. War ehrlighe witne.*

Translation:

*On July 31, 1698 Sven Isaksson's child in Norra Sonarp  
was baptized. The child was carried by the honorable --- at Järnäs.  
The child was called Catarina. There were trusty witnesses.*

**The Name "Karin"**

"Karin" (or "Carin") is a short form of the name "Catharina" (or "Katrina.") The name has been in use in Sweden since the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. Karin is a very common name in Sweden. The name day for Karin is August 2<sup>nd</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 34

Karin's father Sven Isaacksson was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that provided for a cavalry rider. Karin had three brothers: Erik (b. 1684), Isak (b. 1688), and Knut (b. 1693), and five sisters: Britta (b. 1685), Sarah (b. 1688), Helena (b. 1690), Margareta (b. 1696), and Beata (b. 1701). During Karin's youth, three to four families lived at Norra Sonarp.

### Rusthållen



A rusthåll at Åsby – c. 1910

A *rusthåll* was a farm which was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse. Originally, a cavalry rider had his own small farm and provided for himself. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a cavalry rider lived on a rusthåll which was owned by another farmer, called a *rusthållare*. The cavalry rider, who was a volunteer, was provided with a croft called a *ryttaretorp*, as well as a sum of money from the farmer. In compensation for supporting the cavalry rider, the farmer was given a large deduction from his taxes and didn't have to serve in the military himself. Although a rusthåll usually only supported a single cavalry rider, they could sometimes support up to seven.

Since Sweden was engaged in the Great Northern War from 1700 to 1720, the farmers at Norra Sonarp were under a great deal of pressure to provide for cavalry riders, and thus weren't able to produce much food to feed their own families. The first horseman at Norra Sonarp that Karin would have remembered, Zachris Alexandersson (b. 1681), lived there since 1703 and died in service in May of 1710. After Alexandersson's death, he was replaced by a cavalry rider named Lars Danielsson Sundman (b. 1688).<sup>28</sup> Sundman married Helena Svensdotter, Karin's sister, in 1714.<sup>29</sup>

In May of 1712 when Karin was just 13 years old, tragedy hit her family when her father Sven Isaacksson drowned.<sup>30</sup> After Sven's death, Knut, one of Karin's brothers, took over his father's portion of Norra Sonarp. Three years later, her brother Isak Svensson died at the young age of 26 at Norra Sonarp.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34

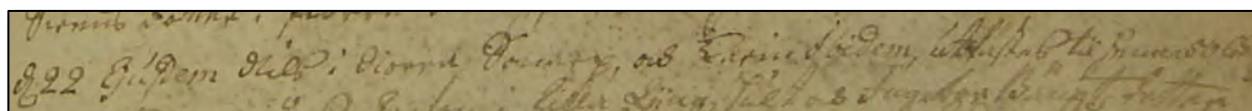
<sup>29</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 158

<sup>30</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 244

<sup>31</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 244



Since Nils Svensson's family moved to Norra Sonarp when he was a boy, he and Karin Svesndotter knew each other for most of their lives. They were probably friends as children, and may have started courting when they were teenagers. Nils was probably good friends with Knut, Karin's brother. Once he was old enough, Nils started helping his father Sven Ingelsson work in the fields of Norra Sonarp. As he grew older, his responsibilities at the farm increased. Nils probably labored for twelve hours a day, six days a week.



Marriage record of Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter – May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1720

Transcription:

*D(en)22 ejusdem Nils i Norra Sonarp, och Karin, ibidem, utbetaltes til henne 50 lod silver*

Translation:

*On May 22nd Nils in Norra Sonarp and Karin from the same village married. She received a morning gift of 50 "lod" silver*



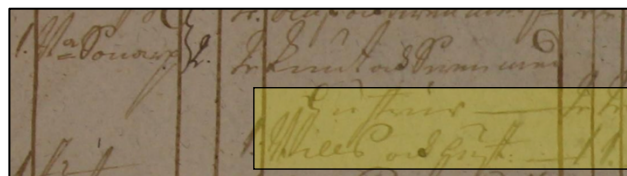
Björkö Church – The church that Nils and Karin attended and may have been married at in 1720

By 1720, Nils and Karin were engaged. In early May of that year, banns were read during the services of Björkö Church which announced their engagement. Nils and Karin were married on May 22, 1720. They were probably married by Erich Brummerus, the vicar of Björkö Church at the time. They may have been married at Björkö Church, the parish vicarage, or at Norra Sonarp. The morning-gift that Nils gave Karin was 50 lod silver<sup>32</sup> (1 lod = 658.5 grams).

<sup>32</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 161

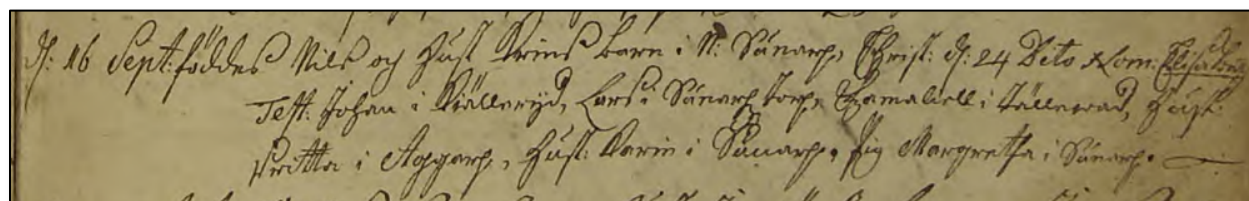
## Raising a Family (1720-1753)

After they were married, Nils and Karin continued to live at Norra Sonarp for a short time. They probably lived next to Nils's parents, Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter.



Mantalslängd record which shows Nils Svensson at Norra Sonarp - 1722

On September 16, 1721, Karin gave birth to their first child, a girl named Elisabeth. Elisabeth was baptized at Björkö Church three days later on September 24<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Johan in Sälleryd, Lars Sundman in Sonarpstorp (a cottage at Norra Sonarp), Gamaliell in Tällevad, housewife Britta in Aggarp, housewife Karin in Norra Sonarp, and Catharina's sister, maid Margaretha in Norra Sonarp.<sup>33</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elisabeth Nilsdotter – September 24<sup>th</sup>, 1721

### Transcription:

*D(en) 16 Sept. föddes Nils och hust. Karins barn i N. Sånarp, Christ. d. 24 dito Nom. Elisabet  
Test. Johan i Sälleryd, Lars i Sånarpstorp, Gamaliell i Tällevad, hust.(ru)  
Britta i Aggarp, hust.(ru) Karin i Sånarp, pig. Margaretha i Sånarp.*

### Translation:

*On September 16<sup>th</sup> Nils and his wife Karin's child in Norra Sonarp was born. She was baptized on September 24<sup>th</sup> and was called Elisabeth.*

*Witnesses: Johan in Sälleryd, Lars in Sonarpstorp, Gamaliell in Tällevad, housewife Britta in Aggarp, housewife Karin in Sonarp, maid Margaretha in Sonarp.*

### **Mantalslängder - Old Swedish Census Records**

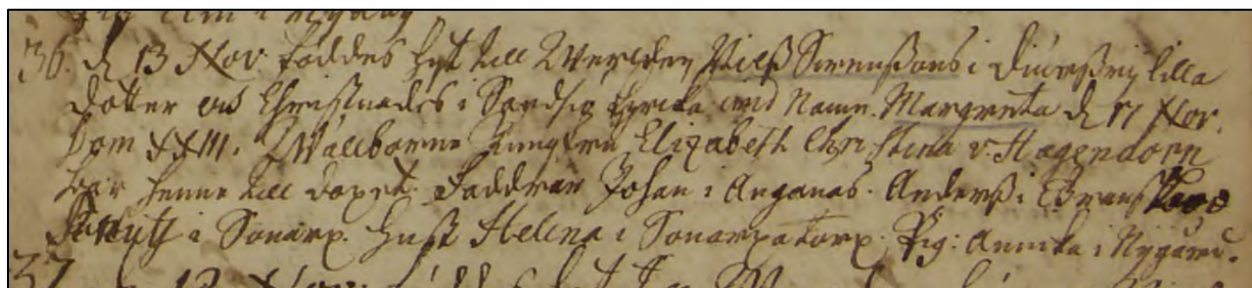
*Mantalslängder* are records that kept track of farmers who paid taxes in Sweden. The earliest Mantalslängder records are from the 1620s. Starting in 1642, these records were recorded annually. These records list the names of everyone who paid the *mantalspenningar*, a tax that was paid by every eligible person. Mantalslängder typically list the names of the head of a household, as well as a check to indicate the presence of a wife, sons, daughters, farmhands, and maids.

<sup>33</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 85

By 1723, Nils and Karin had moved to Djurseryd, a farm in the eastern part of Norra Sändsjö Parish, the parish that was just west of Björkö Parish. On November 13, 1723, Karin gave birth to a daughter who was named Margareta. Margareta was baptized four days later on November 17<sup>th</sup> at Norra Sändsjö Church. She was carried to the baptism font by Elisabeth Christina v. Hagendorn. The witnesses at the baptism were Johan in Änganäs, Anders in Brunstorp, Knut in Sonarp (Catharina's brother), housewife Helena in Sonarpstorp, and maid Annika in Nygård.<sup>34</sup>



Djurseryd – Where Nils and Catharina's family lived in the 1720s



Birth and baptism record of Margareta Nilsson – November 17<sup>th</sup>, 1723

#### Transcription:

36. d(en). 13 Nov föddes hust till Werlden Nils Swenssons in Djurseryd lilla dotter och Christnades i Sandsjö kyrka med namn Margareta d(en) 17 Nov. Dom XXIII. Wällborna jungfru Elisabeth Christina v. Hagendorn bar henne till dopet. Faddrar Johan i Änganäs, Anders i Brunstorp Knut i Sonarp, hust. Helena i Sonarpstorp, pig. Annika i Nygård.

#### Translation:

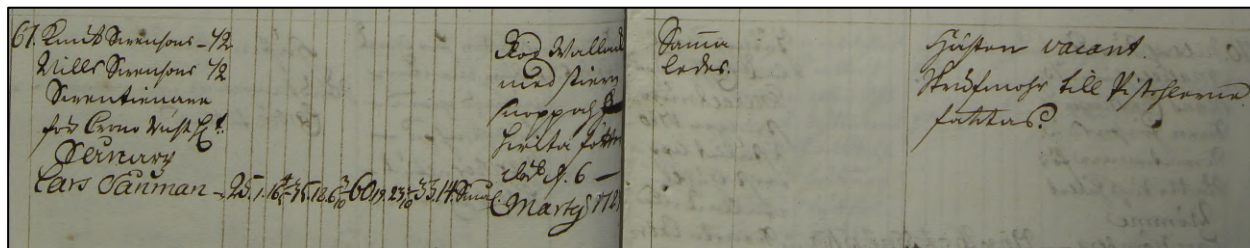
The 13<sup>th</sup> of November the wife of Nils Svensson in Djurseryd gave birth to a little daughter She was christened in Sandsjö Church with the name Margareta on Nov 17, Dom XXIII\*. The honorable maiden Elisabeth Christina v. Hagendorn carried her for the baptism. Witnesses were Johan in Änganäs, Anders in Brunstorp, Knut in Sonarp, housewife Helena in Sonarpstorp, maid Annika in Nygård.

\* The 23<sup>rd</sup> Sunday after Trinity

<sup>34</sup> Norra Sandsjö Births, Vol. C:1 (1711-1763), page 289



The 1724 General Muster Roll for the Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment shows that Nils Svensson owned half of Norra Sonarp in 1724, while Knut Svensson, his brother-in-law, owned the other half.<sup>35</sup> The two were responsible for providing for Lars Sundman, the horseman who lived at the farm.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1724

#### Transcription:

67. Knut Swanssons- ½	Röd valack	Samma	Hästen vacant
Nils Swanssons ½	med stiern	lades	skrufvahr till pistolernen
Sventjänaren	snopp och		fattas
för Crono Rustht.	hvita fötter		
Sånarp	Död d. 6		
Lars Sånman.	Martii 1729		

#### Translation:

67. Knut Svensson's- ½	Red gelding	Same	Horse vacant
Nils Svensson's ½	with star	barn	The screws on the
The rider	on forehead and		pistols are missing
for Crono Rusthåll*.	white feet		
Sånarp	Died the 6 <sup>th</sup> of		
Lars Sånman	March, 1729		

\* A farm that is owned by the Crown and responsible for equipping cavalry riders.

### **Generalmönsterrullor Husarregemente - Cavalry General Muster Rolls**

*Generalmönsterrullor Husarregemente* are General Muster Rolls for Swedish cavalry riders. They are similar to the General Muster Rolls for the infantry, but also contain different information. Every year, a general muster was held for each regiment in the Swedish Cavalry. During a general muster, each cavalry rider was inspected and their regiment, company, soldier number, name, age, years of service in the military, province of birth, height, and marital status were recorded. *Generalmönsterrullor Husarregemente* also include the names of the *rusthållers* (or farmers responsible for providing for the cavalry rider), as well as notes on their horse, equipment, and equipment for their horse.

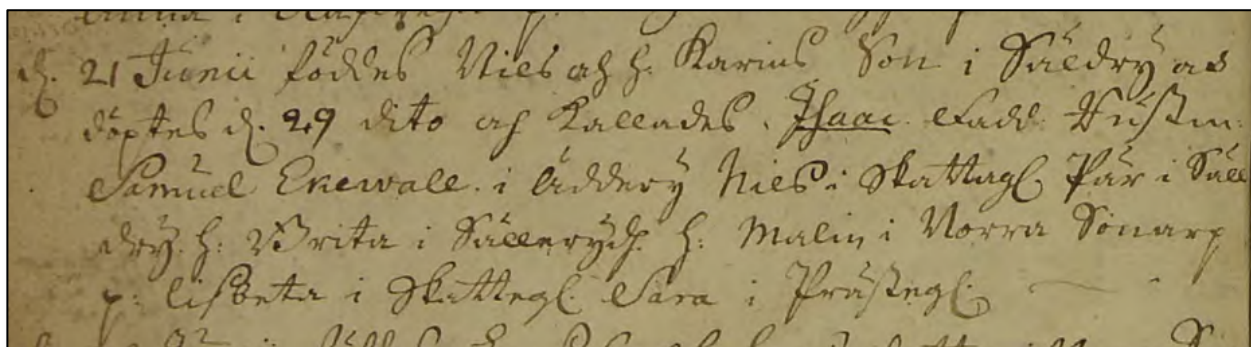
<sup>35</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 847 (1724-1724), Image 350





Sälleryd, Björkö – where Nils and Catharina's family lived in the late 1720s and early 1730s

Karin gave birth to Sven Nilsson on December 9, 1726. Sven was baptized at Norra Sändsjö Church on December 18<sup>th</sup>.<sup>36</sup> By 1729, Nils and Karin's family had moved to Sälleryd, a farm in southern Björkö Parish. On June 21, 1729, Karin gave birth to another son, Isak. Isak was baptized on June 29<sup>th</sup> at Björkö Church. The witnesses at Isak's baptism were cavalry equipper Samuel Ekewall in Ädderyd, Nils in Skattegård, Pär in Sälleryd, housewife Brita in Sälleryd, housewife Malin in Norra Sonarp (Nils's sister), maid Lisbet in Skattegård, and Sara at the vicarage of Björkö Parish.<sup>37</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Isak Nilsson – June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1729

#### Transcription:

*d(en). 21 Junii föddes Nils och H. Karins son i Sældry och döptes d. 29 dito och kallades Isaac. Fadd. Rustm. Samuel Ekewall i Ädderyd, Nils i Skattegård(en), Pär i Sældry, h. Brita i Sälleryd, h. Malin i Norra Sonarp, p. Lisbet i Skattegård., Sara i Prästegd.*

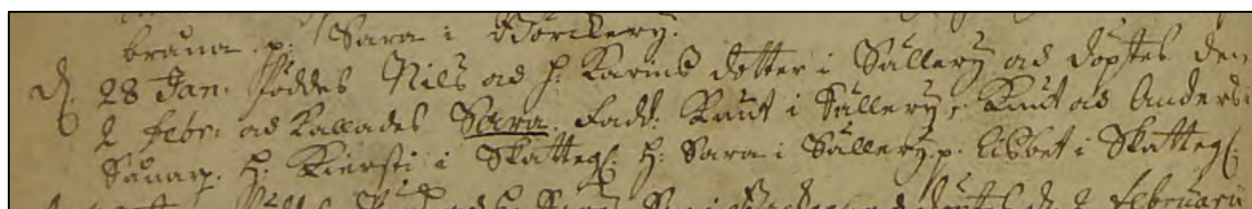
#### Translation:

*The 21<sup>st</sup> of June Nils and Karin's son in Sälleryd was born and baptized the 29th the same day and called Isaac. Baptismal witnesses: Cavalry equipper Samuel Ekewall in Ädderyd, Nils in Skattegård, Pär in Sälleryd, housewife Brita in Sälleryd, housewife Malin in Norra Sonarp, maid Lisbet in Skattegård, Sara at the vicarage.*

<sup>36</sup> Norra Sandsjö Births, Vol. C:1 (1711-1763), page 307

<sup>37</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 104

Shortly before the birth of Isak, Karin's mother Sara Knutsdotter died on June 3, 1729.<sup>38</sup> On January 28, 1732, Catharina gave birth to a daughter named Sara, who was probably named after her maternal grandmother. Sara was baptized on February 2<sup>nd</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism included Knut in Sälleryd, Knut (Karin's brother) in Norra Sonarp, Anders in Norra Sonarp, housewife Kerstin in Skattegården, housewife Sara in Sälleryd, and maid Lisbet in Skattegården.<sup>39</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Sara Nilsson – February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1732

Transcription:

*d(en). 28 Jan föddes Nils och H. Karins dotter i Sälleryd och döptes d(en)  
2 Febr och kallades Sara. Fadd. Knut i Sälleryd, Knut och Anders i  
Sånarp, H. Kiersti i Skattegården, H. Sara i Sälleryd, p. Lisbet i Skattegd.*

Translation:

*The 28<sup>th</sup> of January Nils and Karin's daughter in Sälleryd was born and baptized  
February 2<sup>nd</sup> and called Sara. Baptismal witnesses: Knut in Sälleryd, Knut and Anders in  
Sonarp, housewife Kerstin in Skattegården, housewife Sara in Sälleryd, maid Lisbet in  
Skattegården.*

White at Sälleryd, Nils Svensson labored in the fields, ploughing away hundreds of stones, many of which were used to create fences.

**Stone Fences in Småland**

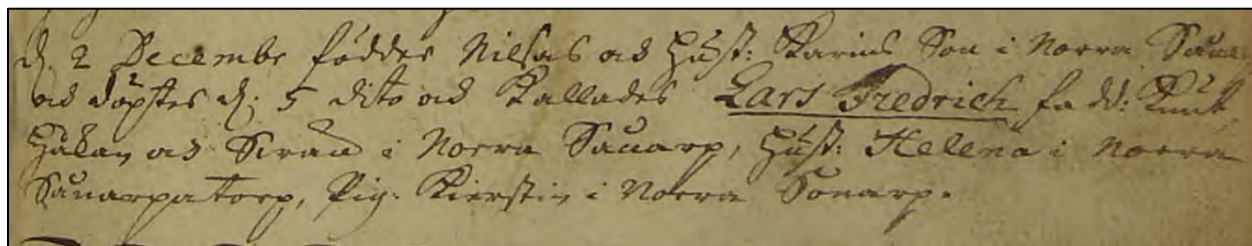
Numerous stone fences run throughout the countryside of Småland, the province that Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter lived. Since the soil there is covered with so many rocks, farmers labored countless hours to remove those rocks, and subsequently used many of them to build these fences. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, several Russian soldiers from the Great Northern War were taken prisoner and built many of these fences in Sweden.



<sup>38</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 258

<sup>39</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 110

By 1735, Nils and Karin's family had moved back to Norra Sonarp. On December 2, 1735, Karin gave birth to Lars Frederick, her and Nils's youngest child. Lars Frederick was baptized three days later on December 5<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at his baptism were Karin's brother Knut, Nils's brother-in-law Håkan, Nils's brother Sven, Karin's sister Helena, and maid Kierstin, all from Norra Sonarp.<sup>40</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Lars Frederick Nilsson – December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1735

Transcription:

*d(en). 2 Decembr föddes Nilsas och Hust: Karins son i Norra Sånarp och döptes d(en). 5 dito och kallades Lars Fredrick fadd: Knut, Håkan och Swan i Norra Sånarp, Hust. Helena i Norra Sånarpstorp, Pij. Kierstin i Norra Sonarp.*

Translation:

*The 2<sup>nd</sup> of December, Nils and wife Karin's son in Norra Sonarp was born and baptized the 5<sup>th</sup> and called Lars Fredrick. Witnesses: Knut, Håkan, and Swan in Norra Sonarp, housewife Helena in Norra Sonarp's cottage, maid Kierstin in Norra Sonarp.*

Most of Nils and Karin's lives at Norra Sonarp were spent in labor. There were also times of celebration for them, however, such as Midsummer's Eve in late June, when the entire farm community celebrated with joyful traditions, such as dancing around a maypole and lighting large bonfires at night.

Midsummer's Eve

*"In the days when our ancestors still worshipped the god of fertility that had celebrated Midsummer as a source of nature, with an uninhibited sensual joy. Afterwards it was Christianized – as far as possible. The image of the fertility god was shattered, and the cross raised in his stead. But the Church did not entirely succeed in transforming this festival of nature, with all its magic, into St. John the Baptist's Day. In the popular mentality it was too deeply rooted in the immemorial custom."*

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People* p. 200

<sup>40</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 123





“Midsommardans i Rättvik” by Kilian Zoll

### **Midsummer's Eve at Norra Sonarp\***

In mid-June, when nature burst into life, the whole village of Norra Sonarp gathered together to welcome summertime and the season of fertility; it was Midsummer's Eve! The day was sunny and the children started by picking flowers and leaves. In the morning, Karin Svensdotter helped her three daughters, Elisabeth, Margaret and little Sara, make wreaths for the maypole, as well as nice flower wreaths for the girls to put on their heads. The three girls looked absolutely adorable!

When it was lunch time, Karin set a table outside their house and all the people of the farm – even the maids and farmhands – sat down together, eating pickled herring and fresh dill. Beer was served, as well as some spiced schnapps. They all enjoyed themselves a lot.

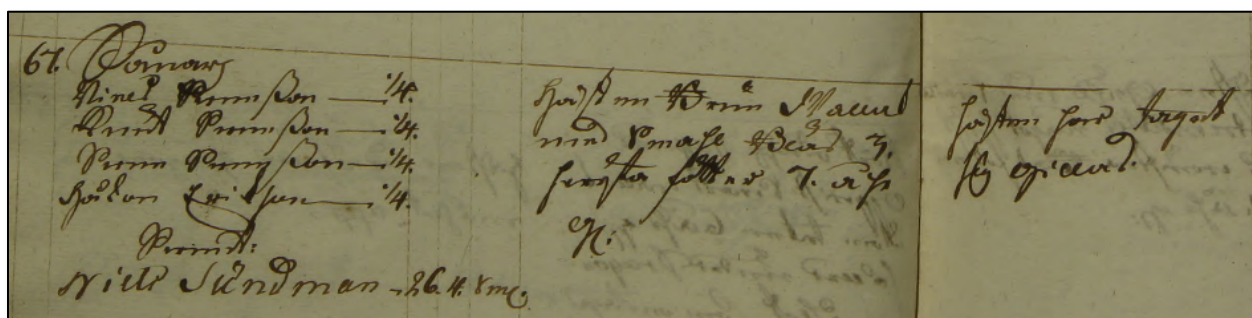
In the afternoon, the whole village gathered for traditional dancing around the maypole. People could be seen everywhere, dressed in traditional costumes in bright colours, very different from their normal work wear. The maypole was raised on the meadow and people sang and danced. There were also fun games for the children.

In the evening, the young people went to the biggest barn of the village. There were musicians with fiddles and accordions, and people danced all night. When Elisabeth and Margaret returned to their home at 3 A.M., it was still light as in daytime; the night only lasted for a couple of hours this time of the year. On their way home, they picked flowers to put under their pillows; these would make them dream of their future husbands!

\* A work of creative fiction by Christina Tuveßon Lindaryd



Sometime before 1738, Nils and Karin's eldest daughter Elisabeth was married to a farmhand named Karl Nilsson. After they were married, they lived at Nömme, a farm in west Björkö Parish. On June 2, 1738, Nils and Karin became grandparents when Elisabeth gave birth to Nils Karlsson.<sup>41</sup> On November 18, 1739, Lars Sundman, the cavalry rider who had lived at Norra Sonarp since 1709, retired. He was replaced by a younger rider named Nils Sundman (b. 1718) on March 16, 1740.<sup>42</sup> By 1744, Nils, his brother-in-law Knut Svensson, brother Sven Svensson, and brother-in-law Håkan Carlsson each owned a quarter of Norra Sonarp.<sup>43</sup> Nils and Karin's second-eldest daughter Margareta was married to a farmhand named Brodd Thompson on October 29, 1749.<sup>44</sup> By this time, Nils and Karin's two eldest sons Sven and Isak were young men, while their two youngest children Sara and Lars Frederick were teenagers.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1744

Transcription:

67. Sonarp	Hästen brun valack	hästen har tagit
Nils Swensson 1/4	med smahl bläs 3	sig gillas
Knut Swensson 1/4	hvita fottar 7 åhr	
Sven Swensson 1/4	gl.	
Håkon Eriksson 1/4.		
Sventj.		
Nills Sundman, 26, 4, Sm.		

Translation:

67. Sonarp	Brown horse gelding	The horse has been taken
Nils Swensson 1/4	with small blaze 3	from proceeding
Knut Swensson 1/4	white feet 7 years	
Sven Swensson 1/4	old	
Håkon Eriksson 1/4.		
Cavalry rider		
Nills Sundman, 26 years old, served for 4 years, born in Småland		

<sup>41</sup> Björkö Births, Vol.C:1 (1680-1749), page 131

<sup>42</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 850 (1740-1740), Image 360

<sup>43</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 853 (1744-1744), Image 330

<sup>44</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 176

## The Fate of Elisabeth Nilsdotter

Sometime before 1738, Nils and Karin's eldest child Elisabeth was married to Karl Nilsson. For several years, Elisabeth and Karl's family lived at Nömme, a village in west Björkö Parish. The two had seven children: Nils (b. 1738), Johan (b. 1744), Greta (b. 1746), Gamaliel (b. 1752), Lena (b. 1755), Sara Lisa (b. 1759), and Eva (b. 1760).<sup>45</sup>

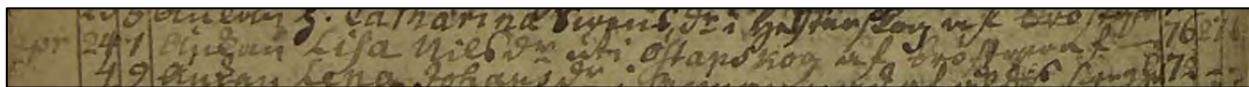
	Anno.	Die.	Alig. m.	Exat. Plenus.	Exat. Simpl.	Exat. Explic.
Nömme						
Karl Nilsson	1699	6	x	x	x	x
Elisabeth Nilsdotter	1721	16	x	x	x	x
Nils	1738	2	x	x	x	x
Johan	1744	4	x	59	x	61
Greta	1746	29	7	60.65	60.60	60.60
Gamaliel	1752	30	6	67.70	67.70	67.70
Lena	1755	16	5	70	70	70
Sara Lisa	1759	16	5	70	70	70
Eva	1760	24	10	71.74	71.74	71.74

Household Examination of Karl Nilsson and Elisabeth Nilsdotter's family at Nömme, Björkö Parish

## Children of Karl Nilsson and Elisabeth Nilsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Nils	June 2, 1738	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	April 6, 1744	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Greta	July 29, 1746	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Gamaliel	June 30, 1752	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Lena	September 16, 1755	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sara Lisa	September 16, 1759	Björkö	April 28, 1833	Björkö
Eva	May 24, 1760	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

Elisabeth lived to be 76 years old. She died on March 24, 1797 at Östanskog, a farm in Björkö Parish, and was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on April 7<sup>th</sup>.<sup>46</sup>



Death and burial record of Elisabeth Nilsdotter – April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1797

### Transcription:

*Apr 24/7 - Änkan Lisa Nilsdotter uti Östanskog af bröstqvaf. 76-27-6*

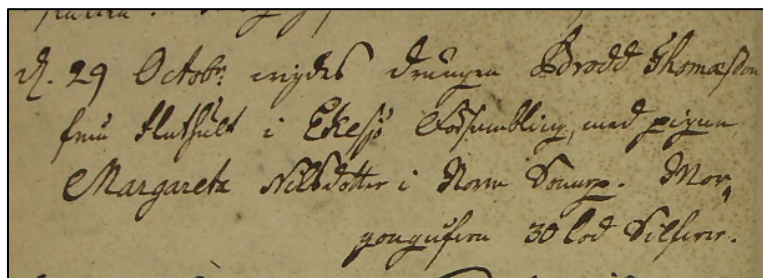
### Translation:

*(died) March 24<sup>th</sup> (buried) April 7<sup>th</sup> Widow Lisa Nilsdotter from Östanskog.  
Cause of death: shortness of breath Age 76 years, 27 weeks, 6 days*

<sup>45</sup> Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), page 50

<sup>46</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 338

## The Fate of Margaret Nilsdotter



Marriage record of Brodd Thomasson and Margareta Nilsdotter  
October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1749

### Transcription:

*d. 29 Octobr. wigdes drängen Brodd Thomasson  
från Flathult i Eksjö församling, med pigan  
Margareta Nilsdotter i Norra Sonarp. Mor-  
gongåfva 30 lod silfver.*

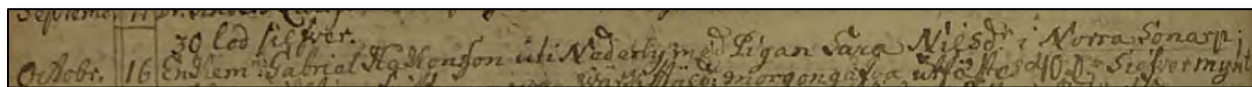
### Translation:

*The 29<sup>th</sup> of October, the farmhand Brodd Thomasson  
from Flathult in Eksjö parish married maiden  
Margareta Nilsdotter in Norra Sonarp.  
Morning gift was 30 lod silver.*

On October 29, 1749, Nils and Karin's daughter Margareta was married to Brodd Thomasson, a farmhand from Flathult, a farm in Eksjö Parish. Brodd paid 30 lod silver for the morning gift.<sup>47</sup> After the wedding, Margareta probably moved to Eksjö to live with Brodd. No further records can be found on Margareta, so it's unknown when she died.

## The Fate of Sara Nilsdotter

Nils and Karin's youngest daughter Sarah Nilsdotter was married to Gabriel Håkansson of the farm Nederby on October 16, 1757.<sup>48</sup> No further records of Sara Nilsdotter can be found.



Marriage record of Gabriel Håkansson and Sara Nilsdotter – October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1757

### Transcription:

*Octobr. 16 Enken Gabriel Håkansson uti Nederby med pigan Sara Nilsdotter i Norra Sonarp  
40 l silfver mynt*

### Translation:

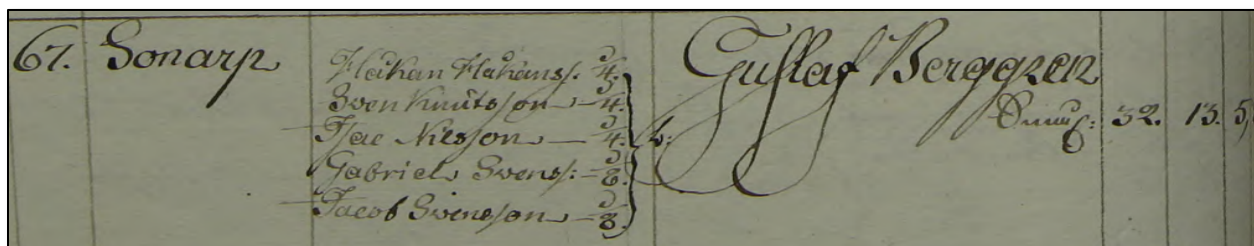
*October 16<sup>th</sup> widower Gabriel Håkansson of Nederby married maiden Sara Nilsdotter in Norra Sonarp, morning gift 40 lod silver.*

<sup>47</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 176

<sup>48</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 274

## The Fate of Isak (Isac) Nilsson

It's unknown whether Nils and Karin's second eldest son Isak Nilsson was married or had any children. After Nils Svensson died, Isak took over his portion of Norra Sonarp.<sup>49</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1783

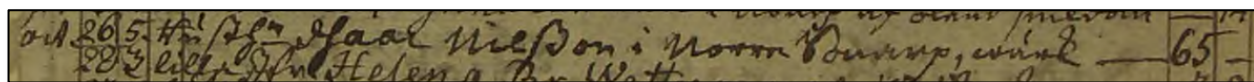
### Transcription:

67. Sonarp	Håkan Håkansson $\frac{1}{4}$	Gustaf Berggren
	Sven Knutsson $\frac{1}{4}$	Smål(and) 32. 13. 5
	Isac Nilsson $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Gabriel Svensson $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Jacob Svensson $\frac{1}{8}$	

### Translation:

67. Sonarp	Håkan Håkansson $\frac{1}{4}$	Gustaf Berggren		
	Sven Knutsson $\frac{1}{4}$	<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years in Service</u>
	Isac Nilsson $\frac{1}{4}$	Småland	32	13
	Gabriel Svensson $\frac{1}{8}$			
	Jacob Svensson $\frac{1}{8}$			

Isak Nilsson died at Norra Sonarp on October 26, 1794. He was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on November 5<sup>th</sup>.<sup>50</sup>



Death and burial record of Isak (Isaac) Nilsson – November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1794

### Transcription:

Oct. 26 5 Rusthållaren Isaac Nilsson i Norra Sonarp, värk 65

### Translation:

(died) October 26<sup>th</sup> (buried) November 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Equipper Isaac Nilsson in Norra Sonarp  
Died from pain 65 years old.

<sup>49</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 861 (1783-1783) Image 400

<sup>50</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 337



## The Final Days of Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter (1753-1782)

Nils and Karin lived at Norra Sonarp for the rest of their lives. By 1753, there were several families that lived at Norra Sonarp, including: the family of Nils and Catharina, the family of Sven Svensson and Annika (Nils's brother and sister-in-law), the family of Knut Svensson and Maria (Karin's brother and sister-in-law), Malin Svensdotter and Håkan Carlsson (Nils's sister and brother-in-law), the cavalry rider Nils Sundaman and his wife Kirstin, and Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter (Nils's parents).<sup>51</sup>

27.

Natus.	Leet.	nov	Decal.	Symb.	Orat.	D.	Bapt.	Abfol.	Cæn	D.	Con.	M.	Orat.	T.	Oec.
Anno.	Die.	Aliq. m.	Plenus.	Exat.	Simpl.	Explic.	Athan.	Simpl.	Explic.	Simpl.	Explic.	Conf. 1.	Conf. 2.	Conf. 3.	Sim. pl.
Norrra Sonarp															
Nil 6/1696	21/10	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Karin 1698	31/7	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Norrra Sonarp 1722	21/6	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Norrra Sonarp 1735	2/12	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Norrra Sonarp 1739	28/1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Sven Ingelsson 1787	54.54.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.	54.55.
Karin Johansdotter 1746	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.
Norrra Sonarp 1734	70.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.	59.59.
Margarina 1740	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.	62.
Catharina Johansdotter 1756	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.	74.74.
Christina Johansdotter 1754	10/4	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

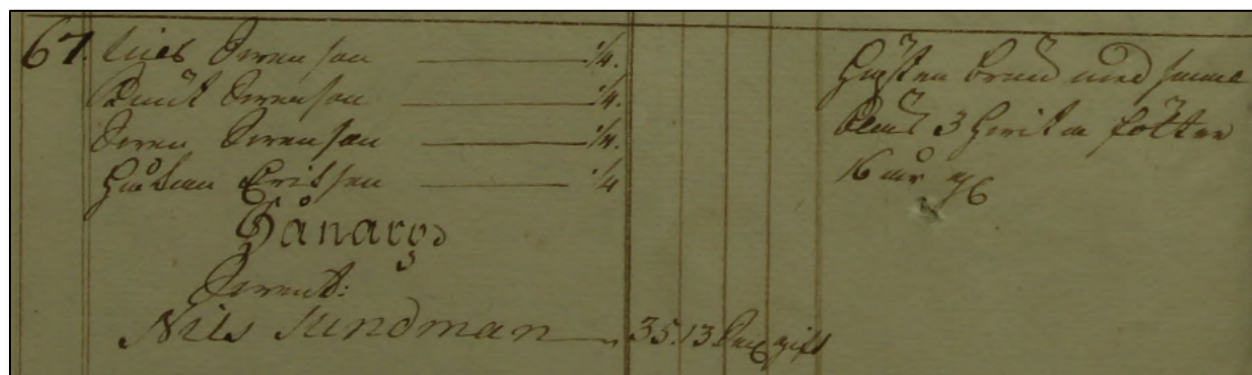
Household Examination showing Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter's family at Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish – 1753 - 1804

### Early Household Examinations

In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Swedish Church began conducting household examinations. In some parishes, the first household examinations began in the 1720s, although there is usually a large gap in years, and these household examinations don't resume until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Most parishes started keeping track of household examinations in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Early household examinations contain much less information than 19<sup>th</sup> century household examinations. They rarely list the last names of a household's occupants and don't list which parish they were born in.

<sup>51</sup> Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), pages 27-29

On December 8, 1753, Sven Ingelsson, Nils's father, died, at the old age of 102.<sup>52</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1753

Transcription:

67. Nils Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	Hästen brun med smahl
Knut Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	bläs 3 hvita fötter
Sven Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	6 år 16 gl
Håkan Carlson	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Sånarp		
Swent. (ienar)		
Nils Sundman	35.13 Smål. gift	

Translation:

67. Nils Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	Brown horse with small
Knut Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	blaze 3 white feet
Sven Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	16 years old
Håkan Carlson	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Sånarp		
The Rider		
Nils Sundman	35 years old, served for 13 years, born in Småland, married	

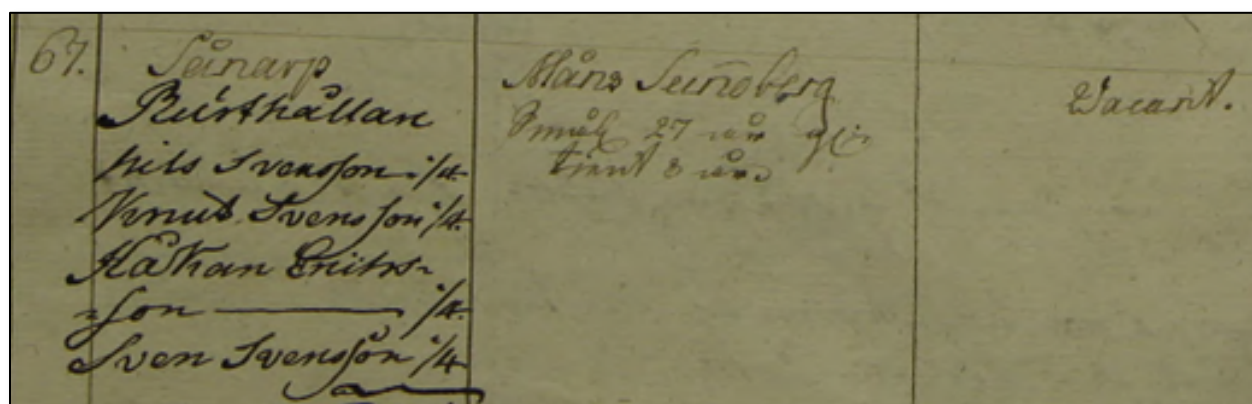
**The Distribution of Fields at a Farm in Old Sweden**

In old days, the farming methods the Swedes implemented were very inefficient by today's agricultural standards. At farms that were owned by several farmers, the farm was split up into different fields that were owned by the different farmers at the farm. Often, a farmer owned several different fields at a farm. However, these fields were frequently not adjacent to one another and were spread throughout the farmland in an inconvenient manner. The distribution of fields at a farm was not necessarily equal. Some farmers owned more acres of land than the other farmer at the farm. Every farm also common had common land, called the *allmänning*, or commonage.

<sup>52</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 318

In 1755, Sven Nilsson, Nils and Karin's eldest son, moved to the city Jönköping, where he worked as a journeyman to become a master mason. On June 6, 1759, Sven was married to Anna Månsdotter, from Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. Anna was originally from Gissarp, a farm in Nässjö Parish that was just north of Norra Sonarp.<sup>53</sup> After they were married, Sven and Anna lived in Gransäng where they raised a family. Anna and Sven had five children together: Jonas, Sven, Nils (died in infancy), Maria, and Beata.<sup>54</sup>

On March 29, 1756, Nils Sundberg, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp, was transferred to live at another farm. On May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1756, Nils was replaced by a young cavalry rider named Måns Sundberg (b. 1737). Sometime before 1764, a farmer named Håkan Eriksson took over the portion of land that Håkan Carlsson, Nils Svensson's brother-in-law, owned.<sup>55</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1764

Transcription:

67. Sånarp		
Nils Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Måns Sundberg	Vacant.
Knut Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Smål. 27 år gl,	
Håkan Ericks-	tjänst 8 år.	
son $\frac{1}{4}$		
Sven Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$		

Translation:

67. Sånarp		
Nils Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Måns Sundberg	Vacant.
Knut Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Småland, 27 years old	
Håkan Ericks-	In service for 8 years	
son $\frac{1}{4}$		
Sven Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$		

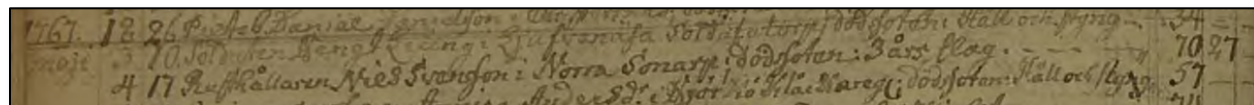
<sup>53</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 274

<sup>54</sup> More information about the fate of Sven Nilsson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 330

<sup>55</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 857 (1764-1764), Image 350



Numerous maids lived with Nils and Karin's family over the years, including: Lena Johansdotter (b.1746), Maria Andersdotter, Eva Hermansdotter (b. 1734), Catharina Johansdotter (b. 1756), and Catrina Jonsdotter (b. 1764).<sup>56</sup> Sometime in 1764, Nils Svensson had a stroke, which must have left him debilitated. On May 4, 1767, he passed away at the age of 70. Nils was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on May 17<sup>th</sup>.<sup>57</sup>



Death and burial record of Nils Svensson – May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1767

Transcription:

1767.

Maji

4 17 Rusthållaren Nils Svensson i Norra Sonarp. Dödsoter: 3 år slag. 70

Translation:

1767.

May

(died) 4<sup>th</sup> (buried) 17<sup>th</sup> Cavalry equipper Nils Svensson in Norra Sonarp  
Cause of death: died 3 years after a stroke. Age: 70

**Gravöls - Funeral Feasts in Old Sweden**

After a funeral was held in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Sweden, it was later followed by a *gravöl*, or feast where the family and friends of a deceased person came together to remember them. Funeral services were usually held in the morning at the home of the deceased. After the burial at the parish church cemetery, some of the people in attendance returned to the home of the deceased later that evening, where the funeral feast was held. The meal began with a short devotional. There was a place reserved at the main dining table for the deceased as well as the pastor who performed the funeral. Vodka and mulled wine were frequently served at gravöls, and sometimes these feasts ended with dancing.

Karin survived Nils by 15 years. After Nils's death, her second eldest son Isac became the owner of Nils's portion of Norra Sonarp. Sometime in 1770, Måns Sundberg, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp, was replaced by a rider named Gustaf Berggren (b. 1751).<sup>58</sup> Knut Svensson, Karin's brother that lived at Norra Sonarp, died on June 28, 1776.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), page 27

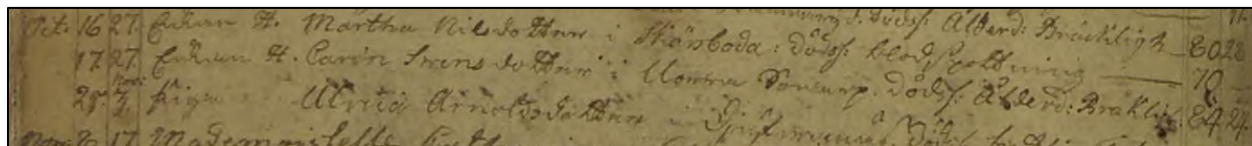
<sup>57</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 326

<sup>58</sup> Smålands husarregemente 859 (1775-1775), Image 380

<sup>59</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 330



On October 17, 1782, Karin Svesndotter died at the age of 84 at Norra Sonarp. Ten days later, she was buried in the cemetery of Church on October 27<sup>th</sup>.<sup>60</sup>



Death and burial record of Karin (Carin) Svensdotter – October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1782

Transcription:

*Oct.*

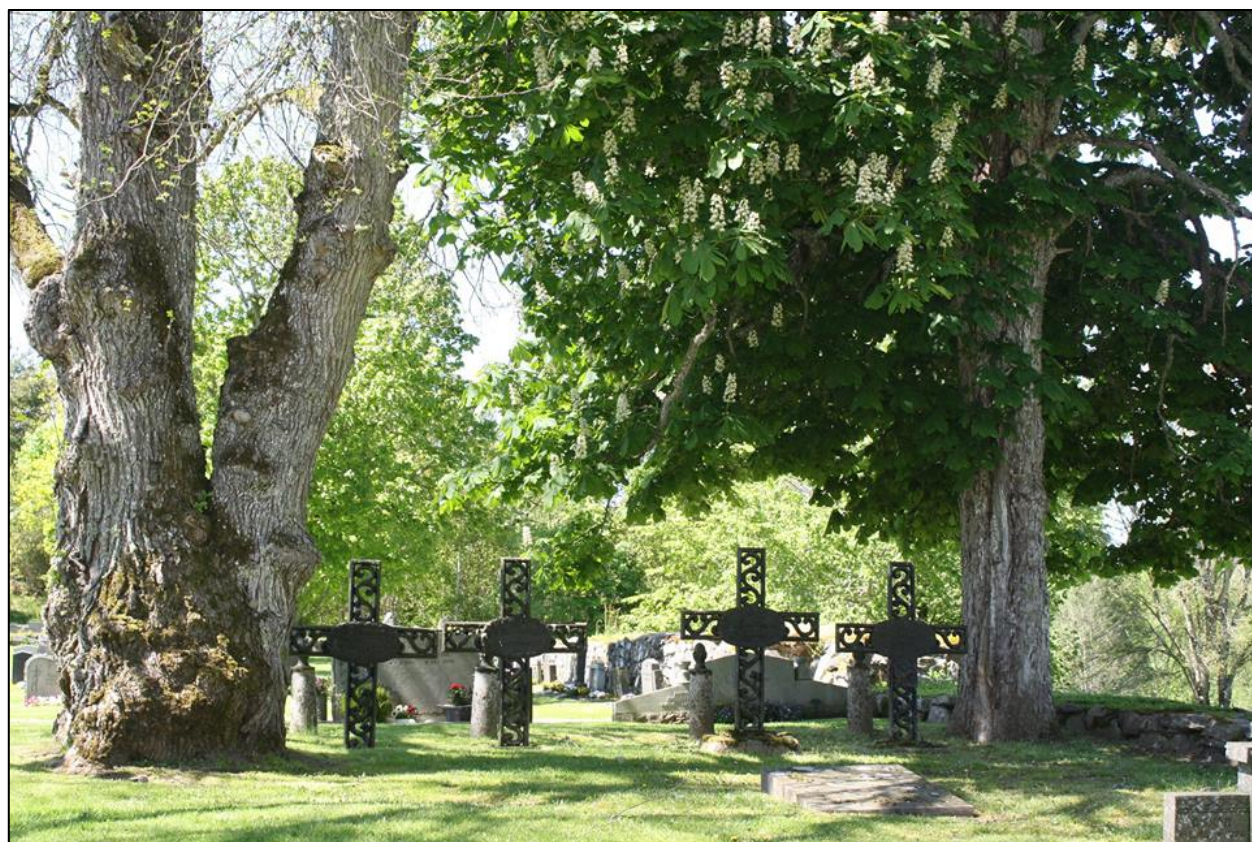
*17. 27. Enkan H. Carin Swensdotter i Norra Sonarp, dödst. ålderdom bråklig. 84*

Translation:

*October*

*(died) 17<sup>th</sup> (buried) 27<sup>th</sup> Widowed housewife Karin Svensdotter in Norra Sonarp.*

*Died from weakness of old age. 84 years old.*



The cemetery at Björkö Church – the final resting place of Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter

<sup>60</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 333

**Trivia on Nils Svensson and Karin Svesndotter**

1. What parish was Nils Svensson born in?
  - a. Björkö
  - b. Höreda
  - c. Norra Sändsjö
  - d. Nässjö
2. What was the name of Karin Svesndotter's father?
  - a. Sven Ingelsson
  - b. Sven Isaacksson
  - c. Sven Knutsson
  - d. Sven Nilsson
3. What farm was Karin Svesndotter born at?
  - a. Djurseryd
  - b. Gissarp
  - c. Gransäng
  - d. Norra Sonarp
4. What year did Nils and Karin marry?
  - a. 1718
  - b. 1719
  - c. 1720
  - d. 1721
5. What parish did Nils and Karin spend most of their lives at?
6. How many children did Nils and Karin have?
7. What was the name of the horseman at Norra Sonarp who was Karin's brother-in-law?
8. What was Nils Svensson's occupation?
9. How old was Karin Svesndotter when she died?
10. Where are Nils and Karin buried?

Answers: 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. Björkö 6. six 7. Lars Sundman 8. cavalry equipper 9. 84 years old  
10. the cemetery of Björkö Church

## Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

<b>Name</b>	<b>Måns Olofsson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Maria Engdahl</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>c. 1698</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>October 23, 1704</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Norra Solberga</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Barkeryd</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>September 8, 1775</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>c. 1749</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Nässjö</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Nässjö</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Rusthållare (Horseman equipper)</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Housewife</b>

### Children of Måns Olofsson and Anna Persdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Olof	June 15, 1723	Nässjö	December 5, 1795	Nässjö
Kerstin	February 20, 1725	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown

### Children of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Anna	1734	Nässjö	May 28, 1787	Barkeryd

### The Early Years of Måns Olofsson (1698-1722)

Måns Olofsson was born around 1698.<sup>61</sup> His father was Olof Jonsson and his mother was Ingjård Håkansdotter.<sup>62</sup> Since his birth record can't be found, his exact date of birth is unknown. Måns was likely born at the farm of Hamnaryd in Norra Solberga Parish, since his parents are recorded as living there during the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.



Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga – The farm where Måns Olofsson was probably born around 1698

For the first ten years of his life, Måns most likely lived at Hamnaryd where his father Olof Jonsson was a farmer. Måns had three older brothers, Jon (b. 1686), Sven (b. 1686), and Daniel (b. 1693), and two older sisters, Karin (b. 1686), and Ingrid (b. 1686). His two paternal grandparents died before he was born, his maternal grandfather Håkan Svensson died around the time he was born, and his maternal grandmother Marit died when he was around five years old in 1703. In the 1690s, a man named Måns Carlsson also lived at Hamnaryd with his family. There's a good chance he was close friends with Olof Jonsson and that Måns Olofsson was named after him.

<sup>61</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), page 8 states Måns was 77 years old when he died in 1775.

<sup>62</sup> Olof is listed as Måns's father in. Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköping County, Year: 1716, page 49, and Ingjård Håkansdotter is listed as Olof's wife in Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 77.



### **Some of Måns's childhood memories included...**

- Moving to Gissarp, Nässjö in 1706 (Måns was around 8).
- The marriage of his brother, Jon Olofsson in 1706 (Måns was around 8).
- A draught in Sweden in 1708 (Måns was around 10).
- Hearing stories about various battles that were fought during the Great Northern War (1700-1721).
- The Reign of Karl XII. (1697-1718). Måns was around 20 years old when Karl XII died.

In 1706, Olof Jonsson, Måns's father, bought the farm of Gissarp in Nässjö Parish. In late 1708 or in 1709, Måns's family moved to Gissarp, where Måns spent the rest of his life. Gissarp was a farm that was responsible for supporting cavalrymen. Måns lived in the main house at Gissarp with his father, Olof. Jon Olofsson, Måns's oldest brother, lived in another house at Gissarp with his wife, Anna Bengtsdotter (b. 1675) and children. In 1716, Daniel Olofsson, another brother of Måns, married Sara Persdotter (b. 1697) and the two subsequently lived in their own house at Gissarp, where they later raised a family.

As *rusthållaren*, or farmers responsible for providing for a cavalryman, Måns's family had to provide lodging, food, and a fit horse for a cavalry rider. For most of Måns's youth, Sweden was entangled in the Great Northern War against Russia, so the pressure for them to provide Småland's Cavalry with a well-equipped horseman was especially strong at this time. In September of 1709, a young cavalry rider who was named Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg was recruited to live at Gissarp.<sup>63</sup>



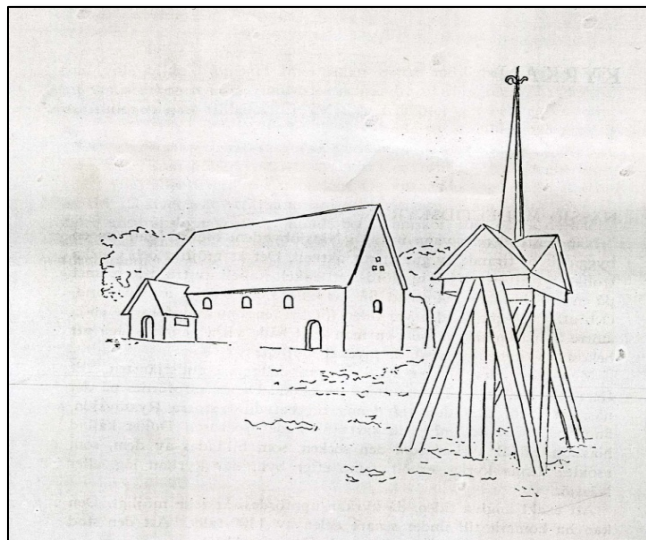
Gissarp, Nässjö – The farm Måns Olofsson lived at from 1708 to his death in 1775

### **Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg – The Horseman at Gissarp**

Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg was born at Granshult, Nässjö on March 31, 1689. He was recruited in September of 1709 and subsequently lived at Floen, a horseman's cottage at Gissarp. Shortly after he was recruited, Gissberg served in the Great Northern War. On May 31, 1713, Gissberg married Britta Månsdotter (b. 1684). The two had seven children: Nils (b. 1714), Kerstin (b. 1714), Lena (b. 1720), Britta (b. 1723), Jonas (1726-1726), Annika (b. 1733), and Jon (b. 1737). Gissberg also served in Hats' Russian War, and was killed in battle in Finland on September 13, 1742.

<sup>63</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34





Sketch of how Old Nässjö Church looked  
when Måns Olofsson attended it

Every Sunday, Måns's family attended church services at the old church in Nässjö Parish. Since he came from a family of middle-class farmers, Måns's family probably sat somewhere near the middle of the church. When Måns first started attending Nässjö Church, the pastor was Jonas Leonardi Haglinus. Haglinus may have helped teach Måns how to read. In 1712, Magnus Tegnelin became the pastor of Nässjö Church. Måns was probably confirmed sometime during the early 1710s.

### **Baptisms in which Måns Olofsson was a Witness**

- **September 23, 1716** - Baptism of Jon Olofsson and Anna Bengtsdotter of Gissarp's daughter Helena Jonsdotter.<sup>1</sup>
- **March 14, 1717** - Baptism of Daniel Olofsson and Sara Persdotter of Gissarp's daughter Ingrid Danielsdotter.<sup>2</sup>
- **May 29, 1721** - Baptism of Anders in Skallarp's daughter Maria Andersdotter.<sup>3</sup>
- **August 8, 1722** - Baptism of Soldier Rätling's son Olof.<sup>4</sup>
- **March 20, 1727** - Baptism of Gudmund Gissberg and Britta Månsdotter of Gissarp's daughter Karin Gudmundsdotter.<sup>5</sup>
- **September 3, 1737** - Baptism of Gudmund Gissberg and Britta Månsdotter of Gissarp's son Jon Gudmundsson.<sup>6</sup>
- **April 7, 1738** - Baptism of Daniel Olofsson and Sara Persdotter of Gissarp's daughter Lena Danielsdotter.<sup>7</sup>
- **October 14, 1738** - Baptism of Bengt Persson in Träslända's son Per Bengtsson.<sup>8</sup>
- **May 7, 1741** - Baptism of Bengt Persson in Träslända's daughter Maria Bengtsdotter.<sup>9</sup>
- **November 13, 1743** - Baptism of Jon Svensson in Bråna's son Jonas Jonsson.<sup>10</sup>
- **January 7, 1750** - Baptism of Jon Svensson in Bråna's son Anders Jonsson.<sup>11</sup>
- **January 4, 1752** - Baptism of Nils Gissberg in Gissarp's daughter Maria Nilsdotter.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 121

<sup>2</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 124

<sup>3</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 165

<sup>4</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 178

<sup>5</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 200

<sup>6</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 26

<sup>7</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 30

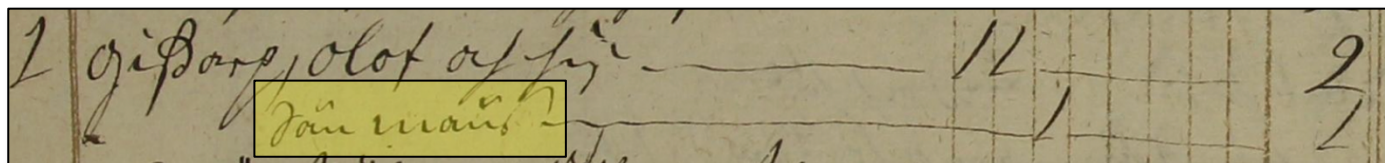
<sup>8</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 32

<sup>9</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 46

<sup>10</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 56

<sup>11</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 77

<sup>12</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 87



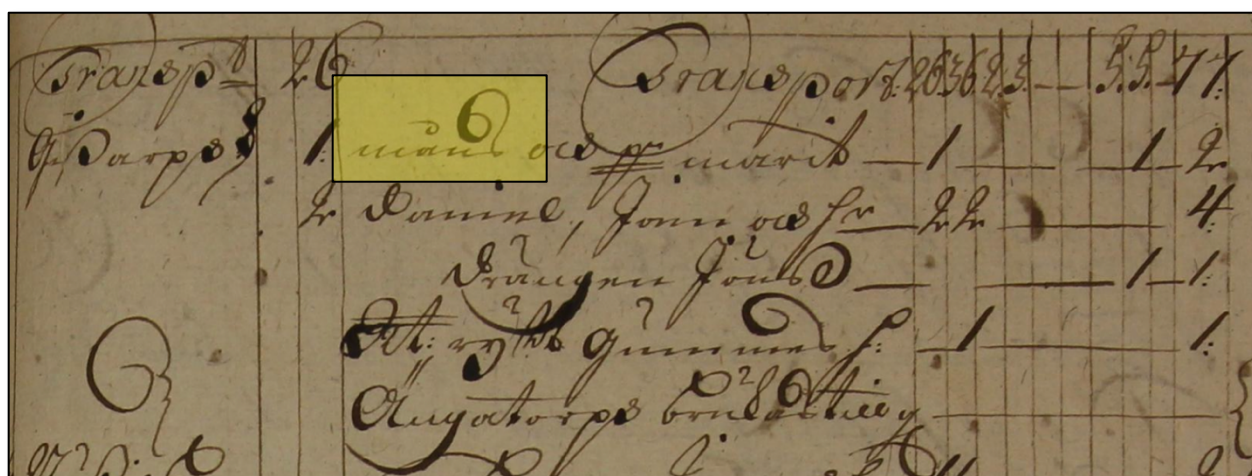
Landskontor record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1716

In 1718, Måns's father Olof retired from farming and Måns inherited his share of Gissarp.<sup>64</sup> Sometime around 1720, Måns's mother Ingjård died.<sup>65</sup>

### Mantalslängder Records That Show Måns Olofsson at Gissarp

Since household examinations weren't kept in Nässjö Parish until the 1750s, the *Mantalslängder* (census) records are the best source to look into to see who was living at Gissarp during this time. Måns is listed at Gissarp on over 30 Mantalslängder records. He first appears in 1716, around the time that he was 18 years old and first considered an adult. The last known listing for Måns at Gissarp is in 1755, when he was 57 years old. Måns can't be found in the Mantalslängder at Gissarp in 1759 and afterwards, even though he lived there until his death in 1775. This is because Mantalslängder sometimes didn't include the names of retired farmers at farms.

In 1721, a farmhand named Håkan and a maid named Marit lived with Måns.<sup>66</sup> It's likely that Måns's father Olof died sometime in the 1720s.



Landskontor record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1721

<sup>64</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:27 (1718-1718), page 1789

<sup>65</sup> Ingjård Håkansdotter is listed (not by name but as the wife of Olof Jonsson) in the population register record at Gissarp in 1719 (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:29 (1719-1719), page 29) but not in 1720 population register record for Gissarp (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:32 (1720-1720), page 514).

<sup>66</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) EIC:33 (1721), Page 389



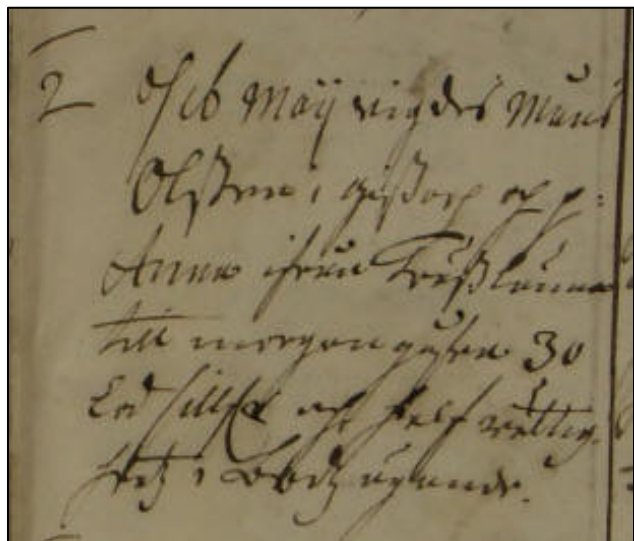
Sometime in the early 1720s, Måns became engaged to Anna Persdotter of Träslända, a farm just north of the city Nässjö. Anna was born on April 9, 1705. Her father was Per Jönsson and her mother was Margareta Bengstdotter.<sup>67</sup> On May 16, 1722, Måns and Anna were married. They may have been married at Old Nässjö Church, the vicarage of Nässjö Parish, or Anna's home at Träslända. Måns paid 30 lod in silver for the morgongåfvan, or wedding gift.<sup>68</sup> The two were probably married by the parish vicar Magnus Tegnelin.



Träslända, Nässjö – the farm Anna Persdotter, Måns Olofsson's first wife, was from

### Choosing a Spouse in Old Sweden

In old rural Sweden, there was a limited amount of potential spouses to choose from. People usually married someone from either the same farm they lived at or from a neighboring farm. Marriage was much more about starting a family than it was about romance. A person's choice of spouse always had to be approved of by their parents and parish clergy. Although people usually married someone around their own age, it was not at all uncommon for widowed men to take brides that were 20 or 30 years younger than themselves.



Marriage record of Måns Olofsson and Anna Persdotter – May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1722

#### Transcription:

2 d. 16 May vigdes Måns  
Ol(of)sson i Gissarp och p(igan).  
Anna ifrån Träslända  
till morgongåfva 30  
lod silfver och half rättig-  
het i boets ägande

#### Translation:

Entry 2. Married the 16<sup>th</sup> of May, Måns  
Olofsson in Gissarp  
and maid Anna from Träslända.  
Morning gift 30 lod silver and half  
entitled to the estate.

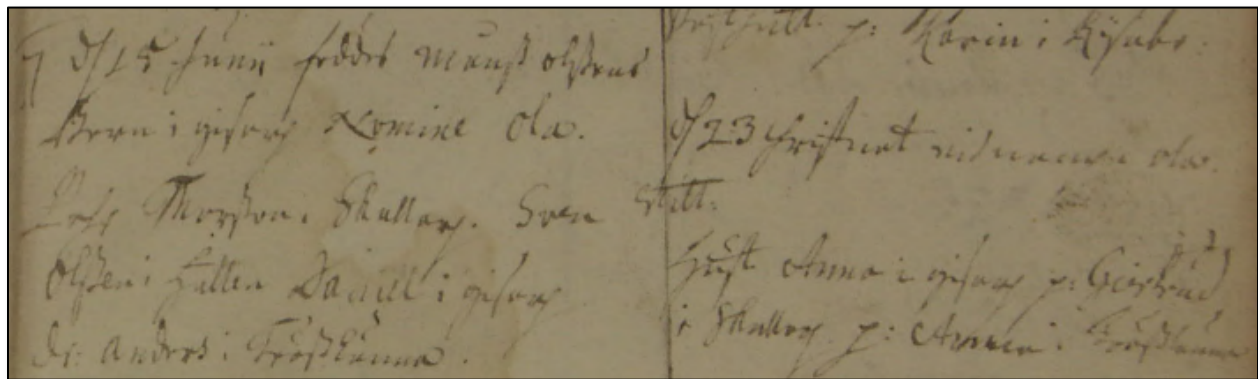
<sup>67</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 80

<sup>68</sup> Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 175

## The Marriage of Måns Olofsson and Anna Persdotter (1722-1730)

After their marriage, Anna moved to Gissarp to live with Måns. By this point, Måns's father Olof Jonsson had either retired or died, and Måns probably inherited the ownership of his farmhouse.

On June 15, 1723, Måns became a father when Anna Persdotter gave birth to Olof Månsson. Olof was baptised on June 23<sup>rd</sup>. The witnesses at Olof's baptism were Per Thorsson of Skallarp, housewife Anna (the wife of Måns's brother Jon), Sven Olofsson in Hatten, Norra Solberga, (Måns's brother), Daniel in Gissarp (Måns's brother), maid Giertrud in Skallarp, maiden Annica in Träslända, and farmhand Anders of Träslända.<sup>69</sup> Per was probably a friend of Måns, while Anders was probably a brother of Anna Persdotter.



Birth and baptism record of Olof Månsson – June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1723

### Transcription:

7 d. 15 Juni föddes Måns Olofssons barn i Gissarp. Nomine Ola.	d.23 christnat vid namnde Ola.
Per Thorsson i Skallarp, Sven Olofsson i Hatten, Daniel i Gissarp, dräng Anders i Träslända	Test. hust. Ann i Gissarp, p. Giertrud i Skallarp, p. Annica i Träslända

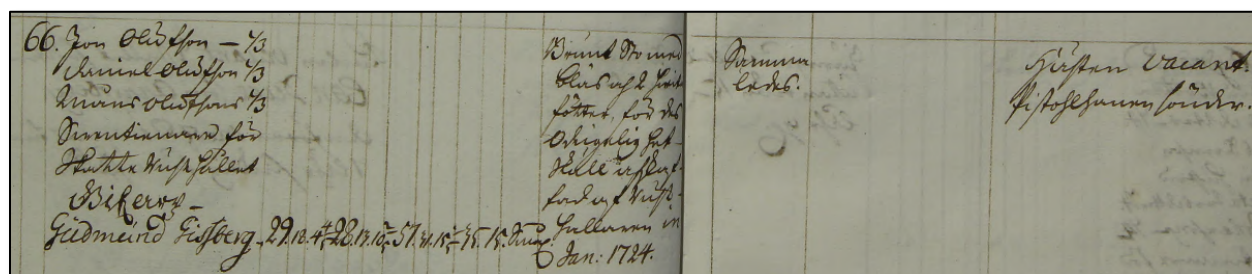
### Translation:

Entry 7. The 15<sup>th</sup> of June Måns Olofsson's  
child was born in Gissarp. Named Olof. The 23<sup>rd</sup> christened with the name Ola.  
Witnesses:  
Per Thorsson in Skallarp, Sven housewife Anna in Gissarp, maiden Giertrud  
Olofsson in Hatten, Daniel in Gissarp, in Skallarp, maiden Annica in Träslända  
farmhand Anders in Träslända

<sup>69</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 183



By 1724, Gissarp was owned by Måns and two of his brothers, Jon Olofsson and Daniel Olofsson. The three were responsible for providing for Gudmund Gissberg, the horseman at Gissarp. Gissberg and his family lived at a *ryttaretorp*, or equestrian cottage, at Gissarp called Floen. Floen had 27/8 acres of land that land was farmed by Gissberg. Whenever Gissberg was away in battle or training, Måns and his brothers had to take care of this land for Gissberg and his family. The three brothers also had to ensure that Gissberg had a healthy horse that he could ride into battle with. Gudmund owned a brown mare in the early 1720s. In 1724, this horse was deemed unfit to be a cavalry horse anymore, so Måns and his brothers had to replace it with another, healthier horse.<sup>70</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1724

Transcription:

66.			
Jon Olofsson – 1/3	Brunt sto med	Samma-	Hästen vacant
Daniel Olofsson- 1/3	bläs och 2 svarta.	ledes	Pistholhanen söndr.
Måns Olofsson- 1/3	fötter För des		
Swentienare för	skull afskaf-		
odugelig het	fad af Rust-		
Skatte Rusthållet	hållaren in		
Gissarp	Jan 1724.		
Gudmund Gissberg	29.18.4 4/8.28.13.10 2/5 57 35.15. Smål(and)		

Translation:

66.			
<u>Horseman Equippers</u>	<u>Note on Horse</u>	<u>Note on Horseman</u>	<u>Note on Equipment</u>
Jon Olofsson – 1/3	Brown mare with	Same as the	The horse is vacant
Daniel Olofsson- 1/3	blaze and 2 black	last inspection	The pistol-hammer is broken.
Måns Olofsson. - 1/3	feet. Pulled		
Rider for the	out by the		
Horseman Equippers:	equippers for		
	its unfitness		
	in January 1724.		

Gudmund Gissberg 29.18.4 4/8.28.13.10 2/5 57 35.15. Smål(and)

<sup>70</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 847 (1724-1724), Image 350

### Cavalry General Muster Rolls that Måns Olofsson is Listed On

- General Muster Roll – Småland's Royal Cavalry Regiment -1724 <sup>1</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland's Royal Cavalry Regiment -1733 <sup>2</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland's Royal Cavalry Regiment -1740 <sup>3</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland's Royal Cavalry Regiment -1741 <sup>4</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland's Royal Cavalry Regiment -1743 <sup>5</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland's Royal Cavalry Regiment -1744 <sup>6</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland's Royal Cavalry Regiment -1753 <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 847 (1724-1724), Image 350

<sup>2</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 849 (1733-1733), Image 360

<sup>3</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 850 (1740-1740), Image 360

<sup>4</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 851 (1741-1741), page 56

<sup>5</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 852 (1743-1743), Image 340

<sup>6</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 853 (1744-1744), Image 330

<sup>7</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 854 (1753-1753), Image 420

Måns and his brothers spent most of their days farming in the fields of Gissarp. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Gissarp had fine farmland for growing wheat and good meadows for cattle to graze. Gissarp had 16 acres of arable land, 5<sup>1/8</sup> acres of meadow, and an annual production of 11 barrels and 13<sup>3/8</sup> of bushels of grain. The meadow at Gissarp yielded around 50 loads of hay. Two thirds of the fields at Gissarp were cultivated, while the remaining third was left to lie fallow. There was also a cabbage patch at Gissarp during this time.<sup>71</sup>



Pasture at Gissarp

### Fallowing

Fallowing is a system of farming that has been in use since ancient times. In this system, a farm's field rotate what crops they grow every season. While seeds are planted in two thirds of a farm's fields every growing season, the remaining fields are left to be fallow, or ploughed and tilled, but with no seeds planted. Whenever seeds are planted in a field, they suck up the soil's nutrients, making the soil weaken every time it is in use. Letting a field sit fallow every third growing season allows its soil to rebuild the nutrients that had it lost over the previous two growing seasons.

<sup>71</sup> *Äldre tiders Nässjö*, page 134

Måns owned a number of livestock at Gissarp, including cows, goats, horses, oxen, pigs, and sheep. Since Måns and his family depended on these animals for their very survival, it was crucial that they were well taken care of. The horses were the most valuable livestock at Gissarp, as the farmers there always had to have a healthy stock of horses to provide the cavalry rider there with. The cows and goats provided Måns and his family with milk and dairy products, while the pigs provided them with pork to eat. The oxen were used for ploughing and transportation.

### The Importance of Livestock at Farms in Old Sweden

*“In the days of the old village communities more time was devoted to livestock than to agriculture. This was above all true of those parts of the country where farms were small. Here the meadow meant more than the ploughed field; second only was the peasant a ploughman. Little of the land attached to each farm was arable. But the hayfields, the grazing lands, the watermeads, the swamps, mires and bogs which would have to feed the cattle during the long winter, that was the vital crop.”*

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People* p. 193



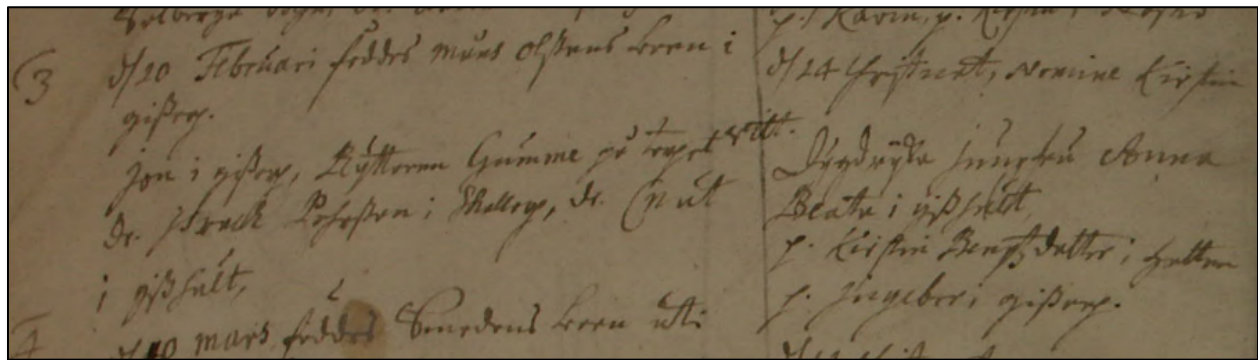
“Valfflick med hjord i landskap” by Nils Andersson



Much of Sweden struggled through a famine in 1725. The winter of this year was probably a difficult time for the inhabitants of Gissarp, and Måns may have had to slaughter some of his cattle to feed his family. On February 20, 1725, Måns's wife Anna gave birth to a daughter named Kerstin. Four days later, Kerstin was baptized. The witnesses at Kerstin's baptism were Jon of Gissarp (Måns's brother), Anna, Gudmund Gissberg, Isack Persson of Skalleryd, and Cnut of Gissult. Kerstin was baptized at Gissarp.<sup>72</sup>

### The Famine of 1725

In 1724, Sweden suffered through a bad year of bad crops. Subsequently, farmers weren't able to store much food for the upcoming winter. Starvation ran rampant in Sweden during the winter of 1725. Thousands of cattle and other livestock starved to death. To feed themselves, many farmers had to bake "bark bread," bread made from flour mixed with bark and roots.



Birth and baptism record of Kerstin Månsdotter – February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1725

#### Transcription:

3 d. 20 Februari föddes Måns Olofsson's barn i Gissarp.

Jon i Gissarp, Ryttaren Gudme på torpet,  
dr.(äng) Isack Persson i Skallarp, dr.(äng) Cnut  
i Gissult.

Test.

d. 24 christnat Nomine Kerstin.

dygdrika jungfru Anna  
Beata i Gissult  
p. Kirstin Bengtsdotter i Hatten  
p. Ingebor i Gissarp

#### Translation:

Entry 3. The 20<sup>th</sup> of February Måns Olofsson's child  
was born in Gissarp.

Jon of Gissarp, horseman Gudme at the cottage,  
farmhand Isack Persson of Skallarp, farmhand  
Cnut of Gissult.

Baptized the 24<sup>th</sup>. Named Kerstin.  
Witnesses:

Virtuous young woman Anna  
Beata in Gissult  
maiden Kirstin Bengtsdotter in Hatten  
maiden Ingebor in Gissarp

<sup>72</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CII (1680-1727), page 194

No records can be found for Kerstin after she was born, so it's likely, that she died sometime in her infancy or young childhood.



Shed at Gissarp

Most of the buildings at Gissarp in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were located in the eastern part of the farm. There were at least three farmhouses in this section where Måns and his brothers lived. There was at least one large barn at Gissarp, a stable, and several sheds. Several farmhands and maids lived at Gissarp during this time as well. Each of the families at Gissarp had at least one maid or farmhand live with them. Floen, the equestrian cottage where Gudmund Gissberg lived, was located in the southern part of Gissarp.<sup>73</sup>

There were plenty of forests around Gissarp which provided the farm with a good amount of timber. The forests also helped prevent the fields at Gissarp from eroding. To the east of Gissarp was Lake Gissshultasjön. Since this was a decent lake for fishing, Måns and his family may have fished there sometimes. In the middle of this lake was a sandbank, which made it possible to cross the lake by foot or on a horseback.<sup>74</sup>

### A Gap of 1728-1732 in Nässjö Parish's Records

Sometimes there is a gap in year in Swedish church records, in which no records exist. This is especially common in older records from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Sometimes, records from a certain span of years of a Swedish parish were lost.

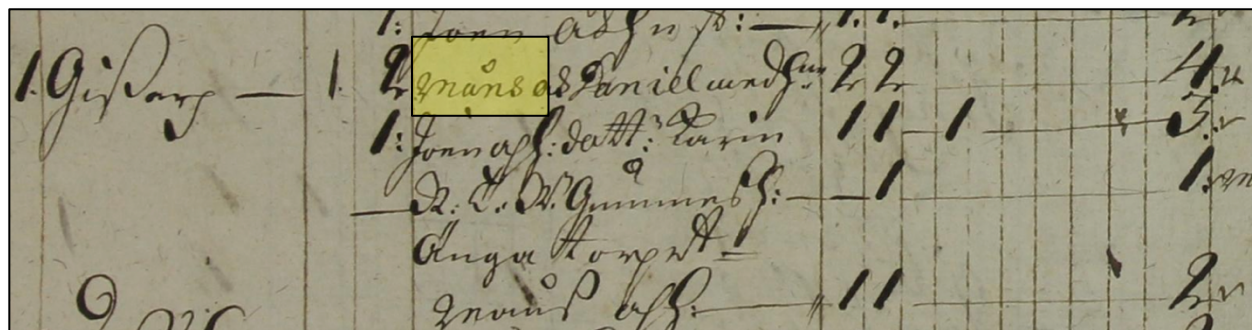
The records from Nässjö Parish are missing for the years 1728 to 1732. Måns's first wife Anna Persdotter died sometime around 1730, so her burial record doesn't exist. It's also possible that Måns's oldest daughter Kerstin died sometime during this time.

<sup>73</sup> 1800 Map of Gissarp

<sup>74</sup> Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785



In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was a cottage called Ängatorpet at Gissarp. During the late 1720s and early 1730s, a man who was also named Måns lived here with his wife and children.<sup>75</sup> From 1727<sup>76</sup> to 1731<sup>77</sup>, Måns's family shared a house with the family of Måns Olofsson's brother Daniel Olofsson.

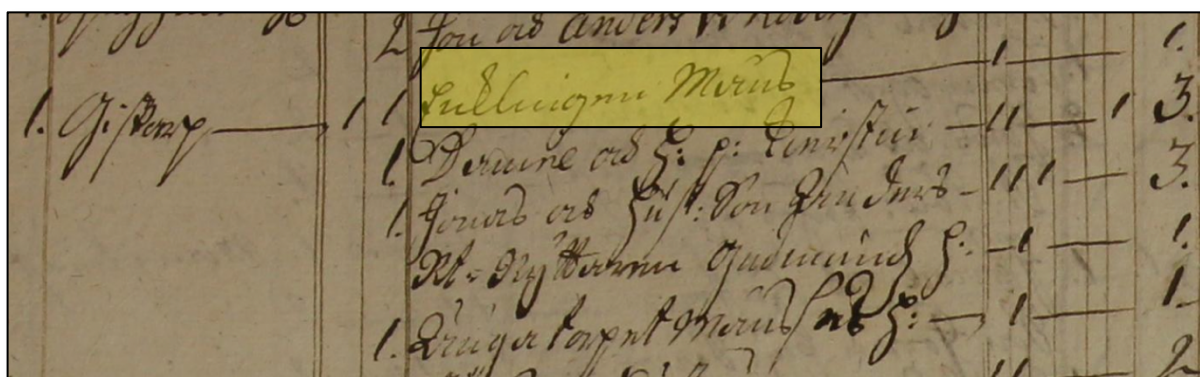


Landskontor record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1727

### Old Swedish Housewives' Songs

In Old Sweden, housewives frequently kept themselves entertained while conducting chores by singing various traditional songs. Housewives frequently sung soft melodies which cooking, milking cows, nursing their infants, and sewing. In the province of Dalarna, some housewives practiced *kulning*, a high-pitched, melodic cattle call, to call the livestock down from the mountain pastures where they had been grazing for the day.

Sometime around 1730, Måns's first wife Anna Persdotter died. Since Anna's burial record doesn't exist, the only indication of this is that the census (*Mantalslängd*) record at Gissarp for this year shows that Måns no longer has a wife and has been widowed.<sup>78</sup>



Mantalslängd record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1730

<sup>75</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) EIC:39 (1726) Page 446

<sup>76</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) EIC:40 (1727) Page 473

<sup>77</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) EIC:44 (1731) Page 729

<sup>78</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) EIC:43 (1730) Page 592

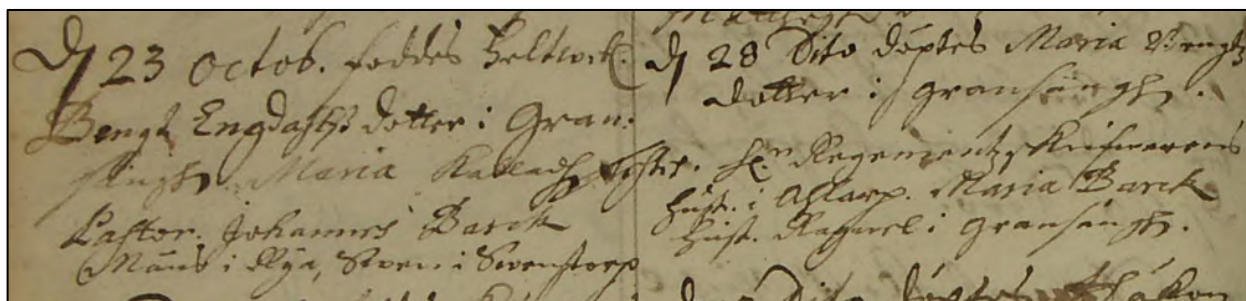


## The Early Years of Maria Engdahl (1704-1732)

Maria Engdahl was born on October 23, 1704 at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. Her parents were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter. Maria was baptized on October 28<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Pastor Johannes Barck, the wife of the Jönköping Regiment's secretary (whose name was not listed), Måns in Rya, Maria Barck (the wife of Johannes Barck), Sven in Sventorp, and housewife Ragnhild in Gransäng.<sup>79</sup>



Gransäng, Barkeryd – Where Maria Engdahl was born in 1704 and grew up



Birth and baptism record of Maria Engdahl - October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1704

### Transcription:

*D(en) 23 Octob. föddes Feltwebl(en)  
Bengt Engdahls dotter i Gran-  
säng, Maria kalladh.*

*Testes*

*Pastor Johannes Barck  
Måns i Rya, Sven i Sventorp*

*D(en) 28 dito döptes Maria Bengts-  
dotter i Gransäng.*

*Hr. Regementsskrifvarens  
hust. i Allarp, Maria Barck,  
hust. Ragnell i Gransäng.*

### Translation:

*The 23<sup>rd</sup> of October Sergeant Bengt  
Engdahl's daughter in  
Gränsäng was born, called Maria.*

*Witnesses*

*Pastor Johannes Barck  
Måns in Rya, Sven in Sventorp.*

*The 28<sup>th</sup> of the same month Maria  
Bengtsdotter was baptized.*

*The Regiment's secretary's  
wife in Allarp, Maria Barck,  
The wife Ragnhild in Gransäng.*

<sup>79</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 144

Maria's father Bengt Månsson Engdahl was a *fänrik*, or Second Lieutenant, in the Royal Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish military. Maria had an older brother named Bengt (b. 1698), a younger sister named Britta (b. 1709), and a younger half-sister named Elisabeth (b. 1716). Because of her father's position in the military, Maria's family was greatly respected in Barkeryd Parish and they socially ranked within the parish's upper class. Sweden was engaged in the Great Northern War when Maria was growing up, so her father was probably away from Gransäng most of the time in service. When Maria was only seven or eight years old around 1712, her father died in service.<sup>80</sup>

### Baptisms in which Maria Engdahl was a Witness

- **July 28, 1723** - Baptism of Jon and Ingrid of Röja's daughter Karin Jonsdotter<sup>1</sup>
- **May 14, 1724** - Baptism of Jon and Malin of Röja's son Nils Jonsson<sup>2</sup>
- **May 30, 1725** - Baptism of Mätthes and Maria in Röja's daughter Christin Mätthesdotter<sup>3</sup>
- **February 9, 1728**- Baptism of Nils and Ingrid in Gransäng's unnamed child<sup>4</sup>
- **April 11, 1731**- Baptism of Jons in Röja's daughter Maria Jonsdotter<sup>5</sup>
- **July 25, 1731** - Baptism of Måns in Gransäng's son Håkan Månsson<sup>6</sup>
- **February 25, 1733**- Baptism of Gudmund Gissberg and Britta Månsdotter of Gissarp's daughter Annika Gudmundsdotter<sup>7</sup>
- **January 12, 1735**- Baptism of Daniel Olofsson and Sara Persdotter of Gissarp's son Sven Danielsson<sup>8</sup>
- **February 9, 1739**- Baptism of Daniel's daughter Kirstin Danielsdotter<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 332

<sup>2</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), pages 337-38

<sup>3</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), pages 346

<sup>4</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 25

<sup>5</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 43

<sup>6</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 45

<sup>7</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 7

<sup>8</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 32

<sup>9</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 36



Åker, Nässjö – Where Per Bergsten lived

On December 28, 1715, Maria's mother Beata Urbansdotter was married again to Per Bergsten, the sheriff of Nässjö Parish.<sup>81</sup> After the wedding, Maria's family moved to the farm Åker in Nässjö Parish, where they lived with Per Bergsten.

<sup>80</sup> Although the exact year of Bengt's death is unknown, he was alive in 1709 (Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:274 (1709-1709), Image 2160) but had died before 1715 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1715, page 1105)

<sup>81</sup> Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 115

Maria's family only lived at Åker for a few years. In September of 1718, Per Bergsten died<sup>82</sup> and Maria's family moved back to Gransäng. Just over a year later on December 28, 1719, Maria's mother Beata was married for her third time to Marcus Berg, who was a merchant from Gransäng.<sup>83</sup>

Maria attended Barkeryd Church when she was growing up. Johannes Barck, the pastor who baptized her, died in 1705, just a year after she was born. Jonas Leonardi Haglinus, Barck's successor, was probably the first pastor that Maria remembered. In 1712, Haglinus died and he was replaced by Magnus Tegnelin. Tegnelin may have taught Maria how to read and he probably was the pastor who served at her confirmation.



Old Communion goblet and dish from  
Barkeryd Church

By 1732, Maria was betrothed to Måns Olofsson. Since the two lived in different parishes, they probably didn't know each other very well before they were engaged. Their marriage was probably arranged by their mutual acquaintances in the upper social circle, such as the Queckfeldt family.

### **Trolovning - Betrothals**

In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the *trolovning*, or betrothal, was the most important stage of the wedding process in Sweden. A betrothal was different from an engagement (*förlovning*). While an engagement was a private affair between the engaged couple that had no legal ramifications, a betrothal was a legal contract between the two families that were to be united in marriage and was publicly announced in front of witnesses. From the moment the couple announced their betrothal, they were already regarded as husband and wife and could share a bed. Since the betrothal was seen as a serious legal contract, breaking off a betrothal was considered the same as divorce.

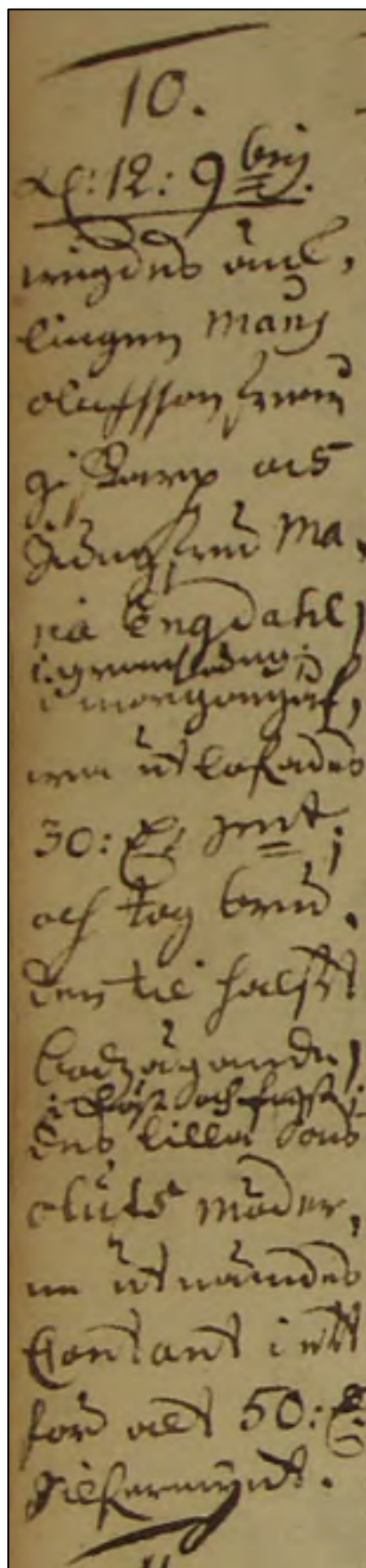
On November 12, 1732, Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl were married. The two were probably married in Barkeryd Church by Magnus Tegnelin. Måns paid 30 lod in silver for the wedding gift, and Maria was entitled to half of his estate. At the wedding, Måns's son Olof was promised 50 daler in silver coins cash in compensation for his mother Anna Persdotter's inheritance.<sup>84</sup>

<sup>82</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 139

<sup>83</sup> Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 281

<sup>84</sup> Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 52



Transcription:

*D: 12: 9bris.\*  
 wigdes än-  
 lingen Måns  
 Olofsson från  
 Gissarp och  
 Jungfru Ma-  
 ria Engdahl i  
 Gransäng; i  
 morgongåf-  
 wa utlofades  
 30: D smt;  
 och tog bru-  
 den til hälft  
 Gods ägande-  
 i löst och fast;  
 den lilla sons  
 Olofs moder-  
 ne utnämdes  
 Contant i ett  
 för alt 50:  
 D Smt \*\**

Translation:

*November 12<sup>th</sup>  
 Married widower  
 Måns Olofsson from  
 Gissarp and maiden  
 Maria Engdahl in  
 Gransäng; the bride  
 would get a morning  
 gift of 30 daler  
 silver coins, and  
 become half-owner  
 of real estate and of  
 possessions. His  
 little son Olof shall  
 receive 50 Daler  
 silver coins cash, as  
 a compensation  
 payment of his share  
 of the inheritance  
 after his mother.*

Notes from Magnus Tonquist:

\* 9bris = Novembris (Latin), showing it was the 9th month of the "Church-year" = November

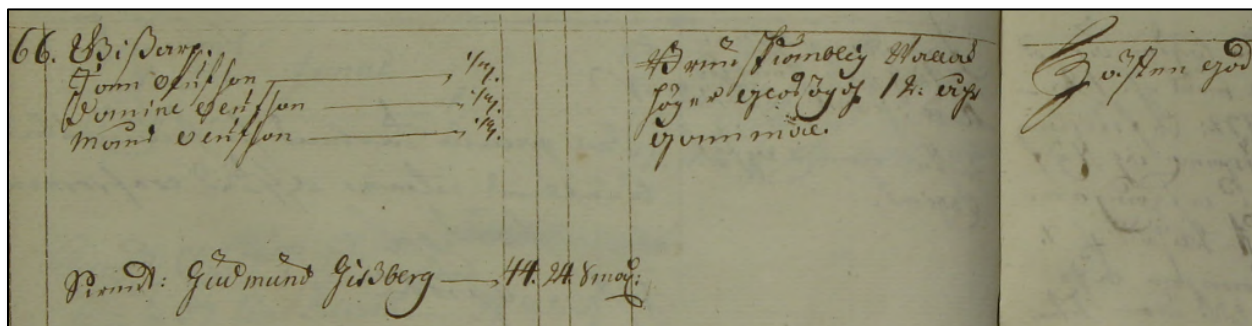
\*\* D Smt = daler silfermynt = Swedish dollar silver coins

**Children's Inheritances at Weddings**

In old times, if the groom or bride at a Swedish wedding had children from a previous marriage, then they were obligated to pay their children a certain amount of money at the wedding. This money stemmed from the inheritance of the child's deceased parent. For example, if a groom's estate was worth 100 daler, then his bride could expect to inherit half of that amount, or 50 daler. If this married couple had children, the wife died, and the husband later remarried, then 50 daler would be divided up and paid to his children.

## The Marriage of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl (1732-1751)

After Måns and Maria were married, Maria moved to Gissarp to live with Måns. Here, she took over the duties of Anna Persdotter, Måns's first wife, such as cooking, sewing, and taking care of Olof, Måns's young son.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1733

### Transcription:

66. Gissarp	<i>Brun skimlig wallak</i>	<i>Hästen god</i>
Jon Olofsson <sup>1/3</sup>	<i>höger ljus hof. 12 år gammal.</i>	
Daniel Olofsson <sup>1/3</sup>		
Måns Olofsson <sup>1/3</sup>		
Svent: Gudmund Gissberg 44/24/ Smål.		

### Translation:

66. Gissarp	<i>Brown roan gelding with</i>	<i>Good horse</i>
Jon Olofsson <sup>1/3</sup>	<i>light brown hoofs on its right side 12 years old</i>	
Daniel Olofsson <sup>1/3</sup>		
Måns Olofsson <sup>1/3</sup>		
Rider: Gudmund Gissberg 44 years old/24 <sup>th</sup> year of service/born in Småland		

Shortly after Måns and Maria were married, Magnus Tegnelin, the vicar of Barkeryd and Nässjö parishes, died. He was replaced by his son-in-law Sven Fovelin. Sometime in 1734<sup>85</sup>, Maria gave birth to a daughter named Anna. Anna's baptism record can't be found, however, so the exact date of her birth is unknown. Anna was probably baptized at by Sven Fovelin at Old Nässjö Church.



Baptism font at Old Nässjö Church

<sup>85</sup> Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 132



### **1734 Års Lag - The Act of 1734**

The Act of 1734 was the last major legislative reform in Swedish history and serves as the basis for the existing laws in Sweden and Finland. This was the first civil law to apply to all of Sweden and it contained nine sections: 1. Marriage Code, 2. Inheritance Code, 3. Land Code, 4. Building Code, 5. Commercial Code, 6. Iniquity Code, 7. Penal Code, 8. Enforcement Code, and 9. Code of Judicial Procedure. The Riksdag, or Swedish Parliament, had sought for such a legal reform since the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, but the Great Northern War delayed its progress. On January 23, 1736, King Fredrik I ratified the act. It entered into effect on September 1, 1736. Today, very little of the Act of 1734 is still in effect in Sweden.

Måns and Maria's house at Gissarp probably had two floors with three rooms, a kitchen, and hallway on the ground floor, and two rooms on the upper floor.<sup>86</sup> The two rooms on the second floor may have been Måns and Maria's bedroom and a room that was only used for celebrations and special occasions.

### **The Interiors of Two-Story Farmhouses in 18<sup>th</sup> Century Sweden**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the houses of farmers who owned their own land were quite larger than the one-room cottages that crofters lived in. It was common for a farmer's house to have two floors, particularly if the farmer was wealthier. The kitchen was always on the ground floor of these houses, and was usually more spacious than the cramped kitchens of one-room cottages. If a maid or farmhand lived with a farmer's family, then they probably slept downstairs. The bedroom of the farmer and his wife was usually on the second floor of the house. Some farmhouses had a large room upstairs that was ornately decorated and only used for special occasions, such as wedding receptions.



Inside of an old, two-story farmer's house at the Gamlagården in Mellerud, Dalsland, Sweden

<sup>86</sup> Utdrag ur förteckning över befintliga hus i Gissarp vid laga skiftet 1862.





This brass angel which hangs over the baptism font at Old Nässjö Church was sculpted by Echeberg in Gränna in 1739

Every Sunday, Måns and his family attended services at the old church in Nässjö Parish, which lasted about two hours. After the service ended, Måns was able to socialize with his friends from Nässjö Parish. Every year, Måns had to pay a certain amount of taxes to the Church, which consisted of one bushel of grain, eight shillings cash, rennet<sup>87</sup>, three offertories, and some meat. Sometimes, the church levied additional taxes to the parish farmers as well, such as if they were raising funds to build a new building for the church. In 1762, Peter Danielsson, one of Måns's nephews, made a generous donation of 15 silver daler to Nässjö Church.<sup>88</sup>

### **Fees the Swedish Church Charged at Various Religious Events**

In addition to paying taxes annually to the Swedish Church, parishioners also had to pay various fees for baptisms, marriages, Catechetical meetings, and funerals. For baptisms, the parents of the baptized child usually had to offer a small amount of food to the parish clerk. At weddings, fabrics, such as a pair of socks, were given to the church, as well as a sum of money. At Catechetical meetings, bread and garnishment was provided to the vicar and sexton by the family whose household was being examined.

### **Did Måns Olofsson Have a Daughter Named Karin?**

There is a possibility that Måns may have had another daughter named Karin. On the birth and baptism record of Petter Olofsson Löving, the eldest son of Måns's son Olof Månsson Löving, one of the baptism witnesses is listed as Karin Olofsdotter of Gissarp. However, Karin can't be found at Gissarp in the household examinations for this period, and no other mention of her can be found in any other records. Thus, it remains a mystery whether Måns had a daughter named Karin:

Source: Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), pages 193-194

Sometime in October of 1739, Måns brother Daniel Olofsson died.<sup>89</sup> Two years later in October of 1741, Måns's oldest brother Jon Olofsson died.<sup>90</sup>

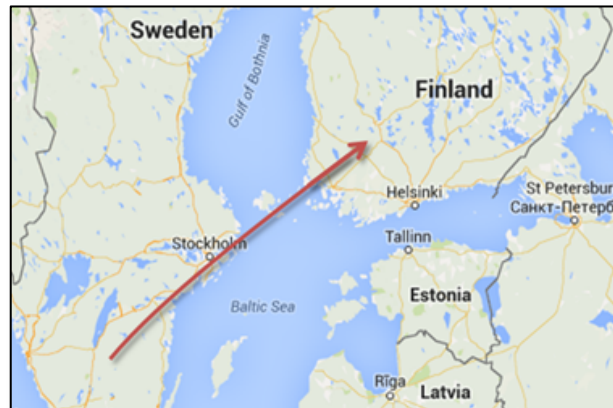
<sup>87</sup> A substance from the stomach of animals that is used to in dairy products, such as cheese

<sup>88</sup> Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785

<sup>89</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 41

<sup>90</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. C:I2 (1732-1774), page 49

In 1741, Sweden engaged in Hats' Russian War, another war against Russia. Subsequently, Gudmund Gissberg, the cavalry rider at Gissarp, was sent to Finland with the Småland Cavalry to fight the Russian forces. On September 13, 1742, Gissberg died in Tavastia, a province in southern Finland. On June 10, 1743, a young cavalry rider named Nils Gissberg (b. 1721) was recruited to live at Gissarp.<sup>91</sup>



The route that Gudmund Gissberg travelled from Näsijö Parish to Tavastia, Finland

### **Måns Olofsson Hears About the Death of Gudmund Gissberg**

**O**n the morning of March 25, 1743, the third Sunday of Lent, Måns Olofsson and his family were attending services at Näsijö Church. It was a cold and cloudy morning, and there was still a little snow on the ground. Måns wore his finest gray coat while his wife Maria Engdahl wore an elegant dark violet colored dress. Måns's children, 21-year-old Olof and 9-year-old Anna, were also dressed in their finest clothes.

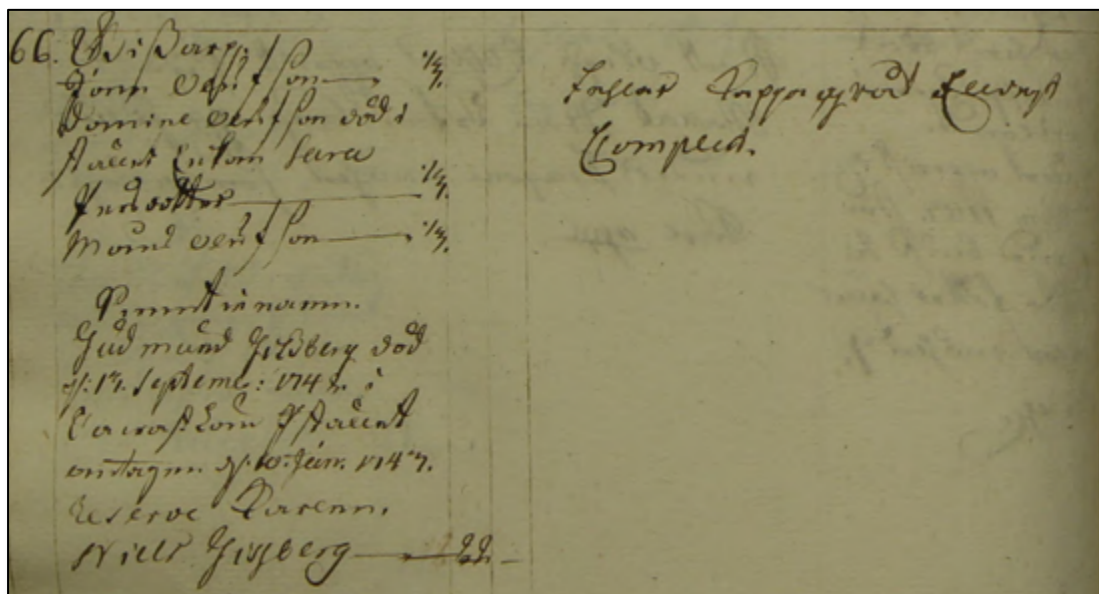
Vicar Sven Fovelin stood on the pulpit in his long black vestments. That morning, he preached a sermon about how Lent should be a time of spiritual reflection. At the end of the service, right after Fovelin said a prayer of thanksgiving, he proceeded to list some announcements to the parish.

"This past week, I was visited by an officer from the Småland Cavalry Regiment," Fovelin announced. "The General Muster was held at Eksjö earlier this month, and a list of the regiment's most recent fatalities was compiled. I'm saddened to let you all know that three cavalry riders from this parish have died while in service: Bengt Brånberg in Bråna, Jöns Klint in Runnaryd, and Gudmund Gissberg in Gissarp. My prayers are with the families of these brave men. I hope they find comfort in knowing that their loved ones are now at peace with God."

Måns fought back tears as he heard the news of Gudmund's passing. The death of the horseman he had known for 34 years was like the loss of a brother to him.

\* A work of creative fiction by Jeffrey High

<sup>91</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 852 (1743-1743), Image 340



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll – 1743

### Transcription

66. Gissarp	
Jon Olufsson _____	1/3
Daniel Olufsson död i	
stället enkan Sara	
Pärsdotter _____	1/3
Måns Olufsson _____	1/3
Sventjänaren	
Gudmund Gissberg död	
d. 13 Septemb. 1742 i	
Tavastland. I stället	
antagen d. 10 Jun 1743	
Reserv Karlen	
Nills Gissberg _____	22

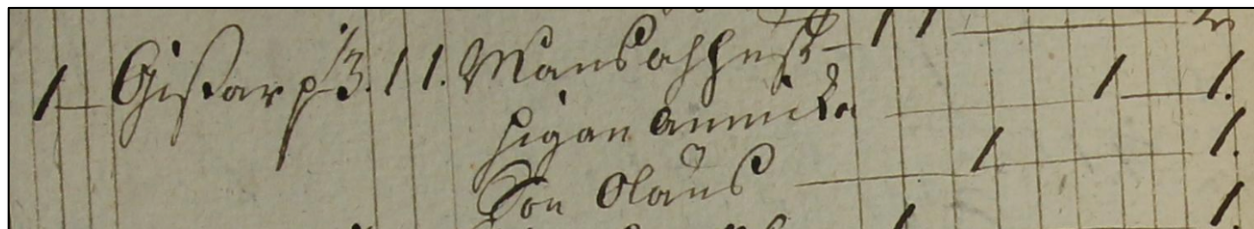
*Fehlar Kappa och Räck, i övrigt  
komplett*

### Translation:

66. Gissarp	
Jon Olufsson _____	1/3
Daniel Olufsson died and replaced	
by his widow Sara	
Pärsdotter _____	1/3
Måns Olufsson _____	1/3
The rider	
Gudmund Gissberg died on September 13 <sup>th</sup> ,	
1742 in Tavastia.	
Recruited on June 10, 1743	
Nils Gissberg	

*Lacks coat and jacket, other equipment  
complete.*





Landskontor record showing the family of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1745

### The Storskifte Act

In 1749, the Swedish Parliament passed the *Storskifte Act* (The Great Redistribution of Land Holdings), in an attempt to modernize farming and maximize a land's crop yield. The objective of *storskifte* was to merge each farmer's fields into as few as possible. Land surveyors worked to provide accurate assessments of the yield-capability of a farm's fields to determine how the fields should be redistributed.

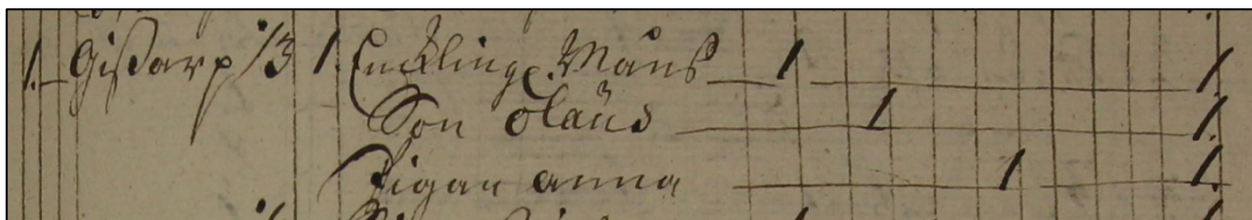
*Storskifte* land redistribution was particularly frequent in the 1770s. Despite this, many felt that these redistributions weren't enough, and more radical ones would later occur throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1800, *storskifte* occurred at Gissarp.



1800 Storskifte Map of Gissarp

On March 22, 1746, Måns's last surviving brother Sven Olofsson died.<sup>92</sup> By this time, the only one of Måns's five siblings that was still alive was his sister Karin (b. 1689) who was living at the farm Branteberg in Norra Solberga Parish.

During the 1740s, a maid named Annika lived with Måns and Maria's family.<sup>93</sup> Sometime around 1749, Maria Engdahl passed away. No death record can be found for her, however, so this can only be deduced through the census records. Although Maria is listed at Gissarp in the census record for 1748<sup>94</sup>, in 1749, she isn't listed and Måns is listed as a widower.<sup>95</sup> Since census records were usually taken at the end of the calendar year, Maria probably died in 1749. It's unknown how she died. Maria was around 45 years old at this time.



Mantalslängd record showing of Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1749

Name	Year	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755
Måns	1760	+	+	x	+	+
Maria	1761	+	+	+	+	+
Olof	1723	+	+	+	+	+
Annika	1734	+			+	+
Gudmund	1727				+	+
Lena	1725	+	+		+	+

Household Examination showing Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1751-1755

By the time that Maria died in 1749, Måns Olofsson was around 51 years old. His son Olof was 26 and his daughter Anna was 15. In the early 1750s, a couple of maids named Brita and Lena lived with Måns's family, as did a farmhand named Gudmund.<sup>96</sup>

<sup>92</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 408

<sup>93</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) Elc:60 (1745) Page 2248

<sup>94</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) EIII:2 (1745) Page 81

<sup>95</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor (F) EIII:3 (1749) Page 82

<sup>96</sup> Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 40



## The Fate of Olof Månsson Löfberg



Ingsberg, Nässjö – Where Olof Månsson Löving was a steward from 1758-1788

Around 1753, Måns's son Olof married Anna Maria Löving, the daughter of Second Lieutenant Jonas Löving and his wife Anna Beata Queckfeldt. Anna Beata Queckfeldt was the sister of Lieutenant General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt, a high-ranking soldier who served in the Great Northern War. The Queckfeldt family were nobility. Judging from the fact that Olof married into nobility, his father Måns must have had a respectable social status. After he was married, Olof changed his surname to Löfberg, a variation of his wife's surname.

In 1758, Olof became a steward at Ingsberg, a large manor in Nässjö. Ingsberg was a large, luxurious estate where several farmhands and maids worked. At this time, Ingsberg was owned by Lieutenant-General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt. Ingsberg was resided at by Erik's sister Anna Beata and her husband Second Lieutenant Löving. Olof was responsible for making sure that Ingsberg was well taken care of during his stewardship there.

### **Lieutenant-General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt – The Last Carolean**

Lieutenant-General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt was born at Ingsberg on September 14, 1688. He served alongside King Karl XII during the Great Northern War. For his great courage and bravery in the war, Queckfeldt was awarded various estates, including Ingsberg. Queckfeldt was part of a special unit called the *Livdrabanterna* (Royal Life Guard Corps). The Livdrabanterna was made up of around 100 elite officers who were under the personal command of Karl XII. When Queckfeldt passed away in 1776, he was the last surviving Carolean, or veteran soldier who had served under King Karl XI or King Karl XII.

### Children of Olof Månsson Löfberg and Anna Maria Löving

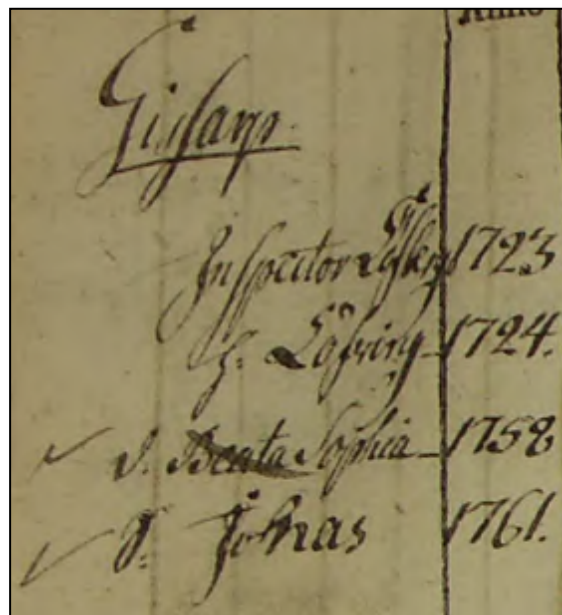
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Peter	September 1, 1754	Nässjö	Before 1795	Nässjö
Beata Sophia	February 12, 1758	Nässjö	May 6, 1808	Nässjö
Jonas	December 15, 1761	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown



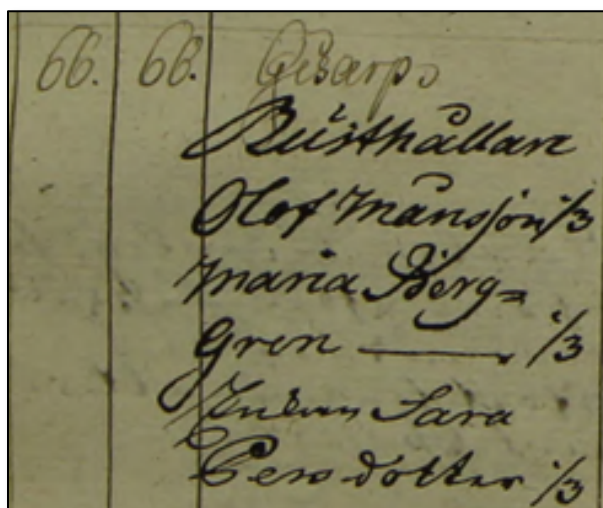
Olof and Anna Maria had three children together: Peter (b. 1754), Beata Sophia (b. 1758), and Jonas (b. 1761). Although he was a steward at Ingsberg, Olof spent most of his time at Gissarp, where he and his family lived after Måns's death. Olof served as a steward at Ingsberg for thirty years, retiring from the position in 1788.

### Frälseinspectors - Stewards

It was fairly common for nobles who owned large estates to hire stewards to look after their property for them. Sometimes nobles owned multiple pieces of property, requiring them to hire stewards to look after various estates for them. A steward was responsible for maintaining a noble's mansion and lands while the noble was away.



Household Examination showing Olof Löfberg's family at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1771-1781



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment,  
Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll – 1764

Like his father, Olof owned a third of Gissarp. In 1764, the other two owners were Maria Borgren (the widow of Olof's cousin Jonas Jonsson) and Sara Persdotter (the widow of Olof's uncle Daniel Olofsson).<sup>97</sup> In 1783, the other two owners of Gissarp were Johannes Jonasson (the son of Olof's cousin Jonas Jonsson) and Peter Danielsson (Olof's cousin and the son of his uncle Daniel Olofsson).<sup>98</sup>

<sup>97</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 857 (1764-1764), Image 350

<sup>98</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 861 (1783-1783), Image 400

### Various Items that Olof Månsson Löfberg Owned

At the time of Olof Månsson Löfberg's death, he owned numerous items, including:

#### Books

- 1 bible, "in quarto"
- 1 old collection of sermons
- 1 hymn book
- 2 spiritual books
- 1 old hymn-book
- Catechism and songs
- 2 Danish books
- 1 prayer book
- 3 small books



#### China

- 4 coffee cups
- 1 plate
- 1 bowl
- 1 smaller
- 1 butter dish
- 4 plates
- 1 old dish, 1 bottle



#### Clothes

- 1 light blue coat and vest
- 1 gray coat
- 1 white coat and vest
- 1 light blue coat
- 1 dark blue coat
- 1 black coat, vest, and trousers
- 1 jacket
- 1 pair of leather trousers
- 1 pair of frieze trousers
- 1 night shirt
- 4 bodices
- 2 cloaks
- 1 cap, of polecat fur
- 1 fur cap
- 2 hats
- 2 pairs of trousers
- 1 leather bodice
- 2 pairs of "winter gaiters
- 4 pairs of mittens
- 3 pairs of gloves
- 6 pairs of woolen stockings
- 2 night caps
- 9 linen shirts
- 11 coarser shirts



#### Copper

- 1 liquor pan
- 4 kettles
- 1 pan
- 3 pots with legs
- 1 donut pan
- 1 tea pot
- 2 barrels



#### Livestock

- 1 pair of oxen
- 5 cows
- 1 heifer
- 1 black steer
- 1 bull calf
- 1 cow calf
- 5 sheep
- 5 lambs
- 1 pig
- 1 mare, 10 years old



#### Metal

- 1 sugar box
- 1 colander
- 1 grater
- 1 brass grater
- 3 silver plated spoons



#### Silver

- 1 beaker
- 1 tumbler
- 24 table spoons
- 3 tea spoons



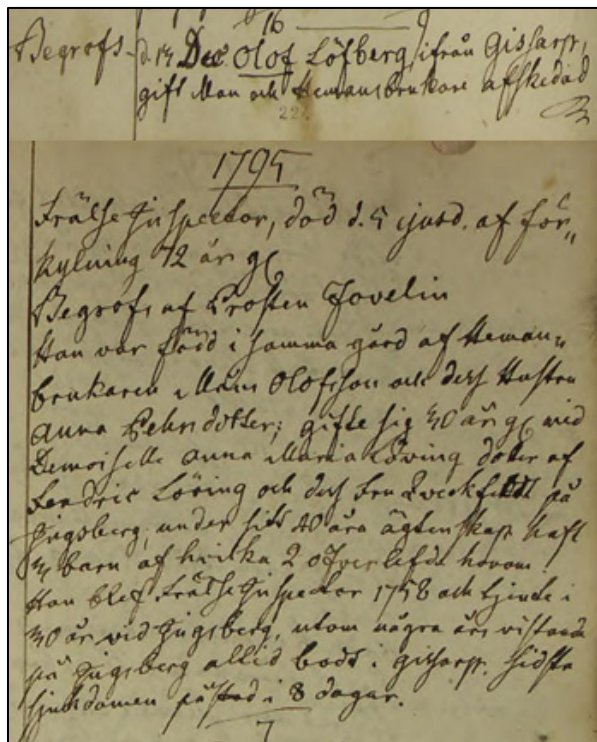
#### Tin

- 1 soup bowl
- 3 basins
- 1 plate



Source: Tveta häradsrätt, Vol. FII:12(1796-1800), pages 453-56

Olof Löfberg died from a cold on December 5, 1795. He was survived by his wife Anna Maria and two children. Olof was buried in the cemetery of Old Nässjö Church. Johan Fovelin officiated at his funeral.<sup>99</sup> Olof's wife Anna Maria Löfving died on February 14, 1809.<sup>100</sup>



Death and burial record of Olof Månsson  
Löfberg - December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1795

Translation:

*Buried December 13<sup>th</sup> Olof Löfberg from Gissarp,  
married man and freeholder, retired*

1795

*steward. Died the 5<sup>th</sup> of the same month from  
common cold 72 years old.*

*Buried of the Rural Dean Jovelin.*

*He was born at the same farm of the freeholder  
Måns Olofsson and his wife Anna Pehrsson,  
married at the age of 30 to Demoiselle*

*Anna Maria Löving daughter of the Second  
Lieutenant Löving and his wife Qveckfeldt at*

*Ingsberg. During his 40 years of marriage, he had  
3 children, 2 of them survived him. He was a steward  
in 1758 and served at Ingsberg 30 years.*

*Except some years when he was at Ingsberg  
he had always lived at Gissarp.*

*His last disease lasted for 8 days.*

Transcription:

*Begrofs d. 13 Dec. Olof Löfberg från Gissarp  
gift Man och Hemansbrukare afskedad  
1795*

*Frälseinspector, död d. 5 ejusd. af för-  
kylning 72 år gl.*

*Begrofs av Prosten Jovelin*

*Han var född i samma gård av Heman-  
sbrukaren Måns Olofsson och dess Hustru  
Anna Pehrsson, gifte sig 30 år gl. vid  
Demoiselle Anna Maria Löving doter af  
Fendric Löving och dess Fru Qveckfeldt på  
Ingsberg, under sitt 40 åra ägtenskap haft  
3 barn av hvilka 2 överlefde honom.*

*Han blef Frälseinspector 1758 och tjänade  
30 år vid Ingsberg utom några års vistande  
på Ingsberg alltid bodt i Gissarp. Sista  
sjukdomen påstod i 8 dagar.*

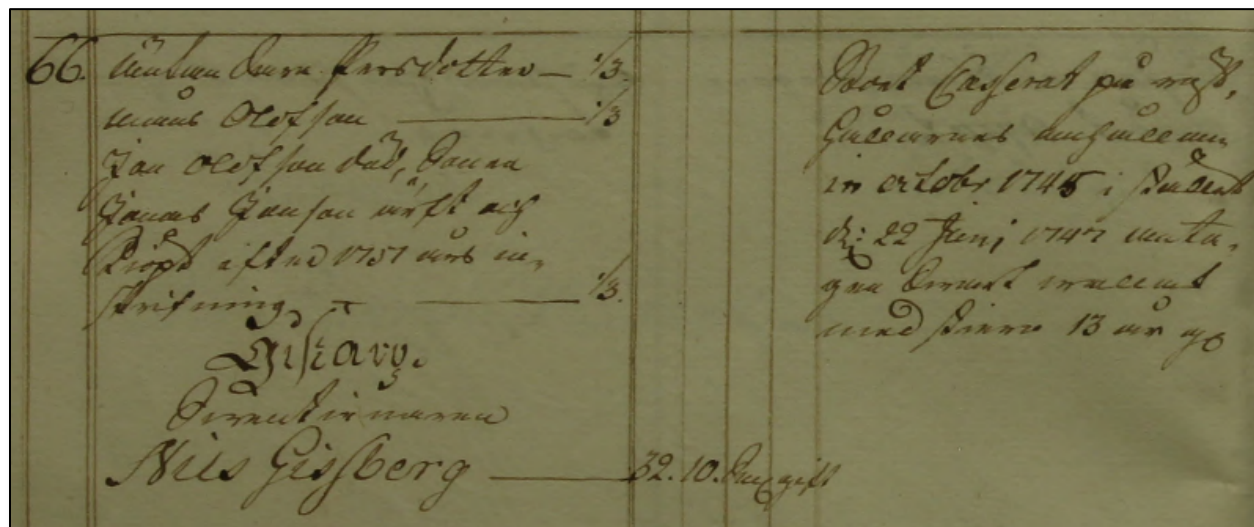
<sup>99</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), pages 224-225

<sup>100</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824, page 446



## The Final Days of Måns Olofsson (1749-1775)

In the early 1750s, Gissarp was owned by Måns Olofsson, his sister-in-law Sara Persdotter, and nephew Jonas Jonsson.<sup>101</sup> Around 1753, Måns sold his share of Gissarp to his son Olof. Around the same time, Olof was married to Anna Maria Löving.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1753

### Transcription:

66. änkan Sara Pärsdotter 1/3  
Måns Olofsson 1/3  
Jan Olofsson död, sonen  
Jonas Jansson ärft och  
köpt efter 1751 års  
inskrifning 1/3 1/3  
Gissarp  
Sventjänaren  
Nils Gissberg 32/10/Sml/gift

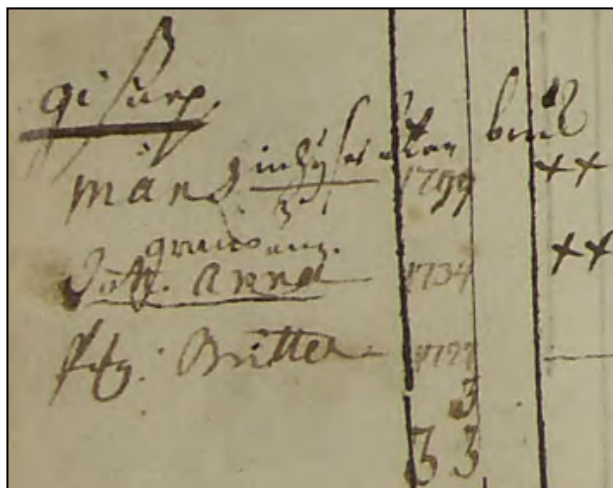
Stoet cassetat på rusthållarnes anhållan in  
October 1746, i stället  
d(en) 22 Juni 1747 antagne  
Swart wallak  
med stiern, 13 år g(amma)l.

### Translation:

66. widow Sara Pärsdotter 1/3  
Måns Olofsson 1/3  
Jan Olofsson dead, his son  
inherited and bought after the  
Inspection of 1751 1/3  
Gissarp  
The rider: 1/3  
Nils Gissberg 32 years old /10<sup>th</sup> year of service/Born in Småland/married

The mare was removed on the request of the  
equippers in October 1746. In its place  
on June 22, 1747 a black  
gelding with star, 13 years old was approved

<sup>101</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 854 (1753-1753), Image 420



Household Examination showing Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1754-1757

Måns became a grandfather on September 1, 1754, when his son Olof and daughter-in-law Anna Maria became parents to Peter Olofsson Löving.<sup>102</sup> Sometime before 1757, Måns's daughter Anna left Gissarp and moved to Gransäng, the village in Barkeryd Parish where her mother Maria Engdahl grew up. The household examinations from 1754-1757 notes that Måns was a *inhysas utan bruk*, or tenant, who was provided for by the others at Gissarp.<sup>103</sup>

### **The Murder of Jonas Jonsson (Måns's Nephew) at Gissarp in 1754**

Sometime in June of 1754, Måns's nephew Jonas Jonsson (the son of Måns's brother Jon Olofsson) was murdered at Gissarp by Isac Jonsson from Glipö in Björkö Parish. While lifting a log at Gissarp, Isac came behind him with an axe and struck it into Jonas's head. The blow was so deep that it cut through Jonas's skull. Isac's motives for murdering Jonas are unclear, as Jonas considered him a friend.

Jonas survived the blow to his head for three days, and was attended to his by his wife Maria Borgren. Three days after he was struck by Isac's axe, Jonas passed away. Jonas's death was deeply mourned by the inhabitants of Gissarp, as he was well loved there. Two of his cousins, Olof Månsson Löving and Anna Månsdotter, had sons that they named after him.

Source: Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 106

In the 1757, Sweden became involved in the Pomeranian War, a campaign in the Seven Years War, in which Sweden was allied with Great Britain and Hanover against French and German forces. That year, Nils Gissberg, the cavalry rider at Gissarp, was sent to Germany with Småland's Cavalry. While there, Nils Gissberg was taken prisoner. He died in captivity on September 25, 1758. After Nils's death, he was replaced at Gissarp by a cavalry rider named Daniel Gissberg. Like Nils Gudmundsson, Daniel fought in the Pomeranian War and was taken prisoner in 1759. He died in confinement on November 23, 1759.<sup>104</sup>

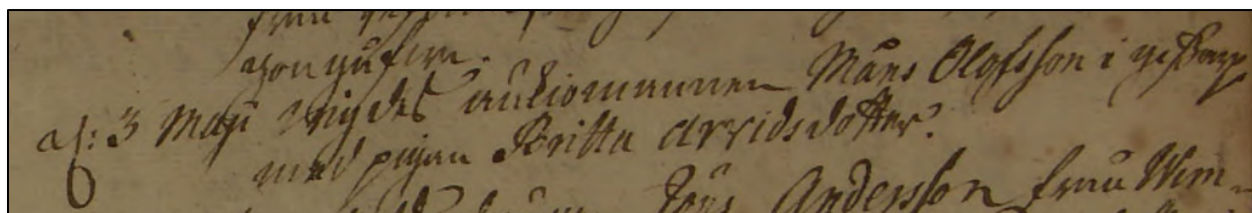
<sup>102</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), pages 193-194

<sup>103</sup> Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 146

<sup>104</sup> Husarer nr 66 Gissarp" by Sven Bengtsson

On June 6, 1759, Måns's daughter Anna was married to Sven Nilsson, a farmhand from Norra Sonarp, a farm in Björkö Parish that was just south of Gissarp.<sup>105</sup> The two lived in Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish where they raised a family. Anna and Sven had five children together: Jonas, Sven, Nils, Maria, and Beata.<sup>106</sup>

From 1759 to 1762, there were no cavalry riders at Gissarp. In 1762, a cavalry rider named Adolf Frederik Schmej was recruited to live at Gissarp. Schmej didn't live at Gissarp for long, and he was dismissed from service on January 26, 1763. After this, Floen, the equestrian cottage at Gissarp, was vacant for another five years, until a cavalry rider named Gustaf Adolf Kylander was recruited to live there on June 10, 1768.<sup>107</sup>



Marriage record of Måns Olofsson and Britta Arvidsdotter – May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1765

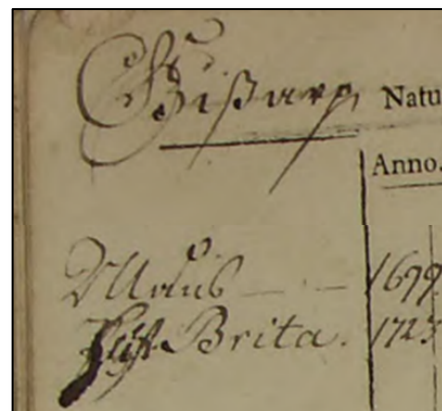
Transcription:

*D(en) 3 Maji vigdes änkomonnen Måns Olofsson i Gissarp  
med pigan Britta Arvidsdotter.*

Translation:

*The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May married widowed man Måns Olofsson in Gissarp  
with maiden Britta Arvidsdotter.*

On May 3, 1765, Måns Olofsson was married a third time to a maid named Britta Arvidsdotter (b. 1723).<sup>108</sup> At this time, Måns was around 67 years old while Britta around was 42 years old. On November 24, 1770, the cavalry rider at Gissarp, Gustaf Adolf Kylander, left the service. A year later, on November 18, 1771, he was replaced by a cavalry rider named Axel Stiernspetz.



Household Examination showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Näsby Parish: 1771-1781

<sup>105</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 274

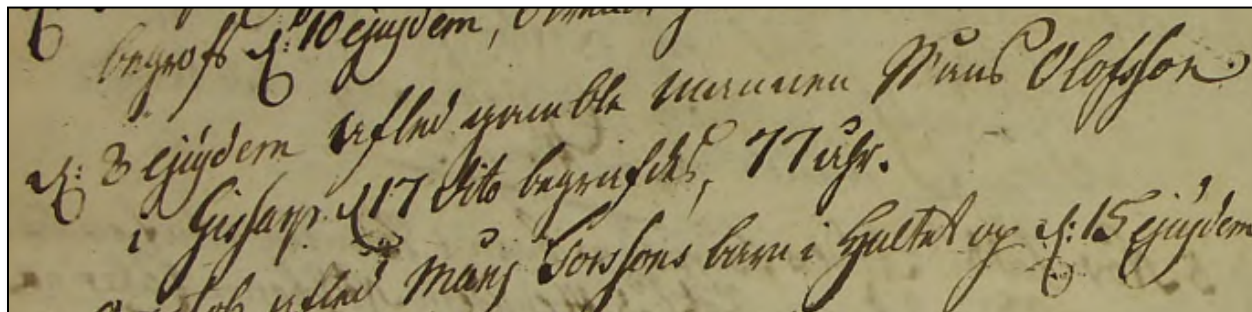
<sup>106</sup> More information about the fate of Anna Månsdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 330

<sup>107</sup> Husarer nr 66 Gissarp" by Sven Bengtsson

<sup>108</sup> Näsby Marriages, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 177



On September 8, 1775, Måns Olofsson passed away at the age of 77. He was buried on September 17<sup>th</sup> in Old Nässjö Church.<sup>109</sup>



Death and burial record of Måns Olofsson – September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1775

Transcription:

*d. 8 September avled gamla mannen Måns Olofsson  
i Gissarp, d. 17 dito begrofs, 77 år.*

Translation:

*The 8<sup>th</sup> of September died the old man Måns Olofsson  
from Gissarp, the 17<sup>th</sup> (of the same month) he was buried, 77 years old.*



The Cemetery of the Old Nässjö Church – the final resting place of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

<sup>109</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), page 8

**Trivia on Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl**

1. What was the name of Måns Olofsson's father?
  - a. Olof Jonsson
  - b. Olof Månsson
  - c. Olof Nilsson
  - d. Olof Svensson
2. What was the farm that Måns Olofsson spent most of his life?
  - a. Djurseryd
  - b. Gissarp
  - c. Gransäng
  - d. Norra Sonarp
3. What was the name of Måns Olofsson's first wife?
  - a. Anna Bengtsdotter
  - b. Anna Persdotter
  - c. Britta Arvidsdotter
  - d. Maria Engdahl
4. What parish was Maria Engdahl born in?
5. What year were Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl married?
6. What was Måns Olofsson's profession?
7. What was the name of the cavalry rider who lived at Gissarp from 1709 to 1742?
8. What was the name of the manor where Olof Månsson Löving, Måns's son, was a steward?
9. What was the name of Måns Olofsson's third wife?
10. Where are Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl buried?

Answers: 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. Barkeryd 5. 1732 6. cavalry equipper 7. Gudmund Gissberg 8. Ingsberg 9. Britta Arvidsdotter  
10. the cemetery of Old Nässjö Church



Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg<sup>110</sup>[illegible]

<sup>110</sup> Tveta häradsrätt, Vol. FII:12(1796-1800), pages 453-56



#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Transport	48 24	Transport	603
1. Halm	24.	2. Låggrön	2
2. Halm	24.	3. Låggrön	2
3. Halm	24.	4. Låggrön	1
4. Halm	24.	5. Låggrön	4
5. Halm	24.	6. Låggrön	12
6. Halm	32	7. Låggrön	2
7. Halm	1. 16	8. Låggrön	6
8. Halm	8	9. Låggrön	12
9. Halm	24	10. Låggrön	2
10. Halm	3	11. Låggrön	4
11. Halm	24	12. Låggrön	3
12. Halm	12	13. Låggrön	1
13. Halm	4	14. Låggrön	12
14. Halm	8	15. Låggrön	4
15. Halm	32	16. Låggrön	4
16. Halm	16	17. Låggrön	2
17. Halm	4	18. Låggrön	1
18. Halm	24	19. Låggrön	18
19. Halm	4	20. Låggrön	4
20. Halm	4	21. Låggrön	5
21. Halm	16	22. Låggrön	1
22. Halm	12	23. Låggrön	1
23. Halm	4	24. Låggrön	1
24. Halm	4	25. Låggrön	1
25. Halm	16	26. Låggrön	1
26. Halm	12	27. Låggrön	1
27. Halm	16	28. Låggrön	1
28. Halm	6	29. Låggrön	1
29. Halm	2.	30. Låggrön	1
30. Halm	4	31. Låggrön	1
31. Halm	16	32. Låggrön	1
32. Halm	16	33. Låggrön	1
33. Halm	2	34. Låggrön	1
34. Halm	3	35. Låggrön	1
35. Halm	24	36. Låggrön	1
36. Halm	16	37. Låggrön	1
37. Halm	2	38. Låggrön	1
38. Halm	10	39. Låggrön	1
39. Halm	4	40. Låggrön	1
40. Halm	1	41. Låggrön	1
41. Halm	12	42. Låggrön	1
42. Halm	4	43. Låggrön	1
43. Halm	12	44. Låggrön	1
44. Halm	12	45. Låggrön	1
45. Halm	6	46. Låggrön	1
46. Halm	6	47. Låggrön	1
47. Halm	6	48. Låggrön	1
48. Halm	6	49. Låggrön	1
49. Halm	6	50. Låggrön	1
50. Halm	6	51. Låggrön	1
51. Halm	6	52. Låggrön	1
52. Halm	6	53. Låggrön	1
53. Halm	6	54. Låggrön	1
54. Halm	6	55. Låggrön	1
55. Halm	6	56. Låggrön	1
56. Halm	6	57. Låggrön	1
57. Halm	6	58. Låggrön	1
58. Halm	6	59. Låggrön	1
59. Halm	6	60. Låggrön	1
60. Halm	6	61. Låggrön	1
61. Halm	6	62. Låggrön	1
62. Halm	6	63. Låggrön	1
63. Halm	6	64. Låggrön	1
64. Halm	6	65. Låggrön	1
65. Halm	6	66. Låggrön	1
66. Halm	6	67. Låggrön	1
67. Halm	6	68. Låggrön	1
68. Halm	6	69. Låggrön	1
69. Halm	6	70. Låggrön	1
70. Halm	6	71. Låggrön	1
71. Halm	6	72. Låggrön	1
72. Halm	6	73. Låggrön	1
73. Halm	6	74. Låggrön	1
74. Halm	6	75. Låggrön	1
75. Halm	6	76. Låggrön	1
76. Halm	6	77. Låggrön	1
77. Halm	6	78. Låggrön	1
78. Halm	6	79. Låggrön	1
79. Halm	6	80. Låggrön	1
80. Halm	6	81. Låggrön	1
81. Halm	6	82. Låggrön	1
82. Halm	6	83. Låggrön	1
83. Halm	6	84. Låggrön	1
84. Halm	6	85. Låggrön	1
85. Halm	6	86. Låggrön	1
86. Halm	6	87. Låggrön	1
87. Halm	6	88. Låggrön	1
88. Halm	6	89. Låggrön	1
89. Halm	6	90. Låggrön	1
90. Halm	6	91. Låggrön	1
91. Halm	6	92. Låggrön	1
92. Halm	6	93. Låggrön	1
93. Halm	6	94. Låggrön	1
94. Halm	6	95. Låggrön	1
95. Halm	6	96. Låggrön	1
96. Halm	6	97. Låggrön	1
97. Halm	6	98. Låggrön	1
98. Halm	6	99. Låggrön	1
99. Halm	6	100. Låggrön	1

Transport	811	Transport	984
göfka vinnu	16.	göfka vinnu	6
gryg	4.	2. Pinnu/pen	2
flay elur	4.	7. Torjur	12
ogfall	4.	glæs Pinnu	
laga flay elur	4.	En þor betur	8.
Diverse Cräpator		4. minna	4.
1. bord	24.	flay þor minna	6 þor þor - 1.
2. litat Mcbord	16.	2. minna flay þor	4.
3. litat bord	8.	12. 4. 6. 8. 10. 12. 14. 16. 18. 20. 22. 24. 26. 28. 30. 32. 34. 36. 38. 40. 42. 44. 46. 48. 50. 52. 54. 56. 58. 60. 62. 64. 66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80. 82. 84. 86. 88. 90. 92. 94. 96. 98. 100.	6.
4. flay	1.	5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	8.
5. flay/Rap	16.	6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	6.
6. flay/Rap	16.	7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	2.
7. flay/Rap	16.	8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	6.
8. flay/Rap	16.	9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
9. flay/Rap	16.	10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
10. flay/Rap	16.	11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
11. flay/Rap	16.	12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
12. flay/Rap	16.	13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
13. flay/Rap	16.	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
14. flay/Rap	16.	15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
15. flay/Rap	16.	16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
16. flay/Rap	16.	17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
17. flay/Rap	16.	18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
18. flay/Rap	16.	19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
19. flay/Rap	16.	20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
20. flay/Rap	16.	21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
21. flay/Rap	16.	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
22. flay/Rap	16.	23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
23. flay/Rap	16.	24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
24. flay/Rap	16.	25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
25. flay/Rap	16.	26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
26. flay/Rap	16.	27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
27. flay/Rap	16.	28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
28. flay/Rap	16.	29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
29. flay/Rap	16.	30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
30. flay/Rap	16.	31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
31. flay/Rap	16.	32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
32. flay/Rap	16.	33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
33. flay/Rap	16.	34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
34. flay/Rap	16.	35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
35. flay/Rap	16.	36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
36. flay/Rap	16.	37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	32.
37. flay/Rap	16.	38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 7	



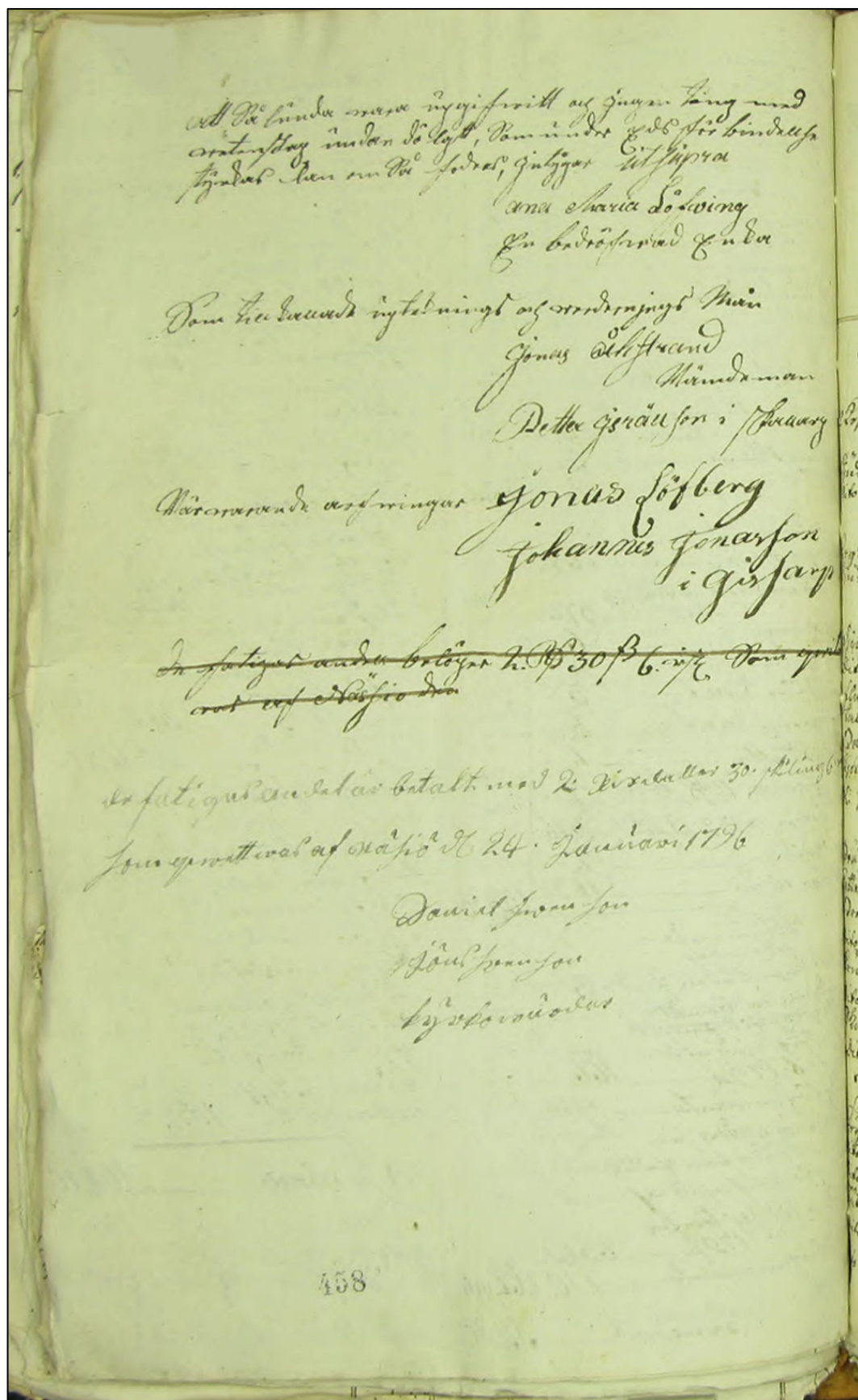
# 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Transport 1291		Transport 1602	
ett fin liffen 8.		ett fin liffen 1.	
2 par Olofjäder 12		3 par Olofjäder 1.16	
2 par rorvater 4.		6. Dito grofsvor 36	
2 par dito 4.		ett liffen 12	
3 par 2 lag rorvater 24		ett Dito af drick 24	
6 par 2 lag rorvater 1.16		ett Dito 1.	
ett liffen 10		ett Dito af rief 16	
3. liffen 3.		ett Dito 1.	
11. grofsvor 3.32		ett Dito för 1.	
ett liffen 16	9.30	3. liffen 32	
liffen af liffen 16		ett liffen 4.	
2. liffen 16		ett liffen grofsvor 2.	
ett liffen 1.		4. liffen 32	
ett liffen		2. Dito 4.	
ett liffen 2.		ett liffen 4.8	
ett liffen 12.		ett Dito 4.8	
ett liffen 16		ett Dito 4.8	
ett liffen 16.		4. liffen 6.12	
ett liffen 4.		ett liffen 2.32	
ett liffen 4.		ett liffen 4.32	
2. liffen 4.		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 3.	4.26	ett liffen 1.16	
3. liffen 3.		ett liffen 2.	
ett liffen		ett liffen 1.8	
ett liffen 2.12		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 1.12		ett liffen 16.	
ett liffen 1.24		ett liffen 1.8	
ett liffen 40.		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 66. exellens 6.42		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 1.36		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 2.16	16.38	ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 1.43		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 24.		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 24.		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 32.		ett liffen 1.24	
ett liffen 24.	4.3	ett liffen 1.24	
Transport 1602		Transport 1602	



[illegible]

4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg



**Transcription:**

Upvist hvid Tveta Hds Lagavinter Ting i Ingaryd den  
8de Martii 1796

Åhr 1796 den 18. Januarij, blef upå anhållan laga  
boupstekning förrättad. Upå den qwarlåten som sterb-  
husett befans, Efter frälse Jnspectoren wälädle Herr  
Olof Löfberg utij Gissbergsom genom den timliga döden  
Hädan kallades den 5. December sistledne, och Efter sig läm-  
natt utom En Kiär maka, twäne barn, En son och En  
dotter, bägge myndige och närwarande, vidare war icke  
att påmindautom de närwarande som Egendomen under  
händer hafttförmantes, att dwsama rektigett upgtf-  
na vid den påfölgd lag ity fall binde och befans  
som följer

Contant i specie 3 6	Spece			Spece		
<b><u>Silfver</u></b>				Transport	40	14
En oförgolld bägare om				En Dusin djupa tallreker 2		
7 lod7. lod, a 24 β 3 2.4				Ett ½ Dusin flata 3.6		
en tomlare för 2				Ett stop med föter 1.		
matskieder, 14 a 24 β 7				Ett Dito gamallt 24.		
Theskiuder, 3 st a 24 β 1. 24.	17.	6.		En Thekana 16.		
<b><u>Koppar</u></b>				2ne ljustakar 12.		
en bränwinspana				En förlägareskied 8.		
1½ lt a 8 β mk 5.				3 små skållar 24.		
tiättell, 1 lt a 8 β mk 3 16				En sås skåll 4.		
en Dito, 17 mk a 8 β 2. 40.				En senaps kana 4.		
en Dito, 8 mk a 8 β 1. 16.				2ne sallt skieder 8.		
en Dito, 7 mk a 8 β 1. 8.				3ne matskieder 4.	5.	44.
en gryta -32.				<b><u>Bläck</u></b>		
3 fotapanor -32.				En såkeras 6.		
en monkapana 1.				Ett ½ gratar 2.		
en thepana 1.				Ett dorkslag 4.		
2nestånar (ståndare) 2.4	17.	2.	4.	Ett refjern 2.		
<b><u>Ten</u></b>				Ett dorck slag 4.		
en soppeskåll, bruten 40				Ett refjern 2.		
2ne diupa fatt 1.24.				Ett Dito af Mäsing 12.		
ett Dito 16.				3 sindor af silver matt 16.		
? fåfatt 3.	5.	32		<b><u>Poselin</u></b>		
				4 kaffekopar 32.		
				En tallreck 2.		
				En skåll 12.		
				En mindre 4.		
				En smörask 4		
				4 tallrekar 8.		
				Ett gammalt fat , en flaska -. 6	2.	14
Transport	40.	14.		Transport	48.	24.



#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Transport	48.	24.		Transport	60.	3.	
<b>Malm</b>				2 hogejern .2			
En Mettall . 24.				En rasp .2			
Ett stycke jern . 24.				En banknif . 2			
<b>Jernsaker</b>				2 släpor . 4.			
Ett lt stångjern . 24				En fåhr sax . 12.			
2ne hotstenger . 24.				2 stigbylar . 2.			
En gryta . 32.				2ne Elgaflar . 8.			
4 gamla grytor 1. 16.				hoftång och hamar . 12.			
En fotapana . 8.				En hällehake . 2.			
6 bråpanor . 24.	9.	30.		2 mear . 4.			
2ne grytelåk . 3.				3 + hakor . 3.	1.	4.	
En fotepana .24				<b>Stenkiärll</b>			
2ne gamla fotarjngar . 12.				4 krus . 12.			
2ne gmindre . 4.				2 bullar . 4.			
En skop a . 8.				En såpeskåll . 4.			
2ne tälljörxor . 32.				En the kana . 2.			
2ne viddjor . 16.				En sås skåll . 1.			
2ne fyrspadar . 4.				18 tallrekor . 18.			
2ne spiäll . 24.				4 skållar . 4.			
2ne ullsaxor . 4.	7.	19.		5 fat . 5.			
Ett par wafleje .16				2 tallrekor . 1.	1.	3.	
Ett par gorjansjern . 12.				<b>Kjöreredskap</b>			
7 gamla liar . 16.	4.	26.		En höwang . 1.			
6 siäror . 16.				En Dito . 1. 24			
4 löfhackar . 6				En jernaxlawang . 5.			
2 tårfhackor . 2.				En Enspänare wang . 5.			
? spadar . 4.	1.	24.		2ne Mede kiällkar . 16.			
? fäbinsle med klafvar . 16.				En kiere häk . 12.			
? utan klafvar .16.				Skod drög . 16.			
? kjöls öx . 2.				En släde . 2.	10.		
? skållöx . 3.				En selle . 24.			
?ne bilar . 24.				En läder selle . 24.			
?ne Dito . 16.				Manssadell . 16.			
? jernsträfva . 2.				3 garn tömar . 12.			
? par bords<knjfvar med gaf .10.				3 Dito af läder . 12.			
? Knifvar . 4.				? . 8.			
? tällje knif . 1.				2 hårsim? . 16.			
?häklor . 12.				4 dröjer . 16.			
? repor . 4.				2 stak kjällkar . 4.			
3 Nafvare .12.				2 harfwer . 4.			
3 mule Nafvare . 6	2.	32.		3 ärjekrokar . 3.			
Transport	60	3		Transport	81.	1.	

Transport	81.	1.	Transport	98.	41.
En Göse wang _____ . 16			Ett Dussin tareckor _____ . 6.		
? grepor _____ . 4.			2 smöraskar _____ . 2.		
? Skagllar _____ . 4.			7 korjar		
?nsell _____ . 4.			<b>Glaskärll</b>		
? staga Skaglar _____ . 4.			En stor botäll _____ . 8.		
<b>Diverse Träsårtor</b>			4 mindre _____ . 4.		
Ett bord _____ . 24.			Flaskefordderal med		
			6 flaskor _____ 1.		
Ett lite Thebord _____ . 16.			2 wita flaskor _____ . 4.		
Ett litet bord _____ . 8.			12 apoteksflaskor _____ . 6.		
Ett skåp _____ 1.			5 öllglas _____ . 8.		
Ett hörneskåp _____ . 16.			2 sspetsglas, 1 Duto _____ . 6.		
Öfwre dellen af En siänk _____ . 16	3.	16.	En ätikekana _____ . 2.		
Ett Dito i gransäng _____ . 32.			Ett wäggur _____ 6.		
? stöken Sängar _____ 1. 32.			En spegell _____ . 32.		
? soffä _____ . 12.	78	21.	En Dito - . 16.		
? styre stohllar _____ . 24.			<b>Den aflednas</b>		
			<b>Gångkläder</b>		
? spånaråckar _____ . 16.			En jusblå råck		
			och wäst _____ 2.		
?årar _____ . 32.			En grå råck _____ 2.		
? kar _____ . 40.			wit råck och wäst _____ 1. 24	14.	34.
? Dito mindre kar _____ 1. 32.			En jus blå råck _____ 1.		
? Dito _____ . 32			En Dito mörk blå _____ . 16.		
? mindre kaggar _____ 1.			svart råck, wäst och		
			byxor _____ 1. 24.		
? kistor _____ 1.			En jacka _____ . 16.		
? låka bötor _____ . 12.	9.	16.	Ett par skinbyxor _____ . 16.		
? stake bötor _____ . 6.			Ett par af wallmar _____ . 32.		
?st korgar _____ . 16.			Natt tröja _____ . 32.		
?? sader _____ 1.			4 lifstöken _____ 1. 32.		
? ämbar _____ . 4.			En kapråck _____ 2.		
? låka bötor _____ . 12.			En Dito gamall _____ . 16.		
? Miölk säder _____ . 12.			Iller skins mösa _____ 1.		
? Diupa sille skållar _____ . 32.			karpus _____ . 8.	9.	44.
? bunkar _____ . 4.			En hatt _____ . 16.		
En brännwins fierdjng _____ . 16.			Ett bällte _____ . 4.		
Ett Hallfankar _____ . 12.			2 par böxor _____ . 12.	1.	26.
En mindre fierdjng _____ . 8.					
?trä _____ 1.					
Ett Hellankar _____ . 12.					
En kana och ett Halft stop _____ . 4.					
En wäfstoll _____ . 12.					
Ett par warpor _____ . 2.	5.	8			
Transport _____	98.	41.	Transport _____	125.	1.

#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Transport	125.	1.		Transport	160.	2.	
Ett skinfistöke _____ . 8.				sparlakan till En			
2 par snösaäcker _____ . 12.				säng _____ 1.			
2 par wantar _____ . 4.				8 Bords sallwetter _____ 1. 16.			
2 par Dito _____ . 4.				6 Dito gröfvre _____ . 36.			
3 par ?ings Hanskor _____ . 24.				En liten duk _____ . 12.			
6 par ulstrumpor _____ 1. 16.				En Dito af dräll _____ . 24.			
En Nattmösa _____ . 10.				En Dito _____ 1.			
8 lärfts siortor _____ 3.				En Dito af wäf _____ . 16			
11 gröfvre siortor _____ 3. 32.				En Dito _____ 1.			
En Nattmösa _____ . 16.	9.	30.		En Dito för _____ 1.			
lintyg af lärft _____ . 16.				3 s-are _____ . 32	7.	40.	
2 rakeknifvar _____ . 16.				½ Dusin lärfts			
En siöskomspipa _____ 1.				lakan _____ 4.			
<b>Böcker</b>				½ Dusin gröfvre _____ 2.			
En bibbell på qwart _____ 2.				4 handukar _____ . 32.			
En postilla gamall _____ . 12.				2 Dito _____ . 4.			
En sallmbok _____ . 16.				<b>Sängkläder</b>			
2ne andeliga böcker _____ . 16.				En Bulster, 25 mkr _____ 4. 8.			
En gamall sallmbok _____ . 4.				En Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.			
Catekismis och sångker _____ . 4.				En Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.			
2 danska böcker _____ . 4.				4 dynor med randjge			
En börbok _____ . 3.				var, 1 lt 5 mkr			
3 små böcker _____ . 3.	4.	26.		af 12 β mkrn _____ 6. 12.			
<b>Diverse saker</b>				2 Dito af dun, ½ lt _____ 2. 32.			
9 mk wit ull a 12 β mk _____ 2. 12.				4 örnegodt med wit			
5 Dito swart _____ 1. 12.				war, 14 mkr af 16 β _____ 4. 32.	32.	40.	
9 mk hör tågor _____ 1. 24.				En fall _____ 1. 24.			
10 mk hampa tågor _____ . 40.				Ett blårosit täke _____ 1. 16.			
Lärft 66 alnar a				Ett af Kartun _____ 2.			
20 ./ allnen _____ 6. 42.				Ett Dito trökt _____ 1. 8.			
14 allnar dräll a 6 β				Ett Dit Dito _____ 1.			
alnen _____ 1. 36.				Ett Dito Dito _____ 1. 24.			
28 allnar Nästhäkle				Ett Dito _____ . 16.			
wäf af 4β alnen _____ 2. 16.	16.	38.		3 små örnegodt, 7 mkr _____ 1. 8.	14.	8.	
26 allnar grof wäf				En gamall Bulster _____ 4. 8.			
om 3β 6 rst aln(en) _____ 1. 43.				En ull -pa _____ . 24.			
3 allnar blårandit tyg _____ . 24.				En fäll _____ 1.			
3 Dito ulet _____ . 24.				Ett hårtäke _____ . 12.			
4 allnar ostampat wallmar _____ . 32.				<b>Diverse</b>			
1 1/3 alln gråt wallmar _____ . 24.	4.	3.		2 bläkratar _____ . 12.			
Transport _____	160.	2.		En besman _____ . 12.			
				2 besell _____ . 24.			
				Ett kå—s _____ . 3	2.	39.	
				Transport _____	217.	33.	



Transport	217.	33.	Transport	662.	10.
Ett par kårdor _____ . 8.			af Ryttnästaren		
Ett par Dito _____ . 8			---ifällt på		
Ett par Dito _____ . 8			Gishulltt Enlikt		
? saxor _____ . 4.			förskrifnjng af		
Ett skin såll _____ . 4.			den 9 Julj 1795 _____ 8. 16.		
Ett spån såll _____ . 2.			uplupen ränta _____ . 12.		
3 sällingar _____ . 8.			utaf häradskrifv-		
En sekt _____ . 6.			are Wetterstrands		
Ett -säll _____ . 2.			Enlikt förskrifvn-		
Ett knop såll _____ . 3.			ing af den 12 Julij		
Ett skrin _____ . 16.			1795 _____ 50.		
<b>Spannemåll</b>			uplupen ränta _____ 1. 14.		
Råg, 12 tonor a 4 Rdr ton(an) 48.			af Johannes Jertberg		
Hafvre, 12 tonor a 2 Rdr			Enlikt förskrifvnjng		
tönan _____ 24.			af den 14 aprill 1795 _____ 33. 16.		
Korn, 1 töna _____ 3.			uplupen ränta _____ 3. 1.		
Erter _____ 2.	78.	21.	utaf Cornätten		
<b>Kreatur</b>			S. Mondström Enli-		
Ett par Oxar _____ 26. 32.			kt förskrifvnjng af		
5 stöken Kor 7 Rdr 24			den 16 october 1784 _____ 3. 16.		
ß stökett _____ 37. 24.			uplupen ränta _____ 4. 25.		
En qviga _____ 6.			utaf anders Persson		
En swart stutt _____ 4.			i Måssiö Söreg(ården)		
En Kiur kallf _____ 3.			Enlikt förskrifning		
En qwige kallf _____ 3.			af den 29 october 1793 _____ 8. 16.		
? i Kiätte _____ 1.			uplupen ränta _____ . 44	113.	16.
5 får a 1 Rdr stöket _____ 5.			<b>Fastig hett</b> En Treden-		
5 lam a 32 ß stöket _____ 3. 16.			dell, Efter heltt räknat		
En gris _____ 2.			i gissarp, under Små-		
Ett stoo 10 år _____ 11. 32.	103.	8.	lands Lätta Cavalerij		
<b>Utestående</b>			och Lif Companjet		
<b>fodringar</b>			No 66 samt 1/3-dell		
En Banqo sedell finns _____ 3.			j Torpet gissebäck		
fodran af Conät			Med hedejg åbygnad		
gripensiöld Enlikt			Så i man som ladu		
förskrifnjng af den			gården, kan Efter		
6 feb 1794 _____ 166.			tidernas beskaften-		
			hett anses till _____ 1333. 32.		
uplupen ränta _____ 9. 18.			Summa _____	2108.	10.
af Jonas Andersson					
i Bäkafall Enli-					
kt förskrifnjng af					
den 29 September					
1792 _____ 83. 16.					
uplupen ränta _____ 1. 10.	262.	44.			
Transport _____	662.	10.			

#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Sålunda wara upgifwitt och jngenting med  
vetenskap undandålgts, som under Eds förbindellse  
styrkas kan om så fodras, jntygar *ut supra*

*Ana Maria Löfwing*  
En bedröfwad Enka

Som tillkallade ingteknings och werderjngsmän

*Jonas Ålstrand*  
Nämdeman  
*Petter Isrällson* i Skallarp

Närwarande arfwingar: *Jonas Löfberg*

*Johannes Jonasson*  
i Gissarp

de fatigas medell belöper 2 Rdr 30 ß 6rst som qwite-  
ras af Nässiö den

de fatigas andel är betalt med 2 Rixdaler 30 skilling 6 r(undstycken)  
som qwitteras af Nässiö d(en) 24 Januari 1796

*Daniel Jonasson*  
*Jöns Henricson*  
kyrkowärdar

**Translation:**

Presented at the Tveta District Court's winter session in Ingaryd, on March 8, 1796.

On January 18, 1796 legal proceedings on estate records were held, after the bailiff, the elevated Mr. Olof Löfberg, who passed away on December 5<sup>th</sup> last year. Except for a beloved wife he left two children, one son and one daughter, both of age and present. The present family members were reminded that they were acting under oath, and the estate was as follows:

Cash in specie <sup>111</sup>	3.	6.	Amount			Amount		
<b><u>Silver</u></b>								
1 beaker, 7 lod <sup>112</sup> 24 β _____	3.					Brought Forward _____	40	14
24.						1 dozen soup plates _____	2.	
1 tumbler _____	2.					½ dozen plates _____	3.6	
24 table spoons, à 24 β _____	7.					1 tankard with legs _____	1.	
3 tea spoons, à 24 β _____	1. 24.	17.	6.			1 Ditto old _____	. 24.	
<b><u>Copper</u></b>						1 tea pot _____	.16.	
1 liquor pan, 1½ lt <sup>113</sup> à 8 β / mk <sup>114</sup> _____	5.					2 candlesticks _____	.12.	
1 kettle, 1 lt à 8 β / mk _____	3. 16.					1 serving spoon _____	.8.	
1 Ditto, 17 mk à 8 β _____	2. 40.					3 small bowls _____	.24.	
1 Dito, 8 mk a 8 β _____	1. 16.					1 sauce boat _____	.4.	
1 Ditto, 7 mk à 8 β _____	1. 8.					1 mustard pot _____	.4.	
1 pan _____	. 32.					2 salt spoons _____	.8.	
3 pots with legs _____	. 32.					3 tablespoons _____	.4.	5. 44.
1 donut pan _____	1.					<b><u>Metal</u></b>		
1 tea pot _____	1.					1 sugar box _____	.6.	
2 barrels _____	2.4	17.	2.	4.		1 ½-? _____	.2.	
<b><u>Tin</u></b>						1 colander _____	.4.	
1 soup bowl, broken _____	.40					1 grater _____	.2.	
2 basins _____	1.24.					1 Ditto of brass _____	.12.	
1 Dito _____	. 16.					3 silver plated spoons _____	.16.	
? plate _____	3.	5.	32			<b><u>China</u></b>		
						4 coffee cups _____	.32.	
						1 plate _____	.2.	
						1 bowl _____	.12.	
						1 smaller _____	.4.	
						1 butter dish _____	.4	
						4 plates _____	.8.	
						1 old dish, 1 bottle _____	. 6	2. 14
Brought Forward _____		40.	14.			Brought Forward _____	48.	24.

<sup>111</sup> Actual currency: Riksdaler Specie. 1 Riksdaler (**Rdr**) = 48 skilling (**ß**); 1 skilling = 12 rundstycken (**r**).

<sup>112</sup> 1 lod = 13,2 gram.

<sup>113</sup> Lt = pund = pound.

<sup>114</sup> Mk = marker (weight).



#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Brought Forward	48.	24.		Brought Forward	60.	3.	
<b><u>Metal rock</u></b>				2 chisels .2			
One piece of metal . 24.				1 rasp .2			
One piece of iron . 24.				1 hoop shave . 2			
<b><u>Iron objects</u></b>				2 saws . 4.			
1 iron rod . 24				1 sheep shear . 12.			
2 iron bar levers . 24.				2 stirrups . 2.			
1 cauldron . 32.				2 pokers . 8.			
4 old pots 1. 16.				Pincers and hammer . 12.			
1 pot with legs . 8.				1 timber dog . 2.			
6 fry pans . 24.	9.	30.		2 runnbers . 4.			
2 pot lids . 3.				3 millstone sharpener . 3.	1.	4.	
1 pot with legs . 24				<b><u>Stoneware</u></b>			
2 old trivets . 12.				4 beakers . 12.			
2 smaller . 4.				2 ? . 4.			
1 ladle . 8.				1 soup bowl . 4.			
2 cutting axes . 32.				1 tea pot . 2.			
2 iron loops . 16.				1 sauce boat . 1.			
2 fire shovels . 4.				18 plates . 18.			
2 dampers . 24.				4 bowls . 4.			
2 pairs of sheep shears . 4.	7.	19.		5 basins . 5.			
1 pair of waffle irons . 16				2 plates . 1.	1.	3.	
1 pair of wafer irons . 12.				<b><u>Driving Tools</u></b>			
7 old scythes . 16.	4.	26.		1 hay cart 1.			
6 sickles . 16.				1 Ditto 1. 24			
4 billhooks . 6				1 cart with iron axles 5.			
2 peat hoes . 2.				1 cart (for one horse) 5.			
? spades . 4.	1.	24.		2 sledges . 16.			
? cattle fastenings w/ iron rings. 16.				1 cart rack . 12.			
? without iron rings . 16.				1 dray . 16.			
? ? axe . 2.				1 sleigh 2.	10.		
? axe . 3.				1 harness . 24.			
? axes . 24.				One leather harness . 24.			
? Ditto . 16.				1 saddle (for males) . 16.			
1 iron brace . 2.				3 reigns . 12.			
2 pairs of table knives w/forks . 10.				3 leather Ditto . 12.			
? knives . 4.				? . 8.			
1 sheath knife . 1.				2? . 16.			
? hackles . 12.				4 drays . 16.			
? flax combs . 4.				2 sledges . 4.			
3 augers . 12.				2 harrows . 4.			
3 drills . 6	2.	32.		3 wooden ploughs . 3.			
Brought Forward	60	3		Brought Forward	81.	1.	

Brought Forward	81.	1.		Brought Forward	98.	41.
1 manure cart _____ . 16				1 dozen plates _____ . 6.		
? manure forks _____ . 4.				2 butter dishes _____ . 2.		
? shafts _____ . 4.				7 baskets _____ . 12		
? ? _____ . 4.				<b>Glass Objects</b>		
? shafts _____ . 4.				1 large bottle _____ . 8.		
<b>Various Wooden Objects</b>				4 smaller _____ . 4.		
1 table _____ . 24.				1 bottle chest with		
1 small tea table _____ . 16.				6 flasks _____ 1.		
1 small table _____ . 8.				2 white bottles _____ . 4.		
1 cupboard _____ 1.				12 phials _____ . 6.		
The corner cupboard _____ . 16.				5 beer glasses _____ . 8.		
The upper part of a sideboard . 16				2+ 1 schnapps glasses _____ . 6.		
1 Ditto on a short side _____ . 32.	3.	16.		1 vinegar pitcher _____ . 2.		
+ beds _____ 1. 32.				1 wall clock _____ 6.		
? sofa _____ . 12.				1 mirror _____ . 32.		
? chairs _____ . 24.	78	21.		1 Ditto _____ . 16.		
? spinning wheels _____ . 16.				<b>The deceased's</b>		
? ? _____ . 32.				<b>clothes</b>		
? tub _____ . 40.				1 light blue coat		
? Ditto smaller tubs _____ 1. 32				And vest _____ 2.		
? Ditto _____ . 32				1 gray coat _____ 2.		
? smaller casks _____ 1.				1 white coat and vest _____ 1. 24	14.	34.
? chests _____ 1.				1 light blue coat _____ 1.		
? casks with lids _____ . 12.	9.	16.		1 Ditto dark blue _____ . 16.		
? pails _____ . 6.				1 black coat, vest, and		
? baskets _____ . 16.				trousers _____ 1. 24.		
?? _____ 1.				1 jacket _____ . 16.		
? bucket _____ . 4.				1 pair of leather trousers _____ . 16.		
? pails with lids _____ . 12.				1 pair of frieze trousers _____ . 32.		
? milk ? _____ . 12.				1 night shirt _____ . 32.		
? strain bowls _____ . 32.				4 bodices _____ 1. 32.		
? buckets _____ . 4.				1 cloak _____ 2.		
1 liquor quarter <sup>115</sup> _____ .				1 Ditto old _____ . 16.		
16.						
1 half anker <sup>116</sup> _____ .				1 cap, of polecat fur _____ 1.		
12.						
1 smaller quarter _____ . 8.				1 fur cap _____ . 8.	9.	44.
?? _____ 1.				1 hat _____ . 16.		
1 "full" anker <sup>117</sup> _____ .				1 Ditto _____ . 4.		
12.						
1 pitcher <sup>118</sup> and 1 ½ stoup <sup>119</sup> ____ .				2 pairs of trousers _____ . 12.	1.	26.
4.						
1 loom _____ . 12.						
1 pair of warping mills _____ . 2.	5.	8				

<sup>115</sup> 1 fjärding ≈ 1"quarter" ≈ 31,4 liters.<sup>116</sup> 1 halfankare = 1"halfanker" ≈ 20 liters.<sup>117</sup> 1 helankare = 1"fullanker" ≈ 40 liters.<sup>118</sup> 1 kanna ≈ 1 pitcher ≈ 2,6 liters.<sup>119</sup> 1 halvstop ≈ 1 ½-stoup ≈ 0,65 liters

#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Brought Forward \_\_\_\_\_ | 98. | 41. | | Brought Forward \_\_\_\_\_ | 125. | 1. | |

Brought Forward	125.	1.		Brought Forward	160.	2.
1 leather bodice _____ . 8.				Curtains for 1 bed _____ 1.		
2 pairs of "winter gaiters" _____ . 12.				8 napkins _____ 1. 16.		
2 pairs of mittens _____ . 4.				6 Ditto coarser _____ . 36.		
2 pairs of Ditto _____ . 4.				1 small table cloth _____ . 12.		
3 pairs of ? gloves _____ . 24.				1 Ditto of linen _____ . 24.		
6 pairs of woolen stockings 1.16				1 Ditto _____ 1.		
1 night cap _____ . 10.				1 Ditto of fabric _____ . 16		
8 linen shirts _____ 3.				1 Ditto _____ 1.		
11 coarser shirts _____ 3. 32.				1 Ditto _____ 1.		
1 night cap _____ . 16.				3 ? _____ . 32	7.	40.
1 linen undershirt _____ . 16.	9.	30.		½ dozen linen sheets _____ 4.		
2 razors _____ . 16.				½ dozen coarser _____ 2.		
1 meerscham pipe _____ 1.				4 towels _____ . 32.		
<b>Books</b>				2 Ditto _____ . 4.		
1 bible, "in quarto" _____ 2.				<b>Bedding</b>		
1 old collection of sermons _____ . 12.				1 feather bed, 25 mkr _____ 4. 8.		
1 hymn book _____ . 16.				1 Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.		
2 spiritual books _____ . 16.				1 Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.		
1 old hymn-book _____ . 4.				4 cushions with striped cases,		
Catechism and songs _____ . 4.				1 lt 5 mkr à 12 β /mkr _____ 6. 12.		
2 Danish books _____ . 4.				2 Ditto filled with down,		
1 prayer book _____ . 3.				½ lt _____ 2. 32.		
3 small books _____ . 3.				4 cushions with white		
<b>Various Items</b>				cases, 14 mkr à 16 β _____ 4. 32.	32.	40.
9 mk white wool a 12 β mk 2. 12.	4.	26.		1 skin rug _____ 1. 24.		
5 Ditto black _____ 1. 12.				1 blue-patterned quilt _____ 1. 16.		
9 mk flax yarn _____ 1. 24.				1 of cotton _____ 2.		
10 mk hemp yarn _____ . 40.				1 Ditto printed _____ 1. 8.		
66 ells of linen				1 Ditto Ditto _____ 1.		
à 20 /. <sup>120</sup> / ell _____ 6.				1 Ditto Ditto _____ 1. 24.		
42.				1 Ditto _____ . 16.		
14 ells of damask 6 β ell _____ 1. 36.				3 small cushions, 7 mkr _____ 1. 8.		
28 ells of tow à 4 β / ell _____ 2. 16	16.	38.		1 old feather bed _____ 8.	14.	8.
26 ells of coarse fabric				1 wool _____ . 24.		
à 3 β 6 r / ell _____ 1. 43.				1 skin rug _____ 1.		
3 ells of blue-striped fabric _____ . 24.				1 hair quilt _____ . 12.		
3 Ditto woolen fabric _____ . 24.				<b>Various</b>		
4 ells of homespun _____ . 32				2 metal funnels _____ . 12.		
				1 steelyard _____ . 12.		
				2 bridles _____ . 24.		
				1? _____ . 3	2.	39.
Brought Forward _____	160.	2.		Brought Forward _____	217.	33.

<sup>120</sup> 10 1 /. = 1 öre.



Brought Forward	217.	33.		Brought Forward	662.	10.	
1 pair of carders _____ . 8.				Claim on Cavalry Captain			
1 pair Ditto _____ . 8				?feld at Gissault of			
1 pair Ditto _____ . 8				July 9th 1795 _____ 8. 16.			
? sheep shears _____ . 4.				Accrued interest _____ . 12.			
1 skin sieve _____ . 4.				Claim on district clerk			
1 chip sieve _____ . 2.				Wetterstrand,			
3 small sieves _____ . 8.				of July 12th 1795, _____ 50.			
1 strainer _____ . 6.				Accrued interest _____ 1. 14.			
1 grain sieve _____ . 2.				Claim on Johannes Hjertberg,			
1 linseed sieve _____ . 3.				Of April 14 <sup>th</sup> 1795 _____ 33. 16.			
1 box _____ . 16.				Accrued interest _____ 3. 1.			
<b><u>Grain</u></b>				Claim on Cadet S. Nordström,			
Rye, 12 barrels à 4 Rdr / barrel 48.				of October 16 <sup>th</sup> 1784, _____ 3. 16.			
Oats, 12 barrels à 2 Rdr/ barrel 24.				Accrued interest _____ 4 . 25.			
Barley, 1 barrel _____ 3.				Claim on Anders Persson at			
Peas _____ 2.	78.	21.		Nässjö Söregården, of October			
<b><u>Livestock</u></b>				29 <sup>th</sup> ,			
1 pair of oxen _____ 26. 32.				1793 _____ 8. 16.			
5 cows, à 7 Rdr				Accrued interest _____ . 44	113.	16.	
24 ß each _____ 37. 24.				<b><u>Real Estate</u></b>			
1 heifer _____ 6.				1/3 of Gissarp nr 66 (under the			
1 black steer _____ 4.				Småland Light Cavalry Regiment,			
1 bull calf _____ 3.				the Staff Company) and 1/3 of the			
1 cow calf _____ 3.				croft Gissebäck; with decent			
? in a pen _____ 1.				dwelling-houses and			
5 sheep à 1 Rdr each _____ 5.				stables _____ 1333. 32.			
5 lambs à 32 ß each _____ 3. 16.							
1 pig _____ 2.							
1 mare, 10 years old _____ 11. 32.							
<b><u>Outstanding Debts</u></b>	103.	8.					
1 banknote _____ 3.							
Claim on Cadet							
Gripensköld of							
February 6 <sup>th</sup> , 1794 _____ 166.							
Accrued interest _____ 9. 18.							
Claim on Jonas							
Andersson in							
Bäckafall of							
September 29, 1792 _____ 83. 16.							
Accrued interest _____ 1. 10.							
	262.	44.					
Brought Forward _____	662.	10.		<b>Grand Total</b> _____	<b>2108.</b>	<b>10.</b>	

#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

That everything is stated and nothing with  
intent omitted certifies under oath, as above

*Ana Maria Löfwing*  
A distressed widow

Undersigned official valuers

*Jonas Ålstrand*

Lay accessor

*Petter Isrällson* in Skallarp

Present heirs: *Jonas Löfberg*

*Johannes Jonasson* in Gissarp

The pauper's share is 2 Rdr 30 ß 6rs, signed in Nässjö on

The pauper's share is paid with 2 Riksdaler 30 skilling 6 rundstycken,  
signed in Nässjö on January 24, 1796

*Daniel Jonasson*

*Jöns Henricson*

## Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvisdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sven Samuelsson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Elizabeth Arvisdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>May, 1711</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>January, 1706</b>
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Bälaryd</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Flisby</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Tenant Farmer</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Maid/Housewife</b>

### Children of Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvisdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
<b>Elin</b>	<b>February 5, 1734</b>	<b>Bälaryd</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Johan</b>	<b>January 5, 1736</b>	<b>Bälaryd</b>	<b>November 4, 1806</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>

Sven Samuelsson was born sometime in May of 1711 at Hillerstorp, a farm in northeast Bälaryd Parish. His parents were Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth. On May 15<sup>th</sup>, Sven was baptized at his family's home. The witnesses at his baptism were Johan in Skärsjö, housewife Elisabet in Torstorp, Lars in Aneby, housewife Sara in Torstorp, farmhand Zachris in Skärsjö, maiden Kierstin in Skärsjö, farmhand Pehr in Hillerstorp, and maiden Kierstin in Torstorp.<sup>121</sup> He was probably baptized by Zacharias Johannis Ståhl, the pastor of Bälaryd Church.



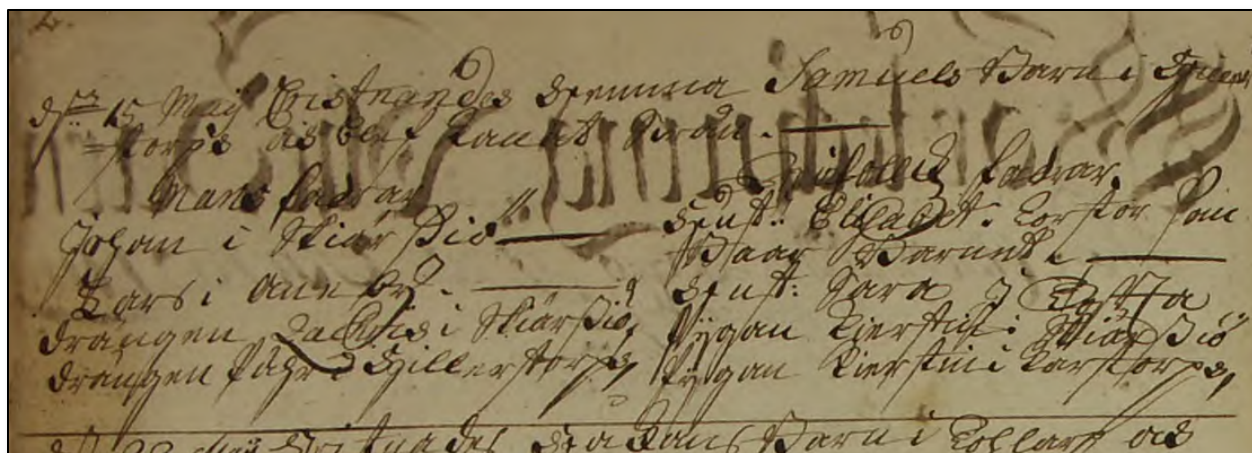
Hillerstorp, Bälaryd - Where Sven Samuelsson was born in 1711 and grew up

### **In 1711...**

- The King of Sweden was Karl XII, the king of France was Louis XIV, and the King of Russia was Peter the Great. In England, Queen Ann died and was succeeded by King George I.
- Sweden was in the eleventh year of the Great Northern War (1700-1721). That year, Sweden won a victory over Danish and Russian forces at the Siege of Strasslund.
- French settlers celebrated the first Mardi Gras festival in America at Mobile, Alabama.
- *An Essay on Criticism* by English poet Alexander Pope was published.

<sup>121</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 3



Baptism record of Sven Samuelsson – May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1711Transcription:

*Den 15 Majii christnades hemma Samuels barn i Hillerstorp och blev kallat Swän.*

<i>Mans faddrar</i>	<i>Quinfolk faddrar</i>
<i>Johan i Skärsjö _____</i>	<i>hustru Elisabet i Torstorp som baar barnet</i>
<i>Lars i Aneby _____</i>	<i>hustru Sara i Torstorp _____</i>
<i>drängen Zachris i Skärsjö</i>	<i>pygan Kierstin i Skärsjö</i>
<i>drängen Pehr i Hillerstorp</i>	<i>pygan Kierstin i Torstorp</i>

Translation:

*The 15<sup>th</sup> of May christened at home Samuel's child in Hillerstorp and became called Sven.*

<i>Male Witnesses</i>	<i>Female Witnesses</i>
<i>Johan in Skärsjö _____</i>	<i>housewife Elisabet in Torstorp who carried the child</i>
<i>Lars in Aneby _____</i>	<i>housewife Sara in Torstorp _____</i>
<i>farmhand Zachris in Skärsjö</i>	<i>maiden Kierstin in Skärsjö</i>
<i>farmhand Pehr in Hillerstorp</i>	<i>maiden Kierstin in Torstorp</i>



The interior of Bälaryd Church

Sven's father Samuel Andersson was a master mason and was also a churchwarden for Bälaryd Church. Since Sven's father was a churchwarden, his family was very active in the church. Sven had at least two brothers, Anders and Christer, and three sisters: Annika, Sarah, and Maria. From a young age, Sven started helping his family work in the fields at Hillerstorp.

Elizabeth Arvisdotter was born at Hareryd, a village in northeast Flisby Parish, sometime in January of 1706. Her parents were Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter. On January 13<sup>th</sup>, Elizabeth was baptized. The witnesses at her baptism were Håkan in Nybble, Swän Bengtsson in Aneby (Elizabeth's maternal uncle), farmhand Joen Bengtsson in Hareryd (Elizabeth's maternal uncle), farmhand Johan Ebbesson of Hareryd (Elizabeth's paternal uncle), church bell-ringer's wife Brita Bengtsdotter (Elizabeth's maternal aunt) in Damparp, Nils Torstensson's wife Karin Månsdotter in Hareryd, and maiden Karin Bengtsdotter in Hareryd (Elizabeth's maternal aunt).<sup>122</sup> Elizabeth was probably baptized by Johannes Styrenius, the vicar of Flisby Church at the time.



Baptism font at Flisby Church

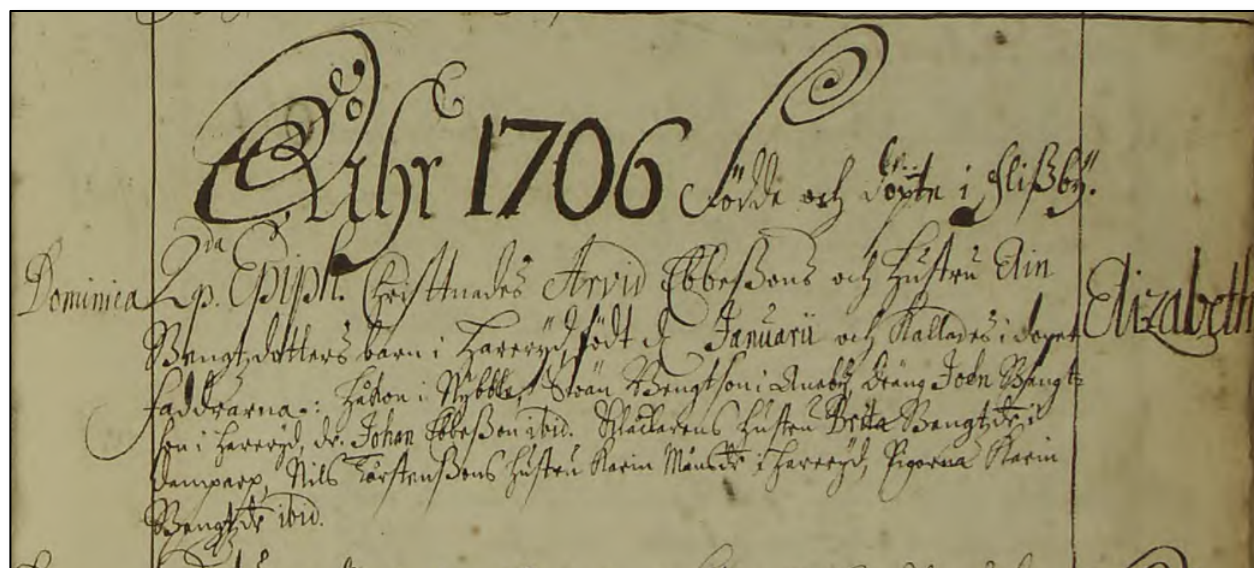
### The Liturgical Calendar of the Swedish Church

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 18<sup>th</sup> century, it was common for Swedish church records to not record the dates that certain events such as baptisms, weddings, and burials occurred. Rather, these events were recorded in relation to the liturgical calendar of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Some notable dates in the Swedish Lutheran Church include:

- **All Saints Day** – A date to honor all past saints. (takes place on November 1<sup>st</sup>).
- **Baptism of the Lord** – Celebrates Christ's baptism (takes place on the first Sunday following Epiphany in January).
- **Easter** – The celebration of Christ's resurrection. (takes place in March or April).
- **Epiphany** – Commemorates the three wise men visiting Christ (on January 6<sup>th</sup>).
- **Laetare Sunday** – The fourth Sunday of Lent (takes place in March or April).
- **Nativity** – The commemoration of Christ's birth (takes place on December 25<sup>th</sup>).
- **Palm Sunday** – The Sunday before Easter (takes place in March or April).
- **Pentecost** – Celebrates the arrival of the Holy Spirit (takes place 50 days after Easter in May or June).
- **The Transfiguration** – The last Sunday of Epiphany (takes place in February or March).
- **The Annunciation** – Celebrates the announcement of Christ's birth (takes place on March 25<sup>th</sup>).
- **The Ascension** – Celebrates Christ's Ascension to Heaven (takes place 40 days after Easter in April or May).
- **Trinity Sunday** – The first Sunday after Pentecost (takes place in May or June).

<sup>122</sup> Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 23





Baptism record of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter – January 13<sup>th</sup>, 1706

Transcription:

*Åhr 1706 Födde och döpt i Flisby.*

*Dominica 2 p. Epiphany, christnades Arvid Ebbessons och hustru Elin*

*Bengtsdotters barn i Hareryd, födt d. \_\_\_\_ Januarii och kallades i döpt Elizabeth*  
*Faddrarna: Håkon i Nybble, Swän Bengtsson i Aneby, dräng Joen Bengtsson i Hareryd, dr. Johan Ebbesson ibid, Kläckarens hustru Brita Bengtsdotter i Damparp, Nils Torstenssons hustru Karin Mansdotter i Hareryd, pigorna Karin Bengtsdotter, ibid.*

Translation:

*The Year 1706 Born and baptized in Flisby.*

*2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday past Epiphany, christened Arvid Ebbessons and wife Elin*

*Bengtsdotter's child in Hareryd, born the \_\_\_\_ of January and called in baptism Elizabeth.*  
*Witnesses: Håkan in Nybble, Swän Bengtsson in Aneby, farmhand Joen Bengtsson in Hareryd, farmhand Johan Ebbesson of the same place, church bell-ringer's wife Brita Bengtsdotter in Damparp, Nils Torstensson's wife Karin Månsdotter in Hareryd, maidens (sic) Karin Bengtsdotter of the same place.*

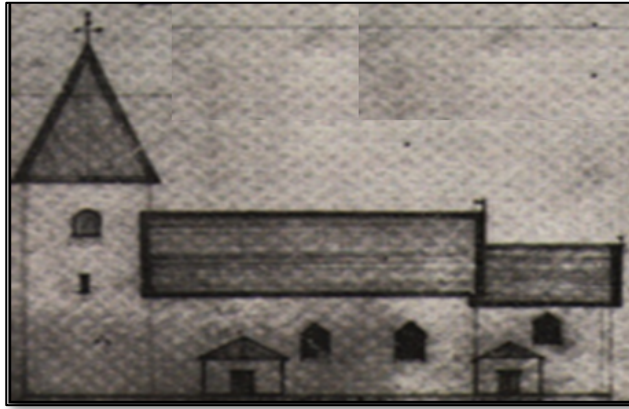
Elizabeth spent the first 27 years of her life at Hareryd. Her father Arvid Ebbeson was a farmer. Elizabeth had at least one brother named Ebbe and at least two sisters, Karin and Maria. Several of Elizabeth's extended family also lived at Hareryd. Once she was old enough, Elizabeth started helping her mother, Elin, and sisters with chores around Hareryd.



Hareryd, Flisby - Where Elizabeth Arvidsdotter was born in 1706 and grew up

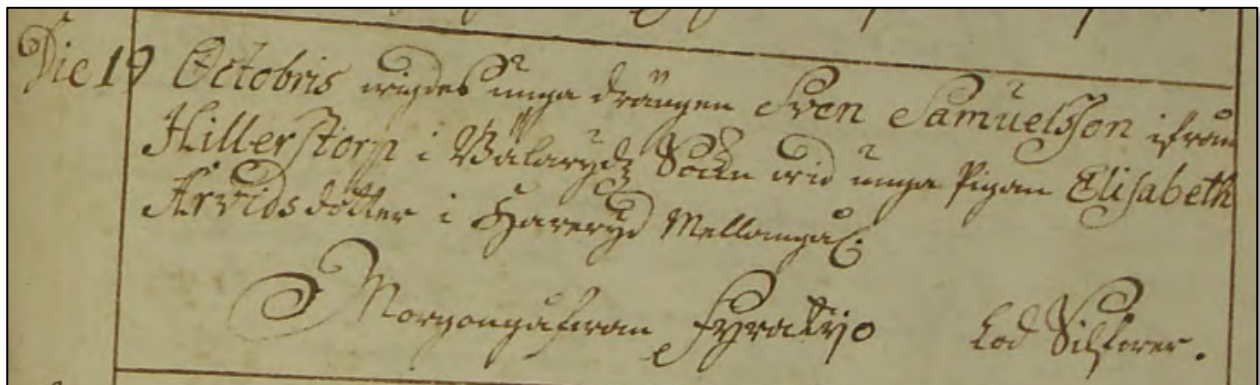


It's unknown how Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter met. They probably started courting sometime in the early 1730s. By 1733, the two were engaged.



How Flisby Church looked when Sven and Elizabeth were married in 1733

On October 19, 1733, Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter were married. They may have been married at Flisby Church, the vicarage of Flisby Parish, or at Elizabeth's home at Hareryd. They were probably married by Johannes Styrenius. At the wedding, Sven paid 40 lod silver for the morning gift.<sup>123</sup>



Marriage record of Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter – October 19<sup>th</sup>, 1733

Transcription:

*Die 19 Octobris wigdes unga drängen Sven Samuelsson ifrån  
Hillerstorp i Bälaryds socken wid unga pigan Elisabeth  
Arvidsdotter i Hareryd Mellangård.  
Morgongifven fyrtio lod silfver.*

Translation:

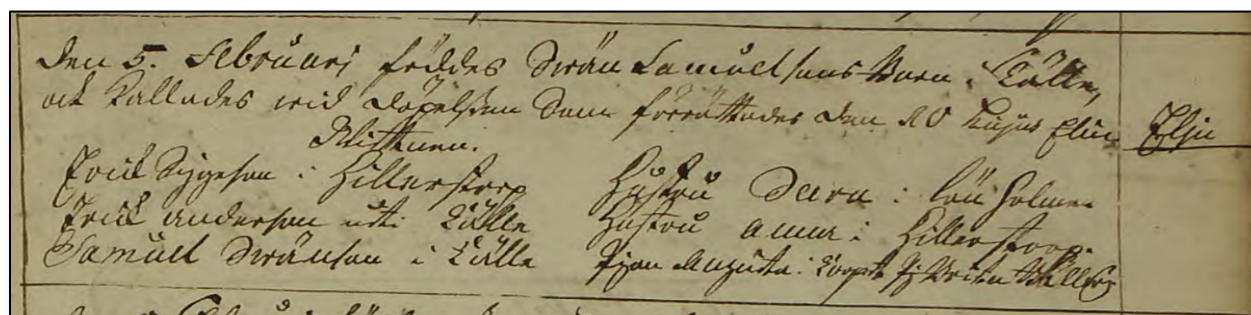
*The 19<sup>th</sup> of October married the young farmhand Sven Samuelsson from  
Hillerstorp in Bälaryd Parish with the young maiden Elizabeth  
Arvidsdotter in Hareryd Mellangård.  
Morning gift was 40 lod silver.*

<sup>123</sup> Flisby Marriages, Vol.C:2 (1700-1765), page 527

After their wedding, Sven and Elizabeth moved to Tällö, a farm just a half a kilometer north of Bälaryd Church. Elizabeth gave birth to a daughter named Elin on February 5, 1734. Elin was baptized at Bälaryd Church on February 10<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Erik Sygasson in Hillerstorp, housewife Sara in Lönholma, Erik Andersson in Tällö, housewife Anna in Hillerstorp, Samuel Swänsson in Tällö, maiden Augusta in Torpet and maiden Brita in Bälaryd.<sup>124</sup>



Tällö, Bälaryd - Where Sven and Elizabeth's family lived in the 1730s



Birth and baptism record of Elin Svensdotter – February 10<sup>th</sup>, 1734

Transcription:

Den 5 Februarii föddes Swän Samuelssons barn i Tällö,  
och kallades wid döpseln Som förättades den 10 hujus Elin.

Elin

Wittnen

Erik Sigeson i Hillerstorp hustru Sara i Lönholma

Erik Andersson uti Tällö hustru Anna i Hillerstorp

Samuel Swänsson i Tällö pigan Augusta i Torpet, pig Brita i Bälaryd

Translation:

The 5<sup>th</sup> of February born Sven Samuelsson's child in Tällö,  
and called under baptism and solemnized the 10<sup>th</sup> of February, Elin.

Elin

Witnesses

Erik Sigeson Hillerstorp housewife Sara in Lönholma

Erik Andersson in Tällö housewife Anna in Hillerstorp

Samuel Swänsson in Tällö maiden Augusta in Torpet, maiden Brita in Bälaryd

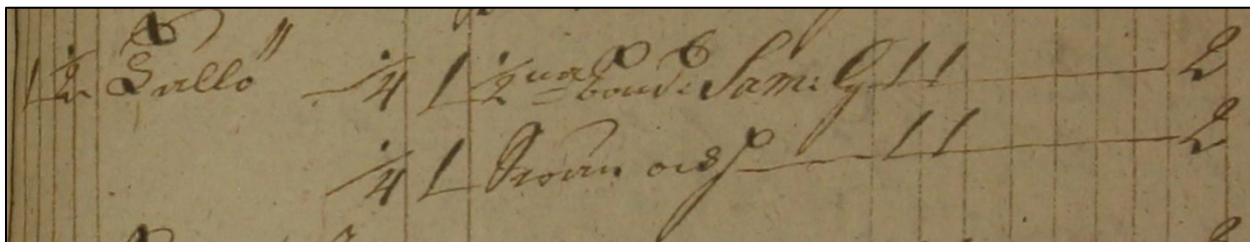
<sup>124</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 163



The gardens at Tällö

On January 5, 1736, Elizabeth gave birth to Johan Svensson.<sup>125</sup> Johan was baptized at on January 11<sup>th</sup> at Bälaryd Church. The witnesses at the baptism were Joen Raquelsson in Lönholmen, housewife Anna in Hillerstorp, Samuel Svensson in Tällö, Anna in Lönsholmen, Pehr Svensson in Torstorp, and Kerstin in Torstorp.<sup>126</sup>

It appears that Sven Samuelsson was good friends with Samuel Svensson, one of the farmers who lived at Tällö during the 1730s. In addition to having Samuel serve as a baptism witness for his son, Johan, Sven also served as a witness at the baptism of Maria, Samuel Svensson's daughter, on November 22, 1735.<sup>127</sup>



Landskontor record showing Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter at Tällö in 1736

Transcription:

1½ Tällö ¼ 1½ bonde Sam(uel) och h(ustru) 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
¼ 1. Sven och h(ustru) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2

Translation:

1½ Tällö ¼ 1½ farmer Samuel and wife 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
¼ 1. Sven and wife \_\_\_\_\_ 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2

Transcription:

1½ Tällö ¼ 1½ bonde Sam(uel) och h(ustru) 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
¼ 1. Sven och h(ustru) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2

Translation:

1½ Tällö ¼ 1½ farmer Samuel and wife 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
¼ 1. Sven and wife \_\_\_\_\_ 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2

Sven and Elizabeth lived at Tällö until 1736.<sup>128</sup> Since the two were no longer listed in the Landskontor records in 1737<sup>129</sup>, they must have left there by then.

<sup>125</sup> Information about the fate of Johan Svensson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 357

<sup>126</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 169

<sup>127</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 168

<sup>128</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor, Vol. Elc:49 (1736), page 2176

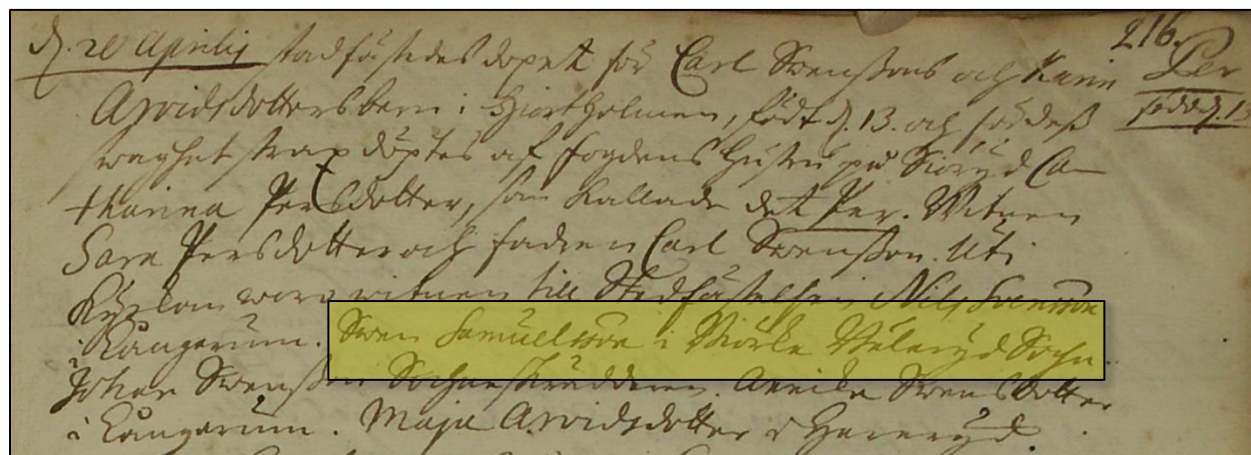
<sup>129</sup> Jönköpings läns landskontor, Vol. Elc:50 (1737), page 1428



The last known record which mentions Sven Samuelsson is from the baptism of Per Carlsson, the son of Carl Swansson and Karin Arvidsdotter (who was the sister of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter), which occurred on April 13, 1739, somewhere in Flisby Parish. Sven was listed as one of the witnesses in this record, and it states that he was living at the farm Björka in Bälaryd Parish.<sup>130</sup> Unfortunately, there are no Landskontor records which show Sven and Elizabeth at Björka.



Björka, Bälaryd - Where Sven and Elizabeth's family were living in 1739



Birth and baptism record of Per Carlsson which shows Sven Samuelsson as a baptism witness  
April 13<sup>th</sup>, 1739

### The Lack of Commercialism in Old Sweden

*"The peasant society knew nothing of the commercialism which has overwhelmed modern society. Neighbor did not exploit neighbor for profit. So their need for joy, one of mankind's eternal longings, was satisfied communally without any individual making a profit on it. The entertainments industry may have had its modest forerunners, but as a major and highly profitable affair, it did not come into being in Sweden until...[the 20<sup>th</sup>] century."*

Source: Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 192

<sup>130</sup> Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 425

No further records can be found which mention Sven and Elizabeth, so their fates are unknown.

### What Happened to Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter?

The death records for Sven and Elizabeth cannot be found. Roland Hermansson, one of their descendants, has spent years searching through the records of the parishes in the vicinity of Bälaryd Parish to find what happened to them. However, as of 2015, he has been unable to successfully find any more records for them. Sven and Elizabeth may have settled near Frinnaryd Parish, since records indicate that their son, Johan Svensson, lived in Frinnaryd during the late 1750s.



Map of the different parishes in the area that Sven and Elizabeth lived

### Trivia on Sven Samuelsson and Elisabeth Arvidsdotter

1. What farm was Sven Samuelsson born at?
2. What year was Sven Samuelsson born?
3. What was the name of Sven Samuelsson's father?
4. What year was Elisabeth Arvidsdotter born?
5. What parish was Elisabeth Arvidsdotter born at?
6. What was the name of Elisabeth Arvidsdotter's mother?
7. What year were Sven and Elisabeth married in?
8. What parish were Sven and Elisabeth married at?
9. What farm did Sven and Elisabeth live at after they were married?
10. What was the name of Sven and Elisabeth's daughter?

Answers: 1. Hillerstorp, 2. 1711 3. Samuel Andersson 4. 1706 5. Flisby 6. Elin Bengtsdotter 7. 1733 8. Flisby 9. Tällö  
10. Elin

## Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Johan Pehrsson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>February 23, 1713</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>August 26, 1718</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>August 27, 1782</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>January 17, 1773</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Farmhand/Farmer</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Maid/Housewife</b>

### Children of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
<b>Annika</b>	<b>September 14, 1741</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>	<b>September 16, 1808</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>
Karin	November 25, 1743	Marbäck	January 21, 1745	Marbäck
Cajsa	November 1, 1745	Marbäck	September 7, 1825	Marbäck
Maria	November 1, 1745	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Elisabeth	February 8, 1748	Marbäck	September 21, 1751	Marbäck
Ingrid	October 28, 1750	Marbäck	May 25, 1823	Marbäck
Peter	January 1, 1753	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Elisabeth	July 28, 1754	Marbäck	May 15, 1819	Barkeryd
Johan	April 14, 1755	Marbäck	June 5, 1755	Marbäck
Elin	May 21, 1759	Marbäck	June 16, 1826	Marbäck
Stina	January 31, 1764	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

### Children of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrdsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Johan	May 23, 1781	Marbäck	July 1, 1781	Marbäck

### Early Years (1713-1740)

Johan Pehrsson was born on February 23, 1713 at Stora Högaskog, a farm in northwest Marbäck Parish. His father was Pehr Olofsson and his mother was probably Karin Jönsdotter.<sup>131</sup>

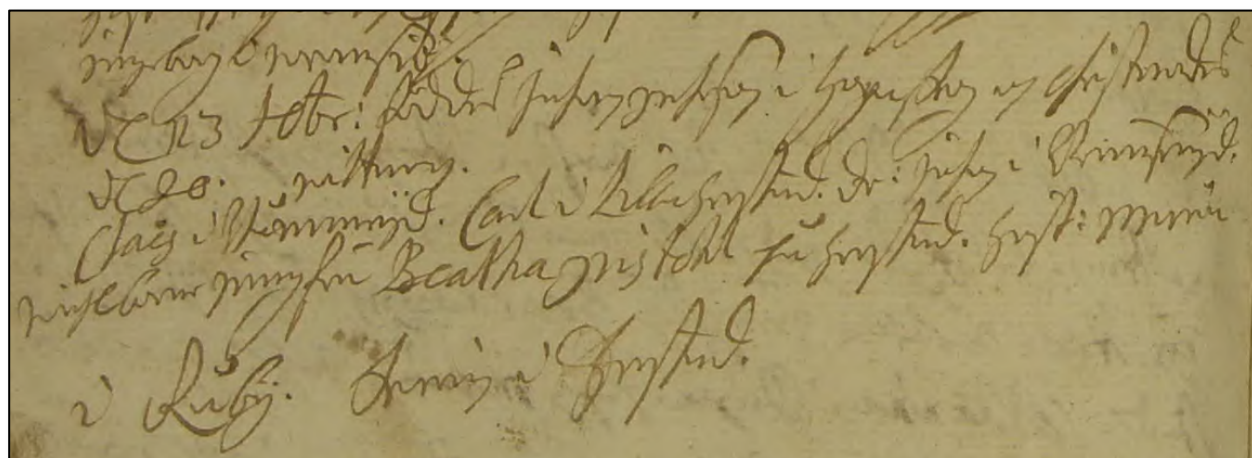
<sup>131</sup> Johan Pehrsson's parents aren't listed on his birth and baptism record. However, patronymic tradition informs us that Johan's father was named Pehr, and the only Pehr listed at Stora Högaskog was a Pehr Olofsson who died in 1740 at the age of 79 years old (Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268). The same year, a woman named Karin Jönsdotter is listed as having died at Stora Högaskog at the age of 59 (Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268). The second oldest daughter of Johan was named Karin, and Swedes usually named their children after their parents in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Both Pehr Olofsson Karin Jönsdotter are the appropriate age to be Johan Pehrsson's parents. Since Stora Högaskog was a small farm where only a couple of families lived during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is almost certain that Pehr Olofsson was Johan's father, and very likely that Karin Jönsdotter was Johan's mother.





Stora Högaskog, Marbäck  
Where Johan Pehrsson was born in 1713  
and lived his entire life

On February 28<sup>th</sup>, Johan was baptized. He was probably baptized by Magnus Ennander, the pastor of Marbäck Church at the time. The witnesses at his baptism were Claes from Bommeryd, Carl from Lilla Herrestad, Johan from Brunnseryd, Miss Beatha Pistohl of Herrestad, housewife Maria in Råby, and a woman in Herrestad.<sup>132</sup> Johan spent his entire life at Stora Högaskog. His father, Pehr Olofsson, was a farmer there. Johan had at least one sister, Anna (b. 1699).



Birth and baptism record of Johan Pehrsson – February 28<sup>th</sup>, 1713

Transcription:

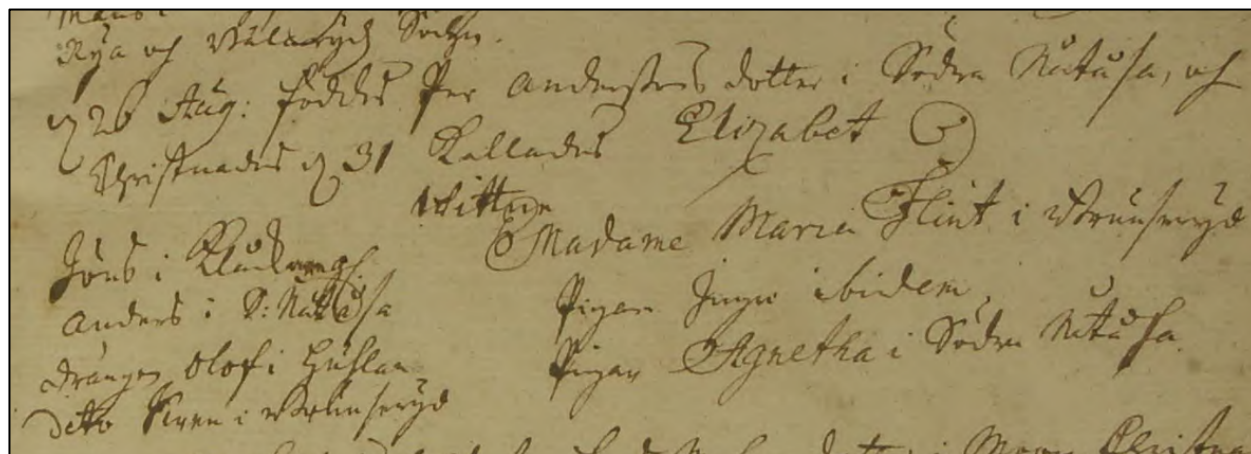
*d. 23 Febr: föddes Johan Pehrsson i Högaskog och christnades  
d. 28. Wittning:  
Claes i Båmmeryd, Carl i Lilleherrstad, dr: Johan in Brunnseryd,  
Wehlborna jungfru Beatha Pistohl på Herrstad, hust: Maria  
i Råby, ? i Herrestad.*

Translation:

*On February 23<sup>rd</sup> Johan Pehrsson in Högaskog was born and baptized  
on the 28<sup>th</sup>. Witnesses:  
Claes in Bommeryd, Carl in Lilla Herrestad, Johan in Brunnseryd,  
the honorable Miss Beatha Pistohl at Herrestad, the wife Maria  
in Råby, ? in Herrestad.*

<sup>132</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 190

Elisabeth Pehrsson was born on August 26, 1718 at Södra Nåtåsa, a farm located just a short distance northeast of Stora Högaskog. Her father was Pehr Andersson and her mother was probably Annika Johansdotter.<sup>133</sup> On August 31<sup>st</sup>, Elisabeth was baptized at Marbäck Church. She was probably baptized by Johannes Eric Älf, the vicar of Marbäck Church at the time. The witnesses at her baptism were Jöns in Klockaregården Madame Maria Flint in Brunnseryd, Anders in Södra Nåtåsa, maiden Inga of Södra Nåtåsa, farmhand Olof, maiden Agnetha in Södra Nåtåsa, and Sven in Bommeryd.<sup>134</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elisabeth Pehrsson – August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1718

Transcription:

d 26 Aug: föddes Per Anderssons dotter i Södra Nåtåsa, och  
christnades d 31 kallades Elizabet

Wittnen

Jöns i Kåckaregn  
Anders i S. Nåtåsa  
drängen Olof i Huhlan?  
dito Swen i Bommeryd

Madame Maria Flint i Brunnseryd  
Pigan Inga ibidem  
Pigan Agnetha i Södra Nåtåsa

Translation:

On August 26<sup>th</sup> Per Andersson's daughter in Södra Nåtåsa was born, and  
baptized on the 31<sup>st</sup> called Elisabeth

Witnesses

Jöns in Klockaregården  
Anders in Södra Nåtåsa  
farmhand Olof in ?  
ditto Swen in Bommeryd

Madame Maria Flint in Brunnseryd  
maid Inga of the same place  
maid Agnetha in Södra Nåtåsa

<sup>133</sup> Pär Andersson is listed as Elisabeth Pehrsson's father in Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 205. The name of Elisabeth Pehrsson's mother isn't listed in this record. However, the oldest daughter of Elisabeth was named Annika, and Swedes usually named their children after their parents in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In a wedding record from 1726, there is a Annika Johansdotter of Södra Nåtåsa who married Nils Pedersson. In this record, Annika is listed as a widow. (Marbäck Marriages, Vol.C:2 (1722-1744), page 45). Elisabeth's father Pär Andersson died in 1725, which means Annika was probably his wife and Elisabeth's mother.

<sup>134</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 205

Elisabeth grew up at Södra Nåtåsa. She had at least one younger brother named Johan (b. 1722) and may have had an older brother named Nils. In May of 1725 when Elisabeth was just six years old, her father Pär Andersson died.<sup>135</sup> On December 26, 1726, Elisabeth's mother Annika Johansdotter was remarried to Nils Pedersson from Vippersjö, Linderås Parish.<sup>136</sup>



Södra Nåtåsa, Marbäck – Where Elisabeth Pehrson was born in 1718 and lived for the first 22 years her life

### The Name “Elisabeth” (“Elizabeth”)

The name “Elisabeth” (or “Elizabeth”) is derived from the Greek name “Ελισάβετ,” which is a form of the Hebrew name *Elisheva*, meaning "My God is an oath" or "My God is abundance". The earliest mention of the name in Sweden is from 1286, when the spelling “Elizabet”. The name is second most common female names in Sweden, after “Mary.”

Since Södra Nåtåsa was just a short distance northeast of Stora Högaskog, Elisabeth was neighbors with Johan Pehrsson and the two probably knew each other for almost their entire lives. They probably started courting sometime in the late 1730s.

### Nattfrieri – “Night Proposals”

In Old Sweden, there were a variety of social events in which young people became acquainted with each other and met their future spouse. One of the most common ways young people started courting was through the activity of *nattfrieri*, or “night proposals.” During this time, groups of young men would wander out at night to various farms and villages to visit the young women that they were courting or wished to court. If a girl was sought by several men, a fight sometimes broke out over her. The winner would subsequently climb through the young woman's window and spend time with her. The girl was fully dressed in a chemise, extra blouse, and petticoat or skirt. Once the suitor was with the young woman, the two would lay down on the bedspread together and talk. While the young man and women were together, the young man's friends would stay outside the cottage and keep watch. If the girl didn't turn her back on her suitor the visit was deemed a success.

<sup>135</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 260

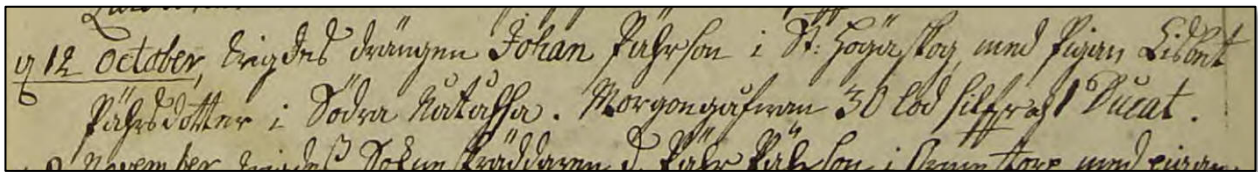
<sup>136</sup> Marbäck Marriages Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 4





Altar at Marbäck Church

By 1740, Johan and Elisabeth were engaged. The banns for their wedding were read at Marbäck Church during church services in late September and early October. On October 12, 1740, Johan and Elisabeth were married. They may have been married at Marbäck Church, the parish vicarage, Södra Nåtåsa, or Stora Högaskog. Johan paid 30 lod (around 392 grams) of silver and one ducat (a gold or silver coin) for the morgongåfva, or morning gift.<sup>137</sup>

Marriage record of Johan Pehrsson and Elizabeth (Lisbet) Pehrsdotter – October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1740Transcription:

*d. 12 October, vigdes drgängen Johan Pehrsson i St. Högaskog med pigan Lisbet Pährsdotter in Södra Notåsa. Morgongåfva 30 lod silver, 1 ducat*

Translation:

*The 12<sup>th</sup> of October, married Johan Pehrsson in Stora Högaskog with maid Lisbet Pehrsdotter in Södra Notåsa. The morning gift was 30 lod silver, 1 ducat*

**Sängledning – The Tradition of Putting the Wedding Couple to Bed**

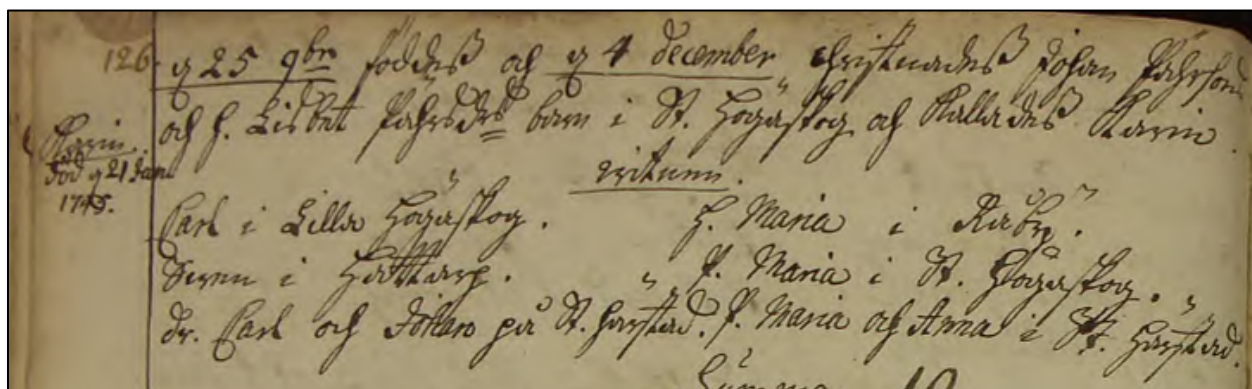
Wedding feasts in old Sweden culminated with the *sängledning*, when the newly married couple were put to bed. The bride was brought into her chamber where the women that were present undressed her to her chemise, and put her to bed. The groom was then led into the chamber by the men in the party, and several coarse jokes were often made by them. After this, the oldest women present made sure that everyone left the bride and groom alone in their chamber to spend their first night together as a married couple.

<sup>137</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 51

## Raising a Family at Stora Högaskog (1740-1773)

After Johan and Elisabeth were married, Elisabeth moved into the farmhouse at Stora Högaskog with Johan. The previous year, both of Johan's parents, Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter, had died.<sup>138</sup>

On September 14, 1741, Elisabeth gave birth to her and Johan's eldest child Annika (Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandmother).<sup>139</sup> On September 20<sup>th</sup>, Annika was baptized at Marbäck Church.<sup>140</sup> Two years later on November 25, 1743, Elisabeth gave birth to another daughter named Karin. Karin was baptized at Marbäck Church on December 4<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at the baptism were Carl in Lilla Högaskog, housewife Maria in Råby, Sven in Hattarp, maiden Maria in Stora Högaskog, farmhands Carl and Johan from Stora Härstad, and maidens Maria and Anna in Stora Härstad.<sup>141</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Karin Johansdotter - December 4<sup>th</sup>, 1743

### Transcription:

126. *den 25 9<sup>bn</sup>\* föddes och d. 4<sup>th</sup> December christenades Johan Pehrsson i och Karin h. Lisbeth Pehrsson barn i St. Högaskog af kallades Karin.*  
*död d. 21 Jan. Wittnen*

*Carl i Lilla Högaskog*

*h. Maria i Råby*

*Sven i Hattarp*

*p. Maria i St. Högaskog*

*dr. Carl och Johan på St. Härstad*

*p. Maria och Anna i St. Härstad*

### Translation:

126. *The 25<sup>th</sup> of November born and the 4<sup>th</sup> of December christened Johan Pehrsson and (died 21 January wife Lisbet Pehrsson's child in Stora Högaskog and called Karin.*  
 1745) *Witnesses*

*Carl in Lilla Högaskog*

*housewife Maria i Råby*

*Sven in Hattarp*

*maiden Maria in Stora Högaskog*

*farmhands Carl and Johan from Stora Härstad*

*maidens Maria and Anna in Stora Härstad*

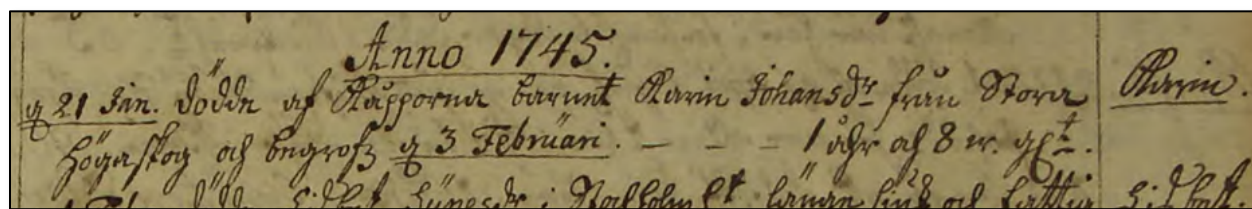
<sup>138</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:2 (1722-1744), page 268

<sup>139</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 118

<sup>140</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 118

<sup>141</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 127

A little over year after Karin's birth, she fell ill with smallpox in the winter of 1745. Karin died on January 21, 1745 and was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on February 3<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>142</sup>



Death and burial record of Karin Johansdotter – February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1745

Transcription:

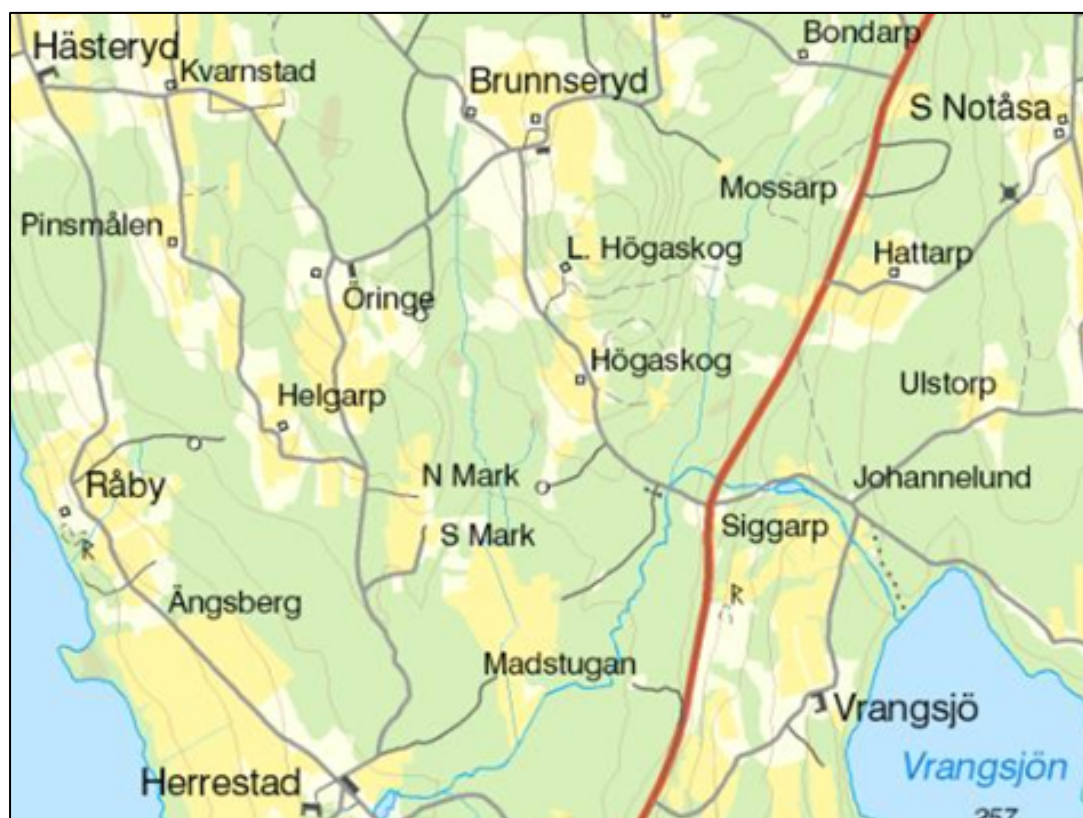
Anno 1745.

den 21 Jan. dödd af smittkoppor barnet Karin Johansdottr från Stora Karin.  
Högaskog och begros den 3 Februari. \_ \_ \_ 1 år och 8 m(ånade)r g(amma)l

Translation:

Anno 1745.

The 21<sup>st</sup> of January, died of smallpox the child Karin Johansdotter from Stora Karin.  
Högaskog and buried the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February. \_ \_ \_ 1 year and 8 months old.



The area of Marbäck where Johan and Elizabeth's family lived

<sup>142</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 140



During the 1740s, the family of a couple named Anders Nilsson and Brita Davidsdotter also lived at Stora Högaskog and were friends with Johan and Elisabeth. Johan and Elisabeth were also friends with several of their neighbors, such as Carl Larsson and his wife Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog, Sven Pehrsson and his wife Karin Jonsdotter in Hattarp, Pehr Bengtsson and his wife Maria Jonsdotter in Vrangsjökvärn, and Johan Pehrsson and his wife Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård.

### **Baptisms in which Johan and Elisabeth were Witnesses**

- **December 6, 1741** - Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's daughter Anika Carlsdotter.<sup>1</sup>
- **March 20, 1743**, - Baptism of Sven Pehrsson and Karin Jonsdotter in Hattarp's son Pehr Svnesson.<sup>2</sup>
- **July 10, 1743**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's son Lars Carlsson.<sup>3</sup>
- **August 12, 1743**- Baptism of Pehr Bengtsson and Maria Jonsdotter in Vrangsjökvärn's daughter Catharina Pehrdsdotter.<sup>4</sup>
- **November 25, 1743**- Baptism of Sven Pehrsson and Karin Jonsdotter in Hattarp's son Johan Svensson.<sup>5</sup>
- **May 25, 1745**- Baptism of Anders Nilsson and Brita Davidsdotter in Stora Marbäck's son David Andersson.<sup>6</sup>
- **September 21, 1746**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's daughter Elisabeth Carlsdotter.<sup>7</sup>
- **February 5, 1749**- Baptism of Johan Pehrsson and Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård's son Pehr Johansson.<sup>8</sup>
- **March 30, 1750**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's twins Johan Carlsson and Helena Carlsdotter.<sup>9</sup>
- **June 2, 1751**- Johan Pehrsson and Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård's daughter Annika Johansdotter.<sup>10</sup>
- **May 6, 1753**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's daughter Kirstin Carlsdotter.<sup>11</sup>
- **March 31, 1754**- Johan Pehrsson and Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård's daughter Maria Johansdotter.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 119

<sup>2</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 123

<sup>3</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 125

<sup>4</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 128

<sup>5</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 129

<sup>6</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 75

<sup>7</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 76

<sup>8</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 80

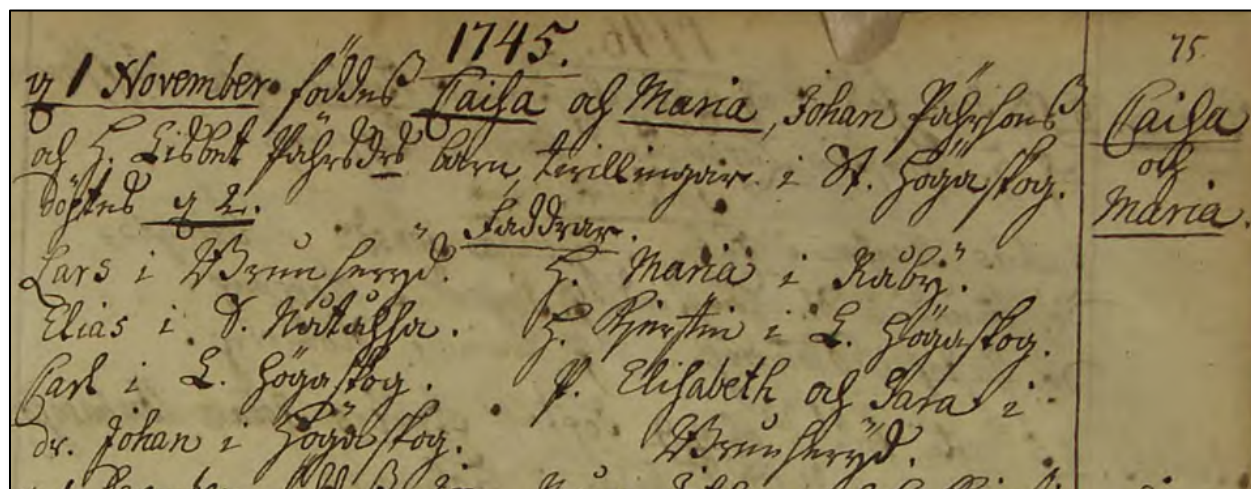
<sup>9</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 80

<sup>10</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 83

<sup>11</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 85

<sup>12</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 87

On November 1, 1745, Elisabeth gave birth to twins named Cajsa and Maria. The following day, the two were baptized. The witnesses at their baptism were Lars in Brunnseryd, housewife Maria in Råby, Elias in Södra Notåsgolen, housewife Kirstin in Lilla Högaskog, Carl in Lilla Högaskog, farmhand Johan in Högaskog, and maids Elisabeth and Sara in Brunnseryd.<sup>143</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Cajsa Johansdotter and Maria Johansdotter - November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1745

#### Transcription:

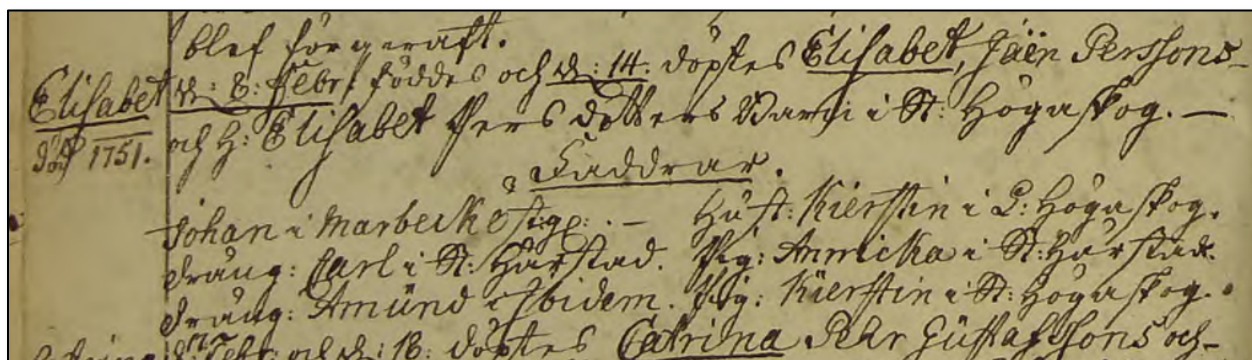
<u>1745.</u>	75
<u>d. 1 November föddes Cajsa and Maria, Johan Pährssons</u>	<u>Cajsa</u>
<u>och h. Lisbet Pehrson's barn tvillingar i St. Högaskog.</u>	<u>och</u>
<u>döptes den 2. Faddrar</u>	<u>Maria.</u>
Lars i Brunnseryd.	h. Maria i Råby.
Elias i S. Notåsgolen.	h. Kirstin i L. Högaskog.
Carl i L. Högaskog.	p. Elisabeth and Sara i
dr. Johan i Högaskog.	Brunnseryd.

#### Translation:

<u>1745.</u>	Page 75
<u>The 1<sup>st</sup> of November [were] born Cajsa and Maria, Johan Pehrsson's</u>	<u>Cajsa</u>
<u>and housewife Elisbet Pehrson's twins in St. Högaskog.</u>	<u>and</u>
<u>Baptized the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Witnesses:</u>	<u>Maria.</u>
Lars in Brunnseryd.	housewife Maria in Råby.
Elias in Södra Notåsgolen.	housewife Kirstin in Lilla Högaskog.
Carl in Lilla Högaskog.	maids Elisabeth and Sara in
farmhand Johan in Högaskog.	Brunnseryd.

<sup>143</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 75

Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Elisabeth on February 8, 1748. Elisabeth was baptized at Marbäck Church on February 14<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Johan in Marbäck Storegård, housewife Kierstin in Lilla Högaskog, farmhand Carl in Stora Härstad, maiden Annicka in Stora Högaskog, farmhand Amund in Stora Högaskog, and maiden Kierstin in Stora Högaskog.<sup>144</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elisabeth Johansdotter - February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1748

#### Transcription:

Elisabet d 8 Febr. Föddes och d. 14 döptes Elisabet, Jaen Pehrssons  
död 1751. och h. Elisabet Pehrsdotters barn i St. Högaskog. \_\_\_\_

#### Faddrar

Johan i Marbäck Storegård.	hustru Kierstin i L. Högaskog.
dräng Carl i St. Härstad.	pig. Annicka i St. Högaskog.
dräng Amund ibdm.	pig. Kierstin i St. Högaskog.

#### Translation:

Elisabeth The 8<sup>th</sup> of February was born and the 14<sup>th</sup> was baptized Elisabeth, Jaen Pehrsson's  
died 1751. and wife Elisabeth Pehrsson's child in Stora Högaskog. \_\_\_\_

#### Witnesses

Johan in Marbäck Storegård.	housewife Kierstin in Lilla Högaskog.
farmhand Carl in Stora Härstad.	maiden Annicka in Stora Högaskog.
farmhand Amund of the same place.	maiden Kierstin in Stora Högaskog.

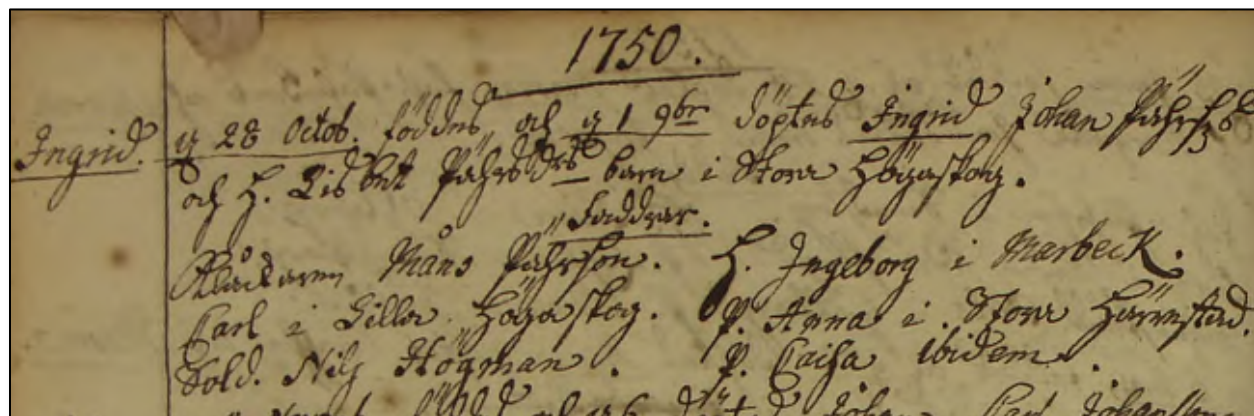
### **Conducting Swedish Genealogy Research before Household Examinations**

Since household examinations weren't recorded until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is difficult to conduct Swedish genealogy research before they existed. However, if one is willing to invest the time, they can still conduct research and find new discoveries. The best way to do this is make a list of all the births, marriages, and deaths that occurred involving inhabitants of a specific farm during a period of years, and seeing how much of that list contains information on the ancestors that one is looking for.

<sup>144</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 78



On October 28, 1750, Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Ingrid. On November 1<sup>st</sup>, Ingrid was baptized. The witnesses at her baptism were parish clerk Måns Pehrsson, housewife Ingeborg in Marbäck, Carl in Lilla Högaskog, maiden Anna in Stora Härstad, Soldier Nils Högman, and maiden Cajsa of Stora Härstad.<sup>145</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Ingrid Johansdotter - November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1750

Transcription:

Ingrid. d. 28 Octob. Föddes och d. 1 9<sup>br</sup>\* döptes Ingrid, Johan Pehrssons och h. Lisbet Pehrsoners barn i Stora Högaskog.

Faddrar.

Kläckaren Måns Pehrsson.	h. Ingeborg i Marbäck.
Carl i Lilla Högaskog.	p. Anna i St. Härstad.
Sold. Nils Högman.	p. Cajsa idbm.

Translation:

Ingrid. The 28<sup>th</sup> of October born and the 1<sup>st</sup> of November baptized Ingrid, Johan Pehrsson's and housewife Elisabeth Pehrsoner's child in Stora Högaskog.

Witnesses.

Parish Clerk Måns Pehrsson.	housewife Ingeborg in Marbäck.
Carl in Lilla Högaskog.	maiden Anna in St. Härstad.
Soldier Nils Högman.	maiden Cajsa of the same place.

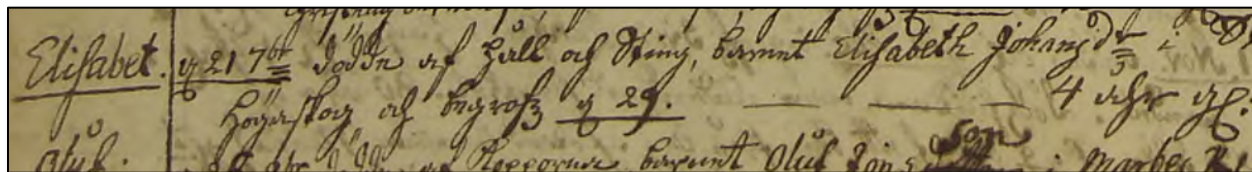
\* 9bris = Novembris (Latin), showing it was the 9th month of the "church-year" = November.

### 18<sup>th</sup> Century Birth and Baptism Records from Marbäck Parish

Most of the birth and baptism records from Marbäck Parish don't include the surnames of the baptism witnesses. Because of this, it's hard to know if the witnesses were related to the parents of the baptized child.

<sup>145</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 82

In the fall of 1751, Johan and Elisabeth's little daughter Elizabeth fell ill with pneumonia and died of the disease on September 21<sup>st</sup>. Elizabeth was buried on September 29<sup>th</sup> in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>146</sup>



Death and burial record of Elizabeth Johansdotter - September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1751

Transcription:

*Elisabet d. 21 7<sup>br</sup> dödde af håll och sting, barnet Elisabeth Johansdr i St. Högaskog och begrafs d 29. 4 åhr gl.*

Translation:

*Elisabeth The 21<sup>st</sup> of September died of pneumonia, the child Elisabeth Johansdotter in Stora Högaskog and buried the 29<sup>th</sup>. 4 years old.*

Near the end of July, Johan Pehrsson and the other farmers worked busily to finish their work gathering hay. When the haymaking was finished, a great feast was held on July 29<sup>th</sup>, St. Olof's Day.

St. Olof's Day and the Haymaking Feast



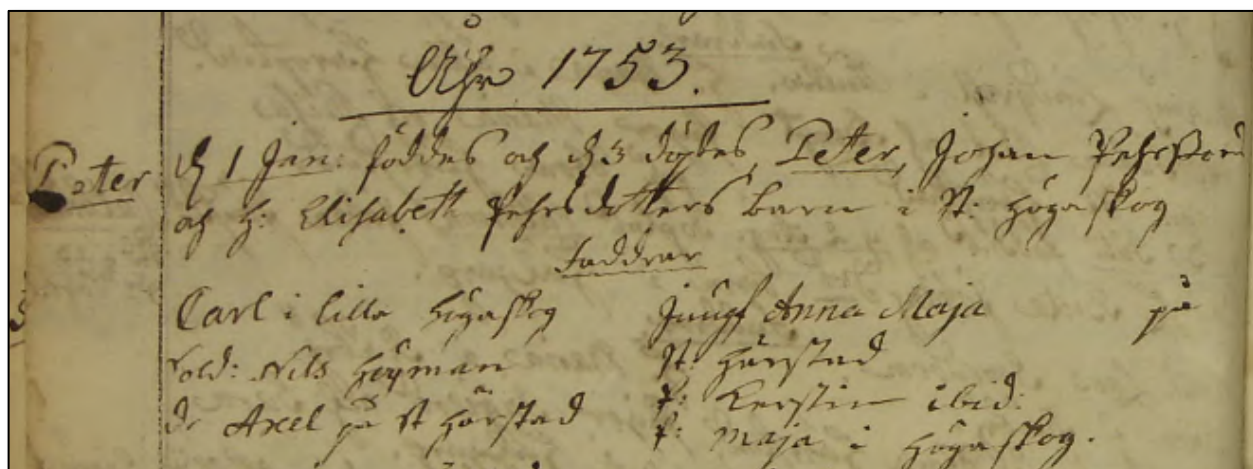
Saint Olof of Norway

"The days around St. Olof's Day saw the last blades of grass fall to the scythe. By St. Olof's Mass, the 29th of the haymaking month, all the haymaking had to be finished, and in the evening of the last July the hay feast was held. It was the time of year when the contents of the storehouse were beginning to be exhausted. By then, the mistress of the household would be sweeping up the last flour left in the bin and scraping the pork barrel for this great summer feast. For then the workpeople would have to be plenteously regaled with food and drink. Dancing and games in barns or on rock ledges were part of the feast, which went on all night long. Finally, towards morning and long after sunrise, a flock of weary haymakers went off home to bed. They had been working hard; but also enjoyed."

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, p. 36

<sup>146</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 143

Elisabeth gave birth to a son named Peter on January 1, 1753. Two days later, Peter was baptized. The witnesses at his baptism were Carl in Lilla Högskog, Miss Anna Maja in Stora Härstad, soldier Nils Högman, maiden Kirstin of Stora Härstad, farmhand Axel in Stora Härstad, and maiden Maja in Högaskog.<sup>147</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Peter Johansson - January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1753

Transcription:

Åhr 1753

Peter. d. 1 Jan. Föddes och 3 döptes Peter, Johan Pehrsson's och h. Elisabeth Pehrson's barn i St. Högaskog.

Faddrar

Carl i Lilla Högskog	jungf. Anna Maja i
Sold. Nils Högman	St. Härstad
dr. Axel i St. Härstad	p. Kirstin idbm.
	p. Maja i Högaskog.

Translation:

Year 1753

Peter. The 1<sup>st</sup> of January. born and the 3<sup>rd</sup> baptized Peter, Johan Pehrsson's and housewife Elisabeth Pehrson's child in Stora Högaskog.

Witnesses

Carl in Lilla Högskog	Miss Anna Maja in Stora Härstad
Soldier Nils Högman	maiden Kirstin of the same place
farmhand Axel in Stora Härstad	maiden Maja in Högaskog.

On July 28, 1754, Elisabeth gave birth to another daughter named Elisabeth.<sup>148</sup> Elisabeth's baptism record can't be found in Marbäck's church records, however, so it's unknown when she was baptized or who the witnesses at her baptism were.

<sup>147</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 85

<sup>148</sup> Barkeryd Deaths, Vol.C:4 (1810-1843), page 185

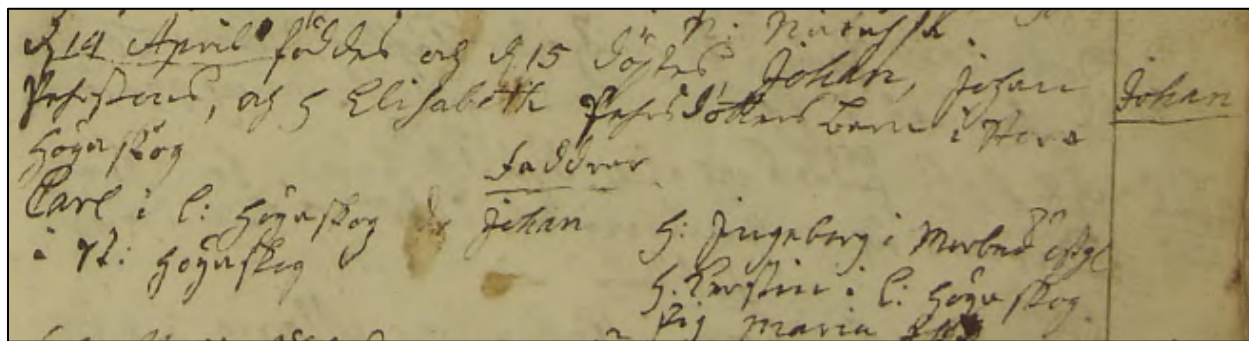


### The Introduction of Potatoes to Sweden

Potatoes are not native to Europe, but originated in the Americas. The crop was first brought over to Europe by the Spaniards in 1538. Over the next couple of centuries, potatoes were introduced throughout Europe. In 1754, Swedish King Adolf Frederick ordered his subjects to grow potatoes. Over the next couple of decades, more and more farmers started to grow potatoes in Sweden.



On April 14, 1755, Elisabeth gave birth to another son named Johan. Johan was baptized the following day. The witnesses at his baptism were Carl in Lilla Högskog, farmhand Johan in Stora Högskog, housewife Ingaborg in Marbäck Östergård, housewife Kerstin in Lilla Högskog, and maiden Maja in Lilla Högskog.<sup>149</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Johan Johansson - April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1755

#### Transcription:

d. 14 April föddes och d. 15 döptes Johan, Johan  
Pehrssons och Elisabeth Pehrsdotters barn i Stora  
Högskog.

Johan

#### Faddrar

Carl i Lilla Högskog dr Johan  
i St. Högskog

h. Ingaborg i Marbäck Östergd.  
h. Kerstin i L. Högskog  
påg. Maja idbm.

#### Translation:

The 14<sup>th</sup> of April born and the 15<sup>th</sup> baptized Johan, Johan  
Pehrsson's and Elisabeth Pehrsdotter's child in Stora  
Högskog.

Johan

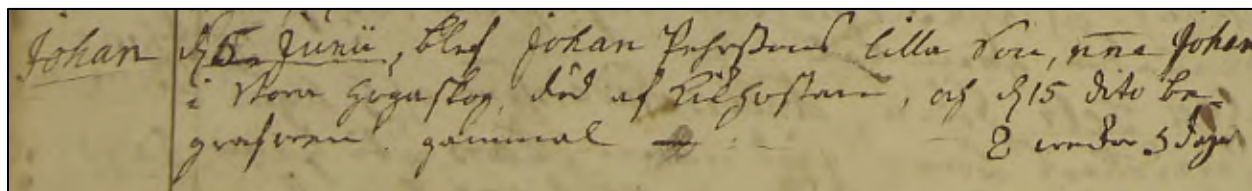
#### Faddrar

Carl in Lilla Högskog farmhand Johan  
in Stora Högskog

housewife Ingaborg in Marbäck Östergård  
housewife Kerstin in Lilla Högskog  
maiden Maja of the same place

<sup>149</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 88

Little Johan died of whooping cough just two months after he was born, on June 5, 1755. He was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on June 15<sup>th</sup>.<sup>150</sup>



Death and burial record of Johan Johansson - June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1755

Transcription:

Johan d. 5 Junii, blef Johan Pehrssons lilla son nne Johan i Stora Högaskog, död af kikhosta, och 15 dito begrafne. Gammal — 8 veckor 5 dagar.

Translation:

Johan The 5<sup>th</sup> of June, died Johan Pehrsson's little son named Johan in Stora Högaskog, died of whooping cough, and the 15<sup>th</sup> of the same month buried. Age — 8 weeks 5 days.

In 1757, Sweden became involved in the Pomeranian War.

### The Pomeranian War

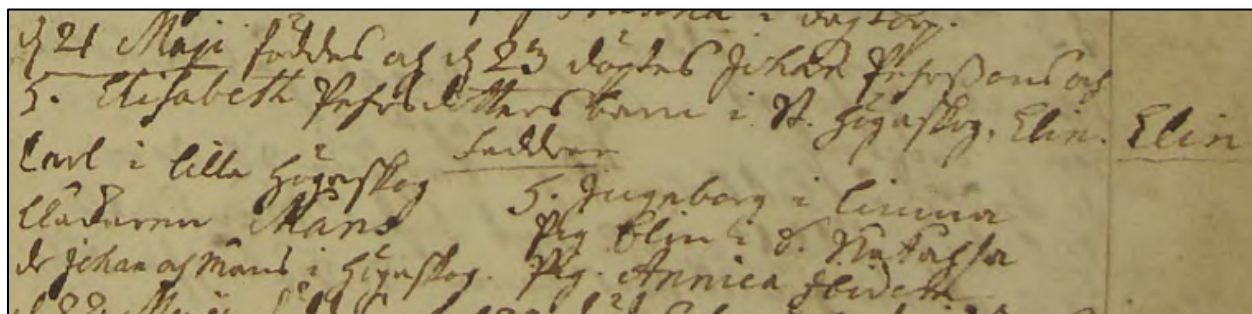
From 1757 to 1762, Sweden was involved in the Pomeranian War. The Pomeranian War was a campaign within the Seven Years War, which was fought between Great Britain and Hanover against France and Germany. In 1757, France persuaded Sweden to join the war as their allies, amidst great controversy. Over 50,000 Swedish troops were mobilized to Pomerania (now in eastern Germany), to help the French in their campaign against Hanover. The Pomeranian War ended in disaster for Sweden. By winter of 1758, the country already lost several battles. By the time Sweden withdrew from the war, 40,000 Swedish soldiers had lost their lives.



18<sup>th</sup> century map of Pomerania

<sup>150</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 145

Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Elin on May 21, 1759. Elin was baptized two days later. The witnesses at her baptism were Carl in Lilla Högskog, housewife Ingaborg in Limna, Parish Clerk Måns, maiden Elin in Södra Notåsagolen, farmhands Johan and Måns in Högskog, and maiden Annica of Södra Notåsagolen.<sup>151</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elin Johansdotter – May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1759

Transcription:

*d. 21 Maji föddes och d. 23 döptes Johan Pehrssons och  
h. Elisabeth Pehrssdotterns barn i St. Högaskog. Elin.* Elin

Faddrar

<i>Carl i Lilla Högskog</i>	<i>h. Ingaborg i Limna</i>
<i>Klåckaren Måns</i>	<i>pig Elin i S. Notåsagolen</i>
<i>dr Johan och Måns i Högskog</i>	<i>pig. Annica idbm.</i>

Translation:

*The 21<sup>st</sup> of May born and the 23<sup>rd</sup> baptized Johan Pehrsson's and  
housewife Elisabeth Pehrssdotter's child in Stora Högaskog. Elin.* Elin

Witnesses

<i>Carl in Lilla Högskog</i>	<i>housewife Ingaborg in Limna</i>
<i>Parish Clerk Måns</i>	<i>maiden Elin in Södra Notåsagolen</i>
<i>farmhands Johan and Måns in Högskog</i>	<i>maiden Annica of the same place</i>

Sometime in the early 1760s, a farmhand named Johan Svensson (b. 1736) moved to Stora Högaskog. Johan and Elisabeth's eldest daughter Annika was married to Johan Svensson on May 23, 1763.<sup>152</sup> After they were married, Annika and Johan continued to live at Stora Högaskog where they raised a family.<sup>153</sup> Johan and Elisabeth became grandparents on May 9, 1764, when Annika gave birth to a daughter named Liskén.<sup>154</sup> Sadly, Liskén died just three months later on August 5, 1764.<sup>155</sup>

<sup>151</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 96

<sup>152</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1744-89), page 60

<sup>153</sup> More information about the fate of Annika Johansdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 357

<sup>154</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 106

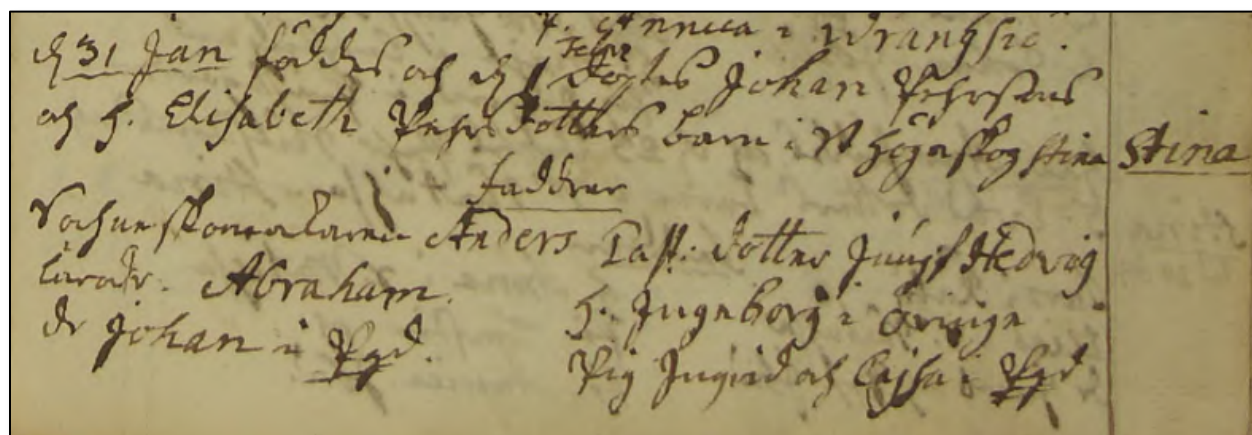
<sup>155</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 152





House at Stora Högaskog

On July 31, 1764, Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Stina. Stina was baptized the following day. The witnesses at her baptism were parish shoemaker Anders, pastor's daughter Miss Hedvig, teacher Abraham, housewife Ingeborg in Öriga, farmhand Johan in Prästgård, and maidens Ingrid and Cajsa in Prästgård.<sup>156</sup>

Birth and baptism record of Stina Johansdotter – February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1764Transcription:

d. 31 Jan föddes och d. 1 Feb. döptes Johan Pehrssons  
och h. Elisabeth Pehrson's barn i St. Högaskog. Stina.

StinaFaddrar

Socken skomakare Anders  
lärare Abraham  
dr Johan i Pgd.

Past. dotter jungfru Hedvig  
h. Ingeborg i Öriga  
pig. Ingrid och Cajsa i Pgd

Translation:

The 31<sup>st</sup> of January born and the 1<sup>st</sup> of February baptized Johan Pehrsson's  
and housewife. Elisabeth Pehrson's child in Stora Högaskog. Stina.

StinaWitnesses

Parish shoemaker Anders  
teacher Abraham  
farmhand Johan in Prästgård.

Pastor's daughter Miss Hedvig  
housewife Ingeborg in Öriga  
maidens Ingrid and Cajsa in Prästgård

<sup>156</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 105

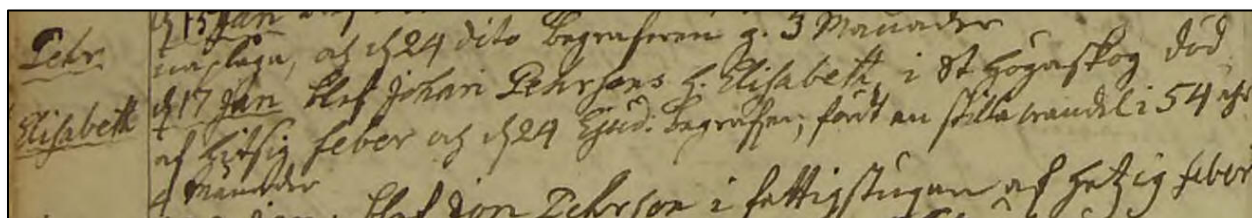
### St. Olaf's Day at Stora Högaskog \*

**H**aymaking was an arduous and time-consuming task, but a necessity in farm life. Johan Pehrsson and his farmhands had labored steadily through the summer. Sharp scythes sliced through the tall grasses of Stora Högaskog. Then, the meadow's harvest was dried in the hot sun and loaded onto wagons to be brought into field sheds for storage. The work was traditionally completed by St. Olof's Day (July 29<sup>th</sup>). By then, the storehouses were starting to empty, but every scrap of food left was fashioned into a hearty spread for the parish's "St. Olof's Feast" at the end of the haymaking season.

It was the end of July 1764, and Johan's wife Elisabeth Pehrsson and her eldest daughters, Annika, Cajsa, Maria, and Ingrid, prepared their share from what provisions remained in storage, as other neighbor women did the same. Parish farmers, their families, and farm workers filled their bellies with food and drink as the sounds of neighborly chatter and laughter pierced the warm summer air. Carl Larsson of Lilla Högaskog brought out his old fiddle, and Johan Pehrsson's smaller children, Peter, Elisabeth, Elin, all under 11 years of age, danced around him as Johan's wife Elisabeth bounced baby Stina on her knee. The other villagers happily joined in and the festive celebration lasted until the morning hours.

\* A work of creative fiction by Rhonda Serafini

In January of 1773, Elisabeth Pehrsson fell ill with a high fever. She died on January 17<sup>th</sup> at the age of 54. A week later, Elisabeth was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>157</sup>



Death and burial record of Elisabeth Pehrsson – January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1773

#### Transcription:

*Elisabeth d 17 Jan blef Johan Pehrssons h. Elisabet i St. Högaskog död af hetsig feber och d. 24 ejud begrafven; fördt en stilla wandel i 54 åhr.*

#### Translation:

*Elisabeth On January 17<sup>th</sup> Johan Pehrsson's wife Elisabeth Pehrsson in Stora Högaskog died. She was buried on the 24<sup>th</sup>. She had lived a quiet life for 54 years.*

<sup>157</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 162

## The Fate of Cajsa Johansdotter

Elina Zachrisdotter	Marb.	67
Geoffen		07
Lars Magnus	Marb.	5/9
Cajsa Johansdotter	Marb.	45
Joh. Nils Johansdotter	Afgr.	41

Household Examination showing Catherine (Cajsa) Johansdotter at the Fattighuset (poorhouse) in Marbäck Parish (1821-1825)

Cajsa Johansdotter, the third eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and second eldest to survive infancy), never married and lived as a maid at different farms throughout Marbäck Parish for the rest of her life. Cajsa spent her final days at Marbäck's poorhouse. On September 7, 1825, Cajsa died at the age of 79. On September 11<sup>th</sup>, she was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>158</sup>

It's unknown what happened to Cajsa's twin sister Maria Johansdotter.

September Månad				
Catharina Johansdotter fr. Fattighuset	7	11	Piga och Fattighjon från Fattighuset, född i denna församling år 1745 den 1 November	Alderdom - 79 Ogift fattig
Jonas Magnus	21	25	Dråga i Båhus Öb.	

Death and burial record of Catherine (Cajsa) Johansdotter – September 11<sup>th</sup>, 1825

### Transcription:

Catharina Johansdotter fr. Fattighuset 7/11 Piga och fattighjon från fattighuset, född i denna församling år 1745 den 1 November

Ålderdom. 79. Ogift fattig

### Translation:

Catharina Johansdotter from the Poorhouse (Died) the 7<sup>th</sup> (buried) the 11<sup>th</sup>. Maid and pauper from the poorhouse. born in this parish in 1745 on the 1st of November. Died of old age, age 79, unmarried and poor

<sup>158</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1821-1855), page 251

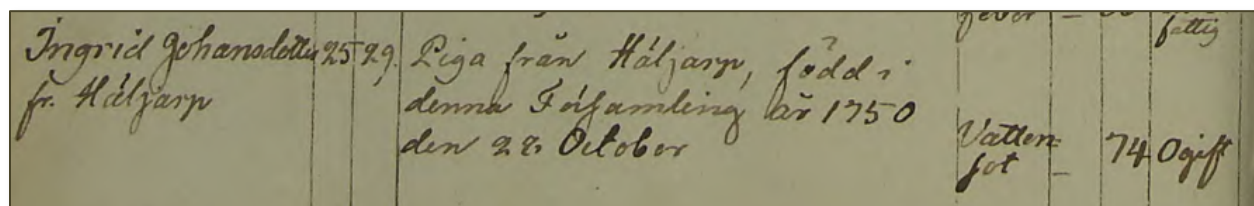


## The Fate of Ingrid Johansdotter

Ingrid Johansdotter, the sixth eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and fourth eldest to survive infancy) also never married and lived as a maid at different farms throughout Marbäck Parish for the rest of her life. In the early 1800s, she lived at Knäppet, a cottage at the farm Hattarp, with her eldest sister Annika Johansdotter and Johan Svensson, Annika's husband.<sup>159</sup> In the 1810s, Ingrid spent several years living at cottage called Håkanstorp at Södra Nåtåsa, the farm her mother grew up. Ingrid's sister Elin Johansdotter briefly lived with her at Håkanstorp.<sup>160</sup>

In 1817, Ingrid moved to the farm Ingelsbo, where she lived for a few years.<sup>161</sup> Ingrid moved to the farm Lilla Kulla in 1820, and lived there for a year.<sup>162</sup> In 1821, Ingrid moved to the farm Häljarp, where her niece Annica Johansdotter lived.<sup>163</sup>

Ingrid spent the rest of her days at Häljarp. In May of 1823, she fell ill with dropsy. Ingrid Johansdotter died on May 25, 1823 at the age of 74. She was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on May 29<sup>th</sup>.<sup>164</sup>



Death and burial record of Ingrid Johansdotter – May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1823

### Transcription:

*Ingrid Johansdotter 25 29. Piga ifrån Häljarp, född i denna församling år 1750 Vattensot 74 Ogift den 28 October*

### Translation:

*Ingrid Johansdotter (died)25<sup>th</sup> (buried)29<sup>th</sup>. Maid from Häljarp, born in this parish on October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1750 Died of dropsy 74 years old Single*

<sup>159</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:2 (1803-1808), page 274

<sup>160</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:4 (1817-1821), page 216

<sup>161</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:4 (1817-1821), page 259

<sup>162</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:4 (1817-1821), page 132

<sup>163</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:5 (1821-1825), page 198

<sup>164</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1821-1855), page 251

## The Fate of Elisabeth Johansdotter

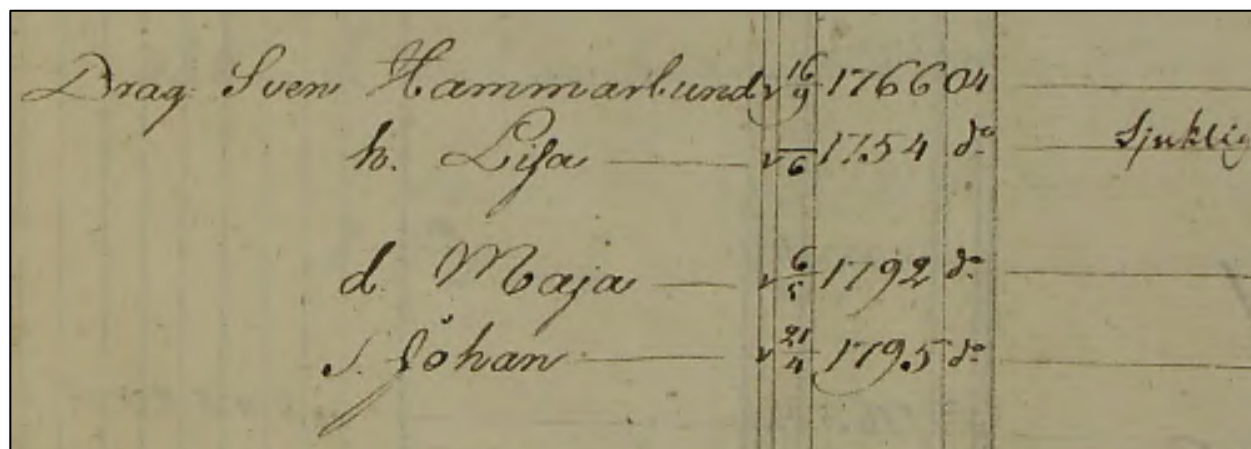
Elisabeth Johansdotter, the eighth eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and sixth eldest to survive infancy), moved to Lommaryd Parish sometime in the late 1770s or early 1780s and spent seven years as a maid at Lommaryd's Prästgård. In 1790, Elisabeth was married to Sven Hammarlund (b. 1766), a dragoon for the Swedish Military.

After they were married, Elisabeth lived with Sven at the village Hullaryd in Lommaryd. The two had four children together: Jonas (1790-1791), Maria (1792-1814), Johannes (1795-1815), and Anna (1799-1801). Sadly, all four of their children preceded them in death.

## Children of Sven Hammarlund and Elisabeth Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jonas	December 1, 1790	Lommaryd	June 15, 1791	Lommaryd
Maria	May 6, 1792	Lommaryd	September 11, 1814	Barkeryd
Johannes	April 21, 1795	Lommaryd	February 5, 1815	Barkeryd
Anna	November 11, 1799	Lommaryd	January 21, 1801	Lommaryd

In 1804, Sven and Elisabeth's family moved to Barkeryd Parish, where they lived at the cottage Husartorp 65 at the farm Bästhult.<sup>165</sup> Elisabeth lived at Bästhult for the remainder of her life.

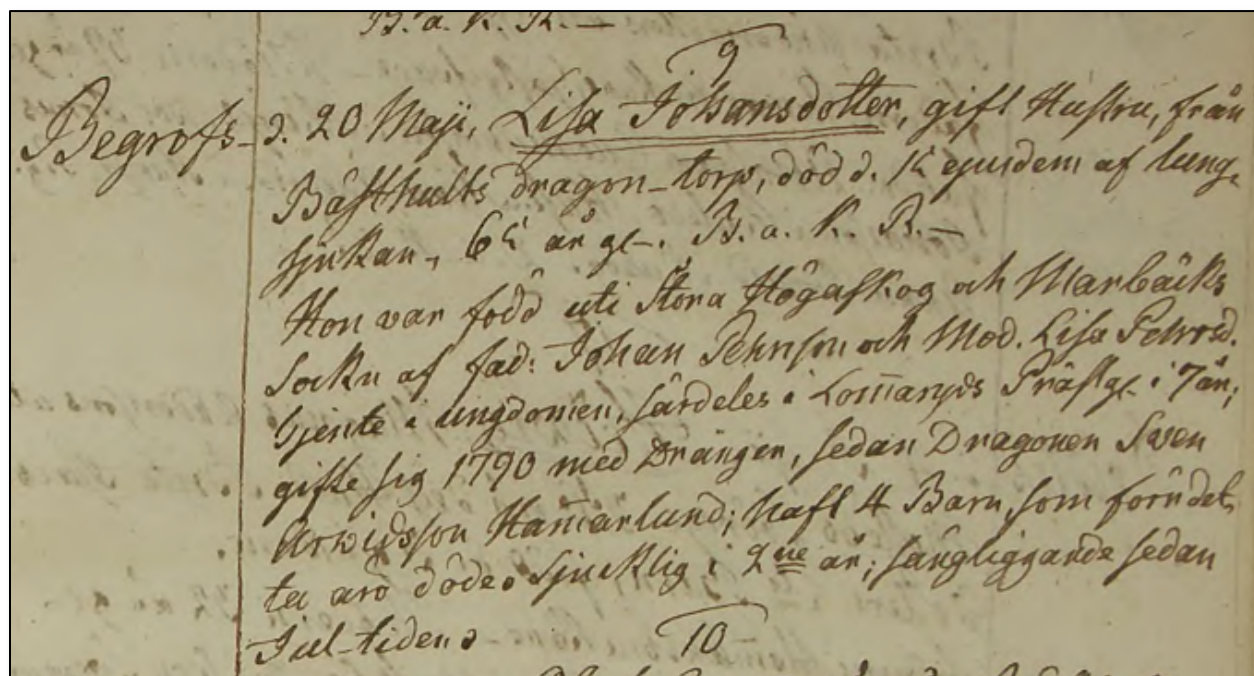


Household Examination showing Sven Hammarlund and Elisabeth (Lisa) Johansdotter's family at Husartorp 65, Bästhult, Barkeryd Parish – 1818

Elisabeth Johansdotter fell ill sometime in 1817 and remained bedridden for the final two years of her life. On May 15, 1819, Elisabeth passed away at the age of 65. She was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church on May 20<sup>th</sup>.<sup>166</sup>

<sup>165</sup> Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:II (1801-1805), page 357

<sup>166</sup> Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1810-1843), page 185



Death and burial record of Elisabeth (Lisa) Johansdotter – May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1819

Transcription:

Begröfs d. 20 Maj, Lisa Johansdotter, gift Hustru, från Bästhufts Dragon-torp, död d. 15 ejusdem af lungsjukan, 65 år gl. B. a. K. R.  
Hon var född uti Stora Högaskog och Marbäcks Socken af fad. Johan Pehrsson och mod. Lisa Pehrds.  
Tjente i ungdomen, särdeles i Lommaryds Prästgd i 7 år.  
Gifte sig 1790 med Drängen, sedan Dragonen Sven Arvidsson Hammarlund, haft 4 Barn som förut detta äro döde. Sjuklig i 2ne år. Sängliggande sedan Jul tiden.

Translation:

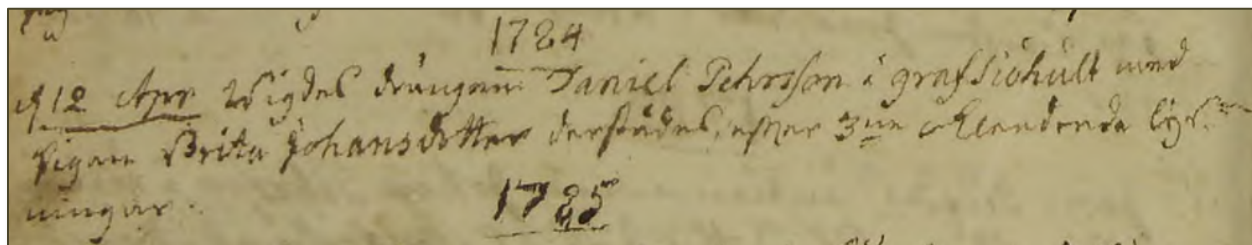
Buried The 20<sup>th</sup> of May, Lisa Johansdotter, married woman from Bästhuft's dragoon's-cottage, died the 15<sup>th</sup> of the same month of lung disease, 65 years old. B. a. K. R. \*  
She was born at Stora Högaskog in Marbäck Parish to father Johan Pehrsson and mother Lisa Pehrdsdotter.  
In her youth she served at Lommaryd's Prästgård for 7 years.  
Married in 1790 to farmhand and then dragoon Sven Arvidsson Hammarlund. They had 4 children before that are dead. Was sick for 2 years. Bedridden since Christmas time.

\* Abbreviation for B. (egravd) a. (f) K. (yrkoherde) R. (osengren)  
"Buried by Vicar Rosengren"



## The Fate of Elin Johansdotter

Elin Johansdotter, the tenth eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and seventh eldest to survive infancy), remained in Marbäck Parish for the rest of her life. On April 12, 1784, she was married to Daniel Pehrsson, a farmhand from the farm Gravsjöholt.<sup>167</sup> After the two were married, they lived at Nybygget, a croft at Gravsjöholt, for a short period of time.<sup>168</sup> By 1796, Daniel Pehrsson had become a miller.<sup>169</sup>



Marriage record of Daniel Pehrsson and Elin Johansdotter –April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1784

### Transcription:

1784

*d. 12 Apr. Wigdes drängen Daniel Pehrsson i Gravsjöholt med pigan Britta\* Johansdotter därstädes efter 3 oklandrade lysningar*

### Translation:

1784

*The 12<sup>th</sup> of April married farmhand Daniel Pehrsson in Gravsjöholt with maid Britta\* Johansdotter of the same place after 3 uncontested readings of Banns.*

\* Here, the pastor made a mistake and wrote the name “Britta” instead of “Elin”

## Children of Daniel Pehrsson and Elin Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jacob Ludwig	April 25, 1786	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Gustaf	December 20, 1789	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Maria Stina	June 8, 1796	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Carl Magnus	October 30, 1799	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

Elin and Daniel had at least four children together: Jacob Ludwig (b. 1786), Gustaf (b. 1789), Maria Stina (b. 1796), and Carl Magnus (b. 1799). By 1803, their family was living at Råby Stugan in Marbäck.<sup>170</sup>

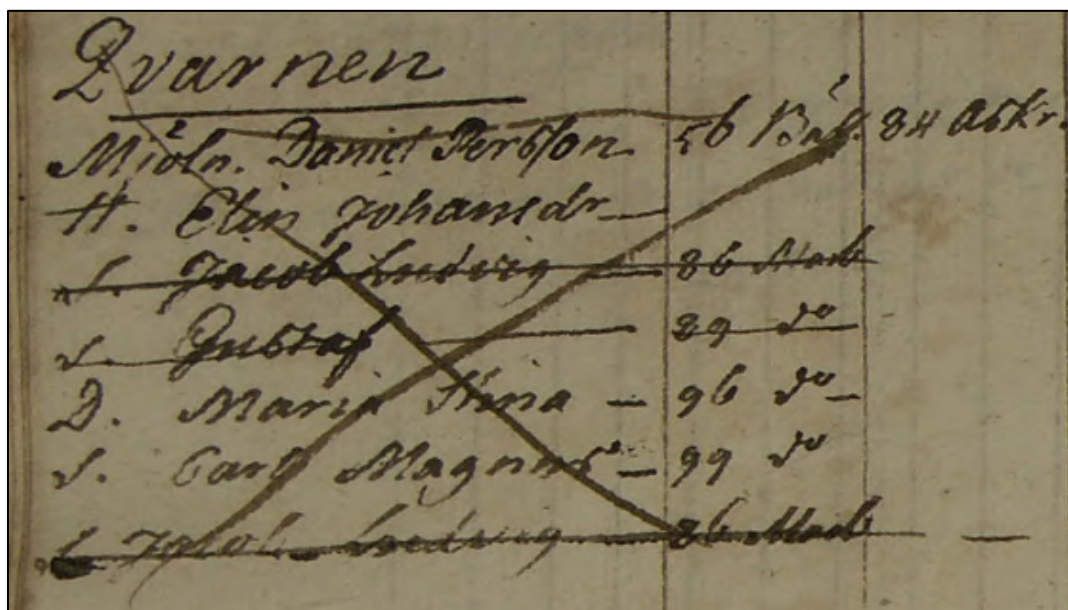
<sup>167</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 67

<sup>168</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 235

<sup>169</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 251

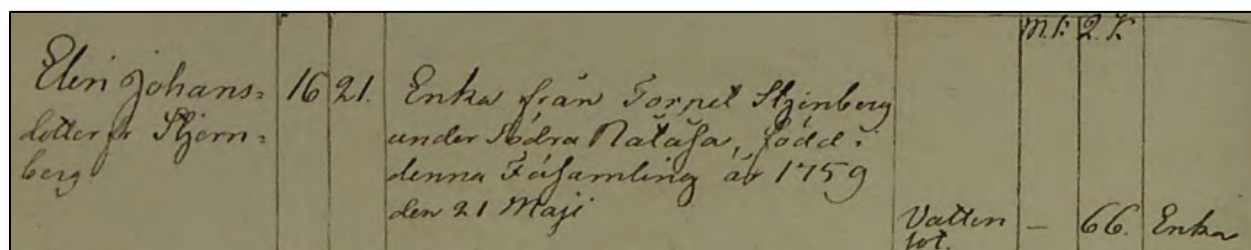
<sup>170</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1803-1808), page 198

Elin and Daniel's family lived at Råby Stugan for a short time, before moving to Siggarp's Kvarn, (Siggarp's Mill). Daniel Pehrsson died on May 17, 1815.<sup>171</sup>



Household Examination showing Daniel Pehrsson and Elin Johansdotter's family at Siggarp's Kvarn, Marbäck Parish – 1808

Elin Johansdotter died from dropsy on June 16, 1826. She was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on June 21<sup>st</sup>.<sup>172</sup>



Death and burial record of Elin Johansdotter – June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1826

#### Transcription:

Elin Johans- 16 21. Enka ifrån Torpet Stjärnberg  
dotter fr. Stin- under Södra Notåsa född i  
berg denna församling år 1759 Vatten- 66 Enka  
den 21 Maji sot

#### Translation:

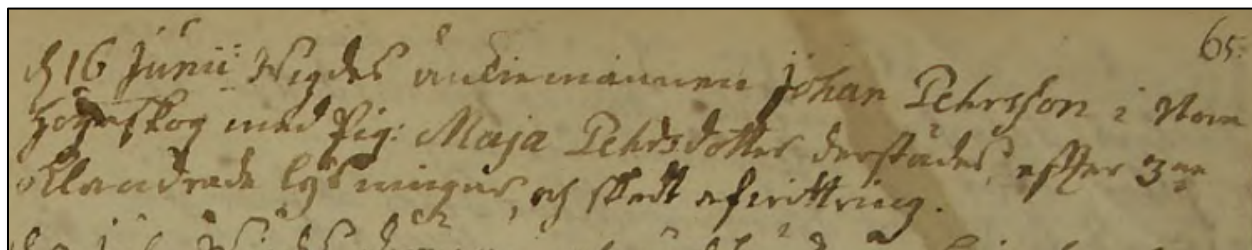
Elin Johansdotter (died)16<sup>h</sup> (buried)29<sup>th</sup>. Widow from Cottage Stjärnberg  
from Stinberg of Södra Notåsa. Born in  
this parish on May 21, 1759. Died of dropsy 66 years old Widow

<sup>171</sup> Marbäck Deaths Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 211

<sup>172</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1821-1855), page 255

## The Final Days of Johan Pehrsson (1773-1782)

Five years after the death of Elisabeth Pehrsdotter, Johan Pehrsson was remarried to Maja Pehrsdotter, a maid that was living at Stora Högaskog, on June 16, 1778.<sup>173</sup> Maja Pehrsdotter was born around 1736. At the time of the wedding, Johan was 65 years old and Maja was 42 years old.



Marriage record of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrsdotter – June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1778

### Transcription:

*d. 16 Junii vigdes änkiemannen Johan Pehrsson i Stora  
Högaskog med pig. Maja Pehrsdotter derstades efter 3<sup>ne</sup>  
klandrade lysninga,r och stadt afvittring.*

### Translation:

*On June 16<sup>th</sup> the widower Johan Pehrsson in Stora  
Högaskog and the maid Maja Pehrsdotter from the same place were married after 3  
publishing of the banns and distribution of an estate.*

### **The Wedding of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrsdotter \***

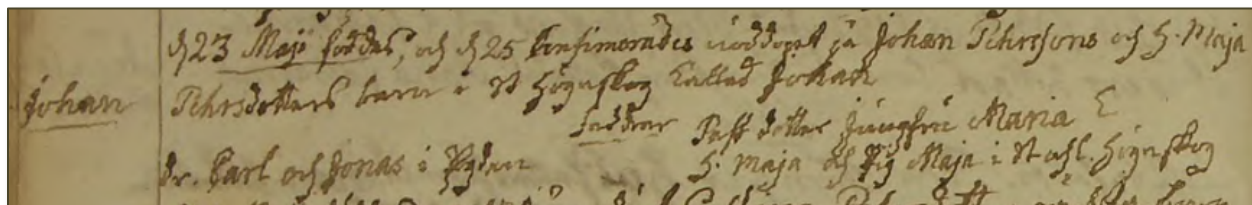
**O**n a warm, sunny June day, Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrsdotter were united in marriage at the vicarage of Samuel Peter Planader, the vicar of Marbäck Parish. Johan Pehrsson, now in his 65<sup>th</sup> year, looked very dignified in his best gray waistcoat. Maja Pehrsdotter wore an elegant dark green colored dress and carried a small psalmbook covered in fine cloth. All of Johan's children were present at the wedding, as were several of Maja's relatives. A few hymns were sung during the wedding service, and Planader gave a sermon on the sanctity of marriage. Finally, Johan and Maja were announced as husband and wife. After the wedding ceremony, a festive banquet was held at Stora Högaskog that was attended by several friends and relatives of Johan and Maja. This banquet was accompanied by a large smorgasbord of food, lively music, and joyous dancing. At the end of the banquet, Johan and Maja retired to their chamber and the guests departed.

\* A work of creative fiction by Jeffrey High

<sup>173</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 65



After the wedding, Maja Pehrson lived at Stora Högaskog with Johan's family, and helped take care of Johan's younger children. On May 23, 1781, Maja gave birth to a son named Johan. Johan was baptized two days later. The witnesses at his baptism were farmhands Carl and Jonas in Prästgård, pastor's daughter Miss Maria, housewife Maja in Stora Högaskog and maiden Maja and Lilla Högaskog.<sup>174</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Johan Johansson – May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1781

Transcription:

*d. 23 Maji föddes och d. 25 confirmerandes nöddopt på Johan Pehrssons och h. Maja  
Johan Pehrson's barn i St. Högaskog kallad Johan,  
Faddrar  
 dr Carl och Jonas i Pgrd Past. dotter jungfru Maria  
 h. Maja och pig Maja i St. och Lilla Högaskog*

Translation:

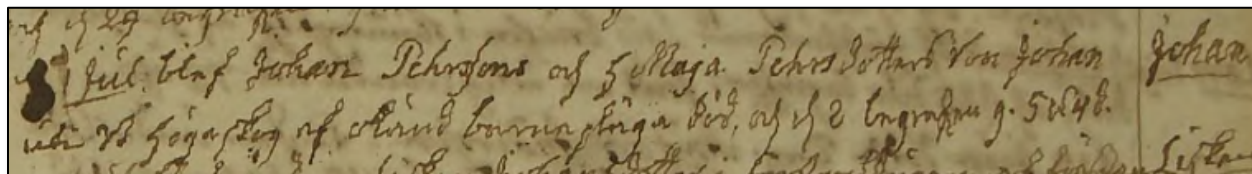
*The 23<sup>rd</sup> of May born and the 25<sup>th</sup> was an emergency baptism for Johan Pehrsson's and  
Johan housewife Maja Pehrson's child in Stora Högaskog called Johan.  
Witnesses  
 farmhands Carl and Jonas in Prästgård Pastor's daughter Miss Maria  
 housewife Maja and maiden Maja in Stora and Lilla Högaskog*

**The Riksdaler - Swedish Currency in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

For most of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the *riksdaler* was the main unit of currency in Sweden. In 1534, the *daler* was established as the main currency of Sweden. The name of this currency changed to *riksdaler* (meaning "dollar of the realm") in 1604. The riksdaler was divided into 4 marks, a *mark* was divided into 8 öres, and an öre was divided into 24 *pennings*. Riksdaler currency was issued in both silver and copper. Denominations of copper riksdaler were marked K.M. or KMT, with S.M, while silver riksdaler were marked SMT. In 1776, Sweden's currency changed so that a riksdaler was now divided into 48 skilling (which was worth two old öre), with each skilling further subdivided into 16 *runstycken*. The following year, the Swedish currency was circulated through banknotes and silver and copper coins in denominations of 2 or 3 riksdaler. In 1873, Sweden switched from the riksdaler to the kronor (KR) as the main unit of currency.

<sup>174</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 137

The summer of 1781 was a difficult time for Johan Pehrsson. That summer, his wife Maja contracted tuberculosis. Less than six weeks after the birth of their son Johan, baby Johan died from an unknown illness on July 1, 1781. A week later, Johan was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>175</sup>



Death and burial record of Johan Johansson – July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1781

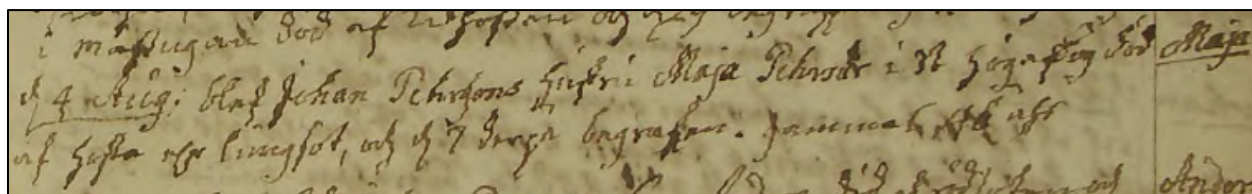
Transcription:

*d 1 Jul blef Johan Pehrssons och h. Maja Pehrsdotters son Johan* Johan  
*uti St. Högaskog af okänd barnplaga död, och d. 8 begrafvne. G. 5 v 4 d*

Translation:

*The 1<sup>st</sup> of July, Johan Pehrsson's and Maja Pehrson's son Johan* Johan  
*from St. Högaskog died of an unknown childhood illness and buried the 8<sup>th</sup>.*  
*5 weeks and 4 days old.*

Just a month after little Johan's death, Maja Pehrson succumbed to tuberculosis on August 4, 1781. She was buried on August 8<sup>th</sup> in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>176</sup> Johan Pehrsson was now a widower for the second time in his life.



Death and burial record of Maja Pehrson – August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1781

Transcription:

*d. 4 Aug blef Johan Pehrssons hustru Maja Pehrson i St. Högaskog död* Maja  
*af hosta och lungsot död, och d. 8 begrafvne. 46 åhr.*

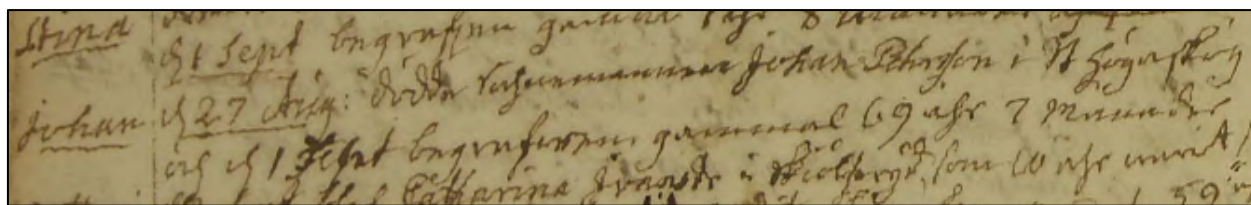
Translation:

*The 4<sup>th</sup> of August, Johan Pehrsson's wife Maja Pehrson in St. Högaskog died* Maja  
*of cough and tuberculosis and buried the 8<sup>th</sup>. 46 years old.*

<sup>175</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 167

<sup>176</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 167

Johan survived his second wife Maja by a year. On August 27, 1782, he died at the age of 69. Johan was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on September 1<sup>st</sup>.<sup>177</sup>



Death and burial record of Johan Pehrsson – September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1782

Transcription:

*Johan d. 27 Aug dödde Enkjemannen Johan Pehrsson i St. Högaskog och d. 1 Sept begrafven. Gammal 69 år 7 månader*

Translation:

*Johan On August 27<sup>th</sup> the widower Johan Pehrsson in Stora Högaskog died and was buried on September 1<sup>st</sup>. Age: 69 years and 7 months.*



The cemetery of Marbäck Church – The final resting place of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter

<sup>177</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 168



**Trivia on Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson**

1. What farm was Johan Pehrsson born in?
  - a. Knäppet
  - b. Siggarp
  - c. Stora Högaskog
  - d. Tällö
2. What parish was Elisabeth Pehrsson born in?
  - a. Bälaryd
  - b. Linderås
  - c. Lommaryd
  - d. Marbäck
3. What year was Elisabeth Pehrsson born?
  - a. 1715
  - b. 1716
  - c. 1717
  - d. 1718
4. What year did Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson marry?
  - a. 1740
  - b. 1741
  - c. 1742
  - d. 1743
5. What was the occupation of Johan Pehrsson?
6. How many children did Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson have that survived infancy?
7. What was the name of Johan and Elisabeth's oldest child?
8. What were the names of Johan and Elisabeth's twin daughters?
9. What were the names of Johan Pehrsson's second wife?
10. What year did Johan Pehrsson die?

Answers: 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. farmer 6. eight 7. Annika 8. Cajsa and Maria 9. Maja Pehrsson 10. 1782

## Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Pehr Bengtsson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Kirstin Persdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>c. 1700</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>c. 1697</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>February 22, 1776</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>January 15, 1775</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Linderås</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Linderås</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Farmhand/Farmer</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Maid/Housewife</b>

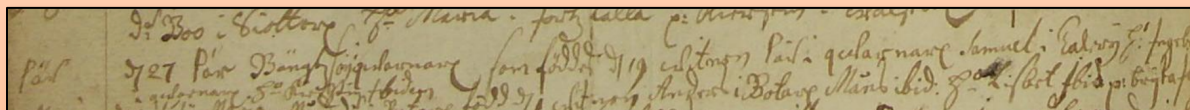
## Children of Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
<b>Håkan</b>	<b>c. 1728</b>	<b>Lommaryd</b>	<b>December 6, 1791</b>	<b>Säby</b>
<b>Maja</b>	<b>1730s</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Annika</b>	<b>1730s</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Nils</b>	<b>c. 1737</b>	<b>Lommaryd</b>	<b>February 22, 1809</b>	<b>Linderås</b>

Pehr Bengtsson was born around 1700.<sup>178</sup> His parents' identities are unknown. He may have been born in Linderås Parish or Lommaryd Parish.

### Could this be Pehr Bengtsson's Birth and Baptism Record?

According to his death and burial record, Pehr Bengtsson was 75 years and 6 months old when he died in February of 1776.\* If this is true, he would have been born in July of 1700. However, Swedish records in the 18<sup>th</sup> century frequently contained inaccurate information when a person was born, so it can't be certain that Pehr was born around this time. He was probably born sometime between 1697 to 1703. A search for Pehr's birth and baptism record was conducted by searching the church books for the parishes of Linderås and Lommaryd between 1695 to 1705, and only one "Pehr Bengtsson" was found in these records. According to this record, a baby named Pehr Bengtsson was born on June 27, 1697 at Kvarnarp, Linderås.\*\* The parents of this child aren't listed on the record. It can't be confirmed if this is the same person.



Potential birth and baptism record of Pehr Bengtsson – June 27, 1697

\* Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 478

\*\* Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 253

<sup>178</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 478

Nothing is known of Pehr Bengtsson's youth, but it can be assumed that he grew up on a farm which he helped his parents work on. Sometime in the 1720s, he was betrothed to Kirstin Persdotter. Kirstin Persdotter was born around 1697.<sup>179</sup> The identity of Kirstin's parents and the location of her birth is unknown. It's possible that she was born in Linderås Parish, or one of the nearby parishes. Kirstin also must have grown up at a farm.

### Potential Birth and Baptism Records for Kirstin Persdotter

According to her death and burial record, Kirstin Persdotter was 77 years and 4 months old when she died in February of 1775. If this is true, she would have been born in October of 1697. Since Swedish records in the 18<sup>th</sup> century frequently contained inaccurate information when a person was born, it can't be certain that Kirstin was born around this time. She was probably born sometime between 1695 to 1705. A search for Kirstin's birth and baptism record was conducted by searching the church books for the parishes of Linderås and Lommaryd between 1695 to 1705, and five records documenting the birth and baptism of a baby named "Kirstin Persdotter" were found. They were from:

- May 19, 1699 in Grimmestorp, Lommaryd - Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (-1714), page 119
- December 20, 1699 in Fällanstorp, Lommaryd - Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (-1714), page 125
- August 15, 1700 in Norrby, Lommaryd - Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (-1714), page 129
- May 24, 1703 in Sandhulan, Linderås - Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 267
- June 7, 1703 in Hult, Linderås - Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 267

None of these records mention who the parents were.

\* Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 253

Pehr and Kirstin must have been married sometime in the 1720s<sup>180</sup>, but their marriage record can't be found. By 1728, they were living somewhere in Lommaryd Parish. Sometime that year, their son Håkan was born.<sup>181</sup> Around 1737, their son Nils was born in Lommaryd.<sup>182</sup> Pehr and Kirstin also had two daughters named Maja<sup>183</sup> and Annika<sup>184</sup> who were born sometime during the 1730s. By 1744, Pehr and Kirstin were living at Sjötorp, a farm in northwest Linderås Parish. During this time, a farmer named Erik and his family and a farmer named Daniel and his family also lived at Sjötorp.<sup>185</sup>

<sup>179</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 478

<sup>180</sup> Although Kirstin is never explicitly mentioned as Pehr's wife in any records, she died at Sjötorp just a year before Pehr and was around the same age as him. Since only a few families lived there, she must have been his wife.

<sup>181</sup> Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1769-1788), page 163

<sup>182</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1806-1817), page 587

<sup>183</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:4 (1750), page 202

<sup>184</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 183

<sup>185</sup> Jönköping County landskontor Vol. EIC:61 (1744), page 1026



	Pistons	Covered by gunnery,			good
	Batteries.	Hartzenrath's			Spectant
		Hardy, eighth Ex			and Calmar
		Gustaf oil Gust:	" 11		Infanterie
		Fig <sup>s</sup> , Liebatu	"	1	1
		oil maria	"	1	1
1/2		Lieut oil Gust:	" 11		2
		oil Har	"	1	1
1/2		Curial oil Gust:	" 11		2
1/2		Har oil Gust:	" 11		2

Landskontor record that shows Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter's family at  
Sjötorp, Linderås in 1744

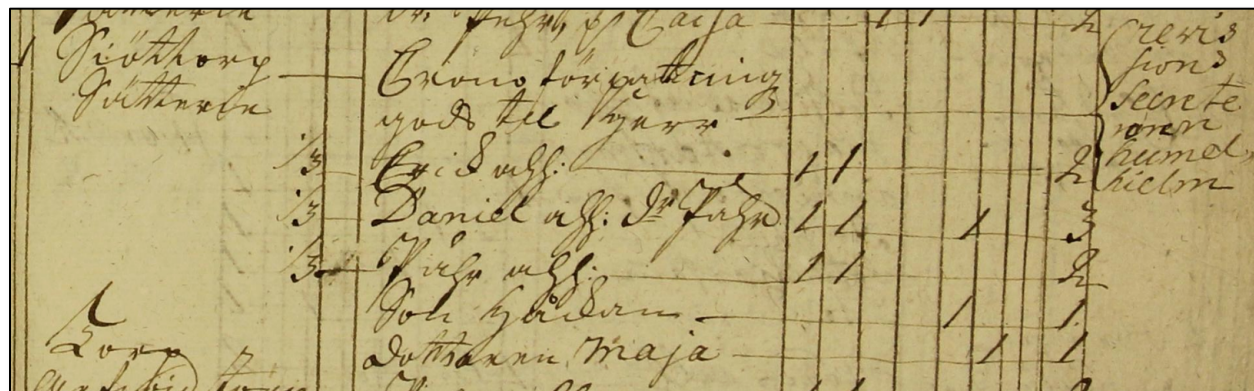
Transcription:

<i>Siottorp</i>	<i>Crono förväntning</i>	<i>gods</i>
<i>Sätteri</i>	<i>H<sup>e</sup> Lieutenant</i>	<i>Exspectant</i>
	<i>Hardtzo, ogift Ex</i>	<i>vid Calmar</i>
	<i>Gustaf och h.</i>	<i>Infantrie</i>
	<i>Pig<sup>r</sup> Lisbeta</i>	
	<i>och Maria</i>	
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Erik och hust.</i>	
	<i>Son Par</i>	
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Daniel och hustru</i>	
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Pehr och hust.</i>	

Translation:

<i>Sjötorp</i>	<i>Crown pledge estate</i>	<i>_____</i>	<i>farm</i>
<i>Manor</i>	<i>Sir Lieutenant</i>	<i>_____</i>	<i>Waiting for service</i>
	<i>Hardtz, unmarried</i>	<i>_____</i>	<i>at the Kalmar</i>
	<i>Gustaf and wife</i>	<i>_____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>	<i>Infantry</i>
	<i>Maids Lisabeta</i>	<i>_____ 1 _____ 1</i>	
	<i>and Maria</i>	<i>_____ 1 _____ 1</i>	
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Erik and wife</i>	<i>_____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>	
	<i>Son Par</i>	<i>_____ 1 _____ 1</i>	
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Daniel and wife</i>	<i>_____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>	
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Pehr and wife</i>	<i>_____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>	

Pehr and Kirstin's son Håkan and daughter Maja were listed as living with Pehr and Kirstin at Sjötorp in the census record for 1750.<sup>186</sup>



Landskontor record that shows Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter's family at Sjötorp, Linderås in 1750

Transcription:

<i>Sjötorp</i>	<i>Crono förpantning</i>				<i>Revis</i>
<i>Sätter</i>	<i>gods til herr</i>				<i>sions</i>
1/3	<i>Erik och h.</i>	1	1	2	<i>secret</i>
1/3	<i>Daniel och h. dr. Pähr</i>	1	1	1	<i>raren</i>
1/3	<i>Pähr och h.</i>	1	1	2	<i>Humel</i>
	<i>Son Håkan</i>		1	1	<i>hielm</i>
	<i>dotteren Maja</i>		1	1	

Translation:

<i>Sjötorp</i>	<i>Crown pledge estate</i>				<i>Revision</i>
<i>Manor</i>	<i>estate for mister</i>				<i>secretary</i>
1/3	<i>Erik and wife</i>	1	1	2	<i>Hummelhielm</i>
1/3	<i>Daniel and wife, farmhand Pähr</i>	1	1	1	
1/3	<i>Pähr and wife</i>	1	1	2	
	<i>Son Håkan</i>		1	1	
	<i>Daughter Maja</i>		1	1	

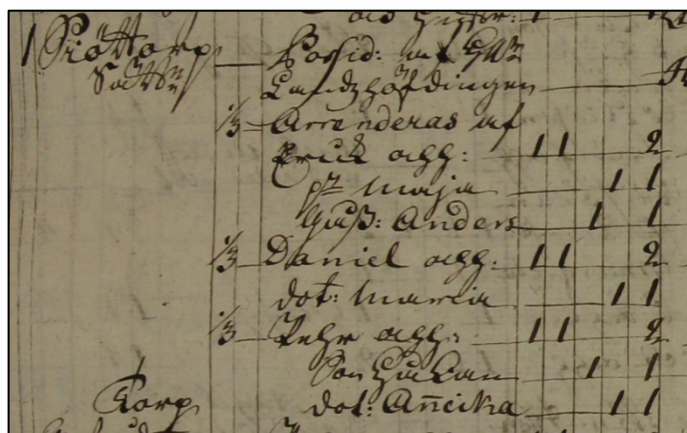
**Landskontor - Population Register Records**

*Landskontor* (population register records) are very similar to *Mantalslängder* (census records). In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, *Landskontor* records started to be kept in Sweden. *Landskontor* records were usually recorded every year and typically contain the same type of information that is listed in *Mantalslängder* records, such as the first names of the farmers, farmhands, maids, and military personnel at a farm, their marital status, and how many adults were living in their household. *Landskontor* are sometimes a little more detailed than *Mantalslängder* records, however, and often also mention the poor inhabitants who resided at farms.

<sup>186</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:4 (1750), page 202

## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By 1755, Pehr and Kirstin's daughter Maja had left Sjötorp and moved to another farm. At this time, their son Håkan and daughter Annika were still living with them.<sup>187</sup>



Landskontor record that shows Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter's family at Sjötorp, Linderås in 1755

### Transcription:

<i>Sjöttorp</i>	<i>Possid: af Herr</i>
<i>Sätteri</i>	<i>Landshöfdingen Humelhielm</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Arrenderas af</i>
	<i>Erik och hust. _____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>
	<i>pig Maja _____ 1 1</i>
	<i>Gäss (gossen) Anders _____ 1 1</i>
	<i>Son Par _____ 1 1</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Daniel och h. _____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>
	<i>dot. Maria _____ 1 1</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Pehr och h. _____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>
	<i>Son Håkan _____ 1 1</i>
	<i>dot. Annika _____ 1 1</i>

### Translation:

<i>Sjötorp</i>	<i>Held by sir</i>
<i>Manor</i>	<i>District Chief Hummelhielm</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Leased by</i>
	<i>Erik and wife _____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>
	<i>pig Maja _____ 1 1</i>
	<i>Little boy Anders _____ 1 1</i>
	<i>Son Par _____ 1 1</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Daniel and wife _____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>
	<i>daughter Maria _____ 1 1</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Pehr and wife _____ 1 1 _____ 2</i>
	<i>Son Håkan _____ 1 1</i>
	<i>daughter Annika _____ 1 1</i>

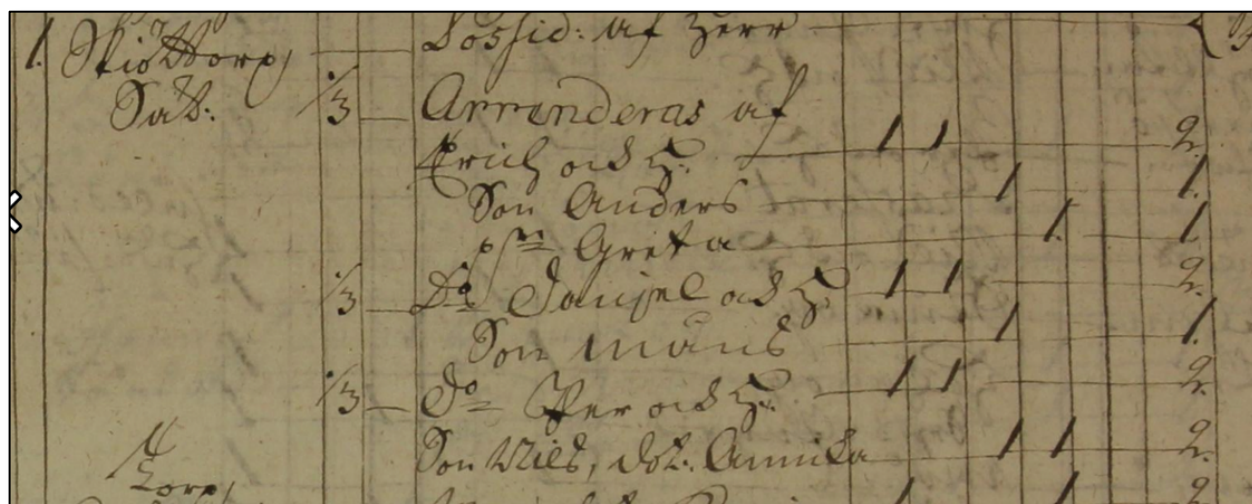
<sup>187</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 183



On October 22, 1758, Pehr and Kirstin's son Håkan was married to Maria Jonsdotter.<sup>188</sup> The two moved to Valstorp in western Linderås after they were married.<sup>189</sup> At this time, Pehr and Kirstin's son Nils and daughter Annika were living with them.<sup>190</sup>



Sjötorp, Linderås – Where the family of Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter lived



Landskontor record that shows Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter's family at Sjötorp, Linderås in 1757

#### Transcription:

*Siottorp*

Sät.	1/3	Arrenderas af			
		Erik och hust	1	1	2
		Son Anders	1		1
		Piga Greta	1		1
	1/3	Do. Daniel och h.	1	1	2
		Son Måns	1		1
	1/3	Pehr och h.	1	1	2
		Son Nils, dot. Annika	1	1	2

#### Translation:

*Sjötorp*

Manor	1/3	Leased by			
		Erik and wife	1	1	2
		Son Anders	1		1
		Maid Greta	1		1
	1/3	Also Daniel and wife	1	1	2
		Son Måns	1		1
	1/3	Pehr and wife	1	1	2
		Son Nils, daughter Annika	1	1	2

<sup>188</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1779), page 198

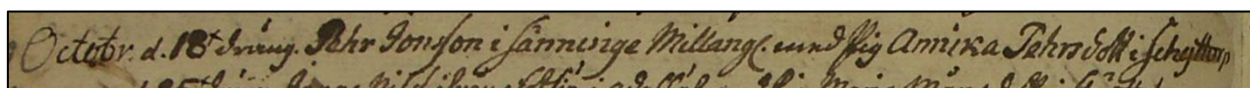
<sup>189</sup> More information on the fate of Håkan Persson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 392.

<sup>190</sup> Jönköping County landskontor Vol. EIII:10 (1757), page 147



Råsa, Linderås - Where Pehr Jonsson and Annika Pehrsondotter lived after they were married

On October 18, 1761, Pehr and Kirstin's daughter Annika was married to Pehr Jonsson, the brother of Håkan's wife Maria.<sup>191</sup> After they were married, they moved to the farm Råsa in Linderås. In 1766, they were witnesses at the baptism of Håkan and Maria's daughter Stina.<sup>192</sup> It's unknown how many children Annika and Pehr had or when they died.



Marriage record of Pehr Jonsson and Annika Pehrsondotter - October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1761

Transcription:

*Octob(er) d. 18 drang Pehr Jonsson i Sänninge Millangard och pig Annika Pehrsondotter i Schyttorp*

Translation:

*October 18<sup>th</sup> farmhand Pehr Jonsson in Sänninge Millangard and maid Annika Pehrsondotter in Sjötorp*

In 1768, Pehr and Kirstin' son Nils was married to a Margareta Jonsdotter.<sup>193</sup>

### Children of Nils Persson and Margareta Jonsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Bengt	July 2, 1772	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Petter	1775	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Per	February 17, 1777	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	March 27, 1780	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

<sup>191</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 200

<sup>192</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 417

<sup>193</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1806-1817), page 587



Nils and Margareta had at least five sons: Bengt, Petter, Per, Jonas, and Johannes. At some point, Nils and Margareta's family moved to Lommaryd, where they lived for several years. In 1789, they returned to Linderås where they lived at the farm Brickarp.<sup>194</sup>

Hemmanets Namn.	Född uti	Hitkom ifrån	Bef.N.	Koppor	Vigd.	Särskilda an- märkningar.
Brickarp						
Nils Persson	1737	1789		n.	68.	
Margr. Jonsdotter	1744	1789		n.	68	undantag
Loro Petter	1776			n.		
Jonas	1786			n.		

Household Examination record that shows Nils Persson and Margareta Jonsdotter's family at Brickarp, Linderås

Nils lived at Briackrp for the remainder of his life. On February 22n, 1809, he died from colic and pneumonia. He was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on March 5<sup>th</sup>.<sup>195</sup>

Nils Persson	född, 1737 i Råsa, begr. d. 5 Martii	Brickarp, född 1737 i Råsa, begr. d. 5 Martii	colique bröstfeb 72	Gift
--------------	--------------------------------------	---	------------------------	------

Death and burial record of Nils Persson - March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1809

#### Transcription:

Nils Persson 22 Bonde i Brickarp, född colique  
1737 i Råsa, begr. d. 5 Martii bröstfeb 72 -- Gift

#### Translation:

Nils Persson (died February) 22<sup>nd</sup> Farmer in Brickarp, Born (Died of) colic and  
in 1737 in Råsa. Buried. the 5<sup>th</sup> of March pneumonia 72 (years old) --Married

<sup>194</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1806-1817), page 587

<sup>195</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 766



## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By 1764, Nils had taken over Pehr's ownership of land at Sjötorp. At this time, Pehr and Kirsten still lived in the same household as Nils.<sup>196</sup>

Sjöttorp 1/3 Arrenderas af Erik, Son Anders	
	Erik, Son Anders
	Daniel och h.
	Son Måns
	dot. Brita
	Nils og.
	pig <sup>an</sup> Maja
	Fad. Pär och h.
	{ m: 64 år g(amma)l afsagd med bruket }

Landskontor record that shows Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter's family at Sjötorp, Linderås in 1764

### Transcription:

*Sjöttorp*

*Sät.(eri)* 1/3 *Arrenderas af*  
*Erik, Son*  
*Anders* 1 1 2  
*pig<sup>an</sup> Kjerstin* 1 1  
1/3 *Daniel och h.* 1 1 2  
*Son Måns* 1 1  
*dot. Brita* 1 1  
1/3 *Nils og.* 1 1  
*pig<sup>an</sup> Maja* 1 1 { *m: 64 år g(amma)l*  
*Fad. Pär och h:* 1 1 *afsagd med*  
*bruket}*

### Translation:

*Sjöttorp*

*Manor* 1/3 *Leased by*  
*Erik, Son*  
*Anders* 1 1 2  
*Maid Kirstin* 1 1  
1/3 *Daniel and wife* 1 1 2  
*Son Måns* 1 1  
*daughter Britta* 1 1  
1/3 *Nils single* 1 1  
*maid Maja* 1 1  
*Father Pär and wife* 1 1 { *man 64 years old*  
*dismissed from farming*

<sup>196</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:17 (1764), page 167

Pehr and Kirsten were listed on a census record at Sjötorp for the last time in 1766.<sup>197</sup>

Person	Landholding
Jonas	2 9/6
Daniel, dot. Brita	1 1 1 1/16
Nils, pig Maja	1 1 2 28/19
Fad. Par, h.	1 11 66/59

Landskontor record that shows Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter's family at Sjötorp, Linderås in 1766

Transcription:

dr Par, Jonas .2 9/6  
 Daniel, dot. Brita 1 1 1 1/16  
 Nils, pig Maja 1 1 2 28/19  
 Fad. Par, h. 1 11 66/59

Translation:

Farmhand Par, Jonas 2 9/6  
 Daniel, daughter Brita 1 1 1 1/16  
 Nils, maid Maja 1 1 2 28/19  
 Father Par and wife 1 11 66/59

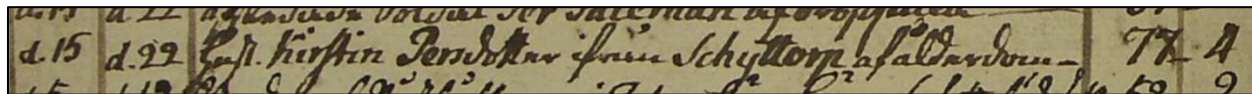
### Other Landskontor Records that List Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter

- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:61 (1746), page 1000
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:1 (1747), page 216
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:2 (1748), page 209
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:3 (1749), page 211
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:5 (1751), page 219
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:6 (1752), page 224
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:7 (1753), page 191
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:8 (1754), page 200
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:12 (1759), page 153
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:13 (1760), page 152
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:14 (1761), page 160
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:15 (1762), page 171
- Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:16 (1763), page 309

<sup>197</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:83 (1766), page 4297

## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Pehr and Kirstin spent the remainder of their days at Sjötorp. On January 15, 1775, Kirstin died. Her death record states that she died from old age and was 77 years old at the time of her death. Kirstin was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on January 22<sup>nd</sup>.<sup>198</sup>



Death and burial record of Kirstin Persdotter - January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1775

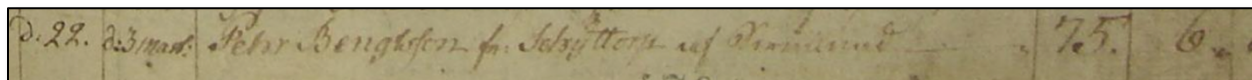
### Transcription:

*d. 15. d. 22. Hust. Kirstin Persdotter ifrån Schyttorp aflderdom. 77 4*

### Translation:

*(died) 15<sup>th</sup> (buried) 22<sup>nd</sup> wife Kirstin Persdotter from Schyttorp of old age, 77 years 4 months old*

Pehr survived Kirstin by just a year. On February 22, 1776, he died from swelling. He was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on March 3<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>199</sup>



Death and burial record of Pehr Bengtsson – March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1776

### Transcription:

*d. 22. d. 3 marti. Pehr Bengtsson af Schyttorp af svullnad -- 75. -- 6*

### Translation:

*(died) February 22<sup>nd</sup> (buried) March 3<sup>rd</sup> Pehr Bengtsson of Sjötorp of swelling, 75 years, 6 months*

### **Trivia on Pehr Bengtsson and Kirstin Persdotter**

1. What farm and parish did Pehr and Kirstin live at from 1744 until their deaths?
2. What were the names of Pehr and Kirstin's known children?
3. What year did Pehr Bengtsson die?

Answers: 1. Sjötorp, Linderås 2. Håkan, Maja, Annika, and Nils. 3. 1776

<sup>198</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 478

<sup>199</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 479



## Jon Jönsson

<b>Name</b>	<b>Jon Jönsson</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>July 28, 1696</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Linderås</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>November 25, 1779</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Linderås</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Farmhand/Farmer</b>

### Children of Jon Jönsson and Maria Carlsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Karin	July 29, 1724	Linderås	Before 1732	Linderås
Per	1725-1729	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Jon/Jonas	November, 1729	Linderås	March 13, 1801	Linderås
Stina	March, 1731	Linderås	Before 1748	Linderås
Karin	August, 1732	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Maria*</b>	<b>c. 1734</b>	<b>Linderås</b>	<b>January 13, 1809</b>	<b>Säby</b>

**\* Note:** Since marriage records indicate that Jon was married to a woman named Maria Carlsdotter in 1722 and a woman named Annika Svensdotter in 1734, it's unclear which of these women were the mother of Maria, but it's more likely that her mother was Maria Carlsdotter.

### Children of Jon Jönsson and Annika Svensdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Brita	November 22, 1737	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Jöns	June 3, 1743	Linderås	August 4, 1797	Linderås
Stina	February 28, 1748	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown child	1755	Linderås	1755?	Linderås?

### Early Years (1696-1722)

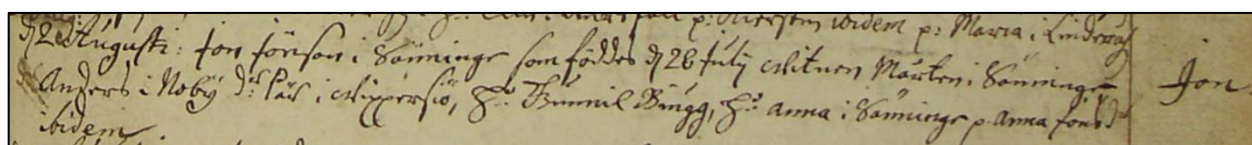
Jon Jönsson was born on July 28, 1696 at Sänninge Mellangård, a farm in western Linderås Parish.<sup>200</sup> His parents were Jöns Eriksson and Karin Jonsdotter.<sup>201</sup>

<sup>200</sup> According to Jon's death and burial record (Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 702), Jon was 83 years old at the time of his death in 1779, which means he was born in 1696. Since there is a birth and baptism record of a Jon Jönsson who was born at Sänninge in 1696 (Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 249), this was probably the same Jon Jönsson.

<sup>201</sup> Jöns Eriksson and Karin Jonsdotter's marriage record from Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 217 shows that the two were married on October 20, 1695, just nine months before Jon was born and that both were living at Sänninge when they were married. Thus, it's almost certain they were Jon Jönsson's parents.

## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Jon Jönsson was baptized on August 2, 1696. He was probably baptized at Linderås Church, the vicarage by Linderås Church, or at Sänninge Mellangård. The witnesses at his baptism were Marten in Sänninge, Anders in Noby, Gunnil in Bjuggården (in Essunga Parish), Par in Vippersjö, Anna in Sänninge, and Anna Johansdotter in Sänninge.<sup>202</sup> He was probably baptized by either Samuel Mörtling, the vicar of Linderås Church, or Daniel Svenonis Kihlman, the chaplain of Linderås Church.



Birth and baptism record of Jons Jönsson – August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1696

### Transcription:

*d. 2 August Jon Jönsson i Sänninge som född 26 July. Wittnen: Mårten i Sänninge  
Anders i Noby, dr. Pär i Vippersjö, h. Gunnil i Biugg, h Anna i Sänninge, p Anna Jonsd. Jon  
Ibidem*

### Translation:

*The 2nd of August (baptized) Jon Jönsson in Sänninge (born) the 26th of July.  
Witnesses: Mårten in Sänninge, Anders in Noby, Pär in Vippersjö, Gunnil in  
Bjuggården, wife Anna in Sänninge, maid Anna Jonsdotter of the same place* Jon

Jon was most likely the oldest of his parents' children. In 1699, his mother gave birth to Jon's sister Karin, who was named after their mother. In 1703, when Jon was seven years old, his mother most likely had a son named Pär. Five years later in 1708, Jon's mother probably gave birth to a son named Johan. Jon's (probable) brother Pär died at the age of seven in 1710. Jon may have also had a sister who died in 1712, and brother named Swän who was born in 1718. During his childhood, Jon's grandparents also lived at Sänninge Mellangård.

Jon spent his entire life at Sänninge Mellangård. During this time, there were three other farms at Sänninge: Sänninge Herrgård, Sänninge Norrgård, and Sänninge Södergård. Jon's parents were probably close with their neighbours at the different farms in Sänninge.



Sänninge, Linderås – Where Jon Jönsson spent his entire life

<sup>202</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 249

Sänninge lay upon the banks of Lake Noen. Living next to Lake Noen must have had a profound influence on Jon's like, and it's likely that he often went fishing and swimming there with his family.

### **Life by Lake Noen\***



Lake Noen

As long as he could remember, Lake Noen had a special place in Jon Jönsson's heart. As a boy, he would enthusiastically run down to its shore as the soft hum of dragonflies mingled with the ripple of water against the reeds. When the sun rose high and the days grew hot, the lake transformed into a playground. Jon and other children from Sänninge waded into its cool embrace, splashing and laughing, their voices carrying across the water.

During the summers, Jon went fishing with his father, Jöns Eriksson, casting nets from their wooden boat. Jon watched with fascination as the shimmering fish emerged from the water, their silvery scales catching the sunlight. The lake provided for the family, and the practice of fishing became one of his earliest lessons in hard work and sustenance. Even as a child, Jon understood that the lake was more than just a source of food or a place to play—it was a part of life itself, reflecting the sky and seasons, shaping the rhythms of their days. It was a steadfast companion, always waiting, and always giving.

\* A work of creative fiction by ChatGPT

When Jon was only four years old, the Great Northern War began and continued for the next 20 years. During this time, there was a soldier's cottage at Sänninge Mellängård called Knekttorp where a soldier named Joen lived with his wife. Jon's father and the other farmers at Sänninge were responsible for helping provide for the soldiers who lived at Sänninge and their families. In 1710, Joen died in the Great Northern War and was replaced by a soldier named Sven.<sup>203</sup>

In 1707, Gerandus Magni Limnelius became the new chaplain of Linderås Church. When Jon was 10 years old in 1708, the bubonic plague spread through Sweden, substantially adding to the high death rate that had already risen because of the war. On November 12, 1708, the first known death of the plague in Linderås occurred when a soldier from Kapela died from it. During the next few years, the plague ravaged Linderås, killing men, women, and children alike. By the time the plague had ended in December of 1711, the plague had killed 301 people, nearly a third of Linderås's population.

<sup>203</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:19 (1711), page 846

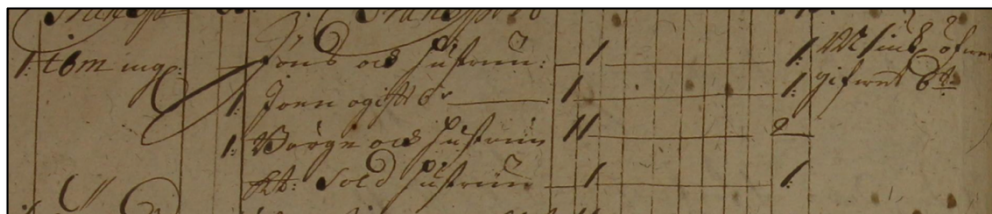


Jon grew into adulthood during the 1710s. In 1713, Börje Jonsson, Jon's neighbor and maternal uncle, first appeared in the Landskontor records at Sänninge Mellangård.<sup>204</sup> Börje lived at Sänninge Mellangård for the rest of his life and was close with Jon.

### **Börje Jonsson - Jons Jönsson's Maternal Uncle and Neighbor**

Börje Jonsson was born in 1688. He was married to his wife (whose name is unknown) around 1716. He had at least two daughters named Elin and Ingrid (b. 1719) and a son named Jon (who may have been named after Jons Jönsson and was born in 1722). Börje was a witness at the baptism of Jon Jönsson's eldest daughter Karin and Jon Jönsson was a witness at the baptism of Börje's son Jon. In 1741, Börje's son Jon took over farming Börje's land at Sänninge Mellangård. Börje's wife died at the age of 70 in 1748. Börje Jonsson died at Sänninge in 1766 at the age of 78.

Jon Jönsson was first listed as an adult in the 1721 Landskontor record for Sänninge Mellangård and was listed as living with his parents. According to this record, his father Jöns Eriksson was sick and later abandoned the farm.<sup>205</sup> Jöns Eriksson wasn't listed at Sänninge Mellangård the following year and Jon Jönsson took over the land his father owned.<sup>206</sup> It's unknown if Jöns Eriksson died or left his family to live elsewhere.



Landskontor of Jon Jönsson at Sänninge Mellangård, Linderås in 1721

#### Transcription:

<i>Ibm. Mg.</i>	<i>Jöns och hustru</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<i>M. siuk öfwer-</i>
	<i>Joen ogift 6 r</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<i>gifvet 6 riksdaler</i>
	<i>Börje och hustrun</i>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	
	<i>RT Sold hustrun</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	

#### Translation:

<i>(Sänninge) Mellangård</i>	<i>Jöns and wife</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<i>sick abandoned</i>
	<i>Jon single 6 r</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<i>6 riksdaler</i>
	<i>Börje and wife</i>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	
	<i>Cavalry rider's cottage Soldier's wife</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	

<sup>204</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:21 (1713), page 2058

<sup>205</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:33 (1721), page 1043

<sup>206</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:35 (1722), page 806

### **Baptisms in which Jon Jönsson May Have Been a Witness\***

- **March 18, 1722** - Baptism of Karin Swensdotter in Sänninge <sup>1</sup>
- **March 22, 1722** - Baptism of Jon Börjesson in Sänninge <sup>2</sup>
- **November 16, 1722** - Baptism of Annika Andersdotter in Sänninge <sup>3</sup>
- **February 1, 1723** - Baptism of Swän Eriksson in Sänninge <sup>4</sup>
- **September 18 - 1728** - Baptism of Kierstin Jonsdotter in Sänninge <sup>5</sup>
- **January 17, 1731** - Baptism of Maria Nilsson in Sänninge <sup>6</sup>
- **March 14, 1731** - Baptism of Brita Ericsson in Sjötorp <sup>7</sup>
- **December 26, 1731** - Baptism of Lars Larsson in Sänninge <sup>8</sup>
- **January 7, 1737** - Baptism of Pär Ericsson in Sänninge <sup>9</sup>
- **July 25, 1737** - Baptism of Kierstin Jönsdotter in Sjötorp <sup>10</sup>
- **August 17, 1738** - Baptism of Elias Ericsson in Sänninge Herrgård <sup>11</sup>
- **November 12, 1742** - Baptism of Helena Andersdotter in Sänninge Herrgård <sup>12</sup>
- **January 27, 1743** - Baptism of Samuel and Johan Pärsson in Sänninge Soregård <sup>13</sup>
- **February 12, 1745** - Baptism of Nils Nilsson, soldier's son in Sänninge (In this case two separate Jons in Sänninge were witnesses)<sup>14</sup>
- **November 2, 1746** - Baptism of Nils Danielsson in Sänninge <sup>15</sup>
- **January 19, 1747** - Baptism of Johannes Johansson in Botarp <sup>16</sup>
- **January 7, 1748** - Baptism of Christina Ericsson in Sänninge <sup>17</sup>
- **October 8, 1748** - Baptism of Jonas Svensson in Sänninge Soregård <sup>18</sup>
- **April 28, 1752** - Baptism of Johannes Pärsson in Linderås <sup>19</sup>
- \* **December 28, 1753** - Baptism of Margareta Månsdotter in Sänninge Norregård <sup>20</sup>
- \* **February 23, 1754** - Brita Månsdotter in Botarp <sup>21</sup>

\***Note:** Since there were several men named Jon (or Jons or Jöns) that lived at Sänninge, it can't be confirmed that Jon Jönsson was the actual witness that was mentioned.

\*\*Indicates that the witness was Jon in Sänninge Mellangård and could have either been Jon Jönsson or Jon Börjesson.

<sup>1</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 126

<sup>2</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>3</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 127

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>5</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 133

<sup>6</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 137

<sup>7</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>8</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 138

<sup>9</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 261

<sup>10</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>11</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 266

<sup>12</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 286

<sup>13</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 287

<sup>14</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 297

<sup>15</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 307

<sup>16</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 308

<sup>17</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 313

<sup>18</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 319

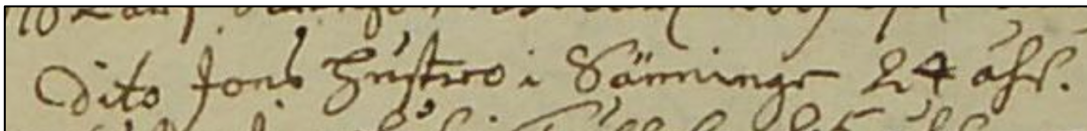
<sup>19</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 345

<sup>20</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 361

<sup>21</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3, (1736-1778), page 362

## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Sometime in early 1722, Jon was married to his first wife, whose name is unknown.<sup>207</sup> The marriage was short-lived and didn't produce any children. Within weeks of months of getting married, Jon's first wife died at the young age of 24.<sup>208</sup> The cause of her death is unknown.



Possible burial record of Jon Jönsson's first wife – June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1722

### Transcription:

*Dito Jons hustru i Sänninge – 24 år*

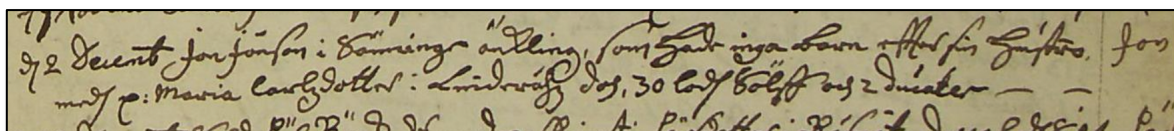
### Translation:

*The same day (June 10<sup>th</sup>) Jon's wife in Sänninge (was buried) – 24 years old*

Jon didn't stay widowed for long. On December 2, 1722, he married his second wife, Maria Carlsdotter, who hailed from Linderås village.<sup>209</sup>



Linderås village – Where Maria Carlsdotter lived before she was married



Marriage record of Jon Jönsson and Maria Carlsdotter – December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1722

### Transcription:

*d. 2 Decemb. Jon Jönsson i Sänninge, änklings, som hade inga barn efter sin hustru. Jon med Maria Carlsdotter i Linderås, dos. 30 lod sølvv. och 2 ducats*

### Translation:

*The 2<sup>nd</sup> of December Jon Jönsson in Sänninge, widower who had no children with his wife, with Maria Carlsdotter in Linderås, morning gift 30 lod in gold ducat*

<sup>207</sup> According to Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 323, Jon's first wife died on June 10, 1722. Since he was listed as still being single in 1721 (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:33 (1721), page 1043), Jon must have married her in 1722.

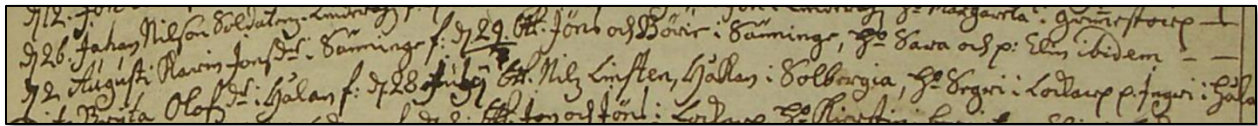
<sup>208</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 323

<sup>209</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 235



## Raising a Family at Sänninge Mellangård (1722-1757)

After their marriage, Maria Carlsdotter lived with Jon Jönsson at Sänninge Mellangård. Within a year of their marriage, Maria was pregnant with their first child. On July 29, 1724, she gave birth to a daughter named Karin, who was likely named after Jon's mother. Karin was baptized on August 2<sup>nd</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Börje Jonsson, Jöns, housewife Sara (probably Börje's wife), and Elin (Börje's daughter), all in Sänninge.<sup>210</sup> Since Jon had another daughter named Karin who was born around 1732, this Karin must have died sometime before then.



Birth and baptism record of record of Karin Jonsdotter – August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1724

### Transcription:

*d. 2 Augusti Karin Jonsd(otte)r i Sänninge, född d. 29 Juli. Wit(tnen) Jöns och Börje i Sänninge, h(ustru) Sara och Elin ibidem*

### Translation:

*The 2<sup>nd</sup> of August, Karin Jonsdotter i Sänninge (was baptized), (she was) born the 29<sup>th</sup> of July.  
Witnesses: Jöns and Börje in Sänninge, wife Sara and Elin of the same place.*

### **Families at Sänninge in 1725**

During the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, approximately two to three families lived at each of Sänninge's four farms. During the 1720s, the following families lived at each of Sänninge's farms:

- **Sänninge Herrgård:** Lars and his wife; Erik and his wife; soldier's wife Marit and her daughter Britta  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:38 (1725), page 742
- **Sänninge Mellangård:** Jon Jönsson and his wife; Börje Jonsson and his wife; soldier's wife Marit  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:38 (1725), page 742
- **Sänninge Norrgård:** Jon Eriksson and his wife; Jon Jönsson and his wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:38 (1725), page 744
- **Sänninge Södergård:** Nils and his wife; Jöns and his wife; Soldier Per and his wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:38 (1725), page 746

<sup>210</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 129

Although Jon Jönsson's family interacted the most with Börje Jonsson's family, they also frequently interacted with the families of the other three farms at Sänninge. These families probably often helped each other during demanding times, such as harvest, planting, or building projects. The families at Sänninge relied on each other for help in emergencies, such as illness, accidents, or severe weather. They also celebrated various holidays and festivals together. It was also common for young men and women who both lived at Sänninge to marry each other.

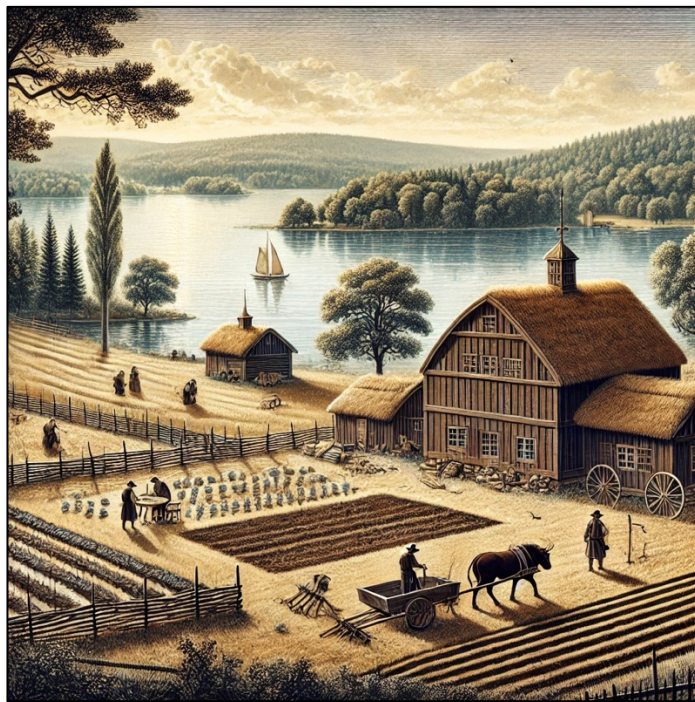


Image of Sänninge in the 18<sup>th</sup> century generated by Chat GPT

### **Description of the Farms at Sänninge**

- **Sänninge Herrgård** (Manor Farm): The principal estate, often serving as the administrative center of the village. Manor farms were typically owned by nobility or affluent individuals and managed extensive agricultural operations.
- **Sänninge Mellangård** (Middle Farm): Positioned centrally within the village, this farm was likely owned or leased by freeholders or tenant farmers.
- **Sänninge Norrgård** (Northern Farm): Located in the northern part of Sänninge, this farm was part of the village's agricultural landscape.
- **Sänninge Södergård** (Southern Farm): Situated in the southern section of the village, this farm contributed to the local agrarian economy.

### **Multiple Farmers Named Jon at Sänninge**

During the 1720s, there were three other farmers named Jon, Jons, or Jöns who lived at Sänninge. At Sänninge Norrgård there was a farmer who also had the name Jon Jönsson, as well as farmer named Jon Eriksson. There was also a farmer named Jöns (whose last name is unknown) who lived at Sänninge Södergård with his wife. Because of this, it is often confusing when looking at birth and death records to know if children whose father's name was Jon that were born at Sänninge were really the children of Jon Jönsson or another Jon who lived at Sänninge.

### Potential Children of Jon Jönsson and Maria Carlsdotter

During the 1720s and 1730s, there were several children that were born at Sänninge whose father was named Jon. Since there were several different men named Jon (or Jons or Jöns) who lived at Sänninge during this time, it's difficult to tell which of them were children of Jon Jönsson. Here is a list of such children:

- **Pär Jonsson:** (Born February 26, 1725<sup>1</sup> and died July 30, 1726<sup>2</sup>). Since he was born less than seven months after Karin Jonsdotter, it's unlikely Jon Jönsson was his father.
- **Swän Jonsson:** (Born February 18, 1726.)<sup>3</sup> The witnesses at Swän's baptism were Nils and Jöns of Sänninge Södergård and no records can be found which show that Swän was a son of Jon Jönsson.
- **Unknown child** (Died July 21, 1728 at the age of 1½.<sup>4</sup>). This child would have been born around January of 1727, but no baptism record exists for him or her.
- **Kierstin Jonsdotter** (Born September 18, 1728). The witnesses at her baptism were Jon in Sänninge, Jon in Linderås village, Kierstin in Sänninge, and Maria in Sänninge.<sup>5</sup> Kierstin probably died on December 14, 1729, as a death record from this date states that Jon in Sänninge's child died on this day at the age of 1 year and 11 months old<sup>6</sup> (meaning there would be an error of around three months).
- **Unknown son** (Died November 30, 1729 at the age of 4<sup>6</sup>). This child would have been born in 1725, and the only child who was born at Sänninge that year was Pär Jonsson (who died on July 30, 1726), so no baptism record exists for him or her.
- **Kierstin Jonsdotter** (Born March 22, 1730). Her parents were probably the same as the parents of the Kierstin Jonsdotter who was born in 1728. The witnesses at her baptism were Jön in Sänninge, Börje in Sänninge, Segrid in Botorp, and wife Stina.<sup>8</sup> Since no other records show that she was a daughter of Jon Jönsson, she was most likely a daughter of one of the other Jon who lived at Sänninge.

<sup>1</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 130

<sup>2</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 380

<sup>3</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 130

<sup>4</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 327

<sup>5</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 133

<sup>6</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 328

<sup>7</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>8</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 137



## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Sometime between 1725 to 1729, Jon and Maria's son Per was born.<sup>211</sup> Unfortunately, Per's baptism record doesn't exist.

### Baptisms in which Maria Carlsdotter May Have Been a Witness\*

- **January 29, 1724** - Baptism of Ingeborg Jönsdotter in Sänninge <sup>1</sup>
- **February 14, 1725** - Baptism of Johan Nilsson in Sänninge <sup>2</sup>
- **October 24, 1725** - Baptism of Segri Torsdotter in Lyckan <sup>3</sup>
- **November 26, 1727** - Baptism of Kierstin Pärsdotter in Sänninge <sup>4</sup>

**\*Note:** Since there were several women named Maria that lived at Sänninge, it can't be confirmed that Maria Carlsdotter was the actual witness that was mentioned.

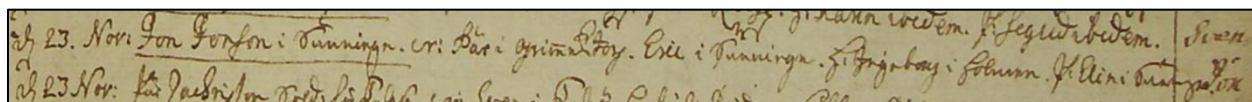
<sup>1</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 128

<sup>2</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 130

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>4</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 133

Sometime in late November of 1729, Maria gave birth to a son named Jon who later became better known as Jonas. Jonas was baptized on November 23, 1729. The witnesses at his baptism were Pär in Grimstorp, Eric in Sänninge, wife Ingeborg in Holmen, and wife Elin in Sjöarp.<sup>212</sup>



Baptism record of Jon (Jonas) Jonsson - November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1729

### Transcription:

*d. 23 Nov. Jon Jonsson i Sänninge. Vt: Pär i Grimstorp, Eric i Sänninge, h. Ingeborg i Holmen, h. Elin i Sjöarp*

### Translation:

*The 23<sup>rd</sup> of November Jon Jonsson in Sänninge (was baptized). Witnesses: Pär in Grimstorp, Eric in Sänninge, wife Ingeborg in Holmen, wife Elin in Sjöarp.*

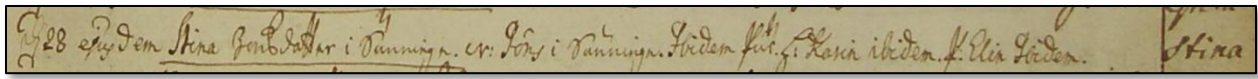
Sometime in late March of 1731, Maria gave birth to a daughter named Stina, who was baptized on March 28<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Jöns, Pär, Karin, and Elin, all from Sänninge.<sup>213</sup> Stina died sometime before 1748.<sup>214</sup>

<sup>211</sup> Per is listed as Jon's son for the first time in 1745 according to Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. Elc:60 (1745), page 105. Since people had to usually be at least 16 years old to be recorded in Landskontor records and Jon and Maria already had a son named Jonas that was born in November of 1729, Per was born at the earliest in April of 1725 and at the latest in February of 1729.

<sup>212</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 135

<sup>213</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737) page 137

<sup>214</sup> Since Jons had another daughter named Stina who was born in 1748 (Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 315), this older Stina must have died before then.

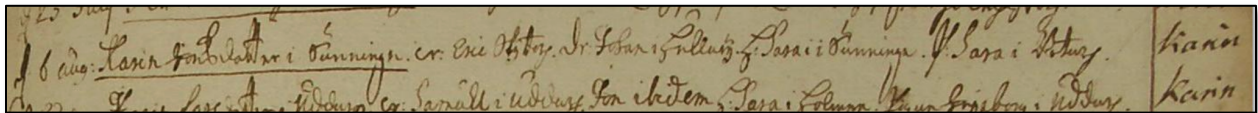
Baptism record of Stina Jonsdotter - March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1731Transcription:

*d 28 ejusdem Stina Jonsdotter i Sänninge. Vt. Jöns i Sänninge, Ibidem Pär, hustru Karin ibidem, h Elin ibidem* Stina

Translation:

*The 28<sup>th</sup> of the same month (March) Stina Jonsdotter in Sänninge (was baptized). Stina*  
*Witnesses: Jöns in Sänninge, Pär of the same place, wife Karin of the same place,*  
*wife Elin of the same place*

About a year and a half later, Maria gave birth to a daughter named Karin in early August of 1732. The witnesses at her baptism were Eric in Olstorp, Karin, farmhand Johan in Hullaryd, wife Sara in Sänninge, and Sara in Botorp.<sup>215</sup> Karin was probably named after her deceased sister.

Baptism record of Karin Jonsdotter - August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1732Transcription:

*d. 6 aug. Karin Jonsdotter i Sänninge. Vt. Eric i Olstorp, dr Johan i Hullaryd, h(ustru) Sara i Sänninge, Sara i Botorp* Karin

Translation:

*The 6<sup>th</sup> of August. Karin Jonsdotter in Sänninge (was baptized). Witnesses: Eric in Olstorp, Karin,*  
*farmhand Johan in Hullaryd, wife Sara in Sänninge, Sara in Botorp.*

### **Naming Children After Deceased Siblings**

In 18<sup>th</sup> century Sweden, it was common to rename a child after deceased siblings. This was especially common if the deceased child was named after a significant relative, such as a grandparent, which ensured that the name lived on. Names were seen as valuable, particularly if they were associated with important family members, and families didn't want those names to fade into obscurity due to an early death. In Lutheran Sweden, where infant mortality was high, baptism was believed to provide spiritual protection. Naming a new child after a deceased sibling reinforced the belief that the name was blessed and would protect the new name bearer. This was a practical way of dealing with loss in large families.

<sup>215</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 139

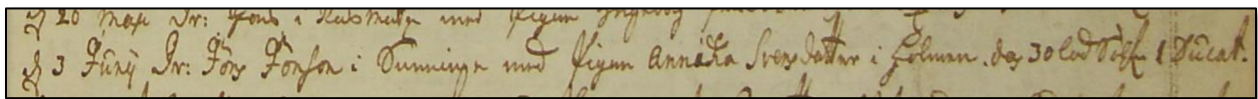
## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



Holmen, Linderås - Where Annika Svensdotter came from

Sometime in early 1734, Maria Carlsdotter died.<sup>216</sup> Unfortunately, her death record doesn't exist, so the cause of her death is unknown.

Shortly after Maria's death, Jon Jönsson became betrothed to Annika Svensdotter. Annika came from the farm Holmen, which was east of Sänninge in Linderås Parish. Jon Jönsson and Annika Svensdotter were married on June 3, 1734.<sup>217</sup>



Marriage record of Jons Jönsson and Annika Svensdotter - June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1734

### Transcription:

*d. 3 Juni dr Jöns (sic) Jönsson i Sänninge med pigan Annika Svensdotter i Holmen dos 30 lod sölfv. 1 ducat*

### Translation:

*The 3<sup>rd</sup> of June (married) farmhand Jon Jönsson in Sänninge with maid Annika Svensdotter in Holmen Morning gift was 30 lod in 1 ducat*

It's likely that sometime in 1734, Jon Jönsson's daughter Maria (the maternal grandmother of Anna Stina Johansdotter) was born.<sup>218</sup> While it's possible that Annika Svensdotter was Maria's mother, it's more likely that Maria Carlsdotter was her mother. This is because that none of the daughters of Maria Jonsdotter were named Annika (or Anna) and at least one of the daughters of a mother was usually named after their maternal grandmother. Maria Jonsdotter did have a daughter named Maria, however, making it more likely that her mother was Maria Carlsdotter.

<sup>216</sup> Since Jon Jönsson is listed as still being married in 1733 (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. Elc:46 (1733), page 1823, and he married Annika Svensdotter on June 3, 1734 (Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 241), Maria Carlsdotter must have died in early 1734.

<sup>217</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 241

<sup>218</sup> Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3B (1789-98), page 168 states that Maria was born in Linderås. According to Maria's death record (Säby Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1804-1821), page 513), she was 75 years old at the time of her death in 1809, indicating she was born around 1734.

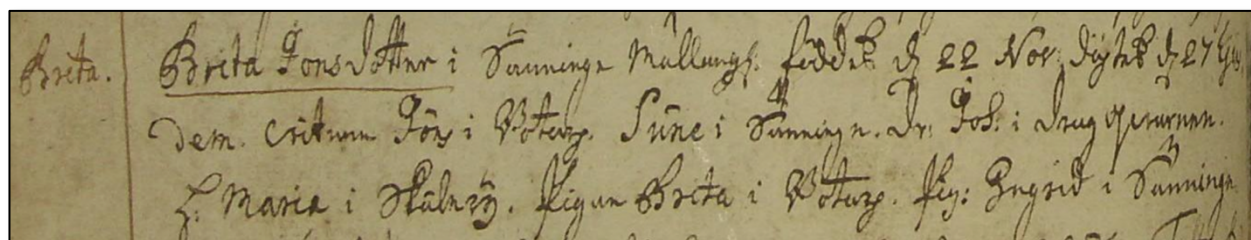


Change came to Linderås in 1735, when Samuel Mörtling became new vicar and Johannes Olavi Litzning became the new chaplain of Linderås Church.

### Families at Sänninge in 1735

- **Sänninge Herrgård:** Lars and his wife; Anders Parsson and his wife; Erik and his wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:48 (1735), page 1783
- **Sänninge Mellangård:** Jon Jönsson and his wife; Börje Jonsson and his wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:48 (1735), page 1783
- **Sänninge Norrgård:** Jon, his wife, and son Måns; Jons Jönsson, his wife, and young boy Pahr; Soldier Sunes  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:48 (1735), page 1785
- **Sänninge Södergård:** Sigge and his wife; Pehr and his wife; Jöns, his wife, and son Swän; Soldier Per's wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:48 (1735), page 1785

On November 22, 1737, Annika gave birth to a daughter named Brita. On November 27<sup>th</sup>, Brita was baptized. The witnesses at her baptism were Jöns in Botorp, Sune in Sänninge, farmhand Johan in Dragkvarnen, wife Maria in Skäleryd, maid Brita in Botorp, and maid Ingrid in Sänninge.<sup>219</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Brita Jonsdotter - November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1737

#### Transcription:

*Brita Brita Jonsdotter i Sänninge Melleng(år)d. född d. 22 Nov. döptes d. 27 ejus den. Witten Jöns i Botorp, Sune i Sänninge, dr. Joh. i dragkvarnen. h. Maria i Skäleryd., Pigan Brita i Botorp, pig Ingrid i Sänninge*

#### Translation:

*Brita Brita Jonsdotter in Sänninge Mellangård. Born the 22<sup>nd</sup> of November (baptized) the 27<sup>th</sup>. The Witnesses: Jöns in Botorp, Sune in Sänninge, farmhand Johan in Dragkvarnen, wife Maria in Skäleryd, maid Brita in Botorp, maid Ingrid in Sänninge*

<sup>219</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 262

By 1740, Jon Jönsson was middle-aged. This time period (1718-1722) which was known as the Age of Liberty, was a time when the two major political factions in the Swedish Riksdag, the Caps and Hats, were in constant conflict with each other. Jon likely experienced indirect effects of these political struggles. As a tenant farmer, Jon Jönsson may have favored the Caps over the Hats, since the Caps were generally more cautious about war and military spending, which often translated into lower taxes and less economic strain on rural communities.

In 1741, the Hats led Sweden into Hats' Russian War, another war against Russia, which lasted for two years. This war may have brought increased taxes and pressure on tenant farmers to support the war effort, either through higher rents or supplying soldiers, impacting their economic stability and daily life.

### **The Age of Liberty (1718-1722)**

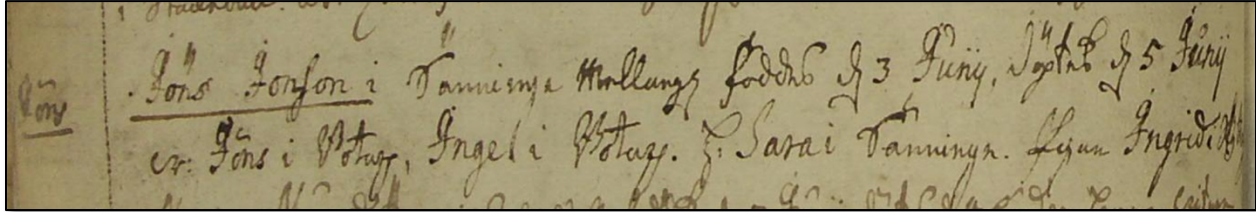
The Age of Liberty (1718-1772) was a period in Swedish History where the authority of the monarchy was very limited, while the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament, held most of the power over Sweden's political matters. During this time, power frequently shifted back and forth between the two political parties, the Hats and the Caps. For much of the Age of Liberty, Frederick I was king, reigning from 1720 to 1751. Sweden fought two wars during the Age of Liberty: Hats' War and the Pomeranian War (in which Sweden aligned itself with France against Prussia during 1757-1762). In 1751, Adolph Frederick became king and maintained a much more defiant attitude towards the Riksdag in the two decades of his reign. The Age of Liberty ended in 1772, when King Gustaf III took the throne.



Image of the Age of Liberty generated by Chat GPT



Hats' Russian War came to an end in 1743. On June 3<sup>rd</sup> of that year, Annika Svensdotter gave birth to a son named Jöns. Two days later, Jöns was baptized. The witnesses at his baptism were Jöns in Botorp, Ingel in Botorp, wife Sara in Sänninge, and maid Ingrid.<sup>220</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Jöns Jonsson - June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1743

Transcription:

Jöns. Jöns Jonsson i Sänninge Melleng(år)d. född d 3 July döptes d 5 July  
Vt. Jöns i Botorp, Ingel i Botorp. h(ustru). Sara i Sänninge, pigan Ingrid

Translation:

Jöns. Jöns Jonsson in Sänninge Mellengård was born the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July and baptized  
the 5<sup>th</sup> of July. Witnesses: Jöns in Botorp, Ingel in Botorp, wife Sara in  
Sänninge, maid Ingrid

### Some Reasons for Missing Parish Records

Poorly kept church books in parishes like Linderås in the 1700s can be attributed to several factors. Here are a few potential reasons:

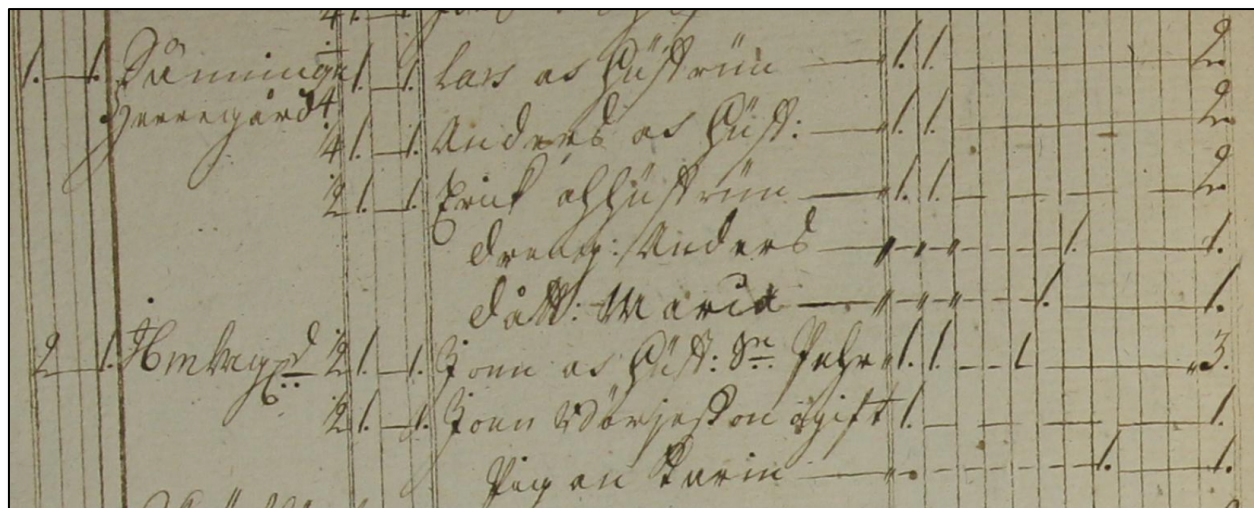
- **Clergy Related Issues:** Some vicars or parish clerks may not have been well-trained in record-keeping. Some parishes may have been understaffed, leading to neglected or inconsistent record-keeping. A vicar may have been disorganized, indifferent, or inconsistent in performing administrative duties.
- **Poor Archival Practices:** During the 1700s, record-keeping standards were not as strictly enforced, leading to variations in quality and detail. Records could be lost to poor storage, pests, or environmental conditions, especially in rural parishes with less secure facilities.
- **Socioeconomic Challenges:** In poorer parishes, resources for maintaining records might have been limited, and illiterate parishioners may have failed to report key events. Some parishioners might have been reluctant to report births, marriages, or deaths to the church due to distrust of authorities or other cultural factors.

<sup>220</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 288



## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Several of Jon Jönsson's older children grew into adults in the 1740s. By the middle of the decade, his oldest sons Per and Jonas were young men and were contributing to the heavy labor required for plowing, planting, harvesting, and tending to livestock. In 1742, Börje Jonsson's son Jon Börjesson took over farming his land at Sänninge Mellängård.<sup>221</sup> In 1745, Jon Jönsson's son Per was listed as an adult for the first time and living at Sänninge Mellängård.<sup>222</sup>



Landskontor record of Jon Jönsson's family at Sänninge Mellängård in 1745

### Transcription:

#### Sänninge

#### Herrgård

$\frac{1}{4}$ 1. Lars och hustrun	11	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ 1. Anders och hust(ru)	11	2
$\frac{1}{2}$ 1. Erick och hustrun	11	2
drang Anders	1	1
dott. Maria.	1	1

#### Ib. M(el)l(a)g(år)d.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 1. Jonn och hust(ru), son Pahr	11	1	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ 1. Jönn Borjesson (Ogift)	1		1
Pigan Karin		1	1

### Translation:

#### Sänninge

#### Herrgård

$\frac{1}{4}$ 1. Lars and wife	11	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ 1. Anders and wife	11	2
$\frac{1}{2}$ 1. Erick and wife	11	2
farmhand Anders	1	1
daughter Maria	1	1

#### Sänninge

#### Mellängård

$\frac{1}{2}$ 1. Jon and wife, son Pahr	11	1	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ 1. Jön Borjesson (Single)	1		1
Maid Karin		1	1

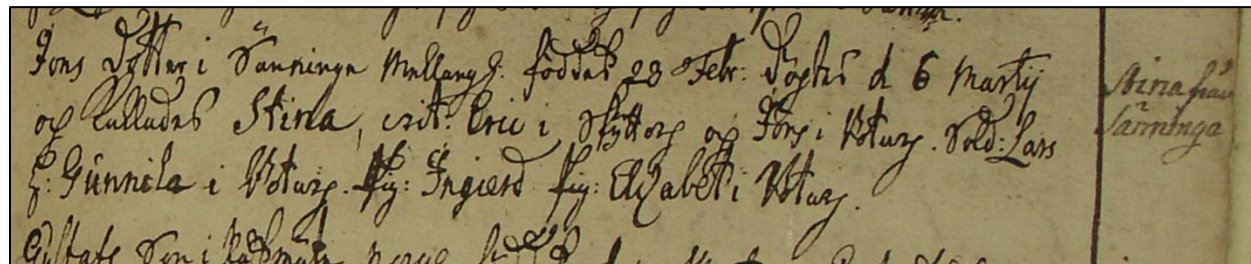
<sup>221</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:56 (1742), page 4040

<sup>222</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:60 (1745), page 105

### Families at Sänninge in 1745

- **Sänninge Herrgård:** Lars and his wife; Anders Parsson and his wife; Erick, his wife, farmhand Anders, and daughter Maria  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:60 (1745), page 105
- **Sänninge Mellangård:** Jon Jönsson, his wife, and son Pär; Jon Börjesson and maid Karin  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:60 (1745), page 105
- **Sänninge Norrgård:** Sven, his wife, and farmhand Lars; Soldier Nils and his wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:60 (1745), page 106
- **Sänninge Södergård:** Nils, his daughter Kirstin, and farmhand Måns; Måns, his wife, Måns, and daughter Ingrid; and Solder Nils and wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:60 (1745), page 106

On February 28, 1748, Stina, Jon's youngest daughter, was born. She was baptized on March 6<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Eric in Sjöstorp, Jöns in Botorp, Soldier Lars, wife Gunilla in Botorp, maid Ingrid, and maid Elizabeth in Botorp.<sup>223</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Stina Jonsdotter - March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1748

#### Transcription:

Jons dotter i Sänninge Mellangård föddes 28 Febr. Döptes d 6 martij Stina från  
och kallade Stina, Vit. Eric i Schyttorp och Jöns i Botorp, Sold. Lars Sänninge  
h(ustru). Gunilla i Botorp, pig Ingrid, pig Elizabeth i Botorp

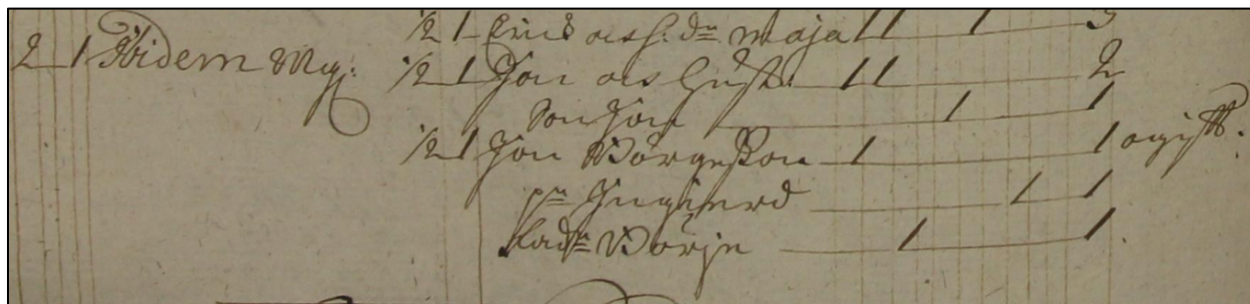
#### Translation:

Jon's daughter in Sänninge Mellangård. Born the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, Baptized the 6<sup>th</sup> of March. Stina from  
and called Stina. Witnesses: Eric in Sjöstorp and Jöns in Botorp, Soldier Lars, Sänninge  
wife Gunilla in Botorp, maid Ingrid, maid Elizabeth in Botorp

<sup>223</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 315

## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

In 1748, Jon Jönsson's son Jonas was listed as an adult for the first time and living at Sänninge Mellangård.<sup>224</sup> The same year, Jon Börjesson was married to a woman named Annika Johansdotter.<sup>225</sup> It's likely that Jon Jönsson's older sons Jonas and Per were friends with Jon Börjesson, since they were close to the same age and grew up together.



Landskontor record of Jon Jönsson's family at Sänninge Mellangård in 1748

Transcription:

*Ib. M(el)l(a)g(år)d.*

½	1.	Jon och hustru	_____	11	_____	2
		Son Jon	_____		1	1
½.	1.	Jöns Borjesson	_____	1	_____	1 Ogift
		Pigan Karin	_____	1	_____	1

Translation:

Sänninge ½ 1. Jon and wife \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
Mellangård Son Jon \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
½ 1. Jöns Borjesson (Single) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Single  
Maid Karin \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1

## Jon Börjesson (1722-1804)

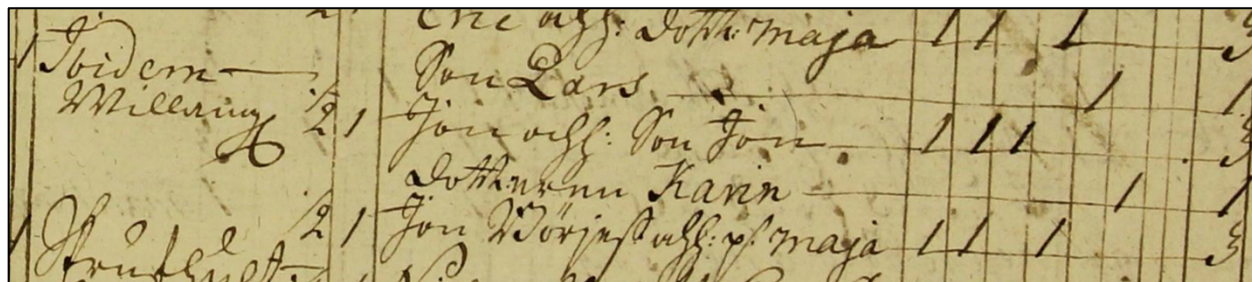
Jon Börjesson was the son of Börje Jonsson and his wife. He was born on November 16, 1722. In 1742, he took over his father's portion of land at Sänninge Mellängård. On October 9, 1748, he was married to Annika Johansdotter from Ryd Soregård. Jon and Annika had the following children: Per (b. 1750), Stina (b. 1752), Annika (b. 1755), Jonas (b. 1764), and Peter (b. 1769). Near the end of his life, Jon and his wife moved to Kvanarp, a farm in west Linderås not far from Sänninge. Jon Börjesson died on May 9, 1804.

<sup>224</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:2 (1748), page 207

<sup>225</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 183



In 1750, Jon Jönsson's daughter Karin was listed as an adult for the first time and living at Sänninge Mellangård.<sup>226</sup> His daughters Maria and Stina were teenagers at this time, while his youngest children Jöns and Brita were still young children.



Landskontor record of Jon Jönsson's family at Sänninge Mellangård in 1750

Transcription:

*Ibidem* . ½ 1. Jon och hustru, son Jon \_\_\_\_\_ 111 \_\_\_\_\_ 3  
*Millang(år)d* dotter Karin \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 ½. 1. Jöns Borjesson och hustru, p(iga). Maja \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3

Translation:

*Sänninge* ½ 1. Jon and wife, son Jon \_\_\_\_\_ 111 \_\_\_\_\_ 3  
*Mellangård* daughter Karin \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 ½. 1. Jöns Borjesson and wife, maid Maja \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3

Since Linderås didn't have any schools at this time, none of Jon's children received a formal education. Instead, they received an informal education at home and through Linderås Church.

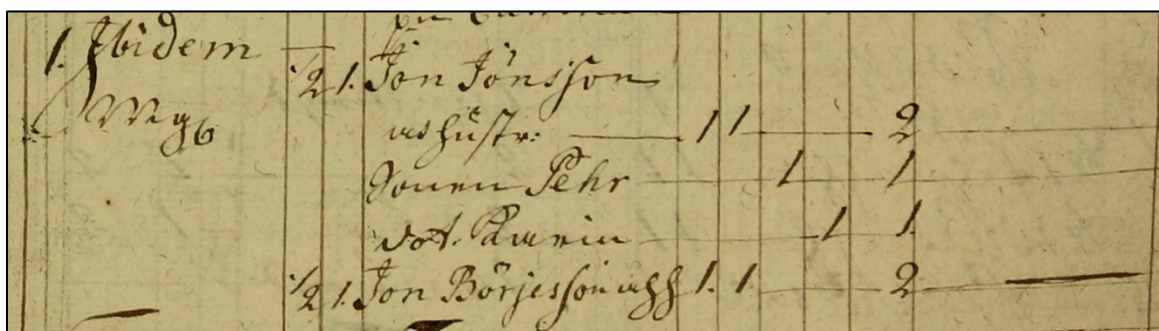
### Education in Rural 18<sup>th</sup> Century Sweden

In 18<sup>th</sup> century rural Sweden, formal schools were usually absent and children on farms received informal education at home and through the Church. Parents, especially mothers, taught basic skills such as reading and counting, often using religious texts like the Bible or Catechism. Practical education was central; children learned farming, animal care, and household tasks by assisting their parents. The Lutheran Church also played a significant role in educating children, as religious instruction was vital. Older siblings, neighbors, or community members sometimes helped with learning, fostering informal peer education. While boys were trained in farming or practical trades, girls learned domestic skills like spinning and cooking. Access to books was limited and writing or arithmetic were rarely taught outside of towns or affluent families. Economic demands often meant children prioritized work over study.

<sup>226</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:4 (1750), page 200

## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The 1754 Landskontor shows two of Jon's older children, Per and Karin, living with his family at Sänninge Mellangård. This was the last time that Annika Svensdotter was listed as being alive.<sup>227</sup>



Landskontor record of Jon Jönsson's family at Sänninge Mellangård in 1754

### Transcription:

Ibidem 1/2 1. Jon Jönsson  
M(ellangård) och hustru 11 2  
sonnen Pehr 1 1  
dot. Karin 1 1  
1/2 1. Jöns Börjesson och h(ustru) 11 2

### Translation:

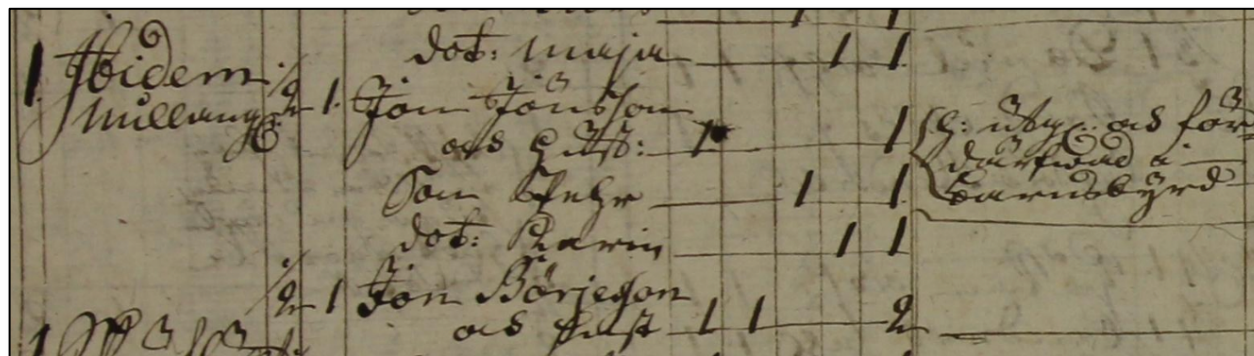
Ibidem 1/2 1. Jon Jönsson  
M(ellangård) and wife 11 2  
The son Pehr 1 1  
daughter Karin 1 1  
1/2 1. Jöns Börjesson and wife 11 2

### Families at Sänninge in 1755

- **Sänninge Herrgård:** Lars and his wife; Anders Parsson, his wife, and daughter Maria; Erick, his wife, son Lars, and daughter Maria  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 180
- **Sänninge Mellangård:** Jon Jönsson, his wife, son Pär, and daughter Karin; Jon Börjesson and his wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 180
- **Sänninge Norrgård:** Måns and his wife; Jon, his wife, and farmhand Jonas; Daniel, farmhand Anders, and maid Annika  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 180
- **Sänninge Södergård:** Soldier Lars' wife; Jan and his wife; Pehr and his wife; Lars and his wife; Swen and his wife; Soldier Sefred's wife  
Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 180

<sup>227</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:8 (1754), page 196

Sometime in 1754 or early 1755, Annika Svensdotter became pregnant. At some point in 1755, she died in childbirth.<sup>228</sup>



Landskontor record of Jon Jönsson's family at Sänninge Mellangård in 1755

Transcription:

<i>Ibidem</i>	½ 1. Jons Jönsson			
<i>Millang(år)d</i>	och hustru	1	1	<i>h.(ustru) utyg. fördä</i>
	son Pahr	1	1	<i>afvad å</i>
	dot. Karin	1	1	<i>barnsbyrd</i>
	½. 1. Jöns Borjesson			
	och h(ustru)	11	2	

Translation:

<i>Sänninge</i>	½ 1. Jons Jönsson			
<i>Mellangård</i>	and wife	1	1	<i>wife died</i>
	son Per	1	1	<i>in childbirth</i>
	daughter Karin	1	1	
	½. 1. Jöns Borjesson			
	and wife	11	2	

Was Annika Svensdotter Really Jon Jönsson's Third Wife?

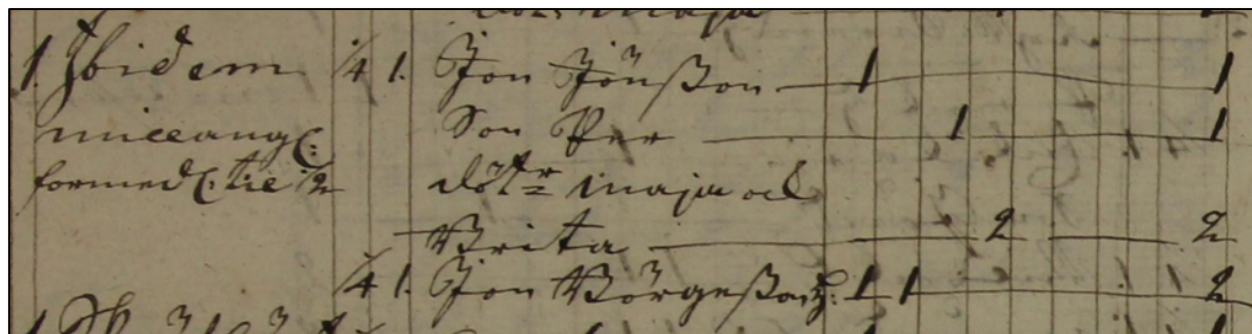
There is some doubt on whether Annika Svensdotter was indeed Jon Jönsson's third wife (the first being an unknown wife and the second being Maria Carlsdotter). One reason for this is that on Jon and Annika's marriage record Jon Jönsson's name is spelled as "Jöns Jönsson," and "Jöns" is a different name than "Jon." However, even if Maria Carlsdotter was 18 years old when she married Jon in 1722, she would still be 51 years old in 1755. Also, all of the other farmers named "Jon" or "Jöns" at Sänninge appear to have already been married in the Landskontor records in 1733-1735, which means it's most likely that Annika Svensdotter married Jon Jönsson in 1734 when she was in her 20s and died in childbirth in her 40s in 1755.

<sup>228</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 180



## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Jon Jönsson is listed as being the owner of part of Sänninge Mellangård for the last time in 1757. The same year, his son Per and daughters Maria and Brita were listed as living at his household in the Landskontor record.<sup>229</sup>



Landskontor record of Jon Jönsson's family at Sänninge Mellangård in 1757

### Transcription:

<i>Ibidem</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	1. Jon Jönsson	1	1
<i>Millinge(år)d</i>		son Par	1	1
<i>formadh tre 1/2</i>		dott(e)r. Maja och		
		Brita	2	2
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1. Jöns Borjesson och h(ustru)	11	2

### Translation:

<i>Ibidem (Sänninge)</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	1. Jon Jönsson	1	1
<i>Mellangård</i>		son Per	1	1
<i>shape (size) three 1/2</i>		daughters Maja and		
		Brita	2	2
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1. Jöns Borjesson and wife	11	2

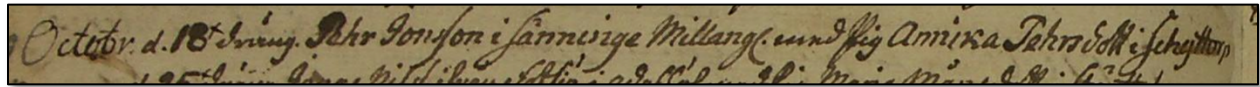
### **Public Drunkenness in Linderås in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

In mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Linderås Parish, drunkenness, particularly public drunkenness, was a significant concern for both church and community leaders. Church attendance was central to village life, and the consumption of alcohol—often homemade ale—was a common aspect of social gatherings. However, excessive drinking sometimes spilled into sacred spaces, leading to disruptive behavior during services. Church records and disciplinary measures from the time reveal instances of parishioners reprimanded for arriving intoxicated or causing disturbances in church, considered a serious offense against both religious and social norms. Efforts to curb drunkenness included public admonitions during sermons and fines imposed by local authorities. These measures reflected the community's attempt to balance the widespread availability of alcohol with the moral and behavioral expectations tied to Christian decorum and respect for religious

<sup>229</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:10 (1757), page 145

## The Fate of Per Jonsson

On October 18, 1761, Jon Jönsson's son Per was married to Annika Persdotter.<sup>230</sup> Annika was the sister of Håkan Persson, the husband of Jon Jönsson's daughter Maria.



Marriage record of Pehr Jonsson and Annika Pehrson - October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1761

### Transcription:

*Octob(er) d. 18 drang Pehr Jonsson i Sänninge Millangard och pig Annika Pehrson i Schyttorp*

### Translation:

*October 18<sup>th</sup> farmhand Pehr Jonsson in Sänninge Mellangard and maid Annika Pehrson in Sjötorp*

After they were married, Per and Annika moved to the farm Råsa in Linderås. In 1766, they were witnesses at the baptism of Håkan and Maria's daughter Stina.<sup>231</sup> It's unknown how many children Per and Annika had or when they died.



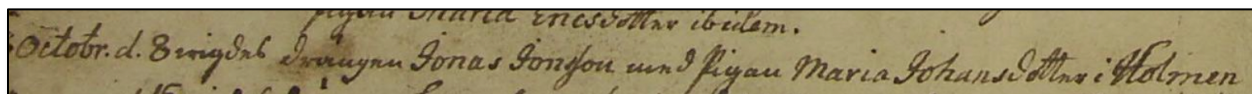
Råsa, Linderås - Where Pehr Jonsson and Annika Pehrson lived after they were married

<sup>230</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 200

<sup>231</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 417

## The Fate of Jonas Jonsson

Once he became an adult, Jon Jönsson's son Jonas became a farmhand. On October 8, 1758, Jonas was married to Maria Johandotter of Holmen.<sup>232</sup>



Marriage record of Jonas Jonsson and Maria Johandotter - October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1758

### Transcription:

*Octob(er) d. 8 vigdes drangen Jonas Jonsson i med pigan Maria Johansdotter i Holmen*

### Translation:

*October 8<sup>th</sup> married farmhand Jonas Jonsson with maid Maria Johansdotter in Holmen*

After they were married, Jonas and Maria lived at the farm Sänninge Norrgård.<sup>233</sup> The two had at least seven children: Kirstin (1759-before 1763), Kirstin (b. 1763), Maria (b. 1764), Stina (b. 1766), Jons (b. 1768), and Pehr (b. 1770). Sometime in 1763, Jonas and Maria's family moved to the farm Kattnacken in Linderås.<sup>234</sup> By 1770, their family had moved back to Sänninge Norrgård.<sup>235</sup>

## Children of Jonas Jonsson and Maria Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Kirstin	January 19, 1759	Linderås	Before 1763	Linderås
Kirstin	March 20, 1763	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	January 4, 1764	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Stina	November 9, 1766	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Jons	November 20, 1768	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Pehr	June 17, 1770	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown

<sup>232</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 199

<sup>233</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 387

<sup>234</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 409

<sup>235</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 243



Jonas Jonsson spent the remainder of his days at Sänninge. By 1789, he had moved back to Sänninge Mellangård, where Jons Börjesson's family was still living.<sup>236</sup>

Ibidem	Jonas Jonsson	1728	Linderås	1758
H. Haja		1724	—	—
L. Haja		1766	—	1789 ädelst
L. Anna		1768	—	

Household Examination showing Jonas Jonsson's family at Sänninge Mellangård - 1798

Jonas's wife Maria died on December 20, 1800.<sup>237</sup> Just a few months later, Jonas died of tuberculosis on March 13, 1801. He was 71 years old at the time of his death.<sup>238</sup>

Martii	13	15	Cottager Jons Jonsson i Sänninge av bröstsjukan	71	3	18
Martii	13	15	Cottager Jons Jonsson i Sänninge av bröstsjukan	71	3	18

Death and burial record of Jonas Jonsson – March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1801

Transcription:

Marti 13 15 Inh. Jons Jonsson i Sänninge av bröstsjukan 71 3 18

Translation:

March (died) 13<sup>th</sup> (buried) 15<sup>th</sup> Cottager Jons Jonsson in Sänninge of tuberculosis

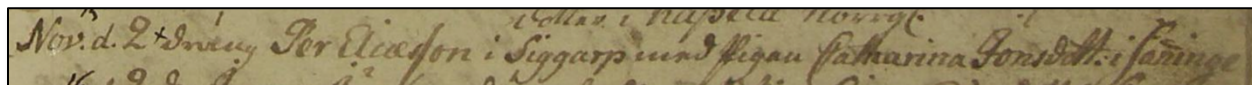
<sup>236</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1a (1789-1798), page 139

<sup>237</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 728

<sup>238</sup> *Ibid*

## The Fate of Karin Jonsdotter

Jon Jönsson's daughter Karin Jonsdotter worked as a maid at Sänninge once she became an adult. On November 2, 1760, she was married to a farmhand named Per Eliasson who came from the farm Siggarp in Linderås.<sup>239</sup>



Marriage record of Per Eliasson and Catharina (Karin) Jonsdotter - November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1760

### Transcription:

*Nov. d 2 drang Per Eliasson i Siggarp med pigan Catharina Jonsdott(er). i Sänninge*

### Translation:

*The 2<sup>nd</sup> of November farmhand Per Eliasson in Siggarp (was married) with maid Catharina Jonsdotter in Sänninge.*

After they were married, Karin lived with Per at Siggarp.<sup>240</sup> The two had at least one daughter named Ingeborg<sup>241</sup> and at least one son named Jonas<sup>242</sup>. It's unknown how long they lived at Siggarp, but they were no longer there by 1789.<sup>243</sup>



Siggarp, Linderås – Where Per Eliasson and Karin Jonsdotter lived after they were married

## Children of Per Eliasson and Karin Jonsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ingeborg	October 25, 1761	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	February 1, 1775	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown

It's also unknown when Karin Jonsdotter died.

<sup>239</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 199

<sup>240</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 399

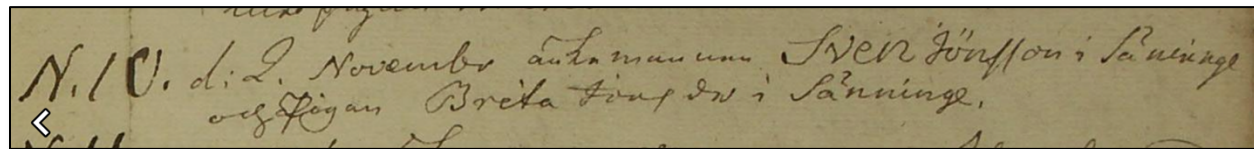
<sup>241</sup> *Ibidem*

<sup>242</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 212

<sup>243</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1a (1789-1798), page 21

## The Fate of Brita Jonsdotter

Jon Jönsson's daughter Brita Jonsdotter was married to a widower named Sven Jonsson on November 2, 1777.<sup>244</sup>



Marriage record of Sven Jonsson and Brita Jonsdotter – November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1777

### Transcription:

*N. 10. d. 2 November ankamannen Sven Jönsson i Sänninge  
och pigan Brita Jonsd(otte)r i Sänninge*

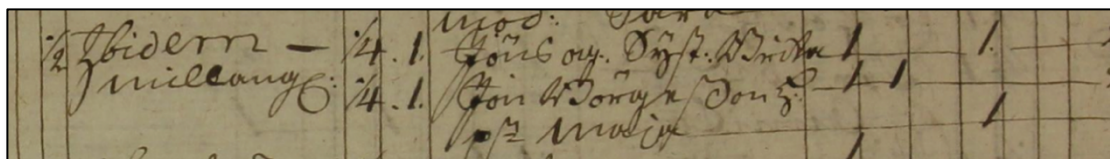
### Translation:

*Entry 10. The 2<sup>nd</sup> of November widower Sven Jönsson in Sänninge  
and maid Brita Jonsdotter in Sänninge (were married)*

It's unknown what happened to Brita after she was married.

## The Fate of Jöns Jonsson

In 1759, Jon Jönsson's youngest son Jöns Jonsson took over his land at Sänninge Mellängård.<sup>245</sup>



Landskontor record of Jöns Jonsson at Sänninge Mellängård - 1759

### Transcription:

<i>Ibidem</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	<i>1. Jöns og(ift), Syst. Brita</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Millang(år)d</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	<i>1. Jön Borjesson och h(ustru)</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>
		<i>pig Maja</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

### Translation:

<i>Sänninge</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	<i>1. Jöns og(ift), Syst. Brita</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Mellängård</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	<i>1. Jöns Borjesson och h(ustru)</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>
		<i>pig Maja</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
		<i>and wife</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>

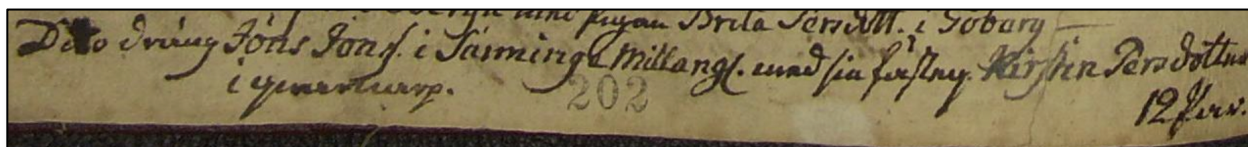
<sup>244</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 207

<sup>245</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:12 (1759), page 150



## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

On December 28, 1767, Jöns Jonsson married Kirstin Persdotter, a woman who came from the farm Kvarnarp.<sup>246</sup> Jöns and Kirstin first lived at Sänninge Mellangård.



Marriage record of Jöns Jonsson and Kirstin Persdotter – December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1767

### Transcription:

*Ditto drang Jöns Jons(son) i Sänninge Mellang(år)d med sin fästeq Kirsten Persdotter  
i Qvarnarp 12 par*

### Translation:

*The same day (December 28<sup>th</sup>) farmhand Jöns Jons(son) in Sänninge Mellangård with  
his fiancé Kirsten Persdotter in Kvarnarp 12 pairs (summary of weddings)*

Jöns and Kirstin had at least eight children: Carl (b. 1771), Maria (b. 1774), Christina (b. 1777), Stina (b. 1779), Annika (b. 1780), Petter (b. 1782), Greta (b. 1782), and Jonas (b. 1787).

## Children of Jöns Jonsson and Kirstin Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Carl	December 21, 1771	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	October 3, 1774	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Christina	July 19, 1777	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Stina	July 4, 1779	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Annika	June 25, 1780	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Petter	November 17, 1782	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Greta	c. 1782	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	April 9, 1787	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown

By 1774, Jöns and Kirsten's family moved to Kvanarp.<sup>247</sup> By 1779, Jöns and Kirsten's family were living at the farm Mota in Linderås.<sup>248</sup> In 1780, their family had moved back to Sänninge.<sup>249</sup>

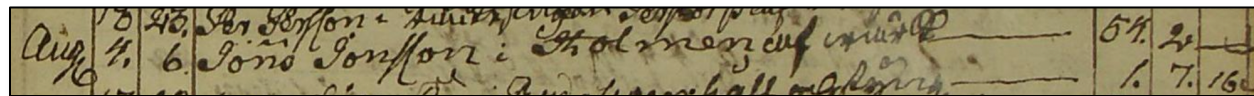
<sup>246</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 202

<sup>247</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 199

<sup>248</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 4

<sup>249</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 9

By 1789, Jon and Kirstin's family had moved to Holmen in Linderås, where Jöns spent the remainder of his days.<sup>250</sup> In the summer of 1797, Jöns fell ill to some unknown illness or injury. On August 4, 1797, he died at Holmen. Jöns was buried two days later. He was 54 years old at the time of his death.<sup>251</sup>



Death and burial record of Jöns Jonsson– August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1797

Transcription:

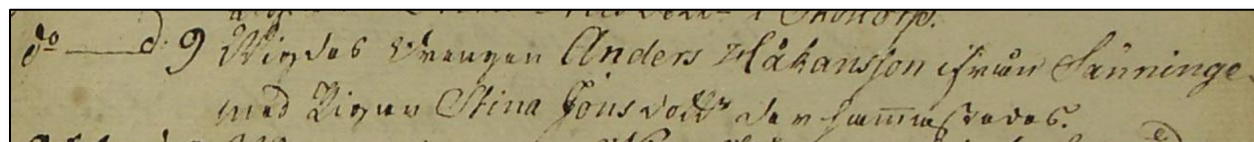
*Aug. 4. 6. Jöns Jonsson i Holmen av wärk 54 2*

Translation:

*August (died) 4<sup>th</sup> (buried) 6<sup>th</sup> Jon Jonsson in Holmen (died of “pain”). 54 years 2 months old*

## The Fate of Stina Jonsdotter

On June 9, 1780, Jon Jönsson's youngest daughter Stina was married to a farmhand named Anders Håkansson from Sänninge.<sup>252</sup>



Marriage record of Anders Håkansson and Stina Jonsdotter – June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1780

Transcription:

*d. 9. Vigdes drangen Anders Håkansson ifrån Sänninge  
med pigan Stina Jonsdotter den samma stades*

Translation:

*The 9<sup>th</sup> (of June) Married farmhand Anders Håkansson from Sänninge  
with maid Stina Jonsdotter of the same place*

It's unknown what happened to Stina after she was married.

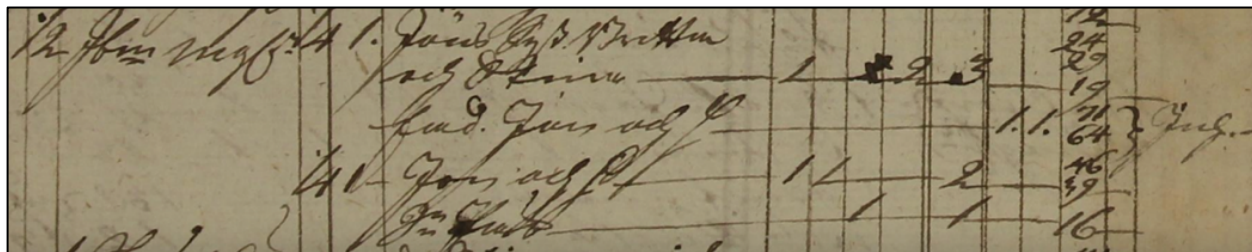
<sup>250</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1a (1789-1798), page 479

<sup>251</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 722

<sup>252</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 556

## The Final Days of Jon Jönsson

Sometime between 1755 and 1757, Jon Jönsson was married for a fourth time to a woman named Stina Persdotter.<sup>253</sup>



Landskontor record of Jon Jonsson and Stina Persdotter's family at Sänninge Mellangård - 1767

### Transcription:

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Ibd. Mgd.	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1. Jons, syst. Britta	24/29
	och Stina	1 2 3 19
	f(a)d(er). Jons och h(ustru).	1 1 71/64
$\frac{1}{4}$	1. Jöns och h(ustru)	11 2 46/39
	sn. Par	1 1 16

### Translation:

Sänninge	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1. Jons, sisters Britta	24/29
Mellangård	and Stina	1 2 3 19
	father Jons and wife	1 1 71/64
$\frac{1}{4}$	1. Jöns and wife	11 2 46/39
	son Par	1 1 16

In the late 1750s, Jon's children started to marry. On October 8, 1758, his son Jonas was married Maria Johandotter of Holmen. Two weeks later, on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, his daughter Maria was married to Håkan Persson, who hailed from the farm Sjötorp that was just a short distance southwest of Sänninge.<sup>254</sup> On November 2, 1760, his daughter Karin was married to a farmhand named Per Eliasson, who came from the farm Siggarp. Less than a year later, on October 18, 1761, Jon Jönsson's son Per was married to Annika Persdotter, the sister of Håkan Persson. On December 28, 1767, Jon's son Jöns Jonsson married Kirstin Persdotter, who came from the farm Kvarnarp.<sup>255</sup> Two years before Jon died in 1779, his daughter Brita was married to Sven Jonsson on November 2, 1777.

<sup>253</sup> Stina is listed as Jon's wife in Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:11 (1777-1779), page 109, and he was married to her by 1757, according to Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:19 (1767), page 31.

<sup>254</sup> More information on the fate of Maria Jonsdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 392.

<sup>255</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 202



### Various Items that Stina Persdotter Owned

1 silver cup  
 1 copper kettle  
 1 smaller kettle  
 1 copper kettle  
 1 smaller [kettle]  
 1 copper pot  
 1 brass pan  
 1 candlestick and  
 1 tin plate  
 1 tin candlestick  
 Iron lumber  
 1 chip-axe  
 3 axe choppers  
 1 crowbar  
 2 chisels  
 2 [mould] grain  
 3 [hasp] hooks  
 1 iron bar  
 2 spades  
 2 iron pans  
 1 3-foot pan  
 1 cabbage knife  
 1 bean knife  
 1 pan cover  
 Hammer and tongs  
 2 crochet tools and a watch  
 1 edge iron  
 2 pairs of wool-shears  
 Bed-clothes  
 1 shag  
 Two sheets  
 One bed cover  
 One pillow  
 4 towels  
 A cloth  
 2 striped curtains  
 Women's clothing  
 One brown sweater  
 1 black sweater  
 1 of the same  
 1 piece of green clothing  
 1 brown skirt  
 2 gray shirts  
 2 linen night shirts



3 shirts made of tow yarn  
 1 black skirt  
 4 head cloths  
 2 of the same  
 1 hood  
 4 pair of gloves  
 1 pair of stockings  
 1 pair of shoes  
 Cutting board  
 2 big cupboards for food  
 2 chests  
 1 smaller chest  
 2 volume measurements  
 1 stoop  
 3 bottles  
 1 grain box  
 9 measuring pots  
 1 washtub  
 1 water-tub  
 2 rods  
 10 onion tubs  
 1 churn  
 2 troughs  
 8 fine cups  
 1 water bucket  
 2 jugs  
 2 tin plates  
 1 dozen plates  
 12 spoons  
 1 cleaning bucket  
 2 curd baskets (for cheese)  
 1 hand mill  
 1 hymnbook  
 1 woman's saddle  
 1 leather bag  
 1 grey-motley heifer  
 1 black motley heifer  
 1 black motley heifer  
 2 one year old calfs  
 1 black mare  
 1 old horse  
 1 young horse  
 10 sheep creatures  
 2 swine creatures  
 1 goose

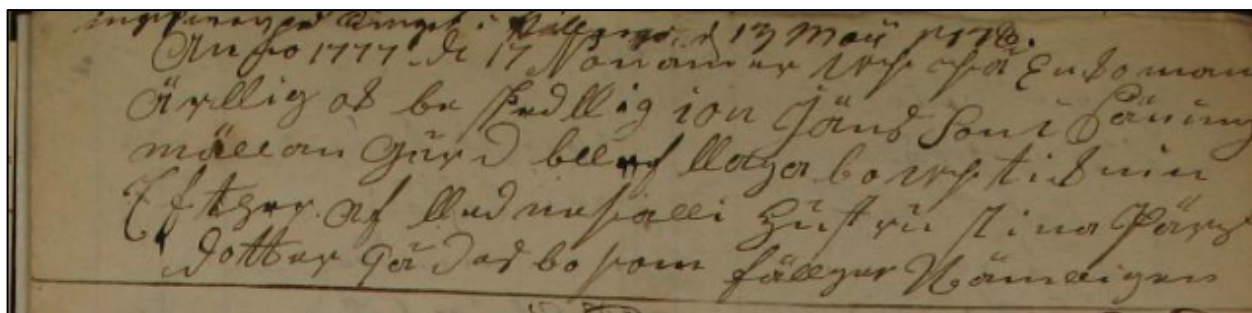


## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

On August 8, 1759, Jon Jönsson became a grandfather when his daughter Maria gave birth to a son named Johannes. Two of Jon's sons, Jonas and Per, and two of his daughters, Karin and Brita, served as witnesses at Johannes's baptism on August 16<sup>th</sup>.<sup>256</sup> Several more of Jon Jönsson's grandchildren were born during the remaining twenty years of his life.

During the twilight years of his life, Jon likely lived a quieter, more reflective existence at Sänninge Mellangård after his son Jöns took over the farm. As was customary in Sweden, Jon would have entered into a "undantag" agreement, securing his right to live on the farm and receive basic provisions in exchange for relinquishing control. He likely assisted with lighter farm work when able, providing advice and sharing his knowledge of the land.

Sometime in late 1778, Jon's wife Stina died, leaving him as a widower for the fourth and final time.<sup>257</sup>



Excerpt from Stina Persdotter's estate inventory record - May 13<sup>th</sup>, 1778

### Transcription:

*ingifwen på Tinget i Hullaryd d 13 Maii 1778.  
Anno 1777 d 17 Nouämer [wp opå] Enkoman  
ärlig ok beskedllig ion Jönsson i Sänning  
mällan gård bllef llaga bouptiknin  
Eftther aflledne salli hustru stina Pärss-  
dotter På des bo som föllger...*

### Translation:

*Sent to the court hearing in Hullaryd on May 13, 1778.  
The year 1777, [on] November 17<sup>th</sup> on the request from widower,  
honest and kind man Jon Jönsson in Sänninge  
Mellangård farm, an inventory was made, according to law,  
after the deceased, lamented wife Stina Persdotter at her home....*

<sup>256</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 390

<sup>257</sup> Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:11 (1777-1779), page 109



### Various Items that Jon Jönsson Owned

1 copper kettle  
 1 brass pan  
 1 brass candlestick  
 2 flat tin plates  
 1 tin candlestick  
 1 carve axe  
 3 axe choppers  
 2 chisels  
 2 wheel augers  
 1 handle auger  
 3 leaf pickaxes  
 1. chisel  
 1 iron bar  
 2 spades  
 2 iron pans  
 1 foot pan  
 2 frying pans  
 1 cabbage knife  
 1 drawing-knife  
 1 pot-lid  
 Hammer and pliers  
 4 sickles  
 2 wool scissors  
 One ice-hook  
 2 rugs  
 4 striped cloths  
 7 tow yarn sheets  
 2 cushions  
 8 towels  
 1 table  
 3 pillows  
 1 bed fell  
 3 striped veils  
 1 prepared shaggy ram-skin  
 2 unprepared sheepskins  
 2 grey coats  
 1 sweater  
 1 fur  
 1 bodice  
 1 pair of trousers  
 1 pair of gloves  
 4 shirts  
 2 pair of socks  
 2 pairs of shoes  
 1 coat



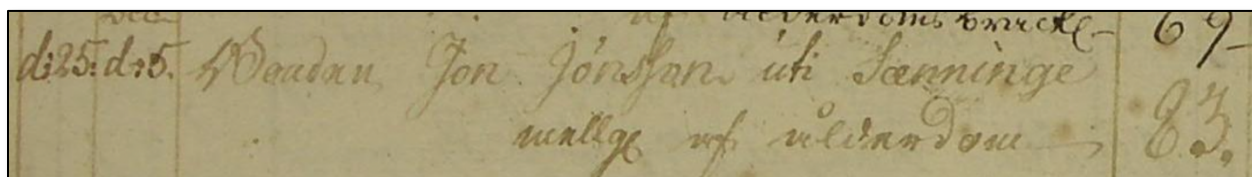
1 brown sweater  
 1 green bodice  
 1 brown skirt  
 1 black skirt  
 1 grey shirt  
 2 linen chemise  
 6 linen tow yarns  
 5 linen head cloths  
 1 hood  
 3 pairs of gloves  
 1 cap  
 1 p. neck-cloth  
 5 sacks  
 1 big food cupboard  
 6 chests  
 2 volume measure for spirits  
 1 drinking can  
 1 stoop  
 1 grain box  
 20 vats  
 6 firkin with lid  
 2 firkins with shafts  
 2 firkins for wetstone  
 1 churn  
 1 bucket  
 1 barrel  
 2 kneadingvtroughs  
 6 small troughs  
 5 wooden bowls  
 3 spinning wheels  
 2 chairs  
 2 pairs of cards  
 1 leather bag  
 4 bottles  
 2 glasses  
 4 deep stone-plates  
 3. china plates  
 1 dozen plates  
 1 dozen spoons  
 1 good bullock  
 1 red cow  
 2 black cows  
 1 heifer  
 2 rams  
 6 sheep





## Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Jon Jönsson only survived Stina by two years. On November 25, 1779, he died from natural causes. He was 83 years old at the time of his death. Jon was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on December 5<sup>th</sup>.<sup>258</sup>



Death and burial record of Jon Jönsson – December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1779

### Transcription:

*d. 25. d 5 Bonden Jon Jönsson uti Sänninge  
M(e)ll(angår)d. af alderdom 83*

### Translation:

*Died the 25<sup>th</sup> (of November) buried the 5<sup>th</sup> (of December) Farmer Jon Jönsson of Sänninge  
Mellangård of old age. 83 years old.*



The cemetery of Linderås Church – The final resting place of Jon Jönsson Johansdotter

<sup>258</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 702

**Trivia on Jon Jönsson**

1. What year was Jon Jönsson born?
  - a. 1696
  - b. 1697
  - c. 1698
  - d. 1699
2. What was the name of Jon Jönsson's parents?
3. What parish did Jon Jönsson live at?
  - a. Bälaryd
  - b. Linderås
  - c. Lommaryd
  - d. Säby
4. What was the name of the farm that Jon Jönsson live at?
  - a. Sänninge Herrgård
  - b. Sänninge Mellangård
  - c. Sänninge Norrgård
  - d. Sänninge Södergård
5. What was the name of Jon Jönsson's second wife?
  - a. Karin Jönsdotter
  - b. Maria Carlsdotter
  - c. Annika Svensdotter
  - d. Stina Persdotter
6. What was the name of Jon Jönsson's (probable) third wife?
7. What was the name of Jon Jönsson's oldest son?
8. What was the name of Jon Jönsson's oldest daughter?
9. What was the name of Jon Jönsson's fourth wife?
10. Where year did Jon Jönsson die?

Answers: 1. a 2. Jön Ericksson and Karin Jönsdotter 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. Annika Svensdotter 7. Per Jönsson  
8. Karin Jönsdotter 9. Stina Persdotter 10. 1779



## 633

Inventar		Inventar	
1. Bogen	1	1. Bogen	1
2. Bogen	2	2. Bogen	2
3. Bogen	3	3. Bogen	3
4. Bogen	4	4. Bogen	4
5. Bogen	5	5. Bogen	5
6. Bogen	6	6. Bogen	6
7. Bogen	7	7. Bogen	7
8. Bogen	8	8. Bogen	8
9. Bogen	9	9. Bogen	9
10. Bogen	10	10. Bogen	10
11. Bogen	11	11. Bogen	11
12. Bogen	12	12. Bogen	12
13. Bogen	13	13. Bogen	13
14. Bogen	14	14. Bogen	14
15. Bogen	15	15. Bogen	15
16. Bogen	16	16. Bogen	16
17. Bogen	17	17. Bogen	17
18. Bogen	18	18. Bogen	18
19. Bogen	19	19. Bogen	19
20. Bogen	20	20. Bogen	20
21. Bogen	21	21. Bogen	21
22. Bogen	22	22. Bogen	22
23. Bogen	23	23. Bogen	23
24. Bogen	24	24. Bogen	24
25. Bogen	25	25. Bogen	25
26. Bogen	26	26. Bogen	26
27. Bogen	27	27. Bogen	27
28. Bogen	28	28. Bogen	28
29. Bogen	29	29. Bogen	29
30. Bogen	30	30. Bogen	30
31. Bogen	31	31. Bogen	31
32. Bogen	32	32. Bogen	32
33. Bogen	33	33. Bogen	33
34. Bogen	34	34. Bogen	34
35. Bogen	35	35. Bogen	35
36. Bogen	36	36. Bogen	36
37. Bogen	37	37. Bogen	37
38. Bogen	38	38. Bogen	38
39. Bogen	39	39. Bogen	39
40. Bogen	40	40. Bogen	40
41. Bogen	41	41. Bogen	41
42. Bogen	42	42. Bogen	42
43. Bogen	43	43. Bogen	43
44. Bogen	44	44. Bogen	44
45. Bogen	45	45. Bogen	45
46. Bogen	46	46. Bogen	46
47. Bogen	47	47. Bogen	47
48. Bogen	48	48. Bogen	48
49. Bogen	49	49. Bogen	49
50. Bogen	50	50. Bogen	50
51. Bogen	51	51. Bogen	51
52. Bogen	52	52. Bogen	52
53. Bogen	53	53. Bogen	53
54. Bogen	54	54. Bogen	54
55. Bogen	55	55. Bogen	55
56. Bogen	56	56. Bogen	56
57. Bogen	57	57. Bogen	57
58. Bogen	58	58. Bogen	58
59. Bogen	59	59. Bogen	59
60. Bogen	60	60. Bogen	60
61. Bogen	61	61. Bogen	61
62. Bogen	62	62. Bogen	62
63. Bogen	63	63. Bogen	63
64. Bogen	64	64. Bogen	64
65. Bogen	65	65. Bogen	65
66. Bogen	66	66. Bogen	66
67. Bogen	67	67. Bogen	67
68. Bogen	68	68. Bogen	68
69. Bogen	69	69. Bogen	69
70. Bogen	70	70. Bogen	70
71. Bogen	71	71. Bogen	71
72. Bogen	72	72. Bogen	72
73. Bogen	73	73. Bogen	73
74. Bogen	74	74. Bogen	74
75. Bogen	75	75. Bogen	75
76. Bogen	76	76. Bogen	76
77. Bogen	77	77. Bogen	77
78. Bogen	78	78. Bogen	78
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80. Bogen	80	80. Bogen	80
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82. Bogen	82	82. Bogen	82
83. Bogen	83	83. Bogen	83
84. Bogen	84	84. Bogen	84
85. Bogen	85	85. Bogen	85
86. Bogen	86	86. Bogen	86
87. Bogen	87	87. Bogen	87
88. Bogen	88	88. Bogen	88
89. Bogen	89	89. Bogen	89
90. Bogen	90	90. Bogen	90
91. Bogen	91	91. Bogen	91
92. Bogen	92	92. Bogen	92
93. Bogen	93	93. Bogen	93
94. Bogen	94	94. Bogen	94
95. Bogen	95	95. Bogen	95
96. Bogen	96	96. Bogen	96
97. Bogen	97	97. Bogen	97
98. Bogen	98	98. Bogen	98
99. Bogen	99	99. Bogen	99
100. Bogen	100	100. Bogen	100



#### 4.8.1. Estate Records for Jon Jönsson

[illegible]



[illegible]

#### 4.8.1. Estate Records for Jon Jönsson

##### Transcription:

Ingif. wed Tinget i Hullaryd den 15 Februarii 1780.  
d. 6 Dec: 1779 hölts Laga Bouptekning efter dan-  
nemannen Jon Jönsson i Sänninge mellang: Då huset  
befants, som följer:

	Rd	S	r		RD	S	r
<u>Silfver</u>				Trans Portt	8	18	
Ett st. Bägare om 3 Lod							
[vidl]a 16 skilling Lodet	1			1 st. Randigt [?]kläde		4	
				1 st. Dito		6	
<u>Koppar</u>				2 st. Dito		12	
En kättele om 10 marker				1 st. Blagarns Lakan		4	
a 4 skilling marken		40		1 st. Dito		5	
Ett st. Dito om 3 marker		16		1 st. Dito		5	
1 st. Brännwins Pan-				4 st. Dito Dito		32	
na i förwahr wid				En 2 st. Hyende		10	
Kyrkan	1	24		4 st Handukar		8	
1 st. Påtta		8		2 st Dito		4	
				2 st. Dito Dito		4	
<u>Malm</u>				1 st Bord		8	
En gryta	1			1 st Fiäder Kudde om 8 marker		16	
1 st. Liusstaka		2		1 st. Dito om 6 marker		8	
				1 st. Dito Dito om 5 marker		5	
<u>Then</u>							
2 st. Flata Fat		24		1 st. Säng Fäll		1	
1 st. Fine liusstaka			6	En mark [orepad] fiäder		3	
				3 Randiga Förlottar		8	
<u>Jernbråte</u>				1 st. beredt ludit baggskin		3	
1 st. Tälg yxa		8		2 st. oberedda Får skin		4	
3 st. hugg yxer		8					
2 st Jern wiggas		8		<u>Gång Kläder</u>			
2 st. hiul nafvar		1		1 st. Grå Räck		24	
1 st. Wred nafvar		2		1 st. Dito		16	
3 st. Löf hakar		2		1 st. Tröija		4	
1 st. Huggjern		1		1 st. Päls		2	
1 st. Hot stång		8		1 st. Lifstykke		1	
2 st. Spadar		8		Ett par Byxer		1	
1 st. Gryta		16		Ett par wantar		1	
1 st. Dito		8		4 st. Skiorter		8	
1 st. Fotpanna		2		2 par Strumper		4	
2 st. Brå panner		2		1 par skor		5	
1 st Kål Knif			3	1 par Dito sämre		1	
1 st. Band Knif		1		1 st. Kappa		2	
1 st. Grytläck		3					
Hammar och tang		2		<u>Quins gångkläder</u>			
2 st. Häckler och 1 [repa]		8		En Brun Tröija		8	
4 st. skärar		4		1 st. Grönt Lifstykke		6	
2 st. ull Saxer		1		1 st brun Kiortel		8	
1 st. Isbill		3		1 st. Dito Swart		10	
				1 st. Dito Dito Grå		8	
Sängkläder				2 st Lärfts Särkar		8	
1 st. Rya		24		6 st. Dito af Blagarn		30	
1 st. Dito		24		5 st. Lärfts hufwud Kläde		10	
Transp	8	18		Transp	14	37	9



# Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

	Rd	S	r		RD	S	r
<u>Transp</u>	14	37	9	<u>Transp</u>	19	32	9
1 st. hufva		1		6 st. Läckbytter		6	
3 par handskar		18		2 st. Stakbytter		2	
1 st mössa		1		2 st. Brynbytter		2	
				1 st. Tierna		1	
2 st. mans [nack]apper		4		1 st. Embar			6
1 st. halsduk				1 st. Tunnekar			6
5 st. Säckar		10		2 st. Baketråg		2	
				2 st. Små tråg		1	
<u>Trädredskap</u>							
1 st. Stort matskåp	1			4 st. Dito mindre		2	
1 st. Kista		16		5 st. Träskålar		4	
1 st. Dito		8		1 st. Spånräck		8	
1 st. Dito mindre		2		1 st. Dito		8	
1 st. Dito Dito		16		1 st. Dito Semre		1	
1 st. Dito		8		2 st. Styrstolar		1	
1 st. Dito mindre		4		2 par Karder		8	
2 st. Bränwijns fierdinger		5		1 st. Skinfrax		4	
1 st. drickes Kanna		2					
1 st. Stop		2		<u>Glas och Sten[kärl]</u>			
1 st. Sâdes Lår		24		3 st. Buteljer		8	
1 st. Kar N:1		16		1 st. Dito		1	
1 st. Dito N:2		9		2 st. Glas		1	
1 st. Dito Dito N:3		2		4 st. diupa stenfat		4	
1 st. Dito Dito N:4		4		3 st. flata		2	6
1 st. Dito Dito N:5		3		3 st. porselin talrick:		3	
1 st. Dito Dito N:6		3		1 dusin [träitallicker]		1	6
1 st. Dito Dito N:7		5		1 dusin skeder		1	6
1 st. Dito Dito N:8		1		En Rednings[??ge]		2	
1 st. Dito Dito N:9		2		2 st. yste [korgar]		2	
1 st. Dito Dito N:10		1		En flat [korge]			6
1 st. Dito Dito N:11		1		En hemqwarn		16	
1 st. Dito Dito N:12		1		En florsickt		4	
1 st. Dito Dito N:13		1		2 ne grynsåll		2	
1 st. Waten Så N:1		2		Ett Rågsåll		2	
1 st. Dito N:2		2		En Såg		2	
1 st Dito Dito N:3		1		Ett br[än]j[ä]rn		8	
1 st. Slåna N:1				Ett hästook		1	
1 st. Dito N:2				Ett ox ook med [töm]		1	
1 st. Dito Dito N:3				Ett par S[a]dlar med			
1 st. Dito Dito N:4				tilbehör		8	
1 st. Dito Dito N:5				Ett par skodda Kälkar		10	
1 st. Dito Dito N:6				En slåde		12	
1 st. Dito Dito N:7		7		En häst drög		2	
1 st. Dito Dito N:8				En oxo drög		1	
1 st. Dito Dito N:9		1		2 <sup>ne</sup> harfwer		4	
1 st. Dito Dito N:10		1		2 <sup>ne</sup> Ärjkrokar med bil-			
1 st. Dito Dito N:11				Ler		8	
1 st. Dito Dito N:12		1		En [Enbets] krok		4	
1 st. Dito Dito N:13				½ [mark] Jern		8	
1 st. Dito Dito N:14				En mans ridsadel		2	
1 st. Dito Dito N:15				En qvins Dito		2	
				En qvarnsadel		12	
				Ett betsel		1	
				En höö vagn		16	
<u>Transp</u>	19	32		<u>Transp</u>	23	44	9

#### 4.8.1. Estate Records for Jon Jönsson

	Rd	S	r		RD	S	r
Transp	23	44	9	Transp	41	12	3
En dyngge wagn med				Ett st. quiga	1	16	
2 ne hiul		5		1 st. Dito	1		
En jern skod grep		6		En års Kalv		24	
2 n oskodda Dito		6		2 ne Baggar		24	
Ett par bugar(bågar?) med [rep]		2		6 st. Får	2		
3 st. Stöflar		2		En Sugga		32	
2 st. Små Dito			6	En gris		16	
<u>Fiske redskap</u>				Ett Sto i 9 de året	6	32	
¼ : En lott		32		En häst i 3 die året	6	32	
Rätt för {32/4=8}		8		1 st. gammal gås		8	
1 st. Skepp		12		Summa	61	4	3
1 st. drag span		1		<u>Gäld och Skuld</u>			
<u>Böcker</u>				Til Jöns i qvarnarp med			
En psalmbok		16		intresset til denna dag	10	30	
<u>Creatur</u>				Til Pehr i Siggarp	2	16	6
En dragför stut	5	16		Til dreng: Anders i huset	12	32	
En Röd Koo	3	32		Til Sven i Sänninge	1		
En Swart Dito	3	16					
En Swart Dito	3	16					
Transp	41	12	13	Summa	26	30	6
				Summa Behållen	34	21	9

Alla Barnen äro myndiga, utom dottern  
Stina och til hennes förmyndare åtager sig  
dess Svåger Håkan i Bläsarp, at vara; samt  
för Peters dotter i Råsen, är Jöns i qvarnarp.

Föröfrigit [vara] rettel. upgifvet och ner-  
[teknat], intyga ät Supra

*Jonas Jonsson. Jöns Jonsson. Pehr Eliason*

I: I: S I: I: S: P: E S:

*Håkan Pehrson* å Egna och Stinas wegnar

H: P: S Sven Jönss:

Såsom werderingsman underskrifwa

Jon Börjesson i Sänninge

I: B: S:

de fattigas andehl wara betald med

3 skilling 8 runstycken intygas och qvitteras

*Elias Samuelsson*

Comminister och vice Pastor i Linderås

# Volume Four: The Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

## Translation:

Received at the court hearing in Hullaryd on February 15, 1780.

December 6, 1779 was legal inventory held after the

honorable man Jon Jönsson in Sänninge Mellangård.

The content in the house was as follows:

	Rd	S	R		RD	S	R
<u>Silver</u>				Brought Forward	8	18	
One piece Cup of 3 Lod	1			1 p. Striped Cloth		4	
worth 16 <i>skilling</i> per Lod				1 p. Ditto		6	
				2 p. Ditto		12	
<u>Copper</u>				1 p. tow yarn sheet		4	
One kettle of 10 marker		40		1 p. Ditto		5	
worth 4 <i>skilling</i> per mark				1 p. Ditto		5	
One piece Ditto at 3 marker		16		4 p. Ditto Ditto		32	
1 p.(=piece) Distilley Pan				2 p. Cushions		10	
kept in the				4 p Towels		8	
Church	1	24		2 p Ditto		4	
One p. Pot		8		2 p. Ditto Ditto		4	
				1 p Table		8	
<u>Brass</u>				1 p Feather pillow of 8 marker		16	
One pan (or pot)	1			1 p. Ditto of 6 marker		8	
1 p. Candlestick		2		1 p. Ditto Ditto of 5 marker		5	
<u>Tin</u>				1 p. Bed Fell		1	
2 p. Flat Plates		24		One mark [unprep.] feather		3	
1 p. Fine Candlesticks			6	3 Striped Veils		8	
				1 p. prepared shaggy ram-skin		3	
				2 p. unprepared Sheep-skin		4	
<u>Iron</u>							
1 p. Carve Axe		8		<u>Wardrobe</u>			
3 p. Axe choppers		8		1 p. Grey Coat		24	
2 p. Chisels		8		1 p. Ditto		16	
2 p. Wheel auger		1		1 p. Sweater		4	
1 p. Handle auger		2		1 p. Fur		2	
3 p. Leaf Pickaxes		2		1 p. Bodice		1	
1 p. Chisel		1		One pair of Trousers		1	
1 p. Iron Bar		8		One pair of Gloves		1	
2 p. Spades		8		4 p. Shirts		8	
1 p. pan (or pot)		16		2 pair of Socks		4	
1 p. Ditto		8		1 pair of Shoes		5	
1 p. Foot pan		2		1 pair Ditto inferior		1	
2 p. Frying pans		2		1 p. Coat		2	
1 p. Cabbage knife			3				
1 p. Drawing-knife		1		<u>Woman's Wardrobe</u>			
1 p. Pot-lid		3		One Brown Sweater		8	
Hammer and pliers		2		1 p. Green Bodice		6	
2 p. Heckle and 1 ["repa""]		8		1 p. Brown Skirt		8	
4 p. sickles		4		1 p. Ditto Black		10	
2 p. Wool scissors		1		1 p. Ditto Ditto Grey		8	
1 p. Ice-hook		3		2 p. Linen Chemise		8	
				6 p. Ditto of Tow Yarn		30	
<u>Sängkläder</u>				5 p. Linen Head Cloths		10	
1 p. Rug		24					
1 p. Ditto		24					
Brought Forward	8	18		Brought Forward	14	37	9



#### 4.8.1. Estate Records for Jon Jönsson

	Rd	S	r		RD	S	r
<u>Brought Forward</u>	14	37	9	<u>Brought Forward</u>	19	32	9
1 p. hood		1		6 p. Firkin with lid		6	
3 pairs of gloves		18		2 p. Firkin with shaft		2	
1 p. cap		1		2 p. Firkin for Whetstone		2	
				1 p. Churn		1	
2 p. mans [some kind of coats]		4		1 p. Bucket			6
1 p. neck-cloth				1 p. Barrel			6
5 Sacks		10		2 p. Kneading-troughs		2	
				2 p. Small Troughs		1	
<u>Wooden Tools</u>							
1 p. Big Food Cupboard	1			4 p. Ditto smaller		2	
1 p. Chest		16		5 p. Wooden Bowls		4	
1 p. Dito		8		1 p. Spinning-Wheel		8	
1 p. Dito smaller		2		1 p. Dito		8	
1 p. Dito Dito		16		1 p. Dito Inferior		1	
1 p. Dito		8		2 p. Chairs		1	
1 p. Dito smaller		4		2 pairs of Cards		8	
2 p. Volume measure for spirits		5		1 p. Leather-Bag		4	
1 p. drinking Can		2					
1 p. Stoop		2		<u>Glass and Stoneware</u>			
1 p. Grain Box		24		3 p. Bottles		8	
1 p.[Vat] N:1		16		1 p. Dito		1	
1 p. Dito N:2		9		2 p. Glasses		1	
1 p. Dito Dito N:3		2		4 p. deep Stone-plates		4	
1 p. Dito Dito N:4		4		3 p. flat		2	6
1 p. Dito Dito N:5		3		3 p. China Plates		3	
1 p. Dito Dito N:6		3		1 dozen [tree-plates]		1	6
1 p. Dito Dito N:7		5		1 dozen spoons		1	6
1 p. Dito Dito N:8		1		One [preparation tool]		2	
1 p. Dito Dito N:9		2		2 p. cheese baskets		2	
1 p. Dito Dito N:10		1		One flat basket			6
1 p. Dito Dito N:11		1		One Home-mill		16	
1 p. Dito Dito N:12		1		One flour sieve		4	
1 p. Dito Dito N:13		1		2 p. groats sieve		2	
1 p. Water Cowl N:1		2		One Rye sieve		2	
1 p. Dito N:2		2		One Saw		2	
1 p Dito Dito N:3		1		One Branding Iron		8	
1 p. [Distaff] N:1				One Horse Yoke		1	
1 p. Dito N:2				One Oxen Yoke [with rein]		1	
1 p. Dito Dito N:3				One pair of Saddles with accessories		8	
1 p. Dito Dito N:4				One pair of shod Sledges		10	
1 p. Dito Dito N:5				One Sleigh		12	
1 p. Dito Dito N:6				One horse heavy sled		2	
1 p. Dito Dito N:7		7		One oxen heavy sled		1	
1 p. Dito Dito N:8				2 p. Harrows		4	
1 p. Dito Dito N:9		1		2 p. wodden Ploughs with shares		8	
1 p. Dito Dito N:10		1		One one-creature plough		4	
1 p. Dito Dito N:11				½ [mark] Iron		8	
1 p. Dito Dito N:12		1		One man's saddle		2	
1 p. Dito Dito N:13				One woman's ditto		2	
1 p. Dito Dito N:14				One Mill-saddle		12	
1 p. Dito Dito N:15				One Bit		1	
				One Hay-wagon		16	
<u>Brought Forward</u>	19	32		<u>Brought Forward</u>	23	44	9

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	Rd	S	r		RD	S	r
Brought Forward	23	44	9	Brought Forward	41	12	3
One Dung-wagon with 2 wheels		5		One p. Heifer	1	16	
One Iron-shod Pitchfork		6		1 p. Dito	1		
2 unshod Ditto		6		One Year's-calf		24	
One pair of [bows with rope]		2		2 p. Rams		24	
3 p. Boots		2		6 p. Sheep	2		
2 p. Small Ditto			6	One Sow		32	
				One pig		16	
<u>Fishing Tools</u>				One 8-year old Mare	6	32	
¼ of One lot		32		One 2-year old Horse	6	32	
gives right for {32/4=8}		8		1 p. old Goose		8	
1 p. Boat		12		Sum	61	4	3
1 p. Spoon-bait		1					
<u>Books</u>				<u>Debt</u>			
One Hymn-book		16		To Jöns in Kvarnarp with interest to this day	10	30	
<u>Creature</u>				To Pehr in Siggarp	2	16	6
One good Bullock	5	16		To farmhand Anders in house	12	32	
One Red Cow	3	32		To Sven in Sänninge	1		
One Black Ditto	3	16					
One Black Ditto	3	16					
Brought Forward	41	12	13	Summa	26	30	6
				Summa Behållen	34	21	9

All children are of full age, except the daughter  
Stina and as her guardian undertakes  
her brother-in-law Håkan in Bläsarp, to act; also  
for Peters daughter in Råsen, is Jöns in Kvarnarp.  
Everything is rightly. given and noted  
attest et Supra

*Jonas Jonsson. Jöns Jonsson. Pehr Eliason*

I: I: S      I: I: S:      P: E S:

*Håkan Pehrson* on behalf of himself and Stina

H: P: S      Sven Jönsson:

Såsom werderingsman underskrifwa

Jon Börjesson i Sänninge

I: B: S:

the poor's part is paid by

3 skilling 8 runstycken attests and is acknowledged

*Elias Samuelsson*

Curate and Deputy Vicar in Linderås

### Notes:

- New currency from 1776:
- 1 riksdaler = 48 skilling
- 1 skilling = 12 runstycken

## Estate Records for Stina Persdotter<sup>260</sup>

[illegible]



	Rit	Sida	Rit	Sida
2 st vandisfärlottor	8	12	En Rista	16
Rens Kläder			en dito	8
En bym kyssa	8		n minna	2
En smyck	12		Et ällt yä	16
En Jitto	12		Et dito	8
Et grönt lifst	6		et minna	8
En bym Riotta	8		2 st farsingar	5
en dito gya	8		Et stop	1
en dito	4		3 st qittälur	8
2 st klär par Day.	8		En sänd klär	24
3 st af beagayn	16		1 Day No 1	16
En smyck Riotta	16		Et dito No 2	16
2 Zinfid klädin	8		2 st No 3	12
2 st Jitto	8		Et dito No 4	16
En Piffova	4		2 st No 5	4
2 st Par Ganslar	8		2 st No 6	4
2 par Jitto	8		En björka	6
1 Par Jitto	2		En vortan för	2
1 Par stympier	2		2 st pänar	6
1 par stor	3		2 st Badgar	5
tvär bröta			6 st lläsor björton	6
Et stort mat spar	1		A st Jitto	4
Et Jitto	12		1 st Ring	1
2 vand port 11 Xix. Jac	8		2 st ring	2

Grand Port 15 Xix. 16 / 16



#### 4.8.2. Estate Records for Stina Persdotter

Trand Portt		Trand Portt	
15	16	35	36
6 ft Jö Roppar	4	En gräbygd Rön	2
1 ft Ratan Ämar	1	En ditto Rön	2
2 ft Rön	1	En ditto Rön	2
6 ft Rön	3	2 ft Rön	1
En Rön	2	En Rön	8
12 ft Rön	2	En Rön	1 24
En Rön	2	En Rön	2
2 ft Rön	2	10 ft Rön	3 16
En Rön	16	2 ft Rön	40
En Rön	16	En Rön	8
En Rön	4	3 ft Rön	24
En Rön	8	Trand Portt	58 20
En Rön	5	En Rön	3 50
2 ft Rön	12	En Rön	16
En Rön	2	En Rön	16
En Rön	12	En Rön	16
En Rön	2	En Rön	16
En Rön	2	En Rön	16
En Rön	1	En Rön	16
En Rön	4	En Rön	16
En Rön	2	En Rön	16
En Rön	8	En Rön	16
En Rön	8	En Rön	16
En Rön	10	En Rön	16
En Rön	4	En Rön	16
En Rön	3 16	En Rön	16
Trand Portt	35 36	En Rön	16

wawandat doctha afenig deäth ligen uppgifad som  
 iag med minthras ed och tyrbawill om förtefod vor  
 Rikelln / Rinnigande 1776 wörmars 1777 jon i äns  
 som upptas med af Gårds Eli som ifröd Nätgen  
 och wad rath af Jon af Rönge som af förjonds som  
 i Rinnigande iis ibs pis

**Transcription:**

ingifwen på Tinget i Hullaryd d 13 Maii 1778.  
 Anno 1777 d 17 Nouämer [wp opå] Enkoman  
 ärllig ok beskedllig ion Jönsson i Säning  
 mällan gård bllef llaga bouptiknin  
 Efther afledne salli hustru stina Pärs-  
 dotter På des bo som föllger Nämligen

	RDr	sk		RDr	sk
Sillfer En Sillfbägarefinnes			Trans Portt	5	7
om 3 lod	1				
En Koper Kiätell			En järngrytta		16
10 marker [4] [sillin??]		40	[En] ditto		8
En mindre		24	En [fotta] Pana		2
En Koper Potta		8	En [Käll]Knif		
En mallm Grÿtta	1		En [bön] Knif		1
en jwsstake ok		2	Ett gryttllok		3
ett st ten fatt		24	hamare ok tang		2
en iusstak af ten		6	2 st häklla ok En		
[järn brate]			Rofva		8
En tällg ÿx		8	Et Siäriärn		4
3 st Hog ÿx		8	2 st ullsaxer		1
1 st Hog järn		1	sängkläder		
2 st järn[wiga]		8	En [Ryge]		24
2 st wre [Narfra]		3	Ett Randtäklade		4
2 st mulla narfr		1	Ett dito		6
3 st [has] Hakar		2	Ett dito		5
En [Hottstång		8	Et lakan		4
2 st spadar		8	Et dito		5
Trans Portt	5	7	Ett [å]kläde		4
			Ett [hyne]		2
			4 handukar		8
			En duk		8
			Trans Portt	7	26

**Notes:**

- RDr = Riksdaler
- Sk = Skilling
- New currency from 1776
- 1 riksdaler = 6 daler silvermynt;
- 1 riksdaler = 48 skilling



#### 4.8.2. Estate Records for Stina Persdotter

	RDr	sk		RDr	sk
2 st randi förllotarom		12			
Kuins kläder			En Kista		16
En brun träga		8	en dito		8
En suart		12	en mindre		2
En ditto		12	Et ällträ		16
Et grönt lift		6	Et dito		8
En brun kiotell		8	et mindre		8
en dito grå		8	2 st fierdingar		5
en dito		4	Et stop		1
2 st llär sorkar		8			
3 st af bllagarn		6	3 st Puteller		8
En suart kiottell		16	En sädesllår		24
2 hufudklläde		8	1 Kar [N 1]		16
2 st dito		8	Et dito N 2		16
En hufwa		4	2 st N 3		12
Ett par hanskar		2	Et dito N 4		16
2 par dito		8	2 st N 5		4
1 par dito		8	2 st N 6		4
1 par strumpur		2	En bykeså		6
1 par skor		3	En waten så		2
[sti]ärbräte			2 st stäner		6
Et stortt mat skåp		1	2 st [??allger]		5
Et ditto		12	6 st llöka bÿtor		6
			4 st dito		4
transport 11 Rixdall			1 st kierna		1
			2 st trug		2
			Transport 15 Rixd		16

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	RDr	sk		RDr	sk
transport	16	16	transport	35	36
8 st fin koppar		4	En grå brok kuia	2	
1 st [waten ämar]		1	En ditto suart	2	
2 st krus		1	En ditto suart	2	
2 st ten fat		8	2 st års kallfar	1	
Et dusen tallerkar		2	Ett sto suartt	8	
12 st siedar		2	En häst gamall	1	24
En rininskorg		2	En häst onga	2	
2 st ýst korgar		2	10 st får kreatur	3	16
En hem kuarn		16	2 st suin kreatur		40
en sallm bok		16			
En kuins sadell		4	En Gås		8
En kuarna sadell		8	3 st [säkar]		24
En lläder frax		5	Transportt	58	20
2 st arbsellar		12	heller 350 d s mynt		
oxok ok häst ok		2	ok 16 är sällfer mynt		
kiäre red skap			Nw kommer iälld ak skuld		
2 st iärn skoda killkar		12	till att up föras		
En häst dräg		2	till Jöns i Kuanarp		
En ox dräg		1	wtom Ränta		
2 stok kiälkar		4	Pär i Sigarp	6	2
En harf		2	till begrafning	2	4
2 st ärg krokar		8	till drängens lön	2	16
En g[ö]sell wang		8		5	32
Ett par oxar	10		Behållnings Suma		
En Rö ko	4		wttom iälld ok skuld	42	14
En suartt	3		200 52 d s mnt ok 24 är		
			heller 42 Rixdall ok 14 skill		
Transportt	35	35			

Summan 252 d s ok 24 är {???}  
heller 42 rix 6 skilling i [dfi?imytt]

warande dätta af mig Rättlligen wpgifet som  
iag mäd min ttrons Ed: bestyrka will om [så på fodra]  
skulle Säninge d. 17 Nowämer 1777 Jon iöns-  
son wpteknad af [Tärs] *Elison* i froknöthe  
ok wad ratt af *Jon Börjeson* ok *Pär Jonsson*  
i Säninge IIS IBS PIS

#### 4.8.2. Estate Records for Stina Persdotter

##### Translation:

Sent to the court hearing in Hullaryd on May 13, 1778.  
The year 1777, [on] November 17 on the request from widower,  
honest and kind man Jon Jönsson in Sänninge  
Mellingård farm, an inventory was made, according to law,  
after the deceased, lamented wife Stina Persdotter  
at her home, as follows namely:

	RDr	sk		RDr	sk
Silver: A silver cup			Amount forward	5	7
holds 3 lod	1				
One copper kettle			One iron pan		16
10 marker [4] [sillin??]		40	One of the same		8
One smaller [kettle]		24	One 3 foot pan		2
One copper pot		8	One cabbage knife		
One brass pan	1		One bean knife		1
One candlestick and		2	One pan cover		3
One tin plate		24	Hammer and tongs		2
One tin candlestick		6	2 crochet tools and a		
Iron lumber			watch		8
One chip-axe		8	One edge iron		4
3 axe choppers		8	2 pairs of wool-shears		1
1 crowbar		1	Bed-clothes		
2 chisels		8	One shag		24
2 [??] grain		3	One [some kind of cloth?]		4
2 [mould] grain		1	One of the same		6
3 [hasp] hooks		2	One of the same		5
One iron bar		8	One sheet		4
2 spades		8	One of the same		5
Amount forward	5	7	One bed cover		4
			One pillow		2
			4 towels		8
			A cloth		8
			Amount forward	7	26



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	RDr	sk		RDr	sk
2 striped curtains		12	One chest		16
Women's clothing			One of the same		8
One brown sweater		8	One smaller [chest]		2
One black [sweater]		12	One wooden??		16
One of the same		12	One of the same		8
One [piece of] green clothing		6	One smaller		8
One brown skirt		8	2 volume measurements		5
One gray [skirt]		8	One stoop		1
One of the same		4			
2 linen night shirts		8	3 bottles		8
3 made of tow yarn		6	One grain box		24
One black skirt		16	One measuring pot no 1		16
2 head cloths		8	One of the same no 2		16
2 of the same		8	2 of the same no 3		12
One hood		4	One of the same no 4		16
One pair of gloves		8	2 of the same no 5		4
2 pairs of the same		8	2 of the same no 6		4
One of the same		2	One wash-tub		6
One pair of stockings		2	One water-tub		2
One pair of shoes		3	2 [rods]		6
Cutting board			2 [???		5
One big cupboard for food	1		6 onion tubs		6
One of the same		12	4 of the same		4
Amount Forward	11	8	One churn		1
			2 troughs		2
			Amount Forward	15	16

#### 4.8.2. Estate Records for Stina Persdotter

	RDr	sk		RDr	sk
Amount Forward	16	16	Amount Forward	35	36
8 fine cups		4	One grey-motley heifer	2	
1 water bucket		1	One black motley heifer	2	
2 jugs		1	One black motley heifer	2	
2 tin plates		8	2 one year old calves	1	
One dozen plates		2	One black mare	8	
12 spoons		2	One old horse	1	24
One cleaning bucket		2	One young horse	2	
2 curd baskets (for cheese)		2	10 sheep creatures	3	16
One hand mill		16	2 swine creatures		40
One hymnbook		16			
One woman's saddle		4	One goose		8
One mill saddle (for transport)		8	3 acks		24
One leather bag		5	Amount Forward	58	20
2 ??? [strainers?]		12	or 350 daler silver coin		
oxen yoke horse yoke		2	and 16 are silver coin		
Tar tools			Now comes debt		
2 iron shod sleds		12	to be put up		
One horse costume		2	for Jöns in Kvarnarp		
One oxen costume		1	except interest		
2 timber sleds		4	Per in Sigarp	6	2
One harrow		2	For the funderal	2	4
2 wooden ploughs		8	For the farmhands' salary	2	16
One dung wagon		8		5	32
A pair of oxen	10		Retention Sum		
One red cow	4		except debt	42	14
One black cow	3		200 52 daler silver coin		
			or 42 Riksdaler and 14 skilling		
Amount Forward	35	35			

The sum 252 daler silver and 24 silver coins  
or 42 Riksdaler 6 skilling (new currency)

Being this my true words and with  
my oath I testify this, if necessary.  
Jons Jönsson at Sänninge on November 17, 1777.  
Written by Per Elisson in Fröknöte  
and testified by *Jon Börjesson* and *Per Jonsson*  
in Sänninge. IIS IBS PIS