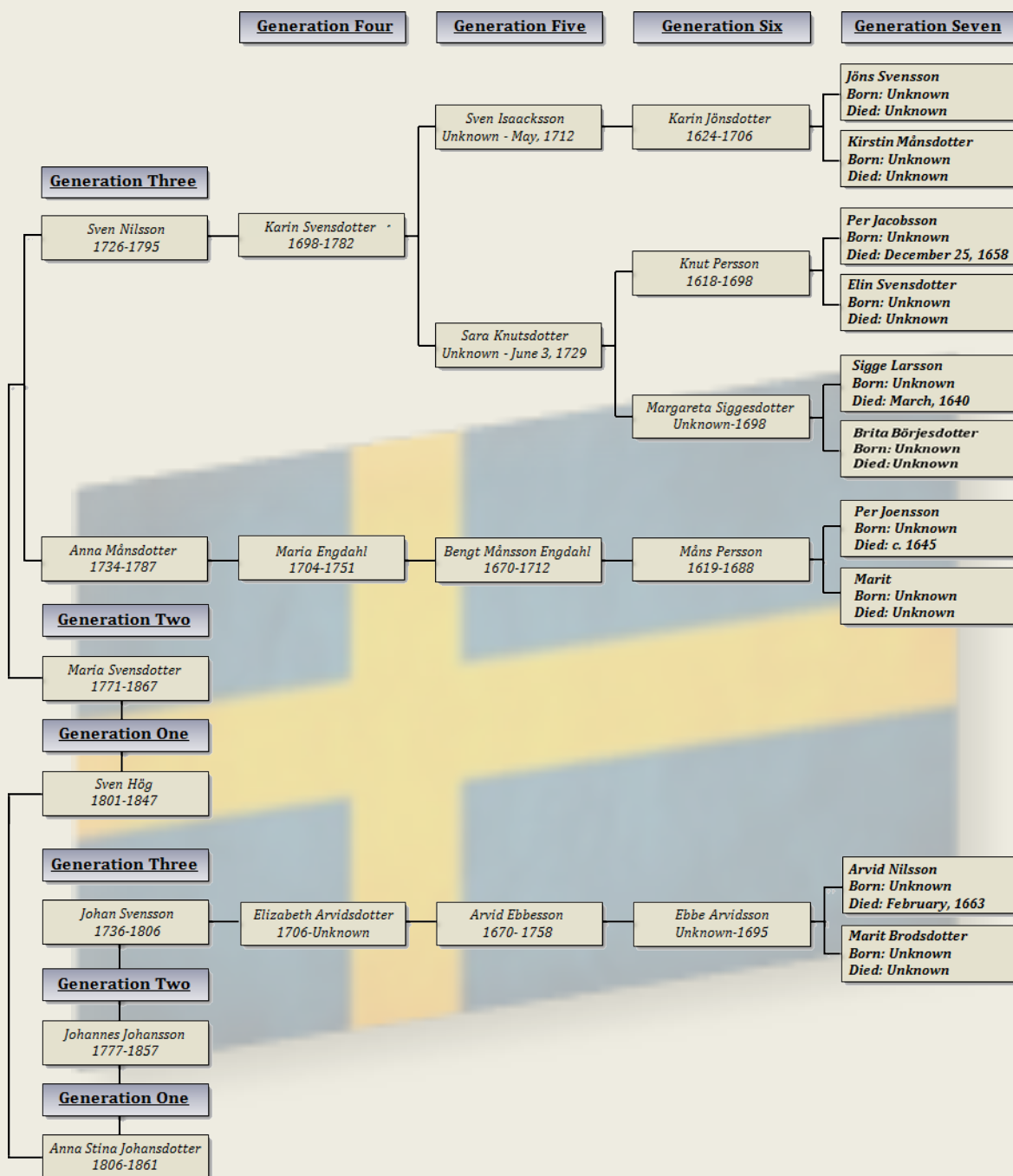


# The High Family's Swedish Ancestors

## Volume Seven: The 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



1570-1663



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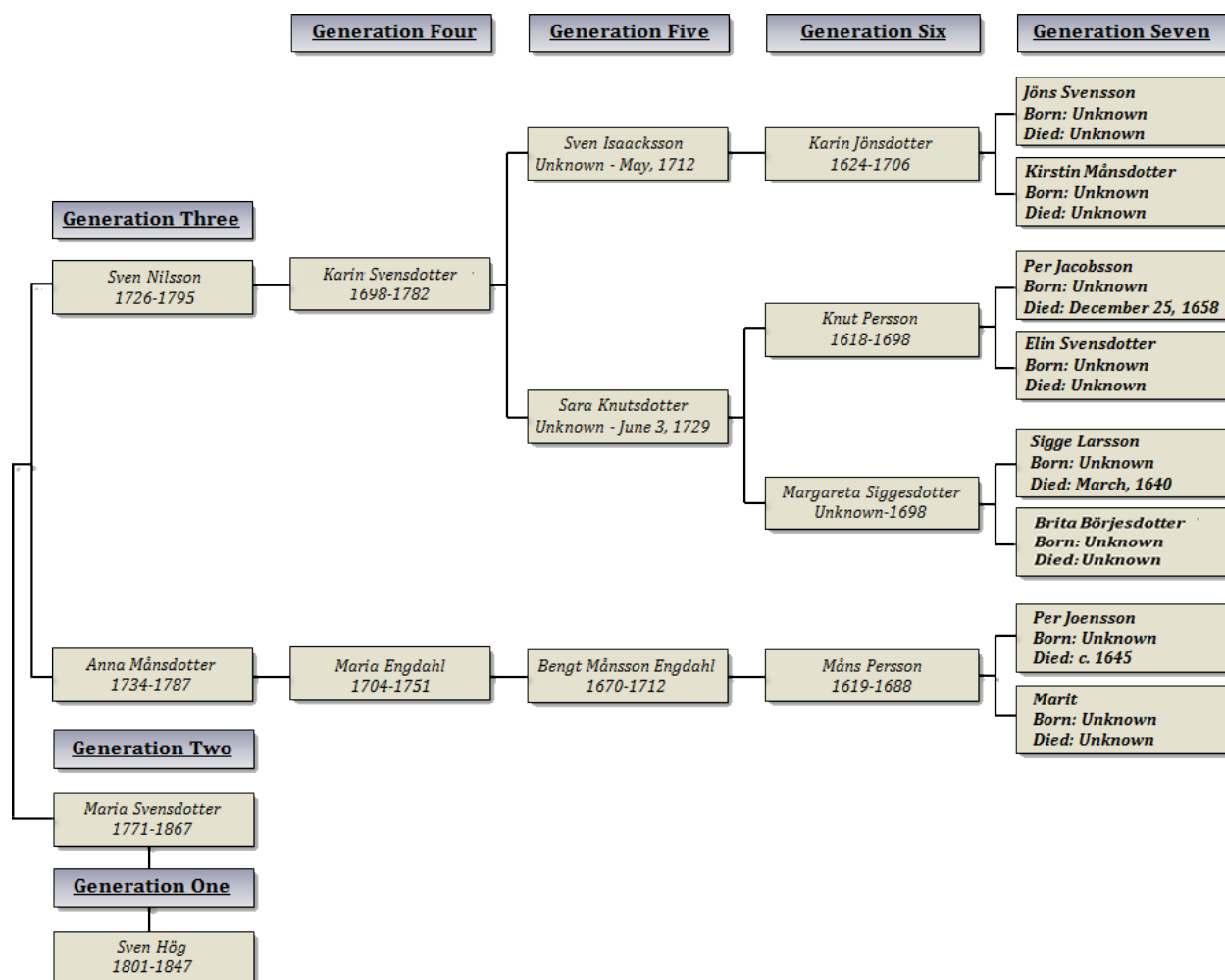


# Discovering the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By Jeffrey High – May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017

## The 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

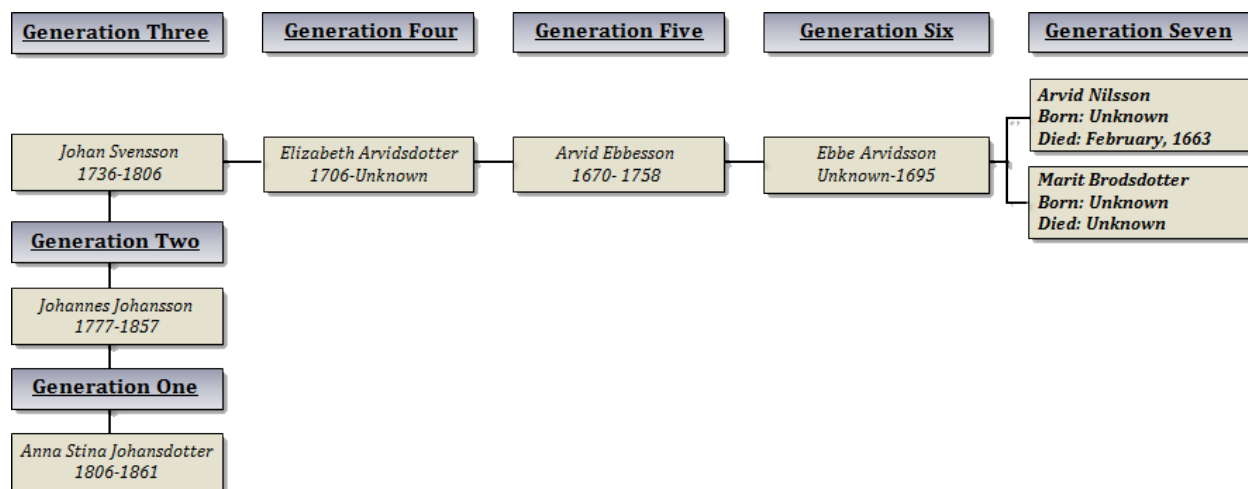
I uncovered the identities of eight of Sven Hög's 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents over the course of 2012 to 2017: Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter, Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter, Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter, and Per Joensson and Marit. All four of Sven's known 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandfathers were prominent people in their parishes. Jöns Svensson was a *sexman* (a church officer) for Björkö Church, Per Jacobsson was a lieutenant in the Swedish Cavalry with links to nobility, Sigge Larsson was a juror and sheriff, and Per Joensson was a juror.



This chart shows eight of the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents of Sven Hög

## 7.0. Discovering the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

In 2016, I discovered the identities of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter, Anna Stina Johansdotter's only known 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents. Arvid Nilsson was a farmer who lived at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish.



This chart shows two of the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter

## Discovering Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

I discovered the identities of Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter on August 2, 2013, the same day that I discovered their daughter Karin Jönsdotter, as the Millennium File's information on Karin provided me with their names. According to the Millennium File, Jöns and Kirstin lived at Styggstorp, a farm in northern Björkö Parish. Once I realized that Jöns and Kirstin were indeed Sven Isaacksson's maternal grandparents, I conducted research on them. While looking through the archive records of Björkö Church, I learned that Jöns Svensson was a *sexman*, an officer at Björkö Church. I subsequently obtained images of several church archive records and Mantalslängder records that show Jöns and Kirstin at Styggstorp.

### Timeline of Research on Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

August 2, 2013	I discover the identities of Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter.
March 20, 2017	I obtain confirmation that Jöns and Kirstin were Sven Isaacksson's maternal grandparents.
March 30, 2017	I learn that Jöns Svensson was a sexman at Björkö Church. The same day, I obtain images of several church archive records and Mantalslängder records that show Jöns and Kirstin at Styggstorp, Björkö.

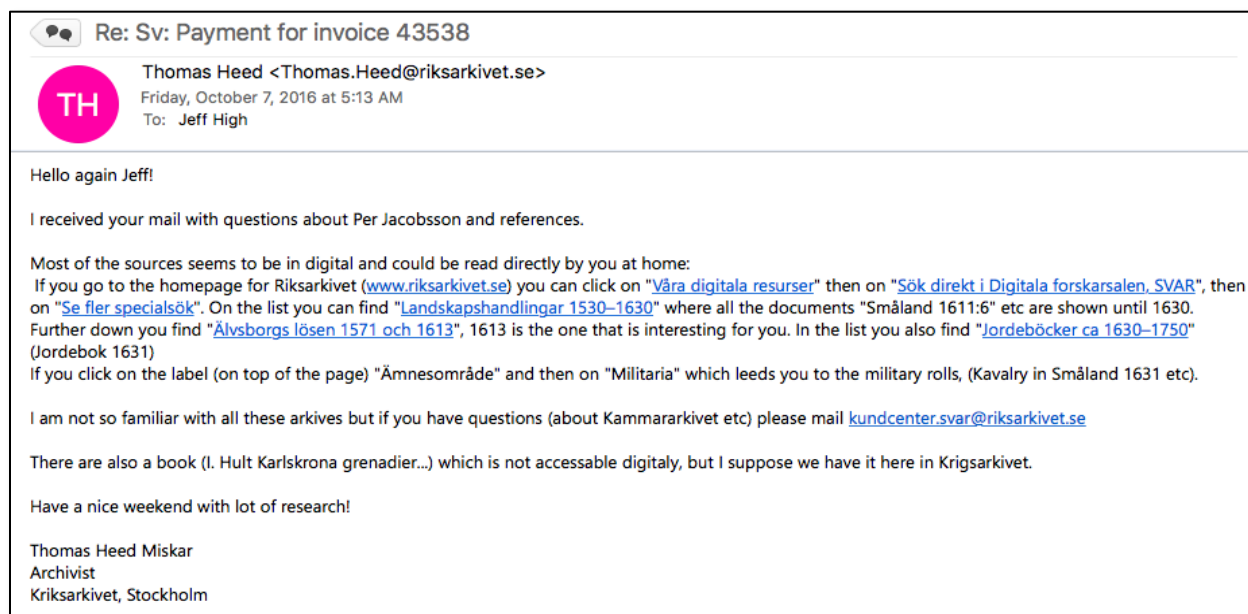
## Discovering Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

On July 29, 2013, I discovered Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter, the parents of Knut Persson, from the same website that I discovered Knut.<sup>1</sup> This website listed several facts on Per and Elin, including:

- Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter lived at Aggarp, the same farm in Björkö Parish where Knut Persson lived.
- Per Jacobsson was a lieutenant in Småland's Cavalry.
- Per Jacobsson died on December 25, 1658.

On June 17, 2016, my eighth-cousin Britt-Marie Kronstrand Wallin sent me images from the book *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving, which contains a plethora of information on Per Jacobsson. This book gave a detailed biography on Per and provided information on the various records he is listed in, his experiences with Småland's Cavalry, and a summary of the various court cases he was involved with.

After reading Silfving's article, I felt incredibly excited, since Per Jacobsson was by far the most interesting ancestor that I had learned about. I was also overwhelmed by the amount of records that Silfving cited as his sources that I would need to find, and I didn't know how to find most of them. Fortunately, in May of 2016 I came in contact with Thomas Heed Miskar, a knowledgeable genealogist who works at Riksarkivet, and he was very helpful in pointing out where the various records on Per Jacobsson could be found.



An email I received from Thomas Heed Miskar that informed me on where to find different types of records on Per Jacobsson from Riksarkivet's website – October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2016

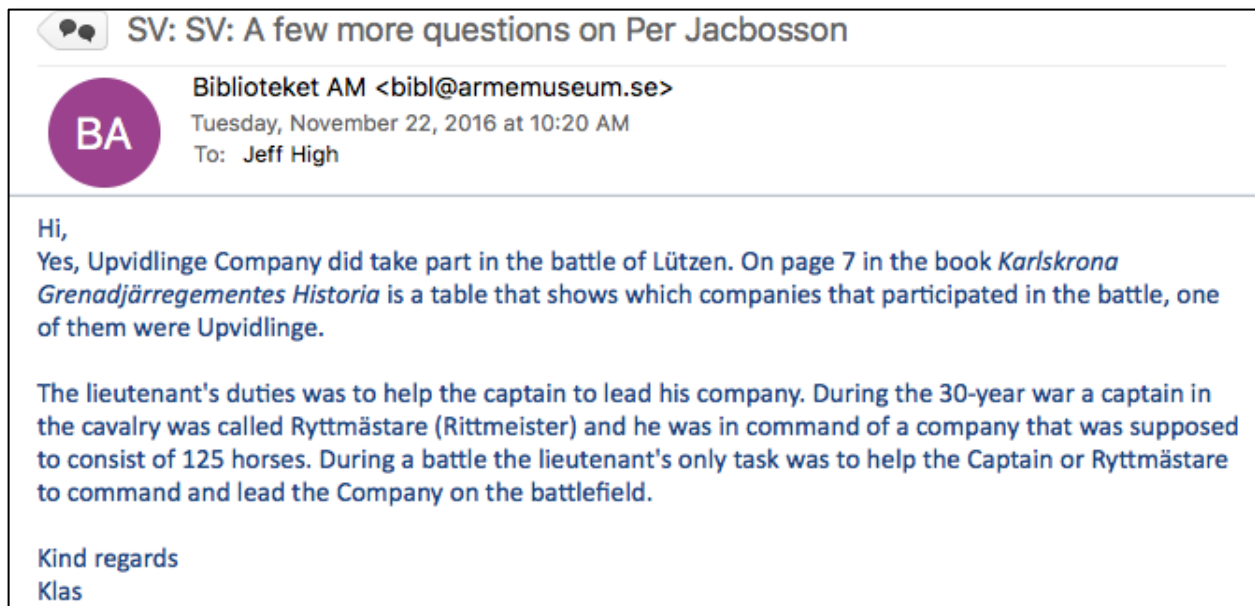
<sup>1</sup> [http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna\\_Johansson/pa61cbb3c.html](http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/pa61cbb3c.html) - Accessed July 29, 2013

## 7.0. Discovering the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

On June 27, 2016, Britt-Marie Kronstrand Wallin sent me images of the article “Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad )morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” by Stig Östenson, which provided more insight into the identities of Per and Elin’s children. According to Silfving, Per and Elin had three sons, Nils, Jacob and Knut, and three daughters whose names aren’t known. Östenson’s article revealed that Per and Elin only had two daughters, whose names were Anna and Margareta.

In October of 2016, I started the arduous process of gathering images for all the significant records associated with Per and Elin’s family. Taking the advice of Thomas Heed Miskar, I laboriously searched through Riksarkiviet’s records and obtained images of several landscape documents, church archives records, an Älvsborgs lösen record, and a Jordeboker record associated with Per.

The same month, Thomas sent me images from the book *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia II: Smålands Rytarre (1629-1709)* by Ivar Hult, which provided me with detailed information on the battles that Småland’s Cavalry fought in the Thirty Years’ War. Since Silfving’s book only gave a brief summary of Per’s service with Småland’s Cavalry, Hult’s book was crucial for me to understand what Per’s experiences in the Thirty Years’ War were like. Klas Kronoberg, a curator at the Army Museum in Stockholm, was also helpful in providing me with information related to the Thirty Years’ War.



An email I received from Klas Kronoberg that informed me that Per Jacobsson fought in the Battle of Lützen – November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016

Throughout the autumn of 2016, Riksarkivet helped obtain me images of several records associated with Per Jacobsson, including several court records, Royal Letters, and a letter from 1643 that contains Per’s seal and signature.



On March 9, 2017, I uncovered a couple of Mantalslängder records that show Per and Elin at Aggarp in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, which were the last of the records associated with them that I obtained images of.

### **Timeline of Research on Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter**

<b>July 29, 2013</b>	I discover the identities of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter.
<b>July, 2015</b>	I find a website that contains information on Per Jacobsson and his family that was originally printed in Gustaf Elgenstierna's <i>The Introduced Swedish Nobility</i> .
<b>May 26, 2016</b>	I obtain images of several of Per Jacobsson's military records.
<b>June 17, 2016</b>	I obtain images of the book <i>Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad</i> by Jean Silfving that contains detailed information on the family of Per Jacobsson.
<b>June 27, 2016</b>	I obtain images of the article "Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden" by Stig Östenson, which contains additional information about the family of Per Jacobsson.
<b>October 17, 2016</b>	I obtain images from the book <i>Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia II: Smålands Rytarre (1629-1709)</i> by Ivar Hult, which provides information on the battles that Småland's Cavalry fought in the Thirty Years' War.
<b>October 19, 2016</b>	I receive a photograph of Per Jacobsson's sword.
<b>October, 2016 - January, 2017</b>	I obtain images of several landscape documents court records, church archive records, an Älvsborgs lösen record, a Jordbok record, and a letter from 1643 that are all associated with Per Jacobsson.
<b>February, 2017</b>	I obtain images of several records associated with the Per and Elin's children.
<b>March 9, 2017</b>	I obtain images of a couple Mantalslängder records that show Per and Elin at Aggarp.



## 7.0. Discovering the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

### Discovering Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

On July 29, 2013, I discovered Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter, the parents of Margareta Siggesdotter, from the same website that I discovered Margareta.<sup>2</sup> This website listed a few interesting facts on Sigge and Brita, such as:

- Sigge and Brita lived at the farm Östra Årena in Målilla Parish, Kalmar County.
- Sigge served as a cavalry rider, juror, and sheriff.
- Sigge and Brita had seven other children in addition to Margareta: Nils, Lars, Olof, Ingeborg, Anna, Brita, and Kerstin.
- Sigge died in 1640.

On June 27, 2016, Britt-Marie Kronstrand Wallin sent me images of the article “Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” by Stig Östenson, which included numerous tidbits of information on Sigge and Brita. I learned from this article that Sigge Larsson lived at the farm Stensryd in Målilla Parish from 1600 to 1614, that he served as a juror from 1616 to 1624, and that he served as a sheriff from 1626 to 1640. This article also mentioned a court record from 1669, in which Brita Börjesdotter and most of her and Sigge’s children are listed.

Personal Sigge Larsson

www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna\_Johansson/paa70f1aa.html

Apps Content News Work with Presenta... Bookmarks Swedish Roots Other Bookmarks

Personal Record Pedigree

**Sigge Larsson**

Driver, juror, sheriff.

**Father:** Lars Olofsson (- 1620)  
**Mother:** Ingeborg (- 1619)

**Resident:** 1614 Malilla (H) <sup>1)</sup> Son Nils was born in 1614.  
Reportedly DISBYT be son Nils have been born in Malilla.

**Death:** 1640-05-17 arena, Malilla (H) <sup>2)</sup> Age not specified.

**Children with Brita Börjesdotter (- 1652)**

**Children:**  
Nils Siggeson (~ 1614-1666)  
Laurentius Siggonius (1626 - 1694)  
Margareta Siggesdotter (- 1698)  
Olof Siggeson  
Ingeborg Siggesdotter  
Anna Siggesdotter  
Britta Siggesdotter  
Kerstin Siggesdotter

The first website I found that mentions Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna\\_Johansson/pa61cbb3c.html](http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/pa61cbb3c.html) - Accessed July 29, 2013

In November of 2016, I collected images of several landscape documents that mentioned Sigge, as well as a Jordbok record that he is listed on. On January 1, 2017, I browsed through the church archive records of Målilla Church and compiled a list of all the records that mentioned members of Sigge and Brita's family. While looking through these records, I discovered that Sigge and Brita had another son named Börje, who was probably their eldest son. On April 20, 2017, I learned a couple of intriguing things about Sigge that weren't mentioned in Östenson's article. Thanks to the transcription skills of Thomas Heed Miskar, I learned that Sigge served abroad in Estonia and Livonia during the Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611) and that Sigge and Brita's farm at Stensryd was burnt by Danish soldiers when they invaded Målilla Parish in early 1612.

### **Timeline of Research on Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter**

<b>July 29, 2013</b>	I discover the identities of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter. I also obtain Sigge's burial record.
<b>June 27, 2016</b>	I obtain images of the article "Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden" by Stig Östenson, which contains additional information about the Sigge and Brita's family.
<b>October 21, 2016</b>	I obtain images of a court record from 1669 that mentions Brita Börjesdotter and her and Sigge's children.
<b>November, 2016</b>	I obtain images of several landscape documents and a Jordbok record associated with Sigge.
<b>January 1, 2017</b>	I obtain images of several church archive records related to Sigge and Brita's family. From these records, I discover that Sigge and Brita also had a son named Börje.
<b>February 3, 2017</b>	I obtain images of a couple of court records that list Sigge Larsson as a juror in 1619 and 1623.
<b>February 22, 2017</b>	I obtain images of several records related to Sigge and Brita's children.
<b>April 20, 2017</b>	I learn that Sigge Larsson participated in the Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611) as part of Småland's Cavalry. I also discover that Sigge's farm at Stensryd was burned by Danish invaders in 1612 during the Kalmar War.

## 7.0. Discovering the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

### Discovering Per Joensson and Marit

I learned about Per Joensson, Måns Persson's father, from the same website where I discovered his grandson Bengt Månsson Engdahl. According to this site, Per was a juror from Äng, Barkeryd who died in 1645.

On June 1, 2016, I found my distant relative Martin Brant's website<sup>3</sup>, which contained plenty of new information on Per Joensson. I learned from this website that Per Joensson's wife was named Marit and that they had at least five other children in addition to Måns: Kerstin, Sven, Elin, Olof, and Marit. Martin's website also contained the sources for several Mantalslängder records, a Länsräkenskap record, and a Roterings och utskrivningslängd record that show Per Joensson and Marit at Äng, Barkeryd.

In November of 2016, I searched for more records on Per and Marit and found a landscape document, Älvsborgs lösen record, and Jordbok record associated with them. On January 2, 2017, I searched through the several court records and found that Per served as a juror for Tveta District Court from 1622 to 1636.

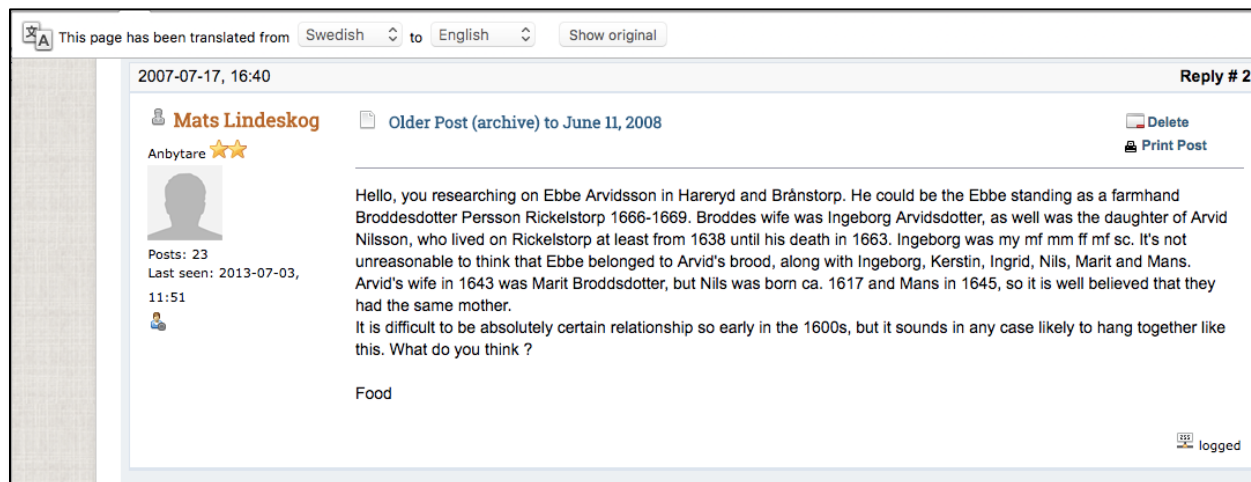
#### Timeline of Research on Per Joensson and Marit

<b>November, 2011</b>	I find a website that has information on Per Joensson. At the time, however, I'm unaware of his relation to the High family.
<b>June 18, 2012</b>	I discover that Per Joensson was a 4 <sup>th</sup> great-grandfather of Sven Hög.
<b>June 1, 2016</b>	I learn that Per Joensson's wife was named Marit and that in addition to Måns, they had children named Kerstin, Sven, Elin, Olof, and Marit.
<b>June 2, 2016</b>	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records, a Länsräkenskap record, and a Roterings och utskrivningslängd record that show Per Joensson and Marit at Äng, Barkeryd. I also obtain an image of a court record from 1643 that mentions Per.
<b>November, 2016</b>	I obtain images of a landscape document, Älvsborgs lösen record, and Jordbok record associated with Per Joensson.
<b>January 2, 2017</b>	I obtain images of a couple of court records that list Per Joensson as a juror in 1622 and 1636.

<sup>3</sup> <http://brandts.antavlor.nu/Per+Joenssen-69ac3a9f> - Accessed June 1, 2016

## Discovering Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

On June 8, 2016, I discovered the identify of Arvid Nilsson, Ebbe Arvidsson's father, when I found a genealogy message board<sup>4</sup> that had a thread on Ebbe Arvidsson. I learned from this thread that Ebbe was listed as a farmhand at the farm Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1667 and a man named Arvid Nilsson lived at Rickelstorp for much of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, patronymic tradition points to Arvid Nilsson as Ebbe Arvidsson's father.



A post on a Rötter (a Swedish genealogy message board) that led me to the discovery of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016

The next day, I typed in the term "Arvid Nilsson, Rickelstorp" in Google and found that Martin Brant also had data on Arvid Nilsson on his site.<sup>5</sup> I learned a number of things about Arvid Nilsson from Martin's website:

- Arvid Nilsson was married twice. His first wife, Marit Jonsdotter, probably died in the 1630s and his second wife, Marit Brodsdotter, was the mother of Ebbe Arvidsson.
- Arvid had six children with Marit Jonsdotter: Brita, Anders, Jon, Kirstin, Nils, and Ingeborg.
- Arvid had five children with Marit Brodsdotter: Marit, Per, Ingrid, Ebbe, and Måns.
- Arvid Nilsson died at Rickelstorp in 1663.

Martin's website also contained the sources for the burial records of Arvid, Arvid's mother, seven of Arvid's children, and three court records that mentioned Arvid. Shortly after I found Martin's website on Arvid, I obtained images for the burial records of Arvid and his mother and the three court records that mention Arvid.

<sup>4</sup> <http://forum.genealogi.se/index.php?topic=21553.0> - Accessed July 8, 2016

<sup>5</sup> <http://brandts.antavlor.nu/Arvid+Nilsson-325fca86> - Accessed July 9, 2016

## 7.0. Discovering the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Although the court records associated with Arvid mentioned his first wife Marit Jonsdotter and the children that Arvid had with her, none of them mentioned Marit Brodsdotter. Furthermore, Brodd was the only one of the children that Arvid had with Marit Brodsdotter that was listed in these records. Martin's website contained the source for the baptism and burial record for Måns, Arvid and Marit Brodsdotter's youngest child, but it didn't list any evidence that showed that Per, Marit, and Ingrid were Arvid and Marit's children. Thus, I had to conduct more research on Arvid and Marit.

In February of 2017, I emailed Martin Brant and asked him about the sources he had which confirmed that Per, Marit, and Ingrid were the children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter. Martin replied that he learned this from two of Arvid Nilsson's descendants, Matthias Johansson and Peter Johansson. Martin provided me with Matthias's and Peter's email addresses and I proceeded to email them. Both Matthias and Peter responded to me and provided me with the sources for the marriage records of Per, Marit, and Ingrid. Taking into consideration the facts that Per, Marit, and Ingrid were all living at Rickelstorp when they were married, the years that they were married (1661-1665), and their patronymic surnames, there is enough evidence to suggest that the three were the children of Arvid and Marit Brodsdotter.

On April 4, 2017, thanks to the transcription of Magnus Tonquist, I learned that the court record that mentioned Brodd (who I believed was a son of Arvid and Marit Brodsdotter) states that Brodd was Arvid's *stepson* and that his surname was "Persson." Thus, Marit Brodsdotter must have been previously married to a man named Per and had Brodd with him.

### **Timeline of Research on Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter**

<b>June 8, 2016</b>	I discover the identities of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter.
<b>June 9, 2016</b>	I learn that Arvid Nilsson's first wife was named Marit Jonsdotter. I also obtain images of several court records related to Arvid Nilsson, as well as the burial records for Arvid and his mother.
<b>February, 2017</b>	I obtain an image of a Mantalslängd record, church archive record, and Jordbok record associated with Arvid. I also obtain marriage and burial records for several of Arvid's children.
<b>April 4, 2017</b>	I learn that Marit Brodsdotter was previously married to a man named Per.

## Understating the Times that Sven and Anna Stina's 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents Lived In

The generation of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents lived in the Vasa Era, a period in Swedish history that began with the coronation of King Gustaf I Vasa in 1523 and ended with the abdication of Queen Christina, Gustaf I's great-granddaughter, in 1654. During this time, Sweden emerged as a powerful empire and took control of most of the lands in the Baltic region. Sweden's rise to power came at the cost of multiple wars. From the reign of King Johan III in 1568 to the reign of Queen Christina in 1654, Sweden was involved in 10 wars.



The Vasa monarchs that ruled over Sweden during the period of Sven and Anna Stina's 4<sup>th</sup>-great-grandparents: Johan III, Sigismund III, Karl IX, Gustaf II Adolf, and Christina

The constant wartime environment of the Vasa Era significantly affected the lives of Sven and Anna Stina's 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents. Two of Sven Hög's 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandfathers, Per Jacobsson and Sigge Larsson, served in Småland's Cavalry and were involved in the Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611), the Kalmar War, and the Thirty Years' War. Both of these men endured great hardships because of Sweden's wars. While Per Jacobsson's son Nils and two of his son-in-laws lost their lives while serving in Sweden's wars, Sigge Larsson's farm at Stensryd was burned by Danish invaders during the Kalmar War. Sweden's continuous wars likewise put strains on Sven and Anna Stina's 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents who farmed (such as Arvid Nilsson), as they had to pay higher taxes to help support the war efforts. The one benefit that Sweden's wartime environment had for soldiers was that it allowed them to prove themselves in battle and be promoted to higher military ranks and achieve higher social status. This was the case with Per Jacobsson's brother Lars Jacobsson, who was knighted in 1632 by King Gustaf II Adolf because of his valor in the Thirty Years' War.

The Vasa Dynasty's monarchs also implemented numerous reforms to Sweden's administrative organization. In 1634, Sweden was reorganized from units of provinces into counties. Before 1634, all of Sven and Anna Stina's known 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents lived in the province of Småland. After 1634, most of their 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents lived in Jönköping County. Målilla Parish, the parish where Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter's family lived, became part of Kalmar County.



### Acknowledgements

I want to thank a number of people for assisting me in discovering information about the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter:

- **Arkiv Digital** for providing me with the images of several of the church and court records associated with the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter.
- **Britt-Marie Kronstad Wallin**, my eighth-cousin, for sending me images from the book *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving and the journal article “Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad)morfars Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” by Stig Östenson that contained information about the families of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter and Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter.
- **Carin Henrysson** for sending me several pictures of Aggarp, Bodaskögle and Lyngshult, the farms that Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter lived at, and a picture of Per Jacobsson’s sword.
- **Christina Tuveßon Lindaryd**, a Swedish genealogist, for writing the short story “The Famine at Rickelstorp” and sending me pictures of several farms associated with the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina.
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- **Magnus Tonquist**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for transcribing and translating a few records associated with the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents Sven and Anna Stina and writing the short story “Winter at Ång.”
- **Martin Brant**, a distant Swedish relative, for providing with information related to Per Joensson and Marit and Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter.
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- **Riksarkivet** (The Swedish National Archives) for providing me with the images for several Landscape documents, Mantalslängder, Jordeböcker, church archive records, and Royal Letters associated with the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina, and helping me locate various court records that are associated with Per Jacobsson and Sigge Larsson.
- **Thomas Heed Miskar**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for transcribing and translating all the records associated with Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter and several other records associated with the 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina, as well as writing the short story “Per Jacobsson Receives His Discharge from the Cavalry.”



## Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Events in the Lives of Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Jöns Svensson is present at a meeting for Björkö Church.	October 20, 1643	October 30, 1643
Jöns Svensson no longer serves as a sexman for Björkö Church.	October 22, 1657	November 1, 1657
Burial of Jöns and Kirstin's daughter, Ingrid Jönsdotter.	November 22, 1703	December 3, 1703

Events in the Lives of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Per Jacobsson obtains the ownership of half of Aggarp.	November 6, 1623	November 16, 1623
Per Jacobsson receives a Royal Letter that exempts Aggarp from taxation.	October 7, 1626	October 17, 1626
Per Jacobsson is mustered into the Uppvidinge District Company.	June 17, 1630	June 27, 1630
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Werben.	July 26, 1631	August 5, 1631
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Breitenfeld.	September 7, 1631	September 17, 1631
Per Jacobsson is present at a muster in Würzburg, Germany.	October 29-30, 1631	November 8-9, 1631
Per's brother Lars Jacobsson is knighted by Gustaf II Adolf.	February 22, 1632	March 4, 1632
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Rain.	April 5, 1632	April 15, 1632
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Lützen.	November 6, 1632	November 16, 1632
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Oldendorf.	June 28, 1633	July 8, 1633

**7.0.1. Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter**

<b>Events in the Lives of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter (Continued)</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Per's brother Lars Jacobsson is admitted into the House of Nobility and takes the surname "Björnram."	July 29, 1634	August 8, 1634
Per Jacobsson purchases the estate Sjöryd.	August 17, 1634	August 27, 1634
Per Jacobsson appears at Östra District Court to show proof that he purchased Sjöryd.	May 8-9, 1635	May 18-19, 1635
Per Jacobsson is present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry.	July 11, 1635	July 21, 1635
Per Jacobsson receives a Royal Letter that confirms that he is exempt from taxation.	October 20, 1635	October 30, 1635
Per Jacobsson sells the estate Broby to Per Larsson.	May 20, 1636	May 30, 1636
Per Jacobsson is present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry.	July 27, 1636	August 6, 1636
Per Jacobsson appears at Östra District Court because of a money dispute involving Magnus Roland and Truls Svensson.	November 3, 1636	November 13, 1636
Per Jacobsson is present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry.	June 29, 1639	July 9, 1639
Per Jacobsson is present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry.	January 20, 1640	January 30, 1640
Per Jacobsson is present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry.	July 1, 1641	July 11, 1641
Per Jacobsson is present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry and receives his discharge.	July 12, 1642	July 22, 1642
Per Jacobsson signs a letter vouching for Markus Börjesson.	September 1, 1643	September 11, 1643
Per Jacobsson appears at Östra District Court to request financial assistance from the Crown.	May 21-22, 1650	May 31-June 1, 1650
Per Jacobsson receives a Royal Letter that confirms that he is exempt from taxation.	September 27, 1651	October 7, 1651

<b>Events in the Lives of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter (Continued)</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Per Jacobsson appears at Östra District Court and sells Sjöryd.	September 26-27, 1654	October 6-7, 1654
Death of Per Jacobsson.	December 25, 1658	January 4, 1659
Per Jacobsson's family receives a Royal Letter that confirms their ownership of Aggarp without taxation.	February 25, 1659	March 7, 1659

<b>Events in the Lives of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Sigge Larsson is present as a juror at a hearing for Aspeland District Court.	June 30, 1619	July 10, 1619
Sigge Larsson is present as a juror at a hearing for Aspeland District Court.	September 29, 1623	October 9, 1623
Sigge Larsson is present at a meeting at Målilla Church.	September 4, 1625	September 14, 1625
Marriage of Sigge and Brita's daughter Ingeborg to Olof Svensson.	August 9, 1635	August 19, 1635
Engagement of Sigge and Brita's daughter Kerstin to Lars Olofsson.	January 7, 1638	January 17, 1638
Marriage of Sigge and Brita's son Nils Siggesson to Margareta Persdotter.	November 23, 1648	December 3, 1648
Brita Börjesdotter sells her land at Östra Årena to Nils Siggesson.	September 11, 1652	September 21, 1652
Burial of Nils Siggesson	February 18, 1666	February 28, 1666
Several of Sigge and Brita's children sell their land at Östra Årena to Margareta Persdotter, the widow of Nils Siggesson.	February 20, 1666	March 2, 1666

**7.0.1. Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter**

<b>Events in the Lives of Per Joensson and Marit</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Per Joensson is present as a juror at a hearing for Tveta District Court.	June 6, 1622	June 16, 1622
Per Joensson purchases land at Äng that his deceased brother Anders owned.	August 26, 1623	September 5, 1623
Per Joensson is mentioned in a hearing at Tveta District Court that involves his niece Brita Andersdotter.	June 19, 1643	June 29, 1643
Per Joensson is present as a juror at a hearing for Tveta District Court.	January 19, 1636	January 29, 1636

<b>Events in the Lives of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Swedish Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Arvid Nilsson purchases land at Hulu, Barkeryd.	June 20, 1641	June 30, 1641
Baptism of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter's son Måns.	November 30, 1645	December 10, 1645
Erik Joensson appears at Södra Vedbo Court and declares that he sold land at Rickelstorp to Arvid Nilsson.	May 20, 1646	May 30, 1646
Burial of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter's son Måns.	June 18, 1648	June 28, 1648
Burial of Arvid Nilsson's mother.	March 23, 1656	April 2, 1656
Burial of Arvid Nilsson.	February 15, 1663	February 25, 1663
Brodd Persson appears at Södra Vedbo Court and declares that he bought land at Rickelstorp from Arvid Nilsson.	March 22 - 23, 1669	April 1-2, 1669

## Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Jöns Svensson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Kirstin Månsdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>1580s-1590s</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>1580s-1590s</b>
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Björkö</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Björkö</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>After 1657</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>After 1651</b>
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Björkö</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Björkö</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Farmer/Church sexton</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Maid/Housewife</b>

### Children of Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Ingrid	1621	Björkö	November, 1703	Höreda
<b>Karin</b>	<b>1624</b>	<b>Björkö</b>	<b>December, 1706</b>	<b>Höreda</b>
Marit	1610s-1620s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Per	1610s-1620s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter were probably born in the 1580s or 1590s.<sup>6</sup> It's unknown where either of them was born. Jöns's father was named Sven and Kirstin's father was named Måns. It's unknown who their mothers were. By the 1610s, both Jöns and Kirstin had reached adulthood. While Jöns probably, worked as a farmhand as a young adult, Kirstin probably worked as a maid.



Styggstorp, Björkö - Where Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter lived in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century

Jöns and Kirstin were probably married in the late 1610s. By 1621, they were living at Styggstorp, a farm in northern Björkö Parish. At this time, Styggstorp was owned by a cavalry rider named Lars Jacobsson.<sup>7</sup> Jöns and Kirstin had at least one son named Per<sup>8</sup> and at least three daughters named Marit<sup>9</sup>, Ingrid (b. 1621), and Karin (b. 1624)<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> This is based on the years that their daughter Ingrid was born in 1621.

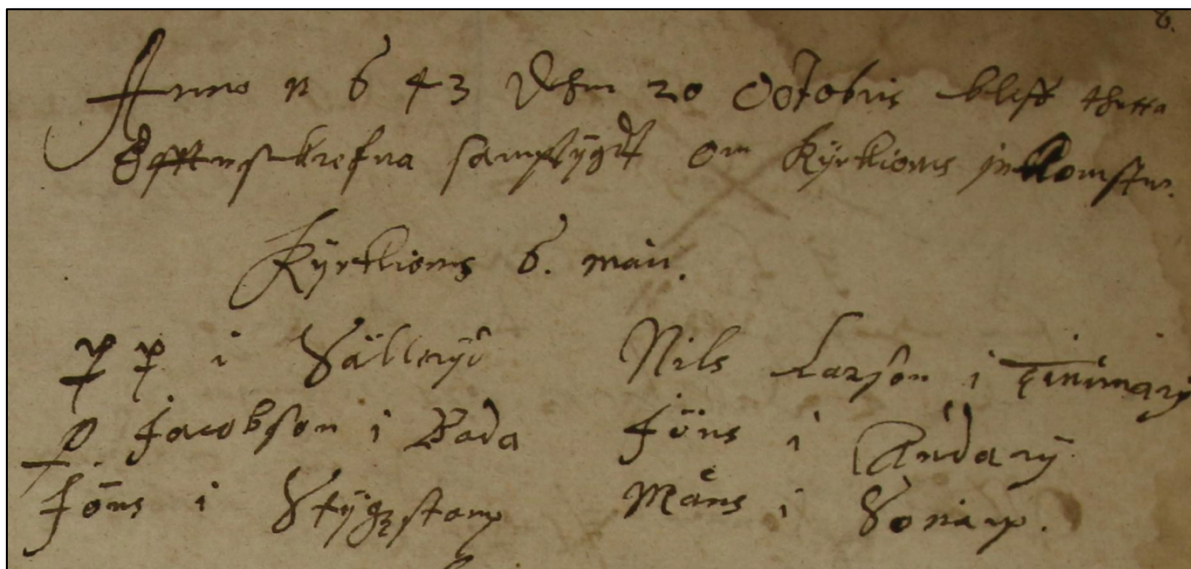
<sup>7</sup> Silfving, page 38

<sup>8</sup> Per is listed as Jöns and Kirstin's son in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1651, Image 160.

<sup>9</sup> Marit is listed as their daughter in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1646, Image 160.

<sup>10</sup> Both the burial records of Ingrid (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 303) and Karin (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317) state that they were born at Styggstorp and that their last name was Jönsdotter, so Jöns Svensson must have been their father.

In addition to being a farmer, Jöns Svensson also served as a sexman for Björkö Church and was responsible for maintaining discipline in Björkö. Jöns had served as a sexman since at least 1643.<sup>11</sup> During this time, the vicar of Björkö Church was Olaus Laurenti, who had served as the vicar since 1632.



Björkö Church record which lists Jöns Svensson as a sexman - October 20, 1643

Transcription:

Anno 643 dhen 20 Octobris bleft thesse  
Eftterskrefna samstygd om Kyrkiones jnkomster.

Kyrkiones 6. män

PP i Sälleryd	Nils Larsson i Tiunnary
P. Jacobsson i Boda	Jöns in Ändary
Jöns i Styggstorp	Måns i Sonarp

Translation:

On October 20, 1643 the following  
persons agreed on the Church's income.

The Church's 6-men

Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd
Per Jacobsson in Boda	Jöns in Ännaryd
Jöns in Styggstorp	Måns in Sonarp

As a sexman, Jöns Svensson was responsible for carrying out discipline within Björkö Parish, such as fining people for being excessively drunk at banquets, being disruptive or sleeping during church, or sexual offenses. He was also present at parish meetings when Björkö Church's tithes were counted and recorded.

<sup>11</sup> Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 8



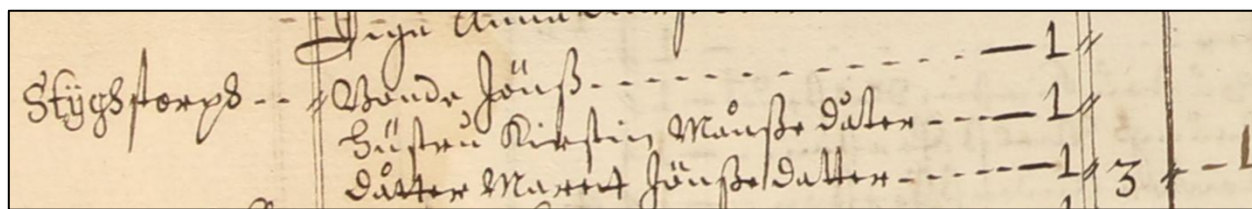
**Sexmän - Church Officers**

In Old Sweden, *sexmän* were a type of police authority who maintained discipline in a parish. The office first arose in the Middle Ages. There were originally six *sexmän*, but the number later varied based on the size of the parish. A sexman was responsible for fining people for being disruptive during church services, being excessively drunk at banquets, sexual offences, and sleeping during church. They would frequently inform parishioners of their wickedness and warn them to change their ways. At parish meetings, a sexman would announce the charges that they had made against other parishioners. They were also present when the church tithes were counted and recorded. During Sweden's municipal reform of 1862, the sexman's role of disciplinarian was supplanted by municipal policemen. For a while after this, the sexman occasionally used to support church or municipal councils by delivering summons to people appear before them.

**Björkö Church Meetings that Jöns Svensson was Present At**

- October 20, 1643 - Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 8
- October 18, 1644 - Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 9
- October 10, 1648 - Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 10
- October 22, 1651 - Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 14
- October 13, 1653 - Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 15
- October 19, 1655 - Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 16
- October 21, 1657 - Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 17

In 1646, Jöns and Kirstin were listed at Styggstorp with their daughter Marit.<sup>12</sup>



Mantalslängd record which shows Jöns and Kirstin at Styggstorp, Björkö Parish - 1646

Transcription:

Styggstorp ... Bonde Jöns ..... 1  
                   hustru Kirstin Månsdotter..1  
                   dotter Marit Jönsdotter.....1 3..1

Transcription:

Styggstorp ... Farmer Jöns ..... 1  
                   Wife Kirstin Månsdotter.....1  
                   daughter Marit Jönsdotter...1 3..1

<sup>12</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1646, page 192



**Sexmän Officers that Served at Björkö Church (1643-1657)****1643**

Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Per Jacobsson in Boda
Jöns Svensson in Eddaryd	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Måns in Sonarp

**1644-1649**

Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Per Jacobsson in Boda
Jöns Svensson in Eddaryd	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp

**1651-1654**

Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Sven Persson in Sickelsås
Jöns Svensson in Eddaryd	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp

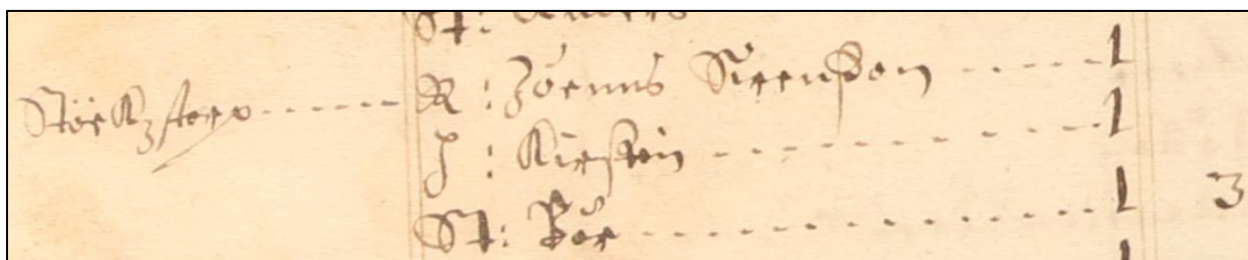
**1655**

Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Sven Persson in Sickelsås
Hemming Pedersson in Björkö	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp

**1657**

Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Sven Persson in Sickelsås
Hemming Pedersson in Björkö	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp
Mattes in Gripe		

In 1651, Jöns and Kirstin were living at Styggstorp with their son Per, who was listed as a cavalry rider.<sup>13</sup>



Mantalslängd record which shows Jöns and Kirstin at Styggstorp, Björkö Parish - 1651

**Transcription:**

*Styggstorp ... B: Joens Svensson.....1*  
*h: Kirstin.....1*  
*Rt: Pär.....1 3*

**Transcription:**

*Styggstorp ... Farmer Jöns Svensson.....1*  
*Wife Kirstin.....1*  
*Rider Pär.....1 3*

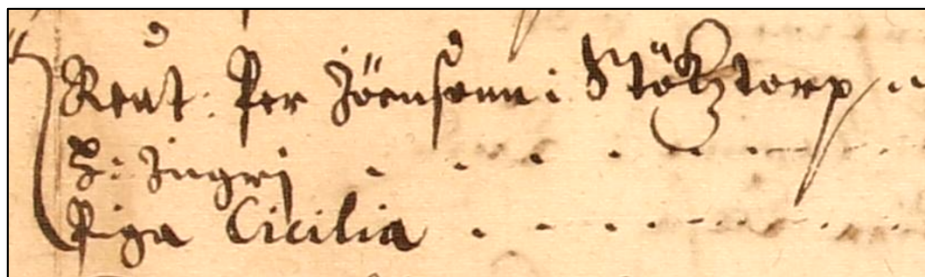
<sup>13</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1651, page 144



House at Styggstorp

Around 1652, Jöns and Kirstin's daughter Karin was married to a man named Isaac Ericsson. After they were married, Karin and Isaac lived at Rökkär, a farm in west Höreda Parish that was just a short distance northeast of Styggstorp. Karin and Isaac had four daughters, and two sons named Sven and Arvid. Karin died sometime in late December of 1706 and was buried in the cemetery of Höreda Church on December 30<sup>th</sup>.<sup>14 15</sup>

Around 1653, Jöns retired from farming and his son Per Jönsson took over the farm at Styggstorp. At this time, Per, his wife Ingrid, and a maid named Cecilia were also living at Styggstorp.<sup>16</sup>



Mantalslängd record which shows the inhabitants at Styggstorp, Björkö Parish in 1653

Transcription:

*Per Jönsson i Styggstorp ...1*  
*h. Ingrj.....1*  
*Piga Cecilia.....1*

Transcription:

*Per Jönsson in Styggstorp ....1*  
*Wife Ingrid.....1*  
*Maid Cecilia.....1*

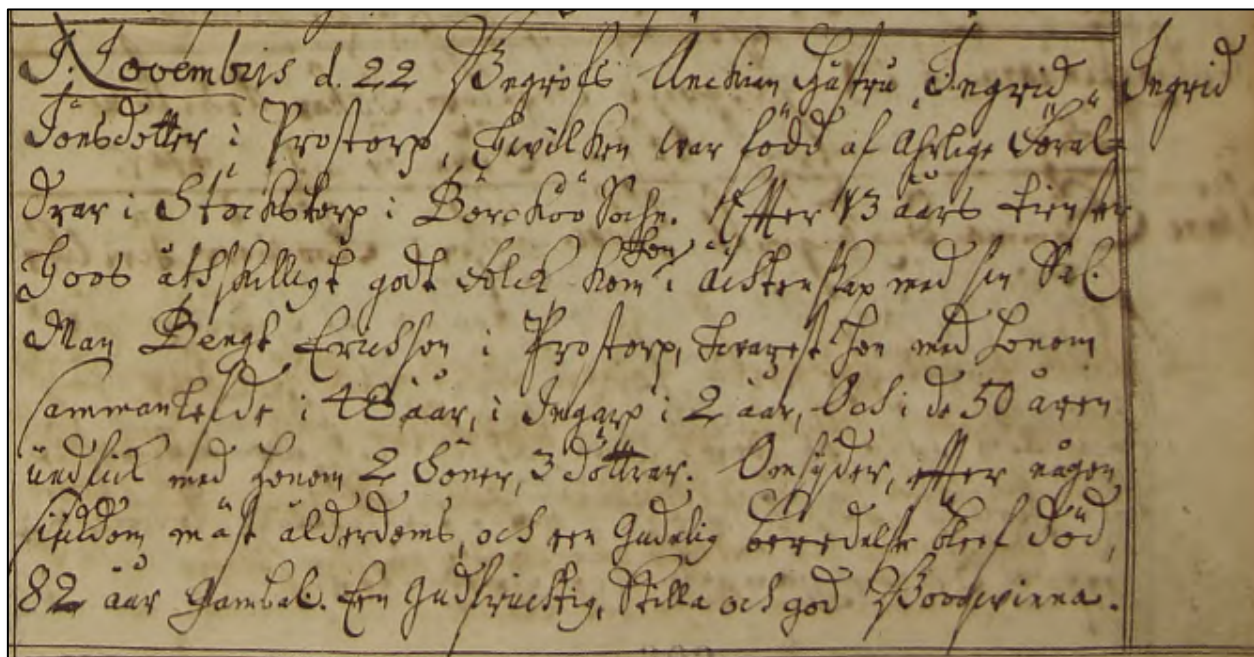
Around 1653, Jöns and Kirstin's daughter Ingrid was married to a man named Bengt Ericsson, who was the brother of Isaac Ericsson. Ingrid and Bengt raised a family at Prostorp in Höreda Parish and had two sons and three daughters. Karin passed away sometime in November of 1703 at the age of 82. She buried in the cemetery of Höreda Church on November 22<sup>nd</sup>.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317

<sup>15</sup> More information about the fate of Karin Jönsdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Six: The 3<sup>rd</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 926

<sup>16</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1653, Image 196

<sup>17</sup> Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317

Burial record of Ingrid Jönsdotter - November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1703Transcription:

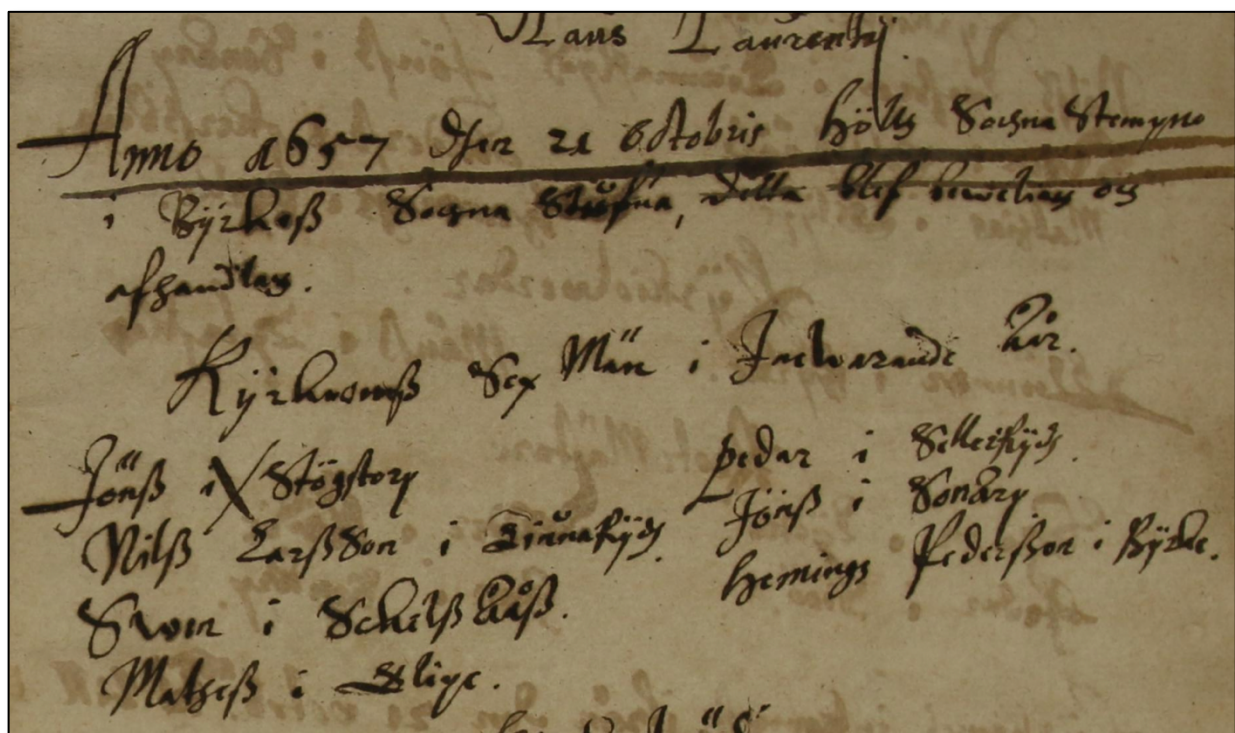
*Novembris d.22 Begrofs Änckian hustru Ingrid Ingrid  
Jönsdotter i Prostorp, hwilken war född af arlige föräl-  
drar i Stocktorp i Böroköo sochn. Efter 13 års tjenste  
hoos åthskilligt godt folck kom hon i acktenskap med sin Sal.  
Man Bengt Erickson i Prostorp, hwarest hon med honom  
sammanlefde i 48 år, i Ingarp i 2 år, Och I de 50 åren  
undfick med honom 2 söner, 3 döttrar. Omsijder, efter någon  
siukdom mäst ålderdoms, och een Gudelig beredelse bleef död,  
82 år gambal. Een gudfruchtig, stilla, och god Booqvinna.*

Translation:

*On November 22<sup>nd</sup> the widowed housewife Ingrid Ingrid  
Jönsdotter in Prostorp was buried, who was born of honest  
parents in Stocktorp in Björkö parish. After 13 years of service  
with many good folk, she came in marriage with her late  
husband Bengt Erickson in Prostorp, where she lived with him  
for 48 years, and in Ingarp for 2 years. During these 50 years  
they had 2 sons and 3 daughters. Finally, after some  
illness, mostly old age, and a godly preparation, (she) became dead  
at 82 years old. A pious, calm, and good woman.*



In 1657, Johannes Herlinus became the vicar of Björkö Church. By October 21, 1657, Jöns Svensson had stepped down from the role of sexman and was replaced by a man named Mattes from Glipe.<sup>18</sup>



Björkö Church record which lists Jöns Svensson no longer as a sexman - October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1657

Transcription:

Anno 1657 den 21 Octobris hölls Sochne Stemma  
i Björkos Sochne stufue, ~~dette blef...~~ och  
afhandla.

Kyrkians sex män i Inwarande År

Jöns i Styggstorp	Peder i Sälleryd
Nils Larsson i Tiunnary	Jöns in Sonarp
Swen i Sickelsås	Hemming Pedersson i Björke
Mattes i Glipe	

Translation:

On October 21<sup>st</sup> 1657 Parish meeting was held at  
the Björkö Parish public-room.

This was discussed:

The Church's 6-men for this year:

Jöns in Styggstorp	Peder i Sälleryd
Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Jöns in Sonarp
Sven in Sickelsås	Hemming Pedersson in Björkö
Mattes in Glipe	

<sup>18</sup> Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 24

No records can be found for either Jöns Svensson or Kirstin Månsdotter after 1657. The two probably died in the 1660s.

### **Trivia on Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter**

1. What was the name of the parish that Jöns and Kirstin's family lived at?
  - a. Barkeryd
  - b. Björkö
  - c. Flisby
  - d. Nässjö
2. What was the name of the farm that Jöns and Kirstin's family lived at?
  - a. Aggarp
  - b. Norra Sonarp
  - c. Rökkär
  - d. Styggstorp
3. What position did Jöns Svensson hold in Björkö Church?
  - a. chaplain
  - b. churchwarden
  - c. sexman
  - d. vicar
4. Who was the vicar of Björkö Church during the time that Jöns Svensson held a position in the church?
5. What was the name of Jöns and Kirstin's son?
6. What was the name of Jöns and Kirstin's daughter who was living at Styggstorp in 1646?
7. What was the name of the husband of Jöns and Kirstin's daughter Ingrid?
8. What year did Ingrid Jönsdotter die?
9. What year did Jöns Svensson step down from his position at Björkö Church?

Answers: 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. Olaus Laurenti 5. Per 6. Marit, 7. Bengt Isaacsson 8. 1703 9. 1657

## Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

Name	Per Jacobsson	Name	Elin Svensdotter
Born	1580s	Born	1580s or 1590s
Place	Björkö	Place	Unknown
Died	December 25, 1658	Died	After 1650
Place	Björkö	Place	Björkö
Occupation	Lieutenant in the Swedish Cavalry	Occupation	Housewife

## Children of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Nils	1600s or 1610s	Björkö	c. 1645	Denmark
Jacob	1610s	Björkö	Unknown	Björkö
<b>Knut</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>Björkö</b>	<b>September, 1698</b>	<b>Björkö</b>
Margareta	1610s or 1620s	Björkö	c. 1683	Unknown
Anna	1610s or 1620s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

### Early Years (1580-1614)

Per Jacobsson was born sometime in the 1580s<sup>19</sup> in Aggarp, a farm in eastern Björkö Parish. His father was a cavalry rider named Jacob and his mother was probably Karin Gjordsdotter.<sup>20</sup> Per was probably baptized by Knut Olsson, the vicar of Björkö Church in the early 1580s.

### In 1580...

- The King of Sweden was Sigismund, the King of Denmark and Norway was Fredrick II, and the Queen of England was Elizabeth I.
- *The Book of Concord*, a collection of Lutheran confessional documents was published in Germany.
- The painting *Danaë* was painted by Italian painter Tintoretto.
- English explorer Sir Francis Drake completed his second circumnavigation around the world.
- A massive earthquake occurred along the Dover Straits between England and France.

<sup>19</sup> Per Jacobsson was first mentioned in 1606 in Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1606:14, Image 66. Since he had to have been at least 18 years old at this time, he must have been born sometime in the 1580s.

<sup>20</sup> According to Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8, the father of Per's brother Lars Jacobsson was Jacob, a cavalry rider, and Lars's mother was of nobility. Karin is listed as Jacob's wife with a tax-exempt status that was given to nobility in Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1591:4, Image 16. Karin inherited this status from her mother Margareta Knutsdotter, who was listed at Aggarp with the same status in Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1591:4 Image 236.

Per Jacobsson lived his entire life at the farm Aggarp. He had at least one brother named Lars and may have had a sister named Malin. Per's father Jacob was a rider for Småland's Cavalry. When Per was growing up, Jacob was probably frequently away serving in the Russian-Swedish War (1590-1595) and Sigismund's War (1598-1599). Per and his brother Lars probably took great interest in their father's career, as they both eventually enlisted in Småland's Cavalry themselves.

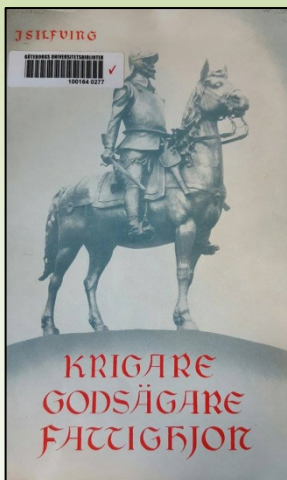


Aggarp, Björkö Parish - Where Per Jacobsson lived in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and early 17<sup>th</sup> century

On his maternal side, Per was of noble descent. His maternal grandmother was probably Margareta Knutsdotter of the Forsaätten Dynasty. Margareta had lived at Aggarp since the 1560s and lived there until her death in the late 1590s.<sup>21</sup> Since both Per and Lars had daughters they named Margareta, they were probably close to their maternal grandmother. Because of his noble descent, Per was economically and socially affluent, educated, and literate.

Per's family attended Björkö Church. When Per was a young boy, the vicar of Björkö Church was Michael Erics. In 1593, Nicolaus Nicolai became the vicar of Björkö Church and served in the position until 1618.

**Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad by Jean Silfving**

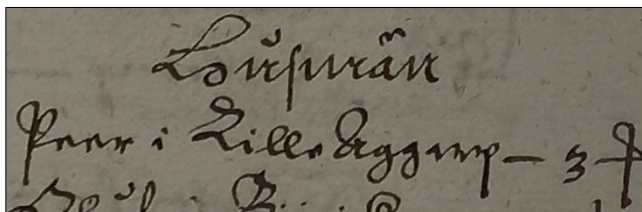


*Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* is a book by Jean Silfving (1887-1969) about the Björnram Dynasty that was published in 1957. The second chapter of this book provides a detailed biography on Lars Jacobsson Björnman af Helgås, Per Jacobsson's brother, and relates information about Aggarp in the late 1500s. The third chapter of this book revolves around the life of Per Jacobsson and describes his career in the military, the land transactions that he made, and his legal ordeals. This chapter also includes short biographies on two of Per's sons, Knut Persson and Jacob Persson.

<sup>21</sup> Östenson, page 262



Around 1602, Per Jacobsson enlisted in Småland's Cavalry.<sup>22</sup> Around the same time, Per's brother Lars had also enlisted in Småland's Cavalry.<sup>23</sup> By 1606, he was living at a cottage at Aggarp called Lilla Aggarp. That year, he was taxed three daler.<sup>24</sup> As a cavalry rider, Per had his own horse, which he had to take good care of. He probably regularly trained near Eksjö with other members of Småland's Cavalry. Per was in his twenties at this time and was probably still single.



Landscape record of Per Jacobsson at Lilla Aggarp,  
Björkö Parish - 1606

Transcription:

*Husmän  
Peer i Lilla Aggerp - 3d*

Translation:

*Houseman (farmer)  
Paar in Lilla Aggarp - 3 daler*

### **Landskapshandlingar - Landscape Documents**

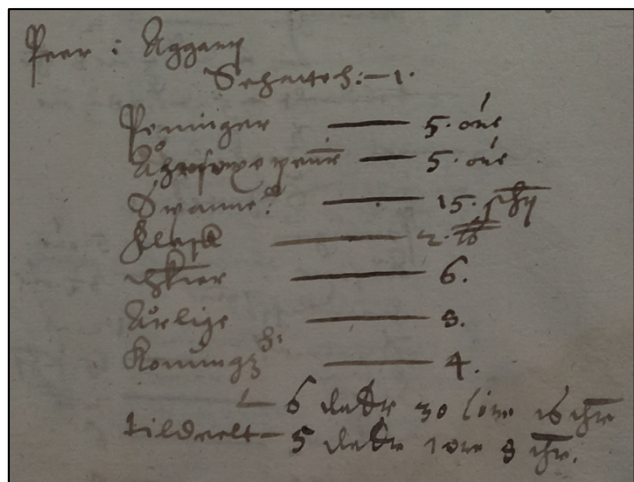
*Landskapshandlingar* (landscape documents) are administrative documents that were recorded from 1530 to 1630. In 1530, King Gustav I Vasa appointed bailiffs to raise Sweden's tax revenue. These bailiffs collected taxes from Sweden's farm owners and documented their records in landscape documents. There are several landscape documents for each year, which are categorized by district. Landscape documents contain a variety of information, including:

- A list of the parishes in a district, the farms in those parishes, and how much those farms were taxed in a year
- The *Avkortningen* which lists various tax deductions for some farmers
- The *Behållningen*, or proceeds of the annual tax rate
- The *Ovissa räntan redovisa*, or uncertain interest rate collected by other sources, mainly from fines
- The *Förbytningen*, which showed how a farm's commodities were taxed
- The *Tiondelänger* (ten lengths), a list of church tithes collected from farmers
- Descriptions of revenue that was used to cover the bailiffs' expenses
- Administrative documents such as receipts and Royal Letters

<sup>22</sup> According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890, Per served in Småland's Cavalry for 40 years. Since he was discharged from service in 1642, he must have enlisted in 1602.

<sup>23</sup> According to Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8, Lars Jacobsson had already served in Småland's Cavalry for 30 years when he was knighted in 1632.

<sup>24</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1606:14, Image 66



Landscape record of Per Jacobsson at Aggarp,  
Björkö Parish - 1611

### Transcription:

#### *Peer i Aggarp*

##### *Schattehemman -- 1*

Peninger \_\_\_\_\_ 5 öre  
 Åhrsoxe pennigar \_\_\_\_\_ 5 öre  
 Spannemål \_\_\_\_\_ 15 skäppor  
 Flesk \_\_\_\_\_ 2 skålpund  
 Dagsverken \_\_\_\_\_ 6  
 Årlige (hästar) \_\_\_\_\_ 8  
 Konung (hästar) \_\_\_\_\_ 4  
 6 daler 30 mark 16 penningar  
 tildelt 5 daler 1 mark 8 penningar

### Translation:

#### *Per in Aggarp*

##### *Taxed homestead -- 1*

Money \_\_\_\_\_ 5 öre  
 Annual ox money \_\_\_\_\_ 5 öre  
 Grain \_\_\_\_\_ 15 skäppor  
 Pork \_\_\_\_\_ 2 skålpund  
 Working days \_\_\_\_\_ 6  
 Annual horses \_\_\_\_\_ 8  
 King's horses \_\_\_\_\_ 4  
 6 daler 30 mark 16 cash  
 bestowal 5 daler 1 mark 8 cash

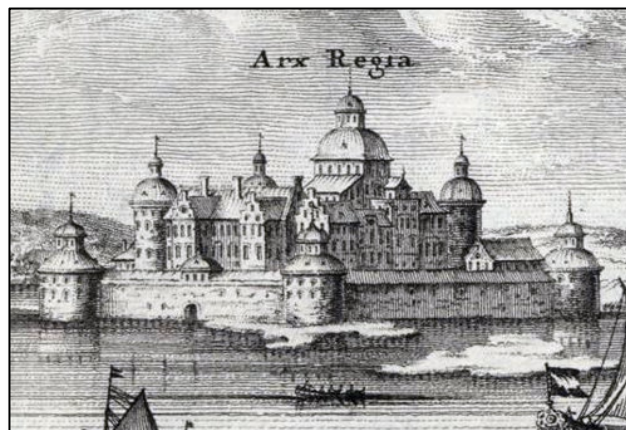
### Ranks in the Swedish Cavalry in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Ryttare (Rider)                      | 6. Fänrik (Second Lieutenant)                                 |
| 2. Korpralen (Corporal)                 | 7. Löjtnant (Lieutenant)                                      |
|   | 8. Ryttmästare (Cavalry Captain)                              |
| <b><u>Non Commissioned Officers</u></b> | 9. Regementskvartermästare<br>(Quartermaster of the Regiment) |
| 3. Furir                                | 10. Major   |
| 4. Fältväbel/kvartermästare (Feldwebel) | 11. Överstelöjtnant (Lieutenant Colonel)                      |
| <b><u>Commissioned Officers</u></b>     | 12. Överste (Colonel)   |
| 5. Kornett (Cornet)                     |   |

<sup>25</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1611:6, Image 67



In April of 1611, Sweden became involved in the Kalmar War when Denmark-Norway declared war on them. During the spring of that year, Småland's Cavalry was sent to Kalmar Castle. In May, 6,000 Danish soldiers launched a three month siege on Kalmar Castle. Kalmar Castle eventually fell to Danish forces in August. It's very likely that Per Jacobsson was at this siege.



Sketch of Kalmar Castle - c. 1600

### The Kalmar War

The Kalmar War was a war that was fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway from 1611 to 1613. Prior to the war, Denmark-Norway controlled the strait between the Baltic Sea and North Sea and charged fees for foreign ships to pass through it. In 1607, Sweden established an alternate trade route through Norwegian territory, which Denmark protested. In April of 1611, King Kristian IV of Denmark-Norway declared war on Sweden and invaded the southern part of the country. In May, 6,000 Danish troops laid siege to Kalmar Castle and conquered the castle three months later.

On October 20, 1611, King Karl XI of Sweden died and his son Gustaf II Adolf succeeded him. In early 1612, Gustaf II Adolf launched a counterattack against Danish forces in the provinces of Halland and Skåne. Several Danish towns in these areas were burned and ravaged. On January 13, 1613, the Treaty of Knäred was signed, officially ending the Kalmar War. After this war, Sweden had to pay a heavy ransom to free its fortress Alvsborg from Denmark.



Painting of the Kalmar War - 1611



Monument to the Battle of Vittsjö

On October 20 1611, Swedish King Karl IX died and he was succeeded by his son Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus), one of the greatest kings in Swedish history. Throughout 1612, Småland's Cavalry joined Gustaf II Adolf's counterattack against the Danes in the provinces of Halland and Scania in southern Sweden. On February 11, 1612, Småland's Cavalry were present at the Battle of Vittsjö that took place in Scania. During this battle, Gustaf II Adolf almost drowned after his horse fell through the ice when he was crossing over a frozen river.

While Swedish forces attacked Danish lands in Halland and Scania, they implemented guerrilla warfare against the Danes, burned and pillaged several Danish towns, and scorched the earth in several areas. On January 13, 1613, the Treaty of Knäred was signed, officially ending the Kalmar War.

### **The Reign of Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus) (1611-1632)**

Gustaf II Adolf (known in English as Gustavus Adolphus) was born on December 9, 1594. He was the son of King Karl IX and Christina of Holstein-Gottorp. Gustaf became King of Sweden on October 30, 1611 at the age of 16. He is renowned as one of the greatest kings in Swedish history and Sweden's rise to power is largely attributed to him. Within only a few years after taking the throne, Gustaf established the parish population registration so that the central government could more efficiently tax people and recruit soldiers to serve in the military. In 1631, he forced the nobility to grant peasants more autonomy. Gustaf married Maria Eleanora of Brandenburg on November 25, 1620.

Portrait of Gustaf II Adolf  
by Jacob Hoefnagel

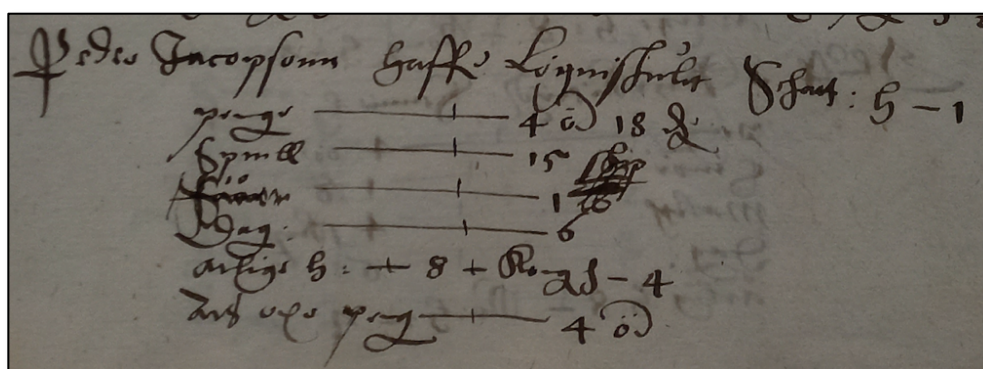
Gustaf II Adolf is known as one of the greatest military commanders of all time and has been called the father of modern warfare. During his reign, Sweden was involved in four wars: the Kalmar War (1611-1613), the Ingrarian War (1610-1617), the Polish-Swedish War (1600-1629), and the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). Gustaf created the Swedish Navy and he introduced the strategic use of combined arms to the Swedish military. On November 6, 1632, Gustaf was killed at the Battle of Lutzen in Germany. He was succeeded by his daughter Christina, who was his only legitimate heir. Following Gustaf's death, he was declared as "Gustaf Adolf the Great" by the Swedish Riksdag of Estates.



In 1613, Per Jacobsson was serving under the banner of Eric Drake in Småland's Cavalry. During this time, he was living at the farm Lyngshult, which was a short distance southeast of Aggarp.<sup>26</sup> Sometime around 1613, Per's father Jacob died.<sup>27</sup> At some point during the 1600s or early 1610s, Per was married to a woman named Elin Svensdotter.<sup>28</sup>



Lyngshult, Björkö - Where Per Jacobsson was living in 1613



Landscape record of Per Jacobsson at Lyngshult, Björkö Parish - 1613

#### Transcription:

*Peder Jacobsson haf[wer] Lignishult Schatt[e]:  
hemman - 1*

*Penningar \_\_\_\_\_ 4 öre 18 penningar  
Spannmål \_\_\_\_\_ 15 skäppor  
Smör \_\_\_\_\_ 1 skålpund  
Årlige h(ästar) - 8 + Kon(un)g h(ästar) - 4  
års oxe penning \_\_\_\_\_ 4 öre*

#### Notes:

Currency....1 öre = 24 penningar  
Volume....1 skäppa = 1/4-1/6 Tunna  
(Barrel)  
Weight....1 skålpund = 0,425 kg

#### Translation:

*Peder Jacobsson has (owns) Lyngeshult tax homestead - 1  
Money \_\_\_\_\_ 4 öre 18 penningar  
Grain \_\_\_\_\_ 15 skäppor  
Butter \_\_\_\_\_ 1 skålpund  
Annual horses 8 + King's horses 4  
Annual oxe \_\_\_\_\_ 4 öre*

<sup>26</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:9, Image 315

<sup>27</sup> Although Jacob was listed at Aggarp in 1613 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:9, Image 16), he is no longer listed there in 1614 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1614:4, Image 68), inferring that he died around 1613.

<sup>28</sup> Elin Svensdotter is listed as Per Jacobsson's wife in 1623 in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:3 (1619-1630), Image 2200. Since their son Knut was born in 1618, Per and Elin must have been married sometime before this.



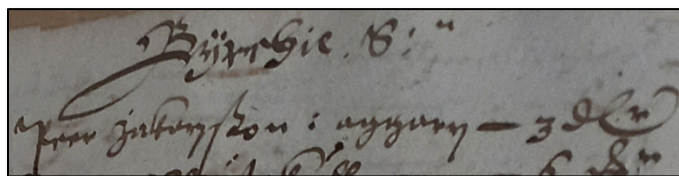
## Raising a Family at Aggarp (1614-1630)

Throughout the 1610s and 1620s, Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter had at least five children that were born at Aggarp: Nils<sup>29</sup>, Jacob, Knut (b. 1618)<sup>30</sup>, Anna, and Margareta<sup>31</sup>. For most of this time, Småland's Cavalry wasn't involved in any wars, so Per was home with his family at Aggarp.

### What Was Elin Svensdotter's Background?

Very little is known about Elin Svensdotter outside of the fact that she was Per Jacobsson's wife. Her father's name was Sven and she was probably born sometime during the 1580s or 1590s. It's unknown where she was born, but she was probably born in Jönköping, Kalmar, or Östergötland County. Although nothing is known of Elin until before she married Per, certain assumptions can be made on her social background based on Per's social class and the European custom of people marrying within their own classes. Although Elin wasn't of nobility, her parents were probably upper-middle class and it's likely that her father had served in the military.

In 1618, Per Jacobsson was listed as living at Aggarp in the Älvsborgs lösen records and he was taxed 3 daler.<sup>32</sup>



Älvsborgs lösen record of Per Jacobsson at Aggarp, Björkö Parish - 1618

#### Transcription:

*Björkie S<sup>n</sup>  
Peer Jacobsson i Aggarp - 3 dlr*

#### Translation:

*Björkö Parish  
Peer Jacobsson in Aggarp - 3 daler*

### Älvsborgs lösen Älvsborg's Ransom Records

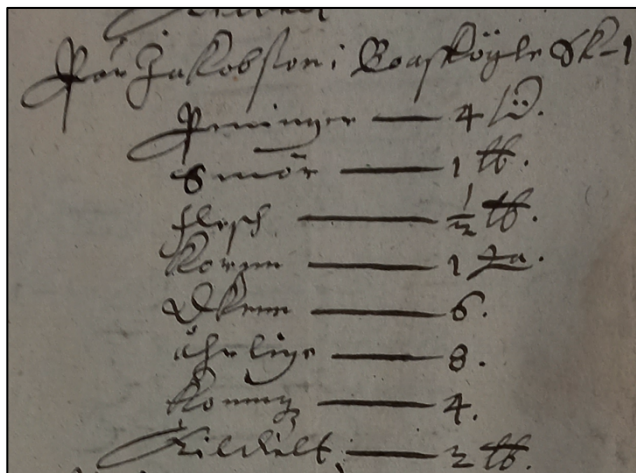
On May 22, 1612, Danish forces conquered the Swedish fortress of Älvsborg during the Kalmar War. After the war ended in 1613, Sweden agreed to pay a hefty ransom for Älvsborg to be freed. Over the next six years, the Swedish population had to pay a special tax to help pay for this. This tax was very high, and it was typically a third of one's income. *Älvsborgs lösen* records show who was taxed during this time and how much they were taxed.

<sup>29</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631- 1650), Image 3890

<sup>30</sup> Jacob and Knut are listed as Per's sons in Red. koll. akt nr 314.

<sup>31</sup> Anna and Margaret are listed as the sisters of Knut Persson in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090.

<sup>32</sup> Kommissariernas m.fl. räkenskaper för den lokala uppbörden av Älvsborgs lösen, Vol 24, Image 29



Landscape record of Per Jacobsson at Bodasjögle, Björkö Parish - 1620

In 1620, Per and Elin's family were residing at Bodasjögle, a farm that was just southeast of Aggarp. That year, Per was taxed for four öre in cash, one barrel of butter, half a barrel of pork, one bushel of barley, and a bestowal of two barrels. He was required to work six days a week. There were twelve horses listed at Per's homestead, eight of which belonged to the Crown.<sup>33</sup>

Transcription:

*Per Jakobsson i Boaskögle Skatte - 1*

Peninger \_\_\_\_\_ 4 öre  
Smör \_\_\_\_\_ 1 skålpund  
Flesch \_\_\_\_\_ 1/2 skålpund  
Kornn \_\_\_\_\_ 1 skeppa  
Dagsverken \_\_\_\_\_ 6.  
Åhrlige \_\_\_\_\_ 8.  
Konung \_\_\_\_\_ 4.  
tildelt \_\_\_\_\_ 2 skålpund

Translation:

*Per Jacobsson in Bodasjögle 1 mantal taxed farm*

Money \_\_\_\_\_ 4 öre  
Butter \_\_\_\_\_ 1 skålpund  
Pork \_\_\_\_\_ 1/2 skålpund  
Barley \_\_\_\_\_ 1 skeppa  
Working days \_\_\_\_\_ 6  
Annual horses \_\_\_\_\_ 8  
King's horses \_\_\_\_\_ 4  
Bestowal \_\_\_\_\_ 2 skålpund

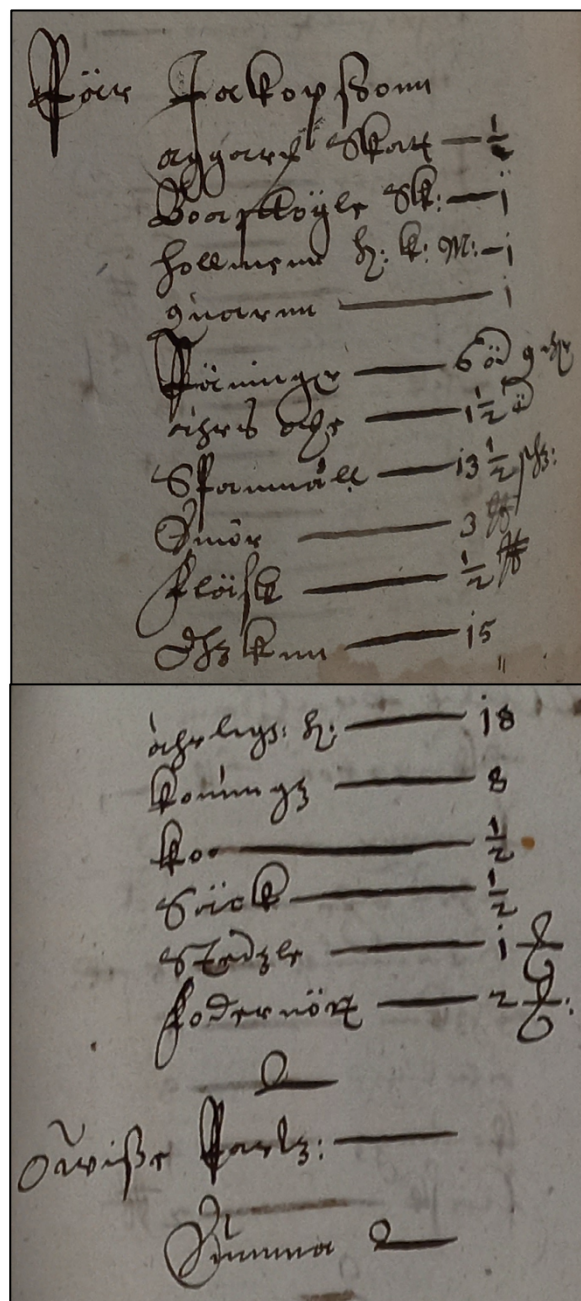
In 1622, Per Jacobsson was part of Major Carl Jönsson's Company in Småland's Cavalry. By this time, he owned lands at Aggarp, Bodasjögle, and Holmen, located a short distance southwest of Aggarp. That year, he was taxed for six öre and nine penningar in cash, one and a half öre for oxen, 13½ penningar for grain, three penningar for butter, half a barrel of pork, a kind of wine, and a fee of three penningar. There were 26 horses at the farms that Per owned, 18 of which belonged to the Crown, and a cow. Per also paid a fee of two penningar for oxen.<sup>34</sup>



Bodasjögle, Björkö - Where Per Jacobsson and Elin's Svensdotter family were living in 1620

<sup>33</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1620:8, Image 8

<sup>34</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1622:2, Image 55



Landscape record showing the lands that Per Jacobsson owned in Björkö Parish in 1622 and how much he was taxed

### Transcription:

#### Pär Jakobsson

Aggarp Skatte	_____ ½ (mantal)
Boaskögle Skatte	_____ 1 (mantal)
Holmenn H: K: M	_____ 1 (mantal)
Quarnn	_____ 1 (mantal)
Päninger	_____ 6 öre 9 penningar
Åhrs Oxe	_____ 1 ½ öre
Spanmäll	_____ 13 ½ penningar
Smör	_____ 3 skålpund
Fläsk	_____ ½ skålpund
Dagsverken	_____ 15
Åhrlige h(ästar)	_____ 18
Konungs h(ästar)	_____ 8
Ko[o]	_____ ½
Säck]	_____ ½
Stedzle	_____ 1 penningar
Fodernö[tt]	_____ 2 penningar
	_____ 2
Owisse [parlz]	-----
Summa	_____ 2

### Translation:

#### Per Jacobsson

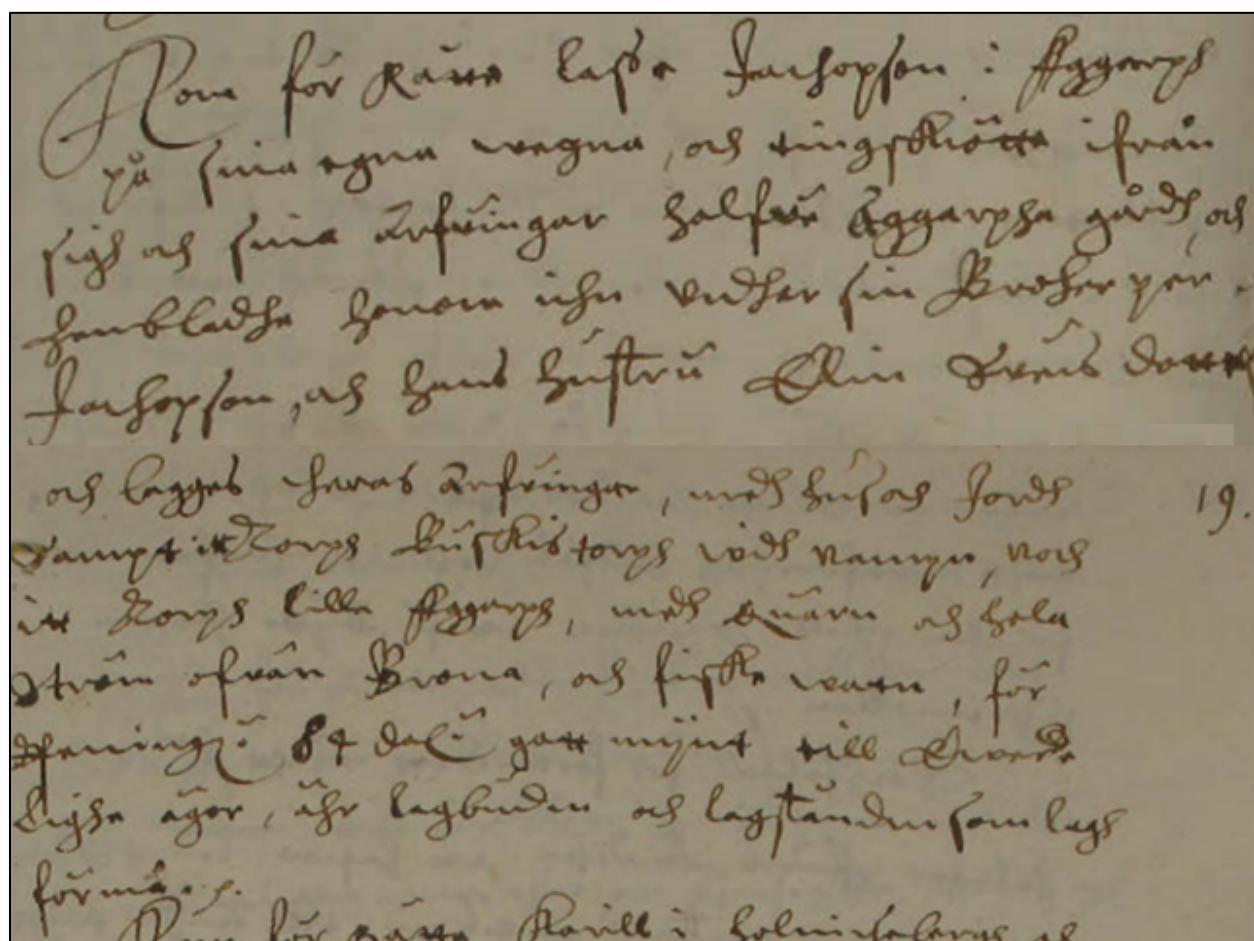
Aggarp Tax homestead	_____ ½ (mantal)
Bodasjögle Tax homestead	_____ 1 (mantal)
Holmen His King the Majesty's	_____ 1 (mantal)
Mill	_____ 1 (mantal)
Money	_____ 6 öre 9 penningar
Annual Oxen	_____ 1 ½ öre
Grain	_____ 13 ½ penningar
Butter	_____ 3 penningar
Pork	_____ ½ skålpund
Working days	_____ 15
Annual horses	_____ 18
King's horses	_____ 8
Cows	_____ 1
A kind of wine	_____ ½
[Fee]	_____ 1 penningar
Support for oxen owned by the Crown	_____ 2 penningar
	_____ 2
Uncertain [taxes?]	-----
Sum	_____ 2





Old shed at Aggarp

After the death of Per Jacobsson's father Jacob, the ownership of Aggarp passed to Per's brother Lars Jacobsson, who also lived at Aggarp. On November 6, 1623, Lars appeared at Östra District Court in the village of Vetlanda and transferred the ownership of half of Aggarp to Per for 82 daler. This land transaction included the house, yard, stream from the nearest bridge with fishing waters, the two cottages at Aggarp, Buskatorp and Lilla Aggarp.<sup>35</sup> Shortly after this, Lars moved to the farm Skärsboda, just west of Aggarp.



Östra District Court record which mentions Per Jacobsson obtaining the ownership of Aggarp  
November 6, 1623

<sup>35</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:3 (1619-1630), Image 2200

Transcription:

*Kom för rätta Lasse Jachopson i Aggarph på sina egna wegna, och tingskiötte ifrån sigh och sina arfuingar halfue Aggarpha gårdh, och hembladhe honom iihn vedher sin Broher Pär Jachopson, och hans hustru Elin Suens dotter och begges dheras ärfuinger, medh hus och Jordh Tompt itt Torph Buskistorph widh namn, nochitt torph lilla Aggarph, medh quarn och hela ström ofuan Brona, och fiske watn, för peningar 84 daler gott mynt till Ewerdelighe ägor, ähr lagbuden och lagstånden som lagh förmå. ./.*

Translation:

*Lasse Jacobsson in Aggarp came to the court for himself and his heirs and sealed the documents of ownership for half of the farm Aggarp and transferred the ownership of it to his brother Per Jacobsson and his wife Elin Svensdotter and their heirs thereafter, with house and yard, the cottages Buskistorp and Lilla Aggarp, with mill and all of the stream from the bridge, and fishing water, all for 84 daler in good coins. Thereafter, the legal, eternal ownership of the land was accepted according to the law.*

By 1623, Per Jacobsson was a fairly wealthy landowner. While his family resided at Aggarp, the farms Bodaskögle and Holmen were probably rented by tenant farmers. It's likely that the two cottages at Aggarp, Buskatorp and Lilla Aggarp, were also inhabited by people who were tenants of Per. Several farmhands and maids also probably lived at Aggarp. Per Jacobsson's social-economic prosperity strongly points to his link to nobility.

### Owning Multiple Estates of Land in Old Sweden

In Old Sweden, wealthier landowners usually owned numerous pieces of land. Wealthy landowners were usually of nobility or of high-ranking positions, such as military officers, jurors, or judges. During this time, possessing multiple estates of land was a way of showing one's social status and importance. Owning land was also a way of gaining higher social rank in Old Sweden; the more land that a person owned, the higher they typically ranked socially. Land owners who owned multiple estates may have spent their time living at different estates they owned, but they usually resided at a single estate while their other estates were rented by tenants.



Holmen, Björkö - One of the farms that Per Jacobsson owned in the 1620s



In 1626, Per was promoted to the rank of a corporal in Major Carl Jönsson's Company.<sup>36</sup>

	hem:	aggar	stude	span	span	span	span	span	span	span
Per Jakobsson i aggar	1	1 dlr	-	-	-	15 skp	6	8	4	

Landscape record showing Per Jacobsson as a Corporal in Major Carl Jönsson's Company - 1626

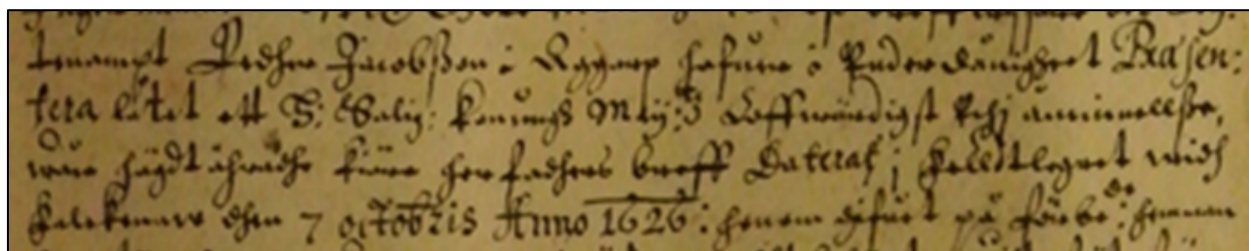
Transcription:

hem: [d??] Stedie for N: Smör span<sup>r</sup> dagsve. Åhrs häst Kung häst  
 Per Jakobsson i aggar 1 1 dlr - - - 15 skp 6 8 4

Translation:

Homestead [Money] [Fee] King's Oxen Butter Grain Annual horses King's horses  
 Per Jakobsson in Aggar 1 (mantal) 1 daler - - - 15 barrels 8 4

On October 7, 1626 Per received a Royal Letter which promised him the ownership of Aggarp's homestead without any taxation for life.<sup>37</sup>



Excerpt from a Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson that states that he was granted half of Aggarp's land without taxation for life on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 1626

Transcription:

tenampt Pedher Jacobsson i Aggarp hafuer i Underdånigheet Präsen-  
 tera låtet ett H: Salig: Konungh May:z Loffwärdigast Uthi åminnellse  
 våre högdte ähredhe kiäre her fadhers breff Daterat i Felldtleget widh  
 Falckenaw dhen 7 Octobris Anno 1626: honom gifuit på förbe<sup>de</sup> hemman

Translation:

Lieutenant Peder Jacobsson in Aggarp, has in subservience presented  
 one letter by His Sainted King Majesty, blessed in memory, our  
 highly honored dear father's letter, dated in the camp of  
 Falkenau on October 7, 1626: Him (Peder) given, on the mentioned homestead

<sup>36</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1626:4, Image 43

<sup>37</sup> Jönköping County's verif, page 1100

By 1629, Per and his brother Lars (who was now a second lieutenant) owned most of the land along the northern banks of Lake Nömmen in Björkö Parish. While Per owned Aggarp, Bodaskögle, and Holmen, Lars owned the farms Boda, Källeryd, Kvarnabol, Ryd, Sjöryd, and Styggstorp.<sup>38</sup>



Map showing the property that Per Jacobsson and his brother Lars Jacobsson owned in 1629

### The Reorganization of Småland's Cavalry



Painting of Per Brahe

In 1628, it was decided that Småland's Cavalry would be reorganized into a regiment of eight companies, with each company consisting of 125 men. Per Brahe (1602-1680), King Gustaf II Adolf's chamberlain, served as the regiment's commander. This reorganization was implemented during late March, early June, and early September of 1629. Småland's Cavalry's eight companies consisted of Östra District, Uppvidinge, Sunnerbo, Västra District, Ösbo-Väsbo, Northern Kalmar and Ölands, and Southern Kalmar.

<sup>38</sup> Silving, page 38

## Per Jacobsson's Service in the Thirty Years' War (1630-1632)

On June 17, 1630, Per was mustered into the Uppvidinge District Company that was led by Captain Gert Mundus. Around this time, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant.<sup>39</sup>

### *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia II: Smålands Rytarre (1629-1709)* by Ivar Hult

*Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia II: Smålands Rytarre (1629-1709)* (*Karlskrona's Grenadier Regiments' History II: Småland's Cavalry (1629-1709)*) is a book by Ivar Hult (1865-1931) that was published in 1914. This book gives a detailed history of Småland's Cavalry from the years 1629 to 1709. The first 18 pages of this book describe Småland's Cavalry involvement in the Thirty Years' War from 1630 to 1642 and list the different battles that Småland's Cavalry fought in, the names of the eight companies, and lists of the officers who fought in those companies.

### Officers in Småland's Cavalry on June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1630

Company	Captain(s)	Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	Horses	
				Officers	Regular
Östra	Colonel Per Brahe	Jon Andersson	Lars Jacobsson	21	95
Uppvidinge	Gert Mundus	Jacob Jacobsson	Per Jacobsson	22	94
Sunnerbo	Isac Lilliesparre	Olof Gudmundsson	Carl Ryning	23	102
Västra	Colonel Fredrik Stenbock	Göran Trulsson Kåse	Jon Persson Gyllensparre	22	103
Ösbo-Väsbo	Per Jonsson	Carl von Bjuren	Gustaf Larsson	27	94
Northern Kalmar	Göran Gyllenstjerna	Sven Hall	Lorentz Wagner	23	100
Ölands	Colonel Stenbock and Major Karberg	Gustaf Uggla	Nils Gyllenstjerna	21	102
Southern Kalmar	Ingemar Wastesson	Jöns Larsson	Truls Svensson	25	100
<b>Total</b>				<b>187</b>	<b>790</b>

Source: Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 2

<sup>39</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 2

In 1630, Sweden entered into the Thirty Years' War, a war between Catholics and Protestants that involved most of Europe. Sweden joined the Protestant alliance of the Dutch Republic, Saxony, Brandenburg-Prussia, Brunswick-Lüneberg, Scotland, and Transylvania against the Imperial alliance of the Holy Roman Empire, the Catholic League, Bohemia, Spain, Hungary, and Croatia.

In June of 1630, Småland's Cavalry joined Gustaf II Adolf's army of 38,000 men as they sailed across the Baltic Sea to launch an attack on the Holy Roman Empire. From June 26 to the 30<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army landed at Usedom, an island located in Pomerania. While six of Småland's Cavalry's regiments advanced to the city of Stettin with Gustaf II Adolf's forces, two of its companies remained in Usedom. These two companies participated in the siege of Wolgast, a castle located just northwest of Usedom.



Drawing of Gustaf II Adolf's forces landing at Usedeom, Germany - June 26-30, 1630



Map showing the routes that Småland's Cavalry traveled in 1630

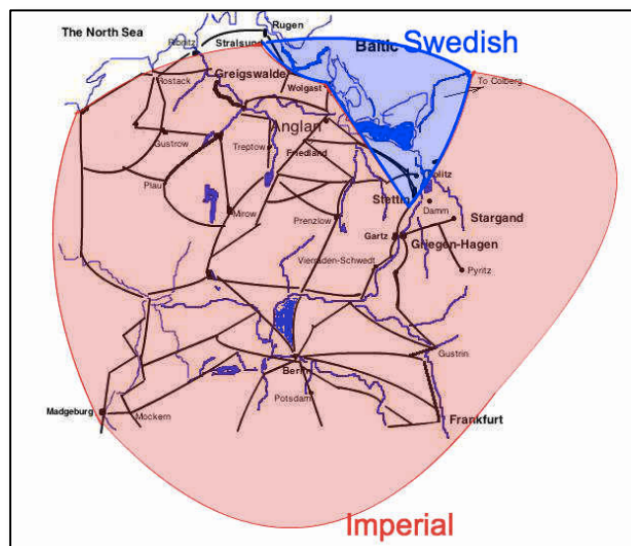
In August, Wolgast Castle surrendered to the Swedish forces, and the two companies who participated in the siege stayed at the castle for a few months. Meanwhile, the other six companies in Småland's Cavalry stayed in the city of Stettin with Gustaf II Adolf's main army. It's unknown if the Uppvidinge Company, the company that Per Jacobsson was part of, was stationed at Stettin or Wolgast Castle or during this time.

By this time, several of the riders in Småland's Cavalry had fallen sick and died. By October, 136 riders of Småland's Cavalry had died, including 88 deaths in Stettin, four deaths in Wolgast, and two deaths in Usedom.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 3



In December of 1630, all eight of Småland's Cavalry's companies reunited in Stettin. In the later part of the month, the regiment accompanied Gustaf II Adolf's army as they attacked the Imperial camps of Greiffenhagen and Gartz, and chased the fleeing forces until they reached the city of Küstrin. At Küstrin, one of the riders in Småland's Cavalry died. After this, Småland's Cavalry returned to Stettin and spent the rest of the year there.<sup>41</sup>



Map showing Swedish and Imperial possessions around Stettin at the end of 1630

### **Gustaf II Adolf - The Lion of the North and the Father of Modern Warfare**

Gustaf II Adolf is widely regarded as one of the greatest military commanders of all time and some have called him the father of modern warfare. During his reign, he vastly improved Sweden's military by reorganizing the military's structure and conscription system, creating a modern navy, ensuring that the military was excellently trained and well equipped, and introducing the use of combined arms to Swedish military strategies.

One of Gustaf II Adolf's most successful military strategies was the use of combined arms in his military formations, in which cavalry, infantry, and artillery forces were integrated together and attacked the opposing armies on different fronts. He combined teams of "command musketeers" with cavalry units and equipped the infantry with light three pound guns, which were more mobile and effective. Gustaf introduced the salvo fire tactic so that two or three ranks of musketeers fired at once, rather than individually. Upon firing upon the enemy, they would then proceed to charge at them with swords and pikes. Gustaf also implemented a new tactic for the cavalry where they would proceed to attack the enemy with their swords after firing upon them with their guns, which made them more deadly. He also significantly bolstered his forces' field artillery, equipping each of his brigades with up to 12 regimental guns. During his reign, he created a national arms industry and established several new factories which produced quality arms. Sweden's cannon production became one of the foremost in the world.

Gustaf was able to significantly increase his army's size by recruiting thousands of mercenaries. The majority of these mercenaries were German, but a number of them were Scottish as well. By the end of the Thirty Years' War, over 30,000 Scottish soldiers had served in the Swedish forces. The recruitment method for these mercenaries changed under Gustaf's command so that mercenaries were now sorted among exist regiments, rather than forming their own regiments. Gustaf's military genius established Sweden as one of the most powerful nations in Europe.

<sup>41</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 3



On January 23, 1631, Gustaf II Adolf's army resumed its invasion of Germany. Frederick Stenbok was now the commander of Småland's Cavalry, which had 600 non-officered riders. 25 of these riders were sick and later died. The regiment accompanied Gustaf II Adolf's army as they marched through the cities of Neubrandenburg, Demmin, and Schwedt. In March, the Swedish army withdrew from Schwedt and marched towards the city of Frankfurt der Oder. On April 3<sup>rd</sup>, Swedish forces invaded Frankfurt der Oder and overcame its defending forces.<sup>42</sup>

### The Battle of Frankfurt der Oder

On April 3, 1631, Swedish forces, led by Gustaf II Adolf and Scottish auxiliaries commanded by John Hepburn and Robert Munro, engaged the Holy Roman Empire's forces at Frankfurt der Oder in Brandenburg, Germany. Frankfurt der Oder was the first town that Sweden attacked outside of the Duchy of Pomerania. Within two days of the siege, Swedish forces had successfully invaded the city. While over 3,000 Imperial troops were killed or imprisoned during this battle, only 800 Swedish soldiers were killed. This invasion was largely successful due to infighting among the Imperial forces; several of their mercenaries had left because they hadn't been paid. After Frankfurt der Oder was invaded, Swedish soldiers looted most of its homes, stores, and churches. Scottish Major General John Leslie was appointed as the new governor and he subsequently ordered the burial of thousands of bodies and that the town's defenses be rebuilt.



Sketch of the Battle of Frankfurt - April 3, 1631

<sup>42</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 3



### The March to Frankfurt in 1631

*"This march, though in winter, was not so troublesome unto us, as their travelling is to them, who journey in forraine countries, for to see strange faces, where they must needs lay out monies for their entertainment, some of us on this march were well entertained, and did get money besides to spend at Francford. ... This march being profitable as it was pleasant to the eye, we see that Souldiers have not alwayes so hard a life, as the common opinion is."*

- Colonel Robert Monro, a Scottish officer who served in the Thirty Years' War  
Moritmer, Geoff. *Eyewitness Accounts of the Thirty Years' War*, page 38

Per Jacobsson's time in Germany must have been one of the most memorable experiences of his life. While the Swedish army marched throughout Germany, Per saw numerous sights that he later told his family about, and he served with a number of soldiers from other countries such as England, Scotland, and Saxony. Whenever the Swedish army set up camp, Per was immersed in a temporary village that was filled with Swedish soldiers and their foreign allies. Markets were usually established in these camps, where soldiers could purchase bread, tobacco, wine, and other provisions. At night, many of the soldiers engaged in drunkenness at the camps. Even during interludes of peace, however, the Swedish officers strived to keep their army in a disciplined routine. Every soldier had a Swedish prayer book and the army prayed together twice a day. Swedish soldiers also sang Lutheran hymns before times of battle.

### Swedish Cavalry Horses in the Thirty Years' War



Gustaf II Adolf's horse Streiff

During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Swedish cavalry horses were smaller than most European horses, and weren't much larger than ponies. Although some Swedish noblemen were ashamed of riding horses that were smaller than the horses that other European cavalry riders rode, these horses were much more practical in battle. Swedish cavalry horses were hardy creatures who were less vulnerable to diseases, needed less fodder, and could survive longer periods than their European counterparts. Since these horses were lighter, they had more stamina on the battlefield.

After invading Frankfurt, Småland's Cavalry's traveled with Gustaf II Adolf's army and marched to the city Landsberg, which they invaded on April 13, 1631. After invading Landsberg, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched west. In May, Imperial forces led by Field Marshall Count Tilly invaded the city of Magdeburg, a city in Saxony that had been occupied by Protestant forces. After the sack of Magdeburg, Gustaf II Adolf anticipated that Tilly's forces would attempt to take back the cities of Frankfurt and Landsberg, and subsequently ordered the destruction of the bridge that was located in the town of Küstrin in Brandenburg so that Tilly's forces couldn't cross it. On May 10<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched through the town of Potsdam. Shortly after this, Gustaf II Adolf persuaded George William, the Prince-Elector of Brandenburg, to sign a new treaty with him that surrendered the fortresses of Spandau and Küstrin to Swedish forces. Around this time, Småland's Cavalry was stationed in the region around Fehrbellin.

### Sleeping at a Soldier's Camp During the Thirty Years' War

*"As for my selfe I only wanted a good bed and sheetes. Parts of an old tent, which I had provided my selfe of one for my bed, being stuffed with straw, and ther, my pillow layd upon boughs supported with 4 cruches 2 foote from the ground, lying in my wascoate and drawers and stocking, covered with my cloathes, my cloake being the coverlett, sleeping excellently well, and in this leagur pretty free from lice."*

- Thomas Raymond, an English soldier who served in the Thirty Years' War  
Moritmer, Geoff. *Eyewitness Accounts of the Thirty Years' War*, page 33



Display of a soldier camp from the Thirty Years' Wars at the Swedish Army Museum in Stockholm



### The Atrocities of the Thirty Years' War

Without a doubt, the Thirty Years' War was one of the most horrific and violent events in European history. Even though the war was fought for religious reasons, the sheer volume of atrocities that was committed during it was the antithesis of Christian teachings. Throughout the course of this war, countless towns were looted and burned to the ground while both the Catholic and Protestant armies committed heinous acts of looting, rape, torture, and murder. Oftentimes, dire circumstances of poverty and starvation led soldiers to commit dastardly tasks. Some soldiers were so poor that they didn't even have shoes, so they often supported themselves through looting. In times of starvation, some cavalry riders secretly killed their horses and ate them for food, and there are even accounts of cannibalism that was practiced during the war. Other deplorable acts, such as rape, torture, and murder were performed out of pure malice.

When the Imperial army sacked Magdeburg in May of 1631, 25,000 Protestants were slaughtered. These victims were so numerous that their corpses were dumped in the Elbe River. During the sack of Magdeburg, 53 girls were beheaded in a church and Croatian soldiers laughed as children were thrown into a fire.

Numerous atrocities were committed by Swedish soldiers as well. When the Swedes invaded German villages, men, women, and children alike were slaughtered, churches, convents, farms, homes, and stores were pillaged, and some of the Swedish soldiers cruelly tortured their victims.

Source: Moritmer, Geoff. *Eyewitness Accounts of the Thirty Years' War*



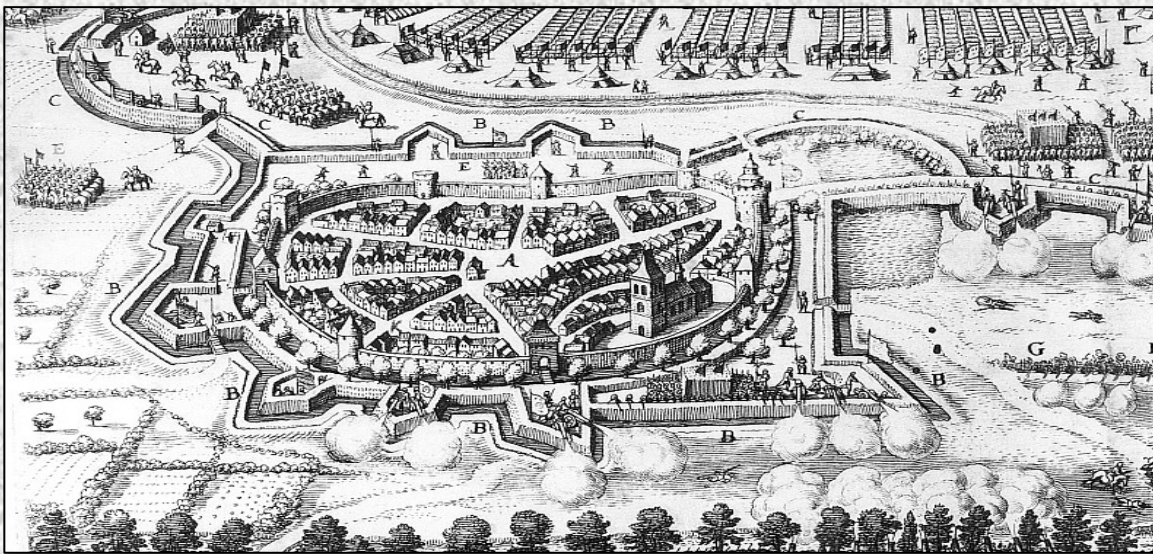
"Marauding soldiers" by Vranx, 1647



On June 29, 1631, Småland's Cavalry's marched with Gustaf II Adolf's army as they marched west and invaded the town Tangermunde along the Elbe River. The Swedish army subsequently advanced further north along the Elbe and invaded the town of Werben. Upon hearing the news of Tangermunde's capture, Field Marshall Tilly stationed his army of 27,000 at Wolmirstedt, just north of Magdeburg, and sent out three cavalry regiments to scout the happenings at Werben. Meanwhile, Gustaf II Adolf called upon more reinforcements and was able to assemble an army of 16,000 men. On July 16<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf and several cavalry units launched a surprise night attack at Tilly's forces near the town Burgstall and killed several of Tilly's cavalry riders. On July 26<sup>th</sup>, Tilly's army attacked the Swedish forces at Werben but the Swedish batteries and cavalries were able to hold them off. On July 28<sup>th</sup>, Carl von Bjuren, one of the lieutenants in Småland's Cavalry, died, as did 15 of Småland's Cavalry's riders. A few days later, Tilly again attacked the Swedish forces, but was again defeated, having lost over 6,000 men.<sup>43</sup>

### The Battle of Werben

On July 26, 1631, Field Marshall Tilly's Imperial army of 23,000 attacked Gustaf II Adolf's army of 16,000 that was stationed at the German town Werben. Even though the Imperial Army outnumbered the Swedish army by over 7,000 soldiers, the Swedish defenses around Werben were too strong for them to overcome. The Swedish batteries held off the Imperial attack and the Swedish cavalries, led by Wolf Heinrich Von Baudissin, forced them to retreat. The Battle of Werben marked a turning-point the Sweden's involvement in the Thirty Years' War, nullifying all of the gains that Tilly's forces made at Magdeburg.



Sketch of the Battle of Werben - July 22, 1631

<sup>43</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 4



On August 14, 1631, six of Småland's Cavalry's eight companies accompanied Gustaf II Adolf's army as they marched to Alt-Brandenburg. Meanwhile, the Uppvidinge Company (the company that Per Jacobsson served in) and the Sunnebro Company remained at Werben for a few more days. During August 16-17<sup>th</sup>, there was another minor attack upon Werben, in which ten of Småland's Cavalry's riders were killed. By early September, Sunnebro and Uppvidinge Company had re-joined Gustaf II Adolf's army. On September 5<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army met up with the Saxon army at the town of Duben. Around this time, Count Tilly's army was stationed at the town Leipzig.



Model showing the battle formation Gustaf II Adolf's army during the Thirty Years' War at the Swedish Army Museum in Stockholm

On September 7<sup>th</sup>, the Swedish and Saxon armies encountered Tilly's army of 23,000 at the Battle of Breitenfeld. Six of Småland's Cavalry's companies fought at Breitenfeld, including the Uppvidinge Company that Per Jacobsson belonged to. The Östra Company, the company that Per's brother Lars was in, was personally led by Gustaf II Adolf. Around 150 of the officers in Småland's Cavalry and 400 of the regiment's riders fought at Breitenfeld. Småland's Cavalry's was positioned in the right wing of Gustaf's army between the Västgöta and Östgöta regiments. Throughout the battle, this cavalry wing inflicted significant damage upon the Imperial Army. First, they successfully countered the attack Field Marshall Pappenheim's cavalry. Next, they took possession of the Imperial army's artillery and attacked the left flank of Tilly's army while the Saxon army attacked the center. Finally, Tilly's army retreated from the field. Two of Småland's Cavalry's officers, Lieutenant Gert Lencht and Ensign Per Bjösön, died in the battle, as did ten of the regiment's riders.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 4

### The Battle of Breitenfeld

On September 7, 1631, Gustaf II Adolf's army of 23,000 Swedes and 18,000 Saxons fought against Count Tilly's Imperial army of 35,000 men at the Battle of Breitenfeld near Leipzig, Germany. The battle started at mid-day and spanned six hours. Gustaf II Adolf's army was north of the Imperial Army. During the first two hours of the battle, the two armies exchanged artillery fire, in which the Swedes' firepower was three to five more times effective than the Imperial army's.



Painting of Gust II Adolf at the Battle of Breitenfeld  
by Johann Walter

After the artillery fire ceased, Field Marshall Pappenheim's Black Cuirassiers cavalry charged without orders, attempting to turn the Swedish army right, but instead fell between Colonel Johan Banér's line and the Swedish reserves. Pappenheim's cavalry attacked six times, but were driven back by the Swedish musketeers. This allowed Swedish General Banér to lead the Finnish, Västergötland, Småland, and Östergötland cavalry regiments in a successful counterattack against Pappenheim's forces. During this charge, the Swedish cavalry attacked with their swords instead of hard-to-aim pistols, making them much more deadly. Soon, Pappenheim retreated 15 miles northwest to the town Halle. While the Imperial cavalry charged against the Swedes, the Imperial infantry routed the Saxon army, exposing the Swedes' left flank. Once the Imperial army attacked their left flank, the Swedes repositioned their second line to cover their left flank. Gustaf II Adolf then personally led a counterattack and the Swedes captured the Imperial army's artillery. The Imperial army soon became disorganized under the heavy fire.

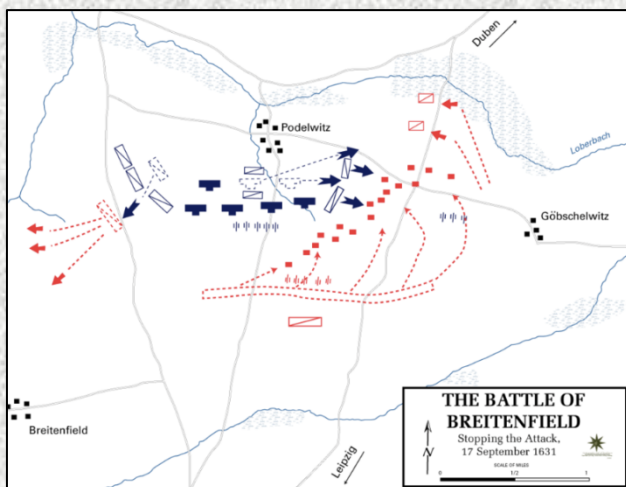
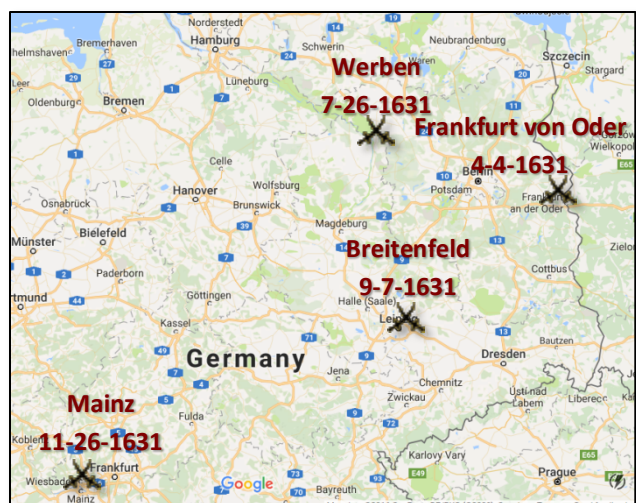


Diagram showing how the Swedes thwarted the  
Imperial Army's attack at Breitenfeld.  
Blue = Swedish Army, Red = Imperial Army

By the evening, the Imperial army had collapsed and over 80% of its soldiers had been killed or captured. Tilly and Pappenheim had both escaped wounded. After the battle, the Imperial army only had 7,000 men and had to be rebuilt. The Battle of Breitenfeld was the first major Protestant victory during the Thirty Years' War, and soundly demonstrated Gustaf II Adolf's military genius. Shortly after this battle, the Protestant German States allied with Sweden against the German Catholic League.





Map showing the battles that Småland's Cavalry fought in 1631

During the next few days after the Battle of Breitenfeld, the Swedish cavalry pursued the Imperial army in the direction of Halle. On September 17<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched to Erfurt, where they rested for a few days, before proceeding to Würzburg. Around this time, Colonel Fredrik Stenbock replaced Per Brahe as the commander of Småland's Cavalry. On October 29<sup>th</sup>, Per Jacobsson was listed at the muster in Würzburg and was still a second lieutenant in the Uppvidinge Company.

### Officers in Småland's Cavalry on October 29-30<sup>th</sup>, 1631

Company	Captain	Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	Horses	
				Officers	Regular
Östra	Jon Andersson	Lars Jacobsson	Gabriel Andersson	26	72
Uppvidinge	Gert Mundus	Jacob Jacobsson	Per Jacobsson	24	83
Sunnerbo	Isac Lilliesparre	Swickart Nieroth	----	25	69
Västra	Major C.J. Karlberg	Anders Rafaelsson	Per Bretesson	26	68
Ösbo-Väsbo	Per Jonsson	Törne Andersson	Per Törnesson	26	57
Northern Kalmar	Sven Hall	Knut Nilsson	Lorentz Wagner	25	64
Ölands	Colonel Stenbock	Johan Gyllensparre	Gustaf Uggla	24	45
Southern Kalmar	Ingemar Wattesson	Jöns Larsson	Truls Svensson	24	78
<b>Total</b>				<b>200</b>	<b>536</b>

Source: Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 5

On November 9<sup>th</sup>, Småland's Cavalry marched with the Swedish army to Frankfurt. Two weeks later, they marched to the city Mainz, which they laid siege to. After invading Mainz, the Swedish army remained there for the winter.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 5

## Per Jacobsson's Service in the Thirty Years' War (1632-1634)

Over the winter, a few changes were made within the ranks of Småland's Cavalry and some of its officers were transferred to other services, while others were promoted. 157 of the regiment's riders were sent back to Sweden to receive new armor and equipment. On February 22, 1632 Per Jacobsson's brother Lars was knighted by Gustaf II Adolf at Frankfurt.<sup>46</sup>

On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army mobilized and marched to Frankfurt before heading southeast along the road that passed through Kitzingen and Nuremberg to Donauwörth, where they arrived on March 27<sup>th</sup>. During this time, some of the companies in Småland's Cavalry briefly detached from the main Swedish army, including the Uppvidinge Company that Per Jacobsson was part of, and headed towards Heidelberg. In Heidelberg, Captain Gert Mundus of the Uppvidinge Company was killed. He was subsequently replaced by Jacob Jacobsson. The Uppvidinge Company rejoined the main Swedish army at Donauwörth shortly after this.<sup>47</sup>



The routes that Gustaf II Adolf's Army and the Uppvidinge Company took in March of 1632.

Red = Gustaf II's Army

Blue = The Uppvidinge Company

### Captain Gert Mundus is Killed in Battle\*

In late March of 1632, the Uppvidinge's Company briefly separated from Gustaf II Adolf's army at Frankfurt and were sent to Heidelberg on a reconnaissance mission. At this time, Per Jacobsson was temporarily serving as a corporal in the company, which was led by Captain Gert Mundus. As the company reached Heidelberg, several Imperial soldiers stood in front of the city, anticipating their attack. Once the company was close enough, Gert Mundus, who rode in front, yelled out a loud battle cry and the company charged towards the Imperial troops. Within a few minutes, a bullet struck Mundus in the head, killing him instantly. Although Uppvidinge's Company was greatly distraught by this, they fought on, and eventually captured Heidelberg.

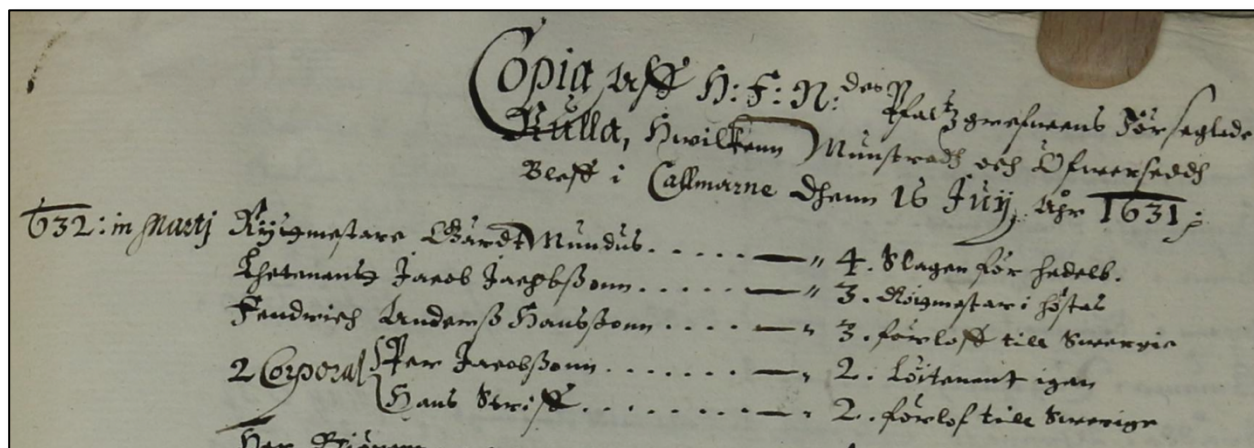
\* A work of creative fiction by Klas Kronoberg and Jeffrey High

<sup>46</sup> Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8

<sup>47</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 6



In March of 1632, Per Jacobsson was listed as a corporal in the Uppvidinge Company, which means that he must have been demoted since the last muster in October of 1631.<sup>48</sup>



Listing of Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - March, 1632

Transcription:

*Copia aff Hans Furstlige : Nå: des Pfaltzgreffweens [Förseglade]  
Rulla, hwilkenn Munstradh och [öfwersedd]h  
Bleff i Callmarne dhenn 16 Julij, åhr 1631 ./.*

*[1]632 i Martij Rythmestare Gärdt Mundus.....-- "4. Slagen för hedelb. (Heidelberg)  
Lhetenanth Jacob Jacobsson.....-- "3. [Ryg]mester i höstas  
Fendrich Anders Hansson.....-- "3. förloff till Sweergie  
2 Corporal Par Jacobsson.....-- "2. Löitenant [igen]  
Hans Skriff.....-- "2. förlof till Swerrige*

Translation:

*Copy of His Princely Grace Count Palatine sealed  
Roll, which were reviewed and inspected  
in Kalmar on the 16<sup>th</sup> of July, the year 1631./.*

*1632 in March Cavalry Captain Gert Mundus...-- "4. Fell in front of Heidelberg  
Lieutenant Jacob Jacobsson.....-- "3. Cavalry Captain last autumn  
Second Lieutenant Anders Hansson -- "3. demobilized to Sweden  
Second Corporal Per Jacobsson.....-- "2. Lieutenant [again]  
Second Corporal Hans Skriff.....-- "2. demobilized to Sweden*

Was Per Jacobsson Demoted?

Even though Per Jacobsson was listed as a second lieutenant in Småland's Cavalry's muster in October 29-30, 1630, he was listed as a corporal in March of 1632. The same document noted that he was later a "lieutenant again," which infers that he was demoted at some point. Most of the times that officers were demoted it was because of excessive drunkenness. Since Per was promoted to lieutenant shortly after this, any offense he may have made must have been minor.

<sup>48</sup> Rullor 1620-1723: Year 1732: 2, page 41

At the end of March, Gustaf II Adolf's army left Donauwörth and crossed the Danube River. At this time, Count Tilly's army was located at the town of Rain along the Leck River. On April 5<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army engaged Tilly's forces at Rain. During this battle, Småland's Cavalry accompanied Duke William of Saxe-Weimar as he attacked the Imperial army along the Leck River. By dusk, the Imperial Army had retreated. The next morning, Småland's Cavalry helped pursue the right wing of the retreating Imperial Army and took a couple hundred of prisoners.<sup>49</sup>

### The Battle of Rain

On April 5, 1632, Gustaf II Adolf's army of 40,000 attacked the town of Rain along the Leck River, where Count Tilly and 25,000 Catholic League troops were stationed. The night before the battle, Gustaf II Adolf had a bridge of boats constructed across the Leck River, which 300 Finnish Hackapelite troops crossed the following morning. As soon as the Hackapelites crossed the bridge, they dug earthworks for batteries, which allowed the rest of Gustaf II Adolf's army to safely cross the river. Once Gustaf II Adolf crossed the Leck, he led a successful attack against the fortified hill where many of the Catholic League's soldiers were positioned. During the battle, Tilly was shot in the leg and moved to the rear, while his second in command Johann von Aldringen was knocked unconscious with a skull fracture a few minutes later. Shortly after this, the Elector of Bavaria Maximilian I ordered the leaderless army to retreat, leaving most of the Catholic League's artillery and equipment in the field. While the Catholic League suffered 3,000 casualties during this battle, 2,000 of the soldiers in Gustaf II Adolf's army were killed. Less than a few weeks later, Count Tilly died from his wounds, dissolving the morale of the Imperial army.



Sketch of the Battle of Rain - April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1632

<sup>49</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 6



On April 7<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched to the town Augsburg. A week later, his forces attacked the Imperial forces at the town Ingolstadt, where Tilly was dying. One of the riders in Småland's Cavalry was taken as a prisoner during these attacks. A few days later, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched southeast of the town Moosburg, and on April 26<sup>th</sup>, the Swedish Cavalry attacked the town of Landshut. On May 7<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army arrived in Moosburg Munich, which immediately surrendered. After conquering Moosburg Munich, the Swedish army rode back to Augsburg. On May 20<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched to the town Memmingen. While passing through the town Tyroen, the army was attacked by hostile crowds. During this time, Småland's Cavalry lost a few more riders. After invading Memmingen, Gustaf II Adolf's army returned to Donauwörth, before marching to the city Nuremberg in early July. For over two months, the Swedish army remained at Nuremberg while the Imperial army laid siege upon it.<sup>50</sup>

### The Siege of Nuremberg

From July 3 to August 31 of 1632, Gustaf II Adolf's massive army of 150,000 was stationed in the Bavarian town of Nuremberg. During this time, an army of 120,000 Imperial soldiers led by General Albrecht von Wallenstein laid siege to Nuremberg. For nearly two months, Wallenstein's forces laid siege to Nuremberg while the Swedish military slowly starved. Both sides suffered from lack of food, supplies, and poor sanitation, resulting in the deaths of thousands of soldiers from hunger, scurvy, and typhus. Since Nuremberg was so large, it was difficult for Wallenstein to maintain a siege upon the city. At the end of August, Gustaf II Adolf's army withdrew from Nuremberg. Over the course of the siege, the Swedish and Imperial armies each lost around 20,000 soldiers.



Sketch of the Siege of Nuremberg - July-August, 1632

<sup>50</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 7



Map showing the battles that Småland's Cavalry fought in 1632

While at Nuremberg, Per must have experienced dismal living conditions and witnessed the deaths of several of his comrades from disease or starvation. In early August, Per was present at the muster in Nuremberg. By this time, he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and was now in second-in-command in the Uppvidinge Company. While serving in this role, Per helped Captain Jacob Jacobsson lead the Uppvidinge Company in battle.

### Officers in Småland's Cavalry in August, 1632

Company	Captain	Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	Horses	
				Officers	Regular
Östra	Jon Andersson Enhörning	Lars Jacobsson	Gabriel Andersson	12	62
Uppvidinge	Jacob Jacobsson	Per Jacobsson	Johan Gyllenstjerna	14	60
Sunnerbo	Isac Lilliesparre	Swickart Nieroth	Sten Håkansson	14	61
Västra	Fab. Adrikas	Jöns Gyllensparre	Kasper Stackelberg	22	38
Ösbo-Väsbo	Per Jonsson Gyllensvärd	Törne Andersson	Per Törnesson	26	42
Northern Kalmar	Sven Hall	Knut Nilsson	Matts Nilsson	21	58
Ölands	Colonel Stenbock	Hans Brinck	Nils Gyllenstjerna	21	59
Southern Kalmar	Ingemar Wattesson	Jöns Larsson	Truls Svensson	23	60
<b>Total</b>				<b>153</b>	<b>440</b>

Source: Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 7

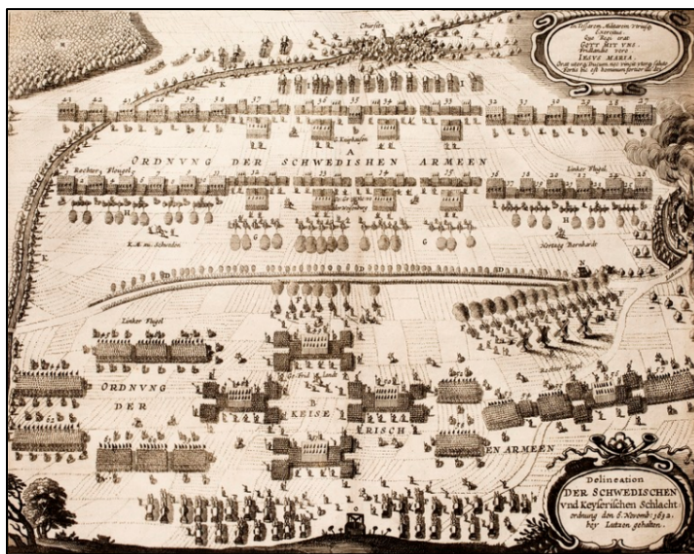
On August 25<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf launched a failed attack on Imperial forces at the town of Fürth that Småland's Cavalry didn't participate in. Six days later, Gustaf II Adolf's army attacked the Imperial fortress at Alte Veste and experienced a similar defeat. Småland's Cavalry didn't participate in this attack either.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 7



On September 8<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army finally departed from Nuremberg. On October 17<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf II Adolf's army started marching towards Saxony and arrived in the town Arnstadt on the 23<sup>rd</sup>. By early November, the Swedish army was closing in on General Wallenstein's army, who were camped near the town of Lützen.

On November 6, 1632, 153 officers and 400 riders of Småland's Cavalry fought in Gustaf II Adolf's army at the Battle of Lützen. The regiment was situated in the right wing of the army, which was personally led by Gustaf II Adolf. During this battle, the armies of the Holy Roman Empire and Catholic League were lined up behind a road that was reinforced by trenches and defended by musketeers. As the battle began, Gustaf led his wing against the Wallenstein's vulnerable left flank, which was initially successful.<sup>52</sup>



Sketch of the positions of the armies at the Battle of Lützen - November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1632

Soon, the majority of the right wing of the Swedish army had crossed over the road that lay in front of the Imperial army. Field Marshall Pappenheim then arrived with 2,000-3,000 cavalry riders and halted the Swedish attack. During this attack, Colonel Stenbock was shot in the foot and Småland's Cavalry was driven back. Pappenheim's counterattack was short lived, however, and Pappenheim himself was fatally wounded by a bullet to the lung. In the early afternoon, Gustaf II Adolf led the Swedish cavalry on another attack on the left wing of the Imperial army. During this attack, Gustaf II Adolf got lost in the fog and was killed by Imperial soldiers. A couple hours later, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, the second-in-charge of the Protestant army, assumed control over Gustaf II Adolf's forces and launched another attack on the left wing of the Imperial army. During this attack, Småland's Cavalry made an unusually strong effort. By nightfall, after thousands of casualties on both sides, the Imperial army had retreated.

Several of the officers in Småland's Cavalry were killed during the Battle of Lützen, including Major Isac Lilliesparre, Captain Ingemar Wastesson, and Lieutenants Knut Nilsson and Gert Lencht, as were 12 of the regiment's riders.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 8

<sup>53</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 9



### The Battle of Lützen

On November 6, 1632, the allied armies of Sweden and the Protestant Union (consisting of 19,000 soldiers) fought the Holy Roman Empire and Catholic League's army of 22,000 near Lützen, Saxony. While the Protestant army was led by Gustaf II Adolf, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and Scottish Colonel Robert Munro, the Catholic Army was led by Albrecht von Wallenstein and Count Gottfried zu Pappenheim. During the battle, a thick fog lay over the fields, which caused the Protestant Campaign to lose direction.



This painting by Carl Walbom shows the death of Gustaf II Adolf at the Battle of Lützen

Around 11 AM, Gustaf II Adolf launched the first attack against the Imperial army and led the cavalry units on a strike against Wallenstein's left wing. Initially, the attack went well for the Swedes until Pappenheim arrived with 2,000-3,000 reinforcements. Shortly after Pappenheim arrived on the field, however, he was mortally wounded by a bullet to the lung and was evacuated from the field.

Around 1 PM, Gustaf II Adolf launched another attack, but got lost in the mist and was killed by several shots. The king's disappearance temporarily halted the activity of the Swedish right wing. Meanwhile, the Swedish infantry in the center was decimated by Imperial forces. By 3 PM, the Protestant's second-in-command Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar had learned of Gustaf II Adolf's death and took control of the Swedish army. The battle continued until dusk, with both armies suffering thousands of casualties. Eventually, the Swedes captured the main Imperial artillery battery and the Imperial forces retreated. Only after the battle did most of the Swedish army learn of their king's death.



Sketch of the Battle of Lützen - November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1632



Shortly after the Battle of Lützen ended, most of the Swedish army learned of Gustaf II Adolf's death. The atmosphere in the Swedish camp that night must have been somber. Per Jacobsson was undoubtedly saddened by the king's death. While it's unknown how much interaction he had with the king, he frequently saw him during the campaigns of the early 1630s and probably had great admiration for him.

### An Eyewitness Account of the Death of King Gustaf II Adolf

*"Some horsemen of the enemies [came] a-lighting to strip the dead bodies [and] askt the King who he was; who answered 'I am the King of Sweden; who does seal the Religion and Libertie of the Germane Nation, with my blood'...they then kill'd this dying Conqueror. For one of the Imperialists at this time shot him thorow the head; into the right temple, the bullet passing againe out at the left: another; thrust his sword into his body and right side; and he, or a third, gave him a chop withal in the legge; and left him naked, with five wounds upon him."*

Source: Nicephorus Kefel, a preacher unto Duke Bernard  
Watts, William. *The Swedish Intelligencer*, page 139



"Gustaf II Adolf's body in Wolgast, on transfer to Sweden" by Carl Gustaf Hellqvist

After the death of Gustaf II Adolf, High Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna took control of the Swedish army. Småland's Cavalry spent the rest of 1632 in Saxony with the Swedish army. During this time, the regiment's commander Colonel Stenbock returned to Sweden to recover from the wounds that he received at Lützen.

In January of 1633, the Swedish army was ordered to operate in Lower Saxony under the command of Duke George of Luneburg. At this time, there were about 400 men in Småland's Cavalry.

### Officers in Småland's Cavalry in January, 1633

Company	Captain	Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant
Östra	Jon Enhörning	Gabriel Andersson	Zacharias Nilsson
Uppvidinge	Jacob Jacobsson	Per Jacobsson	Johan Gyllenstjerna
Sunnerbo	Swickart Nieroth	Reinholdi	Sten Håkansson
Västra	Fab. Adrikas	Anders Hansson	Kasper Stackelberg
Ösbo-Väsbo	Per Jonsson Gyllensvärd	Törne Andersson	Per Svensson
Northern Kalmar	Sven Hall	Nils Gyllenstjerna	Lars Axelsson
Ölands	Colonel Stenbock	Hans Brinck	Gust. Otto Stenbock
Southern Kalmar	Kasper Hvit	Jöns Larsson	Truls Svensson

Source: Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 9

On January 15, 1633, Småland's Cavalry and the Swedish army met up with Duke George's forces at the town Wantzleben. From Wantzleben, they marched to Bremen. On February 4<sup>th</sup>, the Duke led the Swedish army along the eastern shore near Bremen and conquered several cities. On March 2<sup>nd</sup>, the Duke led the army from Rintel to eastern Weserstranden. In June, the Swedish army advanced to the city Hamelin and laid siege to it for two months.<sup>54</sup>



Map showing the battles that Småland's Cavalry fought in 1633

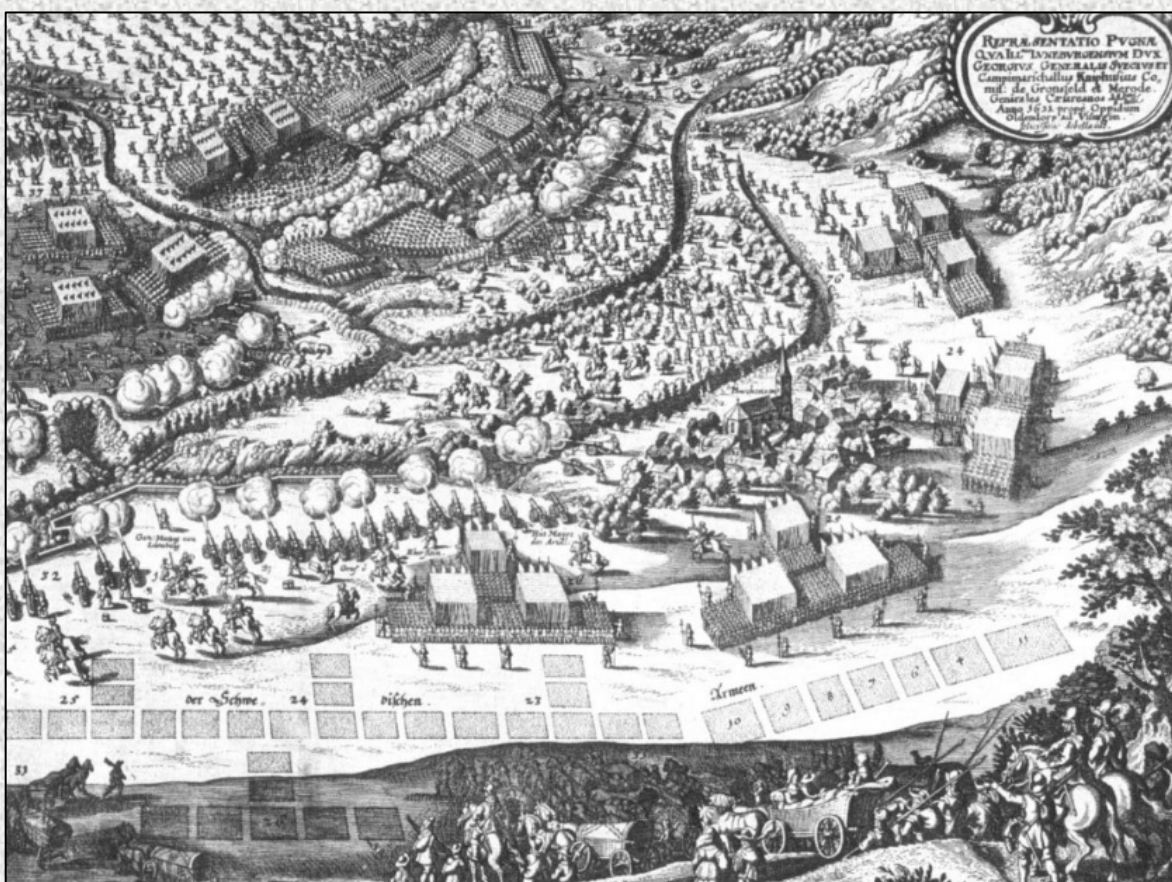
<sup>54</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 10



By the end of June, the Imperial army had arrived near Hamelin to rescue the city. On June 28<sup>th</sup>, the Swedish and Imperial armies clashed near the town of Oldendorf. All eight of Småland's Cavalry's companies participated in the Battle of Oldendorf, with 150 of its officers and 350 regular riders fighting in the battle. Although the efforts of the Swedish cavalry helped lead the Swedes to victory at Oldendorf, Småland's Cavalry's lost 29 riders during the battle.<sup>55</sup>

### The Battle of Oldendorf

On June 28, 1633, an army of 33,000 Swedish soldiers, led by George Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Marshal Dodo zu Innhausen und Knyphausen faced an Imperial army of 15,000, led by Field Marshal Jobst Maximilian von Gronsfield, Floris de Mérode-Westerloo, and Lothar Dietrich Freiherr von Bönninghausen near the town of Oldendorf. During the battle, the left wing of the Swedish forces was commanded by the General of Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel. Near the end of the battle, Field Marshal Gronsfield was captured and the Imperial army retreated. 3,000 of the Imperial soldiers were killed or wounded at Oldendorf and 1,000 were taken prisoner. Around 700 Swedish soldiers were killed at Oldendorf.



Sketch of the Battle of Oldendorf - June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1633

<sup>55</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 10

## A Soldier's Daily Provisions during the Thirty Years' War

- Sir James Turner, a Scottish soldier who served in The Thirty Years' War  
Moritmer, Geoff. *Eyewitness Accounts of the Thirty Years' War*, pages 31-32

[illegible]

In early 1634, 17 of the officers in Småland's Cavalry's and 55 of its riders were sent back to Sweden to receive new coverings for their horses.<sup>57</sup> Since records indicated that Per Jacobsson was in Sweden during 1634<sup>58</sup>, he must have been one of the officers that was sent back. At this time, Per was listed as a lieutenant in Jacob Jacob's Company in Småland's Cavalry.<sup>59</sup> By now, Per hadn't seen his family in nearly four years, and must have been overjoyed to see them again. Per's children were now four years older and his oldest son Nils was now an adult.

<sup>59</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1634:1, page 52



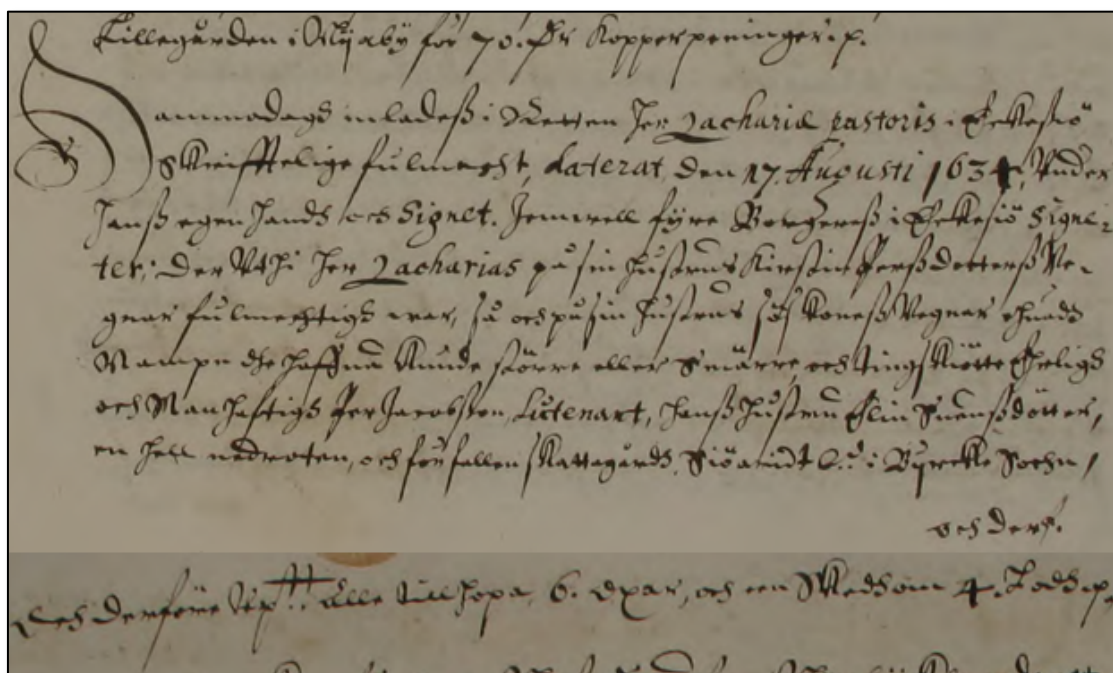
## Per Jacobsson's Hiatus from the Thirty Years' War (1634-1639)

By 1634, Per Jacobsson was now in his early fifties and Elin Svensdotter was probably around the same age. While Per was away, Elin was busy taking care of their children and looking after their home at Aggarp. Elin's eldest son Nils was probably of great assistance to her while Per was away. Per and Elin's two younger sons, Knut and Jacob, were teenagers by this time and old enough to help in the fields as well. Anna and Margareta, Per and Elin's two daughters, were probably adolescents by this time and helped Elin with her chores.

On July 29, 1634, Per Jacobsson's brother Lars was admitted into the House of Nobility and took his wife's surname "Björnram."<sup>60</sup> After this, Per and his descendants also occasionally used the surname Björnram. On August 17, 1634, Per Jacobsson purchased the estate Sjöryd, located south of Aggarp along the eastern shores of Lake Nömme, from the vicar of Eksjö Parish, Zachariah Johannis, for six oxen and a spoon of 4 lod (a total of 56 grams).<sup>61</sup>



Sjöryd, Björkö - the manor that Per Jacobsson purchased in 1634



Court record from May 8-9<sup>th</sup>, 1635 which shows that Per Jacobsson purchased Sjöryd in 1634

<sup>60</sup> Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8

<sup>61</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Images 890 -900



Transcription:

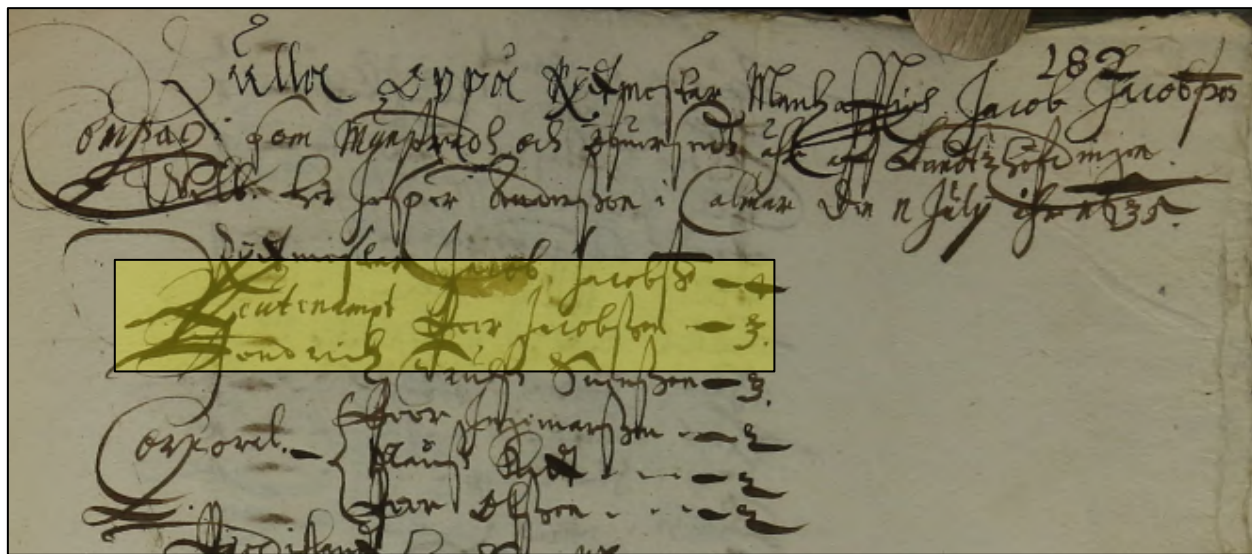
*Sammadagh (8-9/5 1635) inladess i Retten Her Zacharia pastoris i Eckessiö skrifttelige fulmacht, daterat den 17 Augusti 1634, Under hanss egen handh och Signet. Jemwell fyre Borgeress i Eckesiö Signeter; den Uthi her Zacharias på sin hustrus Kirstin Perssdotterss Vegnar fulmechtigh war, så och på sin hustrus söskones Vegnar ehudh Nampn dhe haft nu kunde större eller smärre, och tingskiötte Ehrligh och Manhaftigh Per Jakobsson, Lutenant, hans hustru Elin Suenssdötter, en hell nedroten, och förfallen skattegårdh, Siöaridt b<sup>d</sup>(benämnd) i Byreke Sochn, och derf.*

*och derföre Upställe tillhopa, 6. oxar, och een Skedh om 4. Lodh ./.*

Translation:

*The same day came the pastor in Eksjö Zacharias's written proxy to the court, dated 17<sup>th</sup> of August 1634, by his hand and with his seal, together with four freemen from Eksjö's seals. The proxy said that Zacharias had authority on behalf of his wife Kerstin Persdotter and her siblings, what name they may have, and sealed the ownership to honest and honorable Lieutenant Per Jakobsson and his wife Elin Svensdotter, of all through rotten and dilapidated taxfarm Sjöryd in Björkö Parish and therefore (paid) 6 oxen and a spoon of 4 lod (weight).*

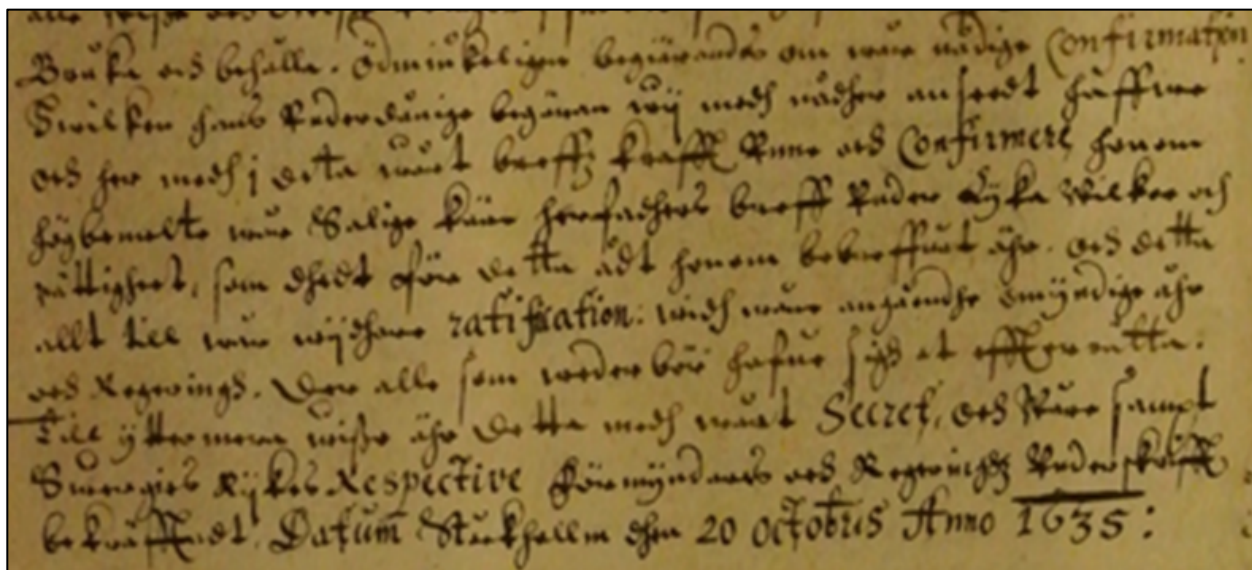
On July 11, 1635, Per Jacobsson was present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry at Kalmar Castle.<sup>62</sup>



Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - July 11<sup>th</sup>, 1635

<sup>62</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1635:3, page 182

On October 30, 1635, Per Jacobsson received a Royal Letter from Queen Christina and her advisors that confirmed the Royal Letter he received from Gustaf II Adolf in 1626 and declared Aggarp exempt from taxes.<sup>63</sup>



Excerpt from a Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson - October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1635

Transcription:

*Bruka och behålla. Ödmjukeligen begiärandes om våre nådige Confirmation hwilken hans Underdånige begäran wij medh nådher anseedt haffwe och her medh i deta vårt breffz krafft Unne och Confirmere, honom högbemelte våre salige käre her faders breff under Lyka Wilkor och rättighet, som dhedt för detta ådt honom bebreffwat ähr och detta allt till vår wijdhare ratification: widh våre angående omyndige åhr och Regeringh. Der alle som wederbör hafue sigh at effterrätta. Till yttermera wisso ähr detta medh vårt secret, och våre sampt Swergies Rijkets Respective förmyndares och Regeringhz Underskrift bekräftadt, Datum Ståckholm den 20 Octobris Anno 1635:*

Translation:

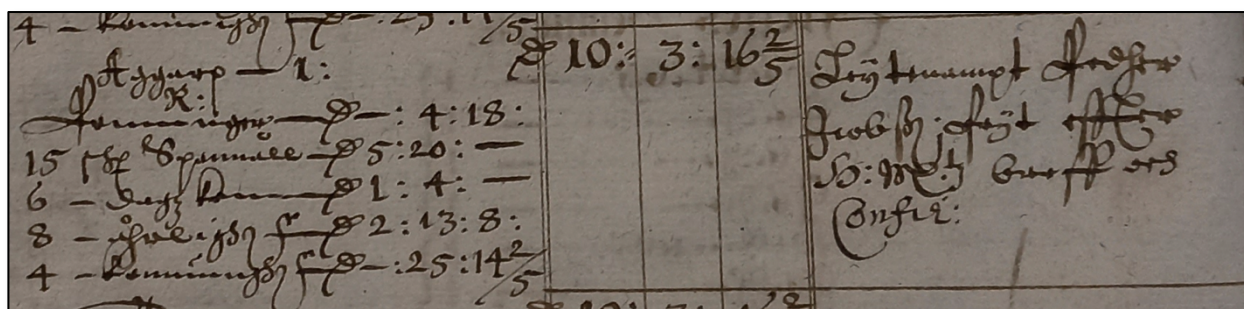
*use and keep. Humbly asking of our gracious confirmation, which his subservient request we in grace considered have, and by the power in this letter given and confirm, him (Peder) highly honored our Sainted dear father's letter under the same conditions and rights, that was to him given before and this all to our ratification in our ongoing minority years and government. Which all that this concerns, has to obey. In faith whereof is this with our seal, and ours, together with Sweden's respective guardians and government's signature confirmed. Date: Stockholm, the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, the year 1635:*

<sup>63</sup> Jönköping County's verif, page 1100

The Jordbok ("Earth Book") record from 1635 shows that Per was taxed 4 daler and 18 öre and 15 bushels of grain. He was still required to work six days a week. There were 12 horses at Aggarp at this time, four of which belonged to the Crown. This record also states he was free from taxation after receiving a Royal Letter.<sup>64</sup>



Barn at Aggarp



Jordbok record showing Per Jacobsson at Aggarp, Björkö Parish - 1635

Transcription:

		<i>dal</i>	<i>öhre</i>	<i>pen</i>	
Aggarp ----- 1: (mantal)					<i>Leytenampt Pedher</i>
Penninger ----- Daler	-- : 4:18	10:	3:	16 2/5	<i>Jcopss.; fryt effter</i>
15 skp Spannmål Daler	5: 20: --				<i>K:m: breff och</i>
6 - dagz K[????] Daler	1: 4: --				<i>Confir:</i>
8 - åhrlighe h(ästar) Daler	2 : 13: 8:				
4 - Konungs h(ästar) Daler	--: 25:14 2/5				

Translation:

		<i>daller</i>	<i>öhre</i>	<i>pen</i>	
Aggarp ----- 1: (mantal)					<i>Lieutenant Peder</i>
Cash----- Daler	-- : 4:18	10:	3:	16 2/5	<i>Jacobsson.; free after</i>
15 skäppor of grain Daler	5: 20: --				<i>receiving Royal Letter and</i>
6 - working days Daler	1: 4: --				<i>Confirmation:</i>
8 - annual horses Daler	2 : 13: 8:				
4 - King's horses Daler	--: 25:14 2/5				

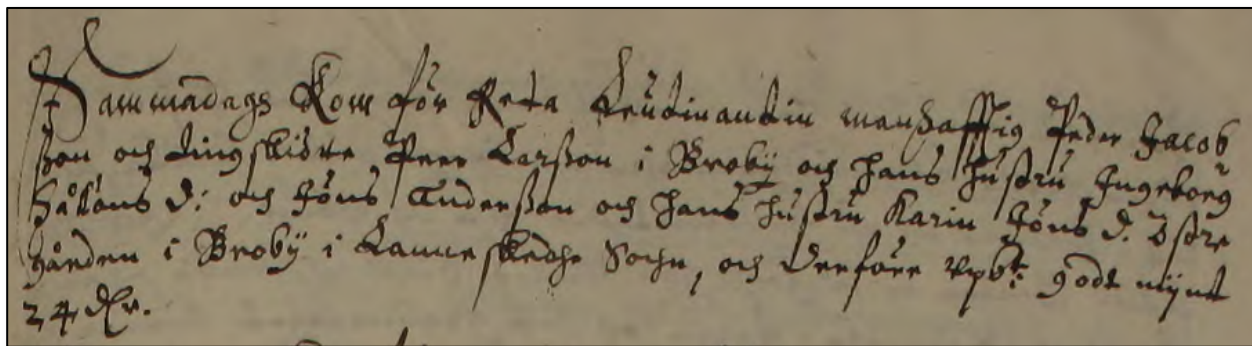
<sup>64</sup> Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Vol.1635:1, Image 16





A house in Broby, Lannaskede Parish - The village where Per Jacobsson sold a homestead in 1636

On May 20, 1636, Per appeared at Östra District Court in Vetlanda and sold the homestead Östergården in the village Broby (which is located in Lannaskede Parish) to Per Larsson and his wife Ingeborg Håkansdotter and Jöns Andersson and his wife Karin Jönsdotter for 24 daler in good coins.<sup>65</sup> It's unknown when Per Jacobsson first purchased Östergården.



Östra District Court record which shows Per Jacobsson purchasing the farm Broby in Lannaskede Parish - May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1636

Transcription:

*Sammadagh kom för Reta Leutinantin manhafftig Päder Jacobsson och tingskiötte Peer Larsson i Broby och hans hustru Ingeborg Håkansd: och Jöns Andersson och hans hustru Karin Jöns d. Östergården i Broby i Lanneskedhe Sochn, och derföre Upb<sup>t</sup> godt mynt 24 dlr.*

Translation:

*The same day came Lieutenant, manly Peder Jacobsson and transferred to Per Larsson in Broby and his wife Ingeborg Håkansdotter and Jöns Andersson and his wife Karin Jönsdotter the ownership of Östergården in Broby in Lannaskede Parish to and therefore got paid in good coin 24 daler.*

<sup>65</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 1120

### Lannaskede Parish

Lannaskede Parish is two parishes south of Björkö Parish and is 50 square kilometers in area. The parish includes the villages of Landsbro, Myresjö, and Lannaskede, where the parish church is located. The name of Lannaskede was first mentioned as *Lanndakirkiu* in 1314. Since the word *skede* means “stage” or “border between the country,” the parish’s name probably refers to its location at the border of Östra and Västra Districts. The terrain of Lannaskede is mostly elevated woodlands and bogs. A rune carving is located in the southern part of the parish.



Lannaskede Church

Ryttmä: Jacob Jacobssons Compagnie		
1. Rytterskap	Jacob Jacobsson	4.
1. Rytterskap	Per Jacobsson	3.
1. Rytterskap	Truls Svensson	3.
3. Corporal	Måns Kart	2.
1. Rytterskap	Per Ingmarsson	2.
1. Rytterskap	Lars Börgesson	1.
1. Rytterskap	Olle Jönsson	1.
1. Rytterskap	Lars Börgesson	1.
1. Rytterskap	Truls Svensson	1.
1. Rytterskap	Lars Börgesson	1.
1. Rytterskap	Truls Svensson	1.
2. Rytterskap	Lars Börgesson	1.
2. Rytterskap	Truls Svensson	1.

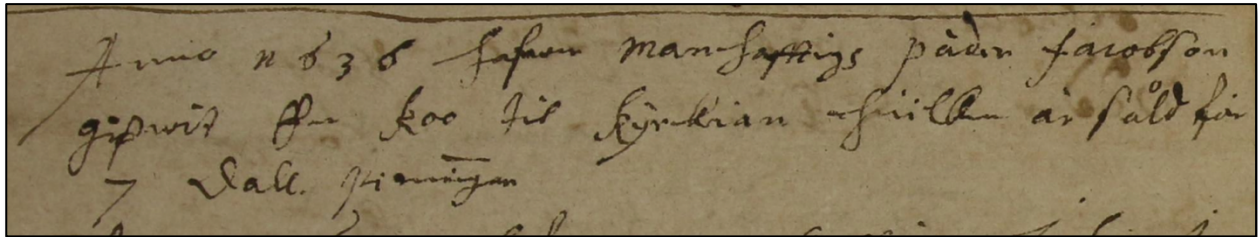
Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1636

On July 27, 1636, Per was present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry. At this time, Jacob Jacobsson was the company's captain, Per served as its lieutenant, Truls Svensson was its second lieutenant, its corporals were Måns Kart and Per Ingmarsson, and its *fänrik* (the soldier who was in charge of the company's colors) was named Lars Börgesson.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>66</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1636:9, page 8



Sometime in 1636, Per donated a cow to Björkö Church, which the church proceeded to sell for seven daler.<sup>67</sup> By this time, Olais Laurenti was the vicar of Björkö Church.



Church record which shows Per Jacobsson donating a cow to Björkö Church in 1636

Transcription:

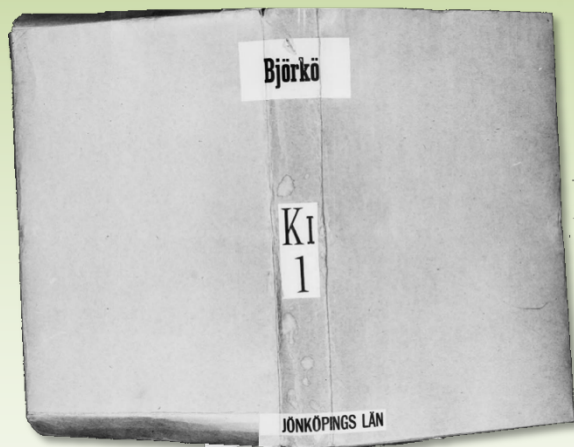
*Anno 1636 hafwer manhafttigh Päder Jacobson  
gifwit En koo til kyrkian huilken är såld för  
7 dall. pieninger*

Translation:

*The year 1636 honorable Peder Jacobsson has  
given a cow to the church, which has been sold for  
7 daler.*

### Administrative Church Records and Documents

Church records are divided into two sections. The first section, Ministerialböcker (“Minster’s Books”) is listed under the categories A-F and contains records for baptisms, weddings, burials, household examinations, and moving in and out of a parish. The second section, “other documents” is listed under the categories G-O and contains records for administrative matters, such as minutes for parish meetings, church meetings, parish councils, school boards, childcare board, and poor relief boards.



The cover of Björkö Church Vol. KI:1

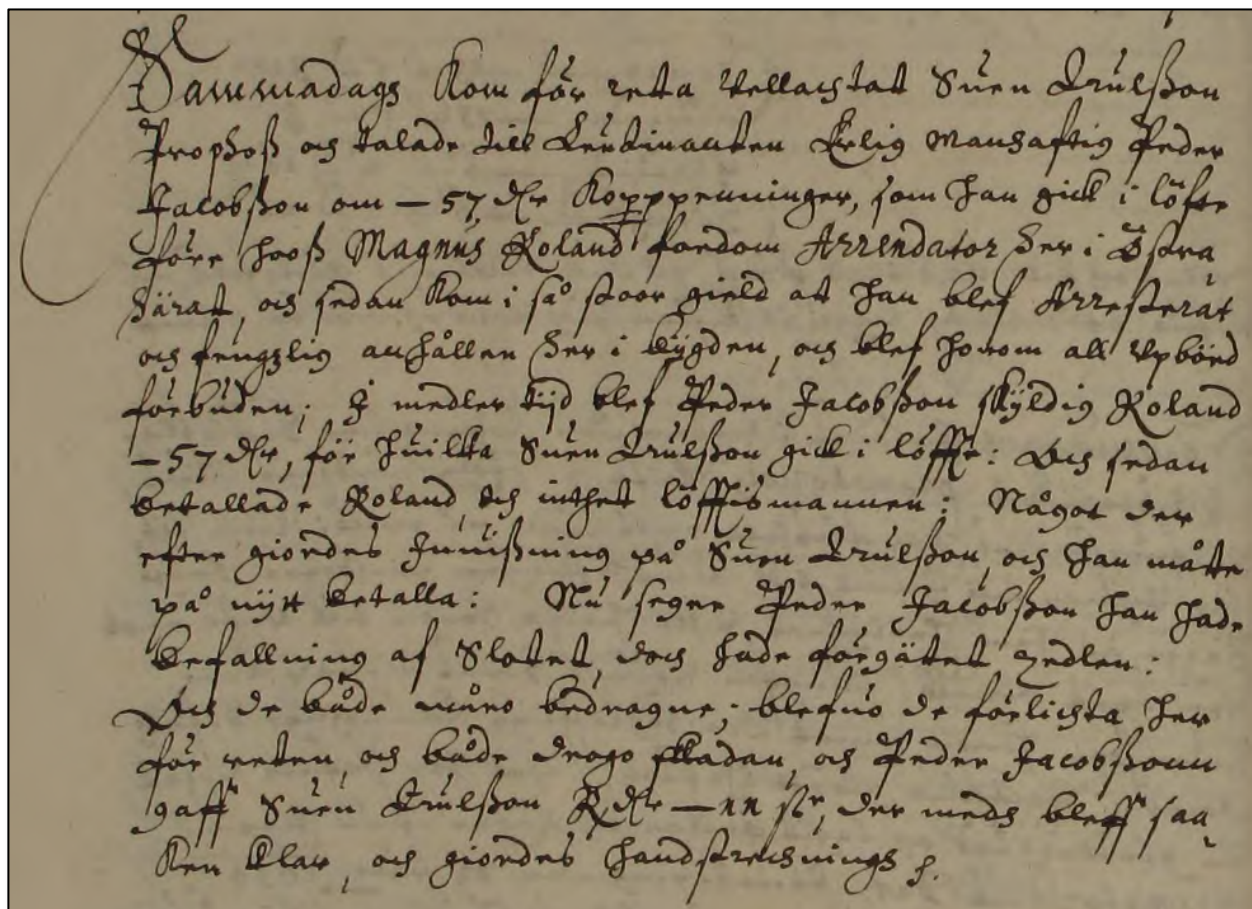
<sup>67</sup> Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 13





This map shows the locations of Aggarp and Vetlanda

At some point in time, Per borrowed 57 daler from a man named Magnus Roland, who owed the same amount to Sven Trulsson, the second lieutenant in the Uppvidinge Company of Småland's Cavalry. Magnus later accumulated such debt that he was imprisoned and deprived of his lease. On November 3, 1636, Per Jacobsson appeared at Östra District Court in Vetlanda and paid Sven Trulsson 11 daler for Roland's debt. It appears that both Per and Sven had been cheated financially. At the end of the hearing, both parties made peace amicably.<sup>68</sup>



Court record which shows Per Jacobsson at Östra District Court on November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1636

<sup>68</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Col. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 1160

Transcription:

*Sammadagh kom för retta Vellachtad Suen Trulsson  
 prophoss och talade till Leutnanten Erlig manhaftig Peder  
 Jacobsson om – 57 dlr kopppeninger, som han gick i löfte  
 före hoos Magnus Roland fordom Arrendator her i Östra-  
 härat, och sedan kom i så stoor giæld at han blef Arresterat  
 och fengzlig anhållen her i bygden, och blef honom honom all Upbörd  
 förbuden; I medler tijd blef Peder Jacobsson skyldig Roland  
 -57 daler, för huilka Suen Trulsson gick i löffte: Och sedan  
 betallade Roland, [o]ch inthett löfftsmannen: Något der  
 efter giordes Jnuissning på Suen Trulsson, och han måste  
 på nytt betalla:     Nu segne Peder Jacobsson han hade  
 befallning af slotet, doch hade förgätet [s]jedlen:  
 Och de både våro bedragne; blefuo de förlichta her  
 för reten, och både drogo skadan, och Peder Jacobsson  
 gaff Suen Trulsson Riksdaler – 11 Penningar, der medh bleffsaa-  
 ken klar, och giordes handstreckningh ./.*

Translation:

*The same day came honourable Sven Trulsson,  
 provost-marshal and spoke to Lieutenant, honest, manly Peder  
 Jacobsson, about 57 daler copper-money, that he (Sven) guaranteed  
 to Magnus Roland, formerly tenant here in Östra  
 District. He (Magnus) then came in so big debt that he was arrested  
 here in the district and he was forbidden to take up  
 any income. But Peder Jacobsson came in debt to Roland  
 57 daler, that Sven Trulsson guaranteed. Then (Peder, that the guarenteeman)  
 paid his debt to Roland. Soon afterwards the money was forced in from  
 Sven and the debt was once again paid. Peder Jacobsson  
 had command from the castle, but had forgotten the (debt-?)note.  
 Both of them were therefore cheated but they reconciled here in court  
 and both shared the damage. Peder Jacobsson  
 gave Sven Riksdaler – 11 in cash, the matter  
 was settled and they shook hands.*

Per spent 1637 and 1638 with his family at Aggarp. By this time, all of his children had grown up. It's likely that his eldest son Nils was married sometime in the late 1630s to a woman named Karin Nilsdotter. Around 1639, Per's daughter Anna was married to a soldier named David Svensson.

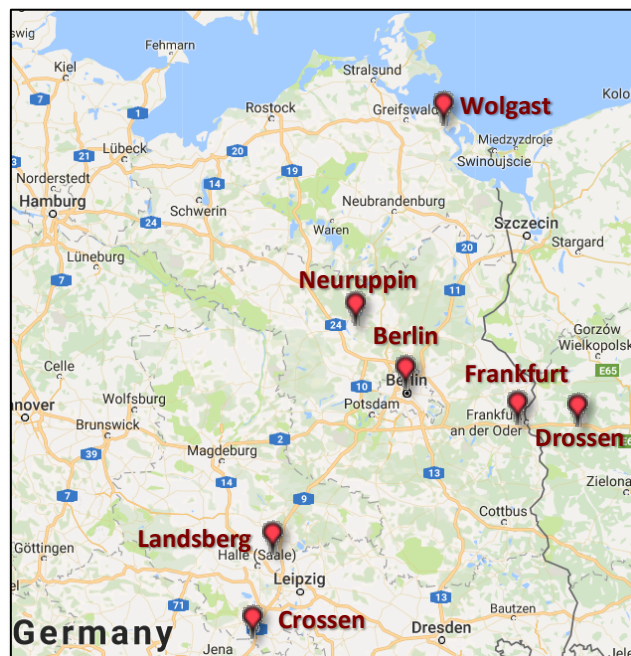
While he was at home, Per undoubtedly maintained a close interest in the events that were occurring in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, and avidly listened to reports of the war efforts there. During this time, only four of Småland's Cavalry's eight companies were stationed in Germany.<sup>69</sup>

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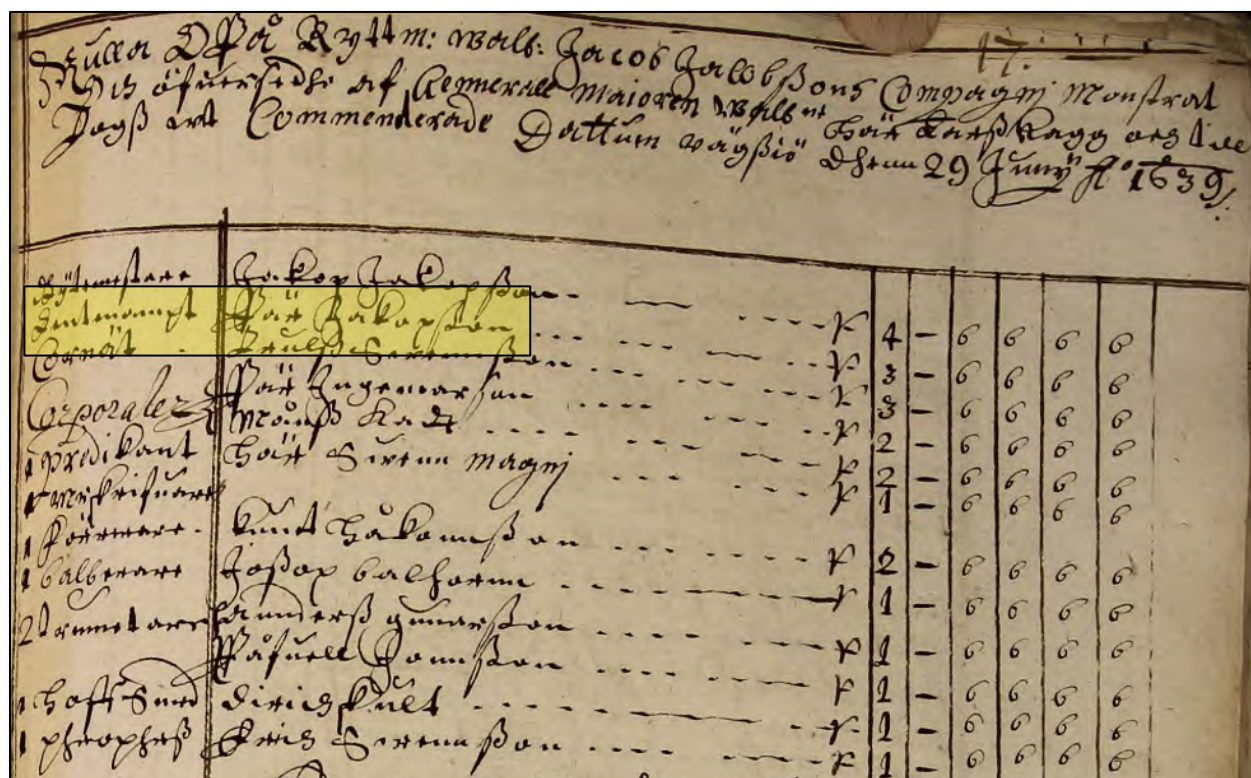
<sup>69</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1639:6, pages 14-15



In late June of 1639, Per Jacobsson returned to Germany with all eight of Småland's Cavalry's companies. These companies formed into two squadrons with the first squadron consisting of the Öland, Ösbo-Väsbo, Uppvidinge, and Vedbo Companies, and the second squadron consisting of the four remaining companies. On June 29<sup>th</sup>, Per was present at the muster in Germany.<sup>70</sup> At this time, Jacob Jonsson was the captain of Uppvidinge's Company, Per Jacobsson was its lieutenant, Truls Svensson was its cornet, and its corporals were Måns Kart and Per Ingemarsson.



Map showing the different cities that Småland's Cavalry marched through in 1639



### Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1639

<sup>70</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1639:6, page 15



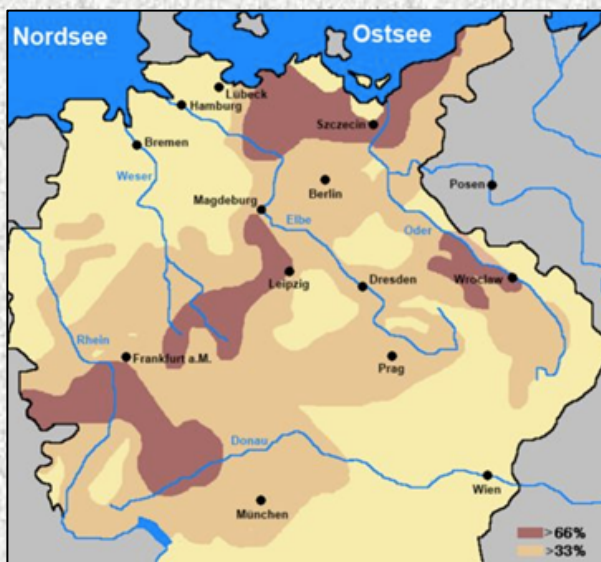
On July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1639, Småland's Cavalry arrived in Wolgast, Pomerania and met up with the army of General Johan Lilliehöök. From Wolgast, they marched to the city Landsberg, which they invaded on July 27<sup>th</sup>. After invading Landsberg, the Swedish army marched through Drossen to Frankfurt, before proceeding to Crossen. At Crossen, Småland's Cavalry marched to the town Neuruppin in Brandenburg, where they met up with General Major Axel Lillie's army in November. In early December, Småland's Cavalry accompanied Lillie on his journey to Berlin. On December 17<sup>th</sup>, however, they were attacked by Imperial forces at Fehrbellin, which routed them west.<sup>71</sup>

### The Desolate State of Germany in the Late 1630s

*“The fields were overrun with weeds and productive ground had become uncultivated woodland....The rural population had declined so far because of war, emigration, and above all because of the plague that barely enough people still lived in the villages to do the work necessary for regeneration.... Many places were largely destroyed and the houses stood empty.*

- An unknown person describing the area around Ulm, Germany in the late 1630s  
Moritmer, Geoff. *Eyewitness Accounts of the Thirty Years' War*, page 176

### The Decrease in Germany's Population During the Thirty Years' War

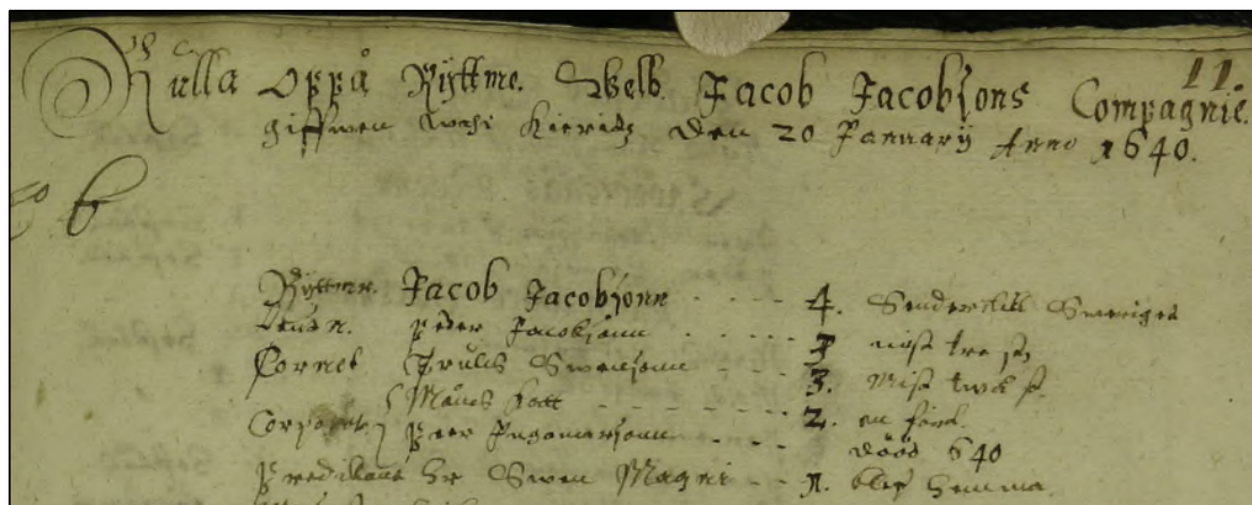


This map shows the decline in Germany's population during the Thirty Years' War

The effects of the Thirty Years' War on Germany's population were devastating and were responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians, widespread famines, and disease epidemics. This disrupted commerce and forced large numbers of people to relocate. Over the course of three decades, Germany's population decreased by a third. Some regions were more affected by the war than others. For example, Brandenburg lost two thirds of its population. The male population in Germany was reduced by almost 50% during the war. It's estimated that the Swedish army alone destroyed up to 2,000 castles, 18,000 villages, and 1,500 towns in Germany, a third of all German towns.

<sup>71</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, pages 15-16

On January 20, 1640, Per Jacobsson was present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry in Kieryd (located near Gränna in Småland). This was a bleak time for Uppvidinge's Company; Per Jacobsson had lost three horses, Per Ingemarsson, one of the company's corporals, had died, and Måns Kart, the other corporal, had become paralyzed.<sup>72</sup> Later that month, Småland's Cavalry marched with General Major Lillie's army through the cities of Rathenow and Havelberg, before arriving at the town Kyritz.<sup>73</sup>



Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - January 20<sup>th</sup>, 1640

#### Transcription:

*Rulla oppå Ryttime. Welb. Jacob Jacobsons Compagnie.*

*giffwen whi kieridh (Kieryd) den 20 January Anno 1640.*

Ryttn.	Jacob Jacobsonn . . . . .	4.	Senders till Sverige
Leutn.	Peder Jacobsonn . . . . .	3.	mist tre st.
Cornet	Trules Swensson . . . . .	3.	Mist två st.
Corporal.	Månes Ka[r]tt . . . . .	2.	nu förl.
	Peer Ingemarsonn . . . . .		dödd (1)640
Predikant	HrSven Magni . . . . .	1.	blef hemma

#### Translation:

*Roll upon Cavalry Captain Honourable Jacob Jacobssons Company  
given in Kieryd the 20<sup>th</sup> of January the year 1640.*

Cavalry Captain	Jacob Jacobsson . . . . .	4.	Sent to Sweden
Lieutenant	Peder Jacobsson . . . . .	3.	Lost 3 (horses)
Cornet	Truls Svensson . . . . .	3.	Lost 2 (horses)
Corporal	Måns Kart . . . . .	2.	now paralyzed
	Per Ingemarsson . . . . .		dead 1640
Preacher	Herr Sven Magni . . . . .	1.	stayed at home

<sup>72</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1640:6, page 11

<sup>73</sup> Hult, Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia Vol. II, page 17

At this time, a large amount of the regiment's horses had died, leaving several officers and riders without horses. In fact, only five of the officers in Uppvidinge's Company still had horses.

### **Information on Småland's Cavalry on January 19-20<sup>th</sup>, 1640**

Company	Officer Horses	Riders							
		Retained	Horseless Riders	Lost Horses	Sick	Prisoners	Dead Riders	Escaped	Promised home
Östra	23	54	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Uppvidinge	5	30	27	14	4	3	1	1	---
Sunnerbo	23	23	14	14	1	3	---	---	4
Västra	23	59	15	3	---	---	---	---	3
Ösbo-Väsbo	25	58	16	7	---	---	2	---	2
Kalmar	23	59	13	4	---	---	---	---	3
Ölands	17	49	18	6	---	---	1	---	5
Vedbo	9	32	26	18	---	---	1	---	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>

Source: Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 17

In February, Imperial forces attempted to regain Neuruppin. Småland's Cavalry accompanied Lillie's army to Neuruppin and helped thwart this invasion. During the battle, two of the riders in Småland's Cavalry died. Lillie's army then marched to Berlin, withdrew east to Fürstenwalde, and then returned to Western Pomerania. In April, Colonel Gyllensvärd's squadron (the squadron that Per Jacobsson was part of) was in the areas of Anklam, Greifswald and Usedom. The squadron later gathered at Stralsund and marched to Stettin.



Map showing the different cities that Småland's Cavalry marched through in 1640



By May, disease had killed so many of the regiment's horses that it faced annihilation. That month, Captain Jacob Jacobsson (who had now adopted the surname "Pistol") and the regiment's Quartermaster Jon Enhörning went back to Sweden to gather new recruits.

In August, the two officers returned with nine officers and 200 riders that were distributed among Småland's Cavalry's eight companies. The regiment's 621 horseless riders were united in Griefswald and Anklam and returned to Stockholm in the autumn. At the end of August, part of Gyllensvärd's squadron was involved in a battle at the town Trebel in New Brandenburg, in which Quartermaster Jon Enhörning and a couple of riders died. Gyllensvärd's squadron stayed in New Brandenburg for the rest of 1640. On September 15<sup>th</sup>, there were only 27 officers and 104 ordinary horses in the squadron.<sup>74</sup>

At the beginning of 1641, all of Småland's Cavalry returned to Western Pomerania. 550 of the regiment's riders still lacked troops at this point. Over the course of the next few months, most of the regiment returned to Sweden. By April, only the companies of Västra and the Northern Kalmar remained in Pomerania. Per Jacobsson had returned to Sweden for good. On July 1, 1641, he was present at the muster at the village of Broby.<sup>75</sup>

### Captain Jacob Jacobsson Pistol (1595-1655)



The Pistol Coat of Arms

Jacob Jacobsson Pistol was born around 1595. He originally hailed from Herrestadssjön, a farm in Marbäck Parish, but later lived at the farms Kvarstad and Dagstorp in Frinnaryd Parish. Jacob was first listed as a rider in Småland's Cavalry in 1622. In 1624, he was promoted to Cornet. By 1630, Jacob was the Lieutenant of Uppvidinge's Company. Sometime in March of 1632, he became the Captain of Uppvidinge's Company, following the death of Captain Gert Mundus. On October 5, 1636, Jacob was knighted and he took the surname "Pistol." In 1638, he entered into the House of Nobility at No. 253. Jacob married Maria Kåse (1619-1660) in 1635 and the two had 11 children together. In 1646, Jacob became the Regimental Quartermaster for Småland's Cavalry. He retired from service in 1654. On April 1, 1655, Jacob died at Herrestad, Frinnaryd Parish and was buried in the family's crypt in Frinnaryd Church.

Source: Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. IV, page 373

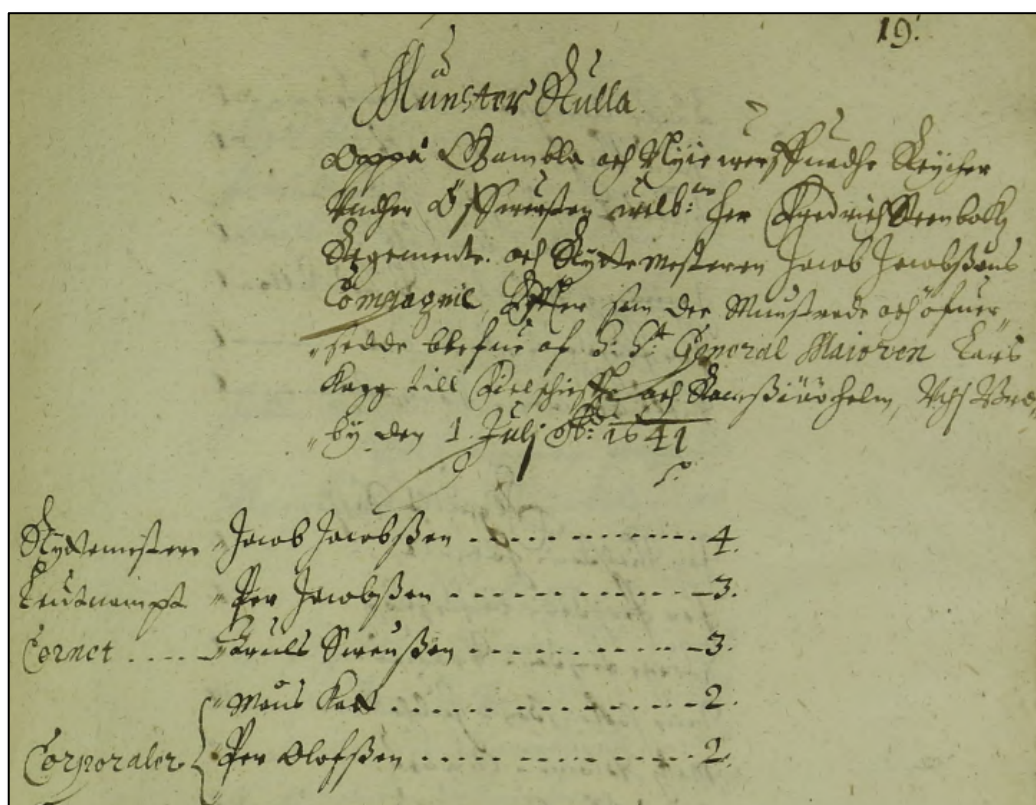
<sup>74</sup> Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, pages 16-17

<sup>75</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1641:7, page 19

**Officers in Småland's Cavalry in 1641**

Company	Captain	Lieutenant	Cornet	Horses	
				Officers	Regular
Östra	Eric Oxenstierna	Gabriel Andersson	Lars Erhörning	23	128
Uppvidinge	Jacob Pistol	Per Jacobsson	Truls Svensson	23	127
Sunnerbo	Swickart Nieroth	Anders Svensson	Gustaf Lod	23	102
Västra	Zacharias Nilsson	Nils Rosenquist	Magnus Sträle	25	115
Ösbo- Väsbo	Staffan von Klingpor	Johan Gyllensvärd	Knut Silversparre	25	93
Northern Kalmar	Carl Lilliesparre	Per Törosson	Lorentz Asmundi	25	131
Southern Kalmar and Ölands	Torne Andersson	Peter Hjorta	Melchior von Pfuel	20	112
Vedbo	Eric Gjorta	Johan Nieroth	Olof Bryngelsson Trolle	22	111
<b>Total</b>				<b>186</b>	<b>919</b>

Source: Hult, Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia Vol. II, page 18

Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1641

Transcription:

	<i>Munster Rulla</i>
	<i>Oppå Gambla och Nyir werffuadhe Rey[t]her</i>
	<i>Under Öffwersten welb<sup>ne</sup> her Fredrich Stenbokz</i>
	<i>Regemente. och Rytthemestaren Jacob Jacobssåns</i>
	<i>Compagnie, Efter som der Munstrade och öfuer-</i>
	<i>sedde blefue af H: H<sup>t</sup>: General Maioren Lars</i>
	<i>Kagg till Fielshieft och Ramssiöholm, [Uthi] Bro-</i>
	<i>by den 1 Julj A<sup>o</sup> 1641.</i>
<i>Rytthemestere</i>	<i>Jacob Jacobsson.....4</i>
<i>Leutnampt</i>	<i>Per Jacobsson.....3</i>
<i>Cornet</i>	<i>Truls Swensson.....3</i>
<i>Corporaler</i>	<i>Måns Ka[rt].....2</i>
	<i>Per Olofsson.....2</i>

Translation:

	<i>Muster Roll</i>
	<i>Upon old and new drafted horsmen</i>
	<i>under Colonel Honourable Mr Fredrik Stenbocks</i>
	<i>Regiment and Cavlry Captain Jacob Jacobssons</i>
	<i>Company, that was there examined and super-</i>
	<i>vised by His Highness Major General Lars</i>
	<i>Kagg to Fjellskäfte and Ramsjöholm, In Broby</i>
	<i>the 1<sup>st</sup> of July in the year 1641.</i>
<i>Cavalry Captain</i>	<i>Jacob Jacobsson.....4</i>
<i>Lieutenant</i>	<i>Per Jacobsson.....3</i>
<i>Cornet</i>	<i>Truls Svensson.....3</i>
<i>Corporals</i>	<i>Måns Kart.....2</i>
	<i>Per Olofsson.....2</i>

Per Jacobsson returned home to Aggarp sometime during the second half of 1641. He must have been glad to see his family again and be back at Aggarp. Sometime in 1641, Per received another Royal Letter.<sup>76</sup>

### Per Jacobsson's Royal Letter from 1641

According to *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad*, Per Jacobsson's Royal Letter from 1641 can be found in the Topographica Collection for Jönköping County nr 140-142. However, according to the National Archives, no records can be found for Aggarp in the Topographica Collection for 1641. Thus, it's unknown where this record can be found.

<sup>76</sup> Topographica. Jönköping County nr 140-142



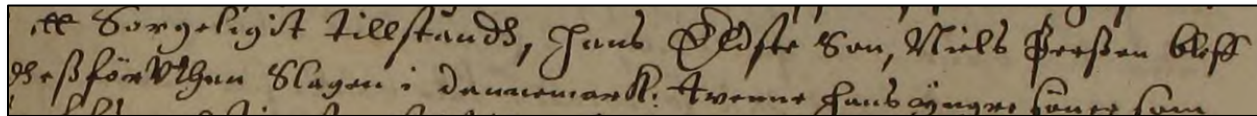
## The Fate of Nils Persson

By the late 1630s, Per and Elin's eldest son Nils had grown up and moved into the homestead Sjöryd that Per had purchased.<sup>77</sup> Sometime in the late 1630s or early 1640s, Nils was married to a woman named Karin Nilsdotter. The two had three children: Isaac, Britta, and Karin.<sup>78</sup>

### Children of Nils Persson and Karin Nilsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Isaac	Late 1630s or 1640s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Britta	Late 1630s or 1640s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	Late 1630s or 1640s	Björkö	1688	Björkö

Like his father, Nils Persson served in Småland's Cavalry. He probably enlisted sometime in the 1630s. Sometime in the early 1640s, Nils was killed in Denmark during the Torstensson War.<sup>79</sup>



Excerpt from a court record which mentions Nils Persson - May 20-21<sup>st</sup>, 1650

#### Transcription:

*...hans Eldste son, Nils Persson bleff  
dhessföruthan slagen i dannemark...*

#### Translation:

*...His eldest son, Nils Persson was before  
that killed in Denmark...*

After the death of Nils Persson, his widow Karin moved to Aggarp and lived there with her children. Nils and Karin's son Isaac also adopted the name Björnram. Sometime in late February of 1688, Karin Nilsdotter passed away. She was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on February 26<sup>th</sup>.<sup>80</sup>

<sup>77</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1642, page 292

<sup>78</sup> Silfving, page 63

<sup>79</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

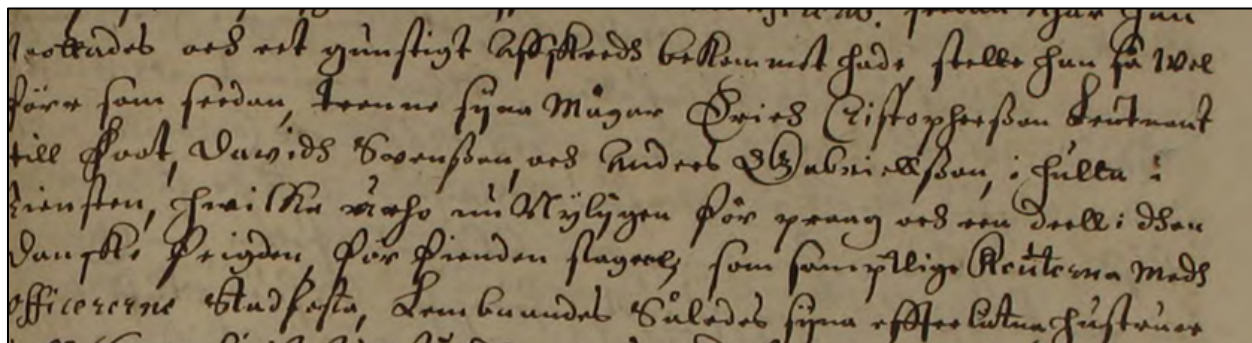
<sup>80</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol.C:1 (1680-1749), page 222

## The Fate of Anna Persdotter

Around 1639, Per and Elin's daughter Anna was married to David Svensson, a soldier from Snuggarp, Skirö Parish, Kronoberg County. David was part of Kronoberg's Regiment. Anna and David had at least one son together named Jacob.<sup>81</sup>

### Children of David Svensson and Anna Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jacob	Early 1640s	Skirö, Kronoberg	Unknown	Unknown



Excerpt from a court record which mentions Per Jacobsson's son-in-laws - May 20-21<sup>st</sup>, 1650

#### Transcription:

*[trö]ttades och eet gunstigt affskeedh bekommit hade, stelle han så Wel  
före som seedan, trenne sijna Mågar Erich Cristophersson Leutnant  
till foot, davidh Swensson, och Anders Gabriellsson, i Hulta i  
tiensten, huilka ähro nu Nyligen för praag och een deell i dhen  
danske feiyden för fienden slag[ene], som samptlige Reuterna medh  
officererne Stadfasta, Lembnandes*

#### Translation:

*he recommended his three sons in law, Erik Christophersson,  
Lieutenant (the Lifeguard) at foot, David Svensson, and  
Anders Gabrielsson in Hulta, all three of whom have recently  
been killed in action at Prague in the Danish War.  
Every officer and horse-soldier can testify that, and  
they leave their three widows in a very sad state.*

David Svensson was killed in the Torstensson War around 1643.<sup>82</sup>

<sup>81</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

<sup>82</sup> Anna is listed as Erich Christophersson's wife in 1645 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year 1645, page 160) which means that David Svensson must have died before then.

### Errors in the 1650 Östra Court Record that Mentions Per Jacobsson

There are a number of mistakes in the 1650 Göta Hovrätt record that involves Per Jacobsson:

1. This record infers that Per recommended three of his son-in-laws, Anders Gabrielsson, David Svensson, and Erich Christophersson be enlisted in the cavalry when he received his discharge in 1642. However, David Svensson and Erich Christophersson were part of Kronoberg's Regiment<sup>1</sup>, not Småland's Cavalry, and had also most likely enlisted several years prior to 1642.
2. This record states that Per Jacobsson had three daughters, when in fact he only had two - Anna and Margareta. Margareta was married to Anders Gabrielsson in the early 1640s and married again to Nils Siggeson in 1645.<sup>2</sup> Anna was married to David Svensson around 1639, Erich Christophersson around 1644, and a man named Påvel around 1649.<sup>3</sup>
3. According to this record, Anders Gabrielsson, David Svensson, and Erich Christophersson all died at the Battle of Prague in 1648. This is impossible, since both Anders Gabrielsson, David Svensson had died prior to 1646. Thus, only Erich Christophersson died at the Battle of Prague.

The person who was responsible for recording the minutes at Per's hearing must have misunderstood a few of the things that Per said, and henceforth made these errors.

<sup>1</sup> Almquist, *A.A. Frälsegods IV*, page 1068

<sup>2</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

<sup>3</sup> According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090, Anna had children named Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksdotter, Erik Påvelsson, and Marta Påvelsdotter. Patronymic tradition tells us that their fathers were named David, Erich, and Påvel.

<sup>4</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year 1646, page 217 shows that Anna was already married to Erich Christophersson in 1644, so David Svensson must have died before then. Likewise, since Margareta was married to Nils Siggeson in 1645 (Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255), Andres Gabrielsson must have died before then.

Shortly after the death of David Svensson, Anna was remarried to Erich Christophersson, a lieutenant in Kronoberg's Regiment. After they were married, Anna moved to the farm Björnstorp in Skirö Parish to live with Erich.<sup>83</sup> The two had a daughter together named Sara.<sup>84</sup>

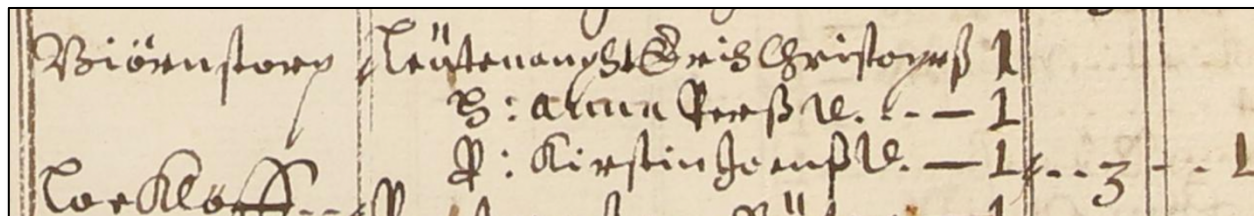
<sup>83</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year 1646, page 217

<sup>84</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090



## Children of Erich Christophersson and Anna Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sara	1644-1648	Skirö, Kronoberg	Unknown	Unknown



Mantalslängd record showing Anna Persdotter at Björnstorp, Skirö Parish - 1646

### Transcription:

*Björnstorp Löjtnant Erich Christophersson 1*  
*h(ustru) Anna Persdr.....1*  
*p(iga) Kirstin Joensdt.....1..3..1*

### Translation:

*Björnstorp Lieutenant Erich Christophersson 1*  
*Housewife) Anna Persdotter.....1*  
*Maid Kirstin Joensdotter.....1..3..1*

Erich Christophersson was killed at the Battle of Prague in the summer of 1648.<sup>85</sup>

Around 1650, Anna was married a third time to a man named Påvel. Shortly after she married Påvel, she left Björnstorp and moved to a unknown farm to live with Påvel.

## Children of Påvel and Anna Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Erik	After 1649	Skirö, Kronoberg	Unknown	Unknown
Marta	After 1649	Skirö, Kronoberg	Unknown	Unknown

Anna and Påvel had at least two children together, a son named Erik and a daughter named Marta.<sup>86</sup> It's unknown when Anna died.

<sup>85</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

<sup>86</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

## The Fate of Margareta Persdotter

Sometime in the early 1640s, Per and Elin's daughter Margareta was married to Anders Gabrielsson, a corporal in Småland's Cavalry.<sup>87</sup>



The Tornerefelt coat of arms

### Anders Gabrielsson

Anders Gabrielsson was the son of Lieutenant Gabriel Andersson Tornerefelt. In 1644, Gabriel purchased the estate Hulta in Alseda Parish. On August 19, 1653, he was knighted and given the surname "Tornerefelt." The Tornerefelt family was subsequently admitted into Sweden's House of Nobility under the number 641. Anders Gabrielsson resided in Karlstorp Parish in Jönköping County. Anders probably enlisted in Småland's Cavalry in the 1630s and was a corporal in Småland's Cavalry. Anders died sometime in the early 1640s during the Torstensson War against Denmark.

Source: Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. VIII, page 324

After Margareta was married to Anders, she moved to Karlstorp Parish to live with him. Margareta had at least two children with Anders, Gabriel and Magdalena. Their daughter Magdalena was married to Fredrik Gyllenpamp. Sometime prior to 1645, Anders Gabrielsson was killed in the Torstensson War.<sup>88</sup>

### Children of Anders Gabrielsson Tornerefelt and Margareta Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Gabriel	Early 1640s	Björkö	1697	Karlstorp
Magdalena	Early 1640s	Björkö	1707	Unknown

<sup>87</sup> According to Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. VIII, page 324, Anders Gabrielsson Tornerefelt's unnamed wife belonged to the Björnram Dynasty. After Tornerefelt's death, Margareta was married to Nils Siggesson of Östra Årena, Kalmar (Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255). A court record from 1683 (Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalens arkiv, Vol. E VII AAAE: 14 (1683) refers to Nils Siggesson's daughter Britta as the brother of Gabriel Tornerefelt, which confirms that Anders Gabrielsson was Margareta's first husband.

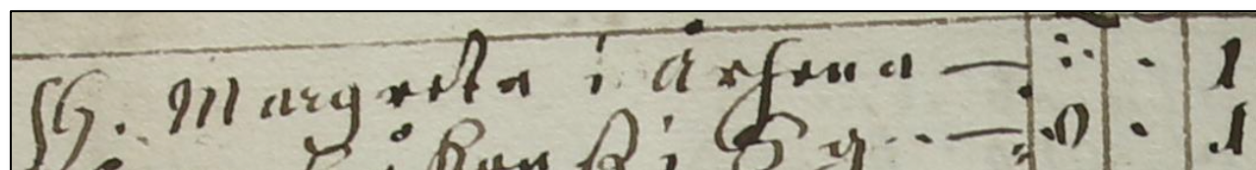
<sup>88</sup> Since Margareta married Nils Siggesson in 1645 (Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255), Anders must have died before then.

On November 23, 1645, Margareta was married again to Nils Siggesson from Östra Årena, Målilla Parish, Kalmar County.<sup>89</sup> Nils was the brother of Margareta Siggesdotter, Knut Persson's wife. He was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse.

### Children of Nils Siggesson and Margareta Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Britta	April, 1646	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	September, 1647	Målilla, Kalmar	1689	Häradshammar, Östergötland
Sigge	April, 1650	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Gustaf	February, 1658	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Jacob	October, 1661	Målilla, Kalmar	1729	Unknown
Lars	November, 1664	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown

After Margareta married Nils, she moved to Östra Årena to live with him. Margareta had six children with Nils: Britta (b. 1646), Anders (1647-1689), Sigge (b. 1650), Gustaf (b. 1658), Jacob (b. 1661), and Lars (b. 1664). Nils Siggesson died in 1666.<sup>90</sup>



Mantalslängd record showing Margareta Persdotter at Östra Årena, Målilla Parish - 1669

#### Transcription:

*h(ustru) Margareta i Årena.....1*

#### Translation:

*housewife Margareta in Årena.....1*

On July 30, 1668, Margareta exchanged her land at Aggarp with the land that her sister-in-law, Margareta Siggesdotter owned at Östra Årena.<sup>91</sup> Knut Persson, Margareta's brother, also paid her 16 riksdaler for this land. At the same time, Knut purchased Anna Persdotter's land at Aggarp from her children: Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksdotter, Erik Påvelsson, and Märta Påvelsdotter.<sup>92</sup>

Margareta Persdotter probably died at Östra Årena sometime in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

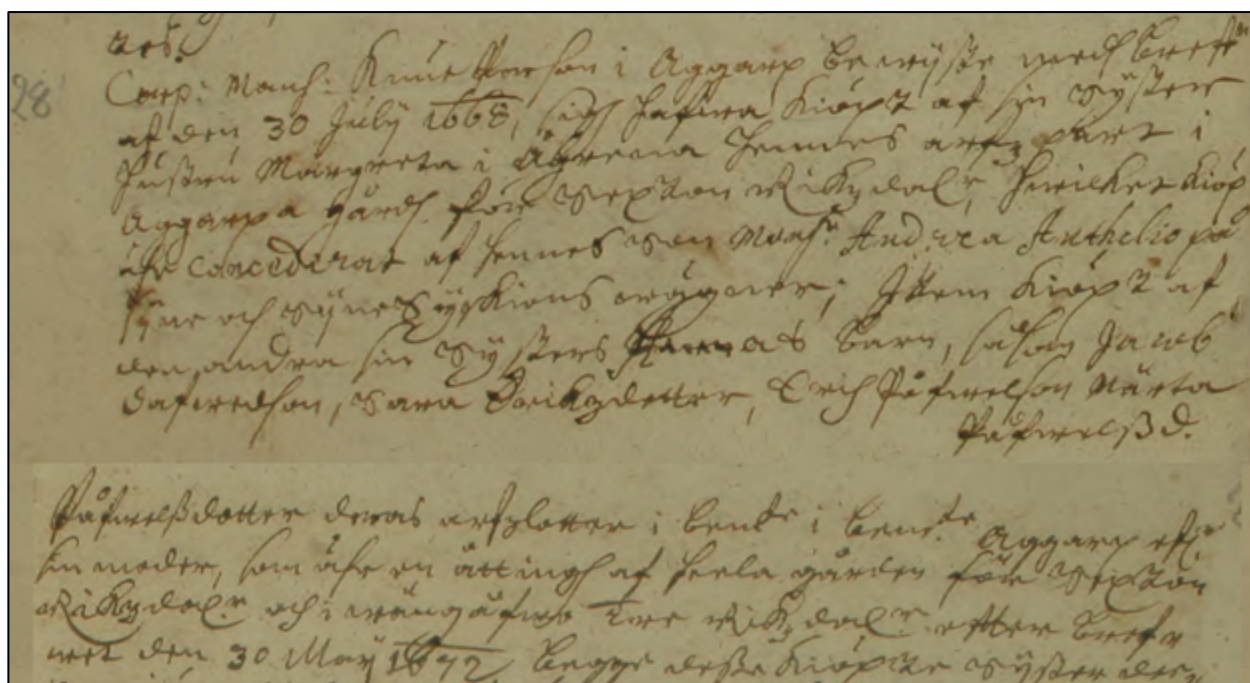
<sup>89</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

<sup>90</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 248

<sup>91</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

<sup>92</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090





Excerpt from a court record which mentions Anna Persdotter -May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1672

Transcription:

Corp: Manh: Knut Person i Aggarp bewijste medh breffet af den 30 Julij 1668, sigh hafwa köpt af sin syster hustru Margreta i Åhrena hennes arfzpart i Aggarpa gårdh för sexton Rikzdalr, hwilket köp ähr concederat af hennes son manfr Andrea Anthelio på sijne och sijne syskions wägnar ; Idem köpt af den andra sin systers A[nn]as barn, såsom Jacob Dafwedson, Sara [Erich]zdotter, Erich Påfwelson, Märta Påfwelssdotter, deras arfzlotter i benete i benete Aggarp eftr sin moder, som ähr en åttingh af hela gården för sexton Riksdaler och i wängåfwa Tre Riksdalr effter brefwet den 30 Majj 1672...

Translation:

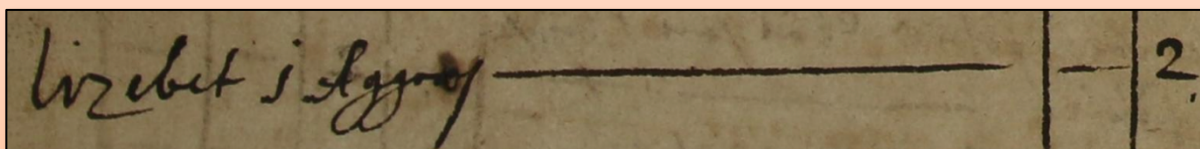
Manly Corporal Knut Persson in Aggarp appeared with a letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 1668, which showed that he has purchased from his sister, housewife Margareta in Årena, her share of inheritance in Aggarp's farm to the price of sixteen riksdaler, which purchase is testified by her son Herr Andrea Anthelio on behalf of himself and his siblings. Also (Knut) has bought from his sister Anna's children, Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksdotter, Erik Påvelsson, Märta Påvelsdotter, their shares in Aggarp after their mother, which was an eighth part of the farm to a price of sixteen riksdaler and as a gift of friendship, three riksdaler, according to the letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, 1672....

## The Fate of Jacob Persson

Per and Elin's second eldest son Jacob lived at Aggarp for the duration of his life. Sometime in the late 1630s or early 1640s, he enlisted in Småland's Cavalry. Around this time, he was married to an unknown woman.

### Did Jacob Persson Have a Wife Named Elizabeth?

A record from Björkö Church shows that a woman named Elizabeth in Aggarp paid a tithe to the church in 1679. It's possible that Elizabeth was Jacob's wife. However, she also could have been a wife of one of the inhabitants of Buskatorp or Lilla Aggarp, one of the two cottages at Aggarp.



Record of Elizabeth in Aggarp donating to Björkö Church in 1679

Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 103

Jacob had at least five children: Nils, Johan, Karin, Kerstin, and Anna. Sometime in September of 1684, Jacob's son Nils died.<sup>93</sup> Kerstin, Jacob's daughter married Nils Johansson Trolle on March 24, 1686.<sup>94</sup> Kerstin lived at Aggarp for the remainder of her life. She lived to be 100 years old, and passed away on January 18, 1754.<sup>95</sup> Sometime in the 1640s, Jacob was wounded in battle, and sustained a bullet to his body.<sup>96</sup>

### Children of Jacob Persson<sup>97</sup>

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Nils	1640-1660s	Björkö	September, 1684	Björkö
Johan	1640-1660s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	1640-1660s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Kerstin	c. 1654	Björkö	January 18, 1754	Björkö
Anna	1640-1660s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

<sup>93</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 220

<sup>94</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 143

<sup>95</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 319

<sup>96</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

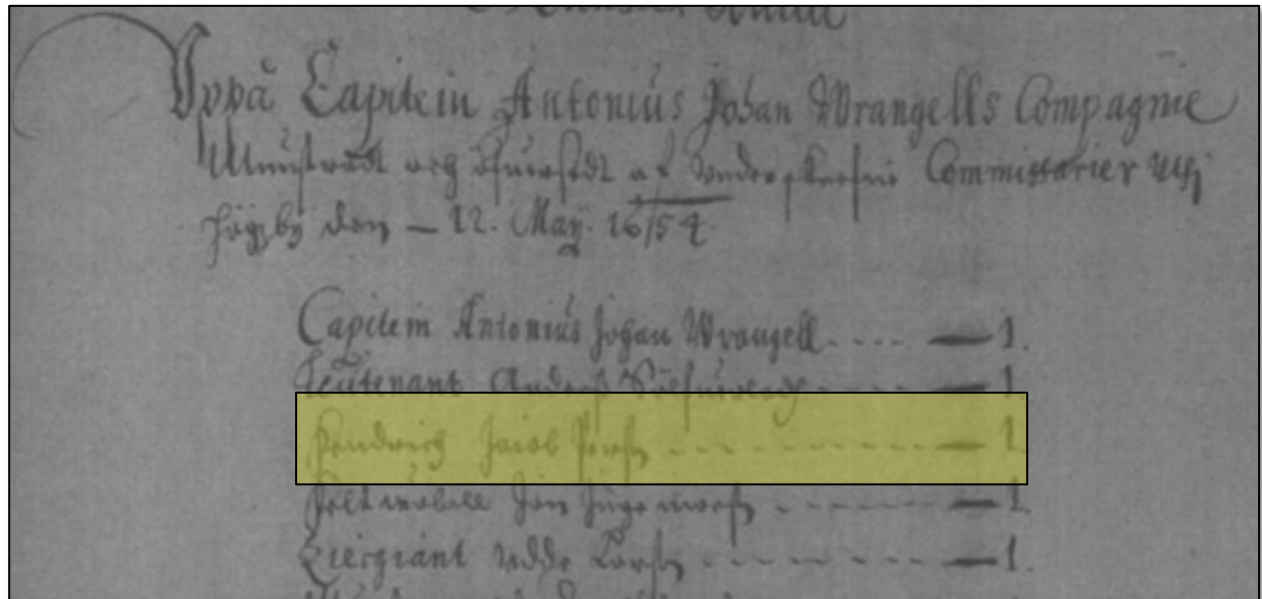
<sup>97</sup> Silving, page 66

In 1650, Jacob purchased the estate Örsjögle in Tveta Parish, Kronoberg County. Jacob didn't live at Örsjögle, however, but rented it to tenants. In 1700, Jacob's daughter Anna inherited Örsjögle.<sup>98</sup>



Örsjögle, Tveta Parish - The estate that Jacob Persson purchased in 1650

By 1651, Jacob was a corporal in Krister Horn's Company of Småland's Cavalry.<sup>99</sup> In 1654, he was a second lieutenant in Captain Antonius Wrangel's Company.<sup>100</sup> From 1665 to 1667, he was exempt from paying taxes because of a Royal Letter he received.<sup>101</sup>



Listing of Second Lieutenant Jacob Persson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1654

<sup>98</sup> Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. VIII, No. 214

<sup>99</sup> 2:a prov. kont. handl.K 462, 1651-1671 - Kungl. kamarkoll arkiv

<sup>100</sup> Mantalsförteckningar for Björkö Parish, 1654, page 1011

<sup>101</sup> Silving, page 66



Jacob regularly paid tithes to Björkö Church.

### **Tithes the Jacob Persson Paid to Björkö Church**

- In 1658, Jacob donated 3 riksdaler to Björkö Church.<sup>1</sup>
- In 1661, Jacob donated 1 daler copper mint to Björkö Church.<sup>2</sup>
- In 1662, Jacob donated 10 daler copper mint to Björkö Church.<sup>3</sup>
- In 1665, Jacob donated 11 daler copper mint to Björkö Church.<sup>4</sup>
- In 1666, Jacob donated 10 silver to Björkö Church.<sup>5</sup>
- In 1667, Jacob donated 3 daler copper mint to Björkö Church.<sup>6</sup>
- In 1670, Jacob donated 6 daler silver mint to Björkö Church.<sup>7</sup>
- In 1682, Jacob donated 2 daler and 1 mark to Björkö Church.<sup>8</sup>
- In 1685, Jacob donated 1 daler to Björkö Church.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 25

<sup>2</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 36

<sup>3</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 40

<sup>4</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 51

<sup>5</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 55

<sup>6</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 56

<sup>7</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 66

<sup>8</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 136

<sup>9</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 156

### **Jacob Persson's Legal Disputes**

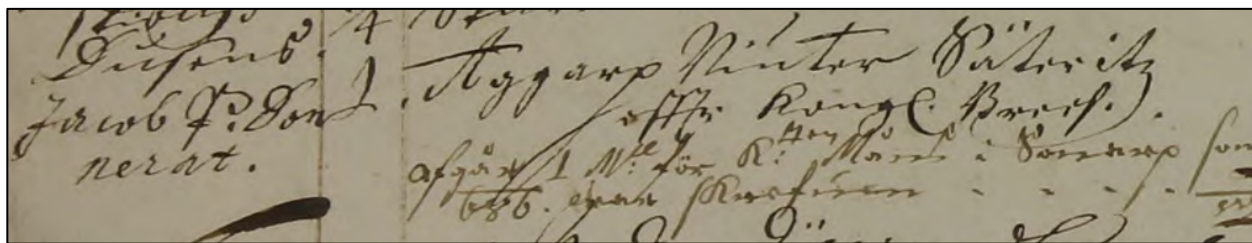
Jacob Persson was involved in numerous legal disputes throughout his life. On June 15, 1681, he appeared at Östra District Court over a land dispute with his neighbor Lieutenant Lars Hård regarding the croft Kieringeboten. Both Jacob and Hård considered themselves the rightful owners of Kieringeboten, but Jacob claimed to have a better right to it. Around the same time, Jacob was a lieutenant in the Ramsvärds Regiment and demanded that his company's captain reimburse him for certain expenses he occurred during his service.

Source: Silving, page 62

Sometime in the 1669, Jacob's daughter Karin had an illegitimate child with her cousin, Sigge. Sigge was the son of Jacob's brother Knut. At this time, it was forbidden for cousins in Sweden to marry. On January 18-19, 1671, Jacob took his daughter Karin to Östra District Court, where she was fined 80 daler in silver coins and was sentenced to stand public in the church for forgiveness.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>102</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 1710

In 1681, Jacob was a lieutenant in Ramsvärd's Regiment.<sup>103</sup> In 1682, he briefly served as a churchwarden for Björkö Church.<sup>104</sup> On February 15, 1683, the Reduction Committee decided to withdraw the ownership of Aggarp from Jacob and his brother Knut, but on December 7, 1683, the two received a Royal Letter which allowed them to keep Aggarp.<sup>105</sup> A Landskontor record from 1687 shows that Jacob had manor rights at Aggarp and was exempt from taxation.<sup>106</sup>



Landskontor record showing Jacob Persson at Aggarp, Björkö Parish in 1687

Transcription:

*Jacob P:son 1. Aggarp Niuter Säterits  
nerat            efftr kongl. Breef.*

Transcription:

*Jacob Persson \_\_\_\_ 1. Aggarp has received manor  
rights                            according to a Royal Letter.*

During the early 1690s, Jacob was under a lot of economic pressure over his land at Aggarp. During this time, there was an increased amount of restrictions on what constituted manors that were exempt from taxes. On November 3, 1690, a Governor's inspection was held at Aggarp.<sup>107</sup> On June 19, 1691, Jacob and his brother Knut were summoned to appear at Östra District Court in Vetlanda over a dispute they had over the land at Aggarp. It was decided that a surveyor and four jurymen would be sent to Aggarp to survey the land and make peace between the fighting brothers.<sup>108</sup> By 1694, Aggarp was stripped of its manor status and the farm was officially purchased by Lieutenant Christer Duse on October 15, 1695.<sup>109</sup>

Jacob probably lived at Aggarp for the remainder of his life as a tenant. It's unknown when he died, but he probably passed away in the late 1690s or early 1700s.

<sup>103</sup> Silving, page 62

<sup>104</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 130

<sup>105</sup> Jordeböcker Jönköping County (1630-1750), Year 1686, Image 598

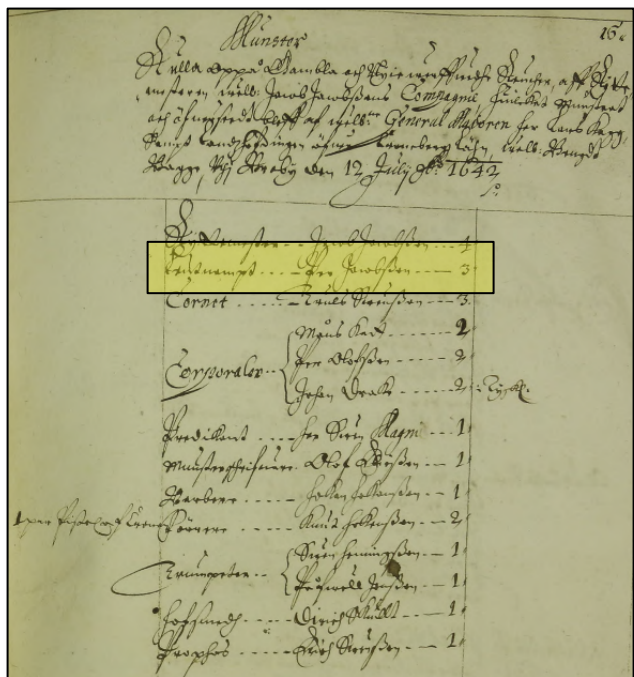
<sup>106</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. Elc:1 (1687-1687), page 113

<sup>107</sup> Kungl. kammarkoll arkiv, 2:a prov. kont. handl.kovn. 401, pages 226-228

<sup>108</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:59 (1689-1693), Image 2230

<sup>109</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:60 (1694-1696), Image 1550

## The Final Days of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter (1642-1663)



Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls  
for Småland's Cavalry - July 12<sup>th</sup>, 1642

Per Jacobsson served his last year in Småland's Cavalry in 1642. On July 12<sup>th</sup> of that year, he was present at the regiment's muster in Broby. During this muster, all of the officers and riders in Småland's Cavalry were inspected by Major General Lars Kagg (1595-1651) and Bengt Bagge (1594-1660), the judge of Östra District.<sup>110</sup> At this muster, Per received his discharge from the regiment.

### Per Jacobsson Receives His Discharge from the Cavalry\*

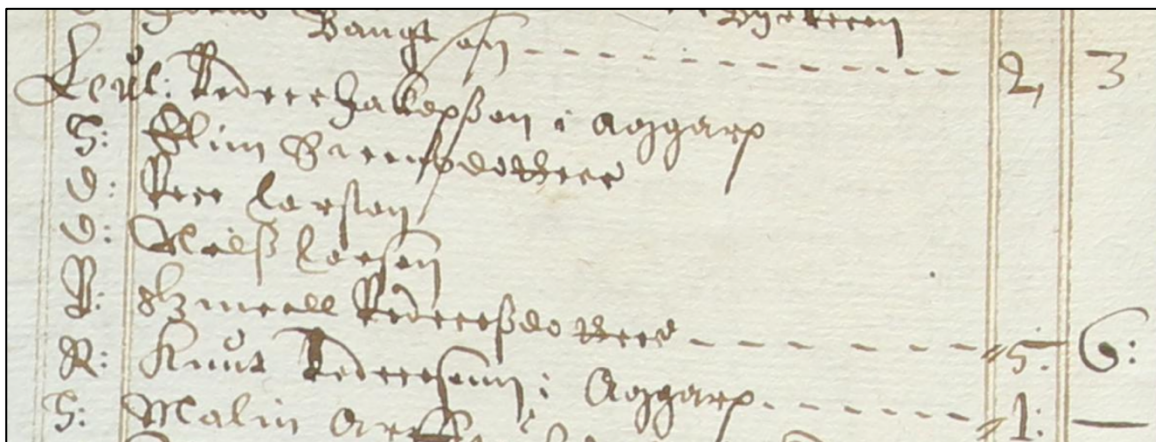
On June 12, 1642, Per Jacobsson finally received his discharge from Småland's Cavalry at the regiment muster in Broby. During the past forty years, he had experienced several adventures as a rider and officer in service under King Karl IX, King Gustaf II Adolf, and Queen Christina. Per reflected on the campaigns he fought in against the Danish in the Kalmar War and the numerous battles he was part of in Germany during the Thirty Years' War. The Uppvidinge Company, the company that he had been part of for the past dozen years, had become a second family to him. Per had many joyful moments with the comrades he served with, but he also endured multiple hardships with them. Although he received a favorable retirement, the wars had affected him in many adverse ways. During the Thirty Years' War, Per witnessed the deaths of numerous comrades. Hopefully, now he could get some relief and joy out of his grandchildren and surviving friends. When compared to his adventurous life in the cavalry, retired life seemed hard to imagine. While reflecting upon his career, Per had little doubt that he had filled every day with experiences and lived a full life!

\* A work of creative fiction by Thomas Heed Miskar

<sup>110</sup> Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1642:6, page 16



In addition to Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter's family, several farmhands and maids also lived at Aggarp.<sup>111</sup>



Mantalslängd record showing the inhabitants of Aggarp, Björkö Parish in 1642

Transcription:

*Leut: Pedeer Jakobsson i Aggarp*  
*h: Elin Suenssdotter*  
*d: Peer Larsson*  
*d: Nelss Larsson*  
*p: Gunnell Pedersdotter . . . . 5. 6:*  
*R: Knut Pedersonn i Aggarp . . 1: -*

Transcription:

*Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in Aggarp*  
*housewife Elin Svensdotter*  
*farmhand Par Larsson*  
*farmhand Nils Larsson*  
*maid Gunnell Pedersdotter-----5 6:*  
*Rider Knut Pedersson in Aggarp—1: -*

**The Other Inhabitants at Aggarp in the 1640s Included:**

- 1642:** Farmhand Par Larsson, farmhand Nils Larsson, and maid Gunnell Pedersdotter<sup>1</sup>
- 1643:** Par Larsson, Tore Jönsson, Gunnell Pedersdotter and Malin Jakobsdotter<sup>2</sup>
- 1644:** Göte Håkansson, Tore Jönsson, and Malin Jakobsdotter<sup>3</sup>
- 1645:** Farmhand Per Knutsson and maid Malin Jakobsdotter<sup>4</sup>
- 1646:** Maid Malin Jakobsdotter<sup>5</sup>
- 1647:** Farmhand Arvid Persson and maid Malin Jakobsdotter<sup>6</sup>
- 1648:** Wife Karin Nilsdotter, maid Malin Jakobsdotter, and farmhand Jacob Persson<sup>7</sup>
- 1649:** Wife Karin Nilsdotter, farmhand Bengt Girmundsson, and Malin Jakobsdotter<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1642, page 293

<sup>2</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1643, page 295

<sup>3</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1644, page 549

<sup>4</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1645, page 147

<sup>5</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1646, page 191

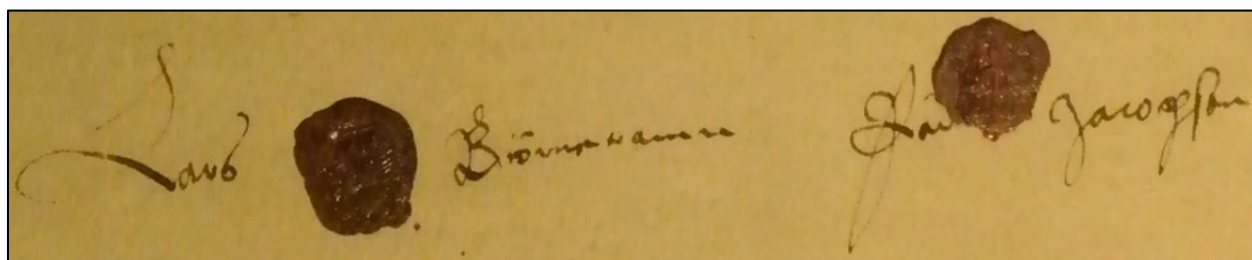
<sup>6</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1647, page 190

<sup>7</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1648, page 476

<sup>8</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1649, page 132

<sup>111</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1642, page 293

In 1643, Per Jacobsson and his brother Lars Björnram vouched for Markus Börjesson, a cavalry rider who had served for 36 years. Börjesson had recently moved to the homestead Espebron in Näsby Parish, which his wife's parents had been granted in a Royal Letter from King Johan III. In a letter from September 1<sup>st</sup> that contains Per's and Lars's signatures and seals, the two brothers advocated that Börjesson be able to enjoy the same privileges at Espebron that his in-laws had received from King Johan III.<sup>112</sup>



Lars Björnram and Per Jacobsson's signatures and seals from September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1643

### *Sandberg'ska samlingen* - The Sandburg Collection

The document from 1643 that contains the signatures and seals of Lars Björnram and Per Jacobsson belongs to the archives of Kammararkivet (a branch of Sweden's National Archives) and is kept in their *Sandberg'ska samlingen* (Sandberg Collection). This collection belonged to Carl Sandberg (1798-1879), who was the director of Kammararkivet during 1839-1876 and was a keen collector of various historical documents.

### The Use of Seals in Old Letters

In old times, the signatures of important people in letters were frequently accompanied by their seals, or a wax imprint of their insignias. Seals were created through the use of a device called a matrix, which contain the impression for seal's design. A substance such as wax or clay was then applied to the matrix, which was pressed upon the letter, creating the seal. In most matrix designs, the impression is raised above the surface. When pressed upon a letter, a seal is created which is a mirror image of the matrix's impression.



<sup>112</sup> SS-FF 9507 Kammararkivet

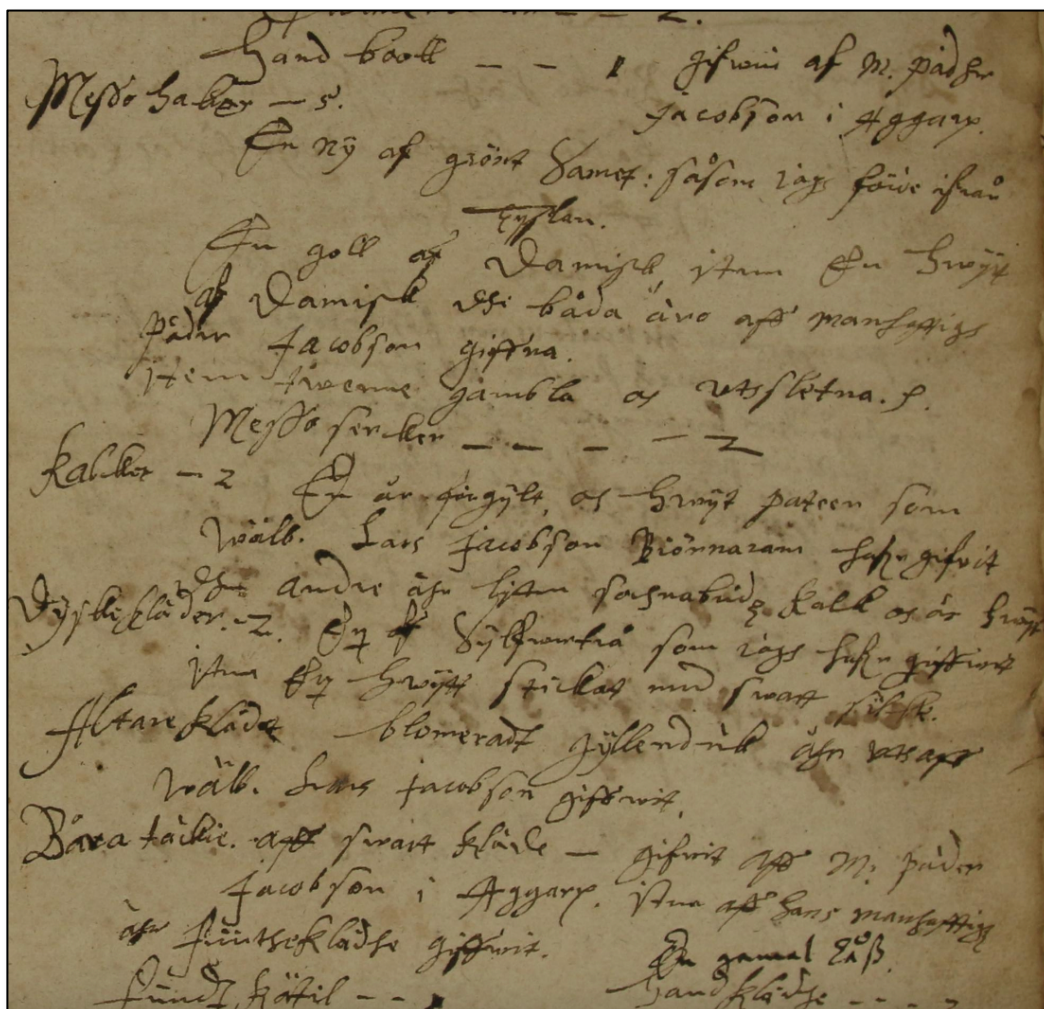


### Donations that Per Jacobsson made to Björkö Church in 1643



In 1643, Per Jacobsson made several donations to Björkö Church, including: a handbook, a yellow damask and a white damask (a woven fabric that has a pattern that is visible on either side), a cloth for Björkö Church's baptism font, and a black funeral pall (the cloth that covers coffins).

Source: Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 6



Record of Per Jacobsson's donations to Björkö Church in 1643



Transcription:

*handbook - - - - - 1      gifwin af M. Päder*  
*Messehakar -----5.      Jacobson i Aggarp.*  
*En ny af grönt Samet: såsom iagh\*\*\* förde ifrån*  
*Tyslan.*  
*En goll af damisk, item En hwijt*  
*af damisk dhi båda äre aff manhafftigh*  
*Päder Jacobson giffna.*  
*Item twenne gambla och utsletna ./.*  
*Messeserker - - - - - 2*  
*Kalker – 2      En är förgylt, och hwijt pateen som*  
*Wälb. Lars Jacobson Björnaram hafer gifvit*  
*dhe ander ähr liten sochnabudz\* kalk och är hwijt*  
*d[y]skikläder – 2 En af Sijlwertrå som jagh hafer giffwitt*  
*item En hwijtt stickat med swart silk[e].*  
*Altarekläder blomeradt\*\* gyllenduk ähr uthaff*  
*wälb. Lars Jacobson gifwitt.*  
*Båra täckie aff swart kläde – gifwit aff M: Päder*  
*Jacobson i Aggarp. Item aff hans manhafftigz*  
*ähr funthekladhe gifwit.      En gamal låss.*

Translation:

*handbook - - - - - 1      gift of Manly Päder*  
*Chasubles ----- 5      Jacobsson in Aggarp*  
*A new of green velvet: that I brought from*  
*Germany*  
*A yellow of damask, also a white*  
*of damask, both of them are gift of Manly*  
*Päder Jacobsson.*  
*Also two old and worn out ./.*  
*Mass shirts - - - - - 2*  
*Chalices – 2      One gilt, and white    paten that*  
*is a gift of Honourable Lars Jacobsson Björnram,*  
*the other is a small "parish-office" chalice and is white (silver?)*  
*Counter(?) clothing – 2. One made of silver thread that I have given*  
*Also one white knitted with black silk.*  
*Altar cloths flowered golden cloth, a gift of*  
*Honourable Lars Jacobsson*  
*Funeral pall (hearse-cloth) made of black cloth – gift of Manly Päder*  
*Jacobsson in Aggarp. Also he has*  
*given a (baptismal) font cloth.      An old (pad?)lock.*

\* "jagh" = "I", is the vicar, who wrote this, Olaus Laurentii.

\*\* "socknabudh" is a duty for the priest to visit someone in the parish, for instant if a person is dying and then maybe give him/her communion.

\* \* "blommerat" is cloth that is decorated with flowers (or in some other way).

During the early 1640s, the rest of Per and Elin's children got married and started families of their own. In 1642, their youngest son Knut was married to Margareta Siggesdotter.<sup>113</sup> <sup>114</sup>Around the same time, their daughter Margareta was married to Anders Gabrielsson.

Over the course of the 1640s, several of Per and Elin's grandchildren were born. This decade also brought immense hardship to Per Jacobsson's family. Sometime in the early 1640s, Per and Elin's two sons-in-laws, David Svensson and Anders Gabrielsson were killed in the Torstensson War. Shortly after their deaths, Per and Elin's daughter Anna was married to Lieutenant Erich Christophersson and their daughter Margareta was married to Nils Siggeson. Sometime around 1645, Per and Elin's eldest son Nils died in service in Denmark. Per and Elin's two younger sons Jacob and Knut were also injured in the war against Denmark. In the summer of 1648, their son-in-law Erich Christophersson was killed in Battle in Prague, the final battle of the Thirty Years' War.

On May 21 or May 22, 1650, Per Jacobsson appeared at a Östra District Court hearing in Vetlanda. During this hearing, Per asked the members of the court to listen to his account of the forty years he served in Småland's Cavalry and hear about the tremendous losses his family endured in times of war. Per stated that his sons and son-in-laws also served in the cavalry. During the Torstensson War, Per's eldest son Nils died in Denmark and his two other sons, Jacob and Knut, were wounded. Three of his son-in-laws, Anders Gabrielsson, Erich Christophersson, and David Svensson, had also been killed in service. Per subsequently requested that the court and Crown show pity on his children and fatherless grandchildren and help them with whatever financial assistance that God may grant.<sup>115</sup>

### Per Jacobsson Appears at Östra District Court\*

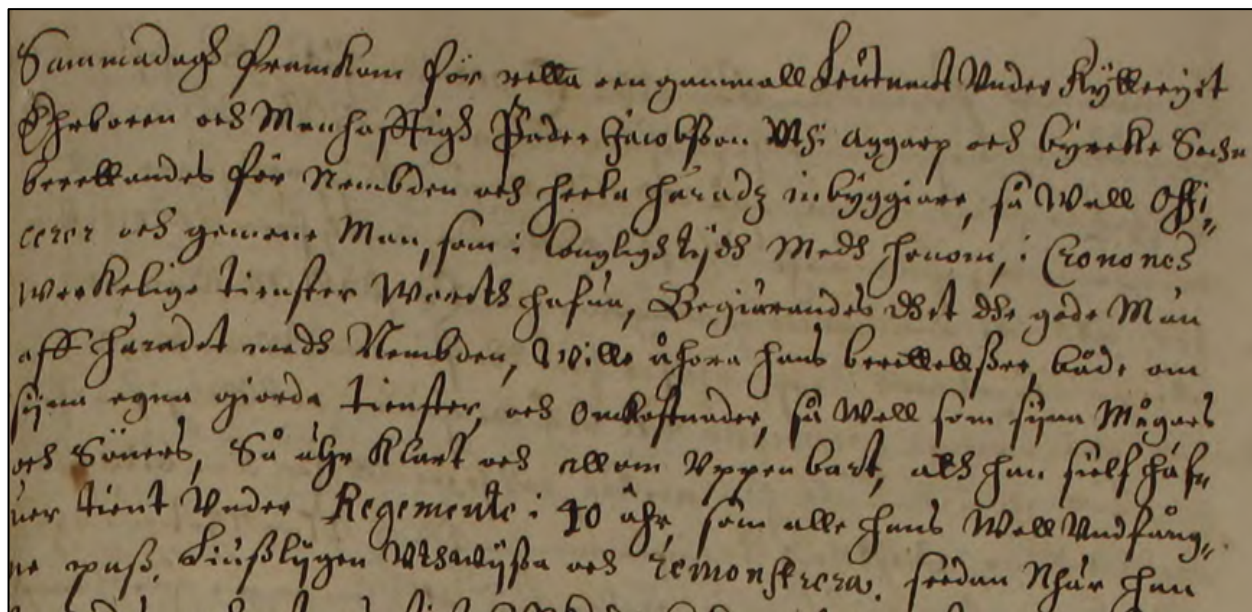
**M**ornings always began with worship at Östra District's courthouse before any legal proceedings began. After the necessary prayers, the slight, white-haired Per Jacobsson was called forward to where bailiff Mattis Påffwelsson presided. Spent from his 40 years of military service to the Crown, Per slowly approached. There he stood witnessed by twelve jurymen- Erich in Torp, Per in Ulvarp, Anders in Bergh, Måns in Fågraryd, Gudmund in Bjädesjö, and others. He appealed to them that he had devoted many faithful years serving his country. His family had now come upon hard times, and he knew it would be much more difficult after his passing. Per pleaded that the farm in Aggarp would remain free of taxation and have any debts lifted. The court's merciful verdict came not long after, and thankfully, to his favour.

\* A work of creative fiction by Rhonda Serafini

<sup>113</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

<sup>114</sup> More information about the fate of Knut Persson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Six: The 3<sup>rd</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 936

<sup>115</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890



Excerpt from an Östra District Court record that mentions Per Jacobsson - May 21-22<sup>nd</sup>, 1650

Transcription:

Sammadagh framkom för retta een gammall Leutnantt Under Rytteriet  
 Ehrboren och manhafftigh Päder Jacobsson uthi aggarp och byrerke sochn  
 berettandes för nembden och heela häradz inbyggjare, så Well Offi-  
 cerer och gemene Man, som i longligh tijdh medh honom, i Cronones  
 werkelige tienster warith hafua, Begiärandes dhet dhe gode Män  
 aff häradet med Nembden, wille åh[ö]ra hans berettelsser, både om  
 sijna egna giorda tienster, och omkostnader, så Well som sijna Mågars  
 och Söners, Så ähr klart och allom uppenbart, ath han sielf h[a]f-  
 uer tient under Regemente i 40 åhr, som alle hans Well undfång-  
 ne opuss, Liusslijgen uthewijssa och temonstrera. sedan Nhär han

Translation:

Same day came for court an old Lieutenant in the Cavalry,  
 respectful and manly Peder Jacobsson in Aggarp and Björkö Parish,  
 telling the members of the court and the whole district's inhabitants, as well as officers  
 and soldiers, that for a long time he had been in the Crown's  
 service, demanding that the good men  
 in the district and the board listen to his stories,  
 both about his service and payments, as well as his  
 sons-in-laws and his sons. It is clear and obvious to everybody  
 that he has served in regiment during 40 years as his works clearly shows. When  
 he at last was tired and got a favorable retirement.



### Per Jacobsson's Sword

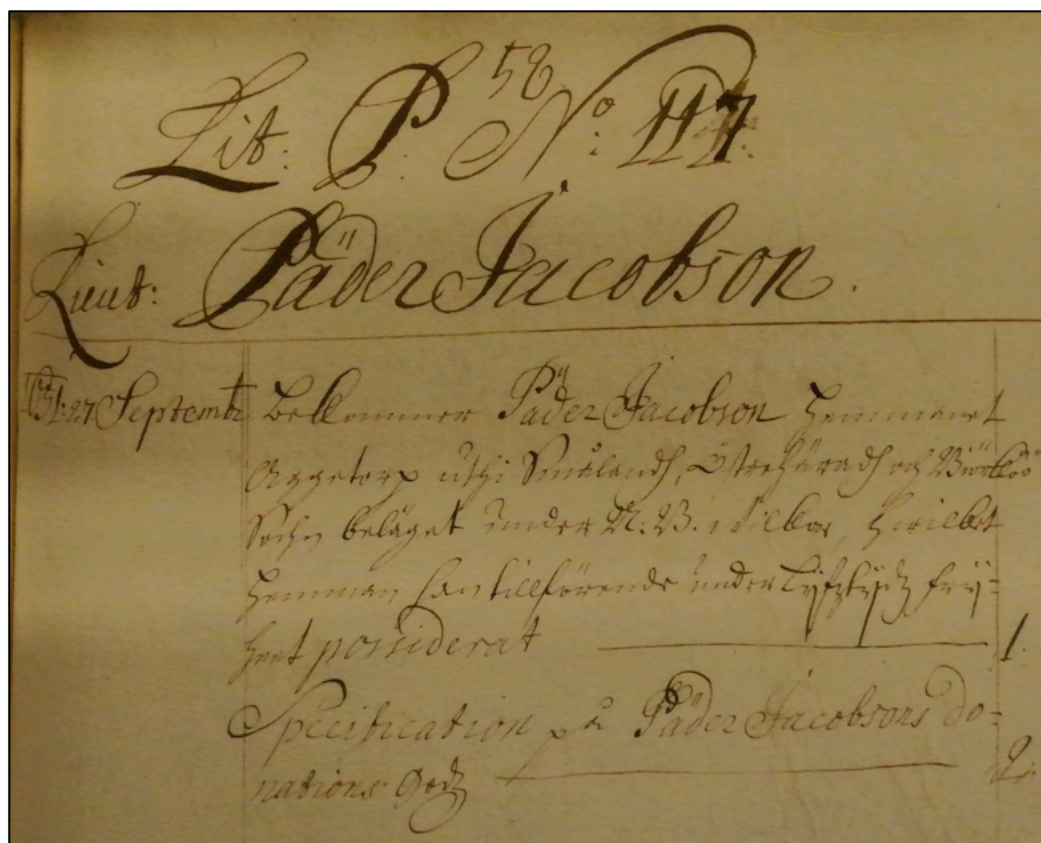
Per Jacobsson's sword from around 1650 still exists and is kept at Björkö Church today. The length of the blade is 85 centimeters and its width is 2.5 centimeters. The blade is etched 20 centimeters from the base with floral highlights and oval portrait medallions. The Latin text "SOLI DEO GLORIA - TEMPERE NE HORI" ("God alone be the glory - Prolong the hours.") is inscribed on one side and the text "SPES MEA IN DEO - FIDE SED CUS FIDO (CUI VIDE?)" ("My hope is in God - Faith, but in whom to trust (To whom it seems?)") is inscribed on the other side. This sword used to hang below Per's banner in Björkö Church. For many years, this sword was kept at the estate Rödjenäs, but it was eventually returned to Björkö Church.

Source: Björkö Church



On September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1651, Per Jacobsson received a Royal Letter from Queen Christina which reaffirmed his lifetime rights to Aggarp.<sup>116</sup>

<sup>116</sup> Red. koll. akt n 314 (117) nr 58

Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson - September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1651Transcription:Lit: P. 58 N<sup>o</sup> 117:

Lieut: Päder Jacobson.

1651: 27 Septemb. bekommer Päder Jacobson hemmanet  
 Aggarph uthi Smålandh Östrehäradh och Björköö  
 Sochn beläget under N.23. [wil]kor, hwilket  
 hemman han tillförende under lijftijds frij-  
 heet possiderat ----- 1  
 Specification på Päder Jacobsons do-  
 nationsgodz ----- 2

Translation:

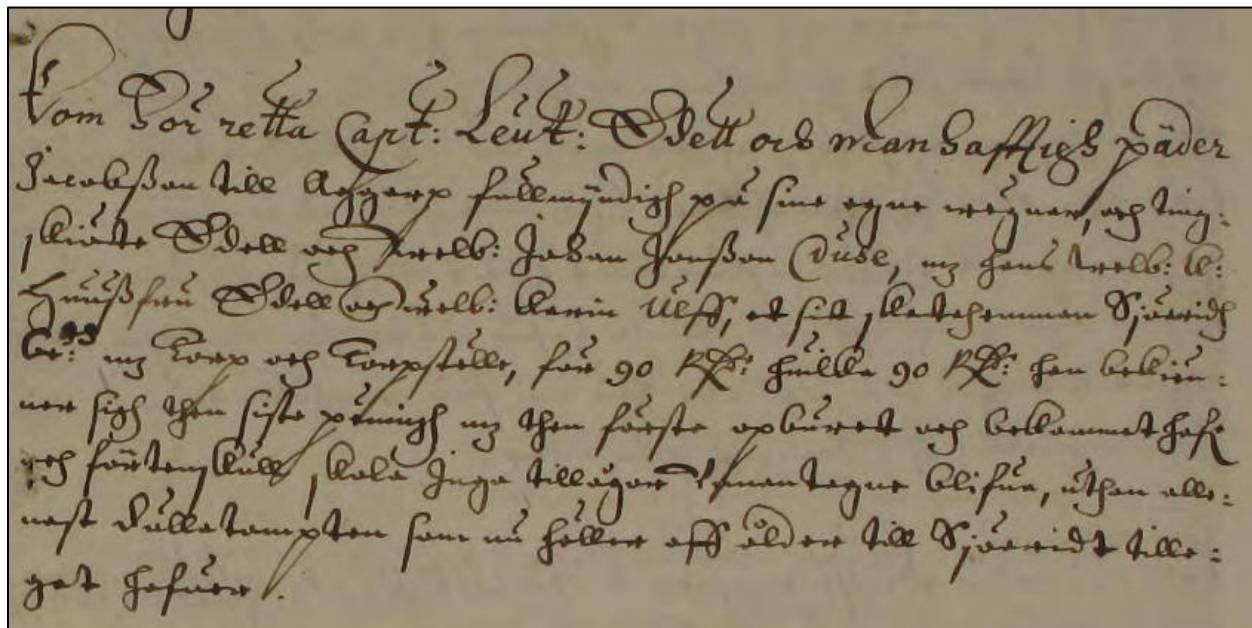
Littera (Letter) P. 58 No. 117:

Lieutenant Päder Jacobsson

1651 the 27<sup>th</sup> of September. Receives Peder Jacobsson the homestead  
 Aggarp in Småland, laying in Östra District and Björköö  
 Parish, under Nr. 23. terms, which  
 homestead he already has owned for a  
 lifetime ----- 1  
 Specification on Peder Jacobson's  
 donated estate ----- 2



On September 26 or 27, 1654, Per Jacobsson appeared at Östra District Court in Vetlanda again and sold all the property that he owned at Sjöryd (with the exception of the croft Dulletomten) to Johan Jonsson Duse for 90 riksdaler.<sup>117</sup> Sometime in 1654, Per's brother Lars Björnram died.<sup>118</sup>



Östra District Court of Appeals record that mentions Per Jacobsson - September 26<sup>th</sup> or 27<sup>th</sup>, 1654

#### Transcription:

Kom för retta Capt: Leut: Edell och manhafftigh pader  
Jacobsson till Aggarp fullmyndigh på sine egne wägnar, och ting-  
skiötte Edell och wälb: Johan Jonsson Duse, mz (med) hans welb: K:  
Huussfru Edell och welb: Karin Ulff, et sitt skattehemman Sjöaridh  
be<sup>th</sup> (benämnt) mz Torp och Torpst[ä]lle, för 90 Rd<sup>e</sup> (Riksdaler] huilka 90 Rd<sup>e</sup> han bekiän-  
ner sigh then sista päningh mz then then första opburet och bekommet haf. (hafuer)  
och förtenskull skola Inga tillägor Unnantagne blifua, uthan alle-  
nast dullatompten som nu h[ö]ller aff ålder till Sjöaridt tille-  
gat hafuer.

#### Translation:

Came Captain-Lieutenant, the noble and manly Peder Jacobsson to Aggarp to court,  
authorized on behalf of himself and gave the full, legal ownership to the noble and honorable  
Johan Jonsson Duse with his honorable, dear housewife, noble and honorable Karin Ulff, of  
his tax homestead, named Sjöryd with crofts, for a payment of 90 Riksdaler, that he admit he  
have received in full and therefore everything (is sold), except for "Dulletomten," which for  
a long time has been a distant part of Sjöryd.

<sup>117</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:31 (1651-1661), Image 950

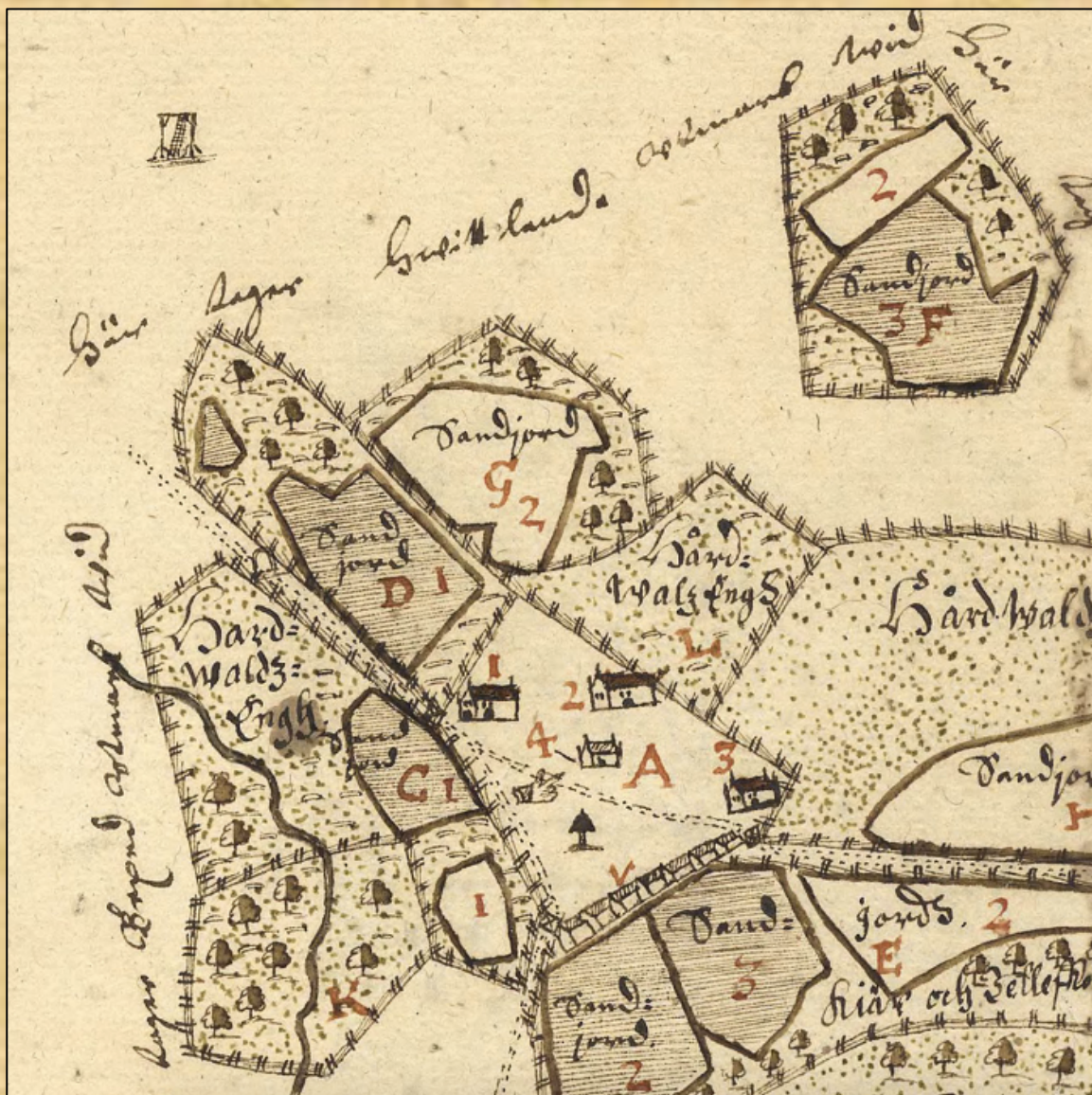
<sup>118</sup> Silfving, page 42



### Vetlanda Parish's Village Square in the Mid-17<sup>th</sup> Century

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the hearings for Östra District Court were held at a building in the village square of Vetlanda Parish. This village square was located just southeast of the village. The building for Östra District's court hearings was located along the village's main east road that ran from Emådalen to Kalmar. This building stood just a short distance southeast of Vetlanda Church. To the northwest of the village were the gallows where criminals were executed. A ladder led up to these gallows that the condemned and executioner both had to climb. A noose was then placed around the prisoner's neck and he was read his last rites before being hung from the gallows.

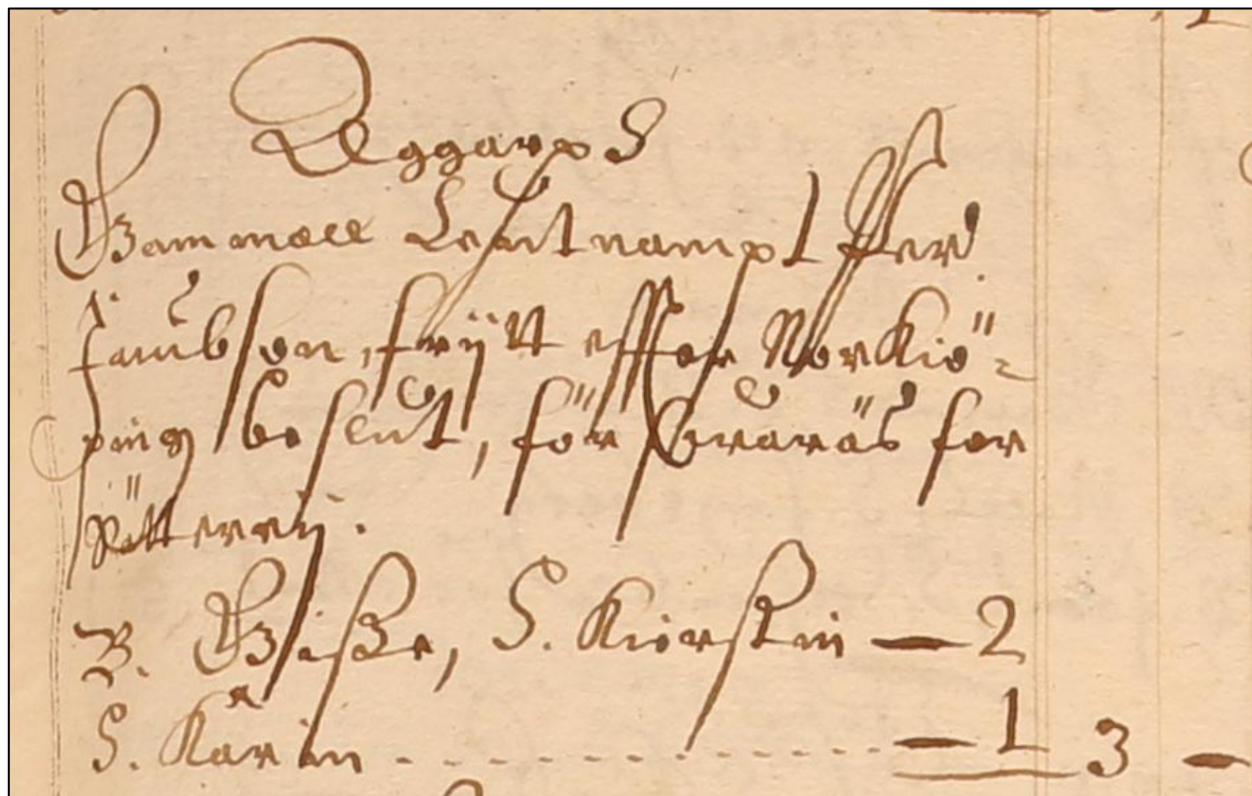
Source: <https://arkeologijonkoping.wordpress.com/2013/02/>. Accessed July, 2016.



The hand in this map of Vetlanda in 1645 points to where the hearings for Östra District Court were held. The gallows can be seen to the northwest of the village.



In 1656, a farmer named Gisse and his wife Kerstin also lived at Aggarp, as did Karin Nilsdotter, the widowed daughter-in-law of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter.<sup>119</sup>



Mantalslängd record showing the inhabitants of Aggarp, Björkö Parish in 1656

Transcription:

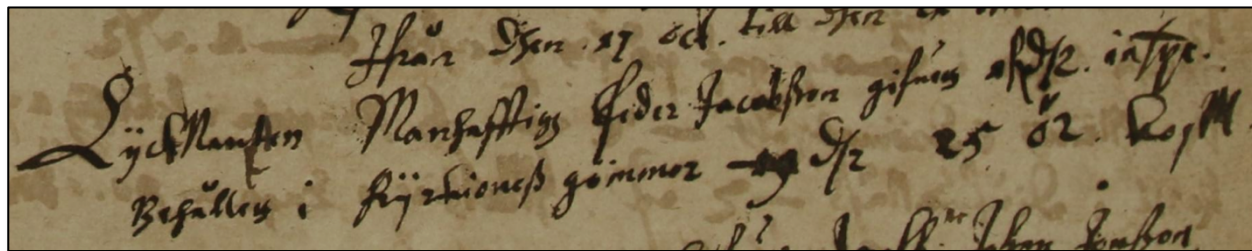
Aggarph  
Gammall Leutnampt Per  
Jacubson frijtt effter Norkiö-  
ping beslut, förswäres for  
Sätterrij.  
B. Gisse, h. Kierstin ----- 2  
h. Karin ..... 1 3

Translation:

Aggarp  
Old Lieutenant Per  
Jacobsson free (from taxes) after Norrköping's  
decision, sworn (by owner) to be  
Manor.  
Farmer Gisse and his wife Kerstin - 2  
wife Karin ..... 1 3

<sup>119</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronobergs County, Year: 1656, page 432

Sometime in 1658, Per Jacobsson paid a tithe to Björkö Church.<sup>120</sup> This is the last known record of him alive.



Church record which shows a tithe that Per Jacobsson paid to Björkö Church in 1658

Transcription:

*Ly[d]nanten Manhaftigh Peder Jacobsson gifuer [?]dlr (daler). [in tpt]  
Behålles i Kyrkioness gömmor 49 dlr (daler) 25 ör (öre) KopM (kopparmynt)*

Translation:

*Lieutenant manly Peder Jacobsson gives ? daler . (amount brought forward?)  
Kept in the church's hiding place (treasury) 49 daler 25 öre copper coins*

Per Jacobsson died on December 25, 1658.<sup>121</sup> He was probably buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church in early January of 1659.

### The Extraordinary Life of Per Jacobsson

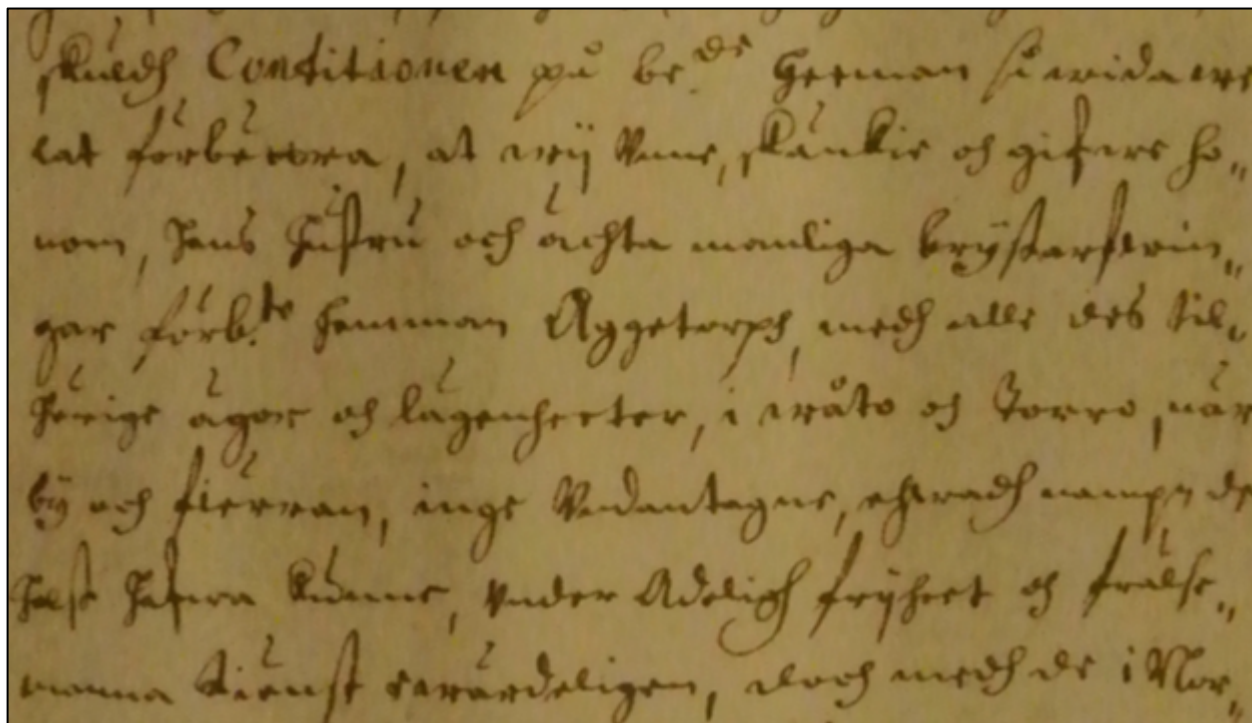
Of all the High family's known Swedish ancestors, Per Jacobsson is one of the most interesting and he undoubtedly lived one of the most fascinating lives. Even though he lived in a time where records on an individual were scarce, there is an abundant amount of records on Per which give us an in-depth insight into his life. Out of all the High family's known ancestors who lived in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Per Jacobsson was the most socially prominent. He was the only known ancestor who lived during this era who owned multiple farms and had his own seal. In an age where most people rarely traveled further than their parish, Per's service in the military enabled him to travel throughout southern Sweden in the Kalmar War and all over Germany during the Thirty Years' War. During the Thirty Years' War, Per served with many foreign comrades who hailed from England, Scotland, and Saxony. Per also served under Gustaf II Adolf, the "Lion of the North" who was one of the greatest kings in Swedish history. Per probably saw Gustaf II Adolf on several occasions during the early 1630s and served under him during several battles. Per's children and grandchildren were likely enthralled by his tales of war.

<sup>120</sup> Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 24

<sup>121</sup> Silving, page 62



Shortly after Per Jacobsson's death, his family received a Royal Letter from Queen Christina, confirming their exemption from taxation.<sup>122</sup>



Excerpt from a Royal Letter to the estate of Per Jacobsson - February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1659

Transcription:

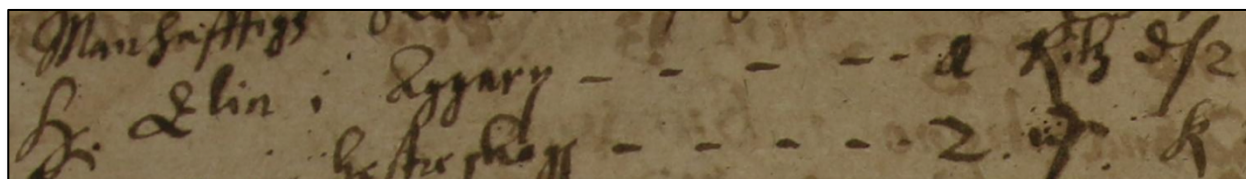
*skuldh Contitionen på bede heeman såwida we-  
lat förbättra, at wij Unne, skänkir och gifwe ho-  
nom, hans hustru och ächte manliga brystarfwin-  
gar förbte hemman Aggetorp, medh alle des til-  
hörige ägor och lägenheeter, i wåto och torro, när  
by och fierran, inge Undantagne, ehwadn nampn de  
helst hafwa kunne, under Adeligh frijheet och frälse-  
manna dienst [ew]ärdeligen, doch medh de i Nor-*

Translation:

*on the before named homestead , decided to improve  
the conditions, (in that way) that We allow and give  
him, his wife and male genuine breast heirs the before  
named homestead Aggarp with all its subsidiaries,  
in wet and dry, near and distant, no exceptions, whatever  
name it will have, under noble freedom and freeholder services*

<sup>122</sup> Red. koll. akt nr 314.

Elin Svensdotter survived Per Jacobsson by at least a few years. In 1663, she paid a tithe of one riksdaler to Björkö Church.<sup>123</sup> She probably died sometime in the 1660s or 1670s.



Church record which shows a tithe that Elin Svensdotter paid to Björkö Church in 1663

Transcription:

*H. Elin i Aggarp \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 1 Rikz dlr (Riksdaler).*

Translation:

*Housewife Elin in Aggarp-----1 riksdaler*

### Per Jacobsson's Banner



Per's banner probably looked similar to this Duse family banner at Björkö Church from the 17<sup>th</sup> century but may have looked more like a textile flag

Source: Silving, page 62

In the 1880s inventory records of Björkö Church, Per Jacobsson's banner is listed as one of the items in the church's collection. In old times, banners of prominent church members (such as nobility) adorned the church walls. Banners are artistic representations of a family crest. Per Jacobsson's sword was placed below his banner. Per Jacobsson's banner probably bore the Björnram family crest. Inscribed in gold at the bottom of it was the text:

*"Hans Kongel, Maj: tz vår allernådigst troman och wälbestält levtnant öffver ett compagne Smålands kavalri, ehrboren och manhafftigh salig hos Gudh Peder Jacobsson i Aggarp är afsomnat den 25 december 1658."*

*(Translation: "His Royal Majesty's, our most gracious faithful man and duly constituted lieutenant for a company Småland's Cavalry, decent and manly sainted with God, Peder Jacobsson in Aggarp has passed away the 25<sup>th</sup> of December, 1658.")*

<sup>123</sup> Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), page 43

### **Trivia on Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter**

1. Around what year was Per Jacobsson born?
  - a. 1570
  - b. 1575
  - c. 1580
  - d. 1585
2. What was the name of the parish that Per and Elin lived at?
  - a. Barkeryd
  - b. Björkö
  - c. Flisby
  - d. Nässjö
3. What was the name of the farm that Per and Elin lived at?
  - a. Aggarp
  - b. Katteryd
  - c. Norra Sonnarp
  - d. Sjöryd
4. What was the name of the cavalry regiment that Per Jacobsson served in?
5. How many children did Per and Elin have?
6. What war did Per serve in during the 1630s?
7. What rank did Per Jacobsson obtain in the cavalry?
8. What was the name of Per and Elin's eldest son?
9. What was the date of Per Jacobsson's death? (In the Julian Calendar)
10. What is the last known year that Elin Svensdotter was alive?

Answers: 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. Småland's Cavalry 5. Three sons and two daughters 6. The Thirty Years' War 7. Lieutenant  
8. Nils 9. December 25, 1658 10. 1663



Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson  
October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1635<sup>124</sup>

[illegible]

**Transcription:**

Wij Christina medh Gudz nådhe Swerigies, Göthes  
 och Wendes Utkoradhe drottningh och arff furstuinna, storfurstuinna  
 till Finlandh, hertiginna Uthi Estland och Carelen, fröken Utöfuer  
 Ingermannelandh, [et I] Göre Witterliget, at oss breff wijsare och löy-  
 tenampt Pedher Jacobsson i Aggarp hafuer i Underdånigheet Präsen-  
 tera låtet ett H: Salig: Konungh May:z Loffwärdigast Uthi åminnellsse  
 wåre högdte ähredhe kiäre her fadhers breff Daterat i Felldtleget widh  
 Falckenaw dhen 7 Octobris Anno 1626: honom gifuit på förbe<sup>de</sup> hemman  
 Aggetörp i Byrete Sochn, Uthi Östyerheradht beläget qwitt, fryt för  
 alle wisse och owisse utlagor i sin och sins hustrus Lifztydh at niutha,  
 Bruka och behålla. Ödmjukeligen begiärandes om wåre nådige Confirmation  
 hwilken hans Underdånige begäran wij medh nådher anseedt haffwe  
 och her medh i deta vårt breffz krafft Unne och Confirmere, honom  
 högbemelte wåre salige käre her fadhers breff under Lyka Wilkor och  
 rättighet, som dhedt för detta ådt honom bebreffwat ähr och detta  
 allt till wår wijdhare ratification: widh wåre angående omyndige ähr  
 och Regeringh. Der alle som wederbör hafue sigh at effterrätta.  
 Till yttermera wisso ähr detta medh vårt secret, och wåre sampt  
 Swergies Rijkets Respective förmyndares och Regeringhz Underskrifft  
 bekräfftadt, Datum Ståckhollm den 20 Octobris Anno 1635.

<i>Gabriell Oxenstierna</i>	<i>Jacobus De la Gardia</i>	<i>Carll Gyllenhiellm</i>
<i>Gustaffssonh</i>	Sweriges Rikes Marsk	Rikes Admiral
Swergies drätz		

<i>Peer Banner</i>	<i>Carll Bondhe</i> å Rikz-
i Rikz Cantzellerens	Skatmesterens Stelle
stelle	

### Translation:

We Christina with God's grace, Swedes, Goths, and Wends Elect Queen and Hereditary Duchess, Great Duchess of Finland, Duchess of Estonia and Karelia, Duchess over Ingria, [that I] make publically known, that as, the letter shows that Lieutenant Peder Jacobsson in Aggarp, has in subservience presented one letter by His Sainted King Majesty, blessed in memory, our highly honored dear father's letter, dated in the camp of Falkenau on October 7, 1626: Him (Peder) given, on the mentioned homestead Aggetorp in Björkö Parish, in Östra District, laying free from all specific and unspecific taxes during his and his wife's lifetime, to enjoy, use and keep. Humbly asking of our gracious confirmation, which his subservient request we in grace considered have, and by the power in this letter given and confirm, him (Peder) highly honored our Sainted dear fathers letter under the same conditions and rights, that was to him given before and this all to our ratification in our ongoing minority years and government. Which all that this concerns, has to obey. In faith whereof is this with our seal, and ours, together with Sweden's respective guardians and government's signature confirmed. Date: Stockholm October 20<sup>th</sup>, the year 1635.

<i>Gabriel Oxenstierna</i>	<i>Jacob De la Gardie</i>	<i>Carl Gyllenhielm</i>
<i>Gustafsson</i>	Head of the Armed Forces	Admiral of Swedish Navy
Seneschal of the Realm		

<i>Per Banér</i>	<i>Carl Bonde</i>
On behalf of the Chancellor	On behalf of the Treasurer

### Persons of Interest:

Christina (1626-1689), Queen of Sweden 1632-1654 (abdicated)  
 Gabriel Oxenstierna (1587-1640), Seneschal of the Realm  
 Jakob Pontusson De la Gardie (1583-1652), Head of the armed forces  
 Carl Carlsson Gyllenhielm (1574-1650), Admiral of whole Swedish navy (uncle to Queen Christina)  
 Per Gustafsson Banér (1588-1644), Council of the State  
 Carl Filipsson Bonde (1581-1652), Council of the State



Letter from Lars Björnram and  
Per Jacobsson - September 1, 1643<sup>125</sup>

[illegible]

<sup>125</sup> SS-FF 9507 Kammararkivet

## 7.2.2. Letter from Lars Björneram and Per Jacobsson – September 1, 1643

### Transcription:

9507

Bekennes wij oss Lars Biörneramn och Lautenanten  
Päder Jacopsson at thenne sedelwijsare Markus Börgesson  
haffwer aff oss Begäret itt Sanfärdig[t] witnesbördh [huru]  
lenge han haffwer warit wthi Crononas tjenst för en  
Ryter huilketw wij honom för Rätwyshetenis skuld icke  
förwägra kunna, så är det sant at han haffwe tiänt  
uthi 36 åhr Först Ridit sielff och nu håller tuå hästar  
uthi Crononas tjenst, och effter at hans gårdh stensåhsa  
benämnd belägen uthi öster härad i näsby sochn är kiöpt  
wthaff nils pärson sölffwersparre, till frelse klen före nöges  
honom till at flötia ther ifrån och till en gård Espe bron?  
benämnd huilken gård hans hustrus föräldrar haffwa  
fått S(alig) i åminnelse konung Johans breff uppå huilken gård  
han nu will hålla Rusttienst för, Eherföra är till hennes  
K: Matz: och then högha Regering hans wnderdånighe  
begäran at han måtte få [wår] H: K: M: breff at han måtte  
få bliffwa [ther] omolesterat till at hålla Rusttienst, [därpå]  
och till att boo wpå så at ingen [uthaff] adhelen haff[wer]  
mackt till at kiöpat till frelse eller någon annan haffwe  
mackt till at dryffwa honom tädhan så lenge han haff-  
we mackt till at hålla Rusttienst ther före, effter at han  
haffwe koning Johans breff ther på som hans hustrus  
föräldrar haffwa sigh ther på förskaffwat och at han  
måtte få der bliffwa wthi sina [å]lderdoms dagar som hans  
hustrus föräldrar hafft haffwer at så sanfärdigt, är  
som före skriffwit står witna wy medh våre nampn  
och signeter aff Rödie den 1. 7[ber] 1643

*Lars {sigill} Biörneramn      Päd[er]{sigill} Jacopsson*

Resol. åhr [Angett] resolution [äht] Ryttare  
Hemman skola okiöpte förbliffwa, Hwarföre  
bliffe och denne ryttare d[är] wed hand haffd.

**Translation:**

9507

We, Lars Björnram and Lieutenant Peder Jacobsson confess that this "letter shower" Markus Börjesson has asked us to present a true testimony for how long he has been in duty as a cavarly rider for the Crown, this case we not can refuse for justice. So it is true that he in 36 years has been, first riding himself and now holds two horses, in service for the Crown. His homestead Stensåsa, situated in Östra District and Näsby Parish, has been bought by Nils Persson Silfwersparre and was too small for his (Markus') needs, which makes it necessary for him to move to the homestead Espebron, that his wife's parents received through the late King Johan's letter and on which he (Markus) now wants to have farm tenure. Therefore is to Her Royal Majesty the Queen and the Governement his subservient request that he may receive Her Royal Majesty's letter that he without any obstacles is to have this farm tenure (on Espebron) and to reside in and that no noble can buy the farm to freeholders estate or anyone else can have the power to expel him, as long as he fulfills his duties. This is because he has King Johan's letter on the farm and that his wife's parents possess it, and he wants to live there the rest of his life, as was his wife's parents privilege. This is the truth and we bear witness to this with our names and seals at Rödja, the 1<sup>st</sup> of September, 1643.

*Lars {seal} Björnram*

*Peder {seal} Jacobsson*

Decision: That the cavalry rider's homestead should remain "unbought", therefore this rider is to keep what he has (i.e. Markus is to keep the homestad Espebron under the conditions in the letter)

**People of Interest:**

- Johan III (1537-1592) King of Sweden 1568-1592
- Markus Börjesson Papegoja, (d. Nobvember 24, 1647)
- Börjesson's wife, Brita Hansdotter Lilliehöök af Gälared och Kolbäck (1574- 1656)
- Britas' father, Hans Jöransson Lilliehöök af Gälared och Kolbäck (d. 1594)
- Britas' mother Anna Carlsdotter Lake (d. 1634)
- Nils Persson Silfwersparre (d. 1644)



## Östra District Court Record that Mentions Per Jacobsson – May 21-22, 1650<sup>126</sup>

[illegible]

<sup>126</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

**Transcription:**

Sammadagh (21 el. 22/5 1650) framkom för retta een gammall Leutnantt Under Rytteryet Ehrboren och manhafftigh Päder Jacobsson uthi aggarp och byrerke sochn berettandes för nembden och heela häradz inbyggjare, så Well Officerer och gemene Man, som i longligh tijdh medh honom, i Cronones werkelige tienster warith hafua, Begiärandes dhet dhe gode Män aff häradet med Nembden, wille åh[ö]ra hans berettelsser, både om sijna egna giorda tienster, och omkostnader, så Well som sijna Mågars och Söners, Så ähr klart och allom uppenbart, ath han sielf h[a]fuer tient under Regemente i 40 åhr, som alle hans Well undfångne opuss, Liusslijgen uthewijssa och temonstrera. seedan Nhär han [trö]ttades och eet gunstigt affskeedh bekommit hade, stelle han så Wel före som seedan, trenne sijna Mågar Erich Cristophersson Leutnant till foot, davidh Swensson, och Anders Gabriellsson, i Hulta i tiensten, huilka ähro nu Nyiligen för praag och een deell i dhen danske feiyden för fienden slag[ene], som samptlige Reuterna medh officererne Stadfasta, Lembnandes Således sijna effterlåtna hustruer i ett sorgeligt tillståndh, hans Eldste son, Nils Persson bleff dhessföruthan slagen i dannemark; t[r]enne hans yngre söner som än lefua och tiensten förträda, ähro blefne för Rijeksens fiender alldelles förlammade, så kulerna sittia inne i lijfuet Inläkta, detta hafuer Leutnanten medh [a]ndragande häradz inbyggjare föredragith, medh klageligh bewijssende ath alt sanferdigt beståår förmenandes således sin Undfångne skada, och sorgh, hennes Maij<sup>tz</sup> Underdånligen [a]ngifua, dhen Underdånige och ödhmiuke förhopningh, Wår aldranådigste Öfuerheet Warder aldranådigst hans stora och höga be[s]wär och honom eller hans Effterlåtne barns Enkior, som medh många faderlössa barn quarsittia, för slijka giorda tienster och omkostnader någorleedes benåda, hwad gudh steckes Ingifua och förefalla kan,

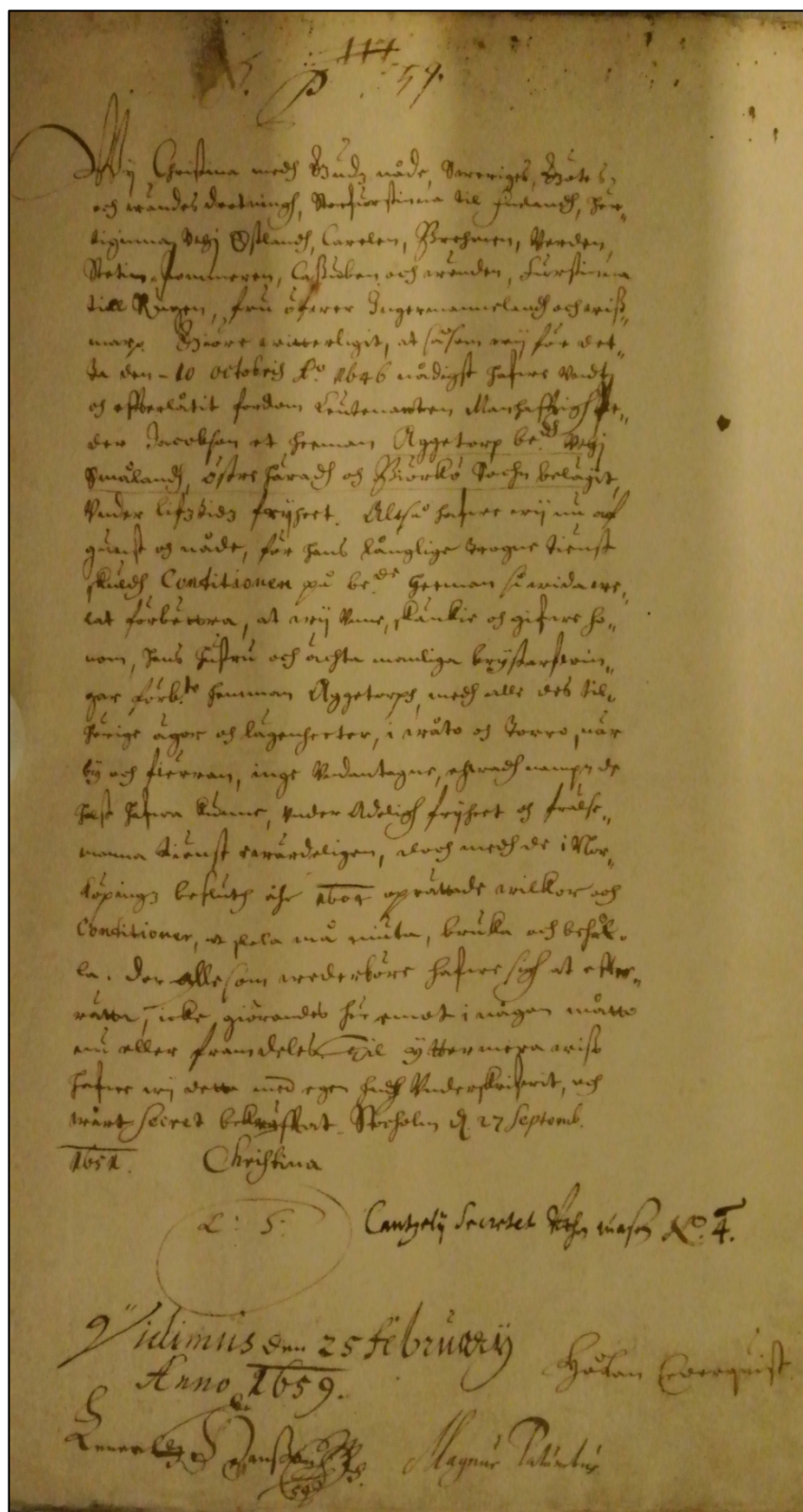
### 7.2.3. Östra District Court Record that Mentions Per Jacobsson – May 21-22, 1650

#### **Translation:**

The same day (May 21 or 22, 1650) came to the court an old lieutenant in the Cavalry, respectful and manly Peder Jacobsson in Aggarp and Björkö Parish, telling the members of the court (the board) and the whole district's inhabitants, as well as officers and soldiers, about the long time he has been in the Crown's service and demanding that the good men in the district and the board listen to his stories, both about his service and payments, as well as his sons-in-law and his sons. It is clear and obvious to everybody that he has served in regiment during 40 years as his works clearly shows. When he at last was tired and got a favorable retirement he recommended his three sons in law, Erik Christophersson, Lieutenant (the Lifegard) at foot, David Svensson, and Anders Gabrielsson in Hulta, all three of whom have recently been killed in action at Prague in the Danish War. Every officer and rider can testify to this, and they leave their three widows in a very sad state. His eldest son, Nils Persson was before that killed in Denmark; two of his younger sons still live but cannot execute their service because of bullets in their bodies, which have made them paralyzed. This is what the Lieutenant told the inhabitants and said that all is true. Peder now has the subservient and humble hope that the gracious authorities will think of his poor children and fatherless grandchildren and for all his sacrifices, and in some way grant him and them, whatever God will give.



Royal Letter to the Estate of  
Per Jacobsson – February 25, 1659<sup>127</sup>



<sup>127</sup> Red. koll. akt nr 314. - Kammararkivet

#### 7.2.4. Royal Letter to the Estate of Per Jacobsson – February 25, 1659

##### Transcription:

Wij Christina medh Gudz nåde, Sweriges, Götes och wändes drotningh, storfurstinna til Finland, hertiginna uthi Ostland, Carelen, Brehmen, Werden, Stetin, Pommeren, Cassuben och wenden, furstinna till Rügen, fru öfwer Ingermannelandh och wissmar./. Giöre witterligith, at såsom wij för detta den – 10 octobris A<sup>o</sup> 1646 nådigst hafwe Undt och efterlåtit fordom leutenanten Manhaftigh Peder Jacobson et heeman Aggetorp be<sup>d</sup>h uthj Småland, Öster häradh och Biörkö sochn belägit, Under lifztidz frijheet. Altså hafwe wij nu af gunst och nåde, för hans långlige trogne dienst skuldh Contitionen på be<sup>d</sup>heeman såwida welat förbeträ, at wij Unne, skänkir och gifwe honom, hans hustru och ächta manliga brystarfwingar förb<sup>e</sup> hemman Aggetorp, medh alle des tilhörige ägor och lägenheeter, i wåto och torro, när by och fierran, inge Undantagne, ehwadn nampn de helst hafwa kunne, under Adeligh frijheet och frälsemanna dienst [ew]ärdeligen, doch medh de i Norköpingz besluth åhr 1604 uprättade wilkor och conditioner, [de] skola må niuta, bruka och behålla. der alle som wederböre hafwe sigh at efterrätta, icke görandes här emot i någon mått[e] nu eller framdeles. Til yttermera wisso hafwe wij detta med egen handh Underskrifwit, och vårt Secret bekräftat. Stocholm d. 27 Septemb. 1651. *Christina*

L: S: Cantzelij Secretet [Kungl] [maj:t] N<sup>o</sup> 4.

Qidimus den 25 february *Håkan Cederquist*  
Anno 1659.

*Lennert H Hansson [Mh?]* *Magnus Palumbus*

**Translation:**

We Christina, with God's grace, Queen of Sweden, Goths and Vendes, Great Princess of Finland, Duchess of Ostland, Karelia, Brehmen, Werden, Stettin, Pomerania, Cassuben and Wenden, Princess of Rügen, mistress of Ingrian and Wissmar. (We) make publicly known, as we the 10<sup>th</sup> of October 1646 gracefully have allowed the old Lieutenant, manly Peder Jacobsson homestead's, Aggarp named, in Småland, Östra District and Björkö Parish situated, for lifetime free of tax. Therefore, We have now of favour and grace, for his long and faithful services, on the before named homestead, decided to improve the conditions, (in that way) that We allow and give him, his wife and male genuine breast heirs the before named homestead Aggarp with all its subsidiaries, in wet and dry, near and distant, no exceptions, whatever name it will have, under noble freedom and freeholder services forever, but with exception of the conditions from Norrköping meeting's decision 1604\*, he is to enjoy, use and keep. Everybody has the duty to respect this gift for all times. To prove this We have signed this with our own hand and approved it with our seal. Stockholm the 27<sup>th</sup> of September 1651. *Christina*

*L: S:*                      Seal of Secretary's Office, Royal Majesty's Nr. 4

Decided on the 25<sup>th</sup> of February      *Håkan Cederquist*  
the year 1659

*Lennart Hansson (Mh?)*                      *Magnus Palumbus*

\* At Norrköping's meeting in 1604, the decision was taken that the king/queen was not allowed to give away property without doing restrictions in:

1. The right of inheritance
2. The right to use it
3. The ownership.

**Persons of Interest:**

Christina Vasa (1626-1689), Queen of Sweden 1632-1654  
Håkan Cederquist, Assistant Judge in Göta Court of Appeal  
Lennart Hansson, Assistant Judge in Kammarrevisionen from 1653  
Magnus Palumbus (Gripenklo, 1610-1676), assistant judge



## Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sigge Larsson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Brita Börjesdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>1570s</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>1570s-1590s</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Järeda, Kalmar</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>May, 1640</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>After 1669</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Målilla, Kalmar</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Målilla, Kalmar</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Cavalry Rider, Juror, and Sheriff</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Housewife</b>

## Children of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Börje	1600s	Målilla, Kalmar	Before 1669	Unknown
Olof	1600s-1610s	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	1614	Målilla, Kalmar	February, 1666	Målilla, Kalmar
Lars	1600s-1610s	Målilla, Kalmar	January 17, 1694	Aggunaryd, Kronoberg
<b>Margareta</b>	Late 1610s	Målilla, Kalmar	December, 1698	Björkö, Jönköping
Ingeborg	1600s-1610	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Forserum, Jönköping
Anna	1600s-1610	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Brita	1600s-1620s	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Kerstin	1600s-1620s	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Tveta, Kalmar

### Early Years (1570-1614)

Sigge Larsson was probably born in the 1570s.<sup>128</sup> Although it's unknown where he was born, he may have been born somewhere in Målilla Parish, Kalmar County. His father was Lars Olofsson<sup>129</sup> and his mother was probably named Ingeborg.<sup>130</sup>

### The Name "Sigge"

The name "Sigge" (*Sée-geh*) is a nickname for the Scandinavian names Sigurd and Sigvard. The name Sigurd is a variant of the Norse name Sigurðr, which is formed from the words *sigr* ("victory") and *varðr* ("guardian"). The name Sigvard has been in use in Sweden since the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Name Day for Sigurd in Sweden is January 10<sup>th</sup> and the Name Day for Sigvard is February 25<sup>th</sup>. Sigge can also be a nickname for the Germanic name Sigfrid.

<sup>128</sup> Sigge is first listed as a cavalry rider in *Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar*, Vol. 1600:15, Image 25 and was probably in his twenties at the time, so he was probably born in the 1570s.

<sup>129</sup> Lars Olofsson is listed as Sigge's father in *Målilla med Gårdveda* Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22.

<sup>130</sup> Ingeborg is listed as Lars Olofsson's wife in *Målilla med Gårdveda* Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 16.

Sigge's father Lars Olofsson was a rider in Småland's Cavalry. It's unknown how many siblings Sigge had. By 1578, his family was living at Ödhult, a farm in northern Målilla Parish.<sup>131</sup> Sigge grew up at Ödhult. His family attended Målilla Church. When Sigge was growing up in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, the vicar of Målilla Church was Ericus Andrea. Since he served as a juror and sheriff as an adult, Sigge probably learned to read at a young age.



Ödhult, Målilla - Where Sigge Larsson grew up in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century

During the 1590s, Sigge's father Lars was probably frequently away, serving in The Russian-Swedish War (1590-1595) and Sigismund's War (1598-1599). By this time, Sigge was a young adult and helped his mother Ingeborg take care of their farm at Ödhult while Lars was away. Sigge probably took a great interest in his father's experiences in the cavalry, since he eventually enlisted in Småland's Cavalry himself.

### Målilla Parish



Målilla Church

Målilla (Moa-lí-la) Parish is located in western Kalmar County. It is 221.1 square kilometers, of which 209.13 square kilometers is country. The parish consists of valleys with farmland surrounded by semi-mountainous woodland. Målilla has medieval origins. The name "Målilla" was first recorded in 1337 and derives from the words *mål* ("a measurement used for a piece of land") and *häll(a)* ("flagstone.") In 1830, the congregations of Målilla and Gårdeva parishes merged to form a single church, which is located in Målilla. Målilla used to be part of Aspeland District, but became part of Hultsfred Municipality in 1971. In 1950, there were 2,685 inhabitants living in Målilla.

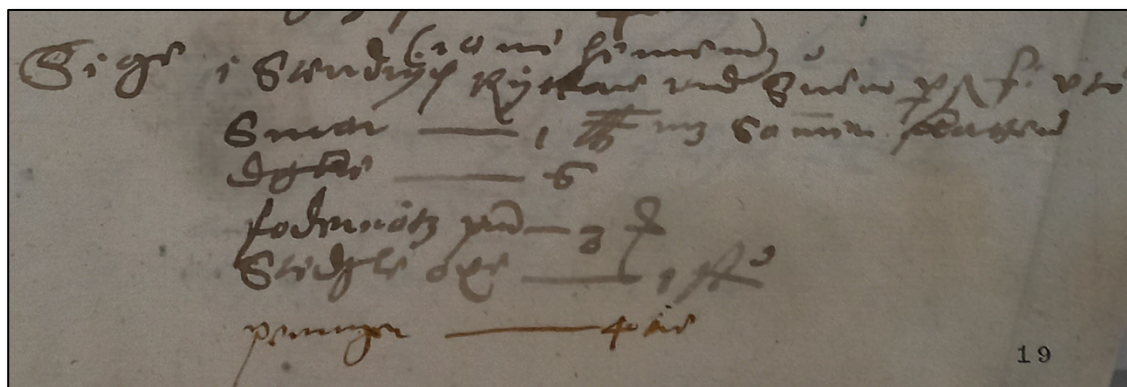
Source: Swedish Uppslagsbok second edition 1947-1955: Målilla Parish

<sup>131</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1587:1, Image 102

In 1600, Sweden became involved in the Polish-Swedish War of 1600-1611 against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. By this time, Sigge had enlisted in Småland's Cavalry and was living at Stensryd, a farm in central Målilla Parish. During this time, he was under the command of Sven Persson and was listed as being abroad, serving in the Polish-Swedish War.<sup>132</sup>



Stensryd, Målilla - Where Sigge Larsson lived from 1600-1614



Landscape record of Sigge Larsson at Stensryd, Målilla Parish - 1600

*Sigge i Stensryd, Ryttare und(er) Suen P(er)s(sons) f(enika) utr*  
*Smör* \_\_\_\_\_ *1 skålpund mz sommer skatten*  
*Dgke* \_\_\_\_\_ *6*  
*Fodernöts pen(ning)* *3 (daler)*  
*Städsle oxe* \_\_\_\_\_ *1 (penning)*  
*Peninger* \_\_\_\_\_ *4 öre*

*Translation:*

*Sigge in Stensryd, Rider under (commander)Sven Persson's fänika\*, abroad*  
*Butter* \_\_\_\_\_ *1 pound including the summer tax*  
*Day's work* \_\_\_\_\_ *6*  
*Fodder money* \_\_\_\_\_ *3 daler*  
*Hired oxen* \_\_\_\_\_ *1 penning*  
*Cash* \_\_\_\_\_ *4 öre*

\* *Fänika* (fännika) is equal to Fähnlein, or a unit of Swedish infantry foot soldiers who fought under a common flag or banner. In 1600, soldiers served in a fännika. However, since Sigge is listed as a "rider," he was actually part of a *fana*, which was a 16<sup>th</sup> century name for a unit of cavalry.

<sup>132</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1600:15, Image 25



## “Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” by Stig Östenson

Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden

Av Stig Östenson

Löjtnanten Jacob Hård (1734–82) — stamfader för den tredje yngre grenen av ätten Hård af Segerstad — var uppkallad efter sin morfar, löjtnanten vid Kalmar regemente Jacob Åbrant (1637–1729), en vars härkomst inga uppgifter skiljer åt från i den genealogiska litteraturen, vare sig bland hans personalia i Folke Rudelius' Kalmar regementes personhistoria (1952) eller annorstädes. Av två notiser i Aspelands härads dombok framgår det emellertid, att Jacob Åbrant giftbode en i den genealogiska litteraturen välkänd släkt: han är identisk med den soldat Jacob Nilsson, som jämte sina fem bröder, däribland ryttaren Nils Åbrant och kyrkoherden Anders Arenius — stamfader för den redan av 1700-talsheraldiker Nils Rudelius behandlade släkten Arhenius — omnämnas i O. Arhenius' uppsats Släkten Arhenius (1962) som syskon till Brita Nilsdotter från Östra Årena (Mälilla sn, Aspelands hd), vilken i sitt äktenskap med rusthållaren Jontas Håkansson blev stammoder för den tidiga i Svenska Ättaral 1891 delvis utredde släkten Arhenius. En annan av Jacob Åbrants bröder var rusthållaren Gustaf Nilsson i Östra Årena, som var far till bl a stadjuvärd i Kalmar Anders Åbrant, den litlith äldste kände stamfader för den släkt Åbrant som ägnats en framställning av C. Sjöström i Kalmar nation i Lund (1915). Både namnet Arhenius och soldatnamnet Åbrant är bildade i anslutning till bynamnet Årena.

Jacob Åbrants far, rusthållaren och hejderaren Nils Siggeson (1614–66) i Östra Årena, som 1645 gifte sig med Margareta Persdotter — till vilken vi återkommer längre fram —, var ett av länsmanens i Aspelands härads Sigge Larssons och hans hustru Brita Börjesdotters många barn. Jacob Åbrants farfar Sigge Larsson var son till bondeofficieren Lars Olofsson (bel. 1587–1620) i Ödhult (Mälilla sn), som efter en lång ryttarkarriär avled som fänrik 1620, ett år efter sina enda kända hustru, Ingeborg. Åren 1600–1613 är Sigge Larsson belagd som ryttare och förare och var då bosatt i Stensryd i Mälilla, varifrån han 1614 överflyttade till det av honom inköpta skattehemmanet Östra Årena. Sigge Larsson var nämndeman 1616–24 och utsågs troligen 1625 till länsman i Aspelands härads, en befattning som han bevisligen innehade från 1626 till sin död 1640. Hans länsmanämbetsarkiv omfattade hela häradet.

Jacob Åbrants farmor Brita Börjesdotter, som levde ännu 1652, var dotter till nämndemannen Börje Svensson (bel. 1570–1608) i Mellängården i Järeda kyrkby (Aspelands hd), som i sin tur säkerligen var son till nämndemannen Sven Bosson i Järeda mellängård (bel. 1544–71). Bland Brita Börjesdotters övriga släktingar

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A helpful source of information on the ancestors of Margareta Siggesdotter is the article “Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” (“Jacob Hårds (of Segerstad)’s Maternal Grandfather Jacob Åbrant and his Family Relationships”) by Stig Östenson (b. 1937) that appeared in the Swedish genealogical publication *Släkt och Hävd* in 1985. This article explores the ancestry of Jacob Åbrant, a maternal grandson of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter. The first few pages of the article provide information on Sigge and Brita, Lars Olofsson and Ingeborg (Sigge’s parents), Börje Svensson (Brita’s father), and Sven Bosson (Brita’s paternal grandfather).

## The Reign of Karl IX (1604-1611)

King Karl IX (1550-1611) ruled over Sweden from 1600 to 1611. He was the youngest son of King Gustav I and his second wife, Margaret Leijonhufvud. On March 22, 1604, he became King of Sweden after his nephew Sigismund was removed from the throne. However, he wasn’t actually crowned until March 15, 1607. The early 17<sup>th</sup> century was a period of immense conflict between Catholics and Protestants. Karl IX zealously championed the Protestants, stirring discord between Sweden and Catholic nations. During his seven-year reign, Sweden was at constant war and involved in three wars: The Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611), the Ingrarian War (1610-1617), and the Kalmar War (1611-1613). For the most part, these wars were failures, mainly because the opposing armies that Sweden fought were led by superior generals. Domestically, Karl IX also made several reforms and founded the city of Göteborg in 1603. Karl IX died in Nyköping on October 30, 1611. After his death, his son Gustaf II Adolf succeeded him as King of Sweden.



Portrait of Karl IX by unknown artist

### The Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611)

During the first few decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Sweden was frequently at war with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The first of these wars, which occurred during 1600 to 1611, was a dispute between King Karl IX of Sweden and Sigismund III, Sweden's former king, over the Swedish throne that involved Sweden and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth battling it out for control over Livonia and Estonia. After his forces were defeated in Sigismund's War (1596-1599), Sigismund forged an alliance with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, whom he promised control over Estonia if they helped him regain the Swedish throne. In 1600, the Commonwealth army attacked Sweden and defeated Swedish forces in several battles. The same year, Sweden took control of Estonia and most of Livonia. The following year, Commonwealth commanders Jan Karol Chodkiewicz and Jan Zamoyski arrived in Lithuania to fight the Swedish invasion. Over the next few years, the Commonwealth army, which possessed superior military leadership, invaded several Swedish fortresses in Estonia and Latvia, resulting in the Swedish army suffering large casualties. In 1605, Sweden spent large sums of money on recruiting a new army. That year, the Swedish army returned to Estonia and launched numerous failed sieges on several Commonwealth fortresses, such as Riga and Kircholm. Despite all of the Commonwealth army's victories, their government did little to support them and their finances were in shambles. Shortly after their victory at Kircholm, Chodkiewicz's army (who hadn't been paid in five years) abandoned him. In 1608, the Swedish army, led by Count Mansfeld, launched another invasion in Latvia and captured the fortresses of Daugavgriva, Viljandi, and Koknese. The next year, Chodkiewicz returned to Latvia and took back some of the fortresses that it had lost. After the death of Karl IX in 1611, a truce was signed between Sweden and the Commonwealth, officially ending the Polish-Swedish War of 1600-1611.



Battles that Småland's Cavalry participated in during the Polish Swedish War (1600-1611)

During the Polish-Swedish War of 1600 to 1611, Småland's Cavalry fought in several battles and took part in the Siege of Riga in 1601, the Battle of Kircholm in 1605, the conquest of the cities Kokenhusen and Fellin in 1608, and the Polish siege of Daugavgriva in 1609. Småland's Cavalry returned to Sweden in 1610.<sup>133</sup> Since Sigge Larsson was listed as being abroad in 1600,<sup>134</sup> he must have served in this war.

In 1603, Nicolaus Benedicti became the vicar of Målilla Church.

<sup>133</sup> Information from the Swedish Army Museum in Stockholm

<sup>134</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1600:15, Image 25



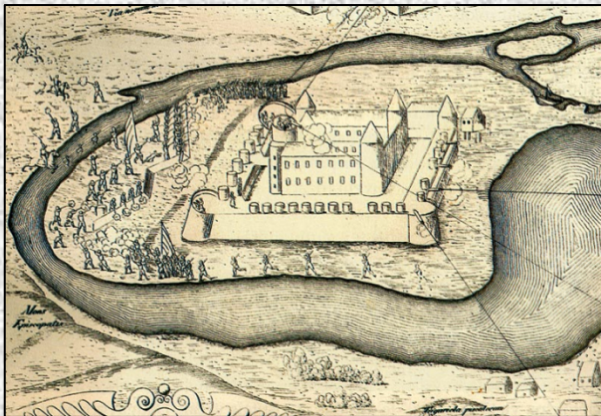
### The Battle of Kircholm (1605)

On September 17, 1605, the armies of Sweden and Poland-Lithuania engaged in combat near the small town Kirchholm (now Salaspils in Latvia). Although the Swedish army (led by Frederick of Luneburg and Count Joachim Frederick of Mansfield) had nearly three times as many soldiers, the Commonwealth's army, led by Jan Karol Chodkiewicz, deployed superior military strategies. The battle started when the Polish-Lithuanian cavalry charged at the Swedish right flank and routed Mansfield's cavalry. The Swedes were subsequently decimated at Kirchholm, losing nearly two thirds of their men, while the Commonwealth's army only lost 100.



Sketch of the Polish-Lithuanian Cavalry's charge at the Battle of Kircholm

### The Battle of Daugavgriva (1609)



Map of the defenses at Dünamünde in 1601

On September 26, 1609, the Battle of Daugavgriva occurred near the town Daugavgriva in Latvia. In 1608, Swedish forces invaded Daugavgriva and held it for over a year. On September 2, 1609, Jan Karol Chodkiewicz's army of 2,500 soldiers arrived near Daugavgriva. Chodkiewicz prepared an ambush for Count Mansfield's army of 5,000 near the Gauia River and abandoned his camp, leaving only a few soldiers there, while his army hid in the woods nearby. Mansfield's army soon attacked the weakly defended camp, and Chodkiewicz ordered a surprise attack on them. The Swedes suffered heavy losses during this battle, and the Lithuanians regained Daugavgriva.



Sometime during the 1600s, Sigge was married to Brita Börjesdotter.<sup>135</sup> Brita was probably born sometime during the 1580s or 1590s. Her father was Börje Svensson<sup>136</sup> and her mother's name is unknown. Brita grew up at the farm Järeda Mellangård, located in Järeda Parish.<sup>137</sup> Brita's father Börje served as a juror for Aspeland District Court and was one of the most prominent people in Järeda Parish. Brita had at least two brothers, Jonas and Olof.



The village of Järeda in Järeda Parish - Where Brita Börjesdotter grew up in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century

### The Name “Brita”

The name “Brita” (*Brée-tah*) is a Swedish abbreviation for the name “Birgitta,” the Scandinavian equivalent of the name “Bridget.” The name Bridget was originally a Celtic name, which means “high.” The name Brita has been in use in Sweden since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Name Day for Brita in Sweden is October 7<sup>th</sup>.

### Some of Brita Börjesdotter's Notable Relatives Included:

- **Olof Börjesson:** Brita's brother, served as the chaplain of Järeda Parish.
- **Biregus Jonae Jerelius:** Brita's nephew, served as the chaplain in Målilla and Hycklinge parishes.
- **Per Eriksson Ljungby:** Brita's father's cousin, served as the bailiff of Aspeland District from 1572-1591 and the District Chief from 1593 to 1610.
- **Börje Persson:** Brita's second cousin, served as the judge of Aspeland District from 1610 to 1624.
- **Bo Börjesson Chruzeliuss:** Brita's second cousin's son, served as the Academy Treasurer in Uppsala.

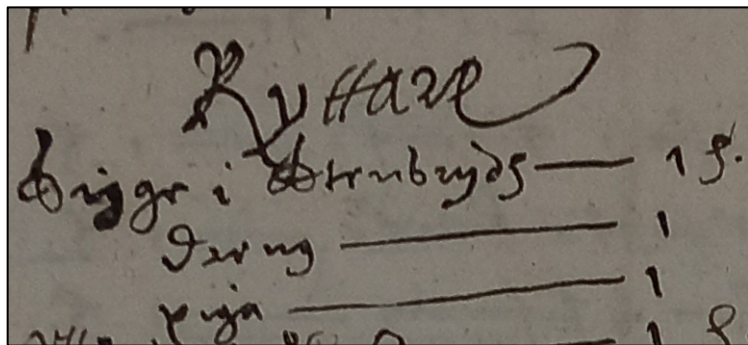
Source: Östenson, page 260

<sup>135</sup> Brita is listed as the father of Sigge's children in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230. Since their son Börje was already an adult in 1624 (Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22), Sigge and Brita must have been married sometime during the 1600s.

<sup>136</sup> Östenson, page 259

<sup>137</sup> Brita's father Börje Svensson is listed at Järeda Mellangård from 1570 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1570:5, Image 80) to 1608 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1608:16, Image 210).

In 1610, Sigge Larsson was living with a farmhand and maid at Stensryd. That year, he was taxed for one daler.<sup>138</sup>



Landscape record of Sigge Larsson at Stensryd,  
Målilla Parish - 1610

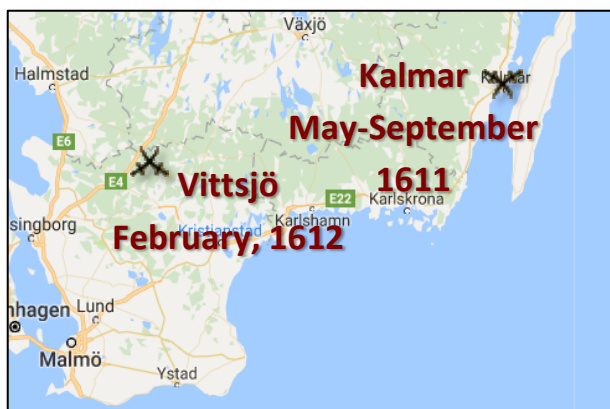
Transcription:

Ryttare  
Sigge i Stensryd----1 d.  
dräng-----1  
piga-----1

Translation:

Calvary Riders  
Sigge in Stensryd-----1 daler  
farmhand-----1  
maid-----1

In April of 1611, Sweden became involved in the Kalmar War when Denmark-Norway declared war on Sweden. Shortly after this, Småland's Cavalry was sent to Kalmar Castle, which they defended against the Danes for several months. Kalmar Castle was eventually taken by the Danes in August. In 1612, the regiment joined Gustaf II Adolf's counter-attack against the Danes in the provinces of Halland and Scania in southern Sweden. The regiment was present at the Battle of Vittsjö on February 11, 1612 that took place in Scania. Sigge Larsson also served in this war.



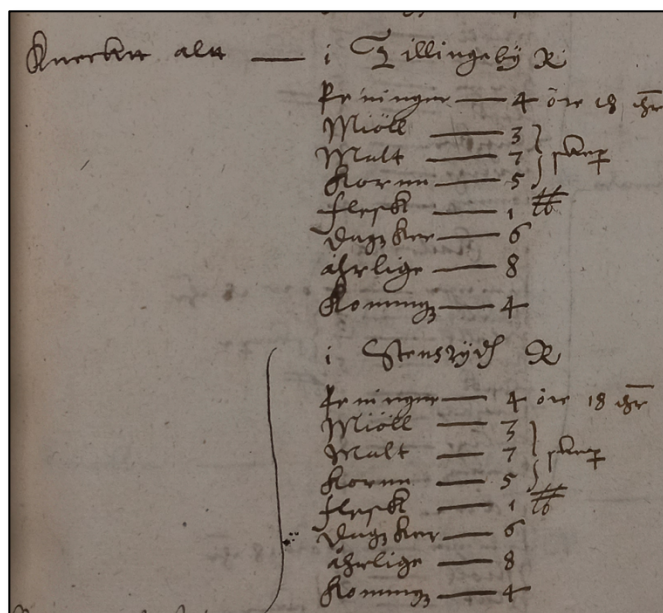
Map of the battles Småland's Cavalry participated in during the Kalmar War

### The Danish Invasion of Målilla Parish in 1612

During the Kalmar War, Målilla Parish was invaded by Danish forces, who were led by Breide Rantzau (1556-1618). Sometime during January of 1612, the Danes pillaged and burned down Målilla Church and the parish vicarage. There are stories that the church was used by the Danes as a stable for their horses before it was destroyed. Nicolaus Benedicti, the vicar of Målilla Church, was so distraught over this that he grieved himself to death in 1612. In 1613, Hemmingus Petri was appointed as the new vicar.

Source: [www.måhillal.com](http://www.måhillal.com). Accessed December 29, 2016.

<sup>138</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1610:22, Image 111



Landscape record of Sigge Larsson at Stensryd,  
Målilla Parish - 1613

Sometime in early 1612, Danish soldiers invaded Målilla Parish and burned down Sigge's farm at Stensryd. One can only imagine the horror that Sigge and Brita felt as Danish invaders burned down their home.<sup>139</sup>

In 1613, Sigge spent his final year at Stensryd. That year, another cavalry rider named Måns also lived at Stensryd.<sup>140</sup> That year, he was taxed for four öre and 18 pennigar, three bushels of flour, seven bushels of malt, five bushels of parley, and one pound of pork. He was required to work six days a week. There were twelve horses listed at Sigge's homestead, eight of which belonged to the Crown.<sup>141</sup>

#### Transcription:

#### Translation:

*i Stensrydh R*

Peniger ----4 öre 18 penningar

Miöll-----3 skp

Malt-----7 skp

Kornn-----5 skp

Flesk-----1 #

Dasken-----6

Ahrlige-----8

Konungs -----4

*Brendt af fiende(n)*

*Sigge ibidhem*

Peniger ----4 öre 18 penningar

Miöll-----3 skp

Malt-----7 skp

Kornn-----5 skp

Flesk -----1 #

Dasken -----6

Ahrlige-----8

Konungs -----4

*in Stensryd's Rote*

Cash -----4 öre 18 penningar

Flour-----3 bushels

Malt-----7 bushels

Barley-----5 bushels

Pork-----1 pound

Day's work-----6

Annual (horses)-8

King's (horses)--4

*Burned by enemy*

*Sigge of the same place*

Cash -----4 öre 18 penningar

Flour-----3 bushels

Malt-----7 bushels

Barley-----5 bushels

Pork -----1 pound

Day's work-----6

Annual (horses)--8

King's (horses)--4

<sup>139</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:2, Image 20

<sup>140</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 1

<sup>141</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:2, Image 20



## Raising a Family at Östra Årena (1614-1630)



Östra Årena, Målilla - The farm where Sigge and Brita's family lived in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century

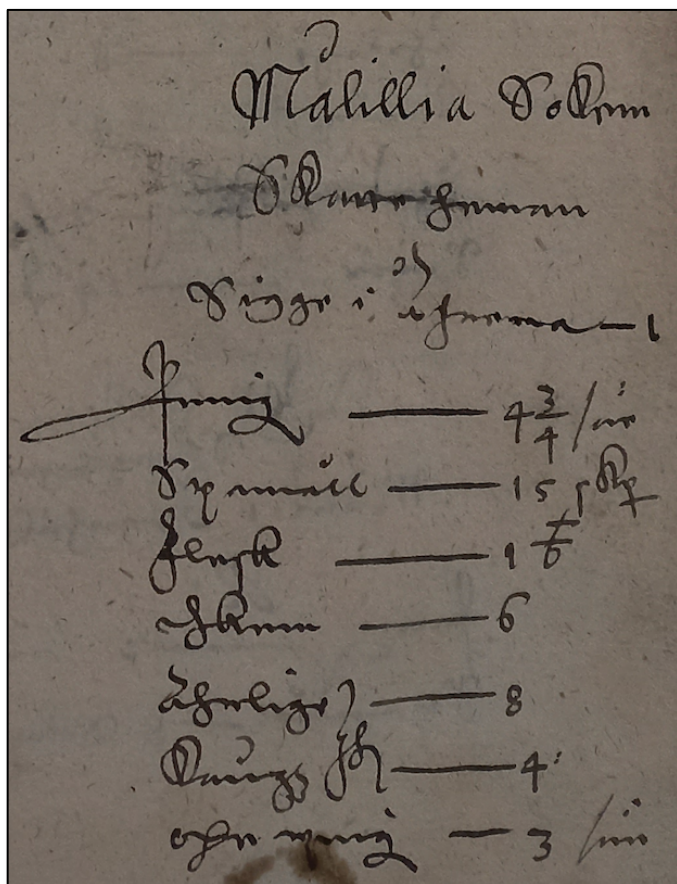
In 1614, Sigge and Brita's family moved to Östra Årena, a farm in west Målilla Parish. That year, he was taxed for four and three quarters öre, 15 bushels of grain, one pound of pork, and three öre for oxen money. There were twelve horses listed on Sigge's land, eight of which belonged to the Crown.<sup>142</sup>

### Transcription:

Målillia Sockenn  
 Skatthemman  
 Sigge i Ö.(stra) Årena --1  
 Penni(n)g(ar)-----4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> öre  
 Spannmåll -----15 skp  
 Flesk-----1\*  
 dken-----6  
 Ahrlige-----8  
 Konungs-----4  
 Oxe peng -----3 öre

### Translation:

Målilla Parish  
 Taxed farmstead  
 Sigge in Östra Årena --1  
 Cash-----4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> öre  
 Grain-----15 bushels  
 Pork-----1 pound  
 Day's work-----6  
 Annual horses-----8  
 King's horses-----4  
 Oxen money -----3 öre



Landscape record of Sigge Larsson at Östra Årena,  
 Målilla Parish - 1614

\*The unit of pork might be a pen-slip for lb. (libra=skålpund=pound)

<sup>142</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1614:12, Image 197



Map showing the different farms that Sigge Larsson lived at in Målilla Parish

Sigge and Brita raised their family at Östra Årena. They had four sons: Börje<sup>143</sup>, Nils (d. 1666), Laurentis (1626-1694), and Olof, and five daughters: Anna<sup>144</sup>, Brita, Ingeborg, Kerstin, and Margareta (d. 1698).<sup>145</sup> Their children were probably all born during the 1610s and 1620s.

Every Sunday, Sigge and Brita's family attended services at Målilla Church. In 1613, Hemmingus Petri became the vicar of Målilla Church. After Petri became the vicar, he immediately started raising money for Målilla's church and vicarage to be rebuilt. On May 18, 1614, the foundations were laid for a new church.<sup>146</sup>

### Östra Årena

Östra Årena (Úh-strah Éw-ree-na) is a farm in western Målilla Parish that is located west of the village of Målilla and just north of the Emån River. Östra Årena is a sister farm to Årena, which lies just east of the farm. Östra Årena has been inhabited since at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The farm's name derives from it being on the banks of a river; the word *Östra* means "east," while the word *Årena* is derived from the words *Å* ("river") + *rena* (a dialect word for a free and open run of water.) Östra Årena lies in a hilly area near the forested landscape of the Emån Valley. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Östra Årena was a rusthåll, or farm that provided for cavalry riders.



Aerial view of Östra Årena in 1960

<sup>143</sup> A Börje Siggeesson from Östra Årena is listed as paying a tithe to Målilla Church in 1624 in Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 33.

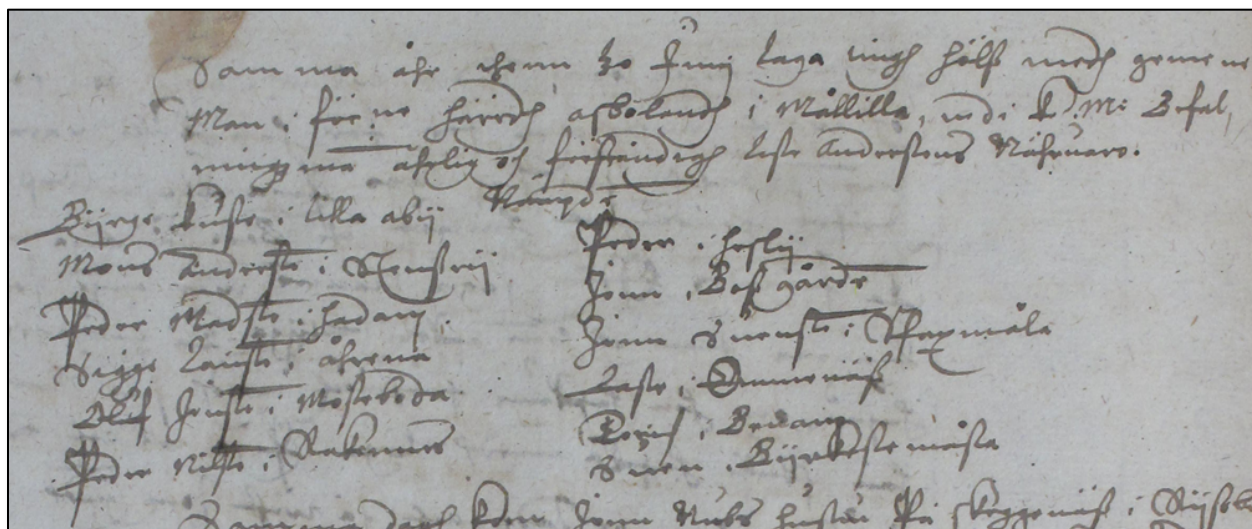
<sup>144</sup> Anna Siggesdotter is listed in Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257

<sup>145</sup> The rest of Sigge and Brita's children are listed in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230.

<sup>146</sup> [www.mahlilla.com](http://www.mahlilla.com). Accessed December 29, 2016.



In 1616, Sigge was appointed as a juror for Aspeland District Court.<sup>147</sup> After he became a juror, Sigge no longer had to serve in combat for Småland's Cavalry.



Aspeland District Court record that mentions Sigge Larsson as a juror - June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1619

Transcription:

Samma år dhenn 30 Junij laga tinhs höllß medh gemene  
Man i för<sup>ne</sup>: härradh Asbolandh i Mållilla udi K.M<sup>t</sup> Befal-  
nings ma ährlig och förståndigh la ße Anderssons Nährvaro.

Nämpd:

Byrge Erichs i Lilla Abö	Peder i Hesby
Mons Andersson i Stensry	Jonn i Bastgård
Peder Madts. i Hadarp	Joen Swenss. i ?xmåla
Sigge Larsee. i Åhrena	Lasse i Ormanäs
Oluf Jonss i Mosseboda	Erich i Bedarp
Peder Nilsson i Rakenäs	Swen i Bjirkemåssa

Translation:

The same year the 30<sup>th</sup> of June there was a public court session held  
by Aspeland District in Målilla in the presence of the District Police Superintendent  
and Public Prosecutor, honest and sensible Lars Andersson.

Jury:

Börje Ericsson in Lilla Åby	Peder in Hesby
Måns Andersson in Stensryd	Joen in Bastgård
Peder Matsson. in Hadarp	Joen Svensson. in Saxmåla
Sigge Larsson. in Årena	Lasse in Ormanäs
Olof Jonsson in Mosseboda	Erik in Bedarp
Peder Nilsson in Rakenäs	Sven in Björkemosa

<sup>147</sup> Östenson, page 259



Sigge had to attend three court sessions a year in the village square of Målilla Parish, which were held every few months. These sessions lasted for two days and consisted of numerous legal cases, most of which involved land disputes or petty offenses. Sigge sat through these hearings with 11 other jurors and they deliberated over the various cases that they heard.

### **Nämndemän - Jurors**

A *nämndeman* is a lay judge or juror in Sweden who serves in Administrative Courts, District Courts, Court of Appeals, and land courts. Nämndemän have part of the judicial process in Sweden since the Middle Ages. The number of nämndemän in a court varies by the type of court. For example, there are more nämndemän in the District Court than the Court of Appeals. In the 17th century, twelve nämndemän served in a District Court. Originally, nämndemän weren't an integral part of the court, and they mainly decided upon what evidence was admissible in a case. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, nämndemän had a much greater role in hearings. Nämndemän served four year terms. It was considered a special honor to be a nämndeman, and several generations of a nämndeman's descendants frequently also served in the position.

### **Sigge Larsson's Experiences as a Juror**

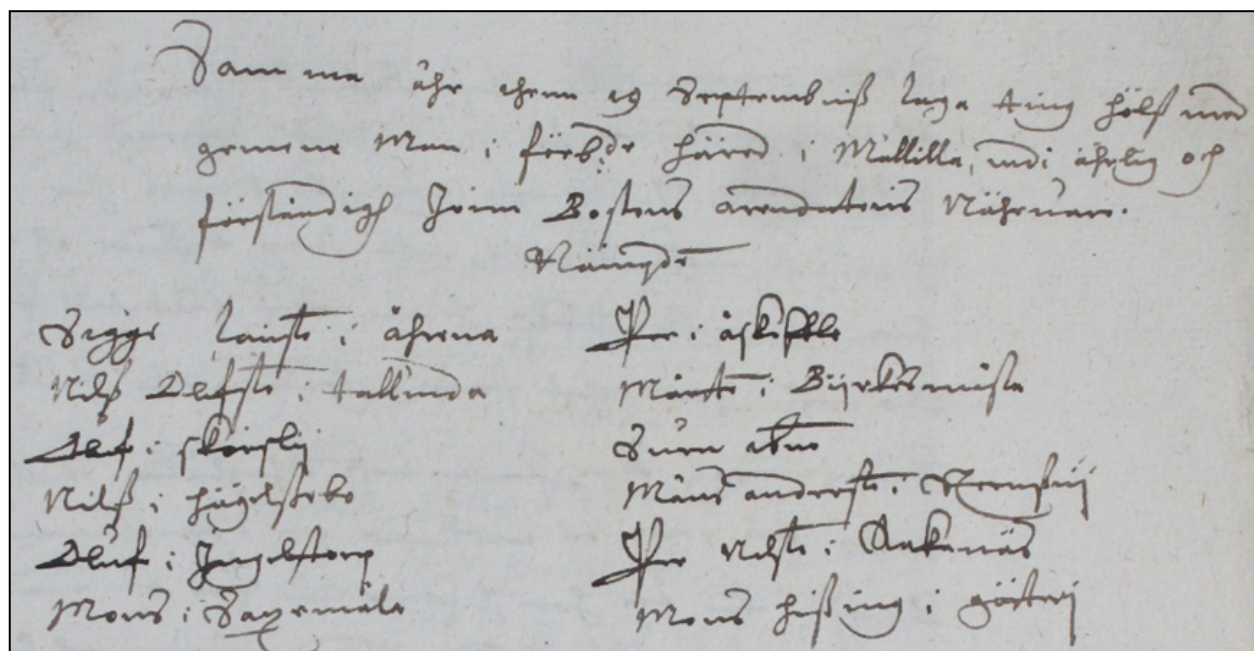
Over the eight years that Sigge Larsson served as a juror for Aspeland District, he served at a number of hearings. Three times a year, he met at the village square in Målilla Parish to attend his jury duties. Unlike some of the jurors who had to travel several miles to attend court hearings, Sigge only had to travel a short distance from his home at Östra Årena. Most of the cases that Sigge was present at involved rather mundane land disputes. Occasionally, there were more interesting cases that Sigge attended, which involved adultery, cattle raids, manslaughter, and accusations of witchcraft. At each hearing, Sigge served with eleven other jurors. Near the end Sigge's tenure as a juror, the other jurors that Sigge served with included Per in Äskilsbo, Nils Olofsson in Tallunda, Mårte in Bjrkemåssa, Olof in Skärsby, Sven of Skärsby, Nils in Hägelstabo, Måns Andersson in Stensryd, Olof in Ingelstorp, Par Nilsson in Rakenäs, Måns in Saxemåla, and Måns Lusting in Götteryd. By this time, Sigge had taken an interest in the duties of the district sheriff and prosecutor, a role that he was eventually appointed to.

\* A work of creative fiction by Jeffrey High

Sometime in 1619, Sigge's mother Ingeborg passed away.<sup>148</sup> Two years later, Sigge's father Lars Olofsson died in 1620.<sup>149</sup>

<sup>148</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Church Inventory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 16

<sup>149</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Church Inventory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22



Aspeland District Court record that mentions Sigge Larsson as a juror - September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1623

Transcription:

Samma år dhenn 29 Septembriß laga ting hölls med  
gemene man i förbd. dr härad i Mållilla, udi åhrlig och  
förståndigh Jorän Bostens amendations Nährvaro.

Nämpde

Sigge larsee i Åhrena	Per i Äskilsbo
Nils Olufss i Tallunda	Mårte i Bjirkemåssa
Oluf i Skärsby	Suen ibm
Nils i Hägelstabo	Måns Anderse i Stensry
Oluf i Ingelstorp	Par Nilss i Rakenäs
Mons i Saxemåla	Mons Lßing in Göttery

Translation:

The same year the 29<sup>th</sup> of September the court of law held a  
session in the previously mentioned district in Mållilla, in the presence of honest and  
sensible Jorän Bostens emendations\* presence.

Jury

Sigge Larsson in Årena	Per in Äskilsbo
Nils Olofsson in Tallunda	Mårte in Bjirkemåssa
Olof in Skärsby	Sven of the same place
Nils in Hägelstabo	Måns Andersson in Stensryd
Olof in Ingelstorp	Par Nilsson in Rakenäs
Måns in Saxemåla	Måns Lusting in Götteryd

\* An emendation is the act of making corrections to a document

### The Polish Swedish War (1620-1625)

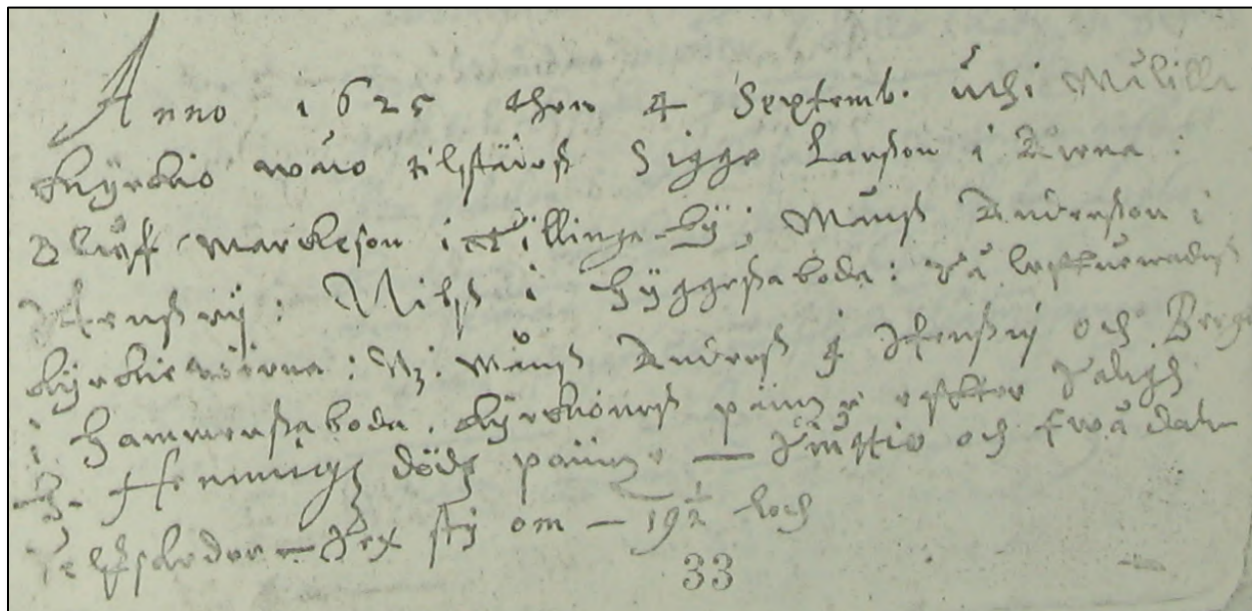
Sweden was again embroiled in a war with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1621 to 1626. On August 19, 1621, Swedish forces, led by King Gustaf II Adolf, landed at Pärnu (today part of Estonia), and launched an invasion of Livonia. Over the next few months, the Swedes invaded the cities of Riga, Dunamunde, and Mitau. On August 10, 1622, a truce was signed between both sides, which lasted to 1625. On June 27, 1625, Gustaf II Adolf landed in Livonia with an army of 20,000 and launched another invasion. Over the next several months, Swedish forces captured several Livonian fortresses. On January 17, 1626, Swedish forces defeated the Commonwealth for the first time in open battle at the Battle of Battle of Wallhof. Shortly after this, Gustaf II Adolf decided to transfer the war to Royal Prussia.

### Tithes that Sigge and Brita's Family Made to Målilla Church

Date	Donor	Donation	Source
Before 1614	Sigge Larsson	1 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 1
1615	Sigge Larsson	cheese and cake	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 5
1618	Sigge Larsson	1 bushel of rye	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 12
1619	Sigge Larsson	1 bushel of rye	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 13
1620	Sigge Larsson	1 bushel of rye	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 20
1620	Sigge Larsson	1 daler for the burial expenses of his father	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22
1621	Sigge Larsson	2 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 25
1622	Sigge Larsson	1 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 27
1624	Börje Siggesson	1 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 33
1626	Sigge Larsson	2 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 34
1629	Olof Siggesson	2 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 44
1630	Olof Siggesson	2 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 48
1631	Olof Siggesson	2 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 55
1631	Sigge Larsson	2 daler	<i>Ibid</i>
1631	Nils Siggesson	2 daler	<i>Ibid</i>
1632	Sigge Larsson	3 lod of white silver	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 57
1632	Sigge Larsson	1/12	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 58
1633	Sigge Larsson	1 daler in copper mint	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 60
1634	Margareta Siggesson	2 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 61
1635	Olof Siggesson	3 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 62
1636	Nils Siggesson	3 daler	<i>Ibid</i>
1636	Anna Siggesson	2 daler	<i>Ibid</i>
1638	Nils Siggesson	1 daler	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 63
1638	Olof Siggesson	1 daler	<i>Ibid</i>
1639	Sigge Larsson	1 daler in copper	Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 65



Sigge and Brita's family regularly paid tithes to Målilla Church. Although Sigge didn't hold an office in the church, he was sometimes present when the church's funds were counted.<sup>150</sup> In 1627, Benedict Benedicti became the vicar of Målilla Church.



Målilla Church record that mentions Sigge Larsson - September 4<sup>th</sup>, 1625

Transcription:

Anno 1625 then 4 Septemb. uthi Målilla  
kyrkio wäro tilstädes Sigge Larsson i Arena :  
Oluf Markesson i Tillingebj, Måns Andersson i  
Stensryd, Nils i Höggesaboda: så beffnämnd  
kyrkewärdna: ? Måns Andersson i Stensryd och Bengt  
i Hammarsaboda, kyrkiones päng.r effter saligh  
H. Hemmings döds päng.r -- Siuttio och två daler  
silff daler—Sex sty om -- 19½ lod

Translation:

Year 1625, the 4<sup>th</sup> of September, Sigge Larsson in Arena,  
Olof Markesson in Tillingebj, Måns Andersson in Stensryd,  
and Nils in Hammarsaboda were present in Målilla Church.  
The church wardens: ? Måns Andersson in Stensryd and  
Bengt in Hammarsaboda,  
rendered on account of the church's money after the late  
Herr Hemming's death money -- 72 daler  
silver daler—6 parts, each -- 19½ lod.

Sigge's term as a juror ended in 1624. The following year, he was appointed to be a *länsman*, or district sheriff.<sup>151</sup>

**Länsmän – Sheriffs in Old Sweden**

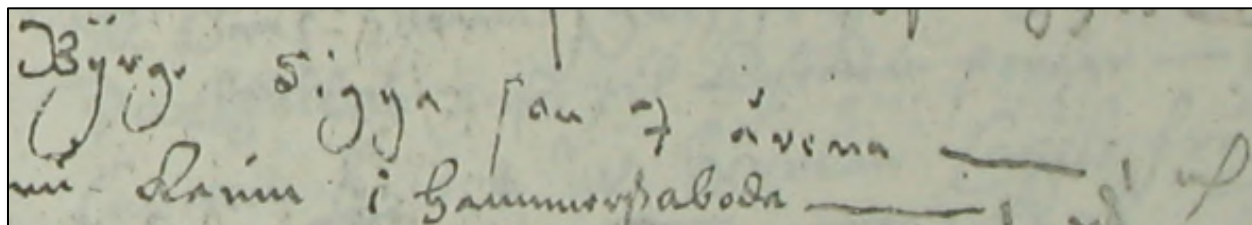
A *länsman* is the title for a sheriff in Sweden. Originally in the Middle Ages, sheriffs were appointed by the king to represent a district. They collected taxes for the king and upheld the king's laws in a district. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, sheriffs were responsible for investigating criminal cases, arresting criminals, and prosecuting them. In 1675, a royal resolution was decreed in which sheriffs were appointed by the governor of the county that they served in.

<sup>150</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Church Inventory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 33

<sup>151</sup> Östenson, page 259

## The Fate of Börje Siggesson

Börje Siggesson was probably the eldest of Sigge and Brita's children. In 1624, he paid a tithe of one daler to Målilla Church.<sup>152</sup> No other records of Börje can be found.



Record of a tithe that Börje Siggesson made to Målilla Church in 1624

### Transcription:

*Börje Siggesson i Ö. Årena \_\_\_ 1 dl*

### Translation:

*Börje Siggesson in [Östra] Årena \_\_\_ 1 daler*

## The Fate of Olof Siggesson

Sigge and Brita's son Olof was married to a woman named Margareta Alexandersdotter (Gryphia), who was the daughter of a dean. After Sigge Larsson's death in 1640, Olof briefly took over his position as the sheriff of Aspeland District. From 1642 to 1649, he leased the farm Ljungsby in Gårveda Parish. Olof and Margareta had at least two sons: Sigge Ljungman, who became chaplain and later vicar of Målilla Church, and Alexander Olofsson Ljungman, who became an alderman in Linköping.<sup>153</sup>

### Children of Olof Siggesson and Margareta Alexandersdotter

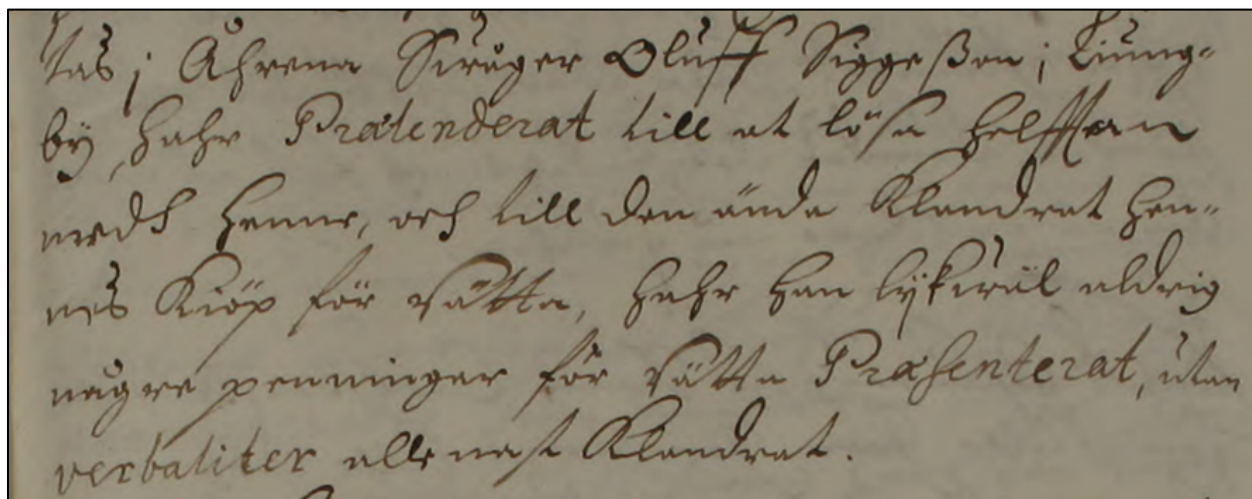
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sigge	Unknown	Gårveda, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Alexander	Unknown	Gårveda, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown

In the late 1660s, Olof contested the sale of several lots of land at Östra Årena that his sister-in-law Margareta Persdotter agreed to sell. Although Olof wanted to purchase half of the farm, he didn't bring the money to court to purchase it.<sup>154</sup> It's unknown when Olof Siggesson died.

<sup>152</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 33

<sup>153</sup> Östenson, page 260

<sup>154</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokattiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court of Appeals record that mentions Olof Siggesson - October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669

Transcription:

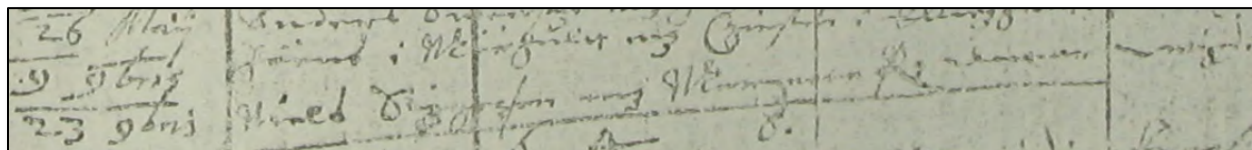
...swåger Oluff Siggesson j Liungby, hahr Prätenderat till at lösa halffan medh henne, och till den ända klandrat hennes köp för rätta, hahr han likwäl aldrig någre penningar för rätta Präfenterat, utan verbaliter allenast klandrat.

Translation:

... brother-in-law Oluf Siggesson in Ljungby has said that he wants to buy half of the farm and therefore protested against her purchase, but has not presented any money to the court, only protested verbally.

## The Fate of Nils Siggesson

Sigge and Brita's son Nils inherited Östra Årena after Sigge's death in 1640. On November 23, 1648, Nils was married to Margareta Persdotter.<sup>155</sup> Margareta was the sister of Nils's brother-in-law Knut Persson, who was married to Nils's sister Margareta.



Marriage record of Nils Siggesson and Margareta Persdotter - November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1648

Transcription:

23 9bris Nils Siggesson med Margareta Persdotter wigdes

Transcription:

23<sup>rd</sup> of November Nils Siggesson married with Margareta Persdotter

<sup>155</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255



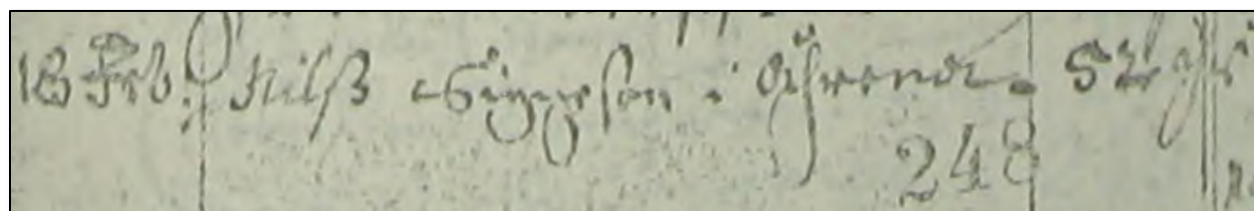
After they were married, Nils and Margareta raised a family at Östra Årena. Nils and Margareta had six children: Brita (b. 1646), Anders (1647-1689), Sigge (b. 1650), Gustaf (b. 1658), Jacob (1661-1729), and Lars (b. 1664).

### Children of Nils Siggesson and Margareta Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Brita	April, 1646	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	September, 1647	Målilla, Kalmar	1689	Häradshammar, Östergötland
Sigge	April, 1650	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Gustaf	February, 1658	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Jacob	October, 1661	Målilla, Kalmar	1729	Unknown
Lars	November, 1664	Målilla, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown

Nils was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse, and provided for the different cavalry riders that lived at Östra Årena. On September 11, 1652, Nils purchased his mother Brita Börjesdotter's land at Östra Årena for 16 riksdaler and his brother's Lars's land there for 8 riksdaler. On May 8, 1664, he purchased his sister Ingeborg's land at Östra Årena for three riksdaler, four bushels of rye and one pound of pork.<sup>156</sup>

Nils Siggesson passed away at the age of 52 in February of 1666. He was buried in the cemetery of Målilla Church on February 18<sup>th</sup>.<sup>157</sup>



Burial record of Nils Siggesson - February 18<sup>th</sup>, 1666

#### Transcription:

*18 Feb. Nils Siggesson i Åhrena - 52 år*

#### Translation:

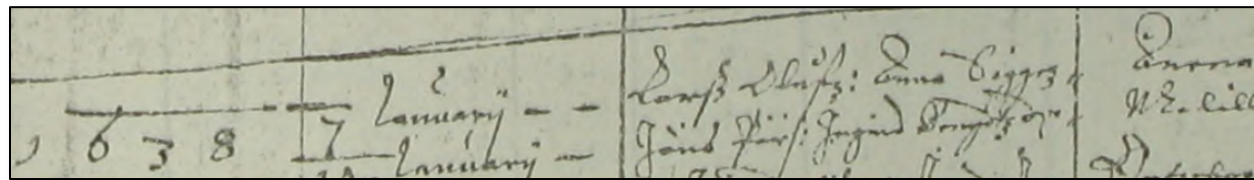
*18<sup>th</sup> of February Nils Siggesson in Åhrena [was buried]- 52 years old*

<sup>156</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

<sup>157</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 248

## The Fate of Anna Siggesdotter

On January 7, 1638, Sigge and Brita's daughter Anna was engaged to a man named Lars Olofsson,<sup>158</sup> who was an alderman in Västervik Parish.<sup>159</sup>



Engagement record of Lars Olofsson and Anna Siggesdotter - January 7<sup>th</sup>, 1638

### Transcription:

1638 7 Januari--Lars Olofs: Anna Siggs. Årena

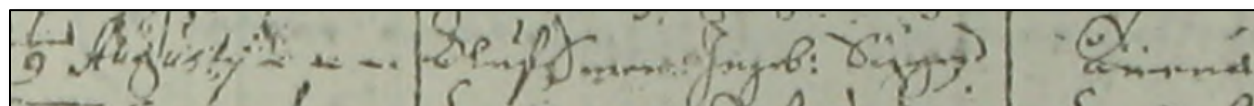
### Transcription:

7<sup>th</sup> of January--Lars Olofsson (and) Ingeborg Siggesdotter (in) Årena (were married)

After she was married, Anna moved to Västervik to live with Lars. It's unknown when Anna died.

## The Fate of Ingeborg Siggesdotter

On August 9, 1635, Sigge and Brita's daughter Ingeborg married a man named Olof Svensson.<sup>160</sup>



Marriage record of Olof Svensson and Ingeborg Siggesdotter - August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1635

### Transcription:

9 Augusti--Olof Svensson Ingeb. Siggd. Årena

### Transcription:

9<sup>th</sup> of August--Olof Svensson (and) Ingeborg. Siggesdotter (in) Årena (were married)

<sup>158</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257

<sup>159</sup> Östenson, page 260

<sup>160</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257



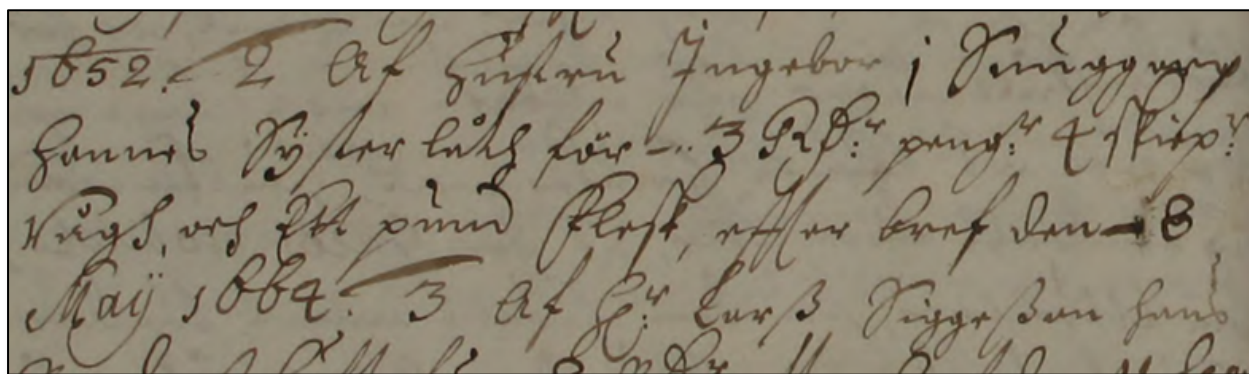
Snuggarp, Forserum - Where  
Ingeborg Siggesdotter lived in the 17<sup>th</sup> century

After she was married, Ingeborg moved to Snuggarp, a farm in Forserum Parish, Jönköping County, to raise a family with Olof. Ingeborg and Olof had at least two children, Annika (1639-1702) and Sigge (1646-1721).

### Children of Olof Svensson and Ingeborg Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Annika	1639	Forserum, Jönköping	1702	Forserum, Jönköping
Sigge	1646	Forserum, Jönköping	1721	Forserum, Jönköping

On May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1664, Ingeborg sold her share of land at Östra Årena to her brother Nils for three riksdaler, four bushels of grain, some rye, and a pound of pork.<sup>161</sup>



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Ingeborg Siggesdotter  
October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669

#### Transcription:

...2. Af hustru Ingebor j Snuggarp  
hennes syster låth för 3 RD<sup>e</sup> peng<sup>e</sup> 4 ?skiepe  
rågh, och Ett pund Flesk, effter bref den - 8  
Maj 1664....

#### Translation:

...2. Of housewife Ingeborg in Snuggarp  
his sister left for 3 riksdaler money 4 skeppor,  
rye, and a pound of pork after the letter of the 8<sup>th</sup>  
of May, 1664.

<sup>161</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230



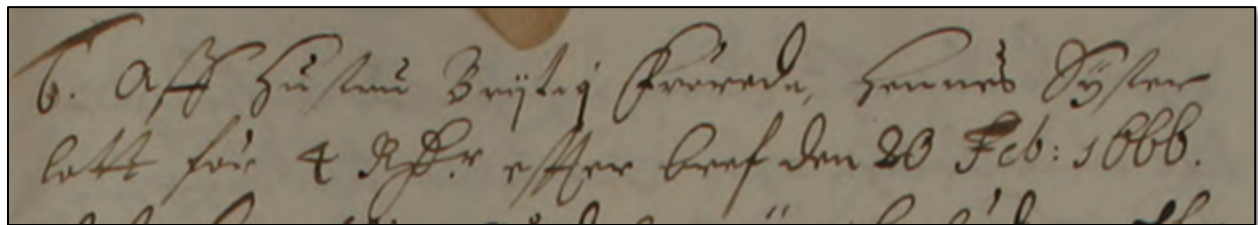
## The Fate of Brita Siggesdotter

Sometime in the 1630s, Sigge and Brita's daughter Brita was married to a man named Jonas Björnsson who hailed from the farm Fröreda Södergård in Skede Parish. Jonas was a farmer and innkeeper. After Brita married Jonas, she moved to Fröreda Södergård to raise a family with him. Brita had five sons with Jonas (one of whom was named Erik Frohberg and another named Jonas Aspelin) and two daughters named Ingeborg and Margareta (1640-1729).<sup>162</sup>

### Children of Jonas Björnsson and Brita Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Erik Frohberg	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas Aspelin	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed son	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed son	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed son	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Ingeborg	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Margareta	1640	Skede, Kalmar	1729	Skede, Kalmar

On February 20, 1666, Brita sold her land at Östra Årena to her sister-in-law Margareta Persdotter for four riksdaler.<sup>163</sup>



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Brita Siggesdotter  
October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669

#### Transcription:

6. Aff hustru Bryta j Fröreda, hennes syster  
lott för 4 RD<sup>r</sup> effter bref den 20 Feb: 1666.

#### Translation:

6. Of housewife Brita in Fröreda his sister's  
lot for 4 riksdaler after the letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> of  
February 1666

It's unknown when Brita Siggesdotter died.

<sup>162</sup> Östenson, page 260

<sup>163</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokattiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

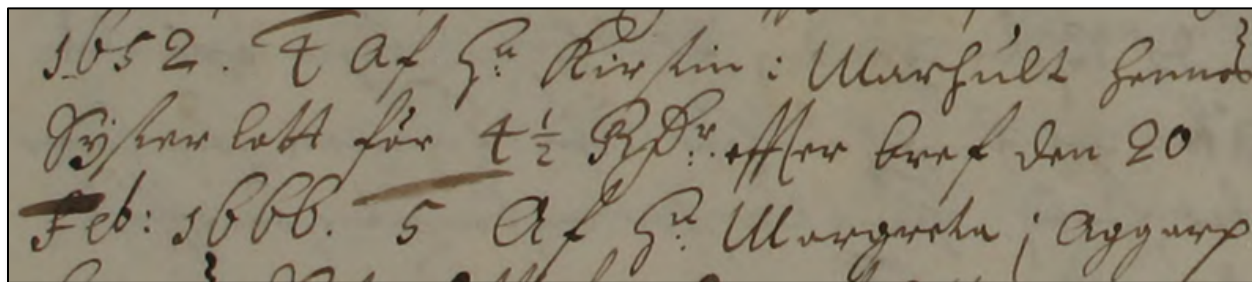
## The Fate of Kerstin Siggesdotter

Sigge and Brita's daughter Kerstin was married to Per Tomasson, a *rusthållare* from the farm Marhult in Tveta Parish. After Kerstin married Per, she moved to Marhult to live with him. Kerstin had at least one son with Per named Lars.<sup>164</sup>

### Children of Per Tomasson and Kerstin Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Lars	Unknown	Tveta, Kalmar	1691	Tveta, Kalmar

On February 20, 1666, Kerstin sold her land at Östra Årena to her sister-in-law Margareta Persdotter for 4½ riksdaler.<sup>165</sup>



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Kerstin Siggesdotter  
October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669

#### Transcription:

. ....Af hu. Kirstin i Marhult hennes  
syster lott för 4½ RDr, efter bref den 20  
Feb: 1666...

#### Translation:

Of housewife Kirstin in Marhult, his  
sister's lot for 4½ riksdaler, after the letter  
of 20<sup>th</sup> of February 1666...

The date of Kerstin Siggesdotter's death is unknown. She was probably buried in the cemetery of Tveta Church.



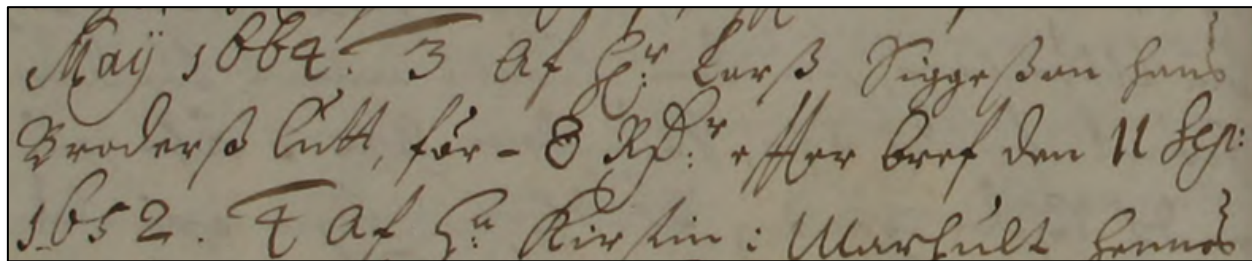
The cemetery of Tveta Church - Where  
Kerstin Siggesdotter was probably buried

<sup>164</sup> Östenson, page 260

<sup>165</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

## The Fate of Lars Siggesson

On September 11, 1652, Sigge and Brita's son Lars sold his land at Östra Årena to his brother Nils for eight riksdaler.<sup>166</sup>



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Lars Siggesson  
October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669

### Transcription:

...3. Af h<sup>r</sup> Lars Siggesson hans  
Broderss lutt, för 8 RD<sup>e</sup> efter bref den 11 Sep:  
1652....

### Translation:

...Of Herr Lars Siggesson his  
brother's lot for 8 riksdaler, after the letter  
dated the 11<sup>th</sup> of September. 1652...

Sometime before 1660, Lars moved to Norrköping Sankt Olai Parish, Östergötland County, where he entered into the seminary. While there, he married a woman named Anna Carstensdotter. Lars and Anna had a daughter named Anna (b. 1661).

## Children of Lars Siggesson and Anna Carstensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	June, 1661	Norrköping Sankt Olai, Östergötland	February 7, 1712	Odensjö, Kronoberg

Anna Carstensdotter died sometime in 1661. On February 23, 1662, Lars married a woman named Margareta Dusea. Lars had at least three children with Margareta: Laurentius, Herman, and Ingeborg. By 1663, Lars's family had moved to Agunnaryd Parish, Kronoberg County. In the late 1660s, his family lived in Växjö Parish, Kronoberg County.<sup>167</sup>

## Children of Lars Siggesson and Margareta Dusea

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Laurentius	1663	Agunnaryd, Kronoberg	1739	Hovmantorp, Kronoberg
Herman	Unknown	Agunnaryd, Kronoberg	1667	Växjö, Kronoberg
Ingeborg	1668	Växjö, Kronoberg	June, 1740	Korsberga, Jönköping

<sup>166</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

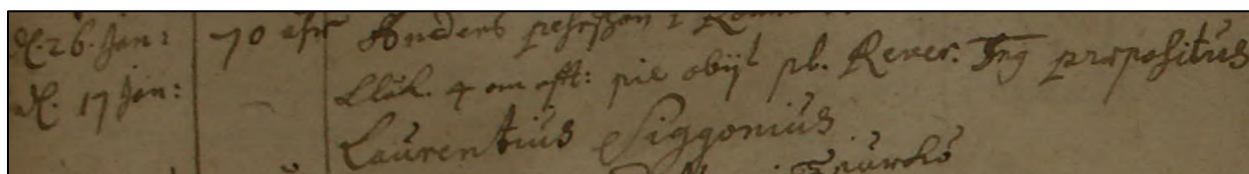
<sup>167</sup> Östenson, page 260



Sometime in the 1660s or 1670s, Lars became the vicar of Agunnaryd Church.<sup>168</sup> He subsequently Latinized his name to “Laurentis Siggonius.” In addition to being a vicar, he was also appointed provost and contract provost.<sup>169</sup> At some point, Lars’s second wife Margareta died and he was married a third time to a woman named Anna Wiraenia. Around 4:00 P.M. on January 17<sup>th</sup>, 1694, Lars Nilsson passed away. According to his death record, Lars was revered and talented.<sup>170</sup> He was buried in the vault at Agunnaryd Church.



Agunnaryd Church - Where Lars Siggesson was a vicar in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century



Death record of Laurentis Siggonius (Lars Siggesson) - January 17<sup>th</sup>, 1694

Transcription:

*dn 17 Jan Klåk. 4 om aft pie<sup>1</sup> objit<sup>2</sup> pl.<sup>3</sup> Rever<sup>4</sup> Ing<sup>5</sup> Propositus  
Laurentis Siggonious*

Translation:

*On the 17th of January at 4 'o clock in the afternoon, the parish vicar, the revered and talented  
Laurentis Siggonious*

<sup>1</sup>Pie = *pie* = devout, God-fearing

<sup>2</sup> Objit = *obit* = depart after this life

<sup>3</sup> pl. = *pastor loci* = the parish's vicar

<sup>4</sup> Rever = *rèvrundus* = revered

<sup>5</sup> Ing = *ingenius* = talented

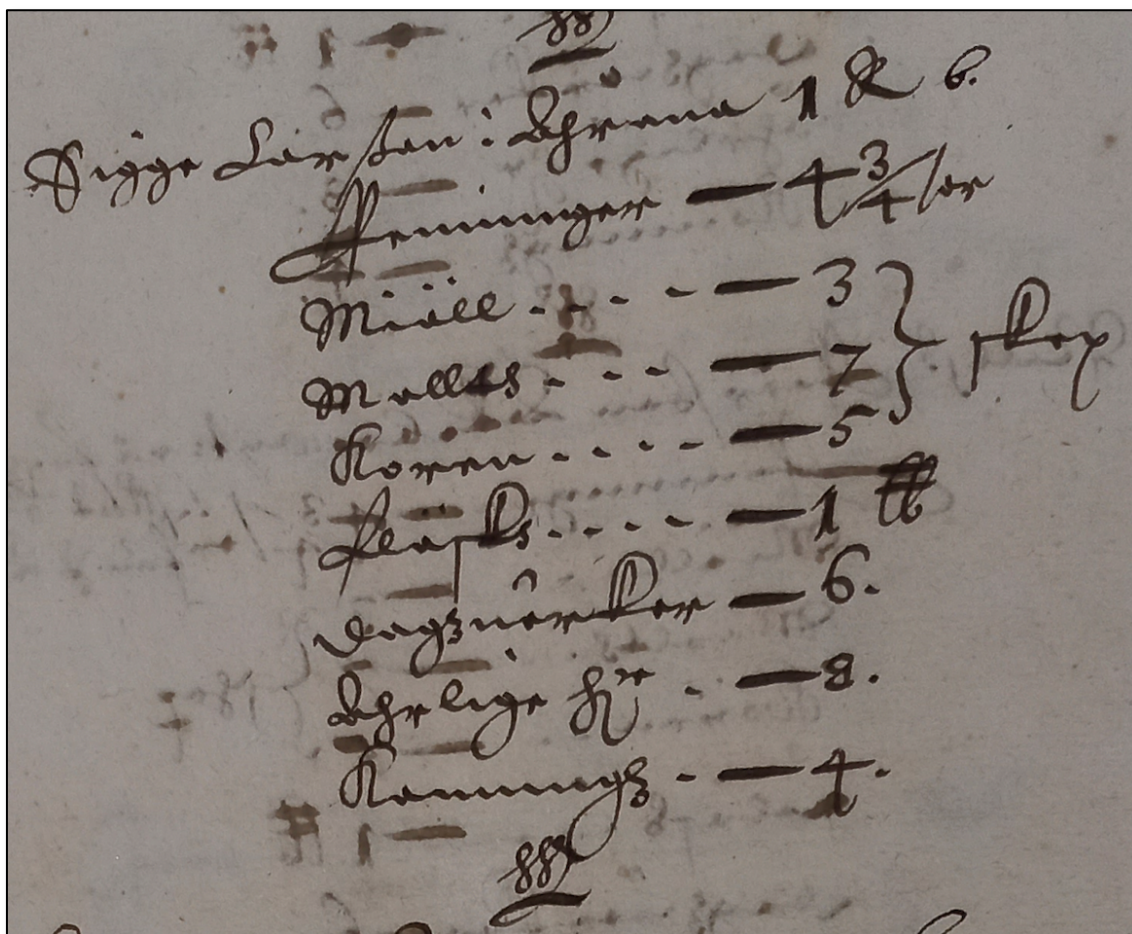
<sup>168</sup> Östenson, page 260

<sup>169</sup> Växjö stifts herdaminne (F, G, H) 3 (1929) pages 9-12

<sup>170</sup> Agunnaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1690-1736), page 71

## The Final Days of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter (1630-1652)

Sigge Larsson spent the rest of his life as a länsman, or sheriff, whose jurisdiction covered all of Aspeland District. As a sheriff, he was responsible for collecting taxes, upholding the laws, arresting criminals, and prosecuting them in court. In 1633, Sigge was listed at Östra Årena.<sup>171</sup>



Jordbok record of Sigge Larsson at Östra Årena, Målilla Parish - 1633

### Transcription:

Sigge Larsson i Årena 1 R  
 Peniger ----4  $\frac{3}{4}$  öre  
 Miäll-----3 skp  
 Malt-----7 skp  
 Kormn-----5 skp  
 Flesk -----1 #  
 Dagsverken----6  
 Åhrlige-----8  
 Konnung-----4

### Translation:

Sigge Larsson in Årena     1 Rote  
 Cash-----4  $\frac{3}{4}$  öre  
 Flour-----3 bushels  
 Malt-----7 bushels  
 Barley-----5 bushels  
 Pork-----1 pound  
 Working days-----6  
 Annual (horses)-----8  
 King's (horses)-----4

<sup>171</sup> Jordeböcker Kalmar County, Vol. 1633:7, Image 29



Aspeland District Court record that mentions Sigge Larsson as a sheriff – May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1634

Transcription:

Per samma Dato kom för retten Sigge Larsson I Åhrena, Lenßman och anklagade Gunnars Gunnarsson i Moßeboo i Mörlunda sochn dreng som hadhe belegrat sin Matmoder Kirstin Nilßes dotter ibidhem: gift Hustru emädä hennes Man war på Tough I Tydßlandh, och ähr drengien och hennes Man ifrån Stubben reknadt skyldhe till tredie Man på båda sidor, Eftter dhe bådhe goodwelligen sine bedrefne syndher bekiända kunde den godhe Män för retta icke fria dheem ifrån Eenfaldt hoor som står ij – 3 Mosi bokh – 3 Mosi bokh – 20 Cap: Then hoor bedrifwer skall döden dö. Se och i – 1 Cap. Tiufwa balk: Bäste Tingh i Bondens boo ähr hans Laggifta Hustru hwilken hona från bondenom stiäll han ähr störste och wärste tiufwer.

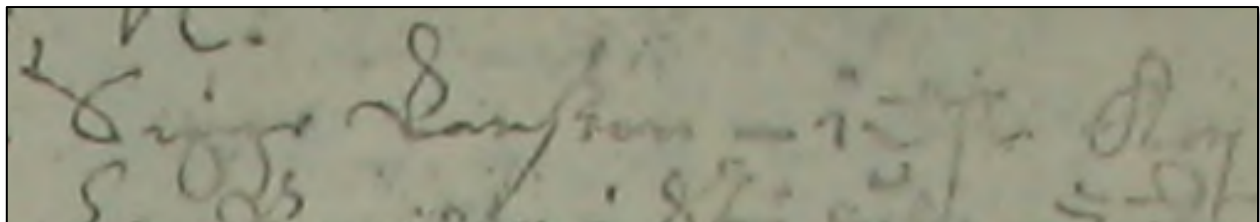
Transcription:

On May 19, 1634 the sheriff Sigge Larsson in Årena appeared at court, and accused the farm-hand Gunnar Gunnarsson in Mossebo in Mörlunda Parish of having coition with his mistress Kirstin Nilsdotter from the same place. She is a married wife and her husband is away on a campaign in Germany. ... After they both had confessed, the jury could not free them from adultery as it is described in: The Leviticus (3<sup>rd</sup> book of Moses), Chapter 20: “Anyone committing adultery should be sentenced to death”. 1<sup>st</sup> chapter of the Stealing section: “The best thing in a farmer’s house is his wedded wife; if anyone steals her, he is the greatest and worst thief.”



Sigge traveled all over Aspeland District to collect taxes for the Crown. Some of the farmers that he collected taxes from were probably unhappy about how much they were taxed and complained to him about it. He also continued to appear at Aspeland District Court a few times a year, but he now served in the role of prosecuting criminals.

Several of Sigge and Brita's children reached adulthood in the 1630s. On August 9, 1635, their daughter Ingeborg was married to Olof Svensson.<sup>172</sup> Less than three years later in 1638, their daughter Anna was married to Lars Olofsson.<sup>173</sup> In 1639, Sigge paid a tithe of a daler in copper to Målilla Church. This is the last known record of Sigge alive.<sup>174</sup>



Record of a tithe Sigge Larsson paid to Målilla Church in 1639

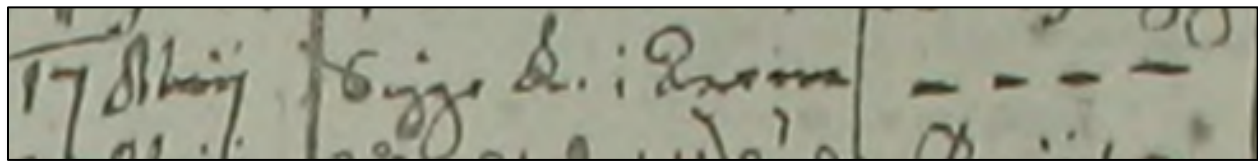
Transcription:

*Sigge Larsson - 1 dlr kop*

Translation:

*Sigge Larsson - 1 daler copper*

Sometime in May of 1640, Sigge Larsson died at Östra Årena. On May 17<sup>th</sup>, Sigge was buried in the cemetery of Målilla Church.<sup>175</sup> Sigge was probably in his 60s when he passed away.



Burial record of Sigge Larsson - May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1640

Transcription:

*17 May Sigge L. i Årena----*

Translation:

*17<sup>th</sup> of May Sigge Larsson in Årena (was buried)----*

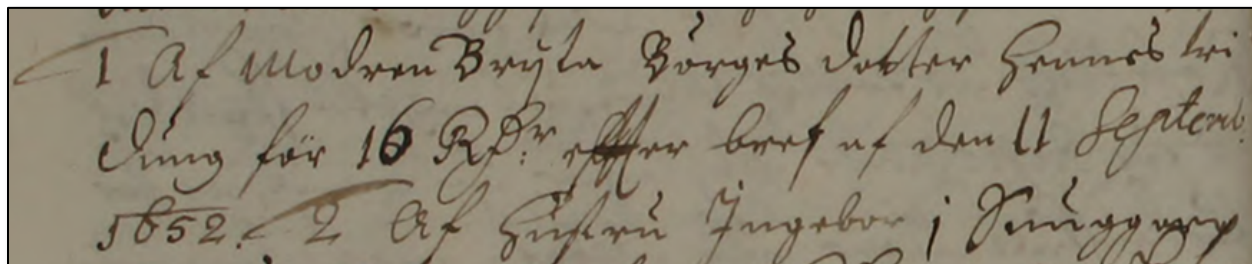
<sup>172</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257

<sup>173</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>174</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Church Inventory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 65

<sup>175</sup> Målilla Med Gårdveda Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1632 - 165), page 260

After Sigge's death, his widow Brita Börjesdotter remained at Östra Årena for the remainder of her life. By this time, most of her children had grown up, gotten married, and had left Östra Årena to raise families of their own. On May 1, 1642, Brita's daughter Margareta was engaged to Knut Persson, a cavalry rider from Aggarp, Björkö Parish, and the two were married shortly afterwards.<sup>176</sup> On November 23, 1648, Brita's son Nils was married to the sister of Knut Persson, Margareta Persdotter.<sup>177</sup> Nils and Margareta remained at Östra Årena for the remainder of their lives and raised a family there.



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Brita Börjesdotter  
October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669

Transcription:

*1. Af Modren Bryta Börjesdotter hennes tredjedung för 16 RD<sup>e</sup> effter bref af den 11 Septemb. 1652.*

Translation:

*1. Of the mother Brita Börjesdotter her third part for 16 riksdaler after the letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, 1652*



The cemetery of Målilla Church – The final resting place of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

On September 11, 1652, Brita sold her land at Östra Årena to her son Nils for 16 riksdaler.<sup>178</sup> No further records for Brita can be found, and it's unknown when she died.

<sup>176</sup> More information about the fate of Margareta Siggessdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Six: The 3<sup>rd</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 936

<sup>177</sup> Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

<sup>178</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

### **Trivia on Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter**

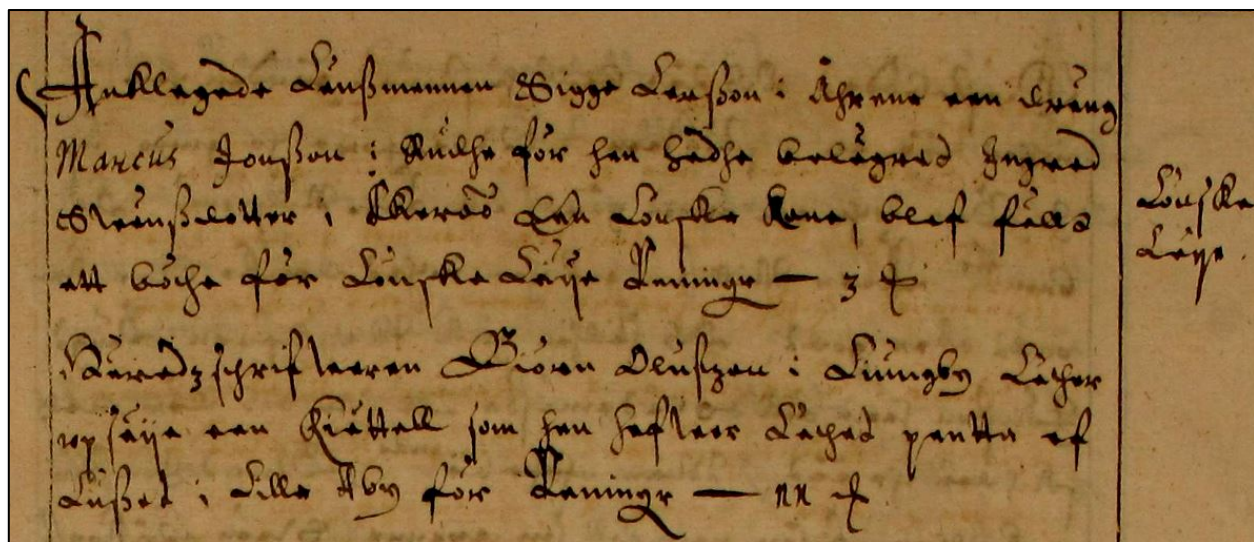
1. What was the name of Sigge Larsson's father?
  - a. Lars Andersson
  - b. Lars Månsson
  - c. Lars Olofsson
  - d. Lars Svensson
  
2. What was the name of the parish that Brita Börjesdotter grew up at?
  - a. Björkö
  - b. Järeda
  - c. Målilla
  - d. Tveta
  
3. What was the name of Brita Börjesdotter's father?
  - a. Börje Andersson
  - b. Börje Månsson
  - c. Börje Olofsson
  - d. Börje Svensson
  
4. What was the name of the parish that Sigge and Brita raised a family at?
  - a. Björkö
  - b. Järeda
  - c. Målilla
  - d. Tveta
  
5. What was the name of the farm that Sigge lived at from 1600 to 1614?
  
6. What was the name of the farm that Sigge's family moved to in 1614?
  
7. How many children did Sigge and Brita have?
  
8. What position did Sigge hold from 1614 to 1624?
  
9. What position did Sigge hold from 1626 to 1640?
  
10. What year did Sigge Larsson die?

Answers: 1 c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. Stensryd 6. Östra Årena 7. Nine 8. Juror 9. Sheriff 10. 1640



## Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

### Record of a Case Involving Prostitution - February 26, 1635<sup>179</sup>



#### Transcription:

Anno 1635 then 26 februarij ...

Anklagade länsmannen Sigge Larsson i Åhrena een dräng  
Marcus Jonsson i Rudhe för han hadhe belägrat Ingrid  
Swänsdotter i Ekeröö Een lönske kona<sup>180</sup>, blef fällt  
att böthe för Lönska Läge<sup>181</sup> Pennigr – 3 marker.

#### Translation:

February 26<sup>th</sup>, 1635

The sheriff Sigge Larsson in Årena accused a farmhand  
called Marcus Jonsson in Rude of having had sexual intercourse with  
Ingrid Svensdotter in Ekeröö, a whore. He was sentenced to pay 3 marker  
for premarital sexual intercourse.

<sup>179</sup> Göta Hovrätt, advokatfiskalen Kalmar County. Vol. EVIIAAAE:4 (1634-1638), Image 720

<sup>180</sup> Lönske kona = löskekona ≈ whore, tramp

<sup>181</sup> Lönska läge = lönskaläge ≈ premarital sexual intercourse, none of the persons were married.

### Record of a Case Involving Manslaughter - February 26, 1635<sup>182</sup>

[illegible]

<sup>182</sup> Göta Hovrätt, advokatfiskalen Kalmar County. Vol. EVIIAAAE:4 (1634-1638), Images 720-740



### 7.3.1. Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

Disfledad Dis län balt firsam: gärdan gam  
 ingad gäs ju: firsam. Brevförs ja jungs up  
 I Bogen arge som minen gärd till Hans Mästeren Dis  
 Cam. H. Hans Mästeren gaf gam ingad dertill Gwensham  
 oned elan good. Dis fälsan guld Matz ifrån Bängd  
 fönstren gam till ocidamissa till firt och lör med  
 firlidit ja äd. Man upstod mds. Bängd fönstren  
 guld ifrån ifrån nall till sin gramma, Gvinn Kälkonf.  
 : Disfledad, och Dick in: Odäufkan, Dis baa  
 leaus firsam: gärdan gaf sonom dertill och balt  
 sonom ulla gäs ifrån till ja andra, Dis lör guld Bängd  
 fönstren ett ja gärdan och fäms Olvira Jungs  
 Co folgde sonom ett, och guld fälsan ju ifrån sonom  
 Ty ju mannta ad ju firlidit gärd gam, Dis nör  
 Gvinn lör inkommed fälsan baa sig fäms B. firsam  
 : gärdan lalt bög färdad, Dis lalt ja färdad Gam  
 äger Bängd fönstren ju igen, Dis guld fäms till  
 gam som fäls lalt bögad, och balt fäms Gvinn  
 & Olvira lalt, och Hans Knif: färdad, och fäls  
 till gam, ifrån färs nägon som fäls fäls gärdad  
 amad, färs lalt ingd balt färs, Dis lalt färdad  
 Hans Knif sonom ifrån sig och fäls ifrån färdad  
 agas färdad ja, Dis färs lalt Bängd fönstren till  
 sin Knif, Dis gaf sig till balt amad balt, och  
 balt Knifson: balt, Dis lalt balt färs  
 Han ja sonom M. fälsam firsam: gärdan  
 B. Gvinn: Olvira fälsam fälsam fälsam



Suffer Ragnell Samningsdotter Hvidm, Des när de <sup>mär</sup>  
 Ragnell Samningsdotter sigt att jag ender vinnförelse  
 följdes makt genom att ladda sig för mig genom, vilka  
 som jag i sin genom, jagad samma flegd Bengt  
 om dring sig makt Ragnell, och anordnade för  
 Ragnell Samningsdotter genom ordnades på  
 Magen, Sär att Larmarna kommo till, och - 3  
 dagar jag efter besök genom ladd, Sär till  
 anordnade Bengt Hvidm ingad makt, vilka  
 Ragnell Hvidm sigt följdes sigt till besök  
 Sär efter följdes jagt och genom anordnade ladd  
 den samma genom Ragnell till Sentens och ladd,  
 1. Hvidm följde Ragnell att jagt i sigt af  
 Ragnell genom ordnades ladd - Ragnell  
 2. Till jag ender att jagt i sigt  
 makt ingad makt Ragnell, vilka ladd och jag  
 vilka ladd, Ragnell jagt Ragnell  
 3. Till jag ender när Ragnell var gjord jagt jag  
 genom ladd sigt till att jagt och ladd och jag ladd  
 Ragnell gjord jagt, för jag ladd genom jagt  
 om morgonen  
 4. Till jag Ragnell efter Ragnell som i sin Ragnell  
 Ragnell Ragnell genom och ingad Ragnell Ragnell  
 Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell  
 Ragnell - 1 och - 2 Ragnell i Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell  
 Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell Ragnell

### 7.3.1. Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

#### Transcription:

February 26<sup>th</sup>, 1635 ...

Samma dagh kom för rätten Lensmannen Sigge  
Larsson och anklagade Bengt Jönsson Een  
Soldat i Rydh i Järede sochn, hwilken hadhe  
obuden kommet j giästabodh till sin granne Suän  
Håkonßon Ibm. Och dher oförmodeligen kommet j  
skadha för een qwinna Ragnell Hanningz dotter  
Bemällt i Rydh, Som här eftter förmäles,

Theße eftterschrefne giorde sin Eedh oppå Lagh-  
Booken att dhe skulli widne sanningen som där woro till  
städes när skadhan skiedde. N: Swän Håkonßon j  
Rydh, som Giestebudhet höllt, Aßer Isach i Borkemåße  
Cappelan i Wirßrum, Sune i Klöfwedall, Peer Kunse j Jä-  
redhe, Joon i Rydh, och Philippus i Slätmåsa,.  
At dhe siido i Giästabudet såå hördhe dhe skryttes för fön-  
stret, wdhe påå gården, Och icke weste hwem dhed war som  
skrigade, Tåå gick Peer Kunse i Järedhe wtt till att see  
och hööra, hwem dher war, Tär stodh påå gården forb<sup>te</sup>  
Soldat, Bengt Jönsson och een annan medh honom Matz  
i Borkemåsebo: hwilka woro gågne obudne hit  
till

Giästabudet Och dåå badh hustrun i gården them  
 inthet gåå jn i stufwan, Hwarföre dhe gingo up  
 j Byn wthi een annan gårdh till Peer Nillbons, Och  
 bem<sup>te</sup> Peer Nillbon gaf dhem inthet dricka Hwarken  
 ondt eller godt, Och sedan gick Matz ifrån Bängt  
 Jönbon heem till Olåtemååa till sitt och där medh  
 skildes dhe åå, Män eftter bem<sup>te</sup> Bengt Jönbon  
 gick dhär ifrån nedh till sin granne, Swän Håkonß  
 i Giästabodet, och gick in i Stufwan, Och bon-  
 dens hustru i gården gaf honom dricka och badh  
 honom icke gåå fram till dhe andra, Och dåå gick Bängt  
 Jönbon wtt påå gården och hans swära<sup>183</sup> Ingredh  
 be<sup>mt</sup> fölgde honom wtt, och gick sedhan in ifrå  
 honom Ty hon mentte at han skulle gåådt heem, Och när  
 hoon war inkommen satte hoon sigh hoos h(ustru) Kirstin  
 i gården wedh höghsätet, Och wedh dhe såådo kom  
 åther Bengt Jönbon jn igien, Och gick fram till  
 them som såthe wedh bordet, och stodh hoos Sune  
 i Klöfwedall, och Peer Kuß i Järeda, och sadhe  
 till them, ähr här någon som Jagh hafwer giordt  
 emoot, såå will iagh bedes före, Och dåå förde  
 Peer Kuß honom ifrån sigh eet steegh ifrån säthet  
 dher såågo påå, Och såå togh Bengt Jönbon till  
 sin knif, Och gaf sigh tillbaka emot döören, och  
 hadhe knifwen i handen, Och tåå bårö qwinfolc-  
 ken påå honom, N: hustru Kirstin i garden  
 h: Susanna i Klöfwedall, Jönßes hustru i Rydh,  
 Och

<sup>183</sup> Swära = svärmo(de)r = mother-in-law.



### 7.3.1. Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

hustru Ragnell Henningz dotter Ibidem, Och när be<sup>nte</sup>  
Ragnell Henningz dotter sågh att the andre qwinfolcken  
hölles medh honom och welle hafwa wut honom, wille  
hoon gåå ifrån honom, I thet samma slogh Bengt  
om kringh sigh mädh knifwen, och drabbade såå  
Ragnell Henningz dotter honom owetandes påå  
Magen, Såå att tarmarna kommo wtt, och – 3  
dagar ther eftter bleef hoon dödth, Dhär till  
dråparen Bengt Jönßon inthet nekade, wthan  
bekiände saaken sigh såålunde hafwa tilldraget

Och eftter flitigh nogha och gran ransackningh tager Rät-  
ten thenna hans Bedriffter till Sentens och doom,

1. Nemligen först befinnes att thetta ähr skiedt af  
wådha honom owetandes doch i dryckenskap.
2. Till thet andra att han icke gick giästabodet  
medh något ondt wpsåt, wthan därföre at han  
wille drijcka, oansedt han gick obuden dijt.
3. Til thet tredie när skadan war giorder gick han  
heem Lade sigh till at sofwa och icke wiste at han dänna  
skadan giordt hade, för ähn thet blef honom sagdt  
om morgonen.
4. Til thet fiärde eftter slecktän som ähre Målßägan-  
derna bedie för honom och inthet klaga påå honom.

Hwarföre dömmmer Rätten honom till wådhaboot ef-  
ter thet – 1 och – 2 Cap: i Dråpmåla Balk: mädh wåda  
Män Nåden står till Gudh och Öfwerheeten.

Translation:

On February 26<sup>th</sup>, 1635, the sheriff Sigge Larsson appeared at court and accused Bengt Jönsson, a soldier from Ryd in Järeda Parish of manslaughter. He entered a feast uninvited that was held by his neighbor Sven Håkansson in Ryd. And there accidentally wounded a woman called Ragnhild Henningsdotter in Ryd. The story is told below:

The following persons took their oaths upon the Code of Laws that they would tell nothing but the truth about what happened: Sven Håkansson in Ryd (who arranged the feast), Assar Isaksson in Björkemåsa (assistant vicar in Virserum), Sune in Klövdala, Per Kunse in Järeda, Jon in Ryd, and Filip in Slättemossa. As they were sitting at the feast, they heard loud voices from the yard through the window, but they couldn't tell who was yelling. Per Kunse from Järeda went outside to check. It was the soldier Bengt Jönsson and another man, Mats in Björkemåsabo, and they had come to the feast uninvited.

### 7.3.1. Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

Then the mistress of the house told them not to enter the house, and they walked to another farm in the village owned by Per Nilsson. Here, they didn't receive anything to drink, neither good nor bad. Then Mats left his friend Bengt Jönsson and went home, thus they parted. But Bengt Jönsson went to his neighbor Sven Håkansson's feast and entered the house. The mistress gave him to drink and asked him not to join the other guests, then Bengt Jönsson went outside to the yard accompanied by his mother-in-law called Ingrid. Having told him to go back home she returned inside, where she sat down by the mistress Kirstin close to the seat of honor. As they sat there Bengt Jönsson returned again, and went up to the table next to Sune in Klövdala and Per Kunse in Järeda. He said to them: "Is here anyone whom I have mistreated? You must pray for me." Per Kunse pushed him away one step from the bench he was sitting on. Then Bengt Jönsson pulled out his knife and retired towards the door carrying the knife in his hand. Then the following womenfolk surrounded him: the mistress Kirstin, the wife Susanna in Klövdala, Jöns' wife in Ryd and the wife Ragnhild Henningsdotter from the same place. When Ragnhild Henningsdotter saw that the other women tried to get him out, she wanted to leave him. At that moment, Bengt started to wave around the knife, and accidentally hit Ragnhild Henningsdotter in her belly



so bad that the guts came out; three days later she died. Bengt Jönsson didn't deny the homicide but confessed that it had happened as described above. After a thorough and concise survey the Court gives the following sentence and verdict:

1. First it must be said that it happened accidentally and he was unaware due to drunkenness.
2. Secondly, he didn't come to feast with any intention to harm anyone. The only reason was that he wanted to drink though he was uninvited.
3. Thirdly, when the accident had happened, he went home and went to sleep, without knowing about the damage he had caused, until he was told about it in the morning.
4. The deceased's family, being the injured party, appealed for him and had no complaints on him.

Thus, the Court sentenced him for homicide by misadventure, as described in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> chapters of the Manslaughter section: "... by misadventure, but the mercy is by God and the authorities."



**Transcription:**

(Aspelands häradsting, 25 oktober 1669)

Samma dag bewilliades hustru Margreta Sahl:  
 Nills Siggessons enkia j Åhrena Tingsbewijss,  
 at dhe gårdeler uthi Åhrena, som hennes Sahl  
 Man Nills Siggesson och [hoon] hafva inlöst,  
 1. Af Modren Brijta Börgesdotter hennes tri(-)  
 dung för 16 RD<sup>ē</sup> effter bref af den 11 Septemb.  
 1652. 2. Af hustru Ingebor j Snuggarp  
 hennes syster låth för 3 RD<sup>ē</sup> peng<sup>ē</sup> 4 ?skie<sup>ē</sup>  
 rågh, och Ett pund Flesk, effter bref den - 8  
 May 1664. 3. Af h<sup>ē</sup> Lars Siggesson hans  
 Broderss lutt, för 8 RD<sup>ē</sup> efter bref den 11 Sep:  
 1652. 4. Af h<sup>ē</sup> Kirstin i Marhult hennes  
 syster lott för 4½ RD<sup>ē</sup> effter bref den 20  
 Feb: 1666. 5. Af h<sup>ē</sup> Margreta i Aggarp  
 hennes Syster lott, för sin arfz lott igen j Agg-  
 arp, effter bref af den 30 July Anno 1668.  
 6. Aff hustru Bryta j Fröreda, hennes syster  
 lott för 4 RD<sup>ē</sup> effter bref den 20 Feb: 1666.  
 desse samptlige gårdelar äro lagbudne och lag(-)  
 stånden. Och ehuru wäl Enkiones h<sup>ē</sup> Margre-  
 tas j Åhrena swåger Oluff Siggesson j Liung-  
 by, hahr Prätenderat till at lösa halffan  
 medh henne, och till den ända klandrat hen-  
 nes kiöp för rätta, hahr han lijkwäl aldrig  
 någre penningar för rätta Prähenterat, utan  
 verbaliter allenast klandrat.



### 7.3.2. Aspeland District Court Record Involving the Children of Sigge Larsson and Britta Börjesdotter – October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669

#### Translation:

(Aspeland's District Hearing, October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1669)

The same day, housewife Margareta, Nils Siggesson's widow in Åhrena, gave to the court the deed of seizing of the parts of Åhrena that her sainted (dead) husband Nils Siggesson and her had redeemed.

1. Of the mother Brita Börjesdotter her third part for 16 riksdaler after the letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, 1652.
2. Of housewife Ingebor in Snuggarp his (Nils's) sister's lot for 3 riksdaler money 4 skeppor rye and one pound pork after the letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1664.
3. Of Herr Lars Siggesson his brother's lot for 8 riksdaler, after the letter of 11<sup>th</sup> of September, 1652.
4. Of housewife Kirstin in Marhult, his sister's lot for 4½ riksdaler, after the letter of 20<sup>th</sup> of February 1666.
5. Of the housewife Margreta in Aggarp his sister's lot for her lot again in Aggarp, after the letter of 30<sup>th</sup> of July, the year 1668.
6. Of housewife Britta in Fröreda his sister's lot for 4 riksdaler after the letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> of February 1666

This farmland is offered to those with the rights if first and legally confirmed. And the the widow housewife Margreta in Åhrena's brother-in-law Oluf Siggesson in Ljungby has said that he wants to but half of the farm and therefore protested against her purchase, but has not presented any money to the court, only protested verbally.

## Per Joensson and Marit

Name	Per Joensson	Name	Marit
Born	1570s-1580s	Born	1570s-1590s
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Unknown
Died	c. 1645	Died	After 1666
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Juror	Occupation	Housewife

## Children of Per Joensson and Marit

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Britta	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Måns</b>	<b>c. 1610s</b>	<b>Barkeryd</b>	<b>November, 1688</b>	<b>Barkeryd</b>
Elin	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown



Äng, Barkeryd – Where Per Joensson lived in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and early 17<sup>th</sup> century

Per Joensson was probably born at Äng, a village in central Barkeryd Parish, sometime in the 1570s or 1580s.<sup>185</sup> His father was Joen Persson<sup>186</sup> and his mother's name is unknown. Per's father Joen was a farmer who owned Äng in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Per had at least one brother named Anders.<sup>187</sup> Per probably lived at Äng for his entire life. He attended Barkeryd Church. During the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, the vicar of Barkeryd Church was Laurentius Andreae Sr. Sometime between 1592 to 1601, Per's father Joen died.<sup>188</sup>

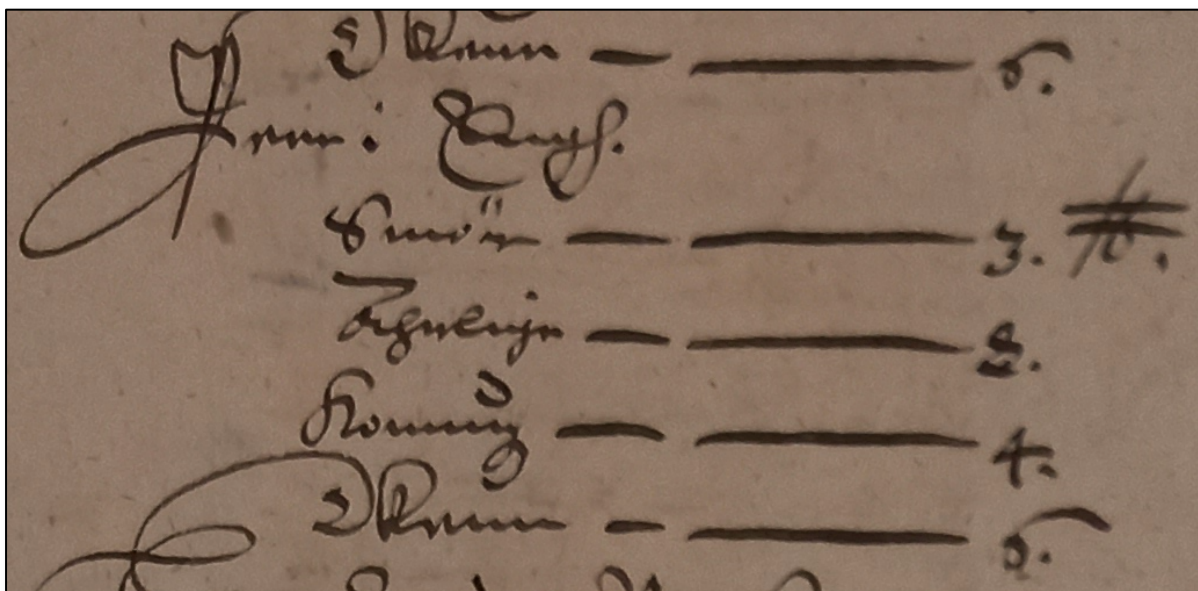
<sup>185</sup> The first record that Per appears on is from 1606 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1606:4, Image 274) and he was probably in his twenties or thirties at this time.

<sup>186</sup> Patronymic tradition informs us that Per's father was named Joen and the farmer who lived at Äng from 1569 to 1592 was Joen Persson (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1592: 1, Image 210).

<sup>187</sup> In a court record from 1634 (Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644) Image 2050), Britta Andersdotter was listed as Per's niece and patronymic tradition tells us that her father's name was Anders.

<sup>188</sup> Joen Persson is listed in the landscape documents for the last time in 1592 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1592:1, Image 210). No landscape documents exist for Tveta District from 1593 to 1600 and in 1601, a widow is listed at Äng (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1601: 16, Image 112).

After his father's death, Per Joensson continued to live at Äng with his widowed mother.<sup>189</sup> In 1605, a man named Lasse owned Äng.<sup>190</sup> It's possible that he was Per's brother. The next year, Per became the owner of Äng.<sup>191</sup>



Landscape record of Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1606

Transcription:

*Per i Engh*

*Smör*-----3 #  
*Åhrlige*-----8.  
*Konung*-----4.  
*D ken* -----6

Translation:

*Per in Äng*

*Butter*-----3 pounds  
*Annual (horses)*---8.  
*King's (horses)*----4.  
*Day's work*-----6

### The Ingrian War (1610-1617)

From 1610 to 1617, Sweden was engaged in the Ingrian War, a war involving Russia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. During this time, Russia was going through a period called the Time of Troubles, and was occupied by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1610, Sweden entered into an alliance with Russia, and declared war on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The following year, Swedish forces captured the Russian city Novgorod, whose inhabitants wanted Sweden place one of King Gusta IX's sons on the Russian throne. The same year, Gustaf II Adolf became King of Sweden. Even though Polish-Lithuanian forces had deserted Russia in 1612, Gustaf II Adolf still wanted to place his brother Carl Filip on the Russian throne. Although several Swedish statesmen envisioned that this war could ultimately lead to the creation of Trans-Baltic dominion, little was accomplished during this war, which came to an end in 1617.

<sup>189</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1601: 16, Image 112

<sup>190</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1605: 9, Image 19

<sup>191</sup> Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1606:4, Image 274



Sometime in the 1600s or 1610s, Per was married to a woman named Marit.<sup>192</sup> Per and Marit had six children together: Kerstin, Sven, Måns, Elin, Olof, and Marit.<sup>193</sup> In the 1610s, Per was a probably a farmer at Äng. In 1612, Danish soldiers attacked Barkeryd Parish during the Kalmar War.

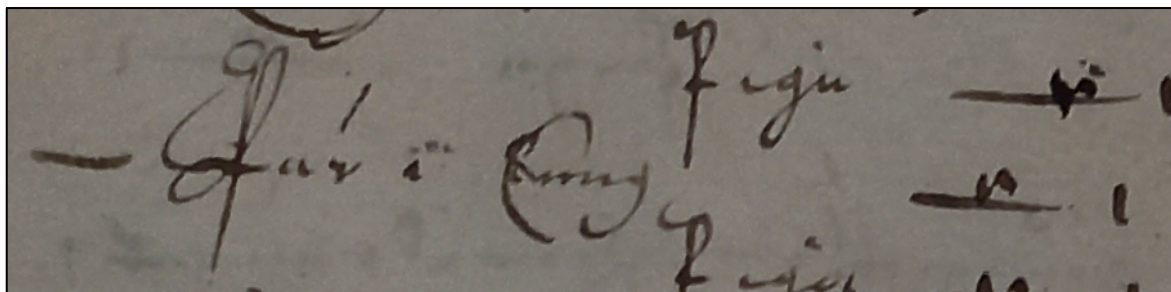
### The Danish Invasion of Barkeryd Parish in 1612

From 1611 to 1613, Sweden was involved in the Kalmar War against Denmark-Norway. In early 1612, Danish soldiers marched through Barkeryd Parish, burning several farms. During this invasion, the parishioners sought shelter in the sacristy of Barkeryd Church. Several of the men in Barkeryd rallied together with other men in the area and formed a militia to defend themselves against the Danish soldiers. In the neighboring parish of Nässjö, there is a monument to the defending peasants of this war.



Engraving from a monument in Nässjö that is dedicated to the peasant defenders of 1612

In 1613, Per was taxed a daler for the Älvsborg lösen.<sup>194</sup>



Älvsborgs lösen record of Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1613

#### Transcription:

*Per i Eng      - 1*  
*Piga      - 1*

#### Translation:

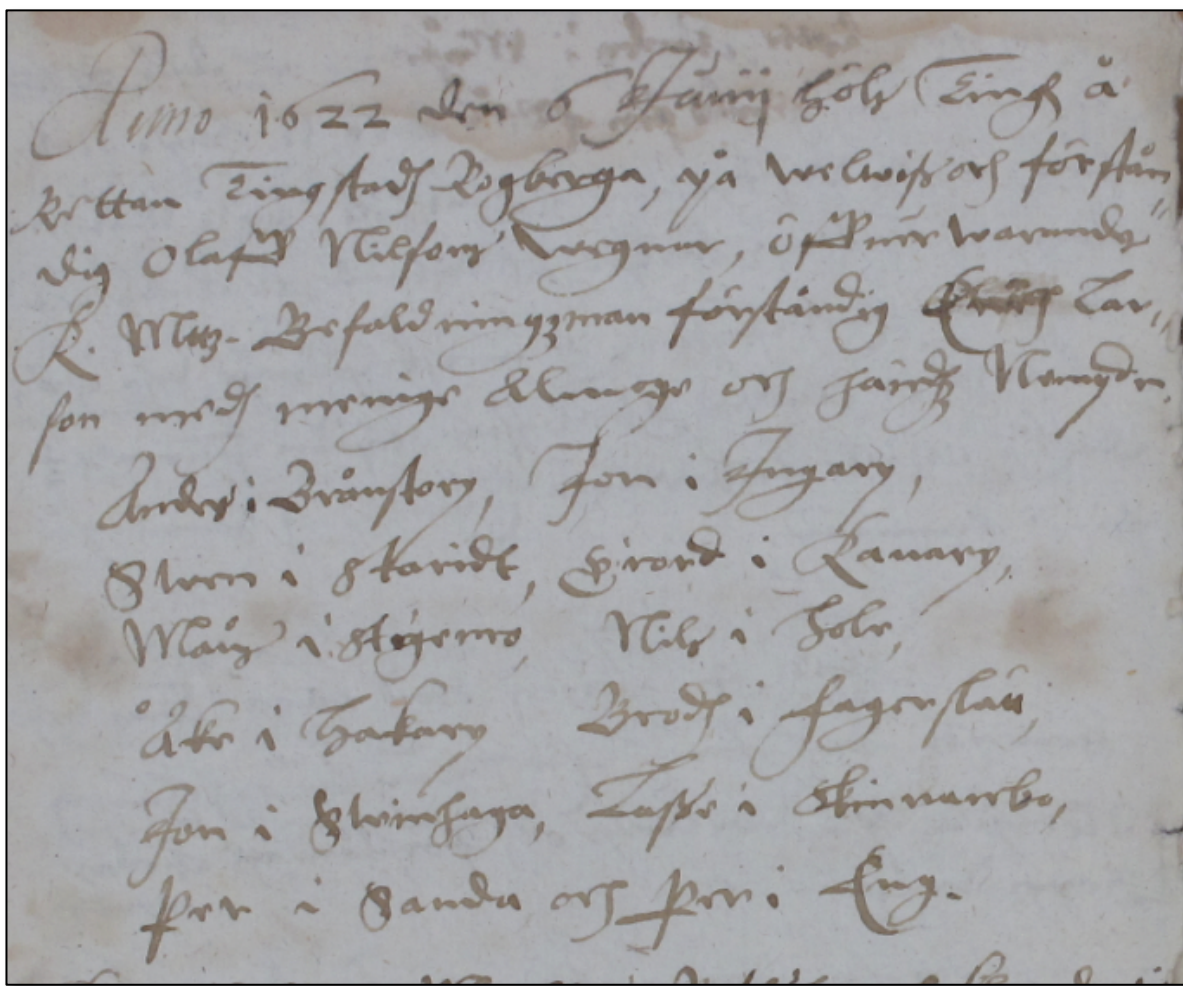
*Per in Äng      - 1*  
*Maid      - 1*

<sup>192</sup> Marit is listed as Per's wife in Länsräkenskaper Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250.

<sup>193</sup> Britta and Elin are listed as Per and Marit's children in Länsräkenskaper Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250. Marit and Måns are listed as their children in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1643, Image 80. Sven and Olof and Olof are listed as Marit's sons in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1648, Image 75.

<sup>194</sup> Älvsborgs lösen 1613, Vol. 27 (1613-1615), Image 111

In 1622, Per was appointed as a juror for Tveta District's Court. On June 6, 1622, he served at his first court hearing, which opened with the case of Olof Nilsson.<sup>195</sup>



Record of Per Joensson as a juror at Tveta District Court - June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1622

Transcription:

Anno 1622 den 6 Junij höls Tingh å  
Rettan Tingstadh Rogberga på welwise och förstån-  
dig Olafus Nilssons wegnar för öffuerwarande  
K. Mtz. befaldningsman förständig Erik Lar-  
son medh menige Almoge och häredhz Nempde.

Anders i Bråntorp, Jon i Ingary  
Sven i Staridh, Giord i Ranary  
Måns i Stigemo, Nils i Hole  
Åke i Hakary, Brodh i Fagerstätt  
Jon i Swinhaga, Lasse i Skinnarbo  
Per i Sanda, och Per i Eng

Translation:

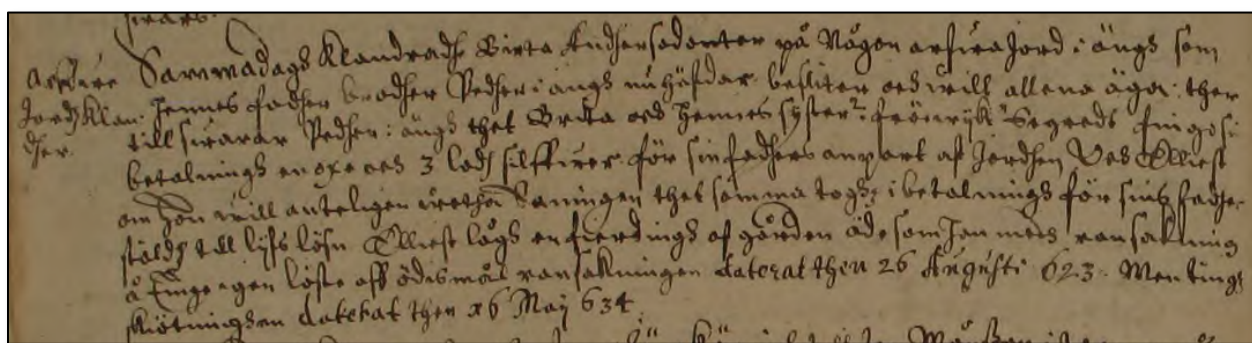
Year 1622 the 6<sup>th</sup> of June a public court session  
was held at the right court place, Rogberga on  
behalf of intelligent  
Olof Nilsson; under the presence of District  
Police Superintendent and  
Public Prosecutor the judicious Erik Larson with  
the following jurors:

Anders in Bråntorp, Jon in Ingary  
Sven in Stared, Gjörd in Ranary  
Måns in Stigemo, Nils in Hole  
Åke in Hakary, Brode in Fagerhult  
Jon in Swinhaga, Lasse in Skinnarbo  
Par in Sanda, and Per in Eng

<sup>195</sup> Tveta häradsrätts arkiv, Domböcker vid ordinarie ting, 1614-1626, Image 156

Per Joensson had to attend three court sessions a year in Rogberga Parish, which were held every few months. These sessions lasted for two days and consisted of numerous legal cases, most of which involved land disputes or petty offenses. Per sat through these hearings with 11 other jurors and they deliberated over the various cases that they heard.

For a while, Per Joensson's brother Anders also lived at Äng with his family. After Anders's death, Per purchased his brother's share of land for oxen and three lod in silver. However, Britta, one Anders's daughters, later complained that she and her sister were supposed to have inherited their father's land at Äng. Ultimately, this case was brought to Tveta District's Court on June 19, 1643.<sup>196</sup>



Tveta District Court record involving Per Joensson - June 19<sup>th</sup>, 1643

Transcription:

*Sammadagh klandradhe Birta Andhersadotter på någon arfwad Jord i Äng som hennes fadher brodher Pedher i Äng nu häfdar besitter och will allena äga: ther till swarar Pedher i Äng thet Brita och hennes syster ifrån rytt begredt fingo sin betalningh en oxe och 3 lodh silffwer för sin fadhers anpart af Jordhen och elliest om hon will anteligen wetha sanningen thet samma toghz i betalningh för sins fadher stäldh till lijfs löhn Elliest lågh en fierdingh af gården öde som han medh ransakning å finge igen löste aff ödesmål ransakningen daterat then 26 Augusti 623. Men tingz skiötningen daterat then 16 maj 634.*

Translation:

*On the same day Britta Andersdotter complained about some inherited land in Äng, which her father's brother Peder in Äng now claims possession of and wants to own alone. Peder in Äng replied that that Brita and her sister from... had received their payment in the form of oxen and 3 lod silver for their father's part of the land, and if she wants to finally know the truth; it was the same taken as payment for her father as life payment. A fourth of the farm was abandoned and this he bought after the survey on abandoned homesteads dated the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 1623, and handed to court the 16<sup>th</sup> of May 1634.*

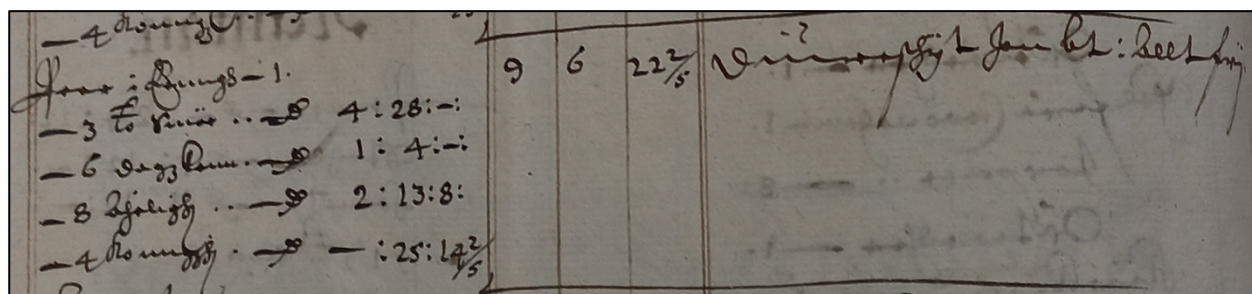
<sup>196</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Image 2050



### The Instrument of Government in 1634

On July 29, 1634, the Instrument of Government, Sweden's first constitution, was adopted. This constitution restructured the way that Sweden's administration, judiciary, and military institutions were organized and substantially modified the way they functioned. One of the biggest changes that the Instrument of Government brought to Sweden was that its provinces were reorganized into counties. For example, the province of Småland was divided into Jönköping, Kalmar, and Kronoberg counties. The Instrument of Government also established the Göta Court of Appeal. Most of the Instrument of Government was devised by Axel Gustafsson Oxenstierna af Södermör (1583–1654), a Swedish statesman. The Instrument of Government also sought to regulate the Swedish monarch's powers. Even though this act was never accepted by the Swedish monarch, it stayed in effect until 1693, when King Karl XI established an absolute monarch in Sweden.

In the 1635 Jordbok, Per Joensson was listed as living at Äng. He was taxed for three pounds of butter.<sup>197</sup>



Jordbok record showing Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1635

#### Transcription:

Peer i Engh - 1	9 6 22/5	diureskyt Jon [??]: Allt frijt
-3 smör	4:38--	
-6 dags	1:4--	
-8 Årligh	2:13:8	
-4 Konungh	--25:14:2/5	

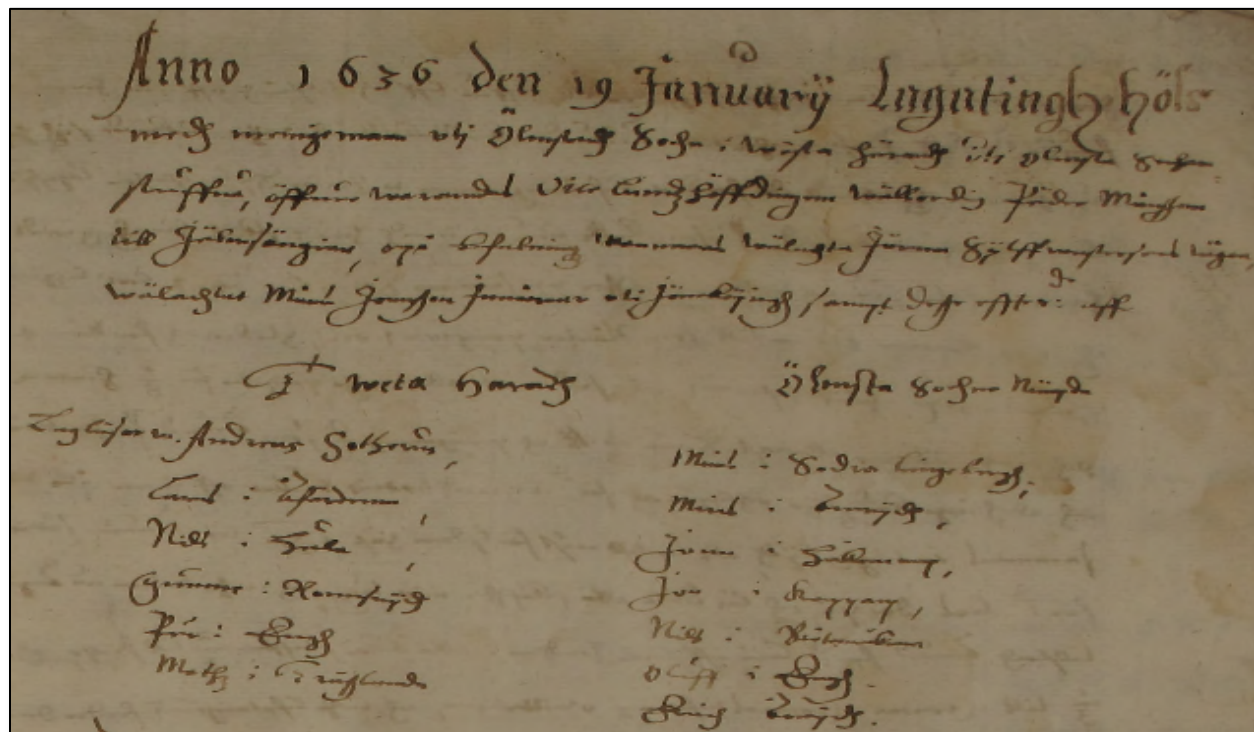
#### Translation:

Per in Äng - 1	9 6 22/5	hunter Jon [??]: All free
-3 pounds of butter	4:38--	
-6 day's work	1:4--	
-8 Annual (horses)	2:13:8	
-4 King's (horses)	--25:14:2/5	

<sup>197</sup> Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Vol. 1635: 2, Image 26

Throughout the 1630s, Per and Marit's children grew into adulthood. While Per was away at Tveta District Court, their sons Måns, Olof, and Sven helped their mother take care of the farm. Per and Marit's family attended Barkeryd Church. Since 1610, the vicar of Barkeryd Church was Laurentius Andreae Jr.

Per Joensson served as a juror of Tveta District's Court for 14 years. On January 19, 1636, he attended his last hearing. By this time, his son Olof was also a juror for Tveta District's Court.<sup>198</sup>



Record of Per Joensson as a juror at Tveta District Court - January 19<sup>th</sup>, 1636

# Transcription:

Anno 1636 den 19 Januarij lagatingh höls  
medh menige man uti Ölmstadh Sochn i Wista häradh uti Ölmsta Sochn  
stuffua, öffuar warandes Vice landshöffdingen wällordig Päder Månsson  
till Jälmsängier opå befallnings mannens wälachta Jöran Sijlffwestersons wägn(ar),  
wälachtat Måns Jonsson J[?] uti Jönköpingh sampt desse efter<sup>de</sup>: aff

Tweta haradh	Ölmsta sochne nämpda
Lagläsaren Andreas Sotherus	Måns i Sodra Långebergh
Lars i Ålfärdom]	Måns i Ånerydh
Nils i Hula	Joen i Haknarp
Gumme i Rommserydh	Jon i Kopparp
Per i Engh	Nils i Siclamålen
Maths i Träslända	Oluff i Engh
	Erichi Ånarydh

<sup>198</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Image 740

Translation:

*The year 1636 the 19<sup>th</sup> of January the district court held a public session in Ölmstad Parish in Vista District in Ölmstad Parish's public-room, which was attended by Vice Governor, his excellence Peder Månsson (Lood) to Hjälmköping on behalf of the District Police Superintendent and Public Prosecutor honorable Jöran Silfvesteron the well-respected Måns Jonsson J[?] in Jönköping and the following mentioned:*

*Tveta District*

*The law-man Andreas Sotherus*

*Lars in Å[färe]*

*Nils in Hula*

*Gumme in Rommseryd*

*Par in Ång*

*Maths in Träslanda*

*Ölmsta Parish named*

*Måns in Sodra Långebergh*

*Måns in Åneryd*

*Joel in Haknarp*

*Joel in Kopparp*

*Nils in Siclamålen*

*Olof in Ång*

*Erich in Åneryd*

**Tveta District**

Tveta District was located in northern Småland. It was first recorded in 1178 as "Jn Thwetum." In the early 1600s, it included the parishes of Bankeryd, Barkeryd, Forserum, Hakarp, Järnsnäs, Lekeryd, Ljungarum, Nässjö, Öggestorp, Rogberga, and Svartorp. During this time, the Tveta District Court had its hearings at the village square in Rogberga Parish. In 1706, the hearings moved to the courthouse Ingaryd in Rogberga in Rogberga Parish. In 1971, Tveta District became part of Nässjö Municipality.

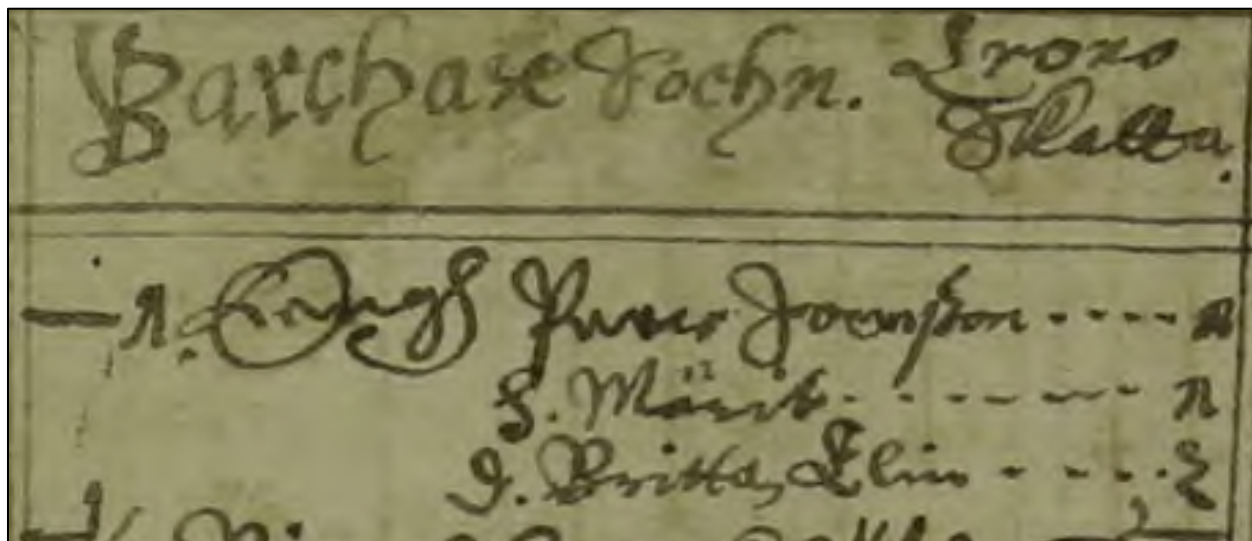


The location of Tveta District in Småland

After Per finished serving as a juror, he may have gone back to focusing on farming, or he may have retired altogether.



In 1640, Per and Marit were listed at Äng with their two of their daughters, Britta and Elin.<sup>199</sup>



Länsräkenskap record of Per Joensson and Marit's family at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1640

Transcription:

<i>Barchase Sockn.</i>	<i>Krono</i>
	<i>Skatta.</i>
<hr/>	
-1. Engh Peer Joenßon....1	
h. Märít.....1	
d. Britta, Elin.....2	

Translation:

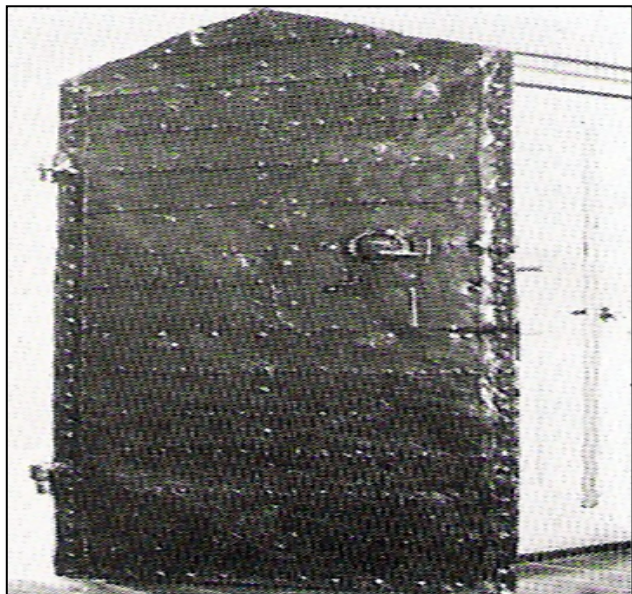
<i>Barkeryd Parish.</i>	<i>Crown</i>
	<i>Taxed Farm.</i>
<hr/>	
-1. Äng Per Joensson.....1	
wife Märít.....1	
daughters Britta, Elin....2	

### Morning Chores at Äng

**I**t was still dark when the youngest maid blew life into the charcoals in the fireplace to heat the kitchen in Äng on a cold, winter morning. Slowly, the rest of the house woke up. For breakfast, porridge was served with butter. As daylight began to break through; it was time to take care of the animals. Per Joensson looked after the horses, especially the one that dragged the sledge to church on Sundays. After this, Per had to bring in more firewood and fresh water from the well; the latter was a bit tricky now, since they first had to crash the ice-sheet. Marit took care of the chickens, which were kept under a bench in the kitchen for the winter. Per and Marit's sons, Måns, Olof, and Sven, left for a far-off barn to bring home some more hay. Their daughters, Brita, Elin, and Marit, were occupied with spinning and weaving. Around mid-day, there was a break from chores to have lunch, which was usually a slice of bread.

\* A work of creative fiction by Magnus Tonquist

<sup>199</sup> Länsräkenskaper 1631-1820: Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250



Iron door that leads to the sacristy at Barkeryd Church from the 17<sup>th</sup> century

Throughout the 1640s, several of Per and Marit's children were probably married and started having children of their own. Their son Måns married a woman named Ragnel<sup>200</sup>, while their daughter Marit married a man names Jöns<sup>201</sup>. In 1642, Johannes Ludovici became the new vicar of Barkeryd Church. In 1643, Per and Marit were listed at Äng with their daughter Marit and their son Måns. Their son Måns was listed as a shooter, or someone who hunted animals for the Crown.<sup>202</sup>

### Records that List Per Joensson and Marit in the 1640s

- 1640 - Länsräkenskaper 1631-1820: Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250
- 1642 - Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1642
- 1643: - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1643, page 76
- 1644: - Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, SE/KrA /0025/0/128 (1644-1645), Image 223
- 1646: - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1646, page 497
- 1648 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1648, page 928

### Did Per and Marit Have Sons Named Lasse, Matthes, and Bengt?

In 1637, a man named Matthes in Äng paid a tithe of two daler to Barkeryd Church.<sup>1</sup> The same year, a man named Lasse in Äng also paid a tithe to Barkeryd Church.<sup>2</sup> Lasse also paid a tithe of two daler to Barkeryd Church in 1642.<sup>3</sup> A man named Bengt from Äng donated 2 daler to Barkeryd Church in 1651<sup>4</sup>, 1661<sup>5</sup>, and 1662<sup>6</sup>. It's possible that these three were Per and Marit's sons. After all, some of their other children, Måns, Marit, Olof and Sven, also are recorded as paying tithes to Barkeryd Church. It's also possible that they were Per's brothers or nephews.

<sup>1</sup> Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), page 73

<sup>2</sup> Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), page 75

<sup>3</sup> Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), page 33

<sup>4</sup> Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), page 109

<sup>5</sup> Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), page 122

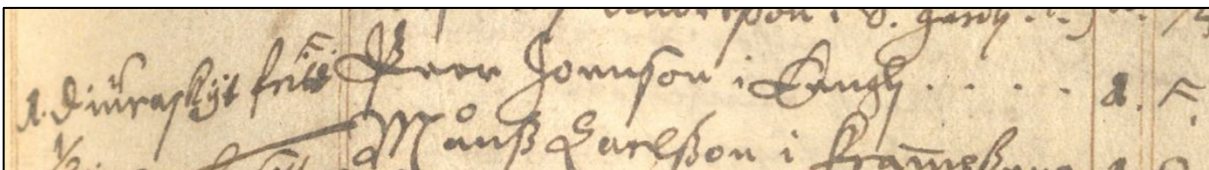
<sup>6</sup> Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), page 123

<sup>200</sup> Ragnel is listed as Måns's wife in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1649, page 894

<sup>201</sup> Jöns is listed as Marit's wife in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1646, page 497

<sup>202</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1643, page 76

Per Joensson was listed at Äng for the last time in 1644. In this record, he was listed as a “free shooter.”<sup>203</sup>



Rotering och utskrivningslängd record of Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1644

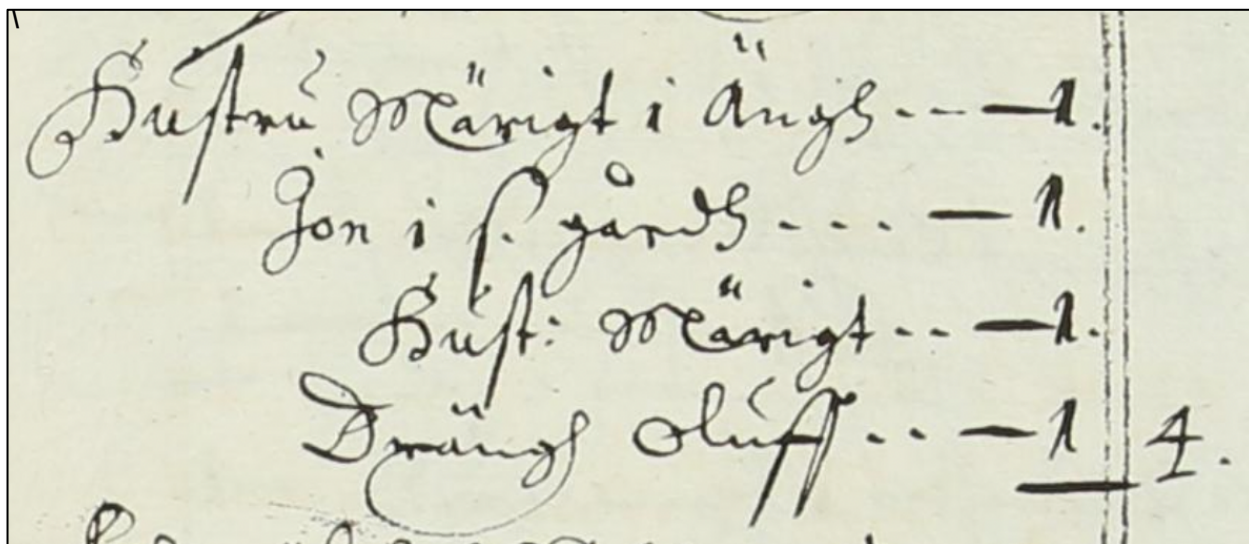
Transcription:

Translation:

*Diuraskyt fritt Peer Jonnson i Eng.....1 F.*

*Free shooter Per Joensson in Äng.....1 F.*

Per Joensson probably died around 1645.<sup>204</sup> He was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church. After Per’s death, Marit continued to live at Äng. In 1646, she was listed at Äng with her daughter Marit, her son-in-law Jon, and son Olof.<sup>205</sup>



Mantalslängd record of Marit at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1646

Transcription:

Translation:

*hustru Märigt i Äng...-1.*

*Housewife Marit in Äng...-1.*

*Jon i s. gårdh.....-1.*

*Jon in s. farm.....-1.*

*hust: Märigt...-1.*

*Housewife Marit...-1.*

*Dräng Oluff....-1 4.*

*Farmhand Olof.....-1.*

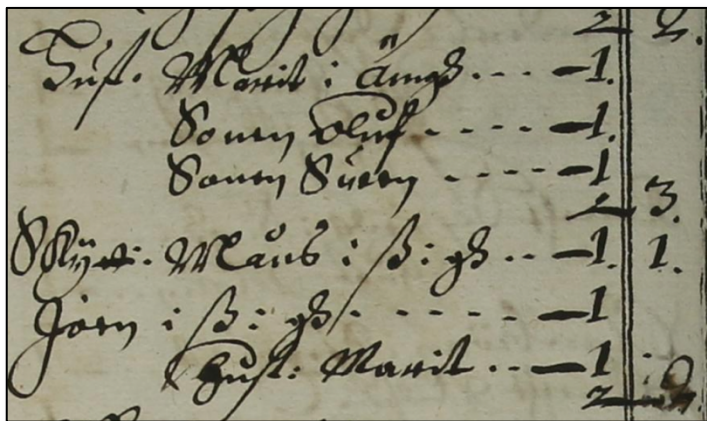
<sup>203</sup> Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, SE/KrA /0025/0/128 (1644-1645), Image 223

<sup>204</sup> Per isn't listed in any census records at Äng after 1644

<sup>205</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1646, page 497



Marit was listed in the Mantalslängd records for the last time in 1648, where she was listed as living at Äng with her sons Olof, Sven, Måns, and Jon, and daughter-in-law Marit.<sup>206</sup> Around 1649, Marti's son Måns was married to a woman named Ragnel.<sup>207</sup> 208 Marit was listed for the last time as making a donation of one daler to Barkeryd Church in 1666.<sup>209</sup>



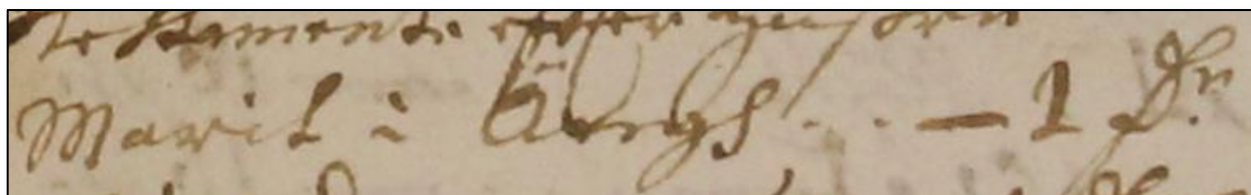
Mantalslängd record of Marit at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1648

Transcription:

*hust. Marit i Ängh...-1. 2.  
Sonen Oluf.....-1.  
Sonen Swen.....-1. 3.  
Skytt: Måns i s:g: ...-1. 1.  
Joen i s:gh.....-1.  
hust: Marit...-1.*

Translation:

*Housewife Marit in Äng...-1..2  
Son Olof.....-1.  
Son Swen.....-1. 3.  
Shooter: Måns i s:g: ....-1. 1.  
Joen in s:farm.....-1.  
Housewife Marit...-1.*



Record of a tithe that Marit paid to Barkeryd Church in 1666

### Trivia on Per Joensson and Marit

1. What parish did Per Joensson and Marit live at?
2. What farm did Per Joensson and Marit live at?
3. The first record for Per Joensson is from what year?
4. What was Per Joensson's occupation?
5. What were the names of Per and Marit's known sons?
6. What were the names of Per and Marit's known daughters?
7. Around what year did was Per Joensson die?

Answers: 1. Barkeryd 2. Äng 3. 1606, 4. A juror 5. Måns, Sven, and Olof 6. Elin, Kerstin, and Marit 7. 1645

<sup>206</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1648, page 928

<sup>207</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1649, page 894

<sup>208</sup> More information about the fate of Måns Persson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Six: The 3<sup>rd</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 1000

<sup>209</sup> Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol.LIa:1 (1581-1772), Page 129

## Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arvid Nilsson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Marit Brodsdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>1580s-1590s</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>1590s-1610s</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>May, 1663</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Flisby</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Farmer</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Housewife</b>

## Children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Jonsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Location</b>
Britta	1610-1635	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	1610-1635	Unknown	June, 1702	Askeryd
Jon	1610-1635	Unknown	1677	Askeryd
Kirstin	1610-1635	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	1617	Unknown	April, 1710	Flisby
Ingeborg	1621	Unknown	May, 1712	Flisby

## Children of Per N.N. and Marit Brodsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Location</b>
Brodd	1620-1635	Flisby	Before 1712	Flisby

## Children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Location</b>
Marit	1639-1645	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Per	1639-1645	Flisby	March, 1675	Flisby
Ingrid	1639-1645	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Ebbe</b>	<b>1639-1645</b>	<b>Flisby</b>	<b>March, 1695</b>	<b>Flisby</b>
Måns	November, 1645	Flisby	June, 1648	Flisby

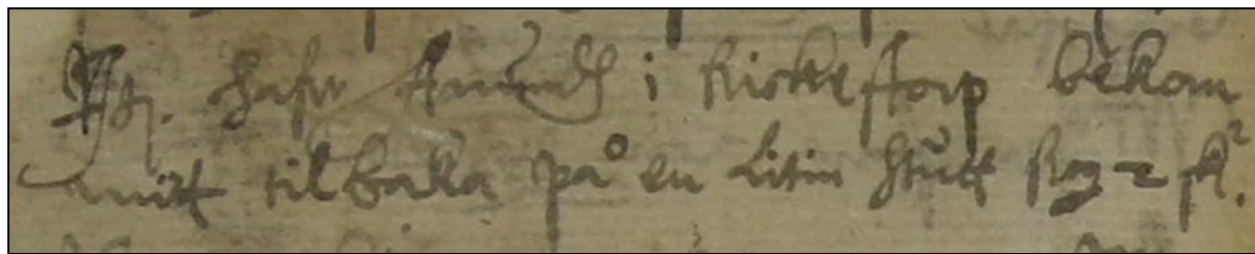
Arvid Nilsson was probably born during the late 1580s or early 1590s.<sup>210</sup> His father's name was Nils and his mother's name is unknown. There's a good chance that he was born in Flisby Parish. By 1624, he was living at Rickelstorp, a farm in eastern Flisby Parish.<sup>211</sup>

<sup>210</sup> Since Arvid's son Nils was born around 1617, Arvid had to have been born at least in the 1590s.

<sup>211</sup> Flisby Church Archives: Vol. LI:1 (1624-1673), page 3

Sometime in the 1610s, Arvid was married to a woman named Marit Jonsdotter. Marit came from Hulu, a farm in Barkeryd Parish, and her father was Jön Vastensson.<sup>212</sup> Arvid and Marit had six children together: Britta, Anders, Jon, Kirstin, Nils (1617-1710), and Ingeborg.<sup>213</sup> During the 1620s, Arvid Nilsson was probably a farmhand or tenant farmer at Rickelstorp. At this time, a farmer named Boo also lived there.<sup>214</sup>

In 1624, Arvid sold a bullock to Flisby Church for two barrels of rye.<sup>215</sup> At this time, the vicar of Flisby Church was Bengt Jönsson. The following year, Bengt's son Daniel Bengtsson became vicar of Flisby Church.



Record of a donation that Arvid Nilsson made to Flisby Church in 1624

Transcription:

*It(em) hafw Arvidh i Rickelstorp bekom-  
mitt tilbaka på en Litin Stutt Rog 2 sk'*

Translation:

*The same Arvid in Rickelstorp has got back  
2 barrels of rye for a small bullock.*

### **The Polish-Swedish War (1626-1629)**

The Polish-Swedish War of 1626 to 1629 was the last conflict in the series of wars that Sweden fought against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. At this time, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was still ruled by Sigismund III Vasa. In May of 1626, King Gustaf II Adolf of Sweden launched a surprise invasion of Polish Prussia. Swedish forces quickly captured 16 Prussian towns and dealt Polish-Lithuanian forces several defeats that year. The Polish-Lithuanian military launched several successful counterattacks in Polish Prussia in 1627 and reclaimed some of the towns that it had lost. The war continued for two more years until a ceasefire was declared at the Treaty of Alltmark on October 26, 1629. At this treaty, Poland ceded the larger part of Livonia to Sweden, together with the important port of Riga. The Swedes were also able to impose a 3.5% important tax on Poland's trade within the Baltic region.

<sup>212</sup> According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644),

Images 2510-2520, Arvid Nilsson's first wife was Marit Jonsdotter and she was from Hulu, Barkeryd.

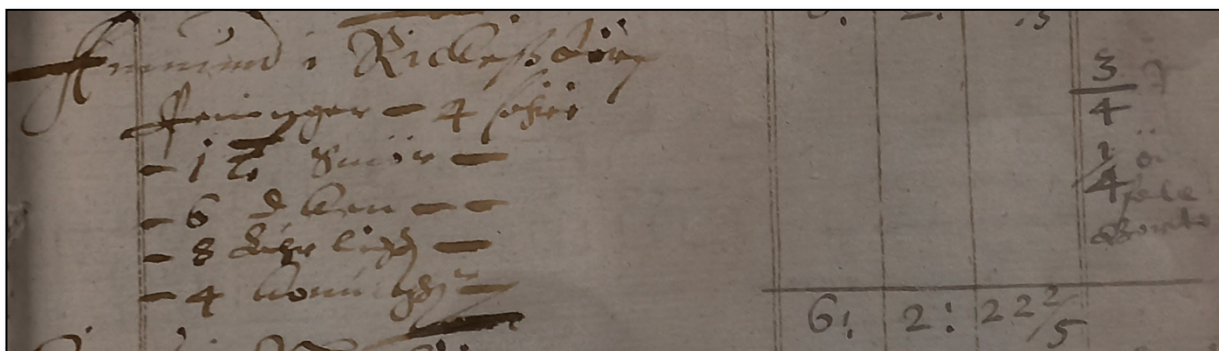
<sup>213</sup> These six are listed as the children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Jonsdotter in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680) Image 239-240.

<sup>214</sup> A Boo in Rickelstorp donated to Flisby Church in 1623 (Flisby Church Archives: Vol. I a/1 (1624-1673), page 10). He remained at Rickelstorp until at least 1629 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1629:10, Image 44).

<sup>215</sup> Flisby Church Archives: Vol. I a/1 (1624-1673), page 3



By 1631, Boo had left Rickelstorp and the farm was now owned by Arvid Nilsson. In 1631, Arvid was taxed for four öre and one pound of butter.<sup>216</sup>



Jordbok record of Arvid Nilsson at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1631

Transcription:

Arvid i Rickelstorp      6: 2: 222.5  
 Penningar 4 öhre       $\frac{3}{4}$   
 - 1 # smör-  
 - 6 dekar--       $\frac{1}{4}$   
 - 4 Årlige-  
 - 6 Konungs-

Translation:

Arvid in Rickelstorp      6: 2: 222.5  
 Cash 4 öre       $\frac{3}{4}$   
 - 1 pound of butter  
 - 6 day's work       $\frac{1}{4}$   
 - 4 Annual (horses)-  
 - 6 King's (horses)-

**Other Farmers in Flisby Parish in 1631 Included:**

Bengt in Tofta	A crofter in Erkestorp	Jon in Täringstorp
Giermund in Koo	Nills in Boaskog	Håkan in Applarp
Carl in Torrsjö	Nills in Hammarsberg	Jon in Orreda
Måns in Torrsjö	Hans in Stora Rör	Lars in Sundränga
Jön in Fagerhult	Bengt in Skeppsås	Håkan in Hareryd
Erich in Nyaby	Jön in Stenkar	Par in Hareryd
Jöns in Östraby	Par in Haknarp	Måns in Hareryd
Arvid in Skulleryd	Hans in Sunnerängasjö	Håkon in Östraby
Jöns in Nyaby	Jon in Förås	

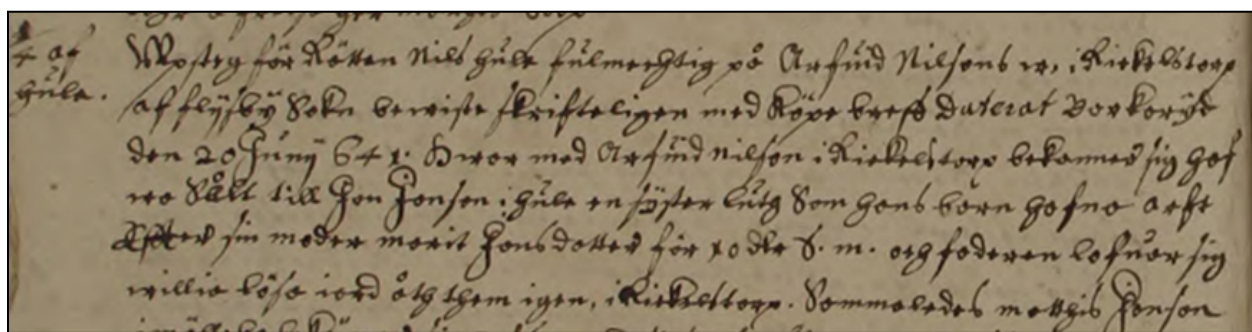
Source: Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Year 1631, Images 236

<sup>216</sup> Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Year 1631, Image 236

On June 20, 1641, Arvid Nilsson purchased a deed for a quarter of the land at Hulu, the farm in Barkeryd Parish that his first wife Marit Jönsdotter came from. On May 30, 1646, Arvid appeared at Tveta District Court and showed the deed of ownership to the court. At this hearing, Arvid told the court that he planned on buying land at Rickelstorp for his children.<sup>217</sup>



Hulu, Barkeryd - Where Arvid Nilsson purchased land on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1641



Tveta District Court record that mentions Arvid Nilsson - May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1646

#### Transcription:

<sup>1/4</sup> af Wpsteg för Rätten Nils Hule fulmechtig på Arfuid Nilsons wth i Rickelstorp  
Hule af flijsby sokn bewiste skrifteligen med köpebreff Daterat Barkaryd  
den 20 Junij 641: hwar med Arfuid Nilson i Rickelstorp bekanner sig haf-  
wa sålt till Jon Jonson i Hule en syster låth som hans børn hafua arft  
efter sin moder Marit Jonsdotter för 40 dlr s.m. och faderen lofuar sig  
willia lösa iord åth them igen i Rickelstorp. ... ..

#### Translation:

<sup>1/4</sup> of Appeared in Court Nils in Hulu, who on behalf of Arvid Nilsson in Rickelstorp  
Hulu in Flisby Parish, showed a purchase-deed dated Barkeryd  
the 20<sup>th</sup> of June, 1641. In this Arvid Nilsson in Rickelstorp admits having  
sold a sister's part, which his children have inherited from  
their mother Marit Jonsdotter, to Jon Jonsson in Hulu for 40 dollars in silver.  
Their father explained that he is prepared to buy land for them in Rickelstorp. ....

<sup>217</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokattiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Image 2510

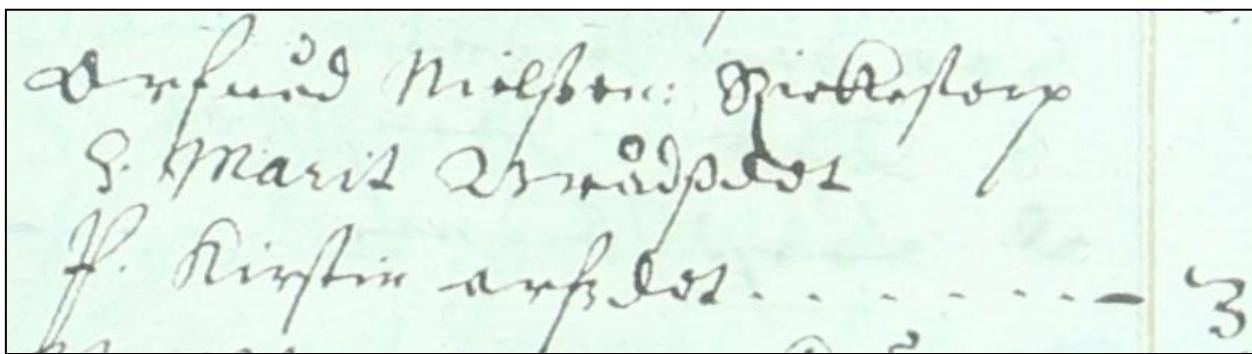


Rickelstorp, Flisby - The farm where Arvid Nilsson lived in the 17<sup>th</sup> century

Sometime in the 1630s, Marit Jonsdotter died.<sup>218</sup> Sometime after this, Arvid was remarried to Marit Brodsdotter. Marit was born sometime in the 1600s or 1610s.<sup>219</sup> She was first married to a man named Per, with whom she had a son named Brod.<sup>220</sup>

Arvid and Marit had five children together: Ebbe, Ingeborg, Marit, Måns, and Per.<sup>221</sup>

In 1643, Arvid and Marit were listed at Rickelstorp. At this time, Arvid's daughter Kerstin lived at Rickelstorp as a maid.<sup>222</sup>



Mantalslängd record of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1643

Transcription:

Arvid i Rickelstorp  
h. Marit Brådsdr  
p. Kirstin Arfids. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 3

Translation:

Arvid in Rickelstorp  
housewife Marit Brodsdotter  
maid Kirstin Arvidsdotter \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 3

<sup>218</sup> According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Images 2510-2520, Marit had already been dead in 1641. She probably died in the 1630s.

<sup>219</sup> Since Marit gave birth to a son named Måns in 1645, she must have been born no earlier than the 1600s.

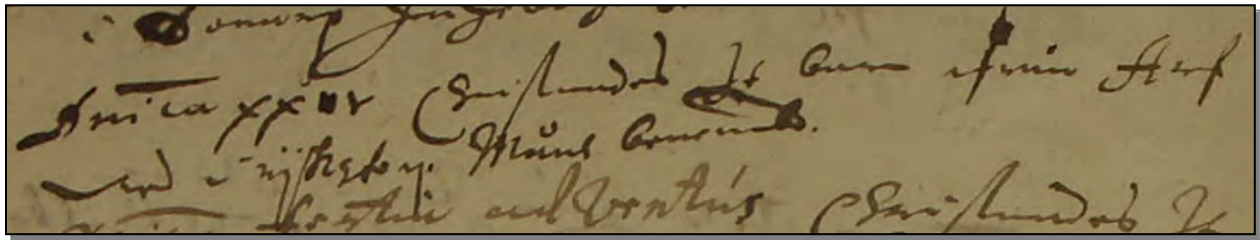
<sup>220</sup> According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 230- 240, Brodd Persson was Arvid Nilsson's stepson. This means that his father was named Per and that Marit Brodsdotter must have been married to him.

<sup>221</sup> Måns is listed as their son in Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 13. The marriage records of Ingrid (Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 93), Marit (Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 94), and Per (Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 96) show that they were Arvid's children from Rickelstorp. Ebbe appears as a farmhand at Rickelstorp in 1667 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1667, page 317) and was also listed as a witness at the baptism of Nils Arvidsson's daughter Kerstin in 1690 (Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 72), so he must have also been a son of Arvid and Marit.

<sup>222</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County: Year 1643, page 45



Sometime in late November of 1645, Marit Brodsdotter gave birth to a son named Måns. Måns was baptized at Flisby Church on November 30<sup>th</sup>.<sup>223</sup>



Baptism record of Måns Arvidsson - November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1645

Transcription:

*Dnc XXIV Christnades barn ifran Arf-  
vid i Rykelstorp. Måns benamt.*

Translation:

*The 24<sup>th</sup> Sunday Christened a child from  
Arvid in Rykelstorp. Named Måns.*

**Kyrktagning - The Absolution of Mothers after Childbirth in Old Sweden**

In Old Sweden, women were considered ritually impure after childbirth, and prohibited from entering a church for six weeks. After this period, mothers of newborns underwent a church rite that enabled them to enter the church again. This rite was known as *kyrktagning*, or absolution, and in English is known as the “churching of women.” It represented the theological concept of forgiveness demonstrated through the Sacrament of Penance, which was instructed in the Old Testament regarding forty days of impurity. During the period of impurity, women were also forbidden to work outside. This was often a problem for poorer families who needed to work to provide for themselves.

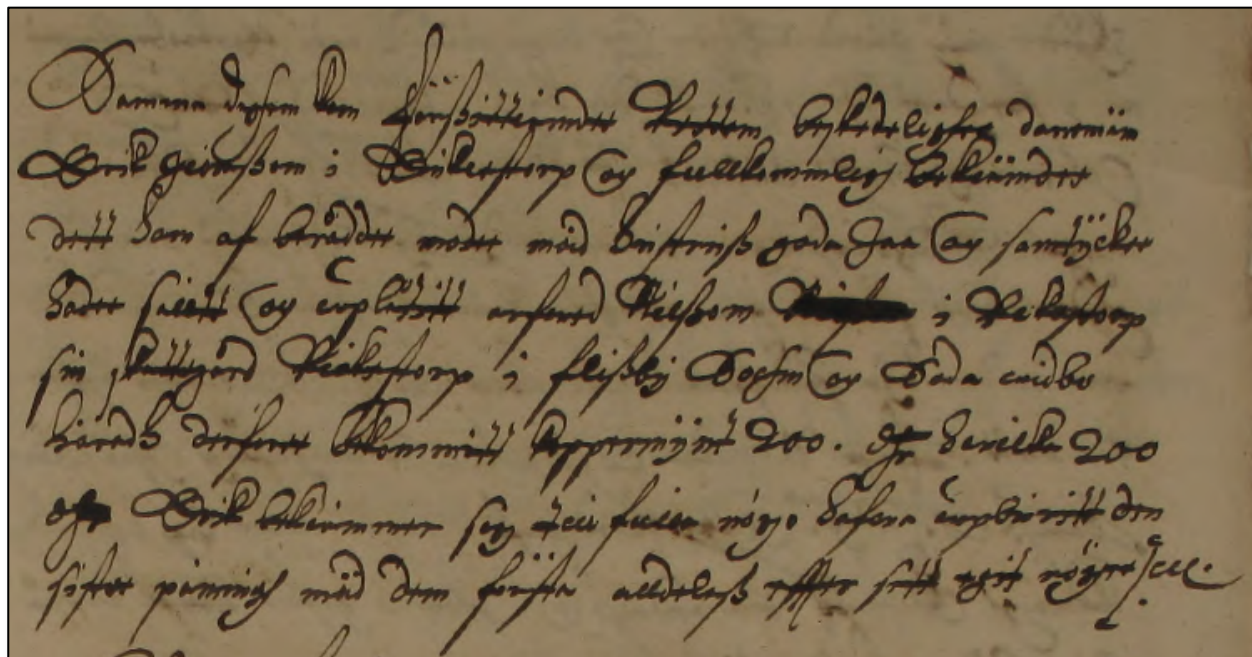
A notice needed to be delivered by the woman’s husband to a parish registrar office in advance of the absolution ceremony. The absolution ceremony was held shortly before the church service. The rite was initially held in the church gateway, but later moved to the church altar. If several women underwent this ceremony in a single Sunday, then the more prominent women in the parish received the rite first. During the rite, women kneeled on a special absolution stool while the pastor said a prayer and gave them a blessing. Unmarried mothers weren’t allowed this rite, but had to confess their sins in a process called *skriftades*, where they had to to kneel on the cold church floor and ask for forgiveness in front of the congregation.

On March 20, 1644, Arvid sold one of the farms he owned at Hulu to a man named Jon Joensson. It’s likely that Jon was the brother of Arvid’s first wife Marit Jonsdotter.<sup>224</sup>

<sup>223</sup> Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 13

<sup>224</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 230-240

Sometime in the 1640s, Arvid Nilsson purchased a taxed farm at Rickelstorp from Erik Joensson for 200 daler in copper coins. On May 20, 1646, Erik Joensson appeared at the Södra Vedbo District Court and admitted that he had sold his land to Arvid after approval from his mother and wife.<sup>225</sup>



Södra Vedbo District Court record that mentions Arvid Nilsson - May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1646

Transcription:

Samma daghen kom förbittiendee Retten beskedelighe danemän  
Erik Joenßon i Rikestorp och fullkommeligh bekiänder  
dett hann af beråddee moder mäd hustruß goda Jaa och samtücke  
hade sålltt och uplåttt arfwed Nilßon i Rikestorp  
sin skattegård Rikestorp i Flisby Sochn och Södra widbo  
häradh derföree bekommitt koppermynt 200 dlr hwilka 200  
dlr Erik bekienner sig till fulllo nöije hafwa upburitt den  
siste penningh mäd den första alldeleß efter sitt egit nöije etc

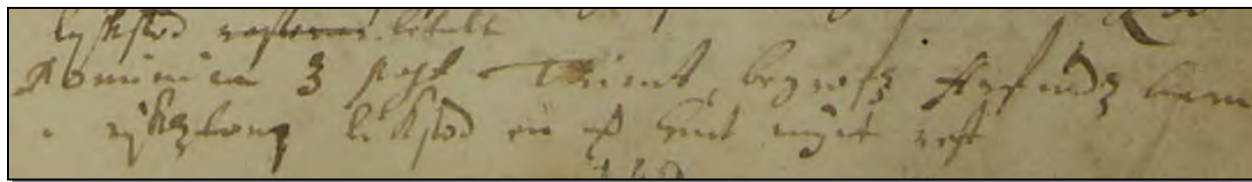
Translation:

On the same day the modest yeoman farmer  
Erik Joensson in Rickelstorp fully admitted  
that he, after advice from his mother and a solid yes from his wife,  
had sold to Arvid Nilsson in Rickelstorp,  
his taxed farm in Rickelstorp in Flisby Parish and Södra Vedbo  
District, for 200 daler in copper coins, and with this he explained  
himself being fully satisfied.

<sup>225</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokattiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:24 (1646-1660), Image 250



Sometime in June of 1648, Arvid and Marit's toddler son Måns passed away. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on June 18<sup>th</sup>.<sup>226</sup>



Burial record of Måns Arvidsson - June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1648

Transcription:

*Domnica 3 Post Trinit begrofs Arfvids barn  
i Rikelstorp Likstod en st huit mynt rest*

Transcription:

*The 3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday Past Trinity buried Arvid's child  
in Rikelstorp Funeral fee: 1 piece white coin rests.*

### The Famine of (1649-1650)

During 1649, Sweden had another year of bad weather and a drought, which led to a meager harvest for most farmers, followed by widespread famine across the country. During this time, the roads throughout the countryside were filled with beggars. Around a third of the population of Östergötland County died during this famine.

### The Effects of the Famine at Rickelstorp in 1650

Arvid entered the kitchen in Rickelstorp. "Rosa is dead," he said, looking sadly at his wife Marit. Rosa was one of the cows in Rickelstorp, and she had been ill for some time now. Several cows in the area were ill and someone said it was a disease called rinderpest.

"Oh no, not Rosa!" Marit exclaimed, "She has always been there; this farm will not be the same without her. There's nothing wrong with the other cows I hope?"

"Not yet", Arvid answered, and continued: "I met Nils this morning. His cow died yesterday, and as you know, he only had one. He's got eight children in that little cottage, they have no milk and nothing to eat. He said that his wife is now using bark and roots when cooking."

The previous summer, 1649, had been an extremely rainy one. It rained for weeks and not only was that year's crops ruined – the ground was now waterlogged and not much was growing there this year either. The family in Rickelstorp still had enough food; they had cows and pigs and chickens, but Arvid knew that a lot of people in the area were starving and it was still worse further north.

"We have to help Nils and his family," Marit said. "His wife has to eat; she is expecting a child soon." Marit packed a basket with a bottle of milk, a piece of bread, some potatoes, some eggs, and a small piece of pork. She then called for her children Ingrid and Per, and asked them to go to Nils's cottage with the basket. "We must help each other as long as we can", she said, and looked at her children walking away down the path, carrying the basket between them.

\* A work of creative fiction by Christina Tuveßon Lindaryd

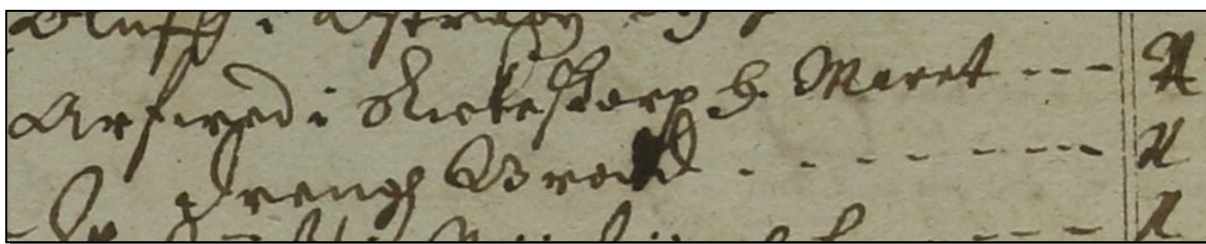
<sup>226</sup> Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 149



In 1654, Arvid, Marit, and Marit's son Brodd were listed at Rickelstorp.<sup>227</sup> By this time, Brodd was courting Arvid's daughter Ingeborg, who was his stepsister.



House at Rickelstorp



Mantalslängd record of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1654

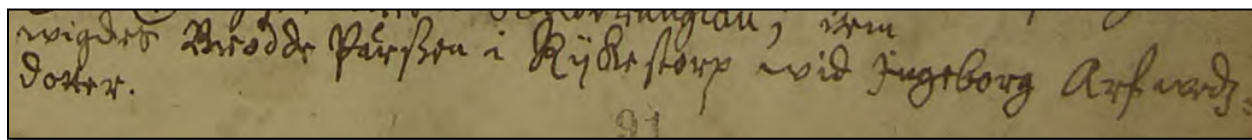
Transcription:

Arvid i Rickelstorp h. Marit .....2  
dräng Brodd.....1

Translation:

Arvid in Rickelstorp wife Marit .....2  
farmhand Brodd.....1

On October 29, 1654, Brodd Persson and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter were married.<sup>228</sup>



Marriage record of Brodd Persson and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter - October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1654

Transcription:

wigdes Brodde Pärßon i Rikestorp wid Ingeborg Arfwedsz-  
dotter

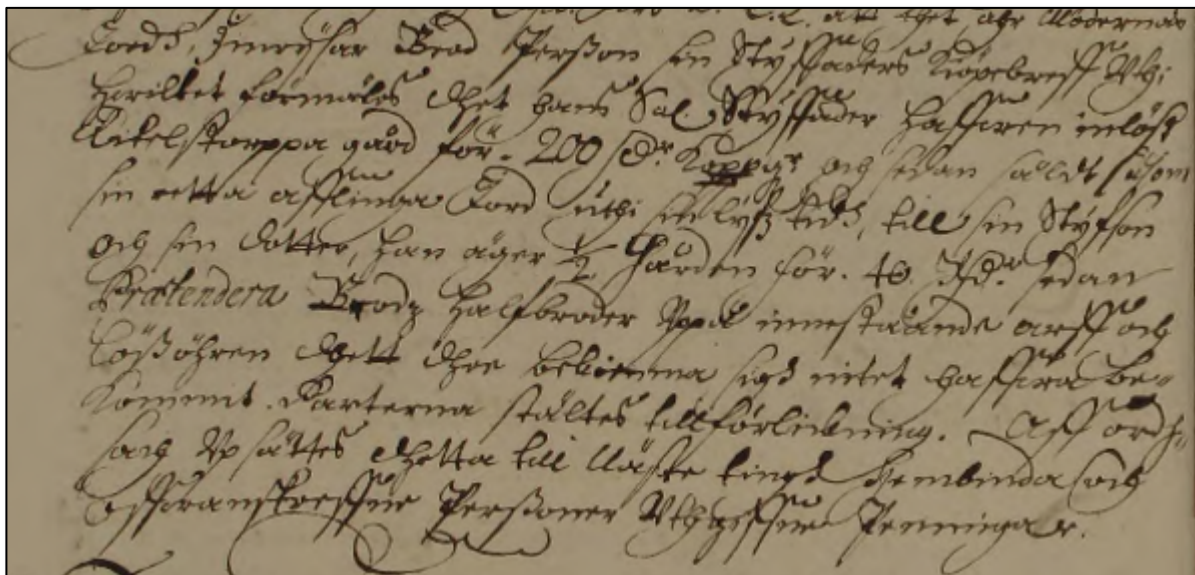
Translation:

Married (the 23<sup>rd</sup> Sunday past Trinity) Brodde Persson in Rickelstorp with Ingeborg Arvidsdotter

<sup>227</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1654, page 872

<sup>228</sup> Flisby C:1 Marriages, Vol. (1635-1700), page 91

Arvid Nilsson eventually sold his land at Rickelstorp to Brodd Persson for 200 daler in copper mint.<sup>229</sup>



Södra Vedbo District Court record that shows that Brodd Persson purchased land at Rickelstorp from his stepfather Arvid Nilsson - March 22<sup>nd</sup> or 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1669

Transcription:

... Brod Perßon sin styffaders köpebreff Uthi  
hwilket förmäles dhet hans sal. Styffader haffwer inlöst  
Rikelstorppa gård för 200 D<sup>r</sup> Kopp<sup>r</sup> och sedan såldt såsom  
sin retta afflinga Jord uthi sin lifz tidh, till sin styfson  
och sin dotter, Han äger 1/2 Gården för 40 Rd<sup>r</sup> sedan  
Prætendera Brodz halfbroder Uppå innestående arff och  
Löböhren dhett dher bekomma sigh intet Haffwa be-  
kommit. Parterna stältes till förlikning. Aff ordh-  
... Upsättes dhetta till Näste tingh Hembinda och  
Offanskreffne Perßoner Uthgiffne Penningar.

Translation:

... Brod Persson showed the purchase-deed  
of his stepfather. It shows that his late stepfather had bought  
the Rickelstorp farm for 200 daler copper mint, and  
then sold it as his rightly inherited land to his stepson  
and his daughter. He bought 1/2 of the farm for 40 riksdaler –  
Brod's stepbrother claims that he has not received anything from his remaining  
inheritance. The parties were ordered to effect reconciliation and  
present it at the next session of the Court of Appeal.

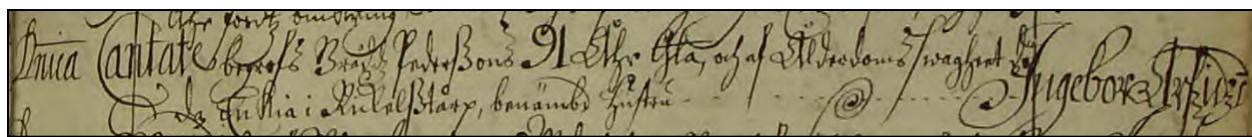
<sup>229</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 2390-2400

Brodd and Ingeborg lived at Rickelstorp for the remainder of their lives. They had at least four children: Gunnil (b.1657), an unnamed child (b. 1661), Johan (b. 1662), and Anna (b. 1665).

### Children of Brodd Persson and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Gunnil	October, 1657	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed child	December, 1661	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	November, 1662	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	September, 1665	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Ingeborg passed away at Rickelstorp in May of 1712 at the age of 91. Since she was listed as a widow, Brodd must have died before this time.<sup>230</sup>



Burial record of Ingeborg Arvidsdotter - May 18<sup>th</sup>, 1712

#### Transcription:

*Dnica Cantate begrofs Bråddz Pederßons 91 Åhr gla, och af ålderdoms swaghet dö-  
da Enkia i Rickelstårp, benämbds hustru..... Ingebor Arfidzd.*

#### Translation:

*Cantate Sunday buried Brodd Pedersson's 91 year old wife from old age and weakness  
Widow in Rickelstorp. Was named housewife.....Ingeborg Arvisdotter*

### Brewing in Old Sweden

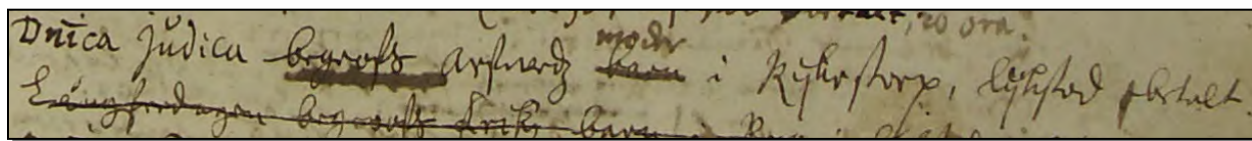


Beer has been a staple in Swedish culture since at least the time of the Vikings. Old Norse texts mention the consumption of ale and mead. During this time, mead was the favored drink. In Old Sweden, most farms brewed their own beer. During this time, beer was much weaker than it is today. People frequently drank beer to give them vigor. Brewing was mostly a household production until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, several breweries were founded in several Swedish cities.

<sup>230</sup> Flisby Burials, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 239



In late March of 1656, Arvid Nilsson's mother passed away at Rickelstorp. She was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on March 23<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>231</sup> The following year, Magnus Månsson Montilius became the vicar of Flisby Church.



Burial record of Arvid Nilsson's mother - March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1656

Transcription:

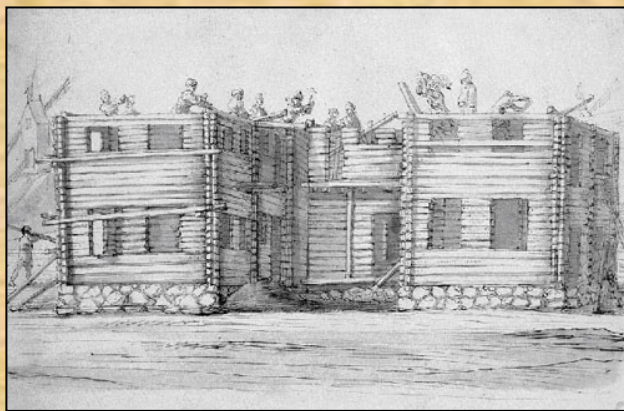
*Dnica Judica begrofs Arfwedz moder i Rikestorp, lijkstod betalt.*

Translation:

*Judica Sunday buried Arvid's mother in Rickelstorp. Gift to the parson paid.*

### **Knuttimmerhus - X-Joint Houses**

In old Sweden, most houses were x-joint log houses, which were called *knuttimmerhus*. These houses were built with horizontally laid logs that were interlocked in the corners. The X-joint building method probably started around the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. The oldest X-joint houses in Sweden are from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the oldest existing X-joint building that is still standing is Granhult Church in Småland, which is from the 1220s.

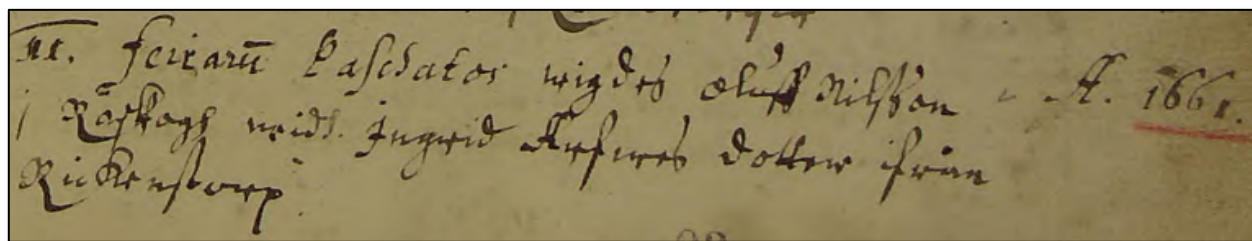


Sketch of an X-joint cabin from the 1670s

Pine trees were usually used to build X-joint cabins, but spruce was also used. A groove was cut underneath each log so it could fit tightly between adjacent logs. The upper side of the log was then evened out a little bit. A special tool called a "dragjärn" (a talon shaped tool with two prongs) was then used to cut notches on the two adjacent logs. A lengthwise groove was also cut in the center of the upper log so that the weight of that log rested on its outer edges and made a tight fit. Moss or tarred flax was used to seal the area between logs. Dowels were used to keep the logs in place. Today there are still a number of X-joint houses in Sweden, especially across the countryside.

<sup>231</sup> Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 157

On April 15, 1661 Arvid and Marit's daughter Ingrid married a man named Olof Nilsson from the farm Råskog.<sup>232</sup>



Marriage record of Olof Nilsson and Ingrid Arvidsdotter - April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1661

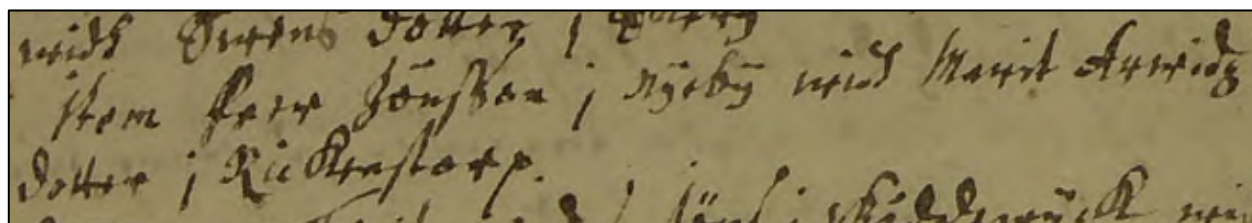
Transcription:

*11. Feriarii Paschator wigdes Olof Nilsson  
i Råskog med Ingrid Arvidsdotter ifrån  
Rickelstorp*

Translation:

*11. 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Easter married Olof Nilsson  
in Råskog with Ingrid Arvidsdotter from  
Rickelstorp*

On October 18, 1663 Arvid and Marit's daughter Marit married a man named Per Jönsson from the farm Nyaby.<sup>233</sup>



Marriage record of Per Jönsson and Marit Arvidsdotter - October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1663

Transcription:

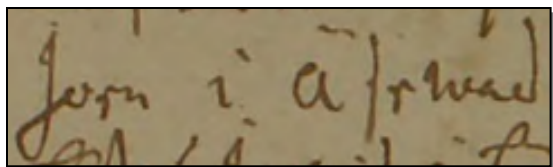
*18. Octobris Jönsson i Nyaby med Marit Arvids-  
dotter i Rickelstorp*

Translation:

*the same day [married] Paar Jönsson in Nyaby with Marit Arvidsdotter  
in Rickelstorp*

<sup>232</sup> Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 93

<sup>233</sup> Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 94

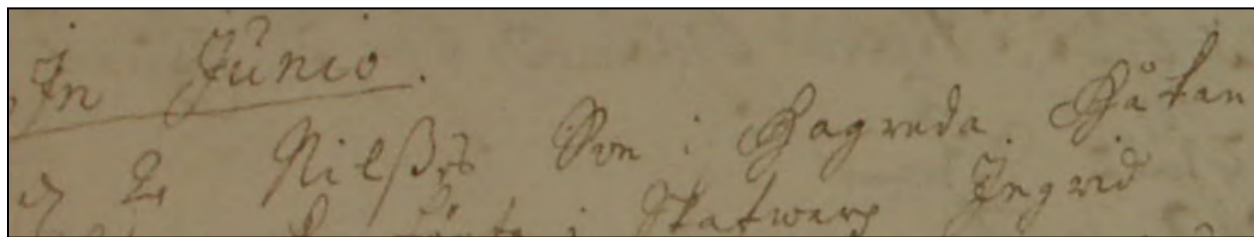


Burial entry of Jon Arvidsson- 1677

Transcription:Translation:*Joen i Åsevad**Joen in Åsevad*

Two of Arvid's sons, Jon and Anders, ended up moving to Askeryd Parish. Jon resided at a farm called Åsevad, where he died sometime in 1677.<sup>234</sup>

Arvid's son Anders moved to a farm in Askeryd called Hagrida. Anders died at Hagrida in late June of 1702. He was buried in the cemetery of Askeryd Church on June 22<sup>nd</sup>.<sup>235</sup>

Burial record of Anders Arvidsson - June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1702Transcription:Translation:*d 22 Anders in Hagreda**The 22<sup>nd</sup> Anders in Hagrida [was buried]*

### Askeryd Parish



Askeryd Church

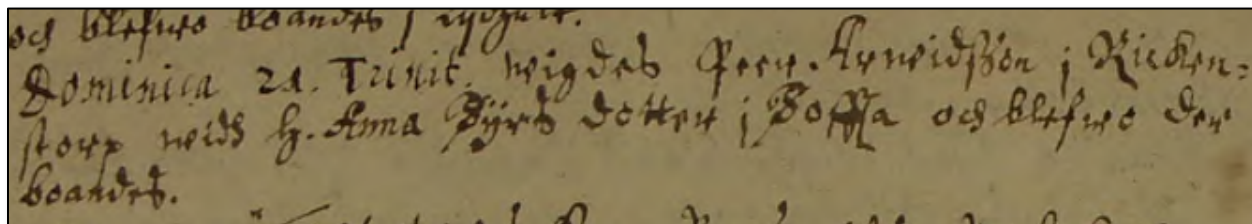
Askeryd Parish is located just east of Flisby Parish. It is 120.05 square kilometers, of which 108.47 is country. Askeryd has medieval origins. It was first mentioned in 1282 as *Askeryt*. The name derives from the prefix *ask* ("ash") + the trail *ryd* ("clearing"), which means "ash clearing." Askeryd used to be part of Norra Vedbo District. In 1971, it became part of Aneby Municipality. In 2000, there were 374 inhabitants in Askeryd.

<sup>234</sup> Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1671-1722), page 86

<sup>235</sup> Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1695-1765), page 339



On October 29, 1665, Arvid and Marit's son Per married a woman named Anna Tyresdotter from the farm Stora Tofta in Flisby.<sup>236</sup>



Marriage record of Per Arvidsson and Anna Tyresdotter - October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1665

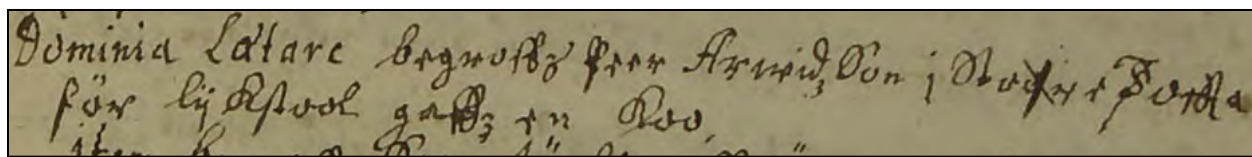
Transcription:

*Dominica 24 Trinit. wigdes Peer Arvidsson i Rickelstorp med p. Anna Tyrsdotter i Tofta och blefwe dar boandes*

Translation:

*The 24<sup>th</sup> Sunday of Trinity. married Peer Arvidsson in Rickelstorp with maiden Anna Tyrsdotter in Tofta and started living there*

After he was married, Per moved to Stora Tofta to live with Anna. Per died at Stora Tofta in 1675. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on March 16, 1675.<sup>237</sup>



Burial record of Per Arvidsson -, March 16<sup>th</sup>, 1675

Transcription:

*Dominica Latare begrofs Peer Arvidsson i Stora Tofta för lijkestod gaffz en koo*

Translation:

*Latere Sunday buried Per Arvidsson in Stora Tofta for parson's gift gave a cow*

<sup>236</sup> Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 96

<sup>237</sup> Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 173

Sometime in the 1640s or 1650s, Arvid Nilsson's son Nils was married to an unknown woman. The two had eight children together: Elisabeth, Marit, Arvid (1658-1749), Sara (1660-1737), Zacharias (1662-1736), Måns (1673-1673), Måns (1674-1675), and Börje (1690-1745). In 1658, Arvid was living at Hagrida, the farm in Askeryd Parish that his brother Anders lived.<sup>238</sup> He was still living there in 1660.<sup>239</sup> By 1673, he had moved back to Rickelstorp, where he lived for the remainder of his life.<sup>240</sup>

### Children of Nils Arvidsson

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Elisabeth	1640s-1650s	Askeryd?	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	1640s-1650s	Askeryd?	February, 1725	Höreda
Arvid	1658	Askeryd	March 14, 1749	Askeryd
Sara	1660	Askeryd	April, 1737	Flisby
Zacharias	1662	Askeryd	June, 1736	Flisby
Måns	1673	Flisby	1673	Flisby
Måns	May, 1674	Flisby	January, 1675	Flisby
Börje	1680	Flisby	February, 1745	Askeryd

### Sources for 17<sup>th</sup> Century Swedish Genealogical Records

Most Swedish church books started being recorded in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, making it difficult to conduct genealogical research beyond this point. However, there are still several sources that one can look into:

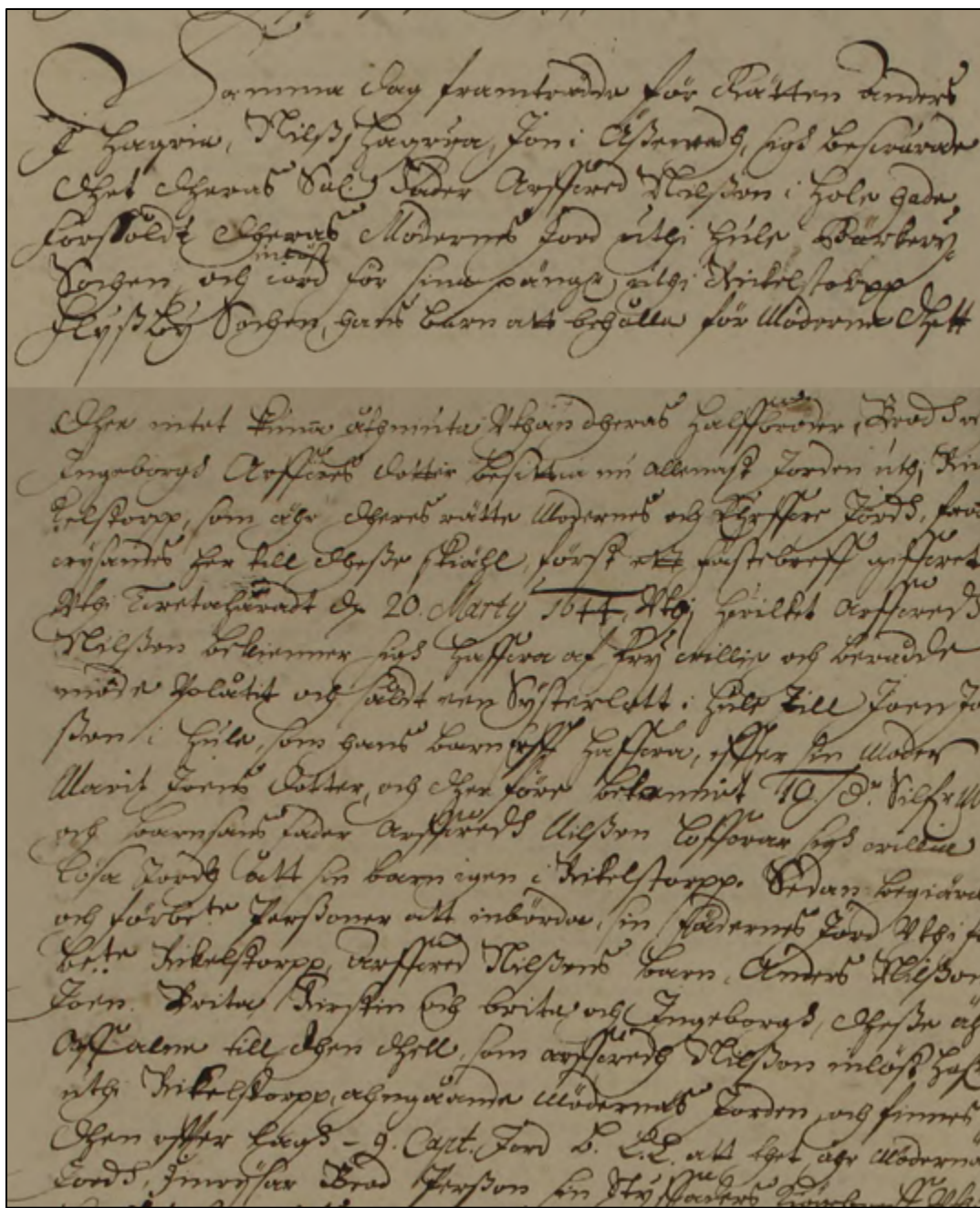
- **Domböcker** (Court records) started being recorded in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century or early 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- **Jordbocker** (Earth Books) list the name of the owner of a farm and how much he was taxed for the year.
- **Kyrkoarkiv** (Church Archive) records list the donations that a church's congregation members have given to the church.
- **Landskapshandlingar** (Landscape Documents) were recorded from 1530 to 1629 and list the name of the owner of a farm and how much he was taxed for the year.
- **Mantalslängder** (Census records) started being record in 1642 and list the owner of a farm, his wife, adult children, farmhands, and maids.

<sup>238</sup> Nils's son's Arvid's death record from Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C (1695-1765), page 395A mentions that he was born at Hagrida, Askeryd in 1658.

<sup>239</sup> Nils's daughter Sara's death record from Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C (1695-1765), page 287 mentions that she was born at Hagrida, Askeryd in 1660.

<sup>240</sup> Nils's son Måns was born at Rickelstorp in 1673 according to Flisby Deaths, Vol. 1 (1635-1700), page 171.

On March 22 or 23, 1669, three of Arvid Nilsson's sons, Anders, Jon, and Nils, appeared at Tveta District Court and stated that their father had sold their mother Marit Jonsdotter's land at Hulu and later purchased land at Rickelstorp. Since the three had been entitled to their mother's land at Hulu, they requested to own land at Rickelstorp in compensation. However, at this time, the land at Rickelstorp was owned by their stepbrother Brodd Persson, who had bought half of the land at Rickelstorp for 40 daler.<sup>241</sup>



Södra Vedbo District Court record that mentions Arvid Nilsson's children  
March 22<sup>nd</sup> or 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1669

<sup>241</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokattiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 230-240



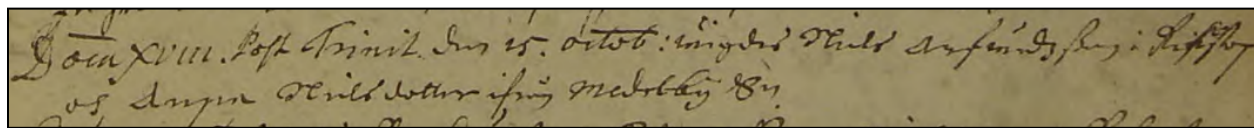
Transcription:

*Samma dag framträdde för Rätten Anders  
j Hagria, Nilß j Hagria, Jon i Äßewadh, sigh beswärade  
dhet dheras Sal. Fader Arffwed Nilßon i Hole  
hade försåldt dheras Mödernes Jord uthi Hule Bärkery  
Sochen, och inlöst iord för sina päng:r uthi Rickelstorpp  
Flijßby Sochen, hans barn att behålla för Möderne dhett  
dhee intet kunna åthniuta Uthan dheras Halffbroder Brodh och  
Ingeborgh Arffwes dotter besitta nu allenast Jorden uthj Ric-  
kelstorpp, som ähr dheras rätta Modernes och Ehrffwe Jordh, fram-  
wijsandes her till dheße skiähl, först ett Fastebreff giffwet  
Uthi Tweta häradt d 20 Martij 1644, Uthj hwilket Arffwedh  
Nilßon bekienner sigh haffwa af frij willie och berådde  
möde Uplåtit och såldt een Systerlott i Hule till Joen Jon-  
ßon i Hule, som hans barn Erft haffwa, efter sin Moder  
Marit Joensdotter, och dher före bekommit 10 dlr silf:r m'  
och barnsens fader Arffwedh Nilßon loffwar sigh willia  
lösa Jordh*

Translation:

*The same day Anders in Hagria, Nils in Hagria,  
and Jon in Ässevad appeared in Court, appealing  
that their late father, Arvid Nilsson in Hulu, had  
sold their mother's land in Hulu, Barkeryd  
Parish, and bought land in Rickelstorp  
in Flisby Parish for the money, for his children to keep as inheritance through their mother.  
This they cannot do since their half-brother Brodde and  
Ingeborg Arvidsdotter now posses the land only at  
Rickelstorp, which is to be recognized as their inheritance through their mother.  
Shown first by a legal ratification of land owning issued by  
Tveta District Court on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1644, in which Arvid  
Nilsson admits to having by free will and deliberately  
sold a sister-part in Hulu to Joen Jonsson  
in Hulu, which his children had inherited after their mother  
Marit Joensdotter, and for which he received 10 daler silver mint,  
and the children's father Arvid Nilsson promised to buy land  
to his children in Rickelstorp. Then the above-mentioned persons asked for their father's  
land in Rickelstorp. Arvid Nilsson's children: Anders Nilsson (sic!),  
Joen, Brita, Kirstin and Brita and Ingeborg, they are heirs  
to the part in Rickelstorp bought by Arvid Nilsson. In order  
to prove it was their mother's land.*

Sometime in the early 1680s, Nils Arvidsson's first wife died. Nils was married again on October 15, 1682 to Anna Nilsdotter, a woman from Medelby Parish.<sup>242</sup> Anna had five children from a previous marriage.<sup>243</sup>



Marriage record of Nils Arvidsson and Anna Nilsdotter - October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1682

Transcription:

*Doca XVIII Post Trinit den 15 octob wigdes Niels Arfwidzßon i Rikestorp och Anna Nielsdotter ifrån Medelby Sn*

Translation:

*The 28<sup>th</sup> Sunday Past Trinity, the 15<sup>th</sup> of October married Nils Arvidsson in Rickelstorp and Anna Nilsdotter from Medelby Parish*

## Children of Nils Arvidsson and Anna Nilsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Nils	August, 1683	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Per	October, 1684	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Gunnil	October, 1687	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Kerstin	October, 1690	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Nils and Anna had five children together: Nils, Per, Gunnil, and Kerstin.

### District Court Cases Involving Nils Arvidsson

On March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1670, Nils Arvidsson purchased his brothers' share of Rickelstorp for 82 daler in silver, which was approved at the Göta Court of Appeals on May 30<sup>th</sup> 1671.<sup>1</sup>

On September 15<sup>th</sup>, 1697, Nils Arvidsson's testimony was written, explaining how all his property should be divided between all his children, including a morning gift of 20 lod silver. It was thereafter legally registered.<sup>2</sup>

On January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1697, Nils Arvidsson was visited by two jurors and declared that his testimony was according to his own will and there was nothing that he wished to add or change.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Image1350

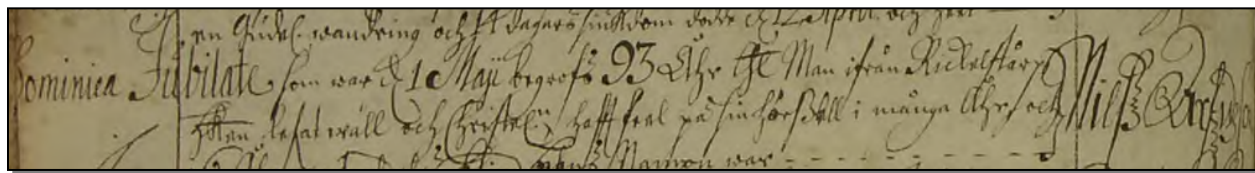
<sup>2</sup>Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County Vol. EVIIAABA:147 (1705-1705), Image 1550

<sup>3</sup>Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:243 (1708-1708), Image 3420

<sup>242</sup> Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 101

<sup>243</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:403 (1713-1713), Image 2640

Nils went blind and deaf in his later years. He passed away at the age of 93 in late April of 1710. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on May 1<sup>st</sup>.<sup>244</sup>



Burial record of Nils Arvidsson - May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1710

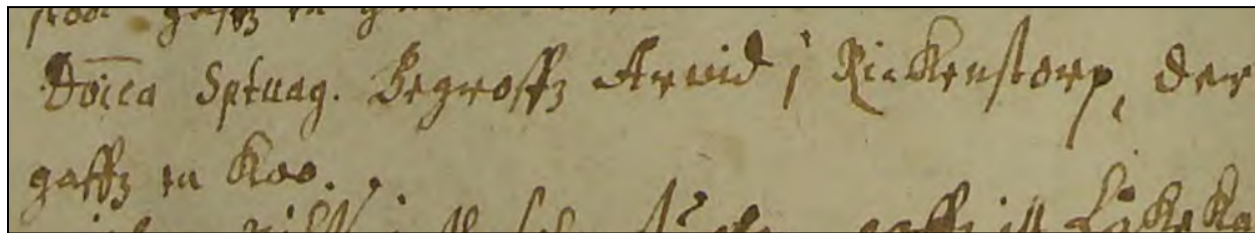
Transcription:

*Dominica Jubilate som war d 1 Maji begrofs 93 åhr gl Man ifrån Rickelstorp  
than lefat wäll och Christl:n hafft feel på sin hörßell i många Åhr och  
i 6 Åhr warit aldeles blind, hans Nampn war Nilß Arfvidson*

Translation:

*Jubilate Sunday which was the 1st of May buried 93 year old man from Rickelstorp  
he lived (a) good and Christian (life) had lost his hearing for many years and  
in (the last) 6 years was completely blind, his name was Nils Arvidsson.*

Sometime in early February of 1663, Arvid Nilsson passed away at Rickelstorp. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on February 15<sup>th</sup>.<sup>245</sup>



Burial record of Arvid Nilsson- February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1663

Transcription:

*Doica Sptuag. Begroffz Arwid j Rickelstorp, der  
der gaffz en koo*

Translation:

*Septuagesima Sunday Buried Arvid in Rickelstorp. There was  
given a cow (for the burial fee)*

<sup>244</sup> Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 236

<sup>245</sup> Flisby Deaths, Vol.C:1 (1635-1700), page 162



It's unknown when Marit Brodsdotter died. Her son Ebbe remained at Rickelstorp throughout the 1660s.<sup>246</sup>

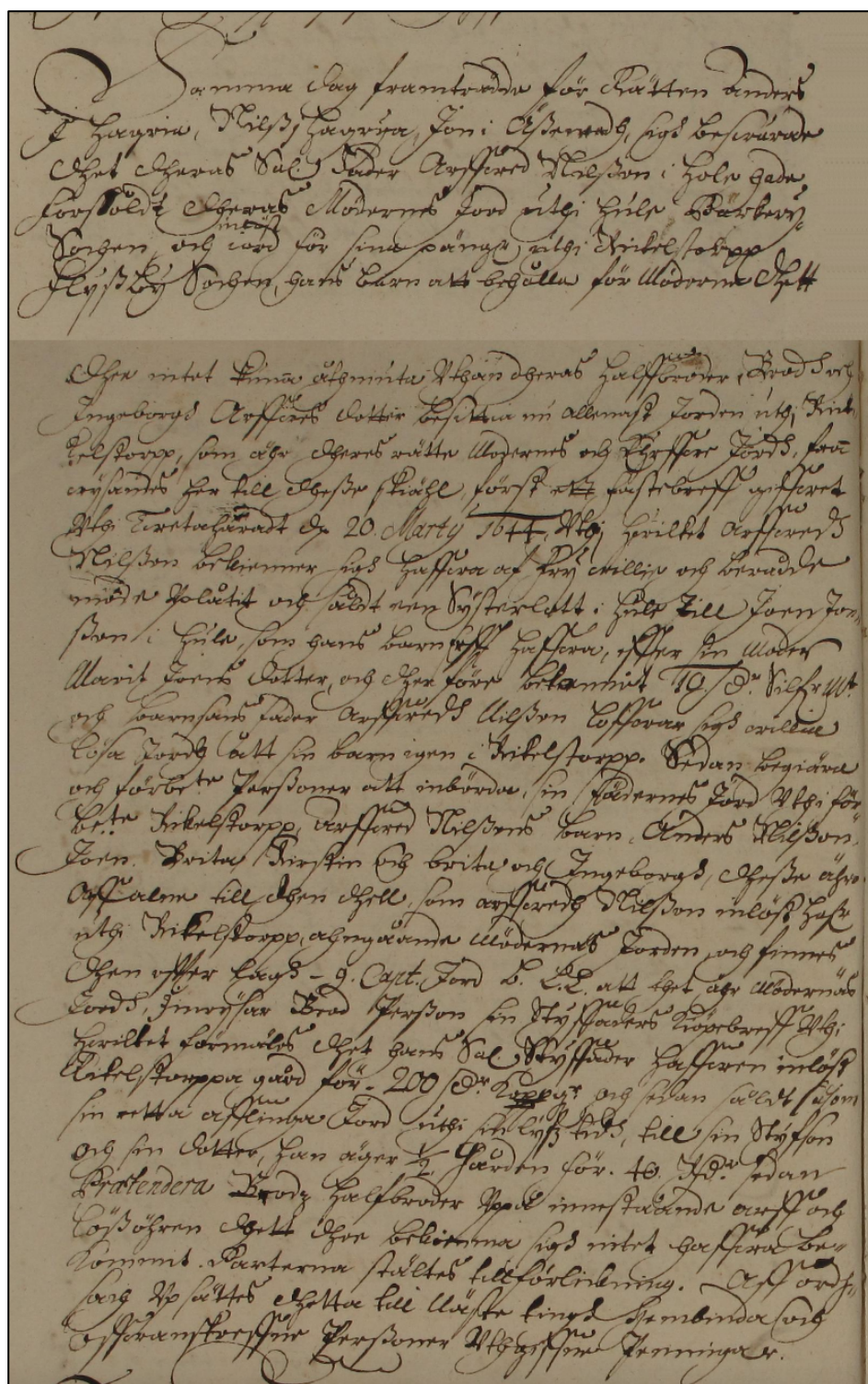
### **Trivia on Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter**

1. What was the name of the parish that Arvid and Marit lived at?
  - a. Barkeryd
  - b. Flisby
  - c. Norra Solberga
  - d. Nässjö
2. What was the name of the farm that Arvid and Marit lived at?
  - a. Brånstorp
  - b. Hareryd
  - c. Hulu
  - d. Rickelstorp
3. What year is the first known record for Arvid from?
  - a. 1621
  - b. 1622
  - c. 1623
  - d. 1624
4. What farm did Arvid's first wife Marit Jonsdotter hail from?
5. How many known children did Arvid have with Marit Jonsdotter?
6. How many known children did Arvid have with Marit Brodsdotter?
7. What was the name of Arvid and Marit's child who lived from 1645 to 1648?
8. What year did Arvid's mother die?
9. What parish did Arvid's sons Anders, Jon, and Nils move to?
10. What year did Arvid Nilsson die?

Answers: 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. Hulu, Barkeryd Parish 5. Six 6. Six 7. Måns 8. 1656 9. Askeryd 10. 1663

<sup>246</sup> More information about the fate of Ebbe Arvidsson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Six: The 3<sup>rd</sup> Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 1031

## Södra Vedbo District Court Record Involving the Children of Arvid Nilsson – March 22-23, 1669<sup>247</sup>



<sup>247</sup> Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 239-240

**Transcription:**

Samma dag framträdde för Rätten Anders  
 j Hagria, Nilß j Hagria, Jon i Äßewadh, sigh beswärade  
 dhet dheras Sal. Fader Arffwed Nilßon i Hole  
 hade försåldt dheras Mödernes Jord uthi Hule Bärkery  
 Sochen, och inlöst iord för sina päng:r uthi Rikelstorpp  
 Flijßby Sochen, hans barn att behålla för Möderne dhett  
 dhee intet kunna åthniuta Uthan dheras Halffbroder Brodh och  
 Ingeborgh Arffwes dotter besitta nu allenast Jorden uthj Ric-  
 kelstorpp, som ähr dheras rätta Modernes och Ehrffwe Jordh, fram-  
 wijsandes her till dheße skiähl, först ett Fastebreff giffwet  
 Uthi Tweta häradt d 20 Martij 1644, Uthj hwilket Arffwedh  
 Nilßon bekienner sigh haffwa af frij willie och berådde  
 möde Uplåtit och såldt een Systerlott i Hule till Joen Jon-  
 ßon i Hule, som hans barn Erft haffwa, efter sin Moder  
 Marit Joensdotter, och dher före bekommit 10 dlr silf:r m<sup>t</sup>  
 och barnsens fader Arffwedh Nilßon loffwar sigh willia  
 lösa Jordh ått sin barn igen i Rikelstorpp. Sedan begiära  
 och förbe:te Perßoner att inbörda, sin fädernes Jord Uthi för-  
 be:te Rikelstorpp, Arffwed Nilßons barn, Anders Nilßon,  
 Joen, Brita, Kirstin och Brita och Ingeborgh, dheße ähro  
 arff: alene till dhen dhell som arffwedh Nilßon inlöst hafr uthi  
 Rikelstorpp, ahngående Mödernes Jorden, och finnes  
 dhen efter Lagh \_ 9 Capt. Jord b. L.L att thet ähr Mödernes  
 Jordh, jnwijisar Brod Perßon sin styffaders kiöpebreff Uthi  
 hwilket förmäles dhet hans sal. Styffader haffwer inlöst  
 Rikelstorppa gård för 200 D<sup>r</sup> Kopp<sup>r</sup> och sedan såldt såsom  
 sin retta afflinga Jord uthi sin lifz tidh, till sin styfson  
 och sin dotter, Han äger 1/2 Gården för 40 Rd<sup>r</sup> sedan  
 Prætendera Brodz halfbroder Uppå innestående arff och  
 Lößöhren dhett dher bekomma sigh intet Haffwa be-  
 kommit. Parterna stältes till förlikning. Aff ordh-...  
 Upsättes dhetta till Näste tingh Hembinda och  
 Offanskreffne PerßonerUthgiffne Penningar.



**7.5.1. Södra Vedbo District Court Record Involving the Children of Arvid Nilsson  
March 22-23, 1669**

**Translation:**

On the same day Anders in Hagria, Nils in Hagria, and Jon in Ässevad appeared in Court, appealing that their late father, Arvid Nilsson in Hulu, had sold their mother's land in Hulu, Barkeryd Parish, and bought land in Rickelstorp in Flisby Parish for the money, for his children to keep as inheritance through their mother. This they cannot do since their half-brother Brodde and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter now possess the land only at Rickelstorp, which is to be recognized as their inheritance through their mother. Shown first by a legal ratification of land owning issued by Tveta District Court on March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1644, in which Arvid Nilsson admits to having by free will and deliberately sold a sister-part in Hulu to Joen Jonsson in Hulu, which his children had inherited after their mother Marit Joensdotter, and for which he received 10 daler silver mint, and the children's father Arvid Nilsson promised to buy land for his children in Rickelstorp. Then the above-mentioned persons asked for their father's land in Rickelstorp. Arvid Nilsson's children: Anders Nilsson (sic!), Joen, Brita, Kirstin and Brita and Ingeborg, they are heirs to the part in Rickelstorp bought by Arvid Nilsson. In order to prove it was their mother's land, thus referring to chapter 9 of the Code of Land Laws, Brod Persson showed the purchase-deed of his stepfather. It shows that his late stepfather had bought the Rickelstorp farm for 200 daler copper mint, and then sold it as his rightly inherited land to his stepson and his daughter. He bought ½ of the farm for 40 riksdaler – Brod's half- brother claims that he has not received anything from his remaining inheritance. The parties were ordered to effect reconciliation and present it at the next session of the Court of Appeal.